

Chile

Executive summary

Chile is a high-income country and member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that has achieved increasing socio-economic growth over the past decades. Child poverty was reduced from 38.7 per cent in 2006 to 18.2 per cent in 2015. Chile reached its highest gross domestic product growth rates – at 6.1 per cent – in 2011, before slowing to a low of 1.3 per cent in 2016.

However, inequalities and challenges to children’s rights remain, affecting the most disadvantaged, including indigenous and migrant children; the more than 200,000 children under state protection; children living with disabilities, children affected by violence, and children who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and/or intersexual(LGBTI). According to the IV UNICEF Survey on Violence and Abuse, 71 per cent of children in Chile report having been victims of violence, and 8.7 per cent report having been subjected to domestic sexual abuse.

The Government of Chile continued efforts to address these challenges and reduce inequalities. With support from UNICEF Chile, it implemented structural reforms in various fields, including an educational reform, established a National Policy for Children and Adolescents 2016–2025, and designed a National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and whose implementation will help monitor progress with regard to the SDGs. With UNICEF’s assistance, the Government presented a robust legislative package on a comprehensive child right protection system, which creates a regulatory and institutional framework to guarantee children’s rights.

A key strategy in this programme cycle was evidence-based advocacy for child rights and inclusion, in the context of legislative and institutional reforms. Working with the Government and other stakeholders, UNICEF provided evidence-based technical assistance and successfully advocated for the incorporation of child rights into a series of laws and projects. These included the Inclusive Education Act, the New Public Education Act, the Draft Child Rights Protection Act, the Draft Act creating the National Service for Special Protection and the Draft Act creating the National Service for Youth Social Reintegration, in addition to the Draft Act creating the Undersecretary for Children and the Draft Act creating the Ombudsperson for Children, both of which were recently approved by Parliament. These laws and projects represent the framework that will allow implementing the comprehensive child rights protection system.

The year 2017 was the final year of UNICEF Chile’s cooperation programme cycle, which saw a positive restructuring of its human capacity, aligning it with the programmatic refocus of UNICEF Chile’s approach towards evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue. UNICEF oriented its role in Chile based on existing needs, gaps and opportunities surrounding the situation of children, and the most impactful strategies to address them. This focus will continue in the upcoming cooperation programme, with the implementation of innovative strategies and evidence-based actions to focus on equity and social inclusion, and protection and justice, to

address the many remaining gaps relating to the protection of all children.

During the elaboration of the new Programme of Cooperation 2018–2022 in 2017, the Government, UNICEF and its partners jointly identified the main existing child deprivations in Chile. One of the areas requiring sustained attention is the situation of children under state protection, and those in conflict with the law. Discussions have progressed to establish the comprehensive child rights protection system, and towards a paradigm shift of cultural perceptions of children and their rights. An assessment of the situation also highlighted the need for proactive prevention, working with families within the framework of the social protection system.

In 2017, Chile also prepared for and held presidential and parliamentary elections. This political context influenced UNICEF's opportunities to advocate for children's rights. However, thanks to its tested credibility as an influential and knowledgeable leader for children, and thanks to the constructive relations it developed with the Government and different sectors of society over the past years, UNICEF was able to successfully advocate for inclusiveness and comprehensive child rights approaches with different stakeholders – independently of their positions on the political spectrum. UNICEF's inputs were indeed solicited from all sides of political debates. Ultimately, all electoral candidates supported the need for a comprehensive child protection system, further investment in children, and the continuation of Chile Grows with You, an intersectoral child protection programme that accompanies children and their families.

In December 2017, Chile elected a new President the centre-right opposition coalition 'Chile Vamos'. The composition of both chambers in Congress also changed substantially, with more female representatives and increased diversity. Having developed a strong relationship with the President-elect's child-rights teams and key new parliamentarians, UNICEF will continue working with the incoming Government in its efforts to fulfil child rights, and accompany it in the adoption of pending draft legislation to form the Comprehensive Child Rights Protection System.

Humanitarian assistance

Results in humanitarian assistance in 2017 revolved around three themes:

1. response and support in areas affected by emergencies;
2. capacity development and emergency preparedness to build resilience; and
3. generation of evidence and monitoring for risk-informed programming.

1. Response and support in emergencies: In 2017, several wildfires broke out in the regions of Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Biobío, Los Ríos and Araucanía, affecting more than 17,000 people and burning 600,000 hectares. To support government efforts, UNICEF Chile, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), developed the United Nations' coordinated humanitarian response and disaster preparedness plan, focused on education, protection, early recovery and resilience building. UNICEF made six technical visits to monitor and assess existing needs in affected areas. A psychosocial support programme was implemented in seven affected schools during eight months, in collaboration with the Fútbol Más Foundation; UNICEF Chile facilitated financing, coordination and implementation of activities, benefiting 2,230 children. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education in re-establishing educational services, providing school

supplies to 2,000 affected children.

2. Capacity development and emergency preparedness: The number of disasters in Chile has increased exponentially, with 43 per cent of natural disasters since 1960 actually occurring since 2014. Chile is among the 10 countries most at risk of being impacted by climate change. Growing migration is leading to increased populations living in high-risk zones. In this context, in 2017 UNICEF Chile developed a preparedness component to its emergency role, which had previously been focused mostly on response.

- Government plan: UNICEF's advocacy efforts led to the effective incorporation of a disaster preparedness, response and recovery component in the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025.

- Intersectoral work: UNICEF Chile worked with the National Emergency Office and National Council for Children to create the National Childhood and Comprehensive Risk Management Technical Group, bringing together actors from the public and private sectors to generate technical guidelines and content to help integrate a child rights approach into disaster risk management.

- Training in psychosocial support in emergencies: In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, PAHO and the Mental Health Technical Group, UNICEF contributed to the design and implementation of the National Plan for Training in Psychosocial Support in Emergencies. The plan consists of a training module with tools and methodologies for first responders regarding mental health and psychosocial support to communities affected by emergencies, with a special emphasis on disadvantaged groups. The plan was piloted in the capital city of Santiago and in the regions of Biobío, Maule and O'Higgins.

- Teacher training: UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education in developing a strategy to train teachers in psychosocial support approaches that can be used throughout the curriculum. The strategy was implemented in collaboration with UNESCO and Fútbol Más, and reached more than 150 teachers, benefiting some 5,000 students in elementary and middle schools in the regions of Biobío and Maule.

- Emergency Preparedness Platform: In coordination with UNICEF's Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO), UNICEF Chile developed its Emergency Preparedness Platform, replacing the Early Warning Early Action platform. This new tool helped identify existing risks and key elements of UNICEF's preparedness and response in Chile, fostering relevant information to strengthen the response work.

3. Generation of evidence and monitoring, for risk-informed programming: To help identify existing needs, build capacity and foster preparedness, UNICEF Chile advocated for several initiatives, including:

- Situation of children: In conjunction with the Ministry of Social Development, UNICEF prepared an assessment of the situation of children affected by the fires and a methodological proposal to monitor the state of children and adolescents through the use of the Ficha Básica de Emergencia (FIBE, or Basic Datasheet on Emergency), the country's official tool of social diagnosis of households affected by disasters. These actions directly contributed to SDG 13 on climate action, being oriented towards strengthening resilience and the capacity to adapt to climate-related risks and natural disasters.

- Relationship between disasters and poverty: UNICEF advocated for the inclusion of the emergency component in the national socio-economic characterization survey (CASEN), which is an important step for the country to gather statistical information to analyse the relationship between disasters and poverty – expected to be included since 2018.

- Indicators in the education sector: UNICEF joined forces with the Ministry of Education to implement a system of indicators on risk management in education, developed by UNICEF and the Latin America and Caribbean regional group for education in emergencies. This system of indicators being applied will allow the country to assess advances and challenges in integrated risk management in the education sector. This will allow for the measurement of current progress and the identification of possible lines of cooperation in the new programme cycle.

Equity in practice

Equity has been mainstreamed into UNICEF Chile's strategies and priorities. The situation of children in Chile, a high-income country with the second-highest Gini coefficient among OECD countries, warrants it. UNICEF Chile focused on advocating for comprehensive child right approaches aimed at providing equal opportunities to all children, helping to address gaps.

UNICEF Chile identified the most impactful areas to reach the most disadvantaged children. These include advocacy for changes in the legislative, institutional and programmatic spheres towards a comprehensive child rights protection system that cuts across several sectors to bring inclusive attention to all children. UNICEF worked closely with the Government to build institutional capacity to integrate a universal child-rights approach, leading to the incorporation of a strong emphasis on social inclusion and focus on priority groups within the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents. UNICEF Chile also provided an assessment of results monitoring with an equity focus, which the Government used to elaborate a diagnostic on barriers to child rights implementation. Moreover, the Government designated as a priority the strengthening and progressive extension of the Chile Grows with You programme considering its impact in reducing equity gaps.

Another example of UNICEF Chile's equity focus is its advocacy for inclusive education. At the start of the programme cycle, the education system did not provide sufficient protection to the most disadvantaged children. In publicly subsidized schools, a system of co-pay made it hard for the most disadvantaged families to send their children to school, and a selection process meant that some children could not go to the school of their choice. Schools were run at the municipal level, creating differences in the quality or delivery of educational services, due to differences in resources and capacities. In this context, UNICEF accompanied the Government in an important education reform.

UNICEF advocated with Congress that selection processes in schools with public funding are discriminatory, while legislation that seeks to eliminate barriers to access for all children is not only an advancement towards international responsibilities but also an opportunity for greater social integration. UNICEF Chile worked closely with the Government, in particular the Ministry of Education, to promote changes towards a more inclusive system that provides quality education to all children.

Subsequently, the Government enacted two major laws that were part of the education reform and presented significant advancements towards guaranteeing quality education to all children, including the most disadvantaged. These included the Inclusive Education Act, effective since

March 2016, which eliminates selection processes insofar as 1) families can select an educational establishment notwithstanding their financial situation, as co-pays were eliminated; 2) arbitrary selection processes in public schools were abolished; and 3) state-sponsored establishments can no longer make a profit. A second law on New Public Education was adopted in November 2017, creating an education system that would be under state administration at the central and local levels.

The Government was the main actor moving this educational reform forward. UNICEF Chile's advocacy efforts throughout the programme cycle helped to provide evidence-based inputs to the discussions on quality education, and to focus the debate on the inclusion of all children. The new public education system will be implemented in 2018, and UNICEF will work with the new local education agencies to promote its effective implementation and strengthen inclusion.

In 2017, working with the Secretariat of Indigenous Intercultural Education in the Ministry of Education, UNICEF Chile contributed to the definition and validation of a concept of intercultural education, a first step towards establishing an Intercultural Education Policy.

Furthermore, UNICEF continued its advocacy for inclusion, focusing on migrant children and adolescents, as well as those who are out of school. Positive advancements were made thanks to the Government's decision to provide migrant children who do not have an ID number (RUN) with a temporary ID (IPE) that allows them to be followed through their educational trajectory and access additional services. UNICEF Chile, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, developed an assessment of the situation of migrant children and adolescents in the education system, which highlighted barriers that persist for migrant children, especially as regards access to associated services like school meals, scholarships and certification, as well as challenges to inclusion like prejudices, discrimination and bullying. UNICEF continues to provide evidence-based advocacy and capacity building to implement an inclusive educational system that leaves no child behind.

Strategic Plan 2018–2021

Chile's economic and social development has changed in the past decades, as has UNICEF's role in the country since 1950. Socio-economic development brought advancements in services and quality of life for the majority of the population. Significant challenges remain, however, for the most disadvantaged children, indigenous children, children with disabilities, children under state protection, migrant children, children distressed by violence and children who identify as LGBTI. Upholding its call to leave no child behind, UNICEF's role in Chile today is focused on advocacy and working with the Government at all levels towards a comprehensive child rights approach, through evidence-based policy dialogue focused on reaching the most disadvantaged children in national plans, policies and programmes.

Thanks to its positive image as a trusted and influential knowledge leader on children's issues, UNICEF Chile is able to effectively advocate for legislative, institutional and programmatic advancements towards equal opportunities for children and adolescents.

In this framework, UNICEF Chile's new programme of cooperation 2018–2022 is aligned with the focus of the Strategic Plan 2018–2021, and equity is mainstreamed throughout its approaches. UNICEF Chile will focus its efforts on the consolidation of the main pillars of the comprehensive child rights protection system, through two programme components:

- Equity and Social Inclusion, and
- Protection and Justice.

In line with the Strategic Plan 2018–2021, greater attention will be paid to a) promoting the inclusion of the most disadvantaged groups, through the strengthening of the social protection system, supporting coordination and integration of the various public sectors and their services; b) fostering a paradigm shift to change social beliefs regarding children's rights, particularly violent discipline; c) policy dialogue and advocacy for the design and implementation of legislative, regulatory and institutional reforms related to the protection of children and adolescents; and d) generating evidence focused on coordination and integration of the social protection system with the special protection system.

To achieve these priorities, the next country programme foresees the implementation of pilot projects aimed at institutional capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy dialogue. The pilot projects will focus on the following areas, which are of most relevance in the Chilean context today:

- Strengthen and extend social protection for families with children;
- Parenting;
- Promoting greater educational inclusion and quality learning;
- Use of mediation and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms; and
- Model of norms and protocols for children in conflict and in contact with the law, as well as for those who experience violence.

These pilot projects have a common thread of aiming to provide an equitable chance in life to all children, and are closely related to the goals of protecting children from violence, and ensuring that each child thrives and learns. Furthermore, the strategy of fostering adolescent participation will continue, through various initiatives and platforms.

Within this framework, three evaluations will be undertaken for evidence generation and policy dialogue, and to help take the pilot projects to scale. These include:

1. the evaluation of pilot projects for the design of a comprehensive network of parental services for families at the local level, with particular attention to intersectoral coordination of social protection, health and education services;
2. the evaluation of the model of child-friendly norms and protocols for the police and judicial sector regarding children in conflict and in contact with the law and those who suffer from violence; And
3. the evaluation of a comprehensive communication strategy on social behavioural changes in relation to the use of discipline and the perception of children in conflict with the law and those without parental care, at the local level.

To achieve these goals, UNICEF Chile will continue promoting partnerships with the Government, civil society and the private sector, so that all segments of society take a more proactive role towards the effective implementation of the rights of the child and in view to achieve the SDGs.

The pilot projects are also expected to appreciate/assess the implementation at the local level of the various legal and policy designs taking place at the central level.

Emerging areas of importance

Climate change and children: Chile is highly vulnerable to climate change, and currently meets the nine vulnerability criteria set forth by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This circumstance places the country at risk of having two or more emergencies occur simultaneously, which could exceed existing national response capacities and necessitate support from the international community. In this context, UNICEF Chile incorporated climate change scenarios into its new response plan focused on children, as well as its 2017 Annual Workplan. Jointly with the Chile Grows with You programme, regions in the country that are highly vulnerable to climate change were identified, and starting in January 2018, local child protection networks will be reinforced to face situations of risk and to strengthen response to emergencies.

Refugee and migrant children: Chile currently lacks legislation and an immigration policy that includes a rights-based approach and adequately considers the situation of migrant children and adolescents. Since migration is a growing phenomenon in the country, UNICEF Chile has focused its efforts on advocating for the establishment of a normative and institutional framework that recognizes and guarantees the rights of children, including the most disadvantaged.

In 2017, UNICEF Chile provided technical assistance to the Department of Migration, successfully advocating for the incorporation of several standards in the Convention on the Rights of the Child into the Draft Migration Act, which recently was presented before the National Congress.

Furthermore, UNICEF Chile and UNHCR adhered to the Joint Strategy for Addressing Childhood Statelessness, seeking to influence national public policies through: a) the promotion of the Draft Migration Act; b) Chile's adherence to the United Nations conventions on statelessness; and (c) addressing cases of stateless children in the context of the 'Chile recognizes' project promoted by the Government.

Jointly with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF advanced work aimed at guaranteeing the right to education of migrant children and adolescents. The country has already made positive advancements towards legally guaranteeing migrant children's access to education and subventions. Nonetheless, challenges remain. In this regard, UNICEF undertook in 2017 a participative assessment of the situation of migrant children in the educational system, where main barriers and opportunities pertaining to the inclusion of such children were identified. The findings show that these children face difficulties in accessing benefits and services associated with education (school meals, scholarships and/or certification), as well as barriers that hamper their social inclusion (language differences, lack of cultural relevance, prejudices, discrimination and bullying). The assessment allowed the situation of migrant children to be highlighted, and constituted a fundamental input to orient the design of strategies and policies for their inclusion.

Accelerate integrated early childhood development (ECD): UNICEF Chile undertook an advocacy strategy based on the results of a study on public investment in ECD published in 2016. The study showed that Chile still has scant investment in such critical issues as the mental health of children and their families, the promotion of healthy living, and work on parenting. The information was used to advocate and provide data to counterparts, including programme teams of presidential candidates. Thanks to this advocacy action, the public discussion and proposals of presidential candidates included the importance of strengthening the role of families and expanding mental health services as critical challenges for children during the next few years. Another key result was the validation by government counterparts of UNICEF's role as a relevant actor on child budgeting issues. These areas, non-traditionally

addressed by UNICEF Chile, open opportunities to influence government spending on children.

Greater focus on the second decade of life: Thanks to UNICEF's advocacy efforts in the past years, current education reform discussions, in particular those related to the New Public Education Act, now consider that local education management services should guarantee educational paths and work towards retention and school reinsertion. UNICEF Chile's advocacy efforts and technical support, and its work with the Ministry of Education and civil society, led the Ministry of Education to present a Policy on Reinsertion and Guarantee of Uninterrupted Educative Paths. It is based on evidence provided by UNICEF on national and international experiences, including knowledge from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) grouped within the Network for Educational Paths, and on horizontal cooperation with Argentina.

Until now, Chile previously had no public services for out-of-school adolescents, and existing instances of reinsertion were developed by NGOs that could meet the potential demand. The policy should begin to be implemented in 2018. The National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents also extends accompaniment of children to 17 years, which corresponds with the planned extension of the Chile Grows with You programme to 18 years.

Acronyms

CPD	Country Programme Document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ECD	early childhood development
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIBE	Ficha Básica de Emergencia (Basic Datasheet on Emergency)
HRBA	human rights-based approach
ICT	information and communication technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LACRO	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (UNICEF)
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and/or intersexual
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoRES	Monitoring Results for Equity System
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PBR	programme and budget review
PFP	private sector fundraising
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SENAME	Servicio Nacional de Menores (National Service for Minors)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Capacity development

During its programme cycle and in 2017, UNICEF Chile focused its efforts on supporting institutional capacity building to incorporate a child-rights based approach into laws, policies and programmes. A progressive paradigm shift was needed towards a child rights-centred perception within the Government and in society in general.

Institutional capacity building: UNICEF Chile provided technical support to the Government, facilitating training on the human rights-based approach (HRBA) to professionals in the healthcare, education, social protection and justice fields. This included:

- o Training of health-care professionals working directly with children and adolescents that is focused on the human rights based approach and violence detection and prevention.
- o Building the human rights based approach capacity of Ministry of Social Development teams that coordinate all social programmes aimed at children and families, through monitoring and evaluation.

Special protection:

Following the revelation of serious flaws in residential centres, the Government took urgent action towards assuring minimum conditions and incorporating standards that guarantee the rights of children under state protection. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Servicio Nacional de Menores (SENAME, the National Service for Minors) to generate an intersectoral approach and supported the revision of internal SENAME processes to transition towards a specialized protection service.

UNICEF Chile supported the design of the National Service of Youth Social Reintegration, including its Draft Act, identifying requirements and international standards related to juvenile justice systems, thus helping to shape the new institutional framework for adolescents in conflict with the law.

Institutional violence against indigenous children and adolescents: In Araucanía, UNICEF Chile helped to strengthen institutional capacities for the monitoring of cases of indigenous children affected by police violence in territorial, sociocultural and political disputes. Advancements were made to install mechanisms that promote the right of indigenous children to be heard in judicial proceedings.

UNICEF continued providing technical assistance to the regional SENAME to implement a protocol of attention regarding child victims of police violence. The protocol involves public institutions including the Carabineros de Chile – the national police force.

Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy

UNICEF Chile devotes substantial efforts to policy dialogue and advocacy, as its greatest impact stems from its role as a sought-out knowledge leader that can instigate and influence discussions and policies, and from its capacity to generate evidence to effectively feed these discussions.

UNICEF successfully advocated for the effective consideration of child rights in legislative and strategic discussions, including the comprehensive child rights protection system, and influenced 25 draft laws in 2017 alone.

UNICEF Chile generated the following evidence:

- To monitor the situation of children, UNICEF Chile worked with the Government to establish a system of indicators for child rights monitoring, based on existing administrative information and national surveys, and to design the third Longitudinal Survey on Early Childhood, incorporating Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) on child discipline and ECD.

- An assessment was undertaken to strengthen the prevention of violence against children, analysing the Chile Grows with You programme and systematizing international evidence on effective parenting strategies.
- A review of ECD monitoring instruments generated evidence on effective ECD measuring.
- With the Ministry of Education, UNICEF Chile developed an assessment of the situation of migrant children in the education system, focusing on barriers and challenges to their inclusion.
- To help monitor the situation of adolescents deprived of liberty, UNICEF Chile participated in Interinstitutional Commissions for the Supervision of Detention Centres, undertaking 128 visits, and fully covering the 68 detention centres throughout Chile.
- UNICEF Chile's study on Restorative Justice for Adolescents in Contact with the Law influenced discussions on reform of the juvenile justice system with the programmatic teams of electoral candidates.
- UNICEF's 'Political Constitution and Children' contributed to discussions on constitutional reform, and UNICEF Chile participated in the Indigenous Consultative Council, encouraging the effective participation of indigenous adolescents.
- UNICEF conducted a study to assess the coverage and treatment of children in the media.

Partnerships

The Government of Chile, at national and local levels, remains a central UNICEF partner for fostering policies and strengthening an institutional framework that respects child rights and addresses existing inequalities. Throughout Chilean society, on either side of the political spectrum, UNICEF has positioned itself as a trusted partner and knowledge leader on issues related to children, being invited to provide inputs, data and suggestions to effectively move policies forward. Other key partners in Chile include parliamentarians, civil society and academia, the business sector, the United Nations system, and the Chilean society who demands and promotes child rights.

UNICEF Chile sponsored more than 30 activities, publications, events and academic discussions in 2017, which not only reasserts UNICEF's position as a key actor for children in Chile, but also creates opportunities for further discussion and attention on child rights in different forums. The office continued promoting child rights in the private sector. It successfully worked to draft and incorporate a baseline for child rights and business into the National Action Plan for Human Rights and Businesses, which contains recommendations and actions to work jointly with government and businesses to implement policies and regulations that promote child protection and development.

UNICEF also continues to actively participate in the Companies United for Early Childhood tripartite (private-state-civil society) alliance. In 2017, UNICEF joined forces with business associations of the extraction, financial and construction sectors, and civil society, to present a study on public investment in early childhood, highlighting opportunities for cost-effective investments that positively impact children. UNICEF Chile developed a thorough mapping of the Chilean market to identify, design and implement alliances that leverage the strengths of the

private sector on behalf of children. A Corporate Income Plan 2018–2021 was developed with the potential of raising US\$1.6 million by 2021. More than 28 relationships were started in 2017.

External communication and public advocacy

UNICEF Chile has a respected voice and is perceived as a knowledge leader on child issues. Its opinion is sought out by society for social debates, and its inputs have weight in orienting policies and their implementation. The Geneva Barometer study was conducted to evaluate UNICEF's image in the country. The results show that UNICEF is among the top three most trusted organizations in-country, and that its work is perceived as having a real influence on decision-making, on top of making a difference in the lives of children. This allows UNICEF to gain access to policy debates and to speak out for children, particularly the most disadvantaged.

UNICEF is using its voice to advocate for major changes in legislative reforms, and progressive change in a paradigm shift towards a culture of respect towards child rights. Part of UNICEF Chile's positive position is its active role in different platforms, whether it be to raise the visibility of issues affecting children thanks to disaggregated data, or to encourage adolescents to voice their opinions through Yo Opino or U-Report.

In terms of outreach and information dissemination, UNICEF Chile was present 207 times in national media, appeared 20 times on television, made 25 radio appearances, and wrote 96 web publications and 66 press releases. UNICEF has strengthened its constant presence on digital platforms to push for a cultural change towards equity for all children. UNICEF's social media platforms and webpage activities have increased significantly over the past years, with 530,252 webpage visits and more than 50,000 Facebook followers (an increase of 21 per cent compared with 2016). Twitter was successfully used to provide 'live' coverage of events, an innovative approach that has proven useful to engage the public, including youth. Facebook Live was regularly used to transmit events, including film premieres or protection centre visits.

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation

UNICEF supported the Ministry for Social Development in monitoring the situation of children affected by wildfires in January 2017. A study identified issues of child protection in emergencies that needed to be incorporated into the basic datasheet on emergency (FIBE), the official tool for social diagnostics of households affected by emergencies. These lessons learned led to improving the datasheet, which will be transferred to other countries in the region in 2018. The horizontal cooperation consists of technical support for the installation of the FIBE methodology, accompaniment during the adaptation period, implementation of the information management platform, capacity building of the receiving entity's staff, and support throughout the piloting phase. A plan was developed to implement the initiative elsewhere, through UNICEF Chile in coordination with other UNICEF country offices, UNICEF LACRO and relevant governments.

In light of discussions on a policy for reinsertion of out-of-school youth, a South-South cooperation process was initiated with Argentina, facilitated by the two UNICEF country offices. In 2017, a delegation of the Chilean Ministry of Education visited schools and witnessed reinsertion experiences in Argentina, meeting with their Argentinean counterparts. The visit was a milestone in the design process of the proposed Policy on Reinsertion and Guarantee of Uninterrupted Educative Paths in Chile, insofar as it allowed, on the one hand, observation and assessment of the human rights-based approach in action, particularly with regard to the Argentinean State's guarantee of education at all levels and, on the other hand, incorporation in the Chilean team's thought process of the need for a diversity of educational provisions that

favour school reinsertion. A subsequent visit to Chile by Argentinean representatives favoured the exchange of information during a seminar organized by the Chilean Ministry of Education and UNICEF Chile, whose aim was for the Ministry to present a proposal for a Policy on Reinsertion.

Identification and promotion of innovation

Innovative new initiatives that add value in advancing child rights include:

- Child rights monitoring: UNICEF Chile developed a method to help incorporate a child rights-based approach into the monitoring of social services and programmes, based on UNICEF Innocenti's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis method. The method consisted of:

- o Classification of existing social programmes and initiatives for children and families according to the rights found in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the various stages of child development.

- o Application by the Ministry for Social Development of a tool (which measures to what degree a child rights-based approach is incorporated in existing social programmes and initiatives) to a sample of social programmes, and consequently readjusting the tool, which will be applied in 2018 to all social services for children and families.

- Youth participation: Several initiatives helped foster adolescent participation in the framework of the SDGs, including:

- o The third version of Yo Opino, a national process led by the Government and supported by UNICEF, UNDP and the Organization of American States, which fosters spaces for participation and collects children's views on thematic questions. In 2017, the children and adolescents were able to share their perspectives on challenges faced by people, the planet and social prosperity. The results were presented in September 2017 at a United Nations General Assembly side event with the outgoing Chilean President. Some 659,000 children participated in the discussion.

- o In its second year, the initiative ConCausa, driven by the NGO América Solidaria and supported by UNICEF and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), shared and broadcasted projects of social innovation undertaken by adolescents in the Latin America and Caribbean region. More than 341 projects were presented in 2017 at an international gathering in Chile that included leadership and project management capacity building of adolescents.

Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Chile worked with different sectors, including education, healthcare and social protection, and the Children's Council, to foster intersectoral actions for a comprehensive approach to the rights and needs of children and adolescents.

The results of these efforts include the adoption of the National Policy for Children and Adolescents 2016–2025, and the planned launch of the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025, which has a clear intersectoral approach. UNICEF Chile played a central role in supporting the Ministry for Social Development in elaborating the plan, particularly in integrating elements from different institutions and public sectors, including healthcare, education, housing and social development, and including results indicators and monitoring child-related SDGs.

The Chile Grows with You programme was extended to children up to age 10, further advancing cross-sectoral accompaniment of children and families.

The comprehensive child rights protection system is another good example of cross-sectoral work promoted by UNICEF. UNICEF Chile worked alongside the Government to incorporate child rights principles and standards into the new system, which would work with other existing systems and their institutions, thereby providing truly comprehensive attention to children, in accordance with their life cycle and special needs. It also creates a set of norms and a new institutional structure to effectively implement all rights for every child. Finally, it leads to a paradigm shift of considering juvenile judicial sanctions only in cases that strictly require it, and not as a measure of first resort for children.

UNICEF's intersectoral work also allowed for the creation of a child-rights-based approach matrix used to:

- 1) classify social services, disaggregating them per right and per life cycle;
- 2) organize strategic results and actions proposed by the various sectors in the National Action Plan;
- 3) build a system of indicators to monitor rights; and
- 4) design a tool to measure public expenditure for children and their families.

Human rights-based approach to cooperation

UNICEF Chile undertook several initiatives throughout the programme cycle to integrate and promote a human rights-based approach within the country's policies and programmes.

Throughout the programme cycle, UNICEF strongly promoted the implementation of the 2015 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, leading to the implementation of a system (SIMORE) to track and monitor recommendations made by each United Nations treaty body, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Within a joint strategy to eradicate statelessness, UNICEF and UNHCR also worked with public authorities, academia and civil society towards the approval of United Nations conventions on statelessness, which were successfully adopted in December.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministry for Social Development, UNICEF put in place a series of concrete tools to help incorporate a human rights-based approach in the design and monitoring of social services, including social spending for children. The process included capacity building of relevant ministry teams, the creation of a tool to measure the approach incorporation in existing social programmes, identifying gaps, and the creation of a tool to identify social spending on children, which will serve as an important basis in the next cooperation programme.

During the reporting year, several initiatives were aimed at building capacity on the rights of children, in which UNICEF:

- Provided trainings to the police (Carabineros de Chile) and the Investigations Police Force on child rights in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security and the National Institute on Human Rights.

- Carried out capacity-building trainings on the child rights approach to the Ministry of Education's technical teams, especially those responsible for monitoring public social services.
- Organized the XX International Course on Judicial Protection of Child Rights, which was attended by the National Prosecutor's Office and the Defensor Nacional.
- Helped incorporate a rights-based approach into the design of the Policy on Reinsertion and Guarantee of Uninterrupted Educational Paths, reinforcing the message that the State of Chile is responsible for restoring the right to education of out-of-school children.

Gender Equality

In 2017, UNICEF Chile incorporated a gender-based perspective through:

- Mainstreaming of a gender approach in programming the Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2018–2022. Gender-based gaps, barriers and bottlenecks to the effective implementation of rights were identified, and programmatic actions aimed at the removal of these gaps and barriers were incorporated, with a special focus on violence against girls and the need for a cultural change in the country; and
- In the context of its ongoing support in the design of the Comprehensive child rights protection system, UNICEF Chile developed technical proposals for family strengthening that highlight the realities of unpaid domestic work and the burden of child care, which principally fall on women in Chile.

Within the framework of SDG 5 on gender equality, consultations were carried out through the U-Report platform on the perception of gender equality among Chilean youth. The results were used for the We the People project, an initiative to advocate for the inclusion of data regarding perception into the National Voluntary Reviews as a complementary way of reporting progress towards SDGs. This was also part of the report presented by the Government at the 2017 United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Furthermore, in the context of the International Day of the Girl Child, UNICEF Chile used information gathered through U-Report to highlight the situation of violence against girls, including in training workshops with the Association of Guides and Scouts of Chile.

UNICEF Chile also advocated for the incorporation of indicators related to child discipline in the National Longitudinal Survey on Early Childhood. This will provide information disaggregated by gender and serve to highlight the differences between girls and boys in the exercise of discipline and its potential effects on child development.

UNICEF Chile continued participating in the United Nations interagency group on gender and human rights coordinated by the Office of the Resident Coordinator. It also advocated for gender equality within the UNETE United Nations campaign to end violence against women and girls.

Environmental sustainability

In response to the wildfire emergency that affected Chile in January 2017, UNICEF and UNESCO in Chile worked with the Chilean Ministry of Education to incorporate user-friendly strategies within the national educational curriculum that incorporate content on climate change

and disaster risk management. In that context, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and UNESCO launched the webpage www.sinladrillos.org aimed at providing educational resources to teachers and students that facilitate the understanding of risks, disaster prevention and the impact of climate change.

Furthermore, through its U-Report platform, UNICEF conducted consultations with 4,000 children and young people aged between 13 and 29 years, to understand their perceptions of the impact climate change has in Chile, and of how this phenomenon relates to disaster risk reduction.

To understand the impact of disasters on children, UNICEF Chile successfully advocated with the Ministry of Social Development to collect this information in the socio-economic characterization survey CASEN 2017. The survey is expected to include the information, facilitating the generation of nationwide statistics.

Furthermore, it is important to note that one of the key components of the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025 is disaster risk reduction as a consequence of climate change.

Finally, in terms of institutional country office management with regard to environmental sustainability, UNICEF Chile implemented the following actions to reduce its environmental footprint:

- In terms of energy expenditure, the office's internal policy is to encourage staff to become aware of turning lights off.
- Printing and paper waste are being minimized, while recycling and the use of digital technologies for the dissemination of materials are being prioritized.
- In 2017, UNICEF Chile purchased new office premises. Energy use is an important consideration being taken into account in the design of the new space. For example, LED technology and a special curtain system are among some of the energy-efficient initiatives.

Effective leadership

Throughout the programme cycle, UNICEF Chile undertook initiatives towards more results-based management. A restructuring of the office and its human capacity was undertaken, with gradual implementation, and UNICEF benefited from a more efficient structure in 2017.

Guiding the organizational restructuring was a refocus of the office's role in Chile. To adapt to the situation in the country and focus on areas where UNICEF's impact would be most beneficial to children in Chile, the office's work was reoriented towards a role increasingly driven by evidence-based policy and advocacy. Continuing within the framework of its cooperation programme, the management team oriented its strategies towards advocating for comprehensive child rights approaches with a focus on the most disadvantaged children.

UNICEF Chile changed premises during the programme cycle. In 2017, it purchased new premises and the new space is currently being built, while temporary offices housed the office this year. The country management team (CMT) held six meetings, reviewing performance indicators using InSight dashboards and other indicators from SAP VISION, including monitoring contract ceiling, open contracts, evaluations and related issues. Systematic

monitoring of these key performance indicators substantially contributed to the office's compliance with UNICEF rules, regulations and policies.

The office undertook weekly chief of sections meetings to allow better coordination and information flow, and all staff meetings were held, as needed. The office also worked on the Country Programme Management Plan to prepare the new Country Programme 2018–2022.

The staff structure was reviewed for the new period, and the requirements were presented to the technical review team, and subsequently approved by the programme and budget review (PBR) committee in August 2017. Three joint consultation committees meetings were held and allowed management and the staff association to agree on critical staff issues, including the mitigation strategy for staff affected by PBR decisions.

Financial resources management

Since 2014, the country management team has regularly monitored progress on management and financial implementation using VISION dashboards and indicators taken from SAP, such as monitoring the ceiling of contracts, open contracts, evaluations and relevant documentation. At the last 2017 country management team meeting, members appreciated the marked improvement made by each section/relevant staff in this regard.

During this programme cycle, UNICEF Chile also undertook measures to significantly improve contributions management when it comes to funds raised by private sector fundraising (PFP), through the systematization of information through a digital donor information system. With regard to the purchase of the new property where UNICEF Chile will have its offices, a Capital Asset Fund budget was assigned by the Division of Finance and Administrative Management Administrative Management Section to proceed with the process.

As of 11 December 2017, the status of key performance indicators reviewed by the Country Management Team is as follows:

- Outstanding direct cash transfers over six months: 0 per cent;
- Regular Resources expenditure: 99 per cent;
- Other Regular Resources expenditure: 97 per cent; and
- Other Regular Resources Emergencies expenditure: 96 per cent.

UNICEF Chile has three bank accounts: two for the receipt of in-country private donations and one for disbursements. Bank accounts were reconciled monthly by the Global Shared Services Centre.

Fundraising and donor relations

Fundraising continues to be a key component, with UNICEF Chile increasing its donor base by more than 36 per cent a year, growing from 20,000 active donors in 2014 to more than 46,000 in 2017.

In 2017, as in previous years, UNICEF Chile received funds from the FDP investment fund, allowing it to expand its fundraising capacity. It increased the number of pledge donors acquired, thanks to a highly successful face-to-face strategy, while strengthening the retention rate. It also improved internal processes that increased income and efficiency.

In 2017, Chile was included for the first time in the Brand Barometer, which was very useful to

develop the next cycle's strategy and to see that, thanks to its work over the past years, UNICEF brand's positive recognition in Chile grew exponentially, expanding its fundraising potential.

As an OECD member, Chile is not an international development cooperation beneficiary; it relies on private sector fundraising, which focuses on individuals, who become both donors and potential in-country advocates. This is important for UNICEF Chile's priority to advocate for cultural change in perceptions of children's rights.

Another focus was to expand outreach to the corporate sector. A thorough mapping of the corporate market was developed, together with a list of potential companies. UNICEF Chile focused on developing relationships with companies, with more than 28 new relationships developed during the reporting year.

As a final result, private sector fundraising ended the year 35 per cent above target, fundraising a total of US\$4.4 million of flexible funds, with a donor base of 46,000 individuals. Greater flexibility in funding allocation allowed UNICEF Chile to increase its contribution to global regular resources, RTF and emergencies elsewhere.

Building on the successful growth over the programme cycle, UNICEF Chile will continue to build on the fundraising potential that exists in the country over the next cycle.

Evaluation and research

UNICEF Chile strategically chose evaluations based on programme priorities and the situation in-country. An evaluation of supervision mechanisms in detention centres was reprogrammed to 2018, and an evaluation concerning previous emergencies was cancelled.

A review of instruments for monitoring ECD, with evaluation criteria, was concluded in 2017. UNICEF and the Chile Grows with You programme commissioned a review of existing instruments that monitor ECD. The objective was to analyse a set of instruments to assess ECD, two of which are currently in use (Psychomotor Development Evaluation Scale for 0–2-year-olds, and Psychomotor Test for 2–5-year-olds), and others suggested as possible replacements (Learning and Child Development Test, and Batelle). As a result, the Ministry for Social Development team working on Chile Grows with You committed to take action to improve ECD measuring.

UNICEF Chile implemented strategies focused on generating legislative changes and influencing policies, which had a positive impact on key reforms related to children, and continues to try to adequately evaluate the impact of this type of policy advocacy.

UNICEF Chile also participated in strengthening institutional capacities for SDG monitoring, mainly through the incorporation of standard indicators into information collection instruments and into the National Action Plan. The goal is to measure the impact of actions on the reduction gaps, and on the achievement of goals that are a priority for children in the agenda. UNICEF will continue to advocate and support the design of appropriate evaluations.

Within the next cooperation programme, three evaluations will be undertaken to assess the impact of UNICEF, government partners, civil society and private-sector actions in the implementation of the new pilot projects. These are on: cultural change and violent discipline;

the strengthening of social protection services through parenting projects; and the promotion of juvenile justice system standards and protocols.

Efficiency gains and cost savings

Funds made available through the Capital Asset Fund budget, which was established for the purchase of the new premises, were also effectively used for the rental of provisory offices.

Efforts were made towards achieving efficiency gains and cost savings in relation to regular expenses. These included:

- In line with the global UNICEF human resources payroll initiative, the human resources section migrated the payroll process from a manual process to the automated Global Shared Services Centre in Budapest in September 2017.
- Security, information technology services, and clean services contracts were renegotiated with cost savings.
- Printers were renewed, gaining efficiency in printing time and quality.

In 2017, UNICEF Chile also worked to standardize contract request processes so that all sections within the office could better align with the organization's rules and regulations.

Over the programme cycle, UNICEF Chile also continued to improve its efficiency in the fundraising area, using technology and digital tools to improve internal processes when it comes to donor information management, as well as to improve external donor contribution processes, such as a one-click button on its website to become a UNICEF partner. These improvements have led to significant gains in fundraising results.

Supply management

UNICEF Chile spent almost US\$1,947,581 on the procurement of goods and services in 2017. Below is the breakdown by type of input, as of 28 December 2017, as generated from VISION/SAP:

Supplies	US\$371,865
Services	US\$1,575,716
Total services and contracts emitted in 2017	US\$1,947,581

Of the total value, 81 per cent went towards services, and 19 per cent was utilized for operational supplies. This distribution indicates that UNICEF Chile is mostly focused on knowledge generation, capacity building and technical assistance, with a smaller part dedicated to procurement.

In 2017, the contracts review committee reviewed 32 cases, strengthening the risk analysis and oversight of the contracting process.

UNICEF Chile has no warehouse.

Security for staff and premises

During the programme cycle, UNICEF Chile had to relocate from its previous location due to concerns over staff safety and security. New premises were found and have been in the process of preparation. In the meantime, UNICEF Chile is temporarily located at Isidora Goyenechea 3250, 5th floor. The current and the new premises were certified by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

In terms of natural disasters and epidemics, Chile is a country with high susceptibility to multiple categories and varieties of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and more. In this regard, the office undertook a revised and improved security plan in 2016, which continued to be in place through the reporting year.

UNICEF has a satellite station, BEGAN, and two mobile satellite phones that can be used for communication purposes (using Internet and telephone connectivity), and staff members can access all organizational systems from home. A simulation of operational continuity was held in April 2017, successfully using the tools described in the Business Continuity Plan, including satellite phones, remote access to archives, information technology teams and mobile phones, and activating the calling tree.

UNICEF Chile uses the emergency call tree system as the main mechanism to communicate among staff members during an emergency. It has been proved efficient using WhatsApp in several instances of seismic events that occurred during the year.

Human resources

UNICEF Chile underwent a restructuring process during this cooperation cycle, taking a results-based approach to design its human capacity and adapt to the refocusing of UNICEF's emphasis in Chile towards advocacy for child rights.

In 2017, UNICEF Chile strengthened its capacity to systematize its contracts establishment processes, benefiting from the sharing of best practices by LACRO on policies and processes of tenders, proposal requests and other key elements.

With regard to recruitment, UNICEF Chile carried out recruitment processes to fill nine fixed-term positions and five temporary appointments. These processes followed the relevant staff selection principles to deliver the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Furthermore, in the context of the new Cooperation Programme, a PBR was held to discuss the establishment of the posts of Deputy Representative, child protection specialist, education officer, early childhood development officer, social policy officer, child protection officer, communication officer and administrative assistant. In the same vein, the Operations PBR established the posts of assistants for human resources, administrative and finance.

Staff well-being remained important. Three meetings of the local joint consultative committee were held during 2017. The Committee's focus this year continued to be work and life balance, work related to PBR submission and subsequent PBR recommendations, and the status of the relocation process. UNICEF continued its monthly happy hours and team-building occasions.

Finally, the learning and development committee developed a training plan for 2017 based on prevailing rules regarding staff development. Human resources in the office conducted individual and group orientation meetings to new staff. Staff members invested time in mandatory trainings, including the ethics and integrity e-learning course, as well as the

basic/advanced security in the field courses. Human resources also provided staff with the necessary information associated with My Performance, My Case and My Learning activities.

Effective use of information and communication technology

Information and communication technology (ICT) efforts for 2017 were focused on improving the capacities of staff. A new institutional contractor was in place starting in March 2017. New and ongoing initiatives included:

- The office successfully integrated its operative system on all computers to Windows 10.
- An information technology troubleshooting ticket service system was introduced in the office, improving efficiency and attention to requests.
- In October 2017, the ICT section analysed the workflow of the communications section, especially with regard to contacts, mailings and letters. The end product is a simpler and faster database to help the daily work in the area.

UNICEF Chile's presence on social media has grown, both in size and impact. Technology and social media were used in a proactive and innovative way to promote adolescent participation and the sharing of their opinions as contributions to debates and policy discussions. Through platforms such as Yo Opino and U-Report, children and adolescents were able to voice their concerns, ideas and opinions on issues of importance to them, particularly those related to the SDGs. Results of these inputs were compiled, used and even presented at a United Nations General Assembly side event in September 2017 with the participation of the President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet. Twitter was also used throughout the year for 'live' coverage of events and activities.

In terms of numbers, UNICEF's Facebook page received more than 9,000 new followers in 2017, representing a total of 52,000 followers during that period (which represents an increase of 21 per cent compared with 2016). On Twitter, @UnicefChile ended the year with 20,644 followers (which represents an increase of 22 per cent compared with 2016).

Programme components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 By 2017, children and adolescents enjoy higher levels of social inclusion, have better development opportunities, gain access to quality services and have their opinions heard, thereby helping to reduce the gap between the poorest 20 per cent of the population and the wealthiest 20 per cent.

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017, UNICEF Chile continued to focus its efforts on the consolidation of a comprehensive child right protection system, with the aim of reducing equity gaps and advancing towards guaranteeing all rights to all children. In this context, UNICEF work had a significant impact on improving the design of the system and its components.

UNICEF Chile implemented various strategies aimed at reducing inequalities, working jointly with Government, civil society and academia counterparts. It provided key inputs to strengthen policies and programmes that foster opportunities and inclusion of the most disadvantaged children, substantially contributing to the advancements made in Chile in the areas of education, early childhood development and social protection for children, adolescents and their families.

Actions focused on accompanying the Government to achieve the following results:

- Strengthened rights-based social protection services for children and adolescents and their families, thanks to a tool designed to assess the degree to which these services incorporate child rights and the principles and standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Increased age group and expanded coverage of the Chile Grows with You system, a comprehensive child protection system that aims to accompany, protect and support families and children from pregnancy to age 10 (initially from pregnancy to age 4);
- Increased institutional capacity to monitor the situation of children, especially with regard to ECD and child disciplining; and
- Strengthened education policies to eliminate access barriers and reduce inequalities in the school system.

UNICEF Chile helped elaborate the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025, which puts into action the National Policy on Children and Adolescents. This was part of the office's larger effort towards achieving a framework in Chile that integrates sector-specific results and actions into a comprehensive long-term plan.

In this context, the Government undertook an assessment based on the factor analysis methodology of the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES). This allowed establishing baselines related to the action plan results. The methodology was applied by the Ministry of Social Development, with UNICEF's support. Furthermore, UNICEF Chile provided technical assistance to the Ministry for Social Development to establish priorities in the action plan, succeeding to incorporate actions aimed at social inclusion and a focus on priority groups such as indigenous and migrant children, those living with disabilities or in poverty, those under state protection, LGBTI, those in emergency contexts, and adolescents deprived of liberty.

UNICEF Chile also provided support for the integration of the National Action Plan with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the priority objectives for children. It succeeded in incorporating concrete actions within the plan aimed at achieving 12 SDGs and 61 goals, including ones related to reducing child poverty (1.2), guaranteeing equal opportunities and reducing inequalities (10.3), and putting an end to all forms of violence and torture against children (16.2).

Furthermore, the Government used the results of UNICEF Chile's study on investment in ECD to design the extension of the national ECD programme Chile Grows with You until age 10. UNICEF Chile had supported this process by providing inputs and technical assistance to authorities, including the President of Chile and the relevant technical teams.

It is important to highlight that the presidential candidates' electoral platforms also included results from this study, especially those related to:

- Investing in initiatives that have been proven effective for children's development; and
- Supporting families in strengthening their parenting skills.

Presidential candidates also included in their government proposals all the challenges that UNICEF Chile had identified in its 'Agenda for Children 2018–2021: Challenges in a key area for the country', which primarily emphasized the need to:

- Progressively install the comprehensive child rights protection system, building on progress achieved by Chile Grows with You;

- Extend the social protection threshold to families with children, to enable them to have adequate living conditions to protect their children;
- Effectively protect children's rights to live with their families;
- Provide for social reintegration of adolescents in conflict with the law; and
- Strengthen mental health care for children, adolescents and families.

Moreover, with UNICEF Chile's technical assistance, the Ministry for Social Development included the MICS modules to measure ECD and violence against children into its National Longitudinal Survey of Early Childhood.

Advancing towards reducing inequalities in education, the Ministry of Education designed the Policy on Reinsertion and Guarantee of Uninterrupted Educative Paths, thanks to evidence generation and horizontal cooperation with Argentina that was promoted by UNICEF.

In addition, the New Public Education Act puts in place an institutional framework to ensure educational paths and provide mechanisms for the retention and school reinsertion of children and adolescents who are outside the school system.

In the same vein, UNICEF Chile generated evidence to highlight that the removal of access barriers for all children is a step forward and an opportunity for social integration. The office advocated for the need to strengthen public education as a measure towards a more equitable system. Within the framework of the education reform promoted by the Government, the Inclusive Education Act— which 'regulates the admission of students, eliminates shared financing and prohibits profit in educational establishments that receive State contributions' was implemented in 2015. This act removed barriers to access the educational system, such as the arbitrary selection of students in the admissions process in public schools.

OUTPUT 1 In 2017, the country will have systems for monitoring the situation of children, and for the evaluation of childhood and adolescence policies and services that incorporate the rights approach under international standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women standards, ensuring that public services provide development opportunities for children and adolescents.

Analytical statement of progress

The Ministry for Social Development structured the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025 around the CRC's rights approach, its four guiding principles and its standards, as advised by UNICEF Chile. To help monitor the plan, UNICEF Chile undertook evidence-based advocacy to include results indicators, resulting in 75 indicators being incorporated, and due for reporting by the end of 2018, 2021 and 2025.

Furthermore, UNICEF Chile enabled the linkages among the Committee on the Rights of the Child's Concluding Remarks to Chile in 2015, the SDGs and the Action Plan. The plan serves as an instrument to monitor progress in this respect, and contains concrete actions to comply with recommendations related to child rights, such as quality of life, access to healthcare, drug abuse, juvenile justice administration, children's right not to be subjected to any form of violence and not to be deprived of their family environment, indigenous or migrant children, children living with disabilities or on the street, LGBTI, and others.

UNICEF Chile also successfully advocated and worked with the Ministry for Social Development to include within the 2017 National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey questions on the

impact of disasters on children, and to include within the 2017 Longitudinal Survey on Early Childhood questions on disciplining and childhood development following indicators from the MICS.

UNICEF Chile undertook an ECD advocacy strategy this year, building on a 2016 study on public investment in early childhood, which highlighted that Chile had scant investment in critical ECD issues, such as children's mental health, the promotion of healthy living, and strengthening parenting skills. This provided UNICEF with opportunities to advocate and provide data to authorities and counterparts, including to the programme teams of presidential candidates, resulting in public discussions and presidential candidates' proposals clearly including the importance of investing in ECD, strengthening the role of families, and expanding mental health services as critical challenges for children in the next years.

The Chile Grows with You system commissioned an evaluation of existing and new instruments that monitor ECD. As a result, the Ministry for Social Development undertook actions to improve ECD measuring. In line with UNICEF LACRO's emphasis on enhancing ECD by reducing exposure to violence, UNICEF Chile worked to strengthen child abuse prevention through parenting strategies within the system's framework, identifying opportunities to strengthen abuse prevention, including by working with families.

The Ministry of Education undertook a participatory evaluation throughout the country to assess the situation of migrant children in the educational system. It helped identify the main barriers related to difficulties in school inclusion and in accessing school-related benefits and services. This led to the creation and implementation of the Chile Recognizes programme, implemented with the Ministry of the Interior, and aimed at regularizing the identity situation of children, notwithstanding the migratory status of their families. Thanks to this programme, children without an identification number (RUN) receive a temporary ID (IPE), which allows the Ministry of Education to follow each child's educational path.

Furthermore, the work of the Ministry of Education's Secretariat of Intercultural Indigenous Education, together with UNICEF's technical assistance, allowed advancing towards an Intercultural Education Policy.

OUTPUT 2 In 2017, some 20 per cent of services attending childhood and adolescence have models and/or protocols that ensure quality attention with emphasis on children and adolescents from the first quintile.

Analytical statement of progress

Within the framework of its Collaboration Agreement with the Ministry for Social Development, UNICEF Chile developed a method to help incorporate a child rights-based approach into the monitoring of social services and programmes. It was developed by UNICEF Chile, based on UNICEF Innocenti's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis method. The method focused on implementing child rights, and the principles and standards enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Adopted by the Ministry for Social Development, the method was applied to existing social programmes, generating a baseline and leading to the incorporation of a rights-based approach into social services destined for children and families. The method consisted of:

- (i) Building capacity in child rights-based approaches within the Ministry for Social Development's technical team responsible for monitoring and evaluating social services;
- (ii) Classifying existing social programmes and initiatives for children and families according to child rights and according to the various stages of child development in a

tool created by UNICEF Chile. This classification highlighted the general distribution of existing social services and programmes with their respective assigned public resources and helped to identify gaps in the available services.

- (iii) The Ministry for Social Development applied the tool that measures the degree of incorporation of the child rights-based approach in existing social programmes and initiatives to a sample of social programmes, and consequently readjusted the tool, which will be applied in 2018 to all social services for children and families.

Furthermore, in 2017, the Government included children under state protection into the Social Household Registry, thereby allowing them to access benefits and services to effectively exercise their rights to healthcare, education, social protection, housing and leisure, among others. This is one of the results of the advocacy efforts made by UNICEF on behalf of the children under state protection in-country.

OUTCOME 2 By 2017, children and adolescents grow up in a culture of tolerance and acceptance of diversity (ethnic, gender, sexual, disability) in Chilean society.

Analytical statement of progress

With the aim of promoting a culture of tolerance and acceptance of diversity that would contribute to the development of a more inclusive society, UNICEF Chile has worked since the beginning of its cooperation programme on the following fronts:

Promoting adolescent participation: During the reporting year, UNICEF intensified its strategy of promoting child participation in matters affecting them, through various initiatives implemented jointly with the Government, civil society and the private sector.

For the third year, UNICEF Chile continued to support the implementation of an institutional mechanism of child participation that is coordinated by the National Council for Children, entitled *Yo Opino, es mi derecho* (My Opinion, My Right), which reached 18.3 per cent of all children and adolescents in the country in 2017.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen adolescents' capacities to promote their own participation, UNICEF Chile, together with ECLAC and América Solidaria, a regional NGO focused on poverty eradication, organized the second regional meeting of ConCausa. This initiative aims to disseminate social innovation projects developed by adolescents and young people from Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The final projects were shared with authorities, including the President of Chile, the Ministry for Social Development and the ambassadors of the adolescents' countries of origin.

UNICEF Chile also strengthened its partnership with the Association of Guides and Scouts of Chile, signing a joint workplan geared towards the use of the U-Report platform as a tool to promote participation on topics related to the SDGs.

Private-sector engagement: UNICEF Chile continued to work on promoting the respect of child rights by the private sector and the media, which are seen as potential agents of social change towards a more tolerant and inclusive society. In 2017, UNICEF Chile strengthened its tripartite work with the state, civil society and business sector, actively participating in the UPPI alliance (Companies United for Early Childhood).

In this context, and given the private sector's role as a service provider for children and their

families, UNICEF Chile used the results of its 2016 study on investment in early childhood, to advocate for the private sector to move forward on cost-effective actions that have a positive impact on children and require greater investment. The findings and recommendations of the study were presented to different business groups of the extractive, financial and construction sectors. The main result is that UNICEF has been recognized as a relevant and expert voice by the business sector.

Evidence-based advocacy with the political sector: As part of its overall advocacy strategy to mobilize various actors of society towards a culture that is respectful of child rights, UNICEF Chile produced a document entitled 'Agenda for Children 2018–2021: Challenges in a key area for the country', which contains 10 priority challenges regarding children's issues in the coming years. In the context of this year's presidential campaign in Chile and the change of administration for 2018–2021, these challenges were provided to the eight presidential candidates and presented to their technical teams. As a result, all presidential candidates included effective proposals related to children in their programmes. The document was also distributed to parliamentarians, both those in power and newly elected ones.

Focus on priority populations: UNICEF Chile continued to provide technical assistance to the National Council for Children and to the Ministry for Social Development to orient public policy actions towards priority populations, including indigenous children, LGBTI, children living with disabilities, those under state protection, migrant children and those living in poverty. This focus on priority populations has been considered both in the National Policy for Children and Adolescents and during the preparation of the National Action Plan for Children 2018–2025. UNICEF Chile played a fundamental role in these processes.

Needs of migrant children: UNICEF Chile undertook various actions and campaigns to promote the inclusion and non-discrimination of migrant children. This had a significant impact in the country. This work was reflected in the implementation of the National Plan of Regularization of Migrant Children through an agreement between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education that aims to regularize the situation of migrant children and adolescents studying in educational establishments, kindergarten and daycare, notwithstanding the immigration status of their parents.

Along the same line, UNICEF Chile worked with the Ministry of Education on the systematization of four dialogues conducted at the regional level in the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta and Metropolitana. These aimed to understand the situation of migrant children, in order to guide the design of strategies and policies for their inclusion.

In addition, UNICEF Chile provided strong technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior in the context of the preparation of the new Draft Migration Act. The act was presented to Parliament. One of the main achievements is to have managed to include norms on the protection of health, education, family reunification, entry requirements and the situation of unaccompanied children and adolescents, as recommended by UNICEF.

Furthermore, UNICEF and UNHCR in Chile adhered to the Joint Strategy for Addressing Childhood Statelessness, seeking to influence national public policies through: the promotion of the Draft Migration Act, the adherence of Chile to the United Nations conventions of statelessness, addressing cases of stateless children in the context of the Chile Recognizes project promoted by the Government, and including wording related to refugee and stateless children in relevant policies.

OUTPUT 1 By 2017, adolescents participate in the development of sector policies and programmes with a gender perspective on issues that affect them in their municipalities.

Analytical statement of progress

Through its technical assistance and policy dialogue, UNICEF Chile supported the institutionalization of the Yo Opino, es mi derecho mechanism of consultation with children and adolescents. This process was jointly promoted by the Government, through the National Council for Children (General Secretariat of the Presidency) and the Ministry of Education, UNDP, UNICEF and the Organization of Ibero-American States.

The first version of Yo Opino in 2015 had gathered children's voices for the construction of a National Policy for Children and Adolescents and a Draft Child Rights Protection Act. In 2016, the consultation had focused on the Ministry of Education's Plan for Civic Education, addressing the issues of citizenry building, promotion of child rights, democratic practices, social responsibility and the valuation of social, cultural and political diversity in Chile.

In 2017, children and adolescents gave their opinion on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, focusing on challenges that affect people, the planet and social prosperity. The 2017 initiative reached 659,000 children aged between 4 and 18 years, coming from about 4,000 educational establishments around the country, representing 95 per cent of the districts nationwide.

One of the main results of the 2017 participatory process was the selection of objectives that the children and adolescents perceived as being priorities to be addressed by public policies. These were: end poverty, health and well-being, and peace and justice.

Furthermore, UNICEF Chile contributed to the pilot initiative entitled Imagining the City with Children and Adolescents, coordinated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, by providing methodological development, systematizing information and identifying standards of rights. The pilot was designed to listen to the opinions of children and adolescents from six regions of the country on how to move forward to design cities that are more friendly and inclusive of all their inhabitants. The results and recommendations will be put at the disposal of the new Government taking office in March 2018, in order to support the establishment of criteria and needs of children and adolescents in the process of design, construction, redesign and recovery of neighbourhoods.

In order to strengthen adolescents' capacities to promote their participation, in 2017 UNICEF Chile, together with ECLAC and America Solidaria, organized the second regional meeting of ConCausa, which seeks to disseminate social innovation projects developed by adolescents and young people from Latin America in their communities, with a focus on the 2030 Agenda. In total, 341 proposals were received coming from more than 1,300 adolescents aged between 15 and 17 years, of which 18 were selected. Workshops and activities were held to enhance and develop the young participants' leadership skills. Finally, the projects were presented to the President of Chile, the Minister of Social Development and the ambassadors of the adolescents' countries of origin within the scope of a Meeting of Ideas at ECLAC.

Furthermore, to strengthen its partnerships for the promotion of child and adolescent participation, UNICEF Chile signed a joint workplan with the Association of Guides and Scouts of Chile, to use the U-Report platform as a tool for promoting the SDGs.

OUTPUT 2 By 2017, 10 per cent of each type of communications media in Chile (radio, television and written press) deals with child and adolescent issues from a rights and gender perspective.

Analytical statement of progress

In 2012, UNICEF Chile had conducted a study with the aim of describing the coverage and treatment of children and adolescents in the national press and in central newscasts of broadcast television channels. At that time, a total of 206 news stories about children were registered, of a total of 3,972 news stories, which represented 5.2 per cent of all news stories. Of those, 84 records were television news (41 per cent) and 122 were of the press (59 per cent). This information was used as a baseline, and a new study also was undertaken in 2017, to compare whether there had been any changes regarding the coverage and treatment of children in written press and television.

The 2017 study recorded a total of 6,249 news stories, among which 330 were about children and adolescents, which represents 5.3 per cent. Of those, 57.3 per cent corresponded to print media, and 42.7 per cent to television. Although in relative terms the comparison with the baseline implies an increase of 26 per cent, there was an increase of more than 120 news stories covering child-related issues. This reflects the importance that issues related to children gained in the news media and in the country. The 2017 study also shows that national television newscasters dedicate more coverage to child-related issues than the written press does. Approximately 11 per cent of television news broadcasts address issues related to children, while only 4 per cent of newspapers do. The main child-related issues that appear in the media concern sports (23 per cent), culture (16 per cent), education (12 per cent), rights and justice (11 per cent) and health (9 per cent). Those five themes represent 71 per cent of all news related to children and adolescents in Chile.

The comparison of the 2012 and 2017 studies also shows a 16 per cent increase in the treatment of issues related to children from a child rights' perspective in the media. Furthermore, the study shows that 85 per cent of the news coverage uses appropriate language in referring to child issues. With respect to information sources, it is important to highlight that 76 per cent of child-related news uses information sources that have taken into account interviews with children themselves. Likewise, information also includes the participation of government authorities, parliamentarians, local authorities, experts in the various areas, as well as technical specialists.

These results will provide UNICEF Chile with technical elements to orient its work with the traditional media industry, as well as help guide the office's own communication strategy decisions.

OUTPUT 3 By 2017, 30 per cent of firms that implement corporate social responsibility programmes targeting children and adolescents adopt the rights and gender perspective.

Analytical statement of progress

Taking into account that UNICEF Chile is an active part of the tripartite alliance between the business sector – the state – and civil society through the UPPI (Companies United for Early Childhood), in 2017 UNICEF Chile worked towards the promotion of child rights in the area of corporate management and action. This allowed changing the perspective on the corporate social responsibility agenda that is undertaken. To this end, UNICEF Chile disseminated the results of its 2016 study on public investment in early childhood in meetings with different

business groups of the extractive, financial and construction sectors, among others, with the purpose of raising awareness on this issue within the private sector and highlighting the opportunities that exist in terms of interventions that are cost-effective and have a positive impact on the development of children, yet still lack sufficient public investment.

In the framework of the third Regional Consultation on Human Rights and Business, which was organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the National Institute of Human Rights, UNICEF Chile shared recommendations and data from the study on 'Establishing a base line of children's rights in the business sector' with counterparts in the region.

At government level, UNICEF Chile provided technical advice to incorporate the rights of children into the National Action Plan for Human Rights and Businesses, in order for business policies to be conducive to the protection and development of children and adolescents.

At the same time, UNICEF Chile worked together with the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions at the fourth Fair on Financial Education to raise awareness about the importance of financial education for the well-being of people and to avoid over-indebtedness. Moreover, UNICEF Chile strengthened its work with the telecommunications company Telefonica through a series of lectures given in schools about the responsible use of the Internet by children and adolescents.

Furthermore, UNICEF continued its work on exploring public-private partnerships within the framework of responding to the various emergencies that had occurred during the programme cycle, stressing joint response in affected areas in coordination with the public and private sectors. These initiatives are expected to be expanded during the new programme cycle, particularly in the areas of ECD and violence against children.

OUTCOME 3 By 2017, children and adolescents have a comprehensive institutional framework for the protection of their rights, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Analytical statement of progress

Within the framework of its 2012–2017 cooperation programme, UNICEF Chile established as one of its priorities to support the state in building a comprehensive child rights protection system that would enable the realization and protection of the rights of all children living in Chile. For this, UNICEF Chile put in place a strategy of effectively working on legal reforms to achieve a new institutional structure.

In line with this strategy, UNICEF Chile organized its resources, including programmatic know-how, communications strategies and representation, to undertake the most effective and high-quality technical assistance and advocacy efforts with relevant actors from government, Congress, civil society and the media.

From the onset, three main objectives were established, in line with the CPD's priorities: 1) that each relevant draft legislation incorporate the standards enshrined in the CRC and the General Comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as in the Concluding Observations made by the Committee to Chile in 2015; 2) that UNICEF Chile establish itself as a reliable source whose knowledge and inputs are sought by both the Government elaborating the draft legislation and by members of the House of Representatives and Senate; and 3) that

UNICEF Chile be a strong and clear voice in the media, with the aim of reaching its target audience of decision makers.

To reach these objectives, UNICEF Chile identified relevant target groups for advocacy efforts or entry points to offer evidence-based inputs as appropriate and in a timely manner. For instance, UNICEF Chile continually followed and anticipated the discussions taking place on the draft legislations in each of the commissions in charge of the process – i.e., six different commissions composed of members of Parliament and senators of all political sectors. Periodic work sessions were also undertaken with the political, academic and religious sectors, as well as with the media and civil society. This cross-sectoral advocacy was important, as many of the topics discussed within the scope of the relevant child-related draft laws, including the definition of the child and the right to identity, were also being discussed within the scope of other politically sensitive draft laws being negotiated.

In 2017, UNICEF Chile was invited to present its opinion and provide inputs to Parliament on at least nine different occasions. During this cooperation cycle, UNICEF Chile has indeed succeeded in positioning itself as a relevant and knowledgeable actor that is widely recognized when it is time to legislate on child issues.

An important result coming out of this effort is the consensus reached that led to the approval of (i) a Draft Act creating the Ombudsperson for Children; (ii) a Draft Act that grants new powers to the Ministry of Social Development in the field of child rights and creates the Undersecretary for Children; (iii) a Draft Act that creates the infraction of abuse against children and other vulnerable persons; and (iv) the Draft Act that regulates the recording of interviews with child victims of sexual abuse.

Since the return of democracy, Chile has never had so many ongoing legislative discussions related to children and adolescents. It is expected that 2018 will see the continuation and culmination of discussions and approvals of these different draft legislations that provide the framework for the comprehensive child rights protection system, including with the creation of the new National Service for Special Protection, and the National Service for Youth Social Reintegration.

Throughout this process, UNICEF coordinated and complemented its advocacy efforts with relevant sister agencies (i.e., UNHCR, IOM, World Health Organization/PAHO).

It should also be noted that, in parallel to the above advocacy efforts in the legislature related to children, UNICEF Chile provided technical support to the Ministry for Social Development and relevant line ministries in the elaboration of the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025. This plan is aligned with the actions to be undertaken towards the achievement of the SDGs, and presents a bridge towards the establishment of the Comprehensive Child Rights Protection System while the draft legislation is being discussed. UNICEF Chile has therefore aligned its new CPD 2018–2022 with the plan and its actions, and will continue to support the incoming Government towards its effective implementation.

OUTPUT 1 By 2017, the rights of children and adolescents deprived of their family environment, those deprived of their freedom, non-nationals, and those who are victims of violence, are monitored through integrated statistical and supervision systems.

Analytical statement of progress

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has been implementing the Interinstitutional Commissions for the Supervision of Detention Centres for 10 years, in collaboration with UNICEF Chile. It is currently a consolidated mechanism that allows supervising the living conditions of adolescents and young people who are deprived of their liberty.

In 2017, 68 visits were carried out to centres throughout the country. The results of these visits were reflected in an Interinstitutional Commissions for the Supervision of Detention Centres report that contains a set of recommendations to improve the living conditions, security, medical attention and education of adolescents in these centres. The recommendations successfully led to improvements in the security, infrastructure and equipment within the centres.

In 2017, with respect to the serious crisis situation of SENAME, the service responsible for the alternative care of children and adolescents who are separated from their families, UNICEF Chile planted in the public discourse the need for the Protection Service to attain development levels similar to the ones achieved in other areas that allow the country to stand out abroad, including through high-quality standards and qualified professionals.

Furthermore, UNICEF Chile provided technical assistance to SENAME so that the rights of children and adolescents who are currently living in residences and/or those who are cared for by the ambulatory programmes could be fulfilled. In addition, it aimed to bring the situation to the forefront with the Ministries of Justice, Health, Education, Social Development, Sport and Economy, who committed to and implemented actions to ensure that these children access education, healthcare and social protection. These actions and measures were proposed while Parliament discusses the Draft Act that creates a new protection agency/service that is aligned with the international standards enshrined in the CRC.

During the reporting year, UNICEF was able to bring to the public discourse the need for the country to count with a prevention-oriented comprehensive child protection system, rather than a reactive protection system. Parliamentarians and high-level government officials, including the President, acknowledged the need for a universal/comprehensive protection system that could strengthen the capacity of the families to care for their children, thus focusing also on preventive actions in an intersectoral manner.

OUTPUT 2 In 2017, Chile has an institutional framework for the protection of children based on a legal framework, protocols and regulations aligned with those of the CRC, and it implements mechanisms and procedures that ensure comprehensive protection for the rights of children and adolescents.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF Chile has sustained its focus on monitoring draft legislation related to children, through its continuous presence in the National Congress, its participation in discussion sessions and through advocacy actions with all political sectors of Parliament. The following results were achieved:

Draft Child Rights Protection Act: As a result of UNICEF's advocacy efforts, the Draft Act incorporates elements related to the prohibition of all forms of violence, the creation of an independent institution for the protection of child rights, the regulation of the police force, and the recognition of strengthened safeguards. UNICEF Chile strongly advocated for the draft to take into account three essential elements: first, the inclusion of special safeguards for disadvantaged children (migrants, indigenous, in poverty, living with disabilities); second, the

incorporation of territorial coverage of the rights protection system, allowing for transversal application to all children in Chile; and third, the need for financial resources.

Draft Act creating the Ombudsperson for Children: UNICEF Chile worked closely with the legislative powers, leading to the incorporation of a mechanism of appointment of the Ombudsperson that guarantees independence and high quality. UNICEF Chile's work also contributed to a better understanding of the nature of the Ombudsperson's work by legislators and other actors involved in the child protection system. This Draft Act was approved by Congress and should be enacted in early 2018.

Draft Act creating the Undersecretary for Children: Thanks to UNICEF Chile's efforts, a specific provision was incorporated in the Draft Act that expressly declares that the Ministry for Social Development will be the governing body for children in Chile. This Draft Act was approved by Congress and should be enacted in early 2018. For the first time, Chile has a state body that is responsible for all children in the country, not only those whose rights were violated or who are in conflict with the law.

Draft Act creating the National Service for Youth Social Reintegration: UNICEF Chile played a leading role in the discussion process of this Draft Act. Its advocacy efforts contributed to the act, providing for a specialization of all actors of the justice system. Moreover, UNICEF Chile's work on systems monitoring the situation of adolescents deprived of liberty led to the consideration of Interinstitutional Commissions for the Supervision of Detention Centres directly within the act itself, raising their profile from a regulatory to a legal framework.

Draft Act creating the National Service for Special Protection: A concrete achievement attributable to UNICEF Chile's work is the incorporation of wider definitions of rights violations, given that the original draft limited such situations and excluded aspects such as 'threats', which clearly constitute rights infringement.

Document centre

Publications

Title
Child Agenda 2018 – 2021. Challenges in a key area for the country.
Political Constitution and Childhood: A review from the perspective of the rights of children and adolescents in Chile.
2017 Child Rights Calendar
Helping children in the emergency
Annual Report, UNICEF Chile 2016
Guide on Active Fatherhood in Education

Lessons learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Lesson Learned	Lessons learned from the review of instruments that measure early childhood development of children aged 0 to 5 years, to improve monitoring of the early childhood development trajectory in Chile.

Programme documents

Document Type	Title	Name
CPD Results Matrix	Chile_SRM-2012-2016	Chile_SRM_2012-2016.pdf
IMEP	Chile IMEP 2011	Chile_IMEP_2011.docx
CPD	Chile_CPD_2012-2016	Chile_CPD_2012-2016.doc