

**Alfredo
BOSCO**

**Guerreiro,
l'État oublié
*Forgotten
Guerreiro***



Alfredo **BOSCO**

LUZ AVEC LE SOUTIEN
DU *FIGARO MAGAZINE*

**LAURÉAT DU VISA D'OR
HUMANITAIRE DU COMITÉ
INTERNATIONAL DE
LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR) 2020**

LIEU
COUVENT DES MINIMES

Guerrero, l'État oublié

Sur les 32 entités fédératives qui composent le Mexique, plus d'une douzaine prétendent régulièrement au titre d'« État le plus violent ». Guanajuato, Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Chihuahua... Guerrero. Des noms qui reviennent fréquemment dans les colonnes de la presse internationale, rapportant des drames toujours plus terribles, des exactions toujours plus sanglantes.

Le Guerrero réunit à lui seul tous les superlatifs. En premier lieu parce que cet État côtier du sud-ouest du Mexique, de par sa géographie et son climat, possède la plus grande quantité de champs de pavot du pays, et que ses vallées montagneuses encaissées profitent aux criminels comme des forteresses naturelles. À Acapulco, sa plus grande ville, moitié Miami moitié Saint-Tropez et autrefois connue pour les frasques d'Elizabeth Taylor, de Ronald Reagan et de la jet-set américaine, les paillettes ont aujourd'hui disparu mais les balles pleuvent plus que jamais. La ville caracole en tête du classement des villes les plus dangereuses du pays : 874 personnes y étaient assassinées en 2018 ; un record dépassé en 2019 et qui le sera très certainement encore en 2020.

Ce territoire du Guerrero, plus de quarante entités se le disputent dans une guerre sans merci. Guerre entre plusieurs cartels – comme celui de Jalisco Nouvelle Génération (CJNG), ancien bras armé du cartel de Sinaloa devenu autonome – et autres organisations criminelles traditionnelles, auxquels s'ajoutent, depuis quelques années, des groupes d'autodéfense. Des milices armées formées par des populations prises entre deux feux, n'ayant plus confiance dans une police corrompue et des élus complices des trafiquants, mais qui, in fine, n'auront souvent pas d'autre choix que de collaborer au trafic pour survivre. Des petites armées de fortune qui, parfois, vont jusqu'à armer des enfants pour grossir leurs rangs.

D'abord en tant que projet personnel puis en commande pour *Le Figaro Magazine*, Alfredo Bosco a voulu témoigner de cette violence aveugle institutionnalisée (en 2019, 34 582 personnes ont été assassinées dans le pays) et de la situation particulière dans cet État de Guerrero.

Voyage au cœur d'une terre livrée à elle-même.

Vincent Jolly

Grand reporter au *Figaro Magazine*

Alfredo **BOSCO**

LUZ WITH THE SUPPORT
OF *LE FIGARO MAGAZINE*

**WINNER OF THE
HUMANITARIAN VISA D'OR AWARD
— INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) 2020**

VENUE
COUVENT DES MINIMES

Forgotten Guerrero

Mexico has thirty-two federal states, and many can compete for the title of the most violent state. Guanajuato, Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Chihuahua, and Guerrero are names often cited in reports by international media on increasingly horrific dramas and atrocities. Every superlative could apply to the state of Guerrero, starting with geographical features and weather conditions, on the southwestern coast, where there is the largest opium-poppy growing area in the country, set in natural mountain fortresses surrounding valleys, and protecting criminals. Acapulco, the biggest city in Guerrero state, is part Miami, part Saint-Tropez, and was once a great attraction for the American jet-set with names such as Elizabeth Taylor and Ronald Reagan, but it has lost its glitter, and today it is bullets that are flying. Acapulco is clearly Number 1 in the ranking of Mexico's most dangerous cities, registering 874 murders in 2018, a record set only to be broken in 2019, and again, no doubt, in 2020.

Guerrero is the battlefield for more than forty different groups in a ruthless war for territorial control. There are the cartels, such as the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG), once the armed wing of the Sinaloa cartel, but now independent; there are "conventional" criminal organizations and networks, and over recent years, there have been self-defense groups. Communities caught in the crossfire have no faith in corrupt police forces or elected officials with ties to traffickers, so have formed their own armed self-defense militias; but to survive, they often have no other option than to be part of the trafficking. To increase their numbers, some of these rough-and-ready community forces even enroll children, training them to handle weapons. The report, first begun as a personal initiative, was commissioned by *Le Figaro Magazine*. Alfredo Bosco shows a story of blind violence, of institutionalized violence in a country where, last year, 34,582 people were murdered, focusing on the specific situation in Guerrero, exploring the state which, to all intents and purposes, has been forgotten.

Vincent Jolly
Feature reporter, *Le Figaro Magazine*



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COMANDANCIA
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POLICIA COMUNITARIA
REGION CENTRO

Alfredo BOSCO

Born in 1987, in San Miniato, Italy. After graduating from the John Kaverdash Academy of Photography in Milan, Alfredo Bosco went to Haiti in 2010 to cover the aftermath of the earthquake. The following year, he reported on the younger generation in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Many of his projects have focused on former Soviet countries, covering stories such as the LGBTQ community in Moscow, Kazakhstan under Nazarbayev, and the heroin trade in Kyrgyzstan. From 2014 to 2017 he reported on the war in Donbass, in Eastern Ukraine, working on a long-term work project on the conflict between Ukrainian government forces and pro-Russian separatists. In 2018 he was selected for the Joop Swart Masterclass of the World Press Photo and carried out a project on millennials living in suburban areas in Italy. At Visa pour l'Image-Perpignan, he is the winner of the 2020 Humanitarian Visa d'or Award (International Committee of the Red Cross) exhibiting work from his long-term project on the drug war in the Mexican state of Guerrero.



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