Executive Summary

Most important achievements:

- Monitoring system of the most vulnerable municipalities to allow the Chile Country Office (CO) to promote an integrated national information system on the situation of children in the most vulnerable communities in the country, fostering the decentralisation of policies and multi-variable analyses.
- Strategic launch of Educational Exclusion: an Urgent Challenge for Chile, presented within the context of the 2013 Presidential campaigns and incorporated into candidate and eventual winner Michelle Bachelet’s campaign plan.
- Legal policy signed for the creation of the National Children and Youth Council of the National Minors’ Service (SENAME) to ensure the country’s most vulnerable children and adolescents influence decision-makers and the policies and programmes that affect them.
- Monitoring of results for Equity System (MoRES) was fully integrated into programme tasks. This provided an excellent opportunity to re-visit the relevance and effectiveness of the Country Programme (CP) and to identify barriers and bottlenecks for the most disadvantaged children. No Programme Component Results (PCRs) or Intermediate Results (IRs) were revised, as there is an increased awareness amongst the CO on how to determine bottlenecks and barriers.

Most significant shortfalls:

- The greatest challenge for the CO was the crisis faced due to the findings of a study conducted by UNICEF regarding the situation of state-run institutions where children live under protection measures. The results of two investigations were expected to be released to the public during the first quarter of 2014.
- While UNICEF and civil society organisation (CSO) partners succeeded in having a new institutional framework recognised by the state and Parliament, Chile still does not have a comprehensive institutionalised system for the protection of the rights of the children and adolescents.

Most important collaborative efforts:

- The CO worked in two key South-South collaboration initiatives, training over 60 judges, public defenders, lawyers and prosecutors on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and children’s and adolescents’ rights. In addition, the CO provided three-month support to the Guinea CO in education.
- UN agencies working in Chile (with regional as well as national mandates) participated in the evaluation of the current UNDAF 2011-2014. At the same time, UN agencies collectively participated in the preparation of the new UNDAF, effective 2015-2018. During the latter preparation process, there were opportunities for UNICEF to engage in discussions regarding the relevance of current programmes and how the sister agencies could remain effective in addressing gaps of inequity and barriers that perpetuate the same, especially with the new government that was expected to be in place in March 2014.

The CO would like to express its appreciation to both TACRO and NYHQ for helping address CO challenges during the year.

Country Situation Affecting Children and Women

2013 was marked by the Presidential election, the 40th anniversary of the military coup and diminishing public trust in the state. The overall evaluation of the government by its people demonstrated a 34% approval rate (CEP 2013).

The context that directly affected the progress of the Chile CO were the on-going changes in leadership in the Ministries of Social Development (MINDES), Education and Justice—all key partners in the development of CRC-based policies and programmes. In addition, the there was a high level of social activism by different movements in the country. Both secondary and university students staged marches and mass mobilisations for educational quality and access. Meanwhile, the Mapuche conflict resulted in various cases of violence characterised by burning of farms, forestry companies’ trucks and a house in which two people died.
While the CO made significant progress in its advocacy for a comprehensive institutionalised system for the rights of children and adolescents, the country still lacks an institutional framework. In particular, Chile does not have a law on rights protection, including a national child policy with statutory, legal, administrative and judicial guarantees. It also lacks an independent Ombudsperson to address complaints received by children and adolescents, and lacks quality services for special protection. The criminal justice system lacks specialisation to address adolescent offenders and to strengthen their social reintegration. There is general agreement to improve the adolescent penal system and steps are being taken to advance legal reforms.

In 2013, the results of the 2012 review of the quality assurance system of education were made public and showed a slight increase in the gap of results of the fourth year of primary school students. Specifically, there were differences in the language scores between the high socio-economic group and the low socio-economic group (301 points versus 246 in 2012 and 299 versus 249 in 2011). However, the linear trend is still a reduction of the gap because, over the last ten years, the low socio-economic group has increased scores by 20 points. Nevertheless, the national tendency toward socio-economic segregation between educational establishments continues to be significant. Moreover, school violence increased 18% compared to the previous year.

Violence against children and adolescents is common in Chile, both within the family and in the institutions responsible for their protection. According to UNICEF figures, 51.5% of children in Grade 8 are victims of physical violence in the family and 8.6% have been sexually abused by family members and acquaintances. The institutional response has been inadequate and, uncoordinated, and there has been little investment in prevention policies and early detection. This results in long waiting lists for assessments and recovery, and an absence of protocols in relevant institutions such as health and education.

Chile has one of the highest rates of children deprived of family care who are in institutions. According to SENAMÉ, between January and December 2012 a total of 14,677 children were in residential care and 5,121 in foster families. This means that 74% of the protection coverage is in residential care and 26% in foster families. According to research by the judiciary branch, serious violations to the rights of children were detected and included factors such as long stays in institutions; lack of time limits for judicial decisions and clear objectives for interventions; non-registration of children who do not live in state residences; relocation; lack of adequate health care, especially in mental health; and the mistreatment and abuse of children.

A total of 8.7% of the indigenous population is under 18 (CASEN 2009; no 2011 data), and 84% are Mapuche. A total of 29.5% of all indigenous children live under the poverty line, which is higher when compared to 22.5% of the non-indigenous population. In the region of La Araucanía this figure rises to 38.4%. This gap is also reflected in various dimensions of indigenous children’s lives.

Mapuche children suffer discrimination in schools and society in general. The worst conditions of vulnerability affect this group of children and adolescents in rural households headed by women. Moreover, children in Mapuche communities in conflict with the State of Chile in the Araucanía region suffer and are constantly exposed to the impact of the violence that also affects their families and the places where they live, as well as their own physical, psychological and emotional well-being. This fact affects their access to regular and timely services such as education and health. Among the barriers to access for Mapuches to exercise their rights is the irrelevance of most of the policies and programmes that make up the public offering aimed at children and adolescents to suit the cultural reality of the various territories where they live. There is consensus in the region of the need to have human resources with adequate skills and inter-cultural know-how to provide adequate services to the indigenous population from various sectors.

Finally, UNICEF and CSOs successfully advocated for the creation of the Children’s and Adolescents’ Council of SENAMÉ. However, this is only the third mechanism through which adolescents can express their opinions, along with school-based councils and the National Youth Council in the Ministry of Health. Both national councils lack sufficient resources to deepen their influence in decision-making, but their young leaders are
increasingly aware of the need to develop their skills to influence budget matters and programme changes, and to connect local, regional and national youth efforts.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

2013 was the second of the five-year cycle of the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2012-2016. The CO continued its work to improve the situation of children's rights by providing effective, timely and sustainable support in a risk-informed office environment as a result of the experiences gained during 2012. The sustained work in MoRES provided the CO with an excellent opportunity to re-visit the relevance and effectiveness of the CP in addressing identified barriers and bottlenecks for the most disadvantaged children. No PCRs or IRs were revised in 2013.

The CO consistently used its voice, programme strategy and communications as strategic points of entry to influence public policy and ensure that CRC standards were used in the design of government strategies that affect children and adolescents.

The Presidential elections were held in November, and the December run-off was an opportunity for UNICEF to revise the situation of the rights of children and adolescents in the country, which resulted in the preparation of a document that was distributed amongst the two candidates who competed in the second round. The document was also shared with principal counterparts, UN agencies, media, civil society and knowledge centres. (The document is available at [www.unicef.cl](http://www.unicef.cl).)

In preparation for the Mid-term Review in 2014, UNICEF requested that a renowned local firm conduct a branch analysis of UNICEF. One of the main findings was that the Chilean public knows and highly values the work of UNICEF in the country. The main findings will serve as basis for communications and fundraising strategies.

The evaluation of the current UNDAF and the elaboration of a new one for 2015-2018 were opportunities for UNICEF to engage with peers to re-confirm the relevance of current programming and how the CO can anticipate change and remain effective in addressing the gaps of inequity and on-going barriers for the full realisation of human rights.

Humanitarian Assistance
During 2013, no actions were carried out in this area of work by the CO.

See Knowledge Management for emergency preparedness information.

Effective Advocacy

*Partially met benchmarks*

To protect the rights of children and adolescents in 2013, UNICEF Chile worked with the public, private and the non-profit sectors.

*UNICEF advocated for and won protection for children in cases of parental separation*
A new law that formally recognised the principle of parental co-responsibility in the case of separated parents (Law No. 20.680) was passed. This law modified the Civil Code, revoking the concept of interim personal care in favour of the mother and promoting the figure of shared personal care. UNICEF participated actively in the law's discussion process, providing technical inputs and opinions in both Congress and the Senate.

*UNICEF ensured educational quality standards would include marginalised populations*
Accurate consideration of the reality and participation of marginalised populations will be given by the
Educational Quality Agency during the institution’s assessment of schools and will include proposed standards consistent with the CRC.

UNICEF supported the on-going institutionalization of Gesell Rooms
UNICEF provided technical assistance for the continued installation of the Gesell Rooms in the family courts. Between 2012 and 2013, Gesell Rooms were installed in 24 courthouses throughout Chile and a total of 197 judges and 188 legal advisors were trained in their use.

UNICEF swayed regional municipal association to uphold the rights of indigenous children
A formal line of work was established by the Association of Municipalities in Araucanía to apply an inter-cultural approach focused on children’s rights at the community level. During 2013, 20 municipalities in the region carried out initiatives and generated child-friendly plans with an inter-cultural perspective.

UNICEF persuaded Regional and National Minors’ Service to focus on indigenous children
To deepen the goal of formalising the implementation of the inter-cultural approach in all of SENAME’s work, UNICEF presented a diagnostic report done with the SENAME regional office to understand the situation of Chile’s vulnerable indigenous children better as a basis to design appropriate interventions using an inter-cultural child rights approach. Nationally, an agreement was reached with SENAME to incorporate concrete and mandatory guidelines into its national network, internal technical regulations and project tender requirements.

SENME National Council of Children and Adolescents established through national policy
After three years of partnership support by UNICEF—analysis, capacity building for youth and professionals, and the co-construction of policy arguments—the National Council was legally established within SENAME.

**Capacity Development**

*Fully met benchmarks*

The following are key actions that built bridges to long-term policy and programme changes through capacity building at national and sub-national levels.

**Over 400 school professionals trained to incorporate the Inter-cultural Bilingual Education Programme**
UNICEF guided and supported the staff of the Ministry of Education Inter-cultural Bilingual Education Programme to detect bottlenecks set up by school management that impede the implementation of indigenous language teaching in schools with high concentrations of indigenous students.

**Over 500 professionals trained to create a prevention model for sexual abuse**
With the goal piloting a municipal-based prevention system, the CO trained professionals to define a community plan for preventing sexual child abuse in one municipality in Santiago, focusing on the education sector, nursery school education, health, community organisations, and municipal programmes.

**Over 1,500 local, regional and national professionals trained to implement adolescent participation strategies**
Political and programmatic decision-makers from SENAME, the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS), the Ministry of Health and six municipalities participated in awareness-building sessions to learn to recognise discrimination based on age, diagnose current practices and consider new strategies to strengthen the role of adolescents as key partners in the development of national, regional and local programmes, policies and budgets.

**Over 750 early childhood care professionals trained to address the needs of at-risk families**
To improve the abilities of professionals and specialists working with the most high-risk families in Chile, UNICEF partnered with FOSIS, Chile Crece Contigo and Integra Foundation to include parental skills, childcare and methods and approaches to their work with families. Additionally, UNICEF innovated by working with the
Ministry of Health on paternity issues, both by providing capacity building and participating in public seminars.

*Inter-cultural CRC-based model expanded in curriculum of University of Catolica – Temuco*
See RAM section for full description of capacity development provided for the child protection network and UC-Temuco curriculum.

### Communication for Development (C4D)

*Mostly met benchmarks*

UNICEF Chile combined the expertise of its programme and communication areas, and leveraged key instances to impact public policy. During 2013, a Presidential election year and amidst difficult public discussion of a Judicial Court study conducted by UNICEF, the CO remained focused on when, where and how it could expand and deepen new opportunities to advocate for children and adolescents.

*UNICEF educational reform recommendations incorporated in President-elect’s National Agenda*
Utilising the launching of Educational Exclusion: an Urgent Challenge for Chile, UNICEF succeeded in having its agenda incorporated into candidate and eventual winner Michelle Bachelet’s campaign manifesto.

*UNICEF catalysed a national debate about the state of children living without parental care*
After publishing the results in the mass media of The Publication and Unification of Information Regarding Children and Adolescents in the Residence System at a National Level project, conducted with the Judicial Branch, UNICEF was able to build an alliance in Congress to tackle the issue of children who live in residences with the Constitutional and Judicial, Family and Investigative Committees, and advocated for a legislative agenda to incorporate a comprehensive protection law, the creation of specialised protection institutions and institutions specialised to deal with young offenders, along with the passing of a law that expressly forbids any form of violence, ill treatment, corporal punishment, neglect or malpractice at home or in any institution.

*Voice of UNICEF focused on global needs, a national CRC framework and fundraising*
In 2013, 101 press statements were generated by UNICEF to advocate for the rights of children and adolescents world-wide and nationally. Three issues received the primary (60%) focus by the CO. Statements were focused on global campaigns for Syria and the Philippines (32%), advocacy for a national CRC framework for children and adolescents (24%) and activities related to building support for UNICEF and the membership base (10%). Other issues included partnership agreements with the private sector (H&M, Proarte and Metrogas), and all programme areas of UNICEF.

### Service Delivery

*Mostly met benchmarks*

UNICEF Chile does not provide services directly; rather, the CO seeks strategic partnerships to influence public policy and programmes aimed at children and adolescents. Therefore, in regard to capacity development, C4D, advocacy and other sections, actions aimed directly at professionals in the distinct institutions with whom it works can be found.

Specifically, no actions were carried out in this area of work by the CO.
Strategic Partnerships

Fully met benchmarks

To win concrete victories for children’s rights and to fulfil its role as a partner of government, UNICEF built alliances with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Comprehensive Child Protection Child CrecGontigo (ChCC), FOSIS, MINDES, SENAME, knowledge centres, influential non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private sector actors.

As in previous years, the objective of UNICEF was to use resources—people and funds—efficiently in its actions to ensure that the rights of children, adolescents and their families were safeguarded. The results of these strategic partnerships can be also read in other sections.

UNICEF and the private sector

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) area ensured that public policy recommendations resulted for both the regional and national levels when it provided technical assistance to the Minera Escondida Foundation. It also ensured the implementation of needed training for early childhood educators working with at-risk families within the framework of UNILEVER and Integra Foundation’s Sowing Life in Childhood programme.

As part of the multi-year work on family care with BBVA Bank and the national programme Hogar de Cristo, UNICEF introduced a new framework and tools focused on the role of the father and co-parenting in the care of children.

The CO strengthens national knowledge of key child focused organisations

To influence the national early childhood agenda, UNICEF set up a meeting with Pia Britto, UNICEF Senior ECD Advisor, and President-Elect Michelle Bachelet to discuss how best to work together for children during the next four years. This was done as part of Britto’s visit to the IRECE Seminar, “Childhood Education as a Human Right: Advances, Challenges and Dilemmas.” The effort represented partnerships with the Universidad Diego Portales and Monash University from Australia, Ministry of Education, the National Pre-schools Board, UNESCO, the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) and other partners.

UNICEF participated in strengthening indigenous communities to advocate for their rights

Through the UN inter-agency project Building Spaces for Dialogue and Strengthening the Competences of Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples of Chile, UNICEF helped to strengthen communities to use of international tools for the protection and recognition of their rights, as well as to enjoy full communication with the organisations in control of these tools, and the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This work is done with the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Pan American Health Organisation and the National Institute for Human Rights to create spaces for dialogue within indigenous communities and between them and the UN system.

UNICEF and partners successfully brought new participation mechanisms to Chile

UNICEF partnered with Ciudadano Inteligente Foundation and helped bring Change.org to Chile. Both partnerships offer mechanisms for young people to understand laws more easily, review decision-makers and government programmes, and advocate for their rights. UNICEF was the first office in the region to join the international network of UNICEF Innovation Labs to learn and share new strategies to influence public policies in Chile and the region. UNICEF is working in tandem with the 15 innovation offices world-wide and participated in the Adolescent Participation: Social Innovation Camp in Kosovo.
**Knowledge Management**

*Fully met benchmarks*

UNICEF-Chile became a high income country in 2013. Over the year, the Knowledge Management function had an advocacy-based strategy for ensuring that critical information, lessons learnt as well as innovations were developed and used to raise awareness and action for children’s and adolescents’ rights in the country.

A key area of success of UNICEF’s Knowledge Management was the preparation of a document for the Presidential candidates with up-to-date data regarding the situation of children’s and adolescents’ rights. Internally, preparation strengthened teamwork. Externally, it was a document lauded by knowledge centres, UN agencies and civil society. In a concise and clear manner, the document presented data; considered barriers to more rapid progress and underlying factors affecting children; and reminded candidates of the pending agenda for children’s and adolescents’ rights.

Knowledge generation also took the form of UNICEF influencing the legislative agenda. In this regard, the Ministry of Education backed a bill that legally authorised the full functioning of pre-schools in Chile. UNICEF made a presentation in Congress and before the Ministry and contributed substantially to improving the bill by incorporating a rights-based focus; standards that regulate pre-school education in the country; and mechanisms to improve the working conditions and professionalization of volunteers, specialists and pre-school teachers.

As part of the knowledge generation strategy, UNICEF prepared and disseminated several studies for national and international audiences. Some examples include the study on the image of the work of UNICEF in Chile (internal document); an inter-cultural approach in governmental institutions; gaps and inequities in the Chilean education system; Chile as an adult-centred society; and the student movement, which includes a human rights perspective on the analysis and recommendations for guaranteeing the right to participate in schools and the education system. (The complete list can be seen under the Document Centre section of this report.)

Although the CO did not address humanitarian assistance during 2013, it did begin to build knowledge on emergency responses to help COs world-wide. UNICEF Chile agreed to lead the international emergency and innovation contest Global Innovation Challenge: First 72 Hours. The challenge is a partnership with South America’s leading innovation hub, Socialab. The global contest seeks the best ideas around emergency and disaster relief and innovative solutions—new or re-newed processes, products of technologies—focused on addressing the needs of children, adolescents, families and emergency workers in the first 72 hours after a disaster takes place. The challenge was to run through June 2014.

In regard to knowledge dissemination, the CO was very active in the use of social networks such as Twitter and Facebook as new tools to disseminate information and stimulate networking amongst young people, opinion leaders and the general public regarding issues that affect the lives of children and adolescents.

**Human Rights-based Approach to Co-operation**

*Fully met benchmarks*

In co-operation with other partners, UNICEF Chile applied a human rights approach to all interventions. What follows is a list of key additional items:

*Human rights-based standards to monitor equity gaps at the local level*

The development of the childhood equity monitoring system in different municipalities followed the guidelines for human rights monitoring. It is more complex than previous indicators, including more inter-related dimensions and appreciating the quality of the political-programmatic response at a local level.
UNICEF standards incorporated into police department’s protocols
Using the results of the Police Procedures and Children’s Rights study, UNICEF worked with the National Police Department of Human Rights to develop and revise 29 new protocols regarding police procedure with children and adolescents in Chile.

UNICEF contributed to the national debate on exclusion and barriers to educational rights
UNICEF put focus on the problem of educational exclusion with the Children out of School initiative and the conceptual approach contained in *A Human Rights-based Approach to Education for All* (UNICEF – UNESCO 2008). The development of the report, *Barriers to the Right to Education in Chile*, along with the empirical review, brought the debate over the scope of enforcement and guarantees for the right to education up to date and provided an opportunity for UNICEF to participate in the national debate.

Development and analysis of CRC-based policies
UNICEF continued to develop a number of legislative reports of bills addressing childhood and adolescence under discussion in Congress. The reports focus on the specific analysis of modifications to the CRC and other instruments and standards of human rights.

Monitoring of the human rights situation of adolescent offenders
Fifty-four visits were made to detention centres by the Institutional Commissions of Supervision, with the direct participation of UNICEF. Each included reports that contain an explicit perspective on rights such as education, health, due process and the right to be heard.

Awareness building to protect the rights of children and adolescents from homophobic discrimination
To protect children from discrimination, UNICEF built awareness on the human rights of all children and adolescents and, in particular, those who are discriminated for being or appearing to be of a different sexual orientation and/or gender identity, through capacity building for the Inter-disciplinary Programme of Childhood and Adolescence at the Universidad de Concepción and the Association of Municipalities of Araucania.

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<th>Gender Equality</th>
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<td>Mostly met benchmarks</td>
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Consistently, UNICEF makes sure that the perspective of girls is part of its policy and programme goals. In 2013, the CO realised concrete actions that spanned numerous areas of work.

Provided expertise to inter-agency gender group, and included gender focus in all capacity-building sessions
Within the framework of participation with the inter-agency gender group, UNICEF developed training workshops for UN workers in conceptual approaches to gender and human rights; gender indicators; MED, GED and mainstreaming as approaches to diagnosis, planning and evaluation; and cultural, social and economic tights. Moreover, all trainings developed by UNICEF include a gender lens, especially those focused on sexual abuse, such as the work done with Ministry of Health professionals and focused on home visits.

Upheld the rights of indigenous and detained girls
All of the work done by UNICEF and within the framework of the UNCT Gender Group includes an explicit gender perspective. Specifically, visitation reports of the Inter-institutional Commissions (CISC) include analysis factors directly associated with the variable of gender, making special reference to detained adolescent girls.

Promoted co-parenting and the active partnerships by boys and men in family care
Key actors in the lives of young girls are young men, especially young fathers. UNICEF trained health professionals to promote active paternity and developed a guide on active paternity for parents with children that belong to the Sub-system of Comprehensive Childhood Protection—*Chile Crece Contigo*—in association
with MINDES as well as the Hogar de Cristo.

_Safeguarded monitoring system and education materials incorporated a gender perspective_

UNICEF publicly called attention to the gender gap that is systematically exhibited in the learning outcomes of the standardised SIMCE tests. The development of the childhood equity monitoring system in municipalities expressly included indicators that aid in identifying gender gaps during the different dimensions and stages of a child or adolescent’s life cycle. The development of teaching resources for indigenous language education emphasised gender equality in the examples and graphics.

_UNICEF promoted the voices of young women leaders in National Councils_

To strengthen the voice of young women on the issues that affect them, UNICEF emphasised the role of girls in its on-going technical assistance and training to the National Youth Consult Board of the Ministry of Health and the SENAME, specifically related to the issue of adolescent pregnancy.

**Environmental Sustainability**

_Initiating action to meet benchmarks_

During 2013, no actions were carried out in this area of work by the CO.

**South-South and Triangular Co-operation**

The CO expanded South-South networks to advance the rights of children and adolescents through the exchange of knowledge and strategies to affect policies and programmes at both national and regional levels.

To support the rights of all children and adolescents and strengthen UNICEF’s role in ensuring quality education, the CO assisted in the development of the LACRO publication, _Learning Evaluation Systems in the Region of Latin America and the Caribbean: Challenges and Opportunities for UNICEF_, to influence emerging policies and projects in education.

To encourage the deinstitutionalisation, or removal from residences, of children under three years old, the CO built on its 2012 work with the Latin American Network of Foster Families and SENAME, and drew up a call to action, which was presented in the Presidential Summit in October 2013.

To build UNICEF’s knowledge base and explore effective ways to protect children and families, the CO and the NYHQ Innovation Unit developed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Socialab a regional non-profit focused on the role of technology and services to aid the poorest children and families. Together, UNICEF and Socialab began running an international competition to develop solutions that address the first 72 hours after the on-set of a humanitarian disaster. This work was being carried out in tandem with other COs in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

To continue to expand a culture of family care for children by parents, the CO worked with LACRO to publicise the campaign _You Are My Father_ and participated in the international seminar _Paternity, Care and Co-Responsibility_ to cultivate the role of fathers of all ages, especially adolescent fathers.

To protect children’s and adolescents’ rights as an integral part of the judicial systems throughout LAC, the CO supported the development, promotion, selection and implementation of the XV Course on Jurisdictional Protection of Children’s Rights with the Universidad Diego Portales in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Over 60 prosecutors, judges, defenders and lawyers participated from 14 Latin American countries.

To help build the knowledge base in the region and further the rights of children and families, the CO participated in the First Regional Meeting for the Development of Juvenile Justice Knowledge Centres in LAC,
and the development of [www.familiainfancia.cl](http://www.familiainfancia.cl), an on-line database of comparable jurisprudence cases from the Chilean Supreme Court that can include the experiences of countries in LAC.
Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results
Chile - 0840

PC 1 - Equity and inclusion

Constrained

PCR 0840/A0/05/001 By 2016, 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% of the population and the wealthiest 20%.

Progress:
This component yielded different results. Children continue to be the group with the highest levels of poverty in the country. Indigenous children increased their levels of poverty by three percentage points. However, there were improvements in learning in mathematics and a decline in reading of 4th graders attending schools in areas with low socio-economic levels. The inequality was also reflected at the level of early childhood where, as income quintiles increase, the proportion of children at risk or delay diminishes. The reduction of children 0 to 3 years of age living in institutional residences was advocated by UNICEF, as this issue continues to represents a challenge for Chile.

UNICEF advanced in establishing a monitoring system to observe inequalities at territorial levels by life cycle, as well as by socio-economic status. In this manner, it structured indicators to enhance institutional capacity to assess social inclusion and to reduce gaps in the areas identified.

IR 0840/A0/05/001/001 In 2016, 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 CRC and CEDAW standards, ensuring that public services provide development opportunities for children and adolescents.

Progress:
The CO has contributed to the country to make incremental advances in the areas of ECD, education, protection and indigenous children. To date, Chile has not been able to develop and implement fully a holistic system of monitoring the rights of children. Whereas, the indicator status section will reflect the current state of progress, the following actions reflect key developments toward this programme component.

UNICEF was able to prepare analytical instruments based on diverse data from MINDES. These included surveys such as the CASEN (Household Survey), Children’s and Adolescents’ Activities Survey (EANNA), ELPI (Longitudinal Study of Early Childhood) and the Welfare Form. The CO identified that, while information exists, different data sets were not organised in a way that allowed it to monitor the fulfilment of the rights of children.

Related to ECD, the ELPI was implemented in 2012 using a sample of 14,000 children from six months to six years of age. Again, while general results exist, the analysis of the data, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, had not yet been made public. UNICEF continued to advocate for MINDES and the Ministry of Health to analyse the existing data, and will continue to do so with the new government.

Other developments included gathering data on children living in institutions due to protection measures. UNICEF was able to identify the residential conditions of all children living in institutions in the country’s regions. It is planned that the data will form part of a future monitoring system in place in the government.

In education, national reading test results (SIMCE, 2012) showed lower results, while the math test reflected an increased score.

UNICEF supported SENAMDE on the de-institutionalisation of children 0 to 3 years of age since Chile decided to end this practice and the country committed to promoting family care.

On-track

IR 0840/A0/05/001/002 In 2016, Chilean society has periodic reports on the situation of the most vulnerable children and adolescents to inform decision-making on public policies affecting them.

Progress: UNICEF developed a monitoring system with the goal of providing comprehensive information on territorial inequity focused on the situation of children in the country using a system of several indicators. It will allow the CO to identify the inequities in childhood- and adolescence-related issues, and to locate the problem geographically and give an overview of the response strategies at a local policy level.
Data had been gathered on the situation of children in 10% of the most vulnerable municipalities. For the first quarter of 2014, the CO expected to have a baseline to allow for periodical monitoring.

The monitoring system is composed of 43 indicators in six areas (Poverty, Health, Education, Protection, Indigenous and Immigrants) and four indicators for evaluating childhood policies.

The Centre for Children and Adolescents presented the first report, titled *Violence against children and adolescents*. The Executive Committee of the Centre consists of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Chile, Chilean Association for the United Nations (ACHNU) and the Marist Foundation for International Solidarity. UNICEF serves on the Advisory Council.

**IR 0840/A0/05/001/003** In 2016, 20% of services attending to childhood and adolescence have models and/or protocols that ensure quality attention with emphasis on children and adolescents from the first quintile.

**Progress:**

The CO supported the government in the development of an inter-cultural model that incorporates a child rights-based approach in the municipalities of the Araucanía region where 34.8% of the population is indigenous.

Specifically, to reach this intermediate result, UNICEF supported the use of the instruments to measure effectiveness in the use of inter-cultural standards and practices in geographical areas with indigenous populations.

The undergraduate training model of an inter-cultural perspective and approach developed by the Catholic University of Temuco was implemented in the School of Education. A total of 25% of the inter-cultural models had been completed and 53% of the municipalities included a CRC inter-cultural focus in children’s programmes.

**PCR 0840/A0/05/002** By 2016, children and adolescents grow up in a culture of tolerance and acceptance of diversity (ethnic, gender, sexual, disability) in Chilean society.

**Progress:** There is evidence of discrimination in Chile on the grounds of ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation and age. Children and adolescents face discrimination in various areas of their lives, such as at home and school, and in the community. Furthermore, there are numerous obstacles for children and adolescents to express their views on matters that affect them.

UNICEF supported the development of a culture of tolerance through the incorporation of an inter-cultural approach in public policies for children and adolescents, particularly in social programmes in the Araucanía region. UNICEF also promoted cultural diversity as an asset to construct a society based on respect for the rights of children and adolescents.

In addition, UNICEF worked on strengthening institutional capacity to implement mechanisms to hear, converse and create inter-generational decisions between children, adolescents and adults. To do this, it worked with the Ministry of Health, SENAME and different municipalities to promote the participation of adolescents. The CO supported the training of youth leaders to be able to advocate on their own behalf and represent their peers, and influence local, regional and national policies.

Finally, UNICEF supported the incorporation of child and adolescent rights standards into corporate social responsibility matters, and analysed media treatment of children’s and adolescents’ issues to contribute to building a culture of tolerance and respect for children’s and adolescents’ rights.

**IR 0840/A0/05/002/001** By 2016, adolescents participate in the development of sector policies and programmes with a gender perspective on issues that affect them in their municipalities.

**Progress:** The focus of UNICEF’s work was in building a culture of tolerance and acceptance by creating awareness of adult professionals in the areas of health, welfare and education at local, regional and national levels, and by building the skills of young people to advocate for their rights in relation to the issues that affect them.

The adult-focused actions had two main objectives. The first was to build wide awareness about the problems that affect those 10 to 19 years of age; the inherent leadership already existent in young people; and the obstacles that adults (professionals and decision-makers) at the local and regional levels create in preventing the full realisation of the rights of adolescents to be heard, express their opinions and to communicate. The second objective was to work closely with adult professionals who design, monitor and implement children’s and adolescents’ programmes, as well as those who work directly with young populations.
To this end:

- Decision-makers and programme staff of four municipalities participated in awareness-raising talks about the rights to participation, the effects of adult-centred municipal plans and the importance of advocacy by professionals from multiple disciplines and institutions.
- More than 250 professionals throughout the nation received intensive two-day trainings focused on CRC standards, positive adult-adolescent partnerships and strategies to promote adolescent participation.
- UNICEF provided technical assistance to national staff in the Ministry of Health and SENAME, and to municipal child officers to strengthen national, regional and local standards and strategies to deepen the influence of young people in decisions made by adults that are related to their well-being.

The actions with young people had the objective of strengthening existing mechanisms for them to influence policies and programmes, promote new ones and build the skills of national leaders to represent their child and adolescent communities and have impact in the work with adult decision-makers.

To this end, UNICEF:

- Trained and facilitated national skills-building sessions for the leaders of the Ministry of Health and SENAME Youth Councils.
- Partnered with regional NGOs to bring an international mechanism used by young people world-wide—www.change.org—to Chile.
- Provided support with adolescent participation concepts, instruments, guidelines and capacity building to the areas of education, justice, territory and ECD to ensure each unit considered the rights of participation of young people.

**IR 0840/A0/05/002/002 By 2016, 10% of each type of communications medium in Chile (radio, television and print) deals with child and adolescent issues from a rights and gender perspective.**

**Progress:** UNICEF updated data on the coverage of how issues related to children and adolescents were treated in the media through a study implemented by the Universidad Diego Portales. It considered both print media of national circulation and the two highest-rated news stations. News stories were classified based on a list of 50 issues identified by the News Agency for the Rights of the Child that had been developed based on the CRC. Some of the categories analysed were education, violence, health, sexual exploitation and abuse, behaviour, child labour, poverty and social exclusion. An analysis of the main results was also carried and a baseline about the treatment of the theme of children and adolescents in the media was constructed.

An analysis of the main results was carried out in order to prepare a baseline for future measurement of the treatment of children’s and adolescents’ issues in the media.

**IR 0840/A0/05/002/003 By 2016, 30% of firms that implement corporate social responsibility programmes targeting children and adolescents, adopt a rights and gender perspective.**

**Progress:** During this period, the CO participated in the Employers for Children group alongside the Collahuasi and Minera Escondida Foundations to support the incorporation of children’s rights in their corporate social responsibility actions.

Additionally, the CO was invited to be part of the world-wide pilot project to implement business principles based on the CRC.

**PC 2 - Protection of children**

**PCR 0840/A0/05/003 By 2016, children and adolescents have a comprehensive institutional framework for the protection of their rights, in accordance with the CRC.**

**Progress:** The government submitted to Congress several draft laws to regulate the situation of children and adolescents and to demand a comprehensive rights-based institution, namely, a bill on the protection of rights; the establishment of specialised services for the protection and respect of juvenile offenders; the interests of children such as, the Immigration Bill; and one to strengthen co-parental responsibility if the parents live separately.

In preparing each of these legal projects, UNICEF was an active partner, delivering its opinion about the general contents or suggesting special provisions, depending on the law. The CO has participated actively in meetings of Congress and expert tables. In every instance, UNICEF worked to ensure the incorporation of rights of children and adolescents.
Moreover, UNICEF promoted the development of monitoring systems in the area of criminal justice and the protection for adolescents by incorporating rights standards as set out in the CRC. In addition, UNICEF worked with state institutions in the formation of an integrated data system regarding adolescent criminal matters in order to monitor the situation and make recommendations on public policy issues.

**IR 0840/A0/05/003/001** By 2016, 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.

**Progress:** Key achievements related to indicator 3.1.1 included a draft inter-agency agreement to regulate the exchange of data and formalise the process of gathering information to facilitate the development of the software tool. This process included the comments of UNICEF’s partners: the Ministry of Justice, SENAME, Public Defender’s Office and Judiciary Branch. Specifically, the latter agreed to house the platform and shepherd the inter-agency agreement through its Administrative Corporation processes. Said actions allowed the working group to test the development of the computer platform further by using samples of real datasets to simulate the model.

Relations with SENAME were affected during the second semester of 2013. Once the new government assumes power, the collaboration will be revised.

In relation to indicator 3.1.2, the data information system for the supervision of juvenile detention centres was being implemented as predicted. The CO was able to manage data and monitor progress. This allowed it to systematise the results of the findings of the visits and interview data on a semester basis. While the controls of the system and the datasets were not yet public, the quarterly reports are universally available in the CISC website.

The system does not yet monitor the situation of children who live in institutions due to protection measures.

**IR 0840/A0/05/003/002** In 2016, 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.

**Progress:** As a result of actions carried out in previous periods, during this phase the CO strengthened its position as a technical expert at various levels of discussion and decisions in several CDN-related laws and regulations. The CO is considered a central actor in all discussions related to the laws affecting the lives of children and adolescents.

Key areas of influence included:

UNICEF partners with Government, legislators, civil society and academia to assist in the creation of a National Law to Protect the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

Both the Executive Branch and Parliament now see the critical need to reform existing institutions that address infancy and adolescence.

There is general agreement on the absence and need of a National Law and an Ombudsman for Children.

UNICEF successfully influenced decision-makers and the Government submitted several bills to Congress which seek to regulate the situation of children and adolescents. The Family Committee of the Chamber of Representatives invited experts, organisations and sponsors to share their views on the scope and content of the National Law. UNICEF provided its perspective, comments and advice on the draft and its feedback has been central to the progress of the project and the modifications which have been made.

**PC 800 - Cross-sectoral costs**

**PCR 0840/A0/05/800** Effective and efficient programme management and operations support.

**IR 0840/A0/05/800/001** Effective and efficient governance and systems.

**IR 0840/A0/05/800/002** Effective and efficient management and stewardship of financial resources.

**IR 0840/A0/05/800/003** Effective and efficient management of human capacity.

**IR 0840/A0/05/800/004** In-country private sector fundraising cost-efficiency generates quality funding to the CP (OR) and, where applicable, contributes to global Regular Resources (RR) and/or Thematic Contributions (ORT) funding for humanitarian programmes.

**IR 0840/A0/05/800/888 HR.**
IR 0840/P0/05/800/005 Sales of cards and gifts, either via direct sales or licensing agreements, generates RR in a cost-efficient manner.

PCR 0840/A0/05/801 The CP counts on the human and financial resources to carry out the planning, monitoring and evaluation actions needed to reach its planned objectives.

IR 0840/A0/05/801/001 The CP has the human and financial resources needed to undertake planning, monitoring and evaluation actions.

Progress:
The CP was implemented as planned and there were no constraints in terms of financial or human resources. Activities were undertaken in a timely manner.
Evaluation

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Lessons Learned

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