



New narratives and hate speech:

A Concise Guide for Emerging Activists in Sexual and Reproductive Rights



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Introduction

The information presented in this document originates from the virtual training sessions conducted for adolescents and young individuals in February 2025. These sessions addressed the principles of democracy, human rights, political advocacy, anti-rights organizations, and hate speech.

Fundamental concepts

Democracy: What does it entail?

Each individual may possess a distinct interpretation of democracy, a phenomenon attributable to its multifaceted nature and significance. It can be perceived as an ideal, a lifestyle, a political system, or a collection of values.

Individuals must understand and uphold their rights and responsibilities to thrive in a democracy.

Living in a democracy signifies that citizens are the decision-makers, the wielders of power, and the beneficiaries of the outcomes of those decisions.

It also entails acknowledging human dignity and individual rights, encouraging decision-making that honors differences, plurality, intersectionality, and diversity, and cultivating respect for the law and the freedoms of each person. Consequently, democracy serves as both an ideal and a political system, as well as a collection of values, attitudes, and beliefs.

Democracy is a time-honored concept that has evolved and acquired various interpretations throughout history. Two fundamental principles serve as allies of democracy.

Freedom: What does it entail?

Freedom of speech denotes the lack of external constraints that could arbitrarily or capriciously hinder our capacity to make decisions or take action. Consequently, democratic nations ground their actions in the rule of law.

Freedom to act pertains to our capacity to engage, to take initiative, to exert control over our lives, and to realize our aspirations or dreams. This form of freedom can be influenced by the circumstances in which we exist.

Equality: What does it entail?

We acknowledge the inherent equality of all individuals, valuing each person equally, irrespective of any differences that may exist among them, including but not limited to gender, ethnicity, language, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, nationality, and marital status. In a democracy, it is essential to guarantee that all individuals possess equal opportunities to engage in decision-making and the exercise of power.

Another well-known concept that is essential to democracy is civic culture: a framework of values, attitudes, and beliefs that encourages individuals to participate actively, in an informed and responsible manner, in fostering collective well-being.

Human Rights: Definition, Characteristics, and Generations

Human rights encompass a collection of fundamental freedoms and entitlements inherent to all individuals by virtue of their humanity.

They are universal, signifying their applicability to all individuals irrespective of race, gender, nationality, religion, language, or any other characteristic.

In 1948, the inaugural legal document establishing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was created.

Key attributes:

They are universal in nature, applicable to all individuals without exception.

2.- They are inalienable and cannot be forfeited, as they are intrinsic to human existence.

3.- They are inseparable. They are interconnected and cannot be regarded in isolation.

4.- They are interdependent. The realization of one right is contingent upon the existence of other rights.

5.- They are NOT discriminatory. No individual shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion, ethnic origin, language, political opinion, or any other grounds.

6.- They are safeguarded by the Constitution and the statutes.

7.- They impose obligations primarily on the states.

- **Generations of Human Rights:**

FIRST GENERATION:

The first generation of human rights includes civil and political rights. These rights arose as a reaction to the abuses perpetrated by the absolutist state against the individual rights of citizens, which are:

Freedom of expression

Freedom of worship

Equality of rights between genders

Right to life

Right to liberty

Right to legal protection

Right to nationality

Right to seek asylum

These principles were solidified during the French Revolution of the 18th century. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, enacted in 1789, along with the Virginia Constitution of 1776, are among the foundational documents that contributed to the evolution of these rights.

SECOND GENERATION:

These rights include economic, social, and cultural rights, which are collective entitlements designed to ensure the well-being of individuals.

These rights are:

Right to education

Right to employment

Right to health care

Right to housing

Right to leisure

Right to privacy

Right to non-discrimination

Right to equal opportunities

Right to social security

Right to family protection

Second-generation rights emerged during the Industrial Revolution and the labor movements of the twentieth century.

THIRD GENERATION:

These pertain to a collective of individuals or communities that share common interests; they are also referred to as Solidarity Rights:

Right to a healthy environment

Right to development

Right to peace

Right to self-determination of peoples

Right to the protection of personal data

Right to national and cultural identity

Right to the common heritage of humanity

Right to humanitarian assistance

These rights have been integrated into legislation throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries. Their aim is to foster peaceful and constructive relations.

FOURTH GENERATION:

They represent an update to the 1948 charter. Their primary motivation arises from climate change and environmental degradation, as well as the adverse effects these issues impose on the lives of the general population.

These rights are founded on the necessity of ensuring access to information and communication technologies for all individuals, as the demand for technology arises from human needs. Their objective is to enhance resource efficiency and simplify everyday life. They are commonly referred to as digital rights:

Right to information

Right to freedom of expression on digital platforms

Right to privacy and protection of personal data

Right to privacy and environmental safeguarding

Right to cultural identity

Right to digital security

These rights aim to ensure that human rights progress in alignment with social and technological advancements.

Fifth Generation:

This pertains to the rights associated with access to technology and computing, along with digital security. Additionally, it emphasizes historically marginalized groups. Fifth-generation rights evolve from fourth-generation rights and are grounded in the application of technologies. These rights include:

Right to access information technology

Right to digital security

Right to engage in the new information society

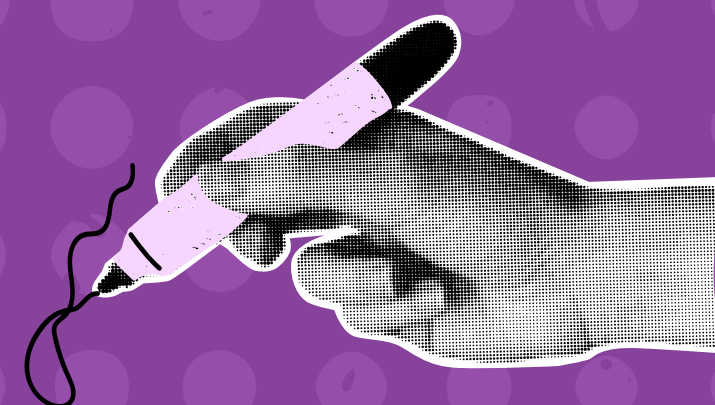
Right to utilize the radio spectrum

Right to infrastructure for online services

Right to renewable economic resources

These rights stem from the potential for advanced commercial technologies to influence the genetic blueprint of life.

Essential clarifications:



Do individuals possess obligations?

Yes, individuals possess obligations concerning Human Rights in addition to states. Some of these obligations include:

Prevent, investigate, penalize, and remedy human rights violations.

2.– Uphold and safeguard the Human Rights of others.

What are the responsibilities of States regarding Human Rights?

States are obligated to uphold and implement all provisions of the Declaration, particularly those pertaining to the rights and protections of human rights defenders, as every individual possesses the right to life, health, and security.

Incidence:

The term advocacy signifies impact, often interpreted as influence. Advocacy entails the desire to improve individuals' living conditions by swaying the decisions of various organizations, donors, and/or governments.

What constitutes an advocacy strategy? It is a set of guidelines designed to attain a specified goal or objective. This strategy follows a logical sequence that directs us, through the application of particular tools, toward the realization of a defined advocacy objective.



In advocacy planning, it is crucial to identify all stakeholders who possess interests and/or resources that may influence or be influenced by the advocacy strategy.

Positive aspects:

- Identify potential allies and detractors, along with neutral or uninformed individuals who typically endorse the group's initiatives.
- Represents the degree of influence of each participant based on their resources, as well as the needs and interests of those engaged in the transformation.

It is essential to be as precise as possible in identifying the actor, aiming to pinpoint specific individuals within the relevant institutions or organizations (for instance, consider ministers, advisors, political party leaders, or journalists, rather than ministries or organizations).

- The steps to be followed are:**
- Identify the tiers at which each actor functions and makes decisions (global, regional, national, local).**
- 2) Enumerate the actors involved in accordance with the previously identified levels.**
 - 3) Consider the interests that render these actors significant and pertinent to the strategy's objectives.**
 - 4) Identify the resources accessible to each actor, encompassing material resources, knowledge, access to information, contacts, and more.**

Advocacy instruments:

Political assessment
Current situation assessment
Actor mapping and power analysis
Requests for access to public information.
Public correspondence and communications to representatives
Utilization and consultation of information
Media
Legal proceedings
Artistic endeavors
Awards and Honors
Social media platforms
Mobilization
Awareness
Social surveillance



Anti-rights organizations and hate speech

What do they oppose?

They are opposed.

**Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) Gender Equality
Public Policies (Regional Agreement on Access to
Information, Public Participation, and Justice in
Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
– Escazú Agreement – Global Compact for Migration –
Montevideo Consensus, among others) Vaccines
Transgender Individuals Abortion: "let's preserve both lives"
Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (ministries,
secretariats, institutes) To the Freedom of Individuals**

What do they wish to produce?

**Moral panic, emotionality, mobilization, misinformation:
CHAOS**

**Who are they? (Message senders) "concerned parents."
They seldom identify as religious organizations; they
comprise women, youth, and pseudo-scientists. They are
not naive trolls or casual detractors, but rather a network of
operatives directly connected to the dominant power.**

**What messages do they convey? Gender ideology, assaults
on freedom, the imposition of minorities over majorities,
sovereignty, attacks on majority values, defense of the
"true" essence of women, "erasure" of women (aligned with
TERF groups). Abortion: Death. Children: victims of
sexualization and indoctrination.**



These rhetorical expressions result in tangible hate crimes, a prominent illustration being the femicides that transpired in Ciudad Juárez. The UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities observed that "a culture of discrimination exists in Ciudad Juárez that has impacted the murders of women."

In Argentina, two incidents have occurred that regrettably illustrate the manifestation of hate speech. One such incident is the lesbicide that took place in Buenos Aires in May 2024, resulting in the deaths of three lesbian women and leaving another in critical condition after a man hurled a Molotov cocktail into their boarding house room, igniting a fire that engulfed all occupants. Local human rights advocates expressed profound concern that derogatory remarks regarding lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals and their rights, made by prominent politicians, may exacerbate the already elevated levels of violence against queer communities. A report published in 2023 by the LGBT Ombudsman's Office of the City of Buenos Aires concluded that offensive statements from members of President Javier Milei's political party, as well as those proliferated on social media and in public spaces during the 2023 presidential campaign, "created a climate of segregation, rejection, and discrimination; the most fertile ground for violence against historically marginalized groups."

Significant elements of the new narratives:

As a means of defense and an integral component of these emerging collective narratives, it is essential to consider and undertake the following actions:

- **Record the assaults.**

Report incidents in advocacy environments and social media, evaluate risks, and, when necessary, engage the authorities.

Continue to cultivate environments for training and enhancing the capacities and skills of activists.

Develop communication strategies to enhance awareness among individuals who may initially seem conservative yet are potentially receptive to engaging with the agenda you present.

- **Incorporate resources for individual well-being and communal support.**

Rely on allies for legal and psychological counsel.

- **Possess instruments for holistic health security and digital protection.**

Failing to respond to aggression in a timely manner can place you in immediate peril.

Consider collaboratively or within circles of trust the actions necessary to activate the messages.

Do not engage with anti-rights groups on social media, as it amplifies their visibility.

Promote positive messaging on social media while opposing anti-rights groups to reinforce their stance in advocacy and defense.

- **Develop progressive narratives:** • <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSNhPb3Mwao> • **& • t=1s • Enhance collaborative efforts and cooperation among various sectors of civil society across diverse fields to conceive innovative and collective responses and/or actions.**

Features:



Videos:

Political Incidence <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AR0bYJv7W6Q> Cultural Conflict – Agustín Laje <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmSFHFsnbVo> Understanding Human Rights <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-xqDFHEpzmeE> Gender Ideology <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M0YoPt3qiC0&t=20s> Pedagogies of Cruelty <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LoyGQCYK9U4>

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