

REFERENSI

- Altay, S. (2019). Patriarchy and Women's Subordination: A Theoretical Analysis. *Journal of Oriental Scientific Research*, 1(1), 417–427. <https://doi.org/10.26791/sarkiat.541704>
- Amirullah, I., Kuswardini, S., & Hasymi, A. M. (2025). Pengaruh Ni Una Menos Sebagai Transnational Advocacy Networks dalam Legalisasi Aborsi di Argentina. *JURNAL TRANSBORDERS*, 8(2).
- Amnesty International. (2022). *México: Derechos de víctimas de feminicidio en riesgo*. Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/amr41/6298/2022/es/>
- Amnesty International. (2025). *8M: Amnistía Internacional convoca al Estado mexicano a atender y prevenir la violencia de género que impide lograr la igualdad sustantiva entre hombres y mujeres*. Amnesty International. <https://amnistia.org.mx/contenido/index.php/8m-la-violencia-de-genero-impide-lograr-la-igualdad-sustantiva-entre-hombres-y-mujeres/>
- Arcanita, R., Putrajaya, G., Warsah, I., & Istan, M. (2023). Kiat Penelitian Dengan Model Pendekatan Telaah Kepustakaan. *TIK Ilmeu Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 7(1), 117–126. <https://doi.org/10.29240/tik.v7i1.6494>
- Bacilio, C. (2023). *The Continuing Fight Against Femicide in Latin America*. <https://www.irreview.org/articles/the-continuing-fight-against-femicide-in-latin-america>
- Bedrosian, A. (2022). How # NiUnaMenos Used Discourse and Digital Media to Reach the Masses in Argentina. *Latin American Research Review*, 57, 100–116. <https://doi.org/10.1017/lar.2022.6>
- Bermúdez, G. M. (2019). *Ni una más, ni una menos, manifestaciones de mujeres como fuente del derecho*.
- Buscemi, E. (2023). Deploying Private Memory in the Virtual Sphere : Feminist Activism Against Gender-Based Violence in Mexico. *Jurnal of*

Communication, 17, 2180–2199.

Calvo, P., & Jasim, P. (2021). *LUCHADORAS*. Festival Film Vierte Welle. <https://viertewellefestival.com/niunamenos/ni-una-menos-2/>

CEMPAG. (2022). *Tareta Informativa Ley Ingrid*. https://www.congresooaxaca.gob.mx/LXV/docs65.congresooaxaca.gob.mx/centros_estudios/CEMPAG/tarj_info/Ley_Ingrid_Tarjeta_Informativa.pdf

Champagnat, U. (2025). *Ni Una Menos: Movimiento social y lucha feminista contra la violencia de género en América Latina*. Universidad Champagnat. <https://uch.edu.ar/noticia/697/ni-una-menos-movimiento-social-y-lucha-feminista-contra-la-violencia-de-genero-en-america-latina#:~:text=A una década de su,feminismo contemporáneo en América Latina.>

Chaparro, S. J., & Apryl, R. (2024). *Public perceptions of femicide and the feminist movement in Mexico*. 52(6), 1437–1452. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12640>

Cheatham, A. (2020). *Mexico's Women Push Back on Gender-Based Violence*. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/articles/mexicos-women-push-back-gender-based-violence>

Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH). (2021). *Comunicado conjunto*.

Copeland, C. (2023). *Politics take toll on Mexico's human rights agency and feminist movement*. Courthouse News. <https://www.courthousenews.com/legal-battle-exposes-political-influence-in-mexicos-human-rights-agency-and-feminist-movement/>

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. SAGE Publications.

Crocker, A. P. (2022). Diffusion of # NiUnaMenos in Latin America: Social Protests Amid a Pandemic. *Journal of International Women ' Studies*, 22(12).

Daruhadi, G., & Sopiati, P. (2024). Pengumpulan Data Penelitian. *J-CEKI: Jurnal*

Cendekia *Ilmiah*, 3(5).
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56799/jceki.v3i5.5181>

DW. (2020). *Mexico's "day without women."* DW.
<https://www.dw.com/en/mexicos-day-without-women-to-protest-gender-violence/a-52698744>

ECLAC. (2022). *ECLAC: At Least 4,473 Women Were Victims of Femicide in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2021.*
<https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/eclac-least-4473-women-were-victims-femicide-latin-america-and-caribbean-2021>

ECLAC. (2025). *ECLAC: At Least 19,254 Femicides Have Been Registered in the Last Five Years in Latin America and the Caribbean.*
<https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/eclac-least-19254-femicides-have-been-registered-last-five-years-latin-america-and>

Elvianti, W., & Satria, N. (2023). Continuous Yet contentious: United Nations Agencies Roles and Mexico's Adoption of Women's Rights Protection Against Femicides (2018-2022). *Journal of Islamic World and Politics*, 7(2), 151–161. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jiwp.v7i2.65>

Enns, C. Z., Díaz, L. C., & Bryant-Davis, T. (2020). Transnational Feminist Theory and Practice: An Introduction. *Women and Therapy*, 44(1–2), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02703149.2020.1774997>

Euronews. (2020). *Mexico: Women stay at home to protest femicide.* Euronews.
<https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/10/mexico-women-stay-at-home-to-protest-femicide>

Facebook. (2018). *Ni Una Menos Mexico.* Facebook.
<https://www.facebook.com/niunachuymenos/>

Farisin, M. S. (2024). Strategi Gerakan #NiUnaMenos sebagai Jaringan Advokasi Transnasional dalam Menangani Isu Femicide di Kawasan Amerika Latin. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 17(1), 180–195. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jhi.v17i1.52417>

- Friedman, E. J., & Tabbush, C. (2016). *#NiUnaMenos: Not one woman less, not one more death!* THIRD WORLD RESURGENCE. <https://twm.my/title2/resurgence/2016/314-315/women1.htm>
- Gabor, B. M. (2016). Femicide : Not One More. *Council on Hemispheric Affairs*, 2013–2015. <https://www.coha.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Femicide-Not-One-More.pdf>
- Gamlin, J. B., & Hawkes, S. J. (2018). Masculinities on the Continuum of Structural Violence: The Case of Mexico’s Homicide Epidemic. *Social Politics*, 25(1), 50–71. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxx010>
- García, P. (2018). The Making and Unmaking of Femicidio/Femicidio Laws in Mexico and Nicaragua. *Law & Society*.
- Gress, E. S. H., Flegl, M., Krstikj, A., & Boyes, C. (2023). *Femicide in Mexico : Statistical evidence of an increasing trend*. 18, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0290165>
- Gutiérrez-Romero, R. (2025). Femicide Laws, Unilateral Divorce, and Abortion Decriminalization Fail to Stop Women from Being Killed in Mexico Roxana Gutiérrez-Romero July 2025. *Journal Cornell University: Arxiv*, 2(6), 1–65.
- Harris, R. (2021). *Green Scarves and Data Harvesting: How the Abortion Battle has Gone Digital*. <https://hir.harvard.edu/abortion-digital/>
- Hellum, A., & Aasen, H. S. (2013). *Women’s human rights: CEDAW in international, regional and national law* (Vol. 3). Cambridge University Press.
- Hutabarat, F. T., & Puspitasari, A. (2019). *Dampak Gerakan Feminis Transnasional # MeToo terhadap Awareness Perempuan India*.
- Ibarra, J. V. T. (2021). *Las mujeres: avatares de una guerra contra el narco*. UNAM. <https://revistas.juridicas.unam.mx/index.php/hechos-y-derechos/article/view/16103/16863>
- IPPFWHR. (n.d.). *A strong Legal Framework on Gender-Based Violence Rooted in International Agreements : The Case of Mexico*.

- J, O. A. (2020). #NiUnaMenos : Women and protest movements in Latin America. *NIAS Quarterly on Contemporary World Affairs*, 2(2&3).
https://globalpolitics.in/view_cir_articles.php?url=GLOBAL%2520PROTES%2520MO%0AVEMENTS&recordNo=425
- Kadir, P. R. N. (2025). *Krisis Femisida di Meksiko sebagai Kegagalan Negara dalam Perlindungan Gender*. 2(3).
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62383/mahkamah.v2i3.961>
- Kadir, Z. K. (2025). Pemberantasan Femisida di Meksiko: Kebijakan Kriminal yang Tertunda dan Dampak Sosialnya. *Crossroad Research Journal*, 2(1), 71–97. <https://doi.org/10.61402/crj.v2i1.263>
- Keck, M. E., & Sikkink, K. (1998). *Activists beyond Borders INTERNATIONAL POLITICS*. Cornell University Press.
- Lahiri, S. (2023). A Qualitative Research Approach Is an Inevitable Part of Research Methodology : An Overview. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*, 5(3), 1–13.
- Maisyah, M. N. (2023). *Peran UN Women Dalam Mengatasi Femicide di Meksiko Tahun 2014-2020*. 11(2), 314–328.
- Marquez, A., & Olivares, P. (2023). *RESPONDING TO FEMINICIDE : FROM #N IUNAMÁS TO #M ETOO How Mexico ' s Government and Legal Institutions have Failed Women , Entrenched Machismo has Exacerbated the Harm , and Impunity Sparked Movement*. 34.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15779/Z38Z31NQ3F>
- Martinez-Solares, V., Morales, A. del C., Alfaro, A. M., Ashburn, K., Pepitone, P., & Schulte, M.-C. (2022). *LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LACLEARN) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IMPUNITY REGIONAL STUDY: MEXICO CASE STUDY MEXICO CASE STUDY: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IMPUNITY FOR*.
- Medina, M. C. (2023). The feminization of resistance: the narratives of #NiUnaMenos as social transformative action. *Journal of Political Power*,

16(2), 237–253. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2158379X.2023.2251109>

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis A Mthedos Sourcesbook*. SAGE Publications.

MND. (2022). *Thousands of women march in protests across the country*. MND. <https://mexiconewsdaily.com/news/thousands-of-women-march-in-protests-across-the-country/>

Mohanty, C. T. (2003). *Feminsim Without Borders: Decolonizing Theory, Practicing Solidarity*. In *Duke University Press*.

Morena, I. de la. (2020). *Machismo, Femicides, and Child's Play: Gender Violence in Mexico*. Harvard International Review. <https://hir.harvard.edu/gender-violence-in-mexico-machismo-femicides-and-childs-play/>

Mubarok, R. M., Eriyanti, L. D., & Iqbal, M. (2021). Kegagalan Kebijakan Pemerintah Meksiko Mengatasi Krisis Femicide (The Failure Of Mexico Government Policy To Overcome Femicide Crisis). *Journal of Feminism and Gender Studies*, 1(1), 12. <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/FGS/article/view/21550>

Pardo, M. L. (2025). Los femicidios en México bajan ligeramente tras rayar los mil anuales en el mandato de AMLO. *Seguridad Regional Americana*, 29–31.

Peace, I. for E. &. (2025). *Identificación y medición de los factores que impulsan la paz*.

Pfleger, S. (2021). Fuertes, libres, rebeldes Hacia una identidad más agentiva del movimiento feminista en México. *MILLCAYAC - Revista Digital de Ciencia SSociales*, 8(14), 325–348.

Pisetta, A. (2019). *¿Cómo surgió el movimiento Ni Una Menos?* PERFIL. <https://www.perfil.com/noticias/sociedad/como-surgio-movimiento-ni-una-menos-2015.phtml>

Popescu, I. (2021). Bodies and Spaces of Femicidio : Feminist Performance Artivism in Mexico. *Journal of Performance Studies*, 17, 1–22.

- Positiva, P. (2024). *Índice de paz méxico 2024*.
- Prasetyo, K. B. (2010). Membaca Diskursus Post-Feminisme Melalui Novel Perempuan Di Titik Nol. *Komunitas*, 2(2), 135–142. <https://doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v2i2.2283>
- Pridiyastuti, H., Anggraini, Y., Alexandra, F., & Purnawarman, A. (2022). Peran Spotlight Initiative Dalam Mengatasi Femicide di Meksiko. *Journal of Feminism and Gender Studies*, 4(2), 43–54.
- Prusa, A., Nice, B. G., & Soledad, O. (2020). “Not One Women Less, Not One More Death:” *Feminist Activism and Policy Responses to Gender-Based Violence in Latin America*. Georgetown Journal of International Affairs. <https://gjia.georgetown.edu/2020/08/12/not-one-women-less-not-one-more-death-feminist-activism-and-policy-responses-to-gender-based-violence-in-latin-america/>
- Rachmadia, K., Putri, N., Windiani, R., & Wahyudi, F. E. (2022). Turning Local Fight Global: Strategi Advokasi Transnasional Environmental Justice Foundation dalam Upaya Memberantas Praktik “Saiko” di Ghana. *Journal of International Relations*, 8(3), 300–311.
- Rivera, L. R., Marina, S., Myriam, L., Shigematsu, R., Alberto, G., & Toledano-toledano, F. (2023). *Violence against Women during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Mexico*. 1–11.
- Rovira-sancho, G., & Morales-i-gras, J. (2022). Femitags for feminist connected crowds in Latin America and Spain. *Acta Psychologica*, 230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2022.103756>
- Russo, N. F., & Pirlott, A. (2006). Gender-based violence concepts, methods, and findings. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1087(September), 178–205. <https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1385.024>
- Sabrina, D. (2024). *Perempuan Indonesia Dalam Pusaran Kekerasan dan Ancaman Femisida*. 3(6), 7460–7467.
- Samosir, E. (2014). Efektivitas Kerjasama Penanggulangan Peredaran Narkoba

- Ilegal (Merida Initiative) Antara Pemerintah Meksiko Dan Amerika Serikat (2007-2012). *Jom FISIP*, 1(2), 3. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/31681-ID-efektivitas-kerjasama-penanggulangan-peredaran-narkoba-ilegal-merida-initiative.pdf>
- Sandin, L. (2020). *Femicides in Mexico: Impunity and Protests*. Center of Strategic and International Studies. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/femicides-mexico-impunity-and-protests>
- Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública (SESNSP). (2025). *Información sobre violencia contra las mujeres. Incidencia delictiva y llamadas de emergencia 9-1-1. Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana*. <https://www.gob.mx/sesnsp/documentos/lineamientos-para-el-registro-y-clasificacion-de-los-presuntos-delitos-de>
- Segato, R. L., & Monque, P. (2021). Gender and Coloniality: From Low-Intensity Communal Patriarchy to High-Intensity Colonial-Modern Patriarchy. *Hypatia*, 36(4), 781–799. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/hyp.2021.58>
- SESNSP. (2026). *Informe de violencia contra las mujeres*. SESNSP.
- Statista. (2024). *Number of femicide victims in Mexico from 2015 to 2024*. Statista Research Department. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/827142/number-femicide-victims-mexico/>
- Sterling, S. (2018). *Intimate Partner Violence in Mexico: An Analysis of the Intersections Between Machismo Culture, Government Policy, and Violence Against Women (2018)*.
- Terrazas-Carrillo, E., & Sabina, C. (2019). Dating violence attitudes among Latino college students: An examination of gender, Machismo, and Marianismo. *Violence and Victims*, 34(1), 194–210. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-17-00172>
- Toscani, M. D. L. P., Rosa, P., & Vidoso, R. (2022). “Ni una menos”: Practices, aims and achievements of a grassroots women’s movement against femicide and patriarchal relations in Argentina. *Unsettled Urban Space: Routines*,

Temporalities and Contestations, 203–213.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429290237-20>

United Nations. (2024). *Mexico: Boom in organised crime making femicide invisible, local activist says*. United Nations.
<https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/12/1157811>

Vela, A. (2023). Themis : Research Journal of Justice Studies and Forensic Science
The Crisis of Femicides in Mexico The Crisis of Femicides in Mexico. *Journal of Justice and Forensic*, 11(2).

Wahyuddin, Y. A., Putri, A., & Sari, S. (2020). *Budaya Machismo dan Kekerasan Gender (Femicide) di El Salvador*. 2(2), 51–69.

Waruwu, M., Pendidikan, M. A., Kristen, U., & Wacana, S. (2023). *Pendekatan Penelitian Pendidikan : Metode Penelitian Kualitatif , Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Method)*. 7, 2896–2910.

Webb, K. (2023). Almost 30 Years Later : Anti-Femicide Activism in Mexico from 1993 to 2022. *Jurnal of Undergraduate Research*, 9.

WHO. (2024). *Violence against women*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

Wibowo, B. A. (2022). Feminisme Indonesia. *Karmawibangga : Historical Studies Journal*, 14(02), 125–136. <https://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/karmawibangga>

Yusuf, F., & Suwarno, E. (2020). *Perdagangan Perempuan Nepal ke India dan Peran Jejaring Feminis Transnasional*. 3(2), 259–276.

Zaremberg, G., & Me, F. (2020). *Feminism and Conservatism in Mexico*. *Alan* 2017, 19–25. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X20000094>