



#### Language

[Argentina: Lower House approves bill against gender violence](#) [1], TeleSur, 19/12/2018,

Records the approval of the Micaela Law in December 2018, which made the training on gender and violence against women mandatory for all state officials and workers. It also summarises the key points of the Law.

[Thousands in Argentina protest acquittal in teenage girl's murder](#) [2], Al Jazeera, 06/12/2018,

Reports on the revival of the #NiUnaMenos movement following the acquittal of two men accused of sexual violence and the murder of 16-year old Lucia Perez in the coastal city of Mar del Plata. It also provides data on femicide since 2008.

For the same event, see also <http://time.com/5472053/argentina-protest-lucia-perez-ni-una-menos/> [3].

Funes, Samanta, [The birth of feminicides in Argentina: a recognition of gender violence, Heinrich Böll Stiftung-European Union](#) [4], Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 13/12/2017,

Funes notes the legislative development in Argentina since 2009 to tackle femicide and the development of the #NiUnaMenos movement since 2015.

Gagliardi, Macarena, [Argentina: A pioneer in women's rights'](#) [5], Univision News, 07/03/2017,

An account of the origin of #NiUnaMenos in Argentina, that arose prior to #MeToo in the USA – and of the progress the country achieved in tackling femicide. Although femicide and other forms of violence against women are still high and cruel, Argentina is the most advanced country within Latin America for the protection of women's rights. The #NiUnaMenos movement was born in 2015 after a tweet by journalist Marcela Ojeda about the murder of Chiara Páez, 14-year old and pregnant. The young woman disappeared in May in Santa Fe province, and her body was found buried under the patio of her boyfriend's home. She had been beaten to death. Marcela Ojeda's tweet "Women, together. Why don't we scream? THEY ARE KILLING US" gave rise to the start of #NiUnaMenos.

Garibotti, María ; Hopp, Cecilia Marcela, [Substitution Activism: The Impact of #MeToo in Argentina](#) [6], in Fileborn B., Loney-Howes R. (eds) #MeToo and the Politics of Social Change, In , Cham, Switzerland, Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 185-199

Garibotti and Hopp argue that even though anti-rape politics did not advance in any meaningful way in Argentina #MeToo provided feminists with an opportunity to access mainstream media and discuss their local agenda: the legalization of abortion. Due to the influence of #NiUnaMenos, another social media campaign that commenced in 2015, by the time #MeToo was launched in 2017, feminist movements were highly organized, had a clear agenda and used the opportunity to press for the legalization of abortion. The chapter shows how #MeToo provided a new arena for women's voices and new ways of organizing feminist mobilization.

Gutman, Daniel, [Women in Argentina are empowered as they speak out against gender violence](#) [7], IPS, 22/12/2018,

Gutman reports on the initiative of the Argentine Actresses collective, a group created by 300 artistes in April 2018, when the country mobilised for the legislative debate on the decriminalisation of abortion. The mobilisation shed light also on the abuses that occurred within the entertainment industry, followed by scandals in the politics' and sports' sectors. The article outlines how reported femicides have been on the rise since the birth of #NiUnaMenos, which has promoted recognition of femicide, and the legal and protective initiatives that are taking place in the country thanks to the movement.



Iricibar, Valentina, [Campaigners demand action after January surge in femicide](#) [8], Buenos Aires Times, 09/02/2019,

Report on the initiative of the Argentinian feminist organisation 'Mujeres de la Matria Latinoamericana' (MuMaLá) to call on the government to declare a national emergency after 27 confirmed femicides occurred between January and February 2019. The organisation has also submitted a petition highlighting the educational and legislative steps to take in order to reduce this form of violence.

Luengo, María, [Shaping solidarity in Argentina: the power of the civil sphere in repairing violence against women](#) [9], In *The Civil Sphere in Latin America*, Cambridge, UK, University Printing House, pp. 39-65

María Luengo looks at contemporary movements against femicide in Argentina and at the role the civil sphere plays in creating forms of solidarity with transversal and global links that unite various groups of different beliefs and ideologies. She also sheds light on how the #NiUnaMenos movement is helping to reverse the trend of polarisation within and degradation of the discourse on human rights.

Matienzo, Eugenia R., [We, Latin Americans, have a lot to do with the current wave of feminism](#) [10], Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 07/03/2018,

Examines the factors that could contribute to reduce femicides in Argentina, such as training for state and security personnel, and judicial workers; sex education programs in academia and public schools and the inclusion of women journalists within the broader #NiUnaMenos movement. She also argues that the inclusion of climate justice and structural transformation within the patriarchal system can further contribute to the reduction of femicide.

Palmer, Rose, [Ni Una Menos: an uprising of women in Argentina](#) [11], Culture Trip, 15/12/2017,

Provides historical background to the formation of the #NiUnaMenos movement in Argentina in 2015, which extended to other parts of Latin America, and gives an account of the demands, which were taken up by the government.

See also a more recent article on the development of the movement <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/while-u-s-has-metoo-latin-america-s-ni-una-n875091> [12].

Sutton, Barbara, [Surviving State Terror. Women's Testimonies of Repression and Resistance in Argentina](#) [13], New York, New York University Press, 2018, pp. 328

Barbara Sutton collects stories of women in Argentina who have been tortured in clandestine detention. Her work centres on three main questions: how did gender hierarchies, ideologies and identities play out in the infliction of bodily oppression; in the disavowal of the tortured body; and in embodied strategies of survival and resistance. She also asks how can we account for the gendered tortured body and how do we tell stories about it.

Swee, Sheridan, [#NiunaMenos: How A Movement Can Create And Maintain Political Salience Through Social Media](#) [14], Vol. Bachelor of Arts, University of Minnesota Digital Conservancy, 2019

'Ni Una Menos', an Argentine feminist movement, has spread throughout Latin America largely due to its use of social media. The organisation is able to hold to account both the Argentine government and society overall, keeping women's rights in the spotlight. This study examines 'Ni Una Menos' Twitter account since its formation in 2015, in order to understand how the organization has evolved over time, and how it continues to fight for women's rights.

Terzian, Polly, [The Ni Una Menos Movement in Argentina in 21st Century Argentina: Combating More Than](#)

---



[Femicide](#) [15], Carlisle: Pennsylvania, Dickinson College, 2017, pp. 90

Polly Terzian did a study on the development of the 'NiUnaMenos' movement in Argentina and raises issues about the historical participation of women in politics. Gender violence and femicide are connected to the analysis of legal issues surrounding them. She also considers the mobilisation of women and the visibility of violence against women in the media landscape.

Tong, Tracy, [Femicide: Argentina has a really bad record for gender-based murder](#) [16], USA Today, 07/11/2017,

Journalist Karla Zabłudovsky recalls the horrific murder of Micaela Garcia for her 'NiUnaMenos' activism in April 2017 and how the movement developed in Argentina since her death.

**Source URL (retrieved on 07/10/2022 - 07:13):** <https://civilresistance.info/section/f-feminist-movements-and-protests/f5-new-global-feminist-wave-2017-onwards/f5b-women-rise-12>

#### Links

- [1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/argentina-lower-house-approves-bill-against-gender-violence>
- [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/thousands-argentina-protest-acquittal-teeneage-girls-murder>
- [3] <http://time.com/5472053/argentina-protest-lucia-perez-ni-una-menos/>
- [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/birth-femicides-argentina-recognition-gender-violence-heinrich-boll-stiftung>
- [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/argentina-pioneer-womens-rights>
- [6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/substitution-activism-impact-metoo-argentina>
- [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/women-argentina-are-empowered-they-speak-out-against-gender-violence>
- [8] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/campaigners-demand-action-after-january-surge-femicide>
- [9] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/shaping-solidarity-argentina-power-civil-sphere-repairing-violence-against-women>
- [10] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/we-latin-americans-have-lot-do-current-wave-feminism>
- [11] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/ni-una-menos-uprising-women-argentina>
- [12] <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/while-u-s-has-metoo-latin-america-s-ni-una-n875091>
- [13] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/surviving-state-terror-womens-testimonies-repression-and-resistance-argentina>
- [14] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/niunamenos-how-movement-can-create-and-maintain-political-salience-through-social>
- [15] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/ni-una-menos-movement-argentina-21st-century-argentina-combating-more-femicide>
- [16] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/femicide-argentina-has-really-bad-record-gender-based-murder>