

Media guidelines for reporting on gender-based violence

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Gender-based violence is a structural issue which requires a comprehensive approach to build a fairer, more egalitarian society. The audiovisual media plays a central role in the prevention and eradication of these types of violence, which affect individuals from all social classes but have a greater impact on vulnerable groups and people.

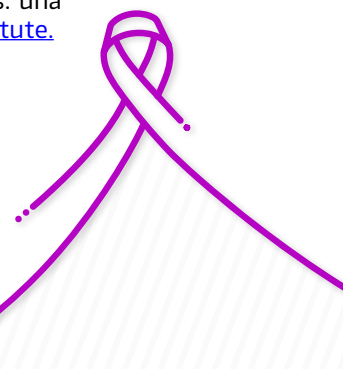
In 2015, the femicide of Chiara Páez, a pregnant teenager aged 14, kick started the campaign #NiUnaMenos (“Not One Woman Less”), a spontaneous social movement which impelled thousands of people all across the country to demand the end of sexist violence. The streets exploded with protesters and the public repudiation grew stronger. Violence had reached unbearable levels and the process of social mobilization finally allowed the community to extract it from the private or domestic setting, to be able to analyze it as a social issue, not a private one.

Year after year, the movement kept growing and made remarkable progress in terms of rights, adding to the ones already secured: the voluntary termination of pregnancy, non-binary national IDs, the Trans and Travesti People¹ Employment Quota Act, the Gender Equality and Trans and Travesti People in the Media Quota Act, among others.

Although the active fight of women² and LGBTTTIQ+ people’s movements has successfully visibilized the problem of violence and incorporated it into the public agenda, there is still much work to be done in terms of how to approach the topic in the audiovisual media, as the public itself constantly demands.

¹ We use the word “travesti” to refer to a feminized gender identity deeply rooted in Latin American history and culture, which applies to people assigned male at birth who disrupt the gender binary by questioning the hegemonic understanding of the sex/gender binary model. Their gender presentation leans towards femininity and includes the use of she/her pronouns, although most travesti people perceive their identity outside of the binary. (Source in Spanish: Lohana Berkins, “Travestis: una identidad política”, Instituto Hemisférico de Performance y Política, https://hemisphericinstitute.org/es/emisferica-42/4-2-review-essays/lohana-berkins.html#_edn1).

² When we use the words “woman” or “women” we are referring to cis women.

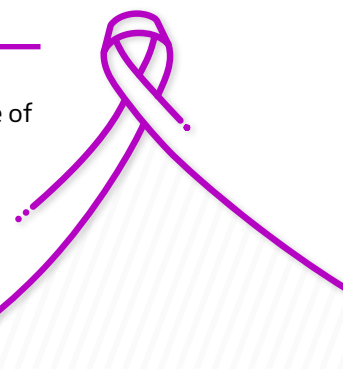


In such context, the following questions arise: how should we show gender-based violence to report on it while not contributing to its replication? How can we understand it in all its complexity to finally eradicate it?

Femicides, travesticides, transfemicides, hate crimes and sex crimes are the most extreme manifestations of these types of violence. The year 2020 saw 251 femicides: 244 direct victims were cis women while the remaining 6 were trans or travesti people.³ But there are other, more subtle, acts of violence which must also be uncovered and made known, as they are the basis for everything else: gender stereotypes, the unequal distribution of care work and household chores, the gender pay gap, the feminization of poverty, violence in social media, the undermining of power in the political sphere, among others.

We hope that these guidelines prove to be a useful tool for journalists, communicators and media professionals, to reinforce the right of freedom of expression and to contribute to the eradication of all types of violence against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people in all their modalities.

³ Source: statistical data gathered by the Argentine Justice System. Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina. Available (in Spanish) at: www.csjn.gov.ar/omrecopilacion/omfemicidio/homefemicidio.html

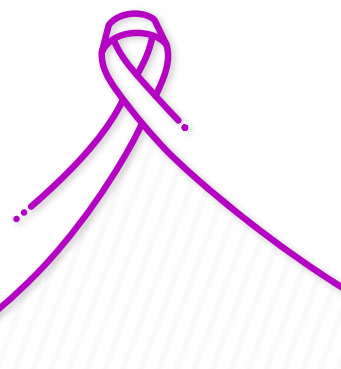


1

Gender-based violence as a social issue

Facts should be presented in context so they can be understood in a structural dimension rather than as a security, police-related or private issue. In this line, the vulnerabilities of the people experiencing violence should be kept in mind, too. Social class, race, ethnicity, age, disability and other characteristics are elements that can help contextualize the news, to understand which types of discrimination and exclusion are involved.

The violent acts should not be linked to motives or justifications, nor should the people who suffered or are suffering violence be blamed for it (“She was drunk or high,” “They were wearing provocative clothes,” “She was alone”). Arguments explaining the drive behind the violent act as possibly psychological or rooted in specific characteristics of the personality of the man inflicting violence (“He was crazy,” “He was a monster,” “He was sick”) further legitimize and normalize the acts themselves. It is important to avoid looking into the victim or their close environment in search of any elements to justify the acts committed. The messages spread should focus on educating and raising awareness among the public.



2

Gender-based violence is not only of physical or sexual nature

When reporting on gender-based violence, it is important to remember that there are several types of violence beyond physical or sexual, which tend to be the ones that appear the most in the media: there exists psychological, financial and patrimonial, symbolic, political (see [recommendations](#)) and digital violence. Additionally, there are several modalities in which these types of violence may occur: it may be domestic, institutional, in the workplace, against reproductive freedom, obstetric, in the media, in public spaces and political. Emphasizing their importance in the media's agenda helps denormalize them.



3

Protect the person's dignity and privacy

No information that may reveal the identity of the person experiencing violence (such as name, photos or voice recordings) should be disclosed without their express consent. If such consent is not given, it is recommended to avoid displaying unauthorized videos, pictures or voice recordings even if they have been blurred or distorted, nor to provide personal information of the person suffering violence. No information on their social media or other accounts should be disclosed, no sexualized or objectifying pictures should be shown and no intimate files should be made public without the consent of the person involved. Regarding the disclosure of the image of the people accused, the murderers or alleged murderers, it needs to be ensured that, in the event that a judicial process is already underway, the act of disclosure does not obstruct justice nor invalidate any evidence. Therefore, authorization from the corresponding prosecutor's office should be granted first.



4

Inform to prevent

While reporting on gender-based violence, a graph must be displayed including information to the hotline 144 of support services for survivors of gender-based violence, established by Law No. 27,039. Additionally, contact information should be shared about public bodies, specialists, institutions and organizations dedicated to receiving violence reports and providing support and information to women, lesbians, trans and travesti people who are experiencing violence.

Information on groups working with men who inflict violence or have violent behaviors should also be shared. During media coverage, it is important to add such data as complementary information, as it will provide further context and allow for a deeper understanding of each case at the same time that it provides assistance to the members of the public who may find themselves in a similar situation in the future. Positive representation of people who have overcome or are in the process of overcoming gender-based violence should be advertised.



5

Avoid spectacularization

Dramatic music and spectacularized dramatizations of the violent acts should be avoided. Literal or detailed representations of the actions committed should be specially avoided, bearing in mind the potential copycat effect which has already been proved to have occurred many times. The topic of femicide should not be included in entertainment programmes to avoid trivializing it and causing pain to families and people close to victims. When including the topic in fiction shows, specialists should be consulted beforehand.

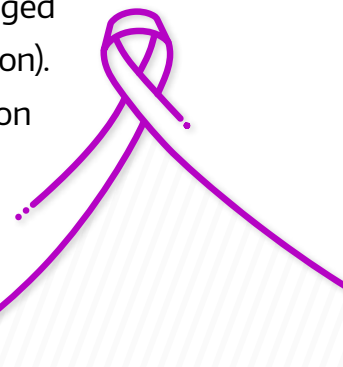
6

Communicate using accurate language

The vocabulary used to describe and present women, lesbians, trans and travesti people should be expanded beyond the word “victim” (which focuses on the fact that they have suffered violence), and include words like “survivor” and phrases like “people experiencing violence.”

It is important to categorize a homicide committed in the context of gender-based violence as a “femicide,” a “travesticide” or a “transfemicide” as well as to avoid referring to the act itself as a “tragedy,” a “crime” or a “crime of passion.” Additionally, violent acts committed against LGBTTTIQ+ people should be referred to as “hate crimes.”

Remember it is important to refer to possible perpetrators as potentially involved (“alleged attacker/murderer,” depending on the situation). It is fundamental to respect the presumption of innocence until sentence is passed.



7

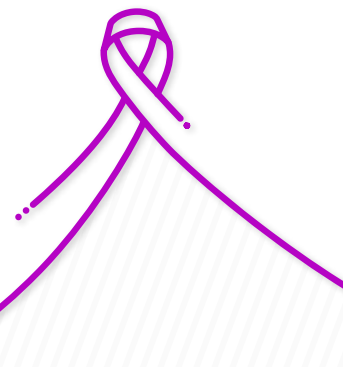
Respect the person's self-perceived gender identity

Remember that, under our current legislation, every person has the right to be acknowledged and addressed as the gender they state they are, regardless of whether they have legally rectified their personal information or not, as mandated by the National Gender Identity Law. It is recommended to ask each person how they wish to be named and respect that.

8

Protect the rights of children and adolescents

When reporting on topics involving children and adolescents, the protection of their rights must be a priority. Media coverage should avoid revictimization and the replication of any violence they may have suffered. Audiovisual media should avoid uncritically sharing concepts and information which are not supported by scientific evidence, which put the rights of children and adolescents at risk or which reproduce gender stereotypes, such as the so-called parental alienation syndrome. News involving trans children should be covered respectfully.



9

Avoid pathologization and criminalization of trans and travesti people

The trans and travesti community has been historically stigmatized, criminalized and pathologized, as well as being on the receiving end of institutional violence the most. It is strongly advised that any coverage involving them be respectful of their rights and their dignity, to avoid reinforcing prejudices.

10

Advocate for the incorporation of woman gender editors in the media

The appointment of woman gender editors under the appropriate work conditions, including pay, in audiovisual media helps ensure the incorporation of the gender perspective and reduce prejudiced, stigmatizing or discriminatory approaches. If opening this position were impossible, due to the size or work capacity of the media, periodical training on these topics should be provided for everyone in the editorial department. Regarding the configuration of the work teams, it is important to follow the directives established by the Gender Equality and Trans and Travesti People in the Media Quota Act.



a) Physical

Violence against the body which causes pain, harm or puts the person at risk, as well as any other kind of mistreatment or assault against bodily integrity.

b) Psychological

Violence resulting in emotional harm and a drop in self-esteem, which is detrimental and disruptive to personal development or which aims at humiliating or controlling the other person's actions, behaviors, beliefs and decisions through threats, abuse, harassment, restrictions, humiliation, dishonor, discrediting, manipulation or isolation. It also includes victim-blaming, constant supervision, forced obedience and submission, verbal coercion, persecution, insulting, indifference, abandonment, excessive jealousy, extortion, ridicule, exploitation and restriction of the freedom of movement.

⁴ It should be noted that the definitions mainly used are those established by the Comprehensive Protection of Women Act (Law No. 26,485), which are to be understood as inclusive of lesbians, trans and travesti people if needed, as an evolved interpretation of the legal instruments to protect human rights. Similarly, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (from here on out referred to as I/A Court H.R.) has dictated that the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women shall also include situations of gender-based violence against trans women (I/A Court H.R.: "Vicky Hernández et al. v. Honduras." Ruling issued on March 26, 2021 [Merits, Reparations, and Costs], paragraph 133). Additionally, it should be kept in mind that violence committed against LGBTTTIQ+ people is a manifestation of gender-based violence. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has stated that violence against LGBTTTIQ+ people constitutes "a form of gender-based violence, driven by a desire to punish those seen as defying gender norms" (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Discriminatory laws and practices and acts of violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity, A/HRC/19/41, November 17, 2011, paragraph 20).



c) Sexual

Any action that violates in any way (including or not genital touch) the right of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people to make decisions regarding their own sexual or reproductive lives freely. It may be inflicted using threats, coercion, force or intimidation, and it includes marital rape or rape by any other relative or partner, whether or not in cohabitation, as well as forced prostitution, exploitation, slavery, harassment, sexual abuse and human trafficking.

d) Financial and patrimonial

Violence aimed at lessening economic or patrimonial resources through: the disturbance of tenure, possession or ownership of a person's properties, the loss, theft, destruction, withholding or unlawful diversion of objects, work tools, personal files, assets, values and patrimonial rights, the restriction of financial resources destined for meeting basic needs or the deprivation of essential means to live a dignified life, the restriction or control over a person's income and the reception of lower pay for equal work within the same workplace. Additionally, the use of mechanisms to generate debt and the financialization of household economies affecting women, lesbians, trans and travesti people is considered financial violence.

e) Symbolic

Violence which broadcasts and reproduces domination, inequality and discrimination in social relationships through stereotyped patterns, messages, values, icons or signs, normalizing the subordination of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people in society.



f) Political

Violence aimed at undermining, nullifying, hindering, blocking or restricting the political participation of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people. It violates the right to live a political experience free of violence and the right to participate in public and political affairs on an equal footing with men.

g) Digital

Violence perpetrated in digital mediums. It uses technological tools such as mobile phones, social media, platforms and the Internet and it may be inflicted through direct and indirect actions against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people based on their identities. One example of this violence is sharing a person's intimate pictures but also insulting them in social media and harassing them online. The goal of violence against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people in social media is to exclude them from participating, to restrict their freedom of expression and, in many occasions, it drives them away from these platforms entirely. This modality of violence is an extension of the violence experienced daily in real life spaces but it has yet to be incorporated into the law.



a) Domestic violence

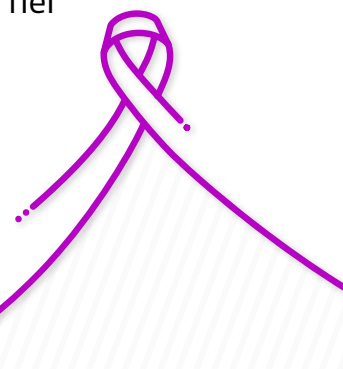
Violence perpetrated against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people at the hands of a family member, regardless of the physical location where it takes place, which harms the person's dignity, well-being and bodily, psychological, sexual, financial or patrimonial integrity. The term "family member" refers to people who share a familial bond by blood or marriage, domestic partners and romantic partners. It includes current and past relationships and cohabitation is not required.

b) Institutional violence

Violence perpetrated by public officials, professionals, staff and agents working at any public body, entity or institution, with the objective of delaying, blocking or hindering access to public policies and rights granted by law to women, lesbians, trans and travesti people. It also includes violence inflicted within political parties, unions, sports clubs and business or civil society organizations.

c) Workplace violence

Discrimination against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people in public or private workspaces, blocking their access to employment, contractual hiring, promotions and job stability. It includes mandatory requirements involving certain marital status, motherhood planning, age, physical appearance and pregnancy testing. Another example of workplace violence is the violation of the right to equal pay for equal work. Additionally, it includes systematic psychological harassment against a specific woman worker to exclude her from the workforce.



d) Violence against reproductive freedom

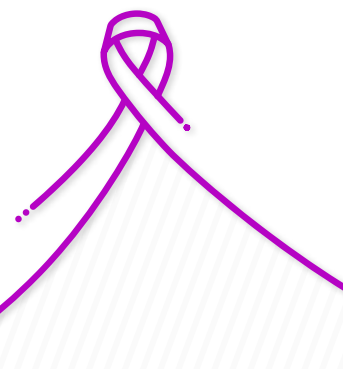
Acts which violate the right of people able to become pregnant to decide freely and responsibly the number of pregnancies they wish to carry and how long they wish to wait between them (Law No. 25,673 for the Creation of the National Program for Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation).

e) Obstetric violence

Violence inflicted by healthcare professionals on gestating people's bodies and reproductive processes. It may manifest as dehumanizing treatment, abusive medicalization and the pathologization of natural processes (Law No. 25,929).

f) Violence in the media

The publication or display of stereotyped messages and pictures on any mass media to directly or indirectly promote the exploitation of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people or their image, as well as to insult, slander, discriminate, dishonor, humiliate or rob them of their dignity. It also includes adding women, lesbians, trans and travesti people, children and adolescents in pornographic messages or pictures which legitimizes unequal treatment and builds social and cultural patterns which replicate inequality and incite violence.



g) Violence in public spaces (street harassment)

Violence perpetrated against women, lesbians, trans and travesti people by one or more people in public or open to the public areas such as means of transportation or shopping centers. It may manifest as verbal or non-verbal behaviors or expressions of sexual connotation which impact or harm the person's dignity, integrity, personal freedom and freedom of movement or to remain in a location, and it may create a hostile or offensive environment.

h) Political violence

Gender-based violence which uses intimidation, harassment, dishonor, discrediting, persecution, abuse or threats to hinder or limit the development of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people's political experience as well as their access to their political rights and duties. It also disregards current legislation on the political representation of women, lesbians, trans and travesti people. It includes any practices that discourage or undermine their political work or activity in any space related to the public or political spheres, such as government institutions, voting facilities, political parties, social organizations, unions and the media, among others.



Below, the definitions of a series of key concepts will be provided to be accurately used during media coverage. These are not fixed definitions nor is our intention to present them as the only correct answer but as terminology in constant transformation through open discussions.

Gender binary

It is a social construct which maintains that only cis, heterosexual men and women exist in society, excluding and erasing the existence of other gender identities and sexual orientations.

Gender-based hate crime

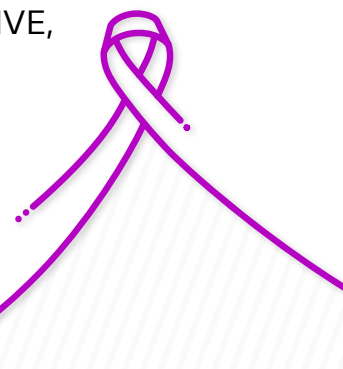
Crimes committed against people on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity. They tend to be inspired by discriminatory motives or based on prejudice.


Cisgender / Transgender

A cis or cisgender person is a person whose gender identity coincides with their sex assigned at birth. A trans or transgender person is a person whose self-perceived gender identity does not coincide with their sex assigned at birth.

Abortion rights (Law No. 27,610)

In Argentina, any person able to become pregnant may request an abortion. The only requirement is to do so before the fourteenth week of pregnancy (included). This is known as a Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (IVE, for its initials in Spanish).





Outside the term set, the pregnant person has the right to request the termination of pregnancy in the event that it occurred as a result of rape (the pregnant person must submit the request and the pertinent affidavit to the intervening health care workers. In the case of girls under thirteen years of age, the affidavit is not required) or if the life or the comprehensive health of the pregnant person were at risk. In these cases, the procedure is known as Legal Termination of Pregnancy (ILE, for its initials in Spanish).

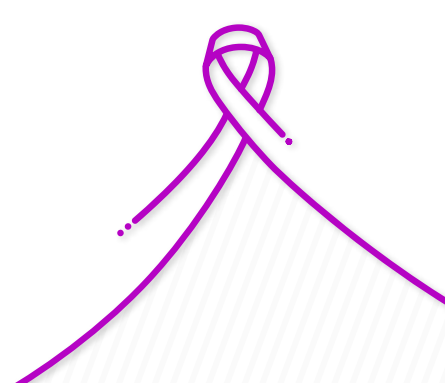
Sexual diversity

It englobes all sexual orientations, gender identities, and gender expressions, as well as body diversity. Talking about sexual diversity helps visibilize and secure the freedom of expression for the people whose identities are excluded from the binary, heteronormative paradigm, as well as the people whose sexual orientations are not heterosexual.

Sexual division of labor

It refers to the way labor is divided between, on the one hand, women, lesbians, trans and travesti people and, on the other hand, cisgender men, based on stereotyped roles which are imposed as the only appropriate ones even if they are a mere consequence of social constructs.

Thus, it is considered “natural” for women, lesbians, trans and travesti people to be assigned private life chores (such as unpaid housework and care work) while cis men are hired for paid, productive work in the public setting. Those roles create hierarchical relationships of power and inequality.



Gender equity

Gender equity refers to the fair distribution of benefits, rights, duties, opportunities and resources between women, lesbians, trans people, travesti people and cis men, to allow for everyone's full development. The objective of gender equity is to compensate for the historical social deprivations which led to gender-based inequality.

Femicide / Trans-Travesticide

A femicide is the murder of a woman motivated by her gender identity, when gender-based violence is involved.

A trans-travesticide is the murder of a trans or travesti person motivated by their gender identity.

Gender

Gender is the set of ideas, beliefs and social characteristics put together by each culture in a particular moment in History to describe people. Thus, gender determines the roles, possibilities, allowed actions, physical attributes and sexual expressions of people, describing and building the structure for social relationships in all settings.



Heteronormativity

Heteronormativity dictates the precepts which uphold heterosexuality as the only valid and possible way of connecting with other people sexually, romantically and in family units. Establishing heterosexuality as the “normal” sexual orientation not only excludes homosexuality and bisexuality but also associates those orientations with “degenerate” or “abnormal” behaviors.

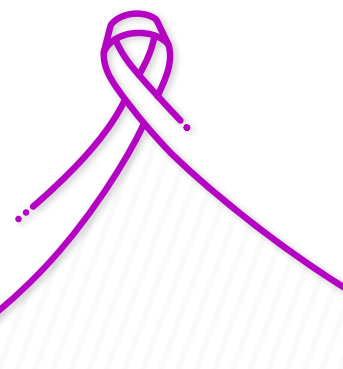
Gender identity

Gender identity is the personal, inner experience of gender as each person lives it. It may or may not coincide with the sex assigned at birth and it includes each person’s understanding of their own bodies. This understanding may lead to changes of one’s appearance or bodily functions through pharmacological treatments, surgery or any other freely chosen interventions. It also includes other ways to express gender, such as clothing, language and mannerisms (as described in the Gender Identity Law No. 26,743).

Intersectionality

This term refers to the way in which the many identities of a person may cross over or overlap (gender, social class, ethnicity, age, etc.), to bring attention to particular manifestations of inequality and discrimination.

For example, the overlapping identities of a disabled, migrant woman or an elder, indigenous lesbian give rise to unique modalities of oppression which should be considered.



Anti-lesbian/bi/trans

These terms refer to the specific violence and discrimination which target gender identities or sexual orientations.

It is important to avoid talking about phobias, as the word alludes to a mental health term, related to fear and uneasiness, and does not refer to prejudice and discrimination against specific groups.

Patriarchy

It is a type of social organization in which men hold power and authority over all aspects of life: politics, economy, education, socialization, family. Compulsory heterosexuality and sexual monogamy are two central elements of patriarchy, and the subordination of women and any feminized identities becomes a requirement for its existence. It manifests structurally through the sexual division of labor and reproductive labor and in more subtle ways, deeply embedded into many of our social practices. Gender-based violence is a constitutive trait of the patriarchy.

Sexism

Any discriminatory attitude or behavior against a person on the basis of their sex or sexual identity.



Amnistía Internacional Argentina

www.amnistia.org.ar

+54 11 48116469

contacto@amnistia.org.ar

Asociación Civil Mocha Celis

www.bachilleratomochacelis.edu.ar

+54 (011) 4554-9048

info@bachilleratomochacelis.edu.ar

Contact: Matías Soich, matias.soich@gmail.com

Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC)

adc.org.ar

adc@adc.org.ar

Contact: Marianela Milanes, mmilanes@adc.org.ar

Comunicar Igualdad

comunicarigualdad.com.ar

comunicarigualdad@gmail.com

Defensoría del Pueblo CABA

defensoria.org.ar/

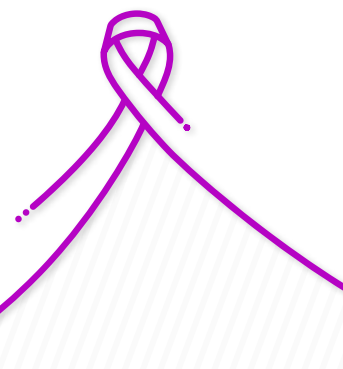
consultas@defensoria.org.ar

Contact: Dolores Gandulfo, upi@defensoria.org.ar

Dispositivo Varones - Secretaría de Género y DDHH de la Municipalidad de Rosario

www.rosario.gob.ar/inicio/secretaria-de-genero-y-derechos-humanos

dispositivovaronesmr@gmail.com



Ecofeminita

ecofeminita.com

hola@ecofeminita.com

Contact: Florencia Tundis, florenciatundis@gmail.com

Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA)

www.ela.org.ar

(011) 4371-2696 y 4371-2920

ela@ela.org.ar

Fundación Mujeres x Mujeres

mujeresxmujeres.org.ar

(0381) 2338120

fundacionmxm@gmail.com

Contact: Soledad Deza, sd.tucuman@gmail.com

Fundación Micaela García

www.facebook.com/micagarciaorg

fundacionmichelagarcia@gmail.com

Contact: Néstor (Yuyo) García, garcia.nae@gmail.com

Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)

feim.org.ar

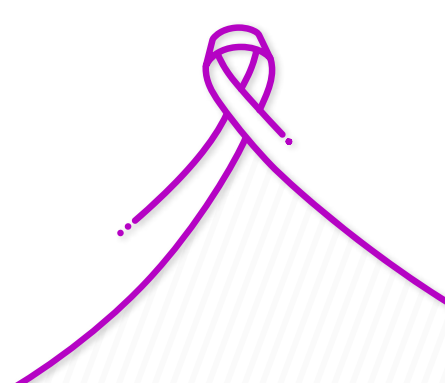
fundacion.feim@gmail.com

Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad (MEI)

www.mujeresenigualdad.org.ar

prensa@mujeresenigualdad.org.ar / violencianunca@gmail.com

Contact: Dafne Sabanes Plou, daphne.plou@gmail.com



Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata.

Contact: Claudia Laudano

<https://www.memoria.fahce.unlp.edu.ar/perfiles/0760LaudanoC>

Instituto de Masculinidades y Cambio Social (MasCS)

institutomascs.com.ar

institutomascs@gmail.com

Justicia Intersex

justiciaintersex.org

justiciaintersex@gmail.com

La Revolución de las Viejas

larevoluciondelasviejas.com.ar

larevoluciondelasviejas@gmail.com

Masculinidades Críticas y Territorio (ICO/UNGS)

<https://www.ungs.edu.ar/carrera/masculinidades-criticas-un-abordaje-des-de-el-territorio>

(011) 4469-7795

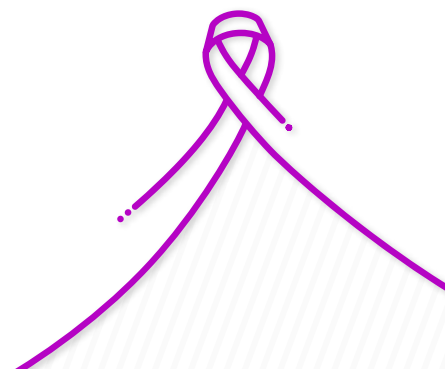
diplogenero@campus.ungs.edu.ar

Ministerio de las Mujeres, Géneros y Diversidad

www.argentina.gob.ar/generos

(011) 4342 9010 / 7079

ministeriomgyd@mingeneros.gob.ar



Ni Una Menos

niunamenos.org.ar

niunamenosoficial@gmail.com

OEA - Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM)

Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Convención de Belém do Pará (MESECVI)

www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/SociedadCivil.asp

mesecvi@oas.org

Contacto: Dafne Sabanes Plou, daphne.plou@gmail.com

Oficina de la Mujer (OM) de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación (CSJN)

www.csjn.gov.ar/om/index.jsp

Registro Nacional de Femicidios de la Justicia Argentina (RNFJA):

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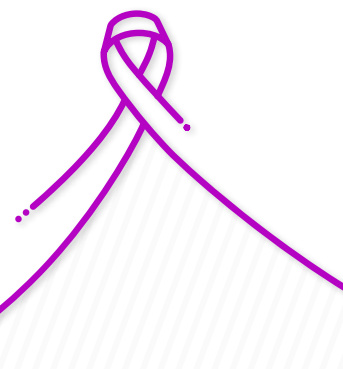
contactootrans@gmail.com

Red Interuniversitaria por la Igualdad de Género y contra las Violencias del Consejo Interuniversitario Nacional (CIN)

ruge.cin.edu.ar/

(011) 5217-3101

ruge@cin.edu.ar

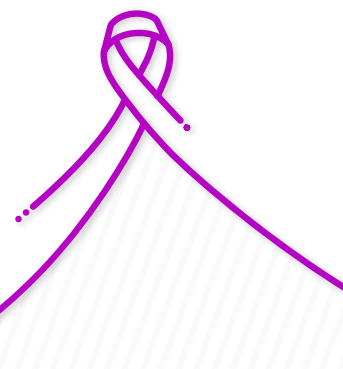


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