

Chile

Approach to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Chile and the Actions taken by the State

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Introduction:

The National Service to Minors (SENAME), created in 1979, is a centralised Public Service under the Ministry of Justice. Its mission is the protection and promotion of the rights of children and adolescents who have been deprived of the exercise of these rights and the social re-insertion of adolescents who have broken the law. This work is done through specialised programs in co-ordination with public or private institutions.

In spite of the many advances made in this area during the last 10 years, the fact is that this system has not been efficient in protecting the rights of children. That is why since the year 2000, SENAME has assumed the responsibility of beginning to implement a comprehensive reform of the public system in charge of assisting children and adolescents deprived of their rights.

As in all and every action in favour of children and adolescents implemented by the Government of Chile since this year, the actions related to sexual exploitation of children are inserted in the common framework and orientation of the National Policy in favour of Infancy and Adolescence 2001-2010.

In Chile, sexual exploitation of children and adolescents became clearly visible in the decade of the 80s due to the noticeable increment of adolescents involved in commercial sex especially in the largest cities (Santiago, Concepción, Temuco)

The topic became relevant and starting this year, became funded by SENAME due to

public policies and the participation of Chile in several meetings and international agreements.

In 1996 the first "World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children" was held in Stockholm, Sweden under the leadership of the international NGO ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Pornography, and Trafficking of Children For Sexual Purposes). This Congress had the participation of governmental and non governmental delegations of over 140 countries from all over the world. There the Chilean government signed the Final Declaration and Plan of Action, which was a big step towards progress in the prevention and attention to the problem.

Also in March 1999, the Seminar on "Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean" was held here in Uruguay, organised by the Inter American Children's Institute. In this Seminar a Final Declaration was signed which proposed the setting of a National Plan in each of the participant countries, keeping the regional co-ordination under the secretariat of the Inter American Children's Institute.

The following report reviews the antecedents of public policies towards infancy in Chile and the Comprehensive Reform to the System of Attention. Then the juridical framework related to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is described with the available data and statistics. Finally the actions of the Ministry of Justice and SENAME are reviewed. Among these actions should be mentioned the development of a joint Framework for Action together with other organisations and the im-

plementation of a specific program for the integral reinstatement of rights for children victims of CSEC.

1. Precedents

1.1. Context of the public system of care of children in Chile:

The complexity of economic and social factors that play a role in CSEC make us question our models of development and, specifically, our social policies towards children. In the 70s, under the paradigm of a benefactor State, progress was made in health, education and welfare, but this progress was characterised by the absence of a comprehensive policy towards children. It was a rather normative, protectionist action based on "reaction" to "irregular" situations rather than on a positive promotion.

In the 80s, with the military regime still in place, emphasis was placed on the policy of admitting in institutions children "in situations of social irregularity". These institutions were created in great numbers, and were built around the idea of faults to be corrected and behaviours to be adjusted to permit social re-integration.

In the 90s, two events signalled a turn in the policies towards children: the process of democratisation in the country and the ratification by congress of the International Convention of the Rights of the Child. A Plan of Action Towards Children was created, engaging the State to respect universal rights and to implement programs in the areas of health, education and protection among others.

Although in the last decade there is an important increase in public expenditures directed towards specifically vulnerable social sectors, such as infancy, the old paradigm remained in place, without the articulation of a clear inter-sectorial policy. That way, infancy has been subject to constant changes imposed by soci-

ety: value changes, family conditions, inequality of income distribution, territorial inequalities, difficulty in obtaining services, etc.

The present decade projects itself very favourably in the development of public policies towards infancy. With the participation and effort of 22 Ministries and the public service, the government applied itself to the task of designing and implementing the National Policy Towards Infancy and Adolescence and its Integrated Plan of Action 2001-2010.

The strategic character of this policy implies a total departure from the past, going from the conception of children as a "vulnerable" group of society to their total insertion and acceptance as subjects and strategic participants in the development of the country. The result of this new approach is to go from assistance and compensation based on the extreme needs of children to a policy of recognition of the rights of children and adolescents as obligations for the State, family and society. This kind of policy must assure the comprehensive protection of the rights of children in all areas. As a practical result, this has led, as one of the first measures, to a reform of the system of attention of SENAME.

1.2 Reform of the National Service to Minors:

In the present public system of attention to minors, based on a legal body over 50 years old, there is a confusion between the protection of children and adolescent whose rights are threatened or trampled and the sanctioning of adolescents who commit crimes. This has led to the unnecessary legalisation of social problems of infancy.

Due to this, during the last two years, SENAME has started to implement fundamental changes in its policies, with the intention of leaving the paternalistic conception, based on a tutelary ideology and the "doctrine of irregular situation" of "minors", towards a

new orientation centred on the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

On one hand, the reform consists in the specialisation of actions. There must be a clear separation between policies directed to the protection of the rights of minors and policies to deal with adolescents who have broken the law. This requires a differentiation of competence, expertise, proceedings, methodologies and programs of intervention depending on the subject of attention. In order to achieve that separation and specialisation, a process of legislative reforms is necessary on the part of the Ministry of Justice and an organisational restructuring on the part of SENAME.

On the other hand, the reform demands the full incorporation of the paradigm change that implies going from the idea of a child "Object" of protection to a child "Subject" of rights. This eliminates the merely assistencial character of the system and requires new actions and mechanisms to protect the *effective exercise* of Rights. So the challenge is to change the whole State-Child relationship, with the State having not only to respect the child as Subject of Rights but also to promote and facilitate its Right to Be a Subject.

2. Elements to understand CSEC

Sexual exploitation is defined as any type of commercial or non-commercial activity in which a person uses the body of a child or adolescent for profit or sexual arousal. It is considered an exploiter whoever acts as intermediary for a third party as well as whoever actually has the sexual encounter. From every viewpoint, sexual exploitation is a grave violation of the right of the child imbued in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) implies, necessarily, an exchange of money or any other kind of retribution (protection against aggressors, non-aggression on the part of exploiters or others towards the

child, its family or other significant people) between the customer and the child or the intermediary. Categories of commercial sexual exploitation are child prostitution; production, distribution and consumption of child pornography; sex tourism and the sale and trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

On the other hand, the ILO in its agreement 182 has established that CSEC is a form of coercion and violence against children that can be considered one of the worst forms of child labour and a modern form of slavery, at par with the utilisation of children in war and other extreme forms of work. We should mention here that this definition has been debated to a certain point by some NGOs who claim that sexual exploitation cannot be really considered labour, even if it is listed as "a worst form of labour".

Among the most important risk factors leading to CSEC are the experience of living in the streets, family violence and sexual abuse, drug addiction by children, parents or tutors and the engagement in prostitution by other member or the family.

Recent studies and international agreements point to a series of intervening factors in this problem such as survival strategies, distortion of values in society in general, lack of orientation at the educational and family levels, consumerism, family problems such as violence, incest and abuse, child labour, marketing activities related to commerce and tourism, etc.

The present economic model, in spite of generating high levels of economic growth, has not been able to establish effective mechanism for the just distribution of wealth. In 1998, it is estimated that about 30% of minors under 18 were living in conditions of poverty¹, a worrisome statistical data since we know that CSEC is often a survival strategy.

¹ Estimation CASEN 1998 for minors under 18 years of age

Nevertheless it is important to establish that we cannot generalise the idea of CSEC being a strategy for survival since there are many families and people who facing similar or even worse economic hardships do not resort to commercial sexual exploitation to satisfy their needs. The adolescents involved in this problem are not necessarily the poorest or in subsistence crisis. They might be those who wish to integrate themselves, in their own way, to the forms and consumption patterns of the western culture.

Any minor under 18 who offers sexual services in exchange for monetary or other forms of retribution, is under a form of exploitation by the customer and gets there through a series of factors. Nevertheless, in certain cases we find that there is not a benefiting third party behind a prostituted child or adolescent. The acquisitive power obtained by the child through prostitution far exceeds what he could get through other activities or jobs and therefore that lifestyle is adopted in a voluntary and conscious way. Thus, the perversity of an economic-cultural system that considers the human body as object of consumption and profit becomes diluted, making it very difficult its mending.

Child sexual exploitation is also directly related to a type of symbolic violence by advertising that highlights the eroticism of the bodies of children and adolescents and therefore makes it seem natural the desire to consume them. Very often media and advertising tend to consider children and adolescents more as objects to influence the consumption of material goods rather than subjects in the process of growth and development.

Finally it is important to mention that the lack of information or simple discussion of sexuality among children as well as young people and adults, contributes to the negation of this type of topic. This is quite entrenched cultural characteristic that renders the problem invisible under the premise that whatever is not seen does not exist.

3. Juridical Frame

3.1 The International Convention on the Rights of the Child

Taking into consideration the complexity of factors that play in CSEC, we think that this topic should be addressed in the widest and most universal possible way. The International Convention on the Rights of the Child should be the key tool that provides a juridical-theoretical frame to work on the eradication of CSEC. This has the advantage of providing a universal conceptual and theoretical framework to the problem since there are over 120 signing countries responsible for the implementation of the declaration and agenda of Stockholm, each according to their own reality.

Beyond article 34, in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child there are several articles relating ideas and concepts that can be used when dealing with CSEC. Articles 1, 2, 8 and 12 contain the definition of child as well as concepts and principles of dignity, non-discrimination, identity and priority of consideration. Articles 11, 16, 17, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 deal more or less directly with prostitution, trafficking of children and pornography. Finally, several articles provide the framework for the offering of services, promotion, prevention and rehabilitation of children in CSEC. Articles 3, 4 and 39 deal with services; articles 26, 27, 30 and 40 deal with the obligations of the community and the State; articles 5, 8, 19, 21 and 22 with the family; articles 28 and 29 with education and article 24 with health.

3.2 The Chilean Legislation

Article 367 of the Penal Code reads: "Whoever, either habitually or by abuse of authority or trust, promotes or facilitates the prostitution of minors to satisfy the desire of others, will incur the penalty of major incarceration (from 5 years plus one day to 20 years) and the fine of 21 to 30 tributary units per month". Article 367-2 of the Penal Code sanctions with maxi-

imum degree of minor incarceration plus a fine of 20 tributary units a month to whoever promotes or facilitates the entry or exit of children in or out of the national territory for the purpose of engaging in prostitution.

What is sanctioned here is the promotion or facilitation of child prostitution. There is no sanction for the person engaged in prostitution nor for the customer involved. Promotion is understood as the encouraging of another to behave in a certain way. Facilitation refers to any act of co-operation that renders sexual commerce possible or easier. Any of those behaviours are considered criminal.

Regarding the use of children to produce pornographic material, article 366 punishes the use of children under 12 with minor incarceration (from 61 days to 5 years). The same penalty applies to whoever uses a child under 12 to perform sexual acts to achieve arousal or the arousal of others.

Regarding children over 12 and under 18 the same behaviours are penalised with the same punishment provided the existence of the following circumstances: No 1 of article 361, force and intimidation; art. 363, abuse of mental or physical illness of the victim, abuse of a relation of dependency, abuse of the vulnerability of the victim and abuse by deceit due to the lack of experience or ignorance of the victim on sexual matters.

The need to prove the aforementioned circumstances for the conduct to become criminal had been the object of criticism since it leaves the door open for pornographic material to be produced with impunity with the participation of children 12 to 18 years old, if the exploiter manages to show that those circumstances were not present.

It should be mentioned that now awaiting approval of Congress is the facultative protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and the utilisation of children in pornography. This

will provide more comprehensive regulations on this matter.

At the international level, The Inter-American Convention of International Trafficking of Children, in article 2 defines that: "International Trafficking of Minors means the confinement, moving or retention of a minor with illicit purposes or by illicit means. Illicit purposes include, among others, prostitution, sexual exploitation, servitude or any other ill purpose..." Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is related to trafficking as one of the illicit purposes. In this way trafficking and sexual exploitation of children are related as a means to an end.

In the Chilean legislation there are different kinds of penalties related to the sale and trafficking of children: Art 142 of the Penal Code deals with the confinement of minors, Art.357 with the expulsion from home, Art.367-2 with trafficking for sexual purposes, with higher sanctions if the victim is under 18.

If we observe the actual sentencing by the justice system in crimes related to CSEC, for example with respect to the crime of Facilitating Prostitution (art. 367), we can see that there are very few sentences handed out. This clearly shows the need to make improvements in the prosecution of these crimes and in the full application of the sanctions instituted by the law.

4. Gravity of the problem in our country

There are few statistical data available in Chile on this matter. The assessment of its gravity goes back to a quantitative study done by CENAME and UNICEF in 1992 that came with a national number of 4.200 cases. Since then, there are no new conclusive studies done, only the estimation that by the year 2001 that number may have doubled.

Among the difficulties to quantify the problem at the national level are its association with other complex variables and the absence of

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clear norms for its definition within the present services and systems of attention which leads to an under registration of cases. Many of the cases dealt with by the police or by other organisations reach the tribunals as demands for protection and are not reported as CSEC. This creates the problem of an inadequate derivation of cases in view of the priority of concern for the child.

To adequately integrate CSEC into public policies, we need specific data and valid national statistics that allow proper focus. With this in view, SENAME and the Ministry of Work are about to create an updated statistical registry that would provide accurate data at the national level both for CSEC and for the worst forms of child.

In view of the complexity of the problem due to the invisibility and illegality of CSEC, in order to quantify cases, we need to integrate and co-ordinate both public institutions (police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Juvenile Courts, etc.) and private ones (NGOs, social movements) so that an accurate diagnosis would permit an evaluation of the magnitude of the problem at the national level.

4.1 Statistics from the National Service to *Minors*:

Presently there are updated data from SENAME of the number of children and adolescents suffering CSEC who came under their networks of attention. Between 1998 and 2000 there were 689 registered cases. In its distribution by regions, the largest concentration came from the Metropolitan region (20.9%) followed by the V (14.5%), VIII (14.1%), VII (10.5%) and IV (9.7%)

Looking at the statistics for admittance to the centres of attention through which children join SENAME, we can see that the great majority of them join through the Centres of Orientation and Diagnosis (46.9%) or the Centres of Behavioural Rehabilitation (28.1%). Of this last 28.1%, 57% of them are received in ambula-

tory or open Centres of Behavioural Rehabilitation and the other 43% in residential or live in Centres. On the other hand, 14.1% of the cases of CSEC received do so through Centres of Protection and 4.8% through Centres of Prevention.

Of the 689 cases registered between 1998 and 2000, 66.7% are girls and female adolescents and 33.2% are boys and male adolescents. Of those, 63.7% are children 13 to 16 years old, 17.1% are children 9 to 12 years old and 16.2% are 17 or older.

5. Actions taken by the Ministry of Justice and the National Service to Minors related to commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

To show the will of the Government to respond to the needs of children and adolescent in Chile and in order to comply with engagements made at international meetings such as the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children of Stockholm in 1996 and the Seminar on Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean organised by the Inter-American Children's Institute in Montevideo, the government of Chile has taken the following measures.

- Organisation of the First National Conference held in our country on this topic, held jointly in June 1999 by the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Chilean Association for the United Nations and the Foundation Margen. Actively participating were the Ministries, SENAME, police institutions and broad sectors of society. Its main achievement was the sensitisation toward the issue of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children and the signing of a Final Declaration and pledge, based on the agreements of Stockholm and Montevideo that will provide the foundation for the formulation of a National Plan of Action.

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- Development of the "Framework for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents" in 1999, by the Ministry of Justice, together with UNICEF, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Chilean Association for the United Nations and organisations of the government, police, judicial and universities.
- Implementation by SENAME, starting in the year 2001, of a pioneer project of comprehensive restoration of rights and specialised attention to children and adolescents victims of commercial sexual exploitation. This project is also searching for the validation of a specific model of attention that can be replicated in the future by other institutions.
- As mentioned before, it is in front of Congress for its ratification the facultative protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child related to the sale of children, infant prostitution and the utilisation of children in pornography. This will provide more comprehensive regulations on the subject.
- SENAME is also in the process of institutional reform, going from policies based on the old paradigm of social irregularity to the present paradigm based on the protection and guarantees of the rights of the child as expressed in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

5.1 Framework for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

In June 1999, the First National Conference on Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was held in Chile, with the participation of the government, international organisations, the police, NGOs, universities and other national institutions. One of the main outcomes of this event was the formation of committees in charge of formulating a Framework for National Action that will allow

the confrontation of CSEC and will fulfil the international obligations that we assumed in the world congress on the topic held in Sweden in 1996.

This way, under the supervision of a Technical Secretariat formed by the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Chilean Association for United Nations and the Foundation Margen, the Framework for Action was formulated, based also on the principles the National Policy and Integrated Plan of Action for Infancy of the government of Chile.

This has provided an important instrument for the implementation of policies and coordinated actions on this subject in our country and at the same time it allows the fulfilling of international obligations contracted in this area.

The Framework for Action deals in the first place with investigations of CSEC in its social as well as juridical and criminal aspects in order to gather information for the future on the different characteristics of the problem, the number of children involved and have a first evaluation of child pornography, sexual tourism and trafficking of children, problems of which there is little information at the national level. It will also provide the opportunity to study our legislation in the light of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in order to make the necessary legal adjustments.

The Framework for Action also promotes policies towards programs of prevention and specific treatment of this problem as well as the need to listen to the voices of the children involved in order to create specific programs to attend to their needs.

We will outline here the areas of research proposed and the main actions required in each one of them. A more detailed description of the Framework of Action can be found in the Annex.

- Area of social research:

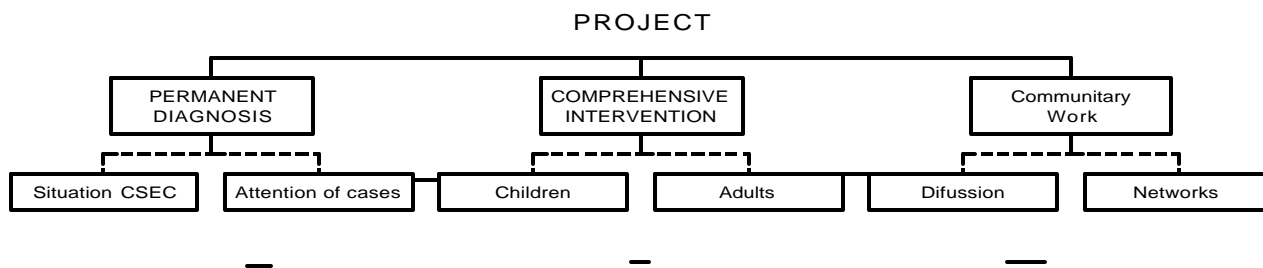
- Descriptive study of the people involved in CSEC and associated variables.
- First approach to sexual tourism and child pornography in Chile.
- Design and validation of a system to register cases of CSEC. Estimate magnitude of problem.
- Development and diffusion of a registry of public and private programs directed to the protection and comprehensive rehabilitation of affected children.
- Diagnosis and qualitative study of their needs done by the victimised children themselves.
- Area of juridical research:
 - Analysis of present legislation, its mechanisms and the result of its application.
 - Get to know and make a comparative study of the legislation of other countries in order to learn solutions and perfect our legislation.
 - Promote the legislative ratification of the additional protocol of the International Conference on the Rights of the Child (ICRC) "On sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography"
- Area of criminal research:
 - Obtain information and procedures based on the ICRC to open police investigations on cases of CSEC.
- Area of intervention - promotion:
 - To strengthen public policies destined to promotion
 - To include in the school curriculum sexual education programs toward the protection of children.
 - To inform and educate tourist agents and internet providers on this matter.
- Area of secondary prevention
 - Sensitise and educate policemen, judges and functionaries in norms and procedures to persecute the crime of CSEC and the application of the ICRC.
 - Set up teams specialised in multidisciplinary approaches of CSEC working in the different public services of children.
 - Facilitate the progressive development of community networks to receive and refer children.
- Area of tertiary prevention
 - Evaluate experiences of interventions in Chile and in other countries.
 - Set up the greatest possible number of programs for intervention and reparation of the harm suffered.
 - Allocate more funds to create infrastructures for the attention of cases.
- Area of social policy reforms
 - Create programs of support for SENAME and similar organisations by providing proper financing.
 - Optimise the co-ordination of public services.
 - Create mechanisms of participation for children and adolescents in the development of programs.
 - Create a centre of information specialised in CSEC

5.2 Project of Comprehensive Strategy of Intervention for the Amendment of the Harm Suffered by Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

As mentioned before, SENAME has implemented a program specifically directed to the attention of cases of CSEC. In conjunction with the NGO Raices they made a proposal in the year 2000 that was put into effect in January of this year in Santiago North with the capacity to look after 60 children and adolescents. The purpose is to execute and validate a model of care that would allow for the most comprehensive possible amendment for the harm suffered through CSEC.

In that sense it is also an investigation-action project that tries to systematise the experience so it can be replicated by other institutions in

other places. The methodology followed can be expressed in the following scheme.



The permanent diagnosis relates both to the process of investigation and to the attention of cases. In relation to the process of investigation, what is researched here are the causes of CSEC, the measures adopted so far (and their success) as well as clues for early detection of risk factors and a broader understanding of CSEC in Chile.

About the process of attending to the victims of CSEC, the permanent diagnosis tries to understand in the best possible way the psychological and social situation of the child or adolescent in order to elaborate the most adequate treatment for that case. The diagnosis is done individually as well as in group workshops.

The comprehensive intervention is inspired by several disciplines and humanistic approaches such as popular education, psychological therapies and theories and community work. In the juridical realm, this intervention is based on the Doctrine of the Rights of the Child, trying to avoid always secondary victimisation.

This process of intervention is directed to children, significant adults, institutional teams involved and, if possible and granted by the situation, the exploiter. It is important to stress here that the objective is to make amends to the child and it is not the direct goal of the project to rehabilitate the exploiters.

The community work aims at the visibility, sensitisation, diffusion and lobbying to edu-

cate the community. One of its main strategies is the "Communicational Strategy" towards the community. It also makes the resources of the community available to the children under care (schools, sport clubs, municipal programs, etc.)

The team in charge of this project is multidisciplinary, composed of a director, two psychologist, two social workers, two social technicians and a lawyer. Also another professional works part time directing the sessions on team interaction and team discipline which is a fundamental component of the project.

It is worth mentioning that due to the community impact of this project, several requests and demands for information have been expressed by organisations and institutions of the area, especially schools and community centres in need of further information and coordination on the topic or in search of tools to detect, face and refer the problem to the proper channels. On the other hand, some institutions have shown resistance and even rejection of the topic, claiming that the problem does not exist in their midst.

6. Challenges and final considerations

Everywhere and under any circumstances, sexual exploitation of children is illicit and assaults the dignity, the identity and the development of children, endangers their physical and emotional well being, violates their rights, marks their life and threatens their future.

Even though in Chile sexual exploitation of children cannot be qualified as a very wide-spread problem - as it is in other countries of the region and the world - it is imperative to combat it, beginning by getting to know the characteristics and magnitude of the problem in order to confront it as a country and as a society.

Having approved the Framework for Action is already a step forward, but in order to put it fully into practice it is necessary to create a Technical Secretariat co-ordinated by the Ministry of Justice and SENAME and with the active participation of specialised NGOs, the Ministries of Health and Education, the Ministry of Planning, the police, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Labour and UNICEF.

It should be mentioned the excellent results of the joint effort put forward by the State and civil organisations, both in the elaboration and

in the implementation of the Framework for Action.

Also should be mentioned that in spite of the existence of an adequate legislation to protect the rights of children, it has not proven to be very effective due to the difficulties of assessing in court certain criminal conducts. It is necessary to promote procedural changes on this matter as well as provide educational training for Judges and Police.

Finally, we should stress the need to listen to the opinions of children and adolescents themselves, treating and respecting them as responsible subjects of their own development and rehabilitation.

What remains ahead is the huge task of stopping the exploitation, mending the harm suffered, facilitating the prosecution of this crime by police and the courts and, above all, preventing its future appearance.

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ANNEX
RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION
AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

LINE OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Descriptive study of the people involved and associated variables.	Execution and diffusion of the study	Description of risk factors, consequences, forms of prostitution, characteristic and profile of customers and children affected	Universities, the media, public institutions and international organisations.
Approach to sexual tourism, pornography and trafficking of children	Execution and diffusion of the study	Exploratory study	Universities, the media, public institutions and international organisations, the Police
Design and validate a registration system	Execution and diffusion of the study	Validated registration system that can be utilised by all organisations working in this area.	Universities, the media, public institutions and international organisations
Estimate the magnitude of the problem of sexual exploitation	Execution and diffusion of the study	Get to know the magnitude of sexual exploitation	Universities, the media, public institutions and international organisations
Elaboration of a registry of programs	Execution and diffusion of the study	Make registry available to all sectors so it can be utilised by all organisms working on the topic	Ministry of Justice, Education, General Secretariat of the State, SENAME
Diagnosis of needs done by the children themselves	Execution and diffusion of the study	Allocation of resources and programs taking into account the needs of children in their own opinion	Universities, Ministry of Justice Education, General Secretariat of the State, SENAME, international organisations.

AREA OF JURIDICAL INVESTIGATION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Analysis of mechanisms and results of the legislation and of ratified international agreements	Execution of the study and publication of results	Evaluation of successes and failures of the legislation. Proposals for modification	Ministry of Justice and of Labour, Universities.
Analysis of the legislation of other countries and solutions found	Execution of the study and publication of results	Study of comparative legislation. Proposal for modification to our legislation	Ministry of Justice and of Labour, Universities.

AREA OF NORMATIVE REFORMS

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Promote the ratification of the Additional Protocol of the ICRC on this topic	Produce information and request Government and Parliament ratification	Ratification of the "Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography".	Ministries of Justice and External Affairs and Parliament
To adequate legislations and norms to the ICRC, commitments of Stockholm and Yokohama and the results of the studies coming out of the Framework for Action	Design law amendments and new procedures for courts and the police following the proposals of the studies done by the juridical investigation	Facilitate denunciations. Improve prosecution of crimes and perpetrators. Respect for the rights of children through guarantees of proper procedures in interviews, referrals and protection/amendment programs.	Ministry of Justice, Universities, International Organisations.

AREA OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
To generate proceedings in accordance with ICRC to effectively investigate everything related to CSEC	Establish mechanisms of protection of the rights of the child in all proceedings. Diagnosis and registry of places considered vulnerable Periodic control and follow-up Elaboration of registry with names of people who corrupt children	Control of places and proceedings to assure the comprehensive protection of children in accordance with ICRC	Police

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AREA OF INTERVENTION - PROMOTION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
To strengthen public policies destined to promotion	Evaluate with Ministries comprehensive plans of promotion	Programs of promotion of education, permanence in school and sexual health for children and adolescents	Ministries, Municipalities and other public organisations
To promote the participation of children in their areas of interest	Promote and impulse new forms of participation	More recognition of the opinion and needs of children in the promotion plans	State organisations on children, Municipalities, Ministry of Education
Visibility and awareness of the problem	Information campaigns at the national level	Better informed community, more prone to denunciations. A better atmosphere for the open discussion of the problem	International organisations, means of communications, public organisations.
Sensitisation of officials of public and private organisations in contact with this problem	Design and later implementation of educational programs	Officials sensitised to the problem	Universities, NGOs, international organisations.
Inform and educate tourist agents and internet providers of the legal and social consequences of CSEC	Contact, distribution of material, talks with experts, promotion of a relation of co-operation with agencies.	Greater awareness, strategic alliance in reporting irregularities	Ministry of Justice, NGOs, police.

AREA OF SECONDARY INTERVENTION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Train pertinent organisations on the norms and proper proceedings for fighting this crime	Design and application of training programs for judges, the police and officials of SENAME	Officials with specialised training	Ministry of Justice, NGOs, police
Dispose of multidisciplinary teams specialised in CSEC to look into the comprehensive care	Initiate the recruiting of experts to form regional teams.	At least 13 teams specialised in the comprehensive care in cases of CSEC	Organisations of the State and NGOs
Establish co-ordination between sectors and institutions to guarantee adequate care and facilitate the development of a community network (state and civil society)	Identify and co-ordinate the institutions and participating agents	Establish a co-ordinating network of places of referral, reception and promotion Follow-up evaluative systems	Ministries, NGOs, municipalities, technical secretariat.

AREA OF TERTIARY INTERVENTION

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Evaluate experiences of intervention and amendments done in Chile and abroad	Search for information on related programs. Evaluation of the feasibility of their application to the Chilean reality.		Ministries, NGOs, international organisations
Organisation of specialised seminars	Organisation of Seminars with the participation of national and foreign experts	Discussion and promotion of interventions specialised in making amendment.	Ministries, NGOs, international organisations
To have a national circuit of specific programs of amendment	Investment on adequate infrastructure (optimise, adequate, build) Include new Support Programs of SENAME and other organisations with proper financial support. Development and optimisation of existing programs	Proper comprehensive amendment of the rights of children suffering CSEC Greater supply and coverage Centres with an adequate infrastructure	Ministry of Justice, Health and NGOs

AREAS OF GOVERNMENT SOCIAL POLICIES

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE
Include Support Programs of SENAME and other organisations with proper financing	Create specific programs with proper financing		Government
Optimise the co-ordination of public services.	Establish a circuit of institutions in permanent communication and exchange of information in order to determine the best responses	Greater efficacy and efficiency in the use of resources	Municipalities, government organisations, technical Secretariat.
Develop mechanisms of participation of children and adolescents in the elaboration of programs	Selection of methodologies to be utilised.	Incorporation of the demands and proposals of children and adolescents into the policies and processes of evaluation	Municipalities, public organisations, NGOs
Creation of an information centre specialised in CSEC.	Gather and organise existing information. Regulate and co-ordinate the exchange and use of this information among the institutions and organisations	Database and co-ordinated documentation among police, courts, NGOs and public services	Technical Secretariat