



**GOBIERNO DE
MÉXICO**

INPI
INSTITUTO NACIONAL
DE LOS PUEBLOS
INDÍGENAS



**BASIC ELEMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROJECTS OF THE
PROGRAM FOR THE INTEGRAL WELL-BEING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
(PROBIPI)**

I. Basic structure of the projects

1. Front page

**Project name:Identity and rights of Afro-Mexican
women in San Francisco**

Name of the Afro-Mexican community:San Francisco

AND federative entity:Warrior

Project submission date: 08-12-2022

Name and contact of the president of the project Monitoring Committee:Hilda
Silverio Alonso, cell phone: 745 124 74 61



2. A technical sheet, summarizing the relevant project data, presented in a table, as in the following example:

Project name	<i>Identity and rights of Afro-Mexican women in San Francisco</i>
Program name	<i>Program for the Comprehensive Well-being of the People Indigenous Peoples (PROBIP)</i>
Action(s) for well-being¹	<i>Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples</i>
Component(s)²	<i>Rights of Afro-Mexican women</i>
Name of the project manager and position	<i>President of the Project Monitoring Committee: Hilda Silverio Alonso</i>
Type of entity that will execute the project.	<i>Regional Center for the Defense of Human Rights "José Ma. Morelos y Pavón" AC</i>
Name of the entity where the project will be executed	<i>Afro-Mexican Community</i>
Name of the town and benefited community	<i>Town Afro-Mexican and San Francisco Community</i>
Indigenous Region⁵	<i>Costa Chica</i>
Language(s) spoken by the beneficiaries	<i>Spanish</i>
Name of the federal entity where the project will be executed	<i>Warrior</i>
Name of the municipality(s) where the project will be carried out	<i>Municipality of Tecuanapa</i>
Name of the locality where the project will be carried out (complete INEGI code)	<i>120560033 San Francisco</i>
Estimated number of people who will benefit (disaggregate by gender and age range)	<i>60 women (between 15 and 60 years old)</i>
Estimated number of people who will indirectly benefit from the project	<i>100 women and 50 men aged 15 to 60.</i>
Estimated period of execution	<i>August to December 2022</i>
Telephone number of the President of the Monitoring Committee	<i>745 124 74 61</i>
Email of the Committee Chair	<i>You don't have email</i>
Address of the President of the Monitoring Committee	<i>San Francisco, known address, Tecuanapa, Guerrero.</i>

¹ HEdeberá point out to the following three actions: a) Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples; b) Strengthening Indigenous Economies and the Environment; c) Promotion of Cultural Heritage, Traditional Medicine, and Indigenous Communication.

² The components for each Well-being Action are found in the PROBIP Operating Rules.

³ The modalities now each option now he well-being sThey are found in the PROBIP Operating Rules.

⁴ HEdeberá point out Yeah is: a) natural person; b) community; c) indigenous company; d) municipality; e) university; f) other (specify).

⁵ Consult the INPI website.

⁶ The key by location can be consulted at <https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/ageeml/>; now shape the key and complete to 9 digits it is necessary to include the AGEE, AGEM and Geostatistical Locality keys.

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3. Diagnosis of the identified problem or situation that the project aims to solve, improve or strengthen.
 - a) Territorial sociodemographic description of the communities



San Francisco is located in the Tecpanapa Municipality of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, and is located at the GPS coordinates: Longitude (dec): -99.282500. Latitude (dec): 17.006389. The town lies at an average altitude of 490 meters above sea level.

- i. Number of people, by sex and age range, in the San Francisco community. The number of women is 904 and the number of men is 882, the total number of inhabitants in 2020 was 1,786 people.

Data on the age pyramid of the town of San Francisco (inhabitants in 2020)

Age range	No. M	No. H	Total
Babies (0-5 years)	90	113	203
Young people (6-14 years)	211	194	405
Adults (15-59 years)	515	500	1,015
Seniors (60 years or older)	88	75	163
Total inhabitants:	904,882,1,786.		

ii. Percentage of Afro-Mexican people.

In San Francisco, the majority of the population is Afro-descendant, living in 287 homes built of adobe, industrial materials, and some with local materials. Of these, 104 have dirt floors, and about 95 consist of only one room. Of these, 32 have sanitary facilities, 168 are connected to public services, and 244 have access to electricity. The economic structure allows 0 homes to have a computer, 2 to have a washing machine, and 65 to have a television.

iii. Degree of social backwardness (or the indicator that is most appropriate based on the nature of the project) of the communities to benefit.

School Education in San Francisco Aside from the 258 illiterate people aged 15 and over, 22% of youth between the ages of 6 and 14 do not attend school. Of the population aged 15 and over, 250 have no schooling, 340 have incomplete schooling. 152 have basic schooling, and 62 have post-basic education.

A total of 73 of the 15- to 24-year-old generation have attended school; the median schooling among the population is 5 years.^{7⁸}

⁷(<https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/default.html#Tabulados>) and the results of the lag index social
(https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/IRS/Paginas/Indice_de_Rezago_Social_2020_anexos.aspx)

⁸ <https://mexico.pueblosamerica.com/i/san-francisco-194/>



a. An analysis or identification of the problem or situation that the project seeks to solve, improve, or strengthen, guided by the following questions:

i. What is the main problem or situation identified?

There is a lack of self-identification within the Afro-Mexican community in the municipality of Tecuanapa and in the community of San Francisco. A lack of recognition of Afro-Mexican identity may be due to discrimination and, for many other reasons, a lack of awareness of the legal framework. They do not identify as Afro-Mexicans. Another major problem in the municipality is the high rate of violence in all its forms against women and girls. These range from sexual violence, incest, domestic violence in general, and femicide as a serious consequence of this violence. Among the recorded data are intentional deaths presumed to be femicides from 2019 to 2022, which have not yet been classified as femicides by the corresponding authorities.^{3^{4⁵}}

Table 1. Intentional deaths presumed to be femicides

Year	Warrior	Tecuanapa
2022	65	1
2021	138	0
2020	164	2
2019	194	7

The table shows data recorded by the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security

³Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP)

⁴• The body of 96-year-old Severiana Espíritu Bazán was found dead on the morning of Monday, September 28, in a ford near the central court in the community of Tecuanepetec, municipality of Tecuanapa. (Source:

<https://www.elfarodelacostachica.com.mx/2020/09/violan-y-matan-a-cuchilladas-a-unaanciana/>)

⁵• In 2014, Tlacoachistlahuaca had the highest homicide rate, followed by Marquelia, and Tecuanapa in third place. (Source:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348027714_Femicide_and_homicide_of_women_in_two_Afro-descendant_communities_of_the_Costa_Chica_of_Guerrero_u_n_approach_to_local_dynamics)

System and from news reports.

Table 2. Other types of violence against women and girls in Tecuanapa, Guerrero

Year	Sexual Abuse	Harassment sexual	Rape sexual	Domestic violence	Human trafficking	Gender violence
2022	20		3	11		
January-July						
2021		1	2	18		1
2020	9		4	18		
2019	2		8	8	1	1
Total	31	1	17	55	1	2

In one of the rape cases, the alleged rapist was arrested.⁶ Two of the rape cases were reported in July 2022, both committed against two girls. According to the media outlet API, "Two girls were reported missing this Wednesday afternoon in the municipality of Tecuanapa, and were later found unconscious on a rural property. They are Guadalupe "N" and Blanca "N", ages 13 and 15, who, according to residents of the municipal seat, were carrying water to the municipal cemetery around noon.

After 4:00 p.m., family members and friends, supported by other residents, blocked the Tecuanapa-Ayutla highway to demand that authorities search for and locate him.

After 6:00 p.m. they left, after the minors were located in a field near the point known as La Bomba, which is a pool in the river.⁷

⁶Probable rapist of a girl in Tecuanapa linked to trial

"Acapulco de Juárez, Gro., September 24, 2020.- After the arrest made by agents of the Ministerial Police assigned to the municipality of Tecuanapa, region Costa Chica, the Public Ministry obtained a link to the process against David "N", as the probable perpetrator of equivalent rape."

Source: <https://diarioobjetivo.com.mx/2020/09/25/vinculan-a-proceso-a-probable-violador-de-nina-en-tecoanapa/>

⁷ <https://apiguerrero.net/social-movements/search-groupsmissing/two-minors-disappear-in-tecoanapa-and-appear-hours-later-fainted/#:~:text=Two%20minors%20disappear%20in%20Tecuanapa%20and%20appear%20hours%20later%2C%20fainted,API%20GUERRERO%20June&text=Two%20girls%20were%20reported%20as,fainted%20in%20rural%20terrain.>

Within the framework of the Fifth Regional Discussion, corresponding to the Costa Chica area, held by the State Network of Guerrero Women for a Life Free of Violence, leading up to the 2020 CEDAW alternate report, they presented the diagnosis of intentional deaths presumed to be femicide in the state of Guerrero.

The activist and counselor of the House of the Peoples of Ayutla de los Libres, Eneida Lozano Reyes, member of community feminism of the Costa Chica, activist and defender of human rights in Ayutla de los Libres, shared that there are 15

Human rights, said in her interview after the event, that "the municipalities that make up that region: Ayutla, Azoyú, Cóbala, Cuajinicuilapa, Cuauhtépec, Florencio Villareal, Igualapa, Juchitán, Márquelia, Ometepec, San Luis Acatlán, San Marcos, Tecpanapa and Tlacoachistlahuaca present intentional deaths with presumption of femicides." Of these, the municipality of Tecpanapa has two deaths due to presumed femicide.⁸

In 2019, Carlos Navarrete said that "So far this year, 182 women have been murdered in Guerrero, and the nine municipalities where a gender violence alert was declared in 2017 continue to appear among the places with the most cases of possible femicides... He indicated that this year the murders of women have been concentrated in 24 municipalities in the state, including Acapulco, Chilpancingo, Chilapa, Iguala, Tlapa, Ometepec, Ayutla, Zihuatanejo and Coyuca de Catalán, which are the nine where the federal government declared the alert two years ago. The others are Acatepec, Alpoyeca, Atoyac de Álvarez, Azoyú, Buenavista de Cuellar, Cochoapa el Grande, Copanatoyac, Coyuca de Benítez, Cuajinicuilapa, Zumpango, Huitzulo, Mártir de Cuilapan, Metlatonoc, Petatlán, Quechultenango, San Luis Acatlán, San Marcos, Taxco, Tecpanapa, Tixtla, Teloloapan, Tepecoacuilco, Tlacoapa, Tlalchapa and Xalpatlahuac."⁹

Ignorance of human rights, especially those based on belonging to an Afro-Mexican

⁸In 2019, two intentional deaths, presumed to be femicides, occurred in the municipality of Tecpanapa.

(source: <https://www.semmexico.mx/simulada-atencion-a-la-violencia-machista-en-costa-chica-de-guerrero/>)

⁹182 women murdered in Guerrero in 2019 December 16, 2019 Editorial Staff Carlos Navarrete Romero Chilpancingo, Gro. December 16, 2019

Source: <https://replicaguerrero.com/2019/12/16/suman-182-mujeres-asesinadas-en-guerrero-en-2019/>

community, and the lack of awareness of specific rights for women, has serious consequences such as discrimination, femicidal violence, and the vulnerability of all rights, especially for women and girls. In a femicidal state, the simple fact of not knowing your rights and exercising them leads to violations of all human rights. In population and housing censuses, many people in the municipality of Tecpanapa, specifically in San Francisco, do not recognize themselves as indigenous or Afro-Mexican.

ii. What are the main causes identified as the origin of the problem or situation that the project seeks to solve, improve or strengthen?

Discrimination against Afro-Mexican and Indigenous peoples, ignorance of human rights, and, above all, the lack of information about women and girls' rights contribute to the rise of violence against them. This also contributes to the lack of recognition as part of a community, in order to enjoy the rights of belonging to an indigenous people.

iii. What are the main negative consequences arising from the identified problem or situation and how do they affect people?

There are few people in the INEGI database who identify themselves as Indigenous or Afro-Mexican. In the municipality of Tecpanapa, to which San Francisco belongs, there are high cases of alleged femicides that have not been classified, much less served justice. Cases of domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking are alarming, as a municipality with extreme rates of violence against women and girls. The statistical data were presented in section "i" of the diagnosis. The data only reflect part of the problem, as not all cases are reported to a government agency or published in the media. Many women and girls remain silent, out of fear and horrified by the violence perpetrated against them.

iv. What are the antecedents or previous actions that addressed this problem or situation?

There are no institutional actions to address this problem, much less allocated budgets to eradicate violence against women and girls in the municipality, much less in the community.

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4. Brief and justification of the project.

This project is important because it will inform women about their human rights, the right to belong to an Afro-Mexican community. This will serve as a way for them to empower themselves and assert their rights. It will also document cases that have not been reported or that remain anonymous, creating a community-based database. While it doesn't solve the problem, it will disseminate rights, document them, and provide a space for reflection within the community to improve the lives of women and girls.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The United Nations issued the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which is defined in Article 1 as: "any act of violence based on gender, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará), and other relevant international instruments. These are the main instruments that will be presented to the women of San Francisco.

In 2007, the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence was enacted, which requires the State to intervene directly to prevent any type of aggression against women and girls. For the first time, it establishes provisions such as the gender alert and legally recognizes violence. In the State of Guerrero, the Secretariat for Women (Semujer) was created in April 1987, governed by Article 30 of the Organic Law of Public Administration (Page 81) of the State. In addition to Law No. 553 on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence of the Free and Sovereign State of Guerrero, Article 9 addresses the types of violence. Articles of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the Constitution of the State of Guerrero recognize indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

The project aims to connect government agencies working to address and prevent violence against women and girls, such as the Women's Participation Department, the Municipality's Office of the Municipality's District Attorney, and the Municipal DIF (National Institute of Women's Welfare). This will enable these agencies to assist and support women experiencing violence.



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5. Project objectives and goals

a. General objective.

Promote self-identification as an indigenous people and disseminate the specific rights of women and girls, so that Afro-Mexican women in San Francisco recognize and exercise their human rights.

b. Specific or secondary objectives.

1. Promote human rights and Afro-Mexican identity through workshops and outreach materials to reach more women and girls who do not attend the workshops.
2. Document cases of violence against women and girls in San Francisco and conduct a census of the Afro-Mexican population within the community among people aged ten and older.

c. Quantifiable goals(two or more).

Quantifiable Goals	
Amount	Description
60	Women informed about their human rights
50	Men and boys informed about the rights of women and girls
500	Reach 500 more people through the video, which will be disseminated on social media and in elementary schools.
1	Banner regarding the activities planned to inform the community.
1	Participatory diagnosis on sexual violence, domestic violence, and Afro-Mexican identity.
100	T-shirts labeled with messages about human rights, Afro-Mexican identity, and violence prevention, proposed by women in the community.
60	Handcrafted soaps with messages about human rights, Afro-Mexican identity, and violence prevention.
1	Hold a closing forum on "Afro-Mexican Women," where the results of the workshops and activities will be presented. The assessment will be delivered to the community leader.

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6. Direct beneficiary population

In the case of Identity and Rights of Afro-Mexican Women in San Francisco, the direct beneficiary population is 60 Afro-Mexican women, ages 15 to 60.

7. Indirect beneficiary population.

In the case of the Identity and Rights of Afro-Mexican Women of San Francisco program, the estimated indirect beneficiary population is 100 women and 50 men, ages 15 to 60.

8. Free description of the project

This project will run from August to December. It will educate women in San Francisco about their human rights and the importance of recognizing themselves as part of the Afro-Mexican community. To this end, Teodomira Rosales Sierra, L.A., will be hired to facilitate the workshops and prepare a diagnosis of femicide violence to gather statistics on the Afro-Mexican population within the community. The workshops are conducted with a gender perspective and within a human rights framework. They use a participatory and experiential methodology, ensuring that women feel involved in the activities. These workshops will also address the identity of Afro-Mexican women. International, national, and local instruments on the rights of Afro-Mexican peoples, as well as the rights of women and girls, will be reviewed. The facilitator will show them how to make artisanal soaps using essences of fruits and plants from the region, as an opportunity for the women to attend and learn a trade that can pay off in the future.

The facilitator will deliver the assessment in both physical and digital formats. She will provide a USB flash drive containing the reports from each workshop, a photographic report, an evaluation of the workshop results, and proposals for discussion. The monitoring committee was elected by the community assembly, as was the facilitator, who is familiar with the San Francisco Community. The committee will monitor and coordinate the project, meet regularly to organize activities, and appoint the project interns.

The fellows will be from San Francisco and will carry out activities scheduled according to

the needs that arise during the program. Some of the activities to be carried out include: Attending meetings with the monitoring committee to organize and carry out activities to invite and invite women to the planned activities. Assisting with logistics activities, sweeping, cleaning, cleaning bathrooms, and preparing the venues where the activities will take place, cleaning and installing furniture, and, upon completion, cleaning the venue and delivering furniture to the community. Other activities include supporting purchases and supplies for the activities. In addition to supporting the provision of food for all activities with the beneficiaries, the fellow will collaborate with the transport of stationery and teaching materials to the venue where the activities will take place.

To ensure the women can focus on the workshops, the fellows will assist with childcare. When the women attend the workshops with their children under ten years of age, the fellows will assist the children with activities related to those proposed in the project objectives. The fellows will assist in compiling attendance lists and taking photographs to provide evidence of this goal. They will also assist those who cannot read or write with registering and completing the forms requested by the INPI (National Institute of Statistics and Census). They will take photographs for photographic evidence.

The project interns will complete a report at the end of each month, including photographic evidence, workshop attendance lists, and a general report at the end of the project.

The community will participate by making proposals on how to guarantee girls' rights and prevent sexual violence against them. They will participate in meetings, workshops, and forums, and will develop proposals for dissemination materials in their native language.

They will attend the presentation of handmade yarn bags and napkins made by the women with messages they wrote in their native language. This activity will also prevent confrontation between women and girls and men. The goal is to ensure that men do not become an obstacle to the project's development and that they do not perceive the workshops as criminalizing, criticizing, or stigmatizing the bad practices of violence against women and girls.

¹¹Evidence of this goal could be attendance lists and photographic evidence of the classes.

The community authority will provide the space and furnishings. The Women's Participation

staff of the Municipality of Teconapa, the president of the DIF (National Institute of Women's Development), and the mayor are invited. The interns will participate in the assessment to gather information and the monitoring committee. During the project, a video will also be produced and disseminated on social media, with the participation of Afro-Mexican women from the San Francisco community.

As a pretext for a community meeting, the women will learn to make handmade soaps. During these workshops, they will be informed about their human rights. This is to prevent men from prohibiting women from attending the workshops. Below is a table with the name and title of the facilitator and the monitoring committee.

Committee that will monitor the project.				
Name	Position in the project	Roles and responsibilities related to the project	Is she Afro-Mexican?	
			Yeah	No
Lawyer Teodomira Rosales Sierra	Facilitator	Facilitate the workshops	X	
Hilda Silverio Alonso	Project President	Coordinate activities	X	
Olga Denisse Castro Villanueva	Project Secretary	Take note of the agreements	X	
Isabel Bermudes Nava	Project Treasurer	Manage project resources	X	
Maura Alonso Díaz	First vocal	Logistical support	X	
Dioselina Luna Zúñiga	Second vocal	Logistical support	x	



9. Description of how the community, in general, and women and girls, in particular, will participate, where applicable, taking into account the gender perspective.

The women will participate in training workshops on their rights and Afro-Mexican identity. To ensure the participation of the 60 women, they will be allowed to attend the workshops accompanied by their children, as they sometimes have no one to leave their children with and therefore do not attend. The fellows will support the care of their children.

The women will propose the messages to be placed on the t-shirts and will receive training on how to make soap. The messages will be related to human rights, Afro-Mexican identity, and the prevention of femicide.

¹²In addition, attend to numeral 4.1.2 Requirements, subsection c), of the Operating Rules where the requirements are specified.requirements for the concepts of "Technical Assistance" or "Training".

10. Expected results and impacts.

It is expected that, by the end of the project, 60 Afro-Mexican women will understand their rights as women, identify themselves as Afro-Mexican women, and acquire tools to exercise their human rights. Women will have greater participation in decision-making that concerns them.

The project seeks to disseminate and promote Afro-Mexican self-identification and women's specific rights. Not only for women, but for the entire community. The project will contribute to the dissemination of rights and the promotion of Afro-Mexican identity not only in San Francisco but throughout the municipality, through the t-shirts, handmade soaps, and the video that will be released. The assessment will help make the problem of femicide violence visible to the Afro-Mexican population. We hope that the relevant authorities will allocate funds to continue disseminating the human rights of Afro-Mexican women, their self-identification, and the eradication of violence against Afro-Mexican women and girls.

To measure the project's results, the following indicators and data are considered necessary: Indicator name: Percentage of Afro-Mexican women. Calculation formula: Number of women who identify as Afro-Mexican and complete the project/Number of women the project aims to serve. Target: 100%.

Example of project data:

- Number of women attending the workshops
- Number of workshops taught
- 1 diagnosis on Afro-Mexican identity, femicide violence.
- 1 video on Afro-Mexican identity and women's rights.
- Attendance lists, reports, photographic records, evaluation sheets that document the community process.



ACTIVITIES	HEADQUARTERS	August				September				October				November				December			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Meeting to organize the Committee's activities	Committee Member's House			2	8			2	8			2	8			2	8		1	0	
Purchase of materials			2	9																	
Conducting workshops	Commissioner			3		2	5		9			6		2	0						
Forum	Basketball court																	2	5		
T-shirt printing							3														
Soap making	Commissioner			3		2	5		9			6									
Video making	Commissioner										2	8			2	0					
Diagnosis	San Francisco	2	8	2		1	5		5	1	0	2	9								5
Final report submission	CCPI																				
Submission of scholarship reports	Commissioner	2	9			2	9					2	9			2	8				


