## CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT

**Country:** CHILE  
**Programme Cycle:** 2005 to 2011

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<th>1. Key Results Expected</th>
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| By 2009 increase secondary education coverage for the two poorest quintiles by 10%, particularly of girls. | Percentage of secondary education coverage by income quintile and gender  
**Baseline:** 82.1% for quintile I and 89.4% for quintile II (2003)  
Source: CASEN 2003  
**Current data:** 89.9% for quintile I and 92.6% for quintile II (2009)  
Source: CASEN 2009 (1) | By 2009, coverage for secondary education increases by 6.6% for the two poorest quintiles. Coverage for secondary education increases by 6.6% for the two poorest quintiles; with an emphasis in quintile I, which increases 9.5%. | Facilitating factors:  
The execution of two specific programs: *Liceo para Todos* (High School for all) from 2000 to 2006, and a pro retention subsidy since 2005.  
Constraints:  
- The 11.1% coverage not achieved in Quintile I is related to early dropouts, working adolescents and other serious rights infringements, which imply more specific programs (for example, second opportunity schools). |

By 2009, a 10% reduction in the gap of learning achievements, particularly of girls, between public and private schools.  
SIMCE average results by grade, type of education institution and gender  
**Baseline:** 4th grade - Average Score 2002: Municipal Schools: Spanish - 239; Math 235; Private Schools: Spanish - 300; Math - 298 - 2nd year of high school - Average Score 2003: Municipal Schools: Spanish - 241; Math 230; Private Schools: Spanish - 301; Math – 317  
Source: SIMCE Report  
**Current data:** 4th grade - Average Score 2009: Municipal Schools:  
In 4th grade the gap between private and public school decreases by 13.1% for Spanish language, as a result of better achievement in public school. In math, the gap between private and public school increases by 6.3% as a result of better achievement in private schools and stagnation in public school.  
4th grade, Spanish: 13.1%  
4th grade, Math: -6.3%  
In 2nd year of high school, the gap | Facilitating factors:  
- Since 2005, with LEM (2) and SACGE (3) programs, the focus of policies towards basic education was improving management and improving Spanish and math in the poorest schools.  
- The evidence of UNICEF’s study about effective schools, ‘Quien dijo que no se puede’, which showed the path taken by poor schools that achieve results, helped place emphasis on these |

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(1) Household survey.  
(2) Lecto escritura & matemáticas  
(3) Sistema de Aseguramiento de la Calidad de la Gestión Educativa.
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| By 2009, at least 30% of publicly funded schools have a functioning School Council (*Consejo Escolar*), allowing for family and students participation in school life and management. | Spanish - 248; Math 236; Private Schools: Spanish - 301; Math - 303 - 2nd year of high school - Average Score 2008: Municipal Schools: Spanish - 242; Math 231; Private Schools: Spanish - 306; Math – 323 Source: SIMCE Reports 2008 and 2009 | between private and public schools, increased by 6.7% for Spanish and 5.7% for math as a result of better achievement in private schools and stagnation in public school. 2nd year of High School, Spanish: - 6.7% 2nd year of High School, Math: -5.7% | Constraints:  
• Results appear to remain unchanged for municipal schools and showed improvements for private schools. This asymmetry in the improvement rhythm has resulted in a gap increase in some areas.  
• In the second part of this decade, the policies on secondary school were focused on increasing the coverage and technical education, while placing less emphasis on improving language and math skills. |
| 88.5% of public schools have School Council. In 72.9% of them, students are members. | % of publicly funded schools with School Councils established and functioning **Baseline:** 0% (implementation expected starting 2005, according to new legislation) **Current data:** 88.5% of public funded schools with School Councils established and functioning by 2009 Source: Estudio de evaluación situación de consejos escolares | Facilitating factors:  
• Modification of the education subsidy law in 2004 (*Ley de subvenciones*) and specially, the new general education law (since 2009) indicate the obligation of creating the school advisor council named ‘*Consejo Escolar*’ (School Council) with the participation of teachers, parents, other education workers and students.  
• Traditional work of parents’ associations and the strong public participation of high school students in 2006 focused on improving the school system, increasing quality and equity; and has been a incentive for authorities |
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<td>By 2009, at least 5% of children 0-3 years-old from the poorest two income quintiles have access to alternative child care services that comply with minimum standards.</td>
<td>% of children 0-3 years-old from quintiles I and II who have access to child care services <strong>Baseline:</strong> 0.1% of children 0-3 years-old with access to alternative child care services - estimated figures (2003) <strong>Current data:</strong> 1% of children 0-3 years-old with access to alternative child care services (2010) Source: JUNJI</td>
<td>There are two main programs for alternative pre-school education, “Conozca a su Hijo” and the Program for the improvement of Childhood (PMI) both of them administered by JUNJI. Total coverage of both programs for 2010 is 1%, in other words, 0.9% more than the estimated base line. However, there are no quality-based evaluations of these services.</td>
<td>to promote participation in Consejos Escolares. <strong>Constraints:</strong> • No constraints identified. <strong>Facilitating factors:</strong> • The creation of a Social Protection System that responds in an ample and integral way to the needs of this age group and the relevance that is given to this development stage. <strong>Constraints:</strong> • Lack of existing evaluation (within the pre-school education system) of these alternative programmes, which has implied increased investment in formal systems. • There is no systematic registry of informal programmes besides the two previously mentioned. • There is no accreditation of the quality of these services.</td>
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<td>By 2009, at least 60% of children 4 years-old and 100% of children 5 years-old from the poorest two quintiles with access to pre-school education</td>
<td>% of children with access to pre-school education, by age and income quintile <strong>Baseline:</strong> Quintile I: 30.3%; Quintile II: 34% (2003) <strong>Current data:</strong> No data available per quintile. Data includes children from Quintile III. Children with access to pre-school education: Children 4 years old: 65%</td>
<td>According to CASEN 2009, the results for this indicator improved significantly for children 5 years old, but this is not the case for children 4 years old. Children of Quintile I to III that participate in pre-school education 4 years old: 65%</td>
<td><strong>Facilitating factors:</strong> • The improvement in access to pre-school education was a main facilitating factor due to a political decision of the government, which implied greater resources assigned to the expansion of coverage and to promote among families the importance of this educational level.</td>
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| Children 5 years old: 88.70% (2009) Source: CASEN 2009 | 5 years old: 88,7 % | Constraints:  
• Families with children that are 3 and 4 years old still do not value Child Care Centres as an educational space. | |
| By 2007, 90% of the 225,000 families living in extreme poverty receive information on parenting skills. | % of families living in extreme poverty that have received information on parenting skills  
**Baseline:** 2.2% (2003) - preliminary estimated figures, according to UNICEF survey (ongoing)  
**Current data:** 93% of the 225,000 families living in extreme poverty received information on parenting skills. (2009)  
Source: UNICEF | Out of the 225,000 families of Puente Programme, 80,000 of them with children that are younger than 3 years received material on parental skills. | Facilitating factors:  
• The good relationship established between UNICEF and counterparts, as well as their interest in receiving this material for families.  
• Puente Programme as a counterpart and distribution channel.  
• Working with JUNJI.  
Constraints:  
• No constraints identified. |
| National legislation adapted to the CRC | Adolescent Criminal Liability Law approved. Rights Protection Law approved.  
**Baseline:** Adolescent Criminal Liability Law in Congress since 2002; Rights Protection Law in Congress since 2004  
**Current data:** Adolescent Criminal Liability Law approved on 28.11.2005, in use since 08.06.2007. Rights Protection Law is pending approval (2010) | The Adolescent Criminal Liability Law has been in force countrywide during for the last three years.  
The law to protect all rights has not been approved in Congress and it will be necessary to send a new draft of the bill that is appropriate for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention. | Facilitating factors:  
• Adolescent Criminal Liability Law enacted.  
• A Unit specialized in adolescent criminal matters within the Criminal Public Defender Office.  
• Global agreement between different political actors and justice system about the need to improve substantially the conditions of the application of the Adolescent Criminal Liability Law.  
• Early preparation of public information about the Criminal Juvenile system. |
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<td>By 2009, relevant judicial institutions reformed in accordance to the CRC and new legislation.</td>
<td># of regions where a new juvenile system is in place and new family tribunals are operating <strong>Baseline:</strong> Family tribunals will be operating in October 2005; juvenile system not in place <strong>Current data:</strong> The Adolescent Criminal Liability Law and the law that creates family tribunals are operating in 15 Regions –</td>
<td>The Adolescent Criminal Liability Law is currently implemented in all regions of the country. The Law that creates family courts is currently in place in all of the regions in Chile. Creation of Inter-Institutional Commissions for the Supervision of</td>
<td>• Willingness of new Government Authorities (2010 – 2014) to sponsors and promote a law for the integral protection of the rights of children and adolescents. <strong>Constraints:</strong> • Lack of legal obligation for an effective specialization by judges, attorneys, court administrators, personnel of the National Service for Juveniles and to a lesser degree, public criminal defenders, on criminal adolescents and children rights. • Lack of an agreement on the need to increase public investment for the effective application of the Adolescent Criminal Liability Law. • Lack of global and shared statistical information, on the operation of a criminal system and on rights indicators on this matter, for legislative decision making. <strong>Facilitating factors:</strong> • Approval of Juvenile Criminal System. • Cooperation agreements with the Judicial Branch. • High interest to cooperate by new authorities of the Ministry of Justice, for the reinforcement of rights protection institutions. • Interest of the Ministry of Justice</td>
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<td>all of Chile.</td>
<td># of adolescent offenders deprived of liberty</td>
<td>Centres that Deprive Freedom (CISC). On a semester basis, members visit every all institutions and detention centres that deprive freedom in Chile (129 reports of visits to this date).</td>
<td>in promoting and sponsoring a reform for Children’s Institutions, while dividing current SENAME (4) into two independent services (criminal and protection).</td>
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<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: 962 adolescent offenders deprived of liberty (30 June 2004)</td>
<td>Publication of reports on visits to CISC at the Portal of the Ministry of Justice.</td>
<td>Alliances with civil society for the endorsement of a law for the integral protection of children’s rights.</td>
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<td><strong>Source</strong>: SENAME</td>
<td>Increase of OPD’s offer nationwide.</td>
<td><strong>Constraints:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current data</strong>: 1980 adolescents deprived of liberty (30 June 2010)</td>
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<td>• Lack of specialization in the criminal juvenile system and protection of children’s rights by judges, attorneys and technical teams of SENAME (and to a lesser degree, public defenders).</td>
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<td><strong>Source</strong>: SENAME</td>
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<td>• Lack of inter-institutional coordination at local level and ineffective access to education, health and job training networks for adolescent offenders.</td>
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<td># of municipalities having an Office for the Protection of Children Rights (OPD)</td>
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<td>• Indiscriminate use of incarceration (provisory detention and sentence) for adolescents charged and sentenced in the juvenile criminal system.</td>
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<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: 42 OPDs functioning (2004)</td>
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<td>• Limited use of alternative sanctions for detainees.</td>
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<td><strong>Source</strong>: SENAME</td>
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<td>• Lack of updated statistical data integrated in the juvenile criminal system.</td>
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<td><strong>Current data</strong>: 108 OPDs functioning, among which 104 work with municipalities and 4 work with NGOs. (2010)</td>
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<td>• Lack of consolidation of</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Source</strong>: SENAME</td>
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<td>National Service for children.</td>
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(4) National Service for children.
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| By 2009, the number of children living in institutions for protection measures will be reduced by 2/3. | # of children living in residential care for protection measures  
**Baseline**: 14,108 of children living in institutions for protection measures. (June 2004)  
Source: SENAME  
**Current data**: 11,038 children are living in residential care for protection measures. (Segundo trimester 2010)  
Source: SENAME | In 2010, the causes for children entering the system are more related to vulnerabilities of their families. The population attended in the system has diminished significantly, which shows a strong process of deinstitutionalization since 2000. Permanence time, negligence as the cause for entering, age and gender of children that are attended are maintained approximately at the same level.  
The number of children living in residences is reduced by almost 1/3. | supervision instruments of criminal sanctions (in open or semi open environment)  
- Lack of pertinent statistics and integral programmes of interventions for indigenous children, immigrants and refugees that pass through the criminal and protection systems that depend on the National Service for Minors.  
- Lack of a global system of rights protection and indicators for adolescent offenders and children in protection programmes.  
Facilitating factors:  
- Improvements in residential models have increasingly incorporated an outlook to adjust to the new profiles of the individuals that are entering the system.  
- Alternative measures such as open centres, family shelters and other community programs have increased in quantity, which have prevented the separation of children from their family environment.  
Constraints:  
- The profile of the cases in residences has become more complex; thus, requiring more specialised care under the socio educational work with the children |

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| By 2009, 90% of teachers from publicly funded secondary schools with access to information on child labour prevention. | # of teachers from publicly funded secondary schools receiving information on child labour prevention **Baseline:** 44% of teachers informed on child labour prevention (2003) Source: UNICEF **Current data:** No data available | The Ministry of Education has maintained during the years 2003 and 2005, a direct information policy on the prevention of child labour, targeted to high school teachers. However, from 2006 to date, it was decided to disseminate information massively through brochures prepared by the office for the protection of rights of the Ministry of Education. | **Facilitating factors:**  
• No facilitating factors identified.  
**Constraints:**  
• Lack of updated data on number of children and adolescents that work. |
| By 2009, children victims of child abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation have access have 100% access to protection and rehabilitation services. Increase by 100% the number of to protection and rehabilitation services | # of children victims of child abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation benefitting from protection and rehabilitation through local networks services **Baseline:** 1,500 children victims of severe violence and sexual abuse attending rehabilitation centres (2004) 400 children victims of sexual exploitation attending rehabilitation centres **Current data:** 9,097 were attended in programmes addressing sexual abuse and severe violence Source: SENAME 415 victims of sexual exploitation received health and support services | During the second quarter of 2010, 16,579 children were attended at offices of Children Rights Protection (OPD) Coverage for children victims of child abuse and sexual abuse increased in 606%. The coverage of sexual exploitation programs is maintained. 100% of officials of the Puente Programme are trained for the detection and referral of abuse and sexual abuse. | **Facilitating factors:**  
• The offer for protection and the repair of serious abuse has increased significantly.  
• Prevention programs increase.  
• Considerable increase in the number of public officials trained for the detection and referral of abuse and sexual abuse.  
**Constraints:**  
• The availability of opportunities and services of OPD at the local level is still not enough.  
• The availability of programmes for... |
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<td>(second quarter of 2010) Source: SENAME # of municipalities having an Office for the Protection of Children Rights (OPD) <strong>Baseline:</strong> 42 OPDs functioning (2004) Source: SENAME <strong>Current data:</strong> 115 OPDs functioning, (Segundo trimester 2010) Source: SENAME # of health and social workers trained in the detection and rehabilitation of abused children <strong>Baseline:</strong> No data available <strong>Current data:</strong> 2,068 social workers who serve poor families were trained to detect maltreatment and abuse of children in 2005-2010. 500 heath care professionals were trained to detect maltreatment and abuse of children following admission to health care facilities. Source: UNICEF 2010</td>
<td>The national educational plan for affection and sexuality education included 3 phases: phase I, development of monitoring and evaluation system, phase 2 building capacity for education about affection and sexuality in teachers, and phase 3: direct work in schools. The most recent data available showed that 368 schools were</td>
<td>repair for sexual abuse has not increased.</td>
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<td>By 2009, 50% of adolescents have access to education on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention</td>
<td>% of secondary schools implementing programmes of sexual education and HIV/AIDS prevention <strong>Baseline:</strong> 0% (MoE multi-sectoral commission is formulating a national policy on sexual education and HIV/AIDS prevention for adolescents) <strong>Current data:</strong> 14.1% of secondary schools implementing programmes of sexual education and HIV/AIDS prevention</td>
<td>Facilitating factors: • Existence of national plan of education affectivity and sexuality. Constraints: • Lack of public consensus regarding the existence of sexual education curriculum.</td>
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| By 2009, 100% of all pregnant women have access to HIV/AIDS vertical transmission prevention programmes | % of pregnant women being tested for HIV/AIDS  
**Baseline:** 6,707 out of 250,000 pregnant women were tested (2.68%), 23 of which resulted positive (2003)  
Source: Ministry of Health  
**Current data:** 144,772 out of 171,806 pregnant women were tested (84%), of which 126 resulted positive (2009)  
Source: Ministry of Health  
% of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT  
**Current data:** 100% of infected pregnant woman received a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT (2009)  
Source: Ministry of Health | implementing programmes of sexual education, this means 14.1% of high schools and nearly 17.5 % of students participated in at least one session.  
The availability of protocols and standards related to vertical transmission has resulted in the reduction of the same, from 30 of every 100 children born from mothers with HIV, to a transmission of 2.6% in 2008. | Facilitating factors:  
- Access to HIV and VDRL tests by all pregnant women is guaranteed by the Preventive Medicine Law.  
- The prevention of HIV transmission from the infected mother to her child is guaranteed through GES Law.  

**Constraints:**  
- There is no data available for the private health system |