

CHILE

Towards a feminist approach to the safety of journalists

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ARTICLE 19

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About this project

What might a feminist approach to the protection of journalists look like? What concrete benefits might it bring? And could it provide solutions to the well-documented – and highly gendered – abuse that women¹ journalists face every day?

While journalists and communicators² worldwide experience threats, surveillance, attacks, arbitrary arrest, detention, enforced disappearances, and murder for carrying out their vital work, women journalists deal with additional, gendered threats, violence, abuse, and harassment – in their workplaces, when out reporting, and online. They bear the brunt of not only the increasingly hostile environment affecting all journalists but also pervasive gender-based violence, gendered discrimination, and [‘gendered censorship’](#). These risks multiply for women journalists who experience multiple, overlapping discriminations on the basis of race, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, sex characteristics, gender identity/expression, and religious beliefs (among others).

Current policies and practices – even those deemed ‘gender-sensitive’ – are failing to protect women journalists from these risks. A bulletproof vest may be useful in some contexts, but it will not protect a woman from sexual harassment in her newsroom, abuse when she shares her stories online, or assault on public transport when she travels to an assignment. Due to this lack of effective protection measures, women journalists have, in some cases, taken the situation into their own hands, creating solutions to keep themselves and their colleagues safe. These solutions are grounded in diverse feminist approaches that place women’s everyday experiences, lived realities, and protection needs front and centre.

In 2021, ARTICLE 19 set out to make these sometimes invisible practices more visible, building on our [existing programmes](#) on the safety of women journalists worldwide. We undertook **original research globally** and specifically in six countries – three in Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) and three in Latin America (Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay) – guided by the questions:

What might feminist approaches to the protection of journalists look like, and what benefits might they bring?

From national organisations to grassroots networks, our findings document women’s monumental efforts to make structural changes, tackle entrenched patterns of gender-based discrimination and violence, and enhance the safety of women journalists. The initiatives showcased in these case studies are a testament to the creativity and resilience of those working on the feminist frontlines.

1. Introduction

Country context: Chile

Like other countries in the region, Chile is marked by a history of colonisation, violence against local indigenous communities, and a long military dictatorship (1973–1990). In ARTICLE 19's [Global Expression Report 2022](#) – a global, data-informed, annual look at freedom of expression worldwide – Chile is categorised as Open across all indexes, with an overall GxR³ score of 84 out of 100. It is ranked 19th of 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economic Forum's [Global Gender Gap Index 2021](#).

In the last few years, Chile has been a member of international coalitions on the safety of journalists, such as the Media Freedom Coalition and the UN Group of Friends on the Safety of Journalists. As in [other Latin American countries](#), however, Chile's media landscape suffers from a lack of plurality and representation, which is exacerbated by inequality. The increasingly precarious nature of a career in journalism – [a global problem](#), and one that affects women disproportionately – is also a problem in Chile, and [intensified during the Covid-19 pandemic](#).

In 2019, [over a million people took to Chile's streets](#) to fight for socioeconomic equality. This protest movement translated into a referendum in 2020, in which an overwhelming majority voted in support of rewriting Chile's Constitution, which dates back to the military rule of Augusto Pinochet. While 62% of the population [voted to reject](#) the new Constitution in September 2022, it was nonetheless an important milestone for freedom of expression in the country. Contemporary Chile continues to be engaged in lively debate over a diverse array of issues – from gender and violence to media diversity, labour rights, and the 'right to communication'.

Violence against women journalists in Chile

State violence

State violence flourished under Chile's military dictatorship, including violence against women. The legacy of this violence can still be felt. One of the main issues affecting women journalists' safety in Chile during the last few years is police conduct, especially during protests. During the 2019 demonstrations, for example, protesters, journalists, and communicators – including many women – accused the police of aggression, arbitrary detention, and harassment:

'Sexual torture, sexual abuse against women during the dictatorship was too serious and there are many cases reported. Looking at reports in proportion to women's participation, we saw again how agents of the state inflicted a specific type of violence against women.'

– Nataly González Díaz, General Coordinator,
Red de Periodistas y Comunicadoras Feministas de Chile
(Feminist Network of Journalists and Communicators of Chile)

According to the [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights](#), women journalists reported experiencing gender violence during the 2019 protests. Journalist Estefani Carrasco, for example, was detained with two other colleagues in the exercise of their functions as journalists during a curfew that was imposed nationwide in the first week of the national insurrection. She reports that they were illegally detained by four police officers, who used excessive force to intimidate them and strip-searched them (*revista íntima*).

Gabriela Lagos, journalist and member of the *Observatório de Género y Medios* (Gender and Media Observatory), told ARTICLE 19 that the 2019 protests were an unprecedented experience for a whole generation; a moment when everyone stopped what they were doing to take part. She describes feeling a mixture of happiness and fear – the latter because of the police and state violence that occurred. While the Chilean government has tried to alleviate protests against the police by deploying more female officers at protests, police brutality has continued, including [at International Women's Day protests](#).

Workplace harassment and violence

Women journalists experience inequality in the workplace, as shown by their [underrepresentation](#) in the morning sessions (prominent political programmes on Chilean television), which corresponded to 26.6% compared to 73.4% of men in 2020. Reports from the *Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Periodistas de Chile* (National Association of Women Journalists of Chile) show that they are also concerned about other kinds of violence, such as violence experienced by journalists covering news stories in particularly [hostile environments](#), but there is little data on such violations.

Monica Maureira, a member of the [Red Internacional de Periodistas con Visión de Género](#) (Gender Observative Journalists International Network), told ARTICLE 19 that sexual harassment is a normalised and invisibilised practice in Chile. For example, in 2019, journalist Marianela Estrada was [harassed](#) during two live television broadcasts while she was working. Estrada was reporting for CNN Chile

and Chilevisión on celebrations of Chilean independence near the national stadium when two men unexpectedly kissed her. Almost 200 journalists signed a letter denouncing this harassment against Estrada – in contrast with the [lack of support](#) from her team and employers. The joint letter highlighted the stark facts of violence against women journalists in Chile:

'In 85% of the cases, media companies didn't take adequate actions because they don't have a policy to deal with abuses. Around 48% experienced gender-based violence at work and 44% online abuse. Among the most common forms of gender-based violence reported by women journalists are verbal abuse (63%), psychological abuse (41%), sexual harassment (37%), and economic abuse (21%). Almost 11% had suffered physical violence.'⁴

Several Chilean feminist journalists told ARTICLE 19 that their workplaces are spaces of inequality, discrimination, harassment, and violations that impact on their ability to do their work. Monica Maureira told us about women journalists in Chile being harassed at work and receiving death threats for investigating corruption, as well as sources offering them information in exchange for sex. Both Maureira and Nataly González Díaz told us that women journalists rarely report the violence they experience for fear of losing their job:

'At this point, we have testimonies of colleagues who have shown us they have suffered violence but not reported it for fear of it affecting their work, or simply fear of being fired.'⁵

– Nataly González Díaz

Online harassment and abuse

According to [research](#) by *Comunicación para la Igualdad* (Communication for Equality) in 2019, most feminist activists⁶ had experienced online attacks from 'anti-rights groups' (conservative groups that work against human rights and gender equality), and half had reduced the scope of their online dialogue because of these attacks. For people with non-cis-heteronormative⁷ gender identities, online harassment and abuse was an even bigger issue.

Existing protection mechanisms in Chile

There are no official mechanisms for the protection of journalists in Chile, apart from the state obligation to protect them as citizens.

The contemporary feminist movement in Chile

Feminist student protests

In 2018, university students across Chile protested, barricaded classrooms, and occupied university buildings for weeks, demanding non-sexist education and protesting against sexual harassment and abuse. After weeks of protests, including marches in several cities and international [media coverage](#), then-President of Chile Sebastián Piñera recognised the movement and the need for change, promising to amend the Constitution in favour of gender equality. He also pledged to promote the participation of women in positions of authority. At the time, his Cabinet included 16 men and just 7 women. It would not be until Gabriel Boric was elected to replace Piñera in March 2022 that the [Chilean Cabinet would achieve, and indeed exceed, equal representation for women](#).

Online feminist activism

While online harassment and abuse have increased, [so have organised feminist responses](#), using hashtags to coordinate action on issues such as abortion rights and gender-based violence. For example, #NiUnaMenos (Not One [Woman] Less) emerged in Argentina as part of a protest against femicide, and was subsequently used in other Latin American countries. This mutual influence between different Latin American countries is a key characteristic of feminist movements in the region.

Feminist involvement in the 2019 protests

The general agenda of the 2019 protests diversified from its original socioeconomic demands to include gender issues, such as violence against women, as well as criticism of the traditional media. Since then, the feminist movement has been a well-organised protagonist in Chile's political protests.

The visibility of women and feminism in the protests reached its peak with a [performance](#) by feminist collective Las Tesis of the song *Un violador en su camino* (A rapist in your path),⁸ which denounced violence against women – including police repression and sexual abuse at protests – and featured blindfolded women chanting phrases such as: 'And it wasn't my fault, neither where I was, nor how I dressed.' The performance, which originally took place in Valparaíso in November 2019, was repeated in Santiago and taken on a world tour.

In 2020, the Chilean police initiated criminal proceedings against members of Las Tesis on the basis that they had threatened and intimidated the authorities. After a

year of these proceedings, during which international human rights experts raised concerns, the charges were dismissed.

The feminist potential of Chile's Constitution proposal

The movement to create a new Constitution was a direct result of the 2019 protests, and the feminist movement was heavily involved in its development. In a historic move, the Constitutional Assembly (which drafted the new Constitution) was made up of equal numbers of men and women representatives. Mechanisms for popular participation also allowed feminist collectives and organisations to participate in the drafting process and to directly present their demands.

The feminists who ARTICLE 19 interviewed said they expected the final Constitution to include an intersectional feminist perspective and to guarantee gender parity in state institutions. Nataly González Díaz, for example, told us that feminists expected the Constitution to guarantee what is known in Chile as the 'right to communication'. According to Díaz, the goal was to unite the right to freedom of expression with the 'right to communication' in order to achieve pluralistic and feminist debate.

Despite huge mobilisation in support of the new Constitution, Chileans overwhelmingly voted to reject it in September 2022. Nonetheless, the process of developing the Constitution was a huge influence on the feminist movement in the country, including feminists working on the safety of women journalists. Furthermore, a significant reason for its rejection was the dissemination of misinformation about the Constitution, such as the claim that it would allow indigenous people to invade lands freely.



2. Case studies

Introduction

To identify feminist approaches to the safety of journalists in Chile, ARTICLE 19 conducted desk research and carried out interviews with specialists and women journalists and communicators. Respondents were freely selected, seeking to achieve coverage of the different profiles covered by the intersectionality concept presented at the beginning of this research.

During the course of our interviews, two characteristics of Chilean feminist responses to the safety of journalists became apparent:

- **Self-organised networks are central to feminist responses to protect and defend women journalists in Chile.** Interviewees' comments suggest that the network format is well suited to a feminist approach because it is flexible, encourages debate, enables horizontal decision-making, and resists institutionalisation – while also providing a basic structure for action. Such networks aim to defend women journalists; to build new perspectives on gender in the media, tackling issues such as invisibility and gender representation; and to promote gender equality in the media, society, and law. They also seek to connect with feminists in different parts of the country, build relationships with networks in other countries, influence legislation, and create a safe environment for feminists to debate and for journalists and communicators to conduct their work.
- **Contemporary political developments in Chile have played a critical role in the development of feminist responses to protect and defend women journalists.** In particular, the 2019 protests and subsequent debates on the new Constitution were a huge influence, and feminists working on the safety of women journalists in the country played – and continue to play – an important role in these debates.

For our case studies, we therefore decided to feature two feminist networks that were created during – and as a result of – the 2019 protests, and that are making valuable contributions to contemporary political debates in Chile: Red de Periodistas y Comunicadoras Feministas de Chile (Feminist Network of Journalists and Communicators of Chile) and the Observatório de Género y Medios (Gender and Media Observatory).

Red de Periodistas y Comunicadoras Feministas de Chile (Feminist Network of Journalists and Communicators of Chile)

○ Beginnings

This network was founded in 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and after the 2019 protests. ARTICLE 19 spoke with Fabíola Gutierrez, who was the first president of the Gender Commission – a body created in 2015 within the *Colegio de Periodistas de Chile* (Chile Association of Journalists) (the national professional body for journalists) – and is now the Communication Coordinator of the *Red de Periodistas*. She explained that there was already interest in creating non-sexist media and combating violence against women journalists, but that the work of the Gender Commission began to seem insufficient, as every facet of its work – including any statement defending journalists or criticising a situation or practice – required the approval of senior managers at the *Colegio de Periodistas de Chile*. The desire to connect with other networks in the Latin America region and beyond also began to grow.

In November 2019 – in the context of the demonstrations, and with all the fervour of protests and feminist protagonism therein – 50 women communicators gathered in a public square to talk about what they wanted to organise. They analysed the protests and the broader issues facing women journalists and communicators in Chile from a feminist perspective, with a particular focus on the representation of women in the media, violence against women (including in the home), and how to continue mobilising after the protests ended.

At this initial meeting, they produced a declaration expressing their willingness to organise themselves into a national network. They decided to create an executive committee with a few representatives to create this network and to mobilise more women journalists and communicators. They also decided the network would be independent from the *Colegio de Periodistas de Chile*, and that it would include advertising and audiovisual professionals as well as journalists. Nataly Gonzáles Díaz, General Coordinator of *Red de Periodistas*, told us that members of the network decided it would be composed only of those who identify as women, including trans women, although not all women are represented yet.

The network was officially launched in 2020. Its structure is largely horizontal, although it has a general manager and team coordinators. Fabíola Gutierrez explained that *Red de Periodistas* focuses on human rights and intersectionality. It highlights sexist practices within journalism, critiques the representation of gender and feminism in the media, campaigns for the creation and implementation of laws for protection and access to information, acts as a protection network

(including digital security) for women journalists and communicators, and promotes initiatives that tackle violence against them.

○ **Denouncing violence against women journalists**

The network seeks to map, denounce, raise awareness of, and challenge the types of violence women journalists experience, as Nataly told us:

'Now, through our Commission of Observatory and Denounce [initiatives within the network to monitor and respond to violence], we are working on a poll about the situation of journalists in Chile. It will give us an overview on a national level.'⁹

In response to a legal vacuum around the protection of journalists in Chile, Fabíola told us, *Red de Periodistas* has asked the media to share their protection protocols – though many either do not have these in place or do not submit them. *Red de Periodistas* also defends journalists who experience violence. It also works to protect women journalists online; for example, it does not tag women's account handles on Twitter when a complaint or criticism is made, to avoid them being harassed further.

○ **Contributing to debates on the Constitution**

Red de Periodistas was also active in debates that arose in Chile in the aftermath of the 2019 protests, especially about the Chilean Constitution. The network worked with feminist civil society representatives to ensure a feminist perspective informed both the debate around and the text of the Constitution. Nataly told us:

'The Constitutional Assembly, which has gender parity and has a strong presence of conventional feminists, is a historical milestone that gives us hope of moving forward in the historical demands of feminist movements. We bet that the Constitution, born of democracy, will be a feminist Constitution.'¹⁰

One of the central proposals for the Constitution that *Red de Periodistas* endorsed was the 'right to communication' – a human right that incorporates freedom of expression, access to information, media plurality, and equality. This was debated in the [Comisión de Conocimiento, Ciencia y Tecnología, Cultura, Arte e Patrimonio](#) (Commission of Knowledge, Science and Technology, Culture, Art, and Heritage). Nataly explains:

'Here, the issue is that the discussion that has taken place is how to constitutionalise the "right to communication". The *Red* considers that it is very important that this right is guaranteed in the new Constitution as a human right, but there are also positions that indicate that perhaps it is not totally relevant that it is thus written, as "right to communication" – but that the issues regarding this right remain, such as freedom of expression, information, informational pluralism, etc.'¹¹

She emphasises the importance of a feminist approach to this issue:

'As a network, we consider that it is not possible to debate the "right to communication" if it is not done with a gender and feminist approach. We seek to expand this right from a feminist perspective. For example, women were absolutely underrepresented in the media, and it is not possible to speak of informational pluralism if women are not in the media. As a network, we believe that the social and political questioning that we must make in the framework of the discussion to advance towards guaranteeing the "right to communication" as a human right cannot be done if it is not done from a feminist perspective.'¹²

Red de Periodistas also worked to ensure sexual and reproductive rights, as well as gender parity, were included in the Constitution.

As well as their substantive demands for the new Constitution, *Red de Periodistas* argued that the process of formulating it should be accessible, democratic, and open to everyone. Sessions were broadcast online, but many regions of Chile lack access to the internet. To tackle this digital divide, Fabíola told us, digital rights, connectivity, and the 'right to communication' are essential.

Current focus

At the time of writing (May 2022), *Red de Periodistas* has 75 regular part-time members and 30 members who only participate in specific initiatives. It reaches a broader audience on social media, with nearly 12,000 followers on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#). It also [collaborates](#) with networks from other countries to achieve its goals, one of which – in the longer term – is to create its own media outlet: a safe and diverse space for women journalists and communicators.

Beginnings

Like *Red de Periodistas*, the feminist media outlet *Observatório de Género y Medios* is self-organised, horizontally structured, and closely linked to contemporary developments in Chile – specifically, the 2018 and 2019 protests, 8M (activities and demonstrations around International Women’s Day on 8 March), debates on the Constitution, and criticisms of the media. In an important relationship between popular movements and feminist practice, the network was created by young feminist journalists and communicators who were involved in organising and mobilising around 8M. They joined other professionals, including researchers and lawyers, and created the *Observatório*.

The *Observatório* was created in Valdivia, a city in southern Chile, in 2018, following an accusation of sexual harassment against a professor at the Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, and a wave of subsequent protests. The protests spread across the country as women in other universities spoke out about their own experiences of violence, harassment, and lack of protocols for dealing with these cases. After the protests and ensuing debates, the Universidad Austral de Chile adopted protocols to deal with cases of sexual harassment. Today, the university is thus an institutional space that survivors can turn to for legal and psychological assistance. Gabriela Lagos, journalist and member of the *Observatório*, told ARTICLE 19 that, while the traditional media reported on the protests, they did not interview feminists; instead, they interviewed the alleged perpetrators– and, in Lagos’s view, helped to clean up their image. The *Observatório* was created due to a desire to inform women about gender-related topics from a feminist perspective, considering that the mainstream media generally distorts information on such topics, if it even considers them worth reporting on in the first place.

An alternative to the mainstream media

Gabriela believes the *Observatório* and other networks and media offer alternative sources of information to an audience that, today, is more critical of the news it receives via the mainstream media. This more critical stance began during the 2019 protests, when people refused the narratives offered by mainstream media; in Gabriela’s opinion, they even helped to change these narratives:

'A few years ago, media outlets made headlines calling the murders of women crimes motivated by love, not femicide. Today, that would not be possible. Quickly, Twitter and media outlets would react.'

She told ARTICLE 19 about other outlets that were created, including by professionals who worked in mainstream media. For example, journalist Alejandra Matus created the [La Neta](#) (The Truth) website, which provided information on the Constitution Assembly. In 2020, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, well-known journalists from traditional media outlets created the multimedia outlet [La Voz de los que Sobran](#) (The Voice of the Ones Left), a platform for independent, purposeful journalism that is committed to human rights, democracy, feminism, the environment, and indigenous peoples.

Gabriela explained that the *Observatório*, and the outlet where the women journalists who are its members write and produce coverage and criticism, provided a safe and welcoming space for their productions, reflections, and practices: 'It was a space that we created for criticism and protection,' she explains. This was important in light of fears of police violence among the *Observatório*'s members when they reported on the 2019 protests. Gabriela told us they stayed in touch with each other at the demonstrations, and until they got home afterwards, to establish whether everyone was safe.

Contributing to debates on the Constitution

The *Observatório* is linked to *Red de Periodistas y Comunicadoras Feministas de Chile* and similarly highlighted the importance of the new Constitution. Gabriela told ARTICLE 19 that the democratic, pluralistic process of its creation – in particular the gender parity in its production – was a moment of great hope for Chile. The network worked with Aurora Delgado, the representative of the Los Rios region (where Valdivia is located).

Gabriela also recalls that the Constitutional Assembly of Chile elected Elisa Loncon, a feminist and indigenous Mapuche woman, as its President. Loncon led on producing the Constitution proposal. In her [inaugural speech](#), she declared that this process must instigate a new era for Chile, imploring the country: 'Don't attack the women, don't attack the caregivers, don't attack nature, guarantee the water rights.' Gabriela drew our attention to Loncon's conciliatory and inclusive speech, and her insistence on recognising the Mapuche people, as promising signs for contemporary Chile.

Current focus

The *Observatório*'s work now extends beyond the borders of Valdivia to the rest of Chile – and the world. The network uses social media to reach a broader audience; at the time of writing (May 2022), it has over 5,500 followers on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#). Its members continue to work through networks on the themes of feminism, gender, and the media.

Its current projects include collecting and analysing survey data on the new generation of journalists and communicators, identifying strategies to combat sexism in the media, promoting and disseminating research on gender issues, and collaborating with other communicators' networks to tackle sexist practices and media violence. The network also works on specific projects to support women's small businesses. Gabriela explained that the *Observatório* works at the intersections of criticism of hegemonic media (and the ways that it organises and concentrates resources), protecting women journalists and communicators and undertaking specific activities to support other women.

3. Conclusions

The cases analysed demonstrate many of the challenges of addressing the protection of women journalists in Chile. A key observation is the need for an approach that focuses on the intersection of violence against all women and violence against journalists. This intersectional gender approach needs to take into account the historical memory of Chile, from the country's authoritarian past to Chilean citizens' activism in human rights and feminism. Interviewees' narratives show that the context of the past is deeply connected to the present, including when it relates to the experience of women journalists today.

The report focuses on what we can learn from existing experiences of combating violence against women journalists. The experience of networks such as *Red de Periodistas y Comunicadoras Feministas de Chile* reveals the importance of investing in self-organisation, solidarity, and connections between women journalists and women's rights groups to fight violence. In parallel, incorporating women journalists' agenda into broader feminist spaces and campaigns has proven to be a successful strategy, giving more support and visibility to individual cases and increasing public debate about this type of violence.

Police brutality is a key issue raised by interviewees. The state needs to promote specific training for police officers on the rights to freedom of expression and protest, and must make it possible to hold to account police officers who use violence.

The experiences presented in this report also demonstrate the need for media outlets to incorporate women journalists' demands for guarantees of their safety, for example by developing anti-sexual harassment and safety protocols.

This report also points to recommended practices in building intersectional approaches – particularly in relation to the construction of the Constitutional Assembly. These experiences could be replicated in other spheres that affect the right to freedom of expression in Chile, including regarding women journalists' protection. The efforts made to include all women's voices, experiences, needs, and human rights in the debates about the constitutional project can inform other initiatives to elaborate laws and policies.

An intersectional approach to tackling violence against women journalists requires processes to diagnose what aspects of the structures and institutions of the state reinforce this violence, as well as the culture that facilitates it. It also requires attention to historical inequalities and unbalanced power relations based on gender, race, class, and other intersecting forms of discrimination. This – together with the diverse and intersectional experience of gathering and including different voices in processes of thinking about and making laws and public policies – demonstrates a constructive path towards building intersectional legislation and policies for the protection of all women journalists in Chile.

Notes

- 1 ARTICLE 19 uses 'women' and 'men' to refer to all those individuals who identify themselves as such.
- 2 ARTICLE 19 uses a functional definition of journalists and communicators, as per the [UN Human Rights Committee General Comment 34](#): 'Journalism is a function shared by a wide range of actors, including professional full-time reporters and analysts, as well as bloggers and others who engage in forms of self-publication in print, on the internet or elsewhere'.
- 3 ARTICLE 19's [Global Expression Report](#) metric (the GxR metric) tracks freedom of expression across the world. In our 2022 report, 25 indicators were used to create an overall freedom of expression score for 161 countries, on a scale of 1–100, which places each country in an expression category.
- 4 Original: *'En el 85% de los casos, las empresas periodísticas no han tomado acciones adecuadas porque ni siquiera tienen una política para contrarrestar tales abusos. El 48% vivió violencia de género en su trabajo y un 44% abuso en línea. Entre las formas más comunes de violencia de género relatados por las mujeres periodistas está el abuso verbal (63%), el abuso psicológico (41%), el acoso sexual (37%) y el abuso económico (21%). Casi el 11% había sufrido violencia física.'* González Díaz, N. (2019) ['Periodistas Chilenas se Movilizan contra el Acoso Sexual'](#), Página 19, 25 September.
- 5 Original: *'En ese punto lo que tenemos es los testimonios de colegas que afectivamente nos muestran que han vivido violencias que no han denunciado por miedo a que esto afecte su trabajo o simplemente a ser despedidas. Sin duda esta realidad se da.'*
- 6 As the research points out, anti-rights groups are conservative groups that work against human rights and gender equality. The [report](#) analyses 'influenciadoras aliadas del feminismo' (influencers allied to feminism).
- 7 This is the term used in the research cited. It refers to people who do not identify as heterosexual and/or who do not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth – that is, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) people.
- 8 The performance was covered widely in Latin American and foreign media, e.g. Hinsliff, G. (2020) ["'The rapist is you!': Why a Chilean protest chant is being sung around the world'](#), *The Guardian*, 3 February; Pais, A. (2019) ['Las Tesis sobre "Un violador en tu camino": "Se nos escapó de las manos y lo hermoso es que fue apropiado por otras"'](#), *BBC Mundo*, 6 December.

- 9 Original: *'Ahora, através de nuestra Comisión de Observatório y Denuncia estamos trabajando en una encuesta sobre la situación de las periodistas en Chile. Nos permitirá tener un diagnóstico a nivel nacional.'*
- 10 Original: *'La Convención, que es paritaria, y que además tiene una fuerte presencia de convencionales feministas, es un hito histórico que nos entrega la esperanza de avanzar en demandas históricas de los movimientos feministas. Apostamos a que la Constitución nacida en Democracia será una Constitución feminista.'*
- 11 Original: *'Acá el tema es que una discusión que se ha dado es cómo constitucio-
nalizar el Derecho a la Comunicación. Desde la Red consideramos que es muy im-
portante que quede garantizado este derecho en la nueva Constitución como un
Derecho Humano, pero también hay posturas que señalan que quizás no es total-
mente relevante que quede así textualmente consignado, como "Derecho a la co-
municación" pero sí que queden todos los temas que considera este derecho, como
libertad de expresión, de información, pluralismo informativo, etc.'*
- 12 Original: *'Nosotras como Red consideramos que no es posible debatir el Derecho
a la Comunicación si no se hace con un enfoque de género y feminista. Buscamos
ampliar este derecho desde el enfoque feminista. Por ejemplo, las mujeres éramos
absolutamente subrepresentadas en los medios y no es posible hablar de pluralis-
mo informativo si las mujeres no estamos en los medios. Creemos como Red que
el cuestionamiento social y político que debemos hacer en el marco de la discusión
para avanzar hacia garantizar el Derecho a la Comunicación como un Derecho Hu-
mano no puede hacerse si no se hace desde un enfoque feminista.'*



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