

Diagnosis of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela

Regional report

2021



Diagnosis of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.



DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA. Regional report. June, 2021

Elaboration: Network of Southern Coalitions (RCS) and allies

www.redcoalicionesur.org

The Southern Coalition Network (RCS) is an international, regional platform of national coalitions of civil society organizations, with a recognized track record in the defense of the rights of children and adolescents. The member organizations of the RCS are: Colectivo de Derechos de Infancia y Adolescencia (Argentina); Associação Nacional dos Centros de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente ANCED/Seção DCI Brasil y MNDH - Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (Brazil); ROIJ - National Network of Children and Youth NGOs Chile; CDIA - Coordinator for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Paraguay); and UNCCD - Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay).

The RCS implements the project "Linking the Agenda for the Rights of Children and Adolescents in South America with the DSDR", within the framework of the regional program "Defending our sexual and reproductive rights", in partnership with ANONG - National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Oriented to Development (Uruguay) and C&AHRN - Network for the Human Rights of Children, girls and adolescents (Venezuela). The project has the institutional legal support of the CDIA of Paraguay and the support of Plan International and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida/SIDA).

Regional Research Team

Production: Mariana Inés Pérez, Emilia Millón and Julieta Santillán Juri

Review and supervision: Nora Pulido and Ana Laura Lobo

National investigation teams

ARGENTINA

Coordination: Candelaria Kelly

Research: Fernanda Alvarado, Antonella Marino, Laila Skoczylas Fiszer

BRAZIL

Coordination: Djalma Costa and Monica Alkmim

Research: Carlos Eduardo Mello

CHILE

Coordination: Nury Valentina Gajardo Díaz

Research: Mirza Angélica Campos Méndez, Sebastián Andrés Fernández, Andrea Alejandra Villegas Santander and Rodrigo Alejandro Martínez Fariña (diagnosis)

PARAGUAY

Coordination: Camila Corvalán

Attendance: Jessica Pereira Quintana

Case development: Margarita Rehnfeldt

Technical review of the document: Mirta Moragas, Soledad Cáceres Gasparri and Ramona Viera

URUGUAY

Research: Fabiana Condon, Tamara Samudio, Ignacio Salamano

Coordination: Alfredo Correa

Editor: Fabiana Condon, Tamara Samudio, Ignacio Salamano and Alfredo Correa

VENEZUELA

Coordination: Hisvet Fernández

Research: Angeyeimar Gil

Style correction (Spanish): Rebeca González Garcete

Translation to English: Diego Luis Ávila

Design and layout: Karina Palleros

The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the author or production team and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Southern Coalition Network.

This publication is funded by ASDI/SIDA - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. ASDI/SIDA does not necessarily share the views expressed in this document. The sole responsibility for the content belongs to the author or production team.

How to cite this material: Southern Coalition Network 2021. "Diagnosis of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela". Regional report.

Index

1. Introduction.....	5
Methodology used.....	6
Sources of information	6
Regional political and institutional context	6
Sexual violence.....	8
Regulations and policies for the attention of sexual violence against children	14
2. Cross-cutting obstacles in policies against sexual violence in children	24
Budget	24
Logging and monitoring systems	26
ESI policies and prevention of sexual violence against children.....	26
Weakness in the coordination of national protection systems.....	27
Persistence of conceptions contrary to the gender perspective.....	31
Particular and vulnerable contexts	33
Perspectives on comprehensive sexual health, intersectionality and the perspective of law	36
Groups with opposing interests: anti-rights	38
3. Obstacles at different points in the approach process	39
Prevention	39
Detection	41
Complaint	42
Immediate attention	43
Tracking.....	45
4. Specific obstacles in relation to different types of violence	47
Sexual abuse.....	47
Forced pregnancy	49
Trafficking and sexual exploitation	50
Sexual violence in digital environments.....	52
5. Conclusions.....	55
Bibliography	58
Annex: Surve	62

ACRONYMS AND ACRONYMS

ASI	Sexual abuse in childhood
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
CLADEM	Latin American Council for Women's Rights
CODENI	Municipal Councils for the Rights of children (Paraguay)
Conanda	National Council of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Brazil)
HHRR	Human Rights
SRR	Sexual and reproductive rights
ESI	Comprehensive Sex Education
ESC&A	Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents
ILE	Legal termination of pregnancy
INAU	Institute of Children and Adolescents of Uruguay
C&A	Children and Adolescents
NGO	Non-governmental organization
WHO	World Health Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
CSOs	Civil society organizations
POLNA	National Policy on Children and Adolescents
PNA	National Plan for Children and Adolescents
RCS	Southern Coalition Network
C&AHRN	Network for the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents
Senaf	National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family (Argentina)
SIPIAV	Comprehensive Protection System for Children and Adolescents against Violence
SNPIDC&A	National System for the Integral Protection of Children's Rights
EU	European Union
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Sename	National Service for Minors (Chile)
Sernatur	National Tourism Service



Introduction

Taking into account the actions proposed in the regional program “Defending our sexual and reproductive rights” - Project “Linking the Agenda for the Rights of Children and Adolescents in South America with the DSDR”, implemented by the Network of Southern Coalitions (RCS) and allies, six national diagnoses and one regional one on sexual violence against children and adolescents (C&A) have been developed, and the responses of the States, from the legal framework and public policies.

Following a work plan elaborated and agreed with the RCS, each national team implemented homologous information collection tools and, following an analysis guide that was provided with guidelines from the regional team and those of each country, presented their reports that will be published after a process of correction, design and diagramming.

This document gathers and synthesizes the information collected by the national teams through the three types of tools implemented and the diagnostic reports of each country. Its general objective is to present a diagnosis of the situation on sexual violence against children and adolescents in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Specifically, it aims to point out the current normative tools related to addressing sexual violence against children and adolescents, identifying national public policies and programs aimed at the prevention and attention of sexual violence against children, describing the map of institutional actors involved.

In this sense, the study investigates the registration of cases and the monitoring of policies and programs, using surveys and previous studies of violence, identifying information on national budgets for prevention and care.

It also identifies the perception of key actors on specific vulnerabilities by groups/communities, obstacles in the approaches to the restitution of rights to victims and in the processes that they go through in protection systems, describing inter-institutional circuits.

Finally, the gap between the institutional response to victims of sexual violence and the standard of rights proposed in national and international regulations is analyzed.

Methodology used

This is a qualitative study of an exploratory nature, framed in the survey and analysis of regulations, programs and devices of attention to sexual violence. The selected analysis dimensions correspond to a policy implementation study approach. In this regard, the focus is on the normative developments and the obstacles that each country encounters to guarantee the special protection of the rights of children threatened by situations of sexual violence.

Sources of information

- National diagnostic reports of Venezuela, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina carried out by the research teams designated by the networks of each country.
- Reports on regulatory frameworks and specific public policies aimed at the prevention and attention of sexual violence against children.
- Online *survey* (accompanied) aimed at key informants involved in the institutional processes of care/ restitution of rights of children affected by sexual violence.
- Stories of paradigmatic situations constructed by the research teams from known cases and/or accompanied by the organizations of the network of each country.
- Documents that integrate national plans, protocols, public reports, etc.
- Other secondary sources.

Regional political and institutional context

The countries that are part of this study belong to what is called South America. It is a territory of enormous geographical dimension, with an exuberant natural wealth that gave rise to historical disputes for its control and exploitation. Historically, the space that the transnational economy allocates to this part of the planet is that of the production of quality raw materials on a large scale. Assuming this role has become a relegation of sustained development, marginalizing economies to secondary and dependent spaces, whose palpable result is high levels of inequality and large population sectors in poverty.

The effort of Latin American economies and states to integrate into value-added chains requires levels of organization, planning and long-term investment that collide with forms of political organization of opposing interests. In such contexts, the countries participating in this study share similar problems, such as economic instability, foreign monetary dependence, high unemployment rates, inequality and poverty.

At the level of political organization, the six countries are organized on democratic systems with free elections; however, these processes are tinged, to a greater or lesser extent, with systems

of weak representativeness, crisis of legitimacy, obstacles in access to real participation, coercion by repressive forces, political capture of justice systems and media in the hands of corporations that hinder the right to information and communication. Moreover, as mentioned, they are democracies dependent on central economies.

At the time of this study, along with the general impact of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the research teams of the countries describe political-institutional situations that threaten the achievements of human rights (Human Rights) in general and those of children in particular.

- **Venezuela.** According to the national diagnosis produced by the Venezuelan research team, the country is going through a Complex Humanitarian Emergency (EHC) that has three fundamental elements that interrelate with each other: political, economic and sociocultural factors, which mix to generate a devastating and all-encompassing impact (Civilis DDHH, 2017). In the life of the Venezuelan population, the EHC is evidenced in the fragmentation of the State, high levels of poverty, destruction of the economy with the establishment of informal survival mechanisms, internal civil conflict, generalized food crisis materialized in levels of malnutrition, the appearance of epidemics and forced migration (Armiño and Areizaga, 2006). The international drop in the price of the main export product (oil) is combined with government measures, such as exchange rate controls and currency devaluation; significant levels of corruption; disinvestment in infrastructure and basic services, as well as in the national health and education system and deprofessionalization in all areas of the State mainly as a result of forced migration. The consequences described are economic collapse, the loss of essential living conditions and the installation of violence in power relations, causing profound damage to society and the systemic impairment of human rights.
- **Chile.** After the social outbreak of October 2019, the situation in the Chilean country is heading for a way out of greater democratization with an upcoming constitutional reform. However, the effects of the criminalization of social protest, the strong militarization of the repressive force and the very serious social situation continue to be in force with a Government without representativeness or support of the citizens. With regard to policies to address the rights of children, Chilean society is in a process of regulatory and institutional restructuring of its services for the protection of children's rights, in a transition crossed by the context of general instability.
- **Paraguay.** His current government is neoliberal, in which historical levels of poverty and inequality are aggravated. The legacy of years of authoritarian governments permeates the social fabric with a cultural and political advance of conservative groups opposed to the rights of children, which reject any attempt by the State to comply with its international commitments in the field of Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI), sexual and reproductive rights, gender perspective, and human rights in general. The context is worsened by the repressive actions of the forces of order and armed clashes especially in one area of the country.
- **Brazil.** The Brazilian team describes a fragmented society, affected by processes of political and judicial destabilization that led to the dismissal of democratic authorities

with arguments supported by the complicity of political, judicial and mass media sectors. Currently, this country is governed by ultraconservative groups in the cultural and neoliberal in the economic, which has produced strong setbacks in terms of social policies and recognition of human rights in general and minorities in particular. Historical cultural, social and economic conquests are threatened by this action, with a strong militarization of the repressive force, especially in the impoverished neighborhoods of the big cities.

- **Uruguay.** After twelve years of government of a center-left coalition, with which progress had been made in the recognition of rights, the current Uruguayan government is one of a neoliberal nature in the economic and conservative in the social and cultural. This situation has generated setbacks in the area of the conquest of children's rights due to the retraction of public policies and regulatory reform projects contrary to the perspective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
- **Argentina.** After facing a neoliberal government that worsened all social indicators and expanded external indebtedness to unsustainable levels, Argentina currently maintains some political stability in the midst of an acute economic and social crisis. In the normative and institutional sphere, it presents significant advances in the recognition of rights, such as the sanction of the legal abortion law and the development of policies to protect the rights of women, diversities and children. Despite this, in practice there are obstacles to implementation due to lack of resources, coordination with the provinces and social and cultural belief systems opposed to the recognition of rights.

Each country has different manifestations of territorial, social and economic conflicts that respond to the same attempt to advance the sustainability of the lives of societies. In the midst of a global pandemic, these clashes between life and the socio-economic interests of different power groups are aggravated by the displacement of resources and government actions towards health care. Clearly, the civilizational crisis marks a milestone where the only ways out come from the hand of organized society, from community canteens, different work in conjunction with NGOs, solidarity networks, grassroots organizations, among many other alternatives of self-management and organization. The present study does not intend to delve into this part, only to highlight the conflicts that characterize each Latin American soil addressed in order to understand the obstacles in terms of sexual violence against children in state care and existing regulations.

Sexual violence

Sexual violence against children is one of the worst forms of violence and constitutes a violation of human rights, as the right not to be exposed to any type of violence, protected by international regulations, is violated, among which two main ones stand out:

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).** Since 1989, it has urged States parties to “protect the child against all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse” (art. 34), and to take “all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental harm or abuse, including sexual abuse, while the

child is in the custody of the parents, of a legal representative or of any other person who is in charge of it” (art. 19). Articles 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the Optional Protocol to the CRC – on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography – establish international obligations for States in relation to addressing such crimes.

- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).**¹ At the regional level, the IACHR understands that the best way to address violence, insecurity, and crime is through public policies that are comprehensive and holistic, and that take into account the various structural causes, work on risk factors, and reinforce the protective factors that exist. from an approach that considers the centrality of human rights (IACHR, 2016).

Definitions

Sexual violence against children “includes non-consensual sexual contact made or attempted; non-consensual acts of a sexual nature that do not include contact [such as voyeurism or sexual harassment]; acts of sex trafficking committed against someone who is unable to consent or refuse such acts; and exploitation over the Internet”.² It constitutes a serious violation of rights. However, it is a reality in all countries and social groups. It comes in various forms, such as sexual abuse, harassment, rape or sexual exploitation in prostitution or pornography. It can occur in different settings: homes, institutions, educational establishments, workplaces, facilities dedicated to travel and tourism, or within communities. In addition, children’s access to mobile phones and the Internet has generated new forms of sexual violence.

Any of these types of violence can also constitute gender-based violence when directed against girls or boys because of their biological sex or gender identity.

According to data published by UNICEF (2021), an estimated 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18 experienced forced sex or other forms of sexual violence with physical contact, with several million more likely to be exploited each year in prostitution or pornography.

In a report also published by UNICEF (2017b), “data from 28 countries indicate that 9 out of 10 adolescent women who have suffered forced sex report being victimized by someone close to or known to them.” Also, “based on data from 30 countries, only 1% of adolescent girls who have had sex by force tried to get professional help” (*Ibid.*).

This last point leads to the determination that the true extent of sexual violence is hidden, due to its sensitive and illegal nature. Most children, adolescents and families do not report cases of abuse and exploitation because of stigma, fear and lack of trust in the authorities.

1 Although the IACHR is not a specific treaty, it is mentioned in this section because it is a body that produces documents binding to the domestic legal system of each country.

2 “What is child sexual violence?” *Shine a light against child violence*, May 30, 2020, <https://alumbramx.org/4-puntos-que-debes-saber-sobre-la-violencia-sexual/>.

Different forms of sexual violence against children

Childhood Sexual Abuse (ASI)

As a UNICEF publication (2017a) points out, sexual abuse occurs:

[...] when a child is used for sexual stimulation of his or her aggressor (a known or unknown adult, a relative or other child) or the gratification of an observer. It involves any sexual interaction in which consent does not exist or cannot be given, regardless of whether the child understands the sexual nature of the activity and even when he shows no signs of rejection. Sexual contact between an adolescent and a younger boy or girl can also be abusive if there is a significant disparity in age, development, size or if there is intentional exploitation of those differences.

Abusive interaction, which can occur with or without sexual contact, includes:

- groping, rubbing, touching and sexual kissing;
- interfemoral intercourse (between the thighs);
- sexual penetration or its attempt, vaginally, anally and buccally even when objects are introduced;
- exhibitionism and voyeurism;
- sexualized intrusive attitudes, such as making lewd comments and inappropriate inquiries about the sexual intimacy of children or adolescents;
- the display of pornography, sometimes disguised as “sex education”;
- urge them to have sex with each other or photograph them in sexual poses;
- contact a child via the Internet for sexual purposes (grooming).

Sexual abuse can be done in isolation or on an ongoing basis and be committed by someone in the family or close environment of the child, or by a stranger. They are usually repeated over time, for months and even years, before being discovered. Aggressors can belong to any sociocultural level.

Forced pregnancy

A forced child pregnancy is one that occurs “when a girl [under 14] becomes pregnant without having sought or wanted it and is denied, hindered, delayed or hindered the termination of pregnancy” (CLADEM, 2016). It can be the result of rape or come from a consensual sexual relationship, in which the girl did not know the consequences or, knowing them, could not prevent them. This is the case of girls who have not had sex education or, having had it, could not access methods of pregnancy prevention and emergency contraception. Forcing a girl/adolescent who has not finished growing up to carry a forced or unwanted pregnancy to term is a violation of her human rights, tantamount to torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, as the case may

be, under the terms of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (*IBIDR*).

Sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation

They occur when a child, a boy or an adolescent is forced through violence, coercion, abuse of authority or taking advantage of the situation of vulnerability, to perform sexual activities or sexual contact, for economic purposes or at the service of one or more adults who benefit from the activity that this / a performs.

While human trafficking and sexual exploitation do not mean the same thing, they are closely related. The purpose of trafficking in persons is exploitation, although there may be exploitation without trafficking. Conversely, there may be trafficking without the exploitation having yet been consummated (this always being its purpose). The phenomenon in question is exploitation, trafficking is one of the means to get bodies to exploit.

It is called trafficking in persons, if the use of the child or adolescent includes their recruitment, transport, transfer and reception within or outside the country. The transfer consists of uprooting the victim from the place where he lives by public and/or private means of transport; and is often relocated from time to time to prevent him from generating links with people who could help him.

Four types of exploitation are distinguished (Network for Children, 2021):

1. Sexual exploitation of children (erroneously called “child prostitution”).
2. Trafficking in minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which is when the child or adolescent is recruited and transferred to commit exploitation.
3. Use of children in pornography. It constitutes the possession, production, financing, marketing, publication, facilitation, dissemination and/or distribution, by any means, of any representation of a person under the age of 18 in explicit sexual activities or any representation of his genital parts.
4. Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the field of travel and tourism.

The main form of recruitment for exploitation is through deception, which can occur through third parties, through false job offers (such as, for example, nannies, domestic service, modeling) or through social networks and web applications, where false profiles are used. It can also be caused by direct kidnapping, or from the initiative of the family itself, which seeks an economic benefit through sexual exploitation.

Sexual violence in digital environments

Sexual violence in digital environments is any type of abuse of sexual content that occurs on the Internet, facilitated through technology such as computers, tablets and mobile phones.

It can happen on any *online* site that allows digital communication, such as: social networks,

messaging applications (WhatsApp, Messenger, etc.), email, online chats, comments on livestreaming sites, voice chats in video games.

Some of the forms of this violence can be:

- **Sexting or cyberbullying.** It occurs when private images – with sexual content – of children and / or adolescents are made public. It includes the pressure exerted for the generation of those images. “Sextortion” occurs when the victim has shared sexual content with another person and this – in exchange for not disseminating them – requires new content or carry out certain actions.
- **Grooming.** It is the term in English that describes the way in which some people approach children to gain their trust, create emotional bonds and be able to abuse them sexually. In their most extreme forms, these people may also wish to recruit children to introduce them into environments of prostitution and sexual exploitation. The groomer (adult aggressor) deceives, showing himself as someone he is not, with the ability to track information of his victim that he will then use to approach, offering advice or gifts according to the need.

Institutional response to sexual violence against children

The current context of sexual violence against children in Latin America is complex and calls for public policies to be addressed from prevention, care and reparation with multiple actors and government bodies.

The materials consulted³ on recommendations, intervention guides and multiple response manuals coincide in organizing state action on routes or paths that indicate steps or stages in which the actions of attention to the problem are divided.

- **Prevention of violence.** These are all the instances aimed at strengthening children in their capacities to increase their possibilities of protection and reduce risk factors. It also includes the ESI, carried out from an approach that incorporates not only the biological and disease prevention aspects, but also aims at the care of one’s own body, the discovery of sexuality and pleasure, consent to sexual practices and the detection of links of coercion or submission.
- **Detection of sexual violence.** They are specific or comprehensive programs aimed at strengthening the capacities of adults and institutions dedicated to children and adolescents, in order to attend to signals and develop listening skills especially aimed at perceiving and interpreting the requests for help made by child victims of sexual violence.
- **Denunciation and communication.** Development of mechanisms and instances to receive and process within the intersectoral assembly of complaints made for sexual violence against children. The aim is to generate specific capacities in the institutions dedicated to this task, in order to collect the necessary information for the intervention and justice

³ European Union - EU (2014), Pan American Health Organization - PAHO (2016), United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA (2018), United Nations Children’s Fund - UNICEF and Ministry of Social Development (2019).

processes, avoiding the revictimization and exposure of subjects who have suffered sexual violence.

- **Immediate attention to victims of sexual violence.** Through two devices:
 - **health**, dedicated to measuring possible physical risks, preventing infection from sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancies. Likewise, if it is necessary to attend to injuries or pregnancies caused by sexual violence, offer containment and information based on rights on legal interruption of pregnancy (ILE) and proceed according to the choice of the girl or adolescent. And also provide health accompaniment after obstetric event; and
 - of **protection**, aimed at assessing the risk of repetition of sexual violence, adopting the judicial and/or administrative measures necessary to put an end to the threat or violation of rights. Likewise, in case of coexistence or closeness with the alleged aggressor, determine and implement their separation from the spaces of the victim's life. And offer family or alternative accompaniment in case of not having an adult figure that guarantees protection.
- **Comprehensive monitoring, protection and restitution of rights.** Having adopted the preliminary measures aimed at avoiding/reducing physical risk and protecting from the repetition of possible violence, children must be guaranteed: legal advice, emotional restraint, complementary social assistance, educational inclusion, appropriate parental care and psychological support within the framework of a particularized rights restitution plan.

Regulations and policies for the attention of sexual violence against children

In order to respond to the objective of identifying and describing the normative frameworks of each country and the developments of public policies aimed at addressing sexual violence against children, a tool was applied that consisted of an information matrix in which the teams of each coalition had to complete the information regarding the normative framework, of public policies, budgets and own records and monitoring related to the subject.

Summary table of regulations and public policies for the attention of sexual violence against children

The table below is the result of the systematization of the information matrices of the six countries and the particular analyses of each team indicated in the national diagnoses.

Regulations and public policies for the attention of sexual violence against children				
Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Comprehensive Protection of Rights (CDN)				
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 6185/2015, Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents. 	National Governing System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents.	Population of children, 38% of the total: 9,468,977 (estimated).	National System for the Integral Protection of Children's Rights (SNPIDC&A) in a situation of virtual technical closure, caused by the migration of personnel or fall in salary; NGOs carry out activities to mitigate damage and provide protection to children and adolescents who are victims of threats and violations of their rights.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 1680/2001 On Children and Adolescents, elevation of the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents to the rank of Ministry of Children and Adolescents by Law No. 6174/2018. 	National System for the Protection and Comprehensive Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents; "National Policy on Children and Adolescents (POLNA 2014-2024)" and the "National Plan for Children and Adolescents (PNA 2020-2024)"; Municipal Councils for the Rights of children and adolescents (CODENI).	Population of children, 31% of the total: 2,509,861 (estimated).	Altered functioning of the CODENI, due to pandemic. Hierarchization of the area of childhood and adolescence. POLNA and PNA in a state of planning hindered by conservative sectors.
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 2565/1979 National Service for Minors (Sename). Amendment of Law No. 20032/2005 regulating a framework of child service providers for Sename. - Law No. 20379/2009 creates the "Chile Crece contigo" Program to support vulnerable children. - Law No. 21067/2018 creates the figure of the Ombudsman for Children. - Law No. 21302/2021 establishing the National Service for the Specialized Protection of Children and Adolescents (did not enter into force). 	Current system of fragmented protection, Sename remains in force as a policy body and governing of benefits; in current transformation. Figure of the Ombudsman for Children: control and supervision body on institutional norms, policies and practices; "Chile Crece contigo" Program: benefits aimed at identifying children in situations of vulnerability - psychosocial support from early childhood.	Population of children, 24% of the total: 4,250,000 (estimated).	Outsourcing or delegation to private and non-profit providers. The Sename model does not correspond to the paradigm of comprehensive protection. Denounced for human rights violations. Care policies are fragmented. The State does not assume the formation of a comprehensive protection system.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 869/1990 On the Statute of children and adolescents. - Decree No. 7037/2009, as amended by Decree No. 7177/2010. "National Human Rights Plan", as amended by Decree No. 10003/2019 (reduction of functions of the Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente - Conanda). 	The National Human Rights Program expresses general guidelines, guarantees and institutional responsibilities in a broad human rights approach. Guideline 8 refers to the obligations of the State and social organizations for the promotion of children's rights, their participation and non-discrimination. It institutionalizes the "Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Conanda)" for the formulation of the national policy for the promotion, protection and defense of the rights of children with a focus on the sectors of greatest vulnerability.	Population of children, estimated in 2019: 64,000,000, 30.1% of the total.	Regression and defunding of policies for the promotion and protection of children's rights. Dismissal of elected members and councilors of Conanda, reduction of the participation of civil society in it by Decree No. 10003/2019.

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Uruguay	- Law No. 17823/2004 On Children and Adolescents. Amendment of Chapter 10 of the Children's Code by Law No. 19747/2019, on principles of intervention with a rights perspective, measures against ill-treatment and abuse, defence.	Creation of INAU (Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay), the governing body for policies on children and adolescents. Coordinates reception services for children with civil society organizations (CSOs). Local Reception Committee - System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence (SIPIAV-INAU).	Population of children, 25.4% of the total: 887,592 (estimated).	Public infrastructure for children is poor. The INAU, although it has extensive functions of guiding public policies, is limited to specific actions.
Argentina	- Law No. 26061/2005 on "Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children".	The National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family (Senaf) and the Federal Council for Children and Adolescents, within the framework of Act No. 26061, are rectors of the National System for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children. The provinces organize the SPPDC&A in their territory and have local protection services. There is also Line 102 for the telephone attention of situations of violation of children's rights.	Population of children, 30% of the total: 13,700,000 (estimated).	Lack of adaptation of the policies of the provincial States to the guidelines of Law No. 26061/2005. Weak institutional quality of the provincial systems for the promotion and protection of children's rights. Scarcity in the allocation of resources for comprehensive protection policies.
Comprehensive Sexual Education				
Venezuela	- Resolution No. 058/2012 of the Ministry of People's Power for Education: official standard for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care (Ministerial Decree No. 364/2003).	Pedagogical guidelines for comprehensive sexuality education in the Basic Education subsystem. Official standard for comprehensive care in sexual and reproductive health.		Partially applicable ESI guidance: there is no regulation indicating how it should be implemented. Basic rules are applied in the National Health System.
Paraguay	- Resolution No. 29664/2017 "Prohibits the dissemination and use of printed and digital materials referring to gender theory and/or ideology, in educational institutions under the Ministry of Education and Sciences".	There are no Comprehensive Sexual Education policies.		Despite CSO advocacy, initiatives to advance policy developments for ESI are hampered by conservative groups.
Chile	- Law No. 20.418/2010 "Health Law".	Sexuality and Gender Education Program.		The rule was rejected by conservative groups. Each educational institution decides.
Brazil	No data.	Health and Education Program "Adolescent Health Manual": offers technical guidance.		Policy of ideological patrolling over educators or institutions. The current government develops sexual health programs based on sexual abstinence, denying information.
Uruguay	- Law No. 18426/2008 "General Education Law".	Sex Education Program. Council of Secondary Education.		It is implemented through teachers who are referents in Comprehensive Sexual Education, in a transversal way.

DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 26150/2006 "Creates the National Program of Comprehensive Sexual Education within the ministry of Education, Science and Technology". 	National Program of Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI).		It is partially implemented. Persistence of taboos and prejudices. Lack of training for teaching staff.
Sexual abuse				
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 37815 "General Guidelines for the Protection of Children and Adolescents from Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation". - Law No. 5768 "Venezuelan Penal Code". - Law No. 38536 "Law on the Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Other Procedural Subjects". - Organic Law on Women's Rights to a Life Free of Violence, Official Gazette, 40548 of the year 2014. 	Ombudsmen's Offices and Protection Prosecutor's Offices. Judicial bodies receiving complaints, specialized in the protection of children. Specialized brigades. Protection courts: they provide justice in cases of children who are victims of violence. Mobile unit for receiving a complaint and providing legal advice for reporting. Counseling services of psychosocial care and case management of gender-based violence. Visibility and promotion campaigns for the prevention of sexual abuse.	Between 2017 and 2020, 8,966 cases of sexual abuse were dealt with (Liendo, 2020). Only 15% reached a conviction (C&AHRN, 2020). 67% are women. In 51.40% the aggressor is linked to the family environment and 6.50% are teachers or religious leaders (monitoring based on news appearing in the press).	The public system does not have enough staff for the demand. Lack of staff training. Victims do not receive immediate attention, nor are they guaranteed the psychological, health or urgent protection measures they may require.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 6202/2018 "Norms for the prevention of sexual abuse and the comprehensive care of children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse". - Law No. 1160/1997 "Paraguayan Penal Code". - Law No. 4205/2011 "Obligation to report". - Law No. 5777/2016 "On the comprehensive protection of women against all forms of violence". 	Fono Ayuda 147 - telephone attention to C&A. Immediate Response Device. Line 133 of the Ministry of Public Defense. Protocol of Attention of the Ministry of Education and Sciences: establishes steps in situations of ASI. Complaints portal. Measures to denounce and punish teachers and officials of educational institutions. Ciudad Mujer (Center and Mobile): provides technical advice and psychological assistance to children. Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents: provides legal advice and attention. Manual of comprehensive care for victims in the health system: flowchart in the face of acts of sexual violence.	In 2020, the system of doctors' offices under the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare detected 296 cases. The Record of Phone Help 147 recorded 1,013 calls by ASI between 2019 and 2020. According to a report by the Public Prosecutor's Office, 3,354 complaints were received.	Lack of regulation of Law No. 6202/2018. Partial implementation. Lack of articulation between actors, over intervention, lack of coordination and revictimization. Disparity of criteria between agents of different institutions, lack of theoretical-conceptual bases. Promotion of reporting without strengthening care structures that cannot respond to demand.
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Penal Code of Chile 1974 and amendments. - Law No. 20066/2005 "Procedure and sanctions against domestic violence". - Law No. 20207/2007 "Calculation of the statute of limitations for sexual offences against minors". - Law No. 20594/2012 "Disqualification for those convicted of sexual crimes against minors and registration". - Law No. 20685/2013 "Aggravates penalties and restricts prison benefits in matters of sexual crimes against minors". 	Outpatient diagnostic project performs evaluations to children who have suffered victimization. The diagnosis is delivered to: Effector of Justice/ specialized programs reparation of serious abuse. Legal representation program (PRJ) for children who are victims of crime. General Technical Standard for the Care of Victims of Sexual Violence: defines standard of care, expertise and management of evidence. National Agreement for	Year 2014: 15,530 complaints for sexual crimes against children. 81.3% women and 18.7% men (Public Prosecutor's Office of Chile). Year 2014: 30,780 children served by Sename by ASI (Sename, 2014).	Standardized programs that make territorial particularities invisible. Territorial inequality in the provision of services. Weaknesses in awareness and specialized training in the network of professionals, technicians and operators who work with children in the areas of protection, education, health, police and justice.

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Chile		Children: seeks to promote the integral development of children who have been violated. National Plan of Action on Children and Adolescents 2018-2025: establishes lines of action and sectoral commitments. Specifically, point 14.2 seeks to end sexual abuse in childhood and adolescence.		
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 11340/2006 "Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence against Women" - Law No. 12015/2009 "Amends the Criminal Code and Law No. 8072/1990 (Atrocity Crimes). - Decree No. 9579/2018 "Commitment to Reduce Violence against Children and Adolescents". - Decree No. 10482/2020 "Coping with sexual violence against children and adolescents". - Law No. 13431/2017 "Guarantee of the Rights of a Child or Adolescent Victim or Witness of Violence". 	Guide to Assistance to Victims of Sexual Violence. Guidelines for the care of victims of sexual violence to security and health professionals. Comprehensive Health Care Line for children who are victims of violence. Technical standard of humanized attention to people in situations of sexual violence with registration of information and collection of traces. Intersectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, a body for consultation, studies and coordination, formulation of proposals for public policies related to the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.	Year 2018 - total number of children victims of sexual abuse: 13,400 (Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos, 2020). Year 2019 - total: 33,561 complaints of sexual abuse against children, 85.7% women and 14.3% men (report of the Brazilian Forum of Public Security, 2020).	Persistence of extremely conservative conceptions and with a punitive bias. There is a significant gap in the protection of children's rights and institutions. Current moment of disarticulation of social participation and social control, in addition to persecution of human rights entities and defense of minorities.
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 18214/2007 "Personal integrity of children and adolescents". - Law No. 15164/1981 "Ratifies Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW). - Law No. 19580/2019 "Law on Gender-Based Violence against Women". - Law No. 19293/2017 "New Code of Criminal Procedure". 	Victims Unit in Prosecutor's Offices for the attention and protection of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings. National human rights institution, area of reception of complaints, investigation and protection of children. Specialized Units on Domestic and Gender Violence (JEUVDG) of the Ministry of the Interior, reception of complaints from ASI. Public Defender's Office, legal attention centers. Referral teams on gender-based violence and generations in each department. Protocol sexual violence against children in the health system. Roadmap for ASI detected in the school environment. INAU response guide for guidance for services.	In 2020, 933 were intervened situations. Of these, 3 out of 4 were girls or adolescent women and 44% were between 13 and 17 years old. 80% of situations are intrafamilial. (SIPIAV, 2020).	Progress in public policy is identified, although it remains insufficient. Weakness in the training of technicians and professionals, omission and revictimization. Policies do not accompany the normative development of human rights, services are not available in sufficient quantity and quality and there is inequality of access by geographical area.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal Code of the Argentine Nation (articles 119 and 120). - Law No. 26316/2007 "National Day for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse against Children and Adolescents". - Law No. 26485/2009 "Comprehensive Protection of Violence against Women in All Areas". 	Media campaign "Boys and girls are responsible". Line 102 Unified System for guidance and complaints. Line 0800-222-1717 for attention, containment, guidance and professional follow-up to children victims of sexual violence.	On Line 137, between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020, 3,249 children who were victims of sexual violence were treated - 80.2% women, 19.7% men and 0.1% transgender. 80.5%	The data and records that are currently available come from various state agencies and non-governmental institutions, with their own and dissimilar objectives, which causes the information to be partial and fragmented.

DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 27499/2019 "Mandatory Gender Training". - Law No. 27210 "Body of Lawyers for Victims of Gender Violence". - Law No. 27234/2015 "Educating in Gender Equality in the Educational Field". - Law No. 27455/2018 "Establishes the crime of Sexual Abuse against children as a public instance". 	<p>Line 137 of attention, containment, orientation and professional follow-up to victims of family and / or sexual violence.</p> <p>Specialized Prosecutorial Units on Violence against Women.</p> <p>Local services for the promotion and protection of children's rights.</p>	<p>within the family (UNICEF, 2020).</p> <p>Line 102, from January to September 2020, ASI consultations represented 9.5% of reported violence situations, in a total of 1,386 calls (Senaf, 2020).</p>	<p>Argentina offers a robust regulatory framework, with deficits in practice, such as staff training in a child rights and gender perspective; as well as regulatory and public policy adjustments in some provinces.</p>
Forced pregnancy				
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws No. 38668/2007 and No. 40548/2014 "Organic Law on the right of women to a life free of violence". 	<p>National Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Pregnancy at An Early Age and in Adolescence (PRETA), State Plan of ESI. Campaigns by NGOs for the decriminalization of abortion: "Mother if I decide" and "We are all Vanessa". Asociación Civil de Planificación Familiar (Plafam), a program run by UNFPA: provides medical care in family planning. UNFPA Humanitarian Response 2019-2020, Plan for the care, promotion and prevention of gender-based sexual violence, adolescent pregnancy.</p>	<p>No data from children under 15 years of age. Year 2011 - adolescent pregnancy rate 15 to 19 years: 14.6% (ECLAC, 2016).</p>	<p>Situation of restriction of rights for girls and adolescent women who are forced to give birth due to sexual abuse or impossibility of access to ESI and contraceptive methods. Termination of pregnancy is only legal on the grounds of danger of death to the mother.</p>
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 1215/1986 "Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)". - Law No. 1600/2000 "Against Domestic Violence". - Law No. 1683/2001 "Adopts Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women". - Law No. 605/1995 "Approves the Convention of Belém do Pará". - Law No. 4084/2010 "Protection of Pregnant Students". 	<p>"Comprehensive Care for Adolescents in Health Services": device that establishes guidelines for the operation of friendly clinics for comprehensive adolescent care. Maternal Home "Dr. Andrés Gubetich": comprehensive care device for pregnant adolescents from 10 to 19 years old. Non-Governmental.</p> <p>"National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2019-2023", which has among its strategic axes the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents.</p> <p>"National Adolescent Health Plan 2016-2021".</p>	<p>In 2019, 591 girls between the ages of 10 and 14 were mothers. 2,693 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19 became mothers for the second time. One in 20 girls aged 10 to 14 in poverty has children, with indigenous women being the most affected: 1 in 10 of them, between 10 and 14 years old (UNFPA, 2019).</p>	<p>Sexual and reproductive health plans and programs do not contain a specific approach aimed at caring for pregnant girls (under 14 years of age). Abortion is criminalized, the only cause that is considered is that of danger to the life of the pregnant person. This circumstance is not usually taken into account in the case of girls and adolescents. The punishment of abortion forces clandestinity.</p>
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 21030/2017. Decriminalization of the voluntary interruption of pregnancy in three causes: risk of life, embryo or fetus with lethal pathology and if the pregnancy is the result of rape, up to 12 weeks of gestation, a period that is extended to 14 weeks if the girl is under fourteen years of age. 	<p>"Comprehensive Health Program for Adolescents and Young People": offer of differentiated and comprehensive services for adolescents with a gender focus".</p> <p>"Friendly spaces": enabled inside the health center that protect confidentiality in the care of adolescents, women and men.</p> <p>Protective residences for pregnant adolescents.</p>	<p>According to data from 2012, 12.1% of pregnancies occurred in girls under 15 years of age and 19.9% in adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (Ministry of Health of Chile, 2013).</p>	<p>Despite the progress of the law allowing abortion, its implementation remains to be monitored.</p> <p>Girls and adolescents from localities with conscientious objectors – who refuse to practice abortion – must be transferred to other locations.</p>

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution No. 2282/2020 Voluntary interruption of pregnancy (Ministry of Health). - Legal interruption of pregnancy for reasons admitted by the Criminal Code of 1940, for rape or risk of life for the mother, in the field of public health. 	Campaign "National Week for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy". Humanized Abortion Care: technical standard that provides professionals with subsidies so that they can offer not only immediate attention to women in a situation of abortion, but also in the perspective of comprehensive care.	No data from children under 15 years of age. Year 2010 - pregnancy from 15 to 19 years: 11.8% of pregnancies (ECLAC, 2016).	There are no public policies to solve the issue of teenage pregnancy, it seeks to reduce the number of pregnant women delegating responsibility to the family. There is no investment in actions to care for adolescents who are already pregnant and the only policy was a campaign of sexual abstention for young people.
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 18987/2012 "Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy". - Law No. 18426/2008 "Defense of the Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health". 	Technical guide for the IVE. Protocol, road map for the care of pregnant girls and adolescents under 15 years of age. Intersectoral and national strategy for the prevention of unintended pregnancy; strengthening conditions for the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights and decision-making. Detection of pregnant girls and adolescents. Voluntary interruption of pregnancy: health care team and accompaniment.	Year 2015: 122 births to mothers under 15 years of age. (Presidency of Uruguay <i>et al.</i> , 2019).	There are no specialized equipment for girls and adolescents, the same equipment for adults is used. The service exists at the public health level in all departments, not in all cities. In the private service, access to the right is not offered.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 25673/2002 "National Program for Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation". - Law No. 27610/2021 "Access to voluntary interruption of pregnancy". 	National Plan for the Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy in Adolescence (ENIA): coordinates ESI and sexual and reproductive health programs with community promotion, school counseling, ESI, sexual and reproductive health counseling, provision of contraceptives. Let's Talk About Everything Program (HdT) - National Youth Institute: advisor with digital platform sexuality, contraception, diversities, violence, etc. Roadmap for the care of pregnant girls and adolescents under 15 years of age for health teams. Line 0800-2223-444, sexual and reproductive health, orientation and territorial referral. National Program for Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation.	In 2018, 12.9% of births were to teenage mothers. In total, 87,118 births. Of these, 2,350 births were to mothers under the age of 15, which accounted for 1.4% of births (Ministry of Health of Argentina, 2018).	Partial implementation of some national programs. ENIA is developed in 12 of the 24 jurisdictions. Lack of education and training of the personnel in charge of the devices. Declaration of conscientious objection to the exercise of children's sexual and reproductive rights.
Trafficking and exploitation				
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judgment No. 1378/2014 on trafficking in persons, especially children and women. - Law No. 39912/2012 "Organic Law against Organized Crime and Financing of Terrorism". - Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence. Gazette No. 40548/2014. 	Virtual Training Route on Trafficking and Trafficking of Women and Girls for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation: virtual training program aimed at officials and leaders. Free and safe - campaign to prevent trafficking in migratory contexts, Jesuit Refugee Service.	Years 2014 to 2017: 48 children victims of the crime of human trafficking. Between January and August 2019: 84 children victims of sexual exploitation; 32 children victims of trafficking (Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation, 2020).	Lack of a clear public policy for the prevention of this crime. The Orinoco Mining Arc, in addition to environmental destruction, has attracted irregular armed groups, the gold rush and the increase in the sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents.

DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Venezuela		Public Prosecutor's Office: judicial body for receiving complaints about trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation. Specialized courts on violence against women - judicial body: administer justice in cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Exodus: project to promote and prevent trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR: institution, promotion and accompaniment.		The absence of agreements with migrant-receiving countries facilitates trafficking networks. The closure of the borders between Colombia and Venezuela and the restrictive measures worsen the situation. The police regulations that require waiting 72 hours to report a disappearance limit the possibility of rescuing children.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 2134/2003 "Adopts the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography". - Law No. 2861/2006 "Represses and criminalizes the dissemination or commercialization of child pornography". - Law No. 4788/2012 "Comprehensive Against Trafficking in Persons". - Law No. 5683/2016 "Obligation to display a legend in public and visible places". 	<p>Program for the Prevention, Combat and Care of Victims of Trafficking in Persons - Inter-institutional Table: establishes a Fund for Attention to Victims.</p> <p>National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of sexual exploitation of children - Specialized Unit - Judicial Branch.</p> <p>Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents: legal advice and care service.</p> <p>Coordination of Prevention and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children: comprehensive care of victims.</p> <p>Albergue Rosa Virginia - "Transitional Alternative Care Entity".</p>	Year 2020: registration of 112 victims of pimping and 142 interventions in acts classified as trafficking (of a labor or sexual nature) against children. 73% were girls and adolescent women (Public Ministry, 2020).	Internal labour migration is a reality that mainly affects rural populations. One of the practices that most affect girls and adolescent women is child husbandry, which exposes them to long working hours and the risk of being victims of sexual exploitation.
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 19409/1995 "Punishes anyone who facilitates entry into the country for prostitution". - Law No. 20507/2011 "Establishes the crimes of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons". - Law No. 19927/2004 "Amending the Criminal Code on Child Pornography". - Decree 2821/2008 "Intersectoral Table on Trafficking in Persons". - Law No. 20526/2011 "Sanctions possession and distribution of pornography". 	<p>Campaign #Cuidame - El Fono Niño 147, Defensoría de la Niñez.</p> <p>Code of conduct - National Tourism Service (Sernatur): tourism service, commitment to protect children from exploitation</p> <p>Campaign "No Excuses" - Sename, campaign to prevent sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (ESC&A).</p> <p>Campaign "Child sexual exploitation is where you least expect it" - Investigation Police (PDI).</p> <p>Specialized Protection Program on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents - Sename.</p> <p>National Observatory against ESC&A.</p> <p>Specialized Unit on Human Rights, Gender and Sexual Crimes (judicial body).</p> <p>Trafficking in persons Regional Units for attention to Victims and Witnesses (judicial body).</p>	The estimated official number of children suffering sexual exploitation in Chile it is 3,719 in 2014. Of these victims, 79.3% are girls or adolescent women (ECPAT International, Raíces and Paicabí, 2014).	Lack of specialized programs. Unequal geographical distribution and coverage deficit. Difficulty in the access of victims to reparative processes.

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 9975/2000 "Punishing property owners". - Law No. 11577/2007 "Obligation to disseminate a message related to sexual exploitation". - Law No. 13440/2017 "Stipulates the penalty for those who subject children to prostitution or sexual exploitation". - Decree No. 5948/2006 "Establishing the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons". - Law No. 13344/2016 "Provides for measures for the care of victims". 	National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons: information management, in the articulation and integration of programs. Training of actors, sensitizing citizens, preventing human trafficking, protecting victims and holding their aggressors accountable. Code of Conduct in tourism. Prevention of sexual exploitation in tourism during major events in the host cities of the 2014 World Cup.	Between 2005 and 2019, according to a report published by the Federal Highway Police, 4,876 children victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking were rescued at checkpoints.	
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 17815/2004 "Commercial or non-commercial sexual violence committed against children, adolescents or incapacitated persons". - Decree No. 262/2019 "Protocol for the detection and investigation of trafficking, smuggling and exploitation of persons". - Decree No. 246/2019 "Guide for police action in prevention, detection, investigation and repression of ESCC&A crimes". - Protocol "Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation for the Actions of the Victims Unit of the Attorney General's Office". 	"No Excuses" campaign: mass communication to prevent exploitation. Obligation of tourism service providers to collaborate in prevention. 24-hour CENTERS of the INAU. Travesías-INAU Project: specialized care service for children in situations of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Itinerant intervention teams - INAU in agreement with CSOs. National Committee for the Eradication of Commercial and Non-Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (CONAPEES). - National Plan for the eradication of sexual exploitation of children 2016-2021: promotion, care, protection. Victims and Witnesses Unit: Attorney General's Office. Sexual Crimes Prosecutor's Office.	In 2020, according to a CONAPEES report, 410 children were detected as victims of crimes classified as sexual exploitation. The figure is double that registered in 2019.	
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 25763/2003 "Adopts the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Prostitution and Pornography". - Law No. 27436/2018 "Modifies the Criminal Code by criminalizing possession of child pornography". - Law No. 26364/2008" and amendment No. 26842/2012 "Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking and Assistance to Its Victims". - Law No. 27508/2019 "Establishes the use of confiscated property". - Decree No. 936/2011 "Prohibits notices that promote sexual offer". 	National Plan for the Fight against Trafficking and Exploitation 2020-2022, of the Executive Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons and for the protection and assistance to its victims. National Rescue and Accompaniment Program - Telephone line 145 for complaints. Refers to a judicial body. Directorate of Guidance, Accompaniment and Protection of Victims (DOVIC): comprehensive care of victims. UFASE - Fiscal Unit against Kidnappings, Extortion and Trafficking (judicial body). Procuraduría de Trata y Explotación de Personas (PROTEX), a judicial body that conducts investigations. Trafficking in Persons Division Federal Police.	Years 2008 to 2019: 1,162 children rescued and/or assisted.	Existence of geographical areas of greater prevalence, catchment areas and exploitation areas. Relationship with illegal drug trafficking. The number of staff for care and reporting is insufficient. Absence of proactive policies in the search and rescue of victims of trafficking. We only act on complaints.

DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Sexual violence in the digital environment				
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special Law No. 37313/2001 "Special Law against Computer Crimes". - Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents in Internet, Video Games and Other Multimedia Use Rooms, Number 38529, 2006. 	<p>"Together against cyberbullying", campaign to inform causes and methods of prevention of cyberbullying by CSOs.</p> <p>Scientific, Criminal and Criminological Investigations Corps (CICPC): receiving body for complaints (CSO).</p> <p>Prosecutor's Office of the Public Prosecutor's Office specialized in computer crimes, judicial body receives and investigates complaints.</p>	No data.	Lack of initiatives for prevention and treatment.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 5653/2016 "Protection of children and adolescents against harmful Internet content". - Law No. 6002/2017 "Modifies Article 135 of Law No. 1160/1997 "Criminal Code", as amended by Article 1 of Law No. 3440/2008 includes the crime of abuse by technological means, including attempt". 	<p>"Prosecutor's Office at School" campaign: Officials from the Specialized Computer Crime Unit provide training on cyberbullying, sexting, child pornography, and grooming.</p> <p>Campaign "Connect Safe Py": seeks to raise awareness in children about the dangers on the Internet and cyberbullying, grooming, sexting, among other crimes.</p> <p>Specialized Unit of Computer Crimes: attends complaints about computer crimes.</p>	<p>2020s: violence in networks affected children from 9 to 18 years old to a greater extent. 41.1% of the aggressors were unknown (Ministry of Children and Adolescents 2021).</p> <p>In 2017, 4 out of 20 children received a sexting request, and 1 of those 4 accepted the request (Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies - MITIC, 2018).</p>	<p>Most of the information available on the circumstances of online violence and the profile of victims comes from studies by CSOs and international organizations, without systematicity.</p>
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No. 83/2017 "Promulgates the Convention on Cybercrime". 	<p>Campaign "Virtual Abuse is Real Abuse": seeks to raise awareness among virtual child abuse and contribute to prevent the occurrence of this crime.</p>	<p>According to a report by PDI (Investigation Police), in 2019 there were 1,077 complaints under figures of sexual abuse in networks.</p>	<p>The specific problem of sexual violence exercised under the virtual modality is not incorporated into public policies.</p>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 13441/2017 "Protection on the Internet", amending Law No. 8069/1990 ("Statute of children and adolescents"). It provides for the infiltration of police officers on the Internet in order to investigate crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents. 	<p>Campaign "Confronting online violence against adolescents in the context of the covid-19 pandemic": analyzes ways to practice violence in digital media, provides information for prevention and how to act in case of violence.</p>	<p>In 2018, there were 191 complaints of grooming against children. In the same year, 210 complaints of sexting against children were reported (Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos, 2020).</p>	
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 18331/2008 "Protection of Personal Data", creates the Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data. 	<p>Regulatory and Control Unit of Personal Data: guarantor body.</p> <p>National Computer Security Incident Response Center.</p> <p>Agency for Electronic Government and Information Society (Agesic) in conjunction with other institutions, such as the National Administration</p>	<p>In 2017, 35% of adolescents in between 13 and 17 years old reported having seen sexual images, 25% received sexual messages and 5% of those said they had sent (Kids Online Uruguay, 2018).</p>	

Country	Main regulatory tools	Development of public policies	Key facts	Implementation status
Uruguay		of Public Education (ANEP) and the Plan for Educational Connectivity of Basic Informatics for Online Learning (Ceibal), promote actions of awareness, prevention and development of digital skills, with concrete efforts aimed at children: campaigns “Seguro te conectas” and “Tus datos Valen”.		
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 26904/2013 “Cyber harassment” marks criminal type. - Law No. 27458/2018 “Law on the National Day of the Fight against Grooming”. - Law No. 27590/2020 “National Program for the Prevention and Awareness of Grooming”. 	<p>National Grooming Program: awareness and prevention actions.</p> <p>Telefilm Grooming - Official TV Channel Encuentro: addresses the issue of sexual harassment in digital media on the Internet towards children.</p> <p>“Victims Against Violence” - Line 0800-222-1717.</p> <p>Specialized Fiscal Unit in Cybercrime (UFECI): takes complaints carries out investigations; develops cooperation, dissemination and training activities on cybercrime.</p> <p>Computer Crimes Division of the Federal Police.</p>	Between October 2019 and September 2020, 19.6% of the calls on Line 137 were for sexual violence in a digital environment against children.	There is no specific approach/ attention protocol for violence in digital environments. Lack of information, dissemination and prevention on this type of violence.



Cross-cutting obstacles in policies against sexual violence in children

To understand certain obstacles that appear throughout the process of attention and restitution of rights, phenomena that operate from the formulation to the implementation of regulations and public policies are recognized. These factors are not fixed or static and are in constant interaction with the problems to be studied. This field of analysis is detailed under the title of “transversal obstacles” for its characteristic of being broad and affecting at various times of the critical path. In addition, they involve different components of the protection system and affect the subjects that are part of the processes, both as implementing agents and as users or beneficiaries of the services and devices.

In the first place, the reports prepared by the teams of each country highlight the detail of contexts marked – to a different extent, but coinciding structurally – by inequality (ECLAC, 2016). Economic inequality establishes concrete relations of social inequality that prevents formal rights, widely recognized, from being exercised by the entire population. “The conditions of exclusion do not allow equal development between people, and the social characteristics of people and collectivities determine their position in the tension between powers and marginalizations” (Serafini, 2019).

The impact on life by these conditions is a constant that is maintained in the analysis of situations, since it exposes families and children to greater risks and deprives them of opportunities for protection due to lack of family, community and social networks.

The analysis was organized in the following points.

Budget⁴

The scarcity and even non-existence of budget items within the framework of children’s rights is a reality that shows the lack of interest in the regulations, laws and policies aimed at this social group. It is urgent to have resources and access to them in an equitable manner. Educational institutions, the health system and the organs of justice must always be able to have spaces, access

4 See Annex.

and trained personnel that guarantee essential opportunities for the integral development of children.

The vast majority of respondents answered that they do not know if there are budgets for the prevention/care of sexual violence against children:

“They exist in terms of international alliances with the United Nations, but I don’t know the scope of state budgets.”

Regarding the knowledge of any law on public data and budgets sensitive to social issues, the responses of the informants of Venezuela are very illustrative:

“In Venezuela, for a long time, official data, when they exist, are insufficient.”

“There is a Law on the public function of statistics, but I do not know if there are budgets sensitive to social issues, beyond those with a clear welfare approach, linked to monetary transfers. There are laws for gender equality and the protection of victims, but the provisions of these are not complied with.”

“There is a Ministry and an Institute for Women that in theory should manage the budget.”

In the case of Uruguay, where the majority recognizes that there are items specifically intended to deal with this issue, the sources state that there are certain detectable and assigned items, but claim that these are insufficient.

With regard to the existence of laws that ensure transparent budgets, they are important when you do not have specifically allocated items. With these laws, and based on public information, citizens and NGOs can estimate the amounts destined to treat sexual violence against children. For all countries there are national laws that advocate transparency and public data, but there are no specific laws that ensure gender-sensitive budgets. In the case of Argentina and Venezuela, some of the people consulted recognize that the existence of a Ministry of Women and/or Diversities would be directing actions to structure budgets sensitive to some social issues. However, the majority declare that they have no knowledge of its existence, therefore, this information is partially accessible, not because it has legislation or not, but rather because it is information difficult to interpret or even synthesize to communicate publicly.

All the research teams that completed the country diagnoses reported the difficulty of accessing information on the budgets allocated to sexual violence care policies.

Logging and monitoring systems

The production of statistical information on sexual violence against children and adolescents is scarce and even non-existent. To evaluate the policies and programs that are carried out, information has a fundamental role to play in designing strategies that respect rights regulations. This search for information must be able to be integrated to cross data in all systems and specifically determine each of the violence suffered by children. In this construction, the accessibility of public information for all children and adolescents becomes fundamental.

The exploration that the different teams carried out on the published statistics, official and NGO reports, and United Nations agencies, shows that the data are fragmented and, in many cases, the conceptual parameter from which the measurement is made cannot be determined. In this way, within the same country we find different considerations regarding the same subject. On the other hand, the information on complaints of sexual violence is not organized from the age of the victim, but the criminal type is counted without considering whether it is children, adolescents or adults.

The data collected by each country point out as a structural weakness for the treatment of the problem the absence of a national registration system that systematizes information and produces reports with data disaggregated by sex, territories and types of sexual violence, which is integrated with a – also non-existent – system of monitoring public policies.

However, the teams have collected a varied number of reports that are cited in the summary table presented and can approximate the magnitude of the problem.

ESI policies and prevention of sexual violence against children

According to Sagot (2000), taking as a starting point of the critical route of intervention in sexual violence the possibility of the subjects to recognize themselves as such and identify violence, it is considered that the ESI is an opportunity for children to know their rights, defend themselves and ask for help.

From the survey carried out, it emerges that Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Venezuela contemplate in their regulations the integral Sexual Education implemented through educational institutions. Except in Uruguay, where cross-sectional implementation is reported in all secondary schools, limitations are detected in the rest of the countries. In turn, Brazil has a dissemination material called “Technical Standard”, which provides general guidelines for the ESI in educational institutions, produced in the management of the previous government. The current government, while not prohibiting the rule, develops ESI proposals for adolescents based on sexual abstinence, not to mention aspects of sexual and reproductive health. According to the Brazilian report, the policy is one of “ideological patrolling of educators or institutions that propose or develop the ESI.” Finally, the case of Paraguay is perhaps the most complex with respect to the implementation of ESI, since not only does it not have regulations to impart it, but the rules expressly prohibit the dissemination of what they define as “gender theory and / or ideology”.

The reports prepared by the coalitions of the countries that make up this study highlight the insufficiency of prevention policies and programs, the resistance of the institutions that are part of the care network to incorporate the gender perspective and the rights of children.

From the survey of key actors highlight obstacles in the prevention of sexual violence. The responses are concentrated in adults/guardians of children who deny the information or devalue the word of C&A (75% of the answers), and that the prevention channels do not reach C&A in most of the vulnerable sectors (approximately 70% of the answers).

The people interviewed declared themselves all knowledgeable about sexual abuse in childhood, particularly of the four typologies categorized in the present study. We can highlight that most people in Venezuela and Uruguay declared to specialize in sexual exploitation and human trafficking. In the case of Uruguay, a high percentage (40%) handles all issues. This has to do with the particular characteristics of the country, where the lower density does not make specialization necessary to be able to cover the universe of problems. In the rest of the countries there is a certain balance between the number of interviewees and the issues they handle.

Weakness in the coordination of national protection systems

The pillars of the paradigm of the irregular situation in childhood left their beliefs and roots materialized in what is known as adult-centrism. In this, the naturalization of some practices of violence against children, the determination not to provide information and the violation of the right of children and adolescents to be heard create in adults a privileged scenario to decide over the interest of children.

From the synthesis of all the information collected, it is highlighted that in the six countries what the National Systems for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, “SPN” (IACHR, 2017) imply.

Except in Chile, which, in an attempt to dismantle Sename, regulations and policies are in a process of transformation due to the upcoming entry into force of a framework of greater affinity with the CRC paradigm, the rest of the countries maintain that an SNPIDC&A is conceived from the legal framework and in the assembly of policies. The difficulties lie in its implementation, specifically when it comes to addressing situations of sexual violence.

With regard to policies, programs and mechanisms for dealing with sexual violence, a multiplicity of programmatic offers related to violence in general and, in particular, on specific types were revealed. (See *above*, the summary table by country and by type of violence).

The dissemination of programmatic offers among implementation actors is a highlight, as most of the key informants of the study reported knowing the existence of programs. They recognize that, in terms of territorial extension, its implementation is partial, and that the articulation between areas exists, but is not complete. Mainly, when analyzing the articulation between national and provincial States, more than half of the respondents recognize that it exists; however, in the case of Venezuela, the refusal about the existence of this link is marked.

One of the limitations mentioned by the actors consulted relates to inter-institutional coordination and articulation (see Annex). In the design of programs and public policies, it is observed that there is a certain degree of deficiency in the articulation between state actors to address issues concerning sexual violence against children. When consulting on the articulation between the national State and local governments, 48% acknowledged that there is an articulation, but 32% denied its existence, which leads to think that there is articulation, but it does not become complete in all the desired sectors.

If the cases provided by the teams of the different countries part of this study are analyzed, the lack of articulation and coordination of actions between the various agencies that deal with situations of sexual violence is critical. Interventions are evidenced that focus mainly on parental weaknesses or those of the victim themselves, without properly prioritizing the influence of other factors associated with sexual violence, such as organized crime (in the case of sexual exploitation), attention to gender-based violence, the situation of poverty and social marginalization of the family group, or other variables that require inclusion and coordination in the processes of approach with institutions of different order such as the Judiciary, employment and social protection agencies, educational institutions, health systems, the Investigative Police, etc.

Case Presentation No. 1

In the case described below, the lack of coordination and involvement of some related areas that, by not fulfilling their role in the protection system, weaken the intervention of the whole is impactful.

Yael Case

A 6-year-old girl who was found in a situation of child sexual exploitation, in the company of people who practiced prostitution in a square near a motel. He lived with his mother, father, two brothers (ages 2 and 9) in a community near Ponta Negra Beach in Natal, Brazil. Residents of the community reported the fact to the SOS Niño Program, the girl being referred to the Guardianship Council and the latter, as a protection measure, referred her to the "Sentinel Program". This instance issued and sent a psychosocial opinion and psychological evaluation to the Guardianship Council, indicating that the girl was neglected by the parents and lived a situation of sexual exploitation, not being able to collect information that would allow the identification of possible aggressors.

At the request of the Guardianship Council, the school issued an educational-pedagogical report informing: parental negligence; aggressive and unstable behavior of the girl; obscene expressions; slow learning; lack of limits, attention and concentration; with emphasis on situations where the girl asked everyone at school for money; needed pediatric consultation, as he had pruritus in the genital region and warts all over his body.

After receiving the documents, the Guardianship Council calls those responsible and applies a protection measure by referring to Cedeca (Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents) and Casa Renascer for medical assistance. The girl and her family were included in social, psychological, psychopedagogical and nutritional services, as well as in educational and recreational group activities. Regarding the girl's socio-behavioral problems, it was observed that the excessive agitation resulted from the emotional problems sustained by the dynamics of family violence and situations of abuse experienced by Yael. The girl narrated that she went out with

women in a car, who wanted her to “go out with an old man” (sic). Also, according to the girl’s own reports, they tried to touch her and “kiss” (sic), making her witness to the sexual acts.

The criminal proceedings fell on the girl’s mother who was sentenced for negligence to perform community tasks. The police investigation that investigated the allegation of sexual abuse/exploitation found no evidence of authorship and materiality and was archived.

The treatments faced by Yael focused on controlling her behavior, medicating her for a while. Four years later, Yael and his brothers were still exposed to the same situations of violation of rights.

All these reports mention technical and professional staff practices that result in stigmatization and revictimization responses.

In the same vein, the teams consider that victims who report violence face complex bureaucratic processes and, given their status as children, depend to a large extent on their families or adults who believe in their word, accompany them and legally represent them before administrative and judicial authorities.

It is evident that being a child conditions their participation in the processes, being aggravated in a situation of domestic sexual violence that has a very high incidence, according to the data collected.

Case Presentation No. 2

The case presented below exemplifies the violation of rights and the violent institutional exposure that many children face. It starts from considering the factors mentioned above, but above all emphasizing the prevailing adultcentrism and the annulment of the voice of C&A, making the situation even more violent and exposing children in repeated instances. Added to this is the existence of social stigmas and weak state interventions.

Beltran Case

Beltrán was born in 2010, in the bosom of a middle-class family, in an urban town in northwestern Argentina.

In 2014, Beltran’s father found marks of blows on his son’s body after the boy returned from his maternal grandfather’s home. Faced with the father’s concern and questions, Beltran was able to tell his father, and in his words, that his maternal grandfather abused him. The complaint was made to the competent authorities. From that moment on, the father promoted the judicial process and assumed the care of the child. On the other hand, the mother and the entire maternal family denied the complaint and protected the accused.

After the complaint was filed, Beltran received medical attention at the provincial Children’s Hospital. There, physical injuries compatible with child sexual abuse could be verified, which were recognized by the forensic doctors of the Police and included in a medico-legal expertise. However, the approach to the family process presented multiple shortcomings. On the one hand, the plausibility of the complaint was questioned and, on repeated occasions and for a long time, despite the fact that Beltrán clearly expressed that he did not want to be linked to that wing of the

family, measures were put in place that sought to link the child with his mother – despite the fact that she was accused at the criminal level first as a participant in the abuse and then as a cover-up – and with his maternal family, that protected the abuser. Beltran had to attend and speak at Family Court and Family Appeals Court hearings 37 times. This, far from respecting the child's right to be heard, became a source of suffering for him, as he was made to repeat what he had already said, realizing that he was not being heard. In particular, this weighed heavily on Beltran's initial desire not to maintain ties with his maternal grandfather or family. After the 37 times that the child had to go to court, Beltrán requested not to have to attend any more judicial instance. The Family Appeals Chamber granted the request and ruled that the child's will not to be interviewed again should be respected.

The criminal process against the defendant was extremely slow and lasted for 7 years. Until the trial, the accused remained at large.

Children who were victims of sexual violence by adults who were in charge of their care are at the mercy of judicial decisions, being forced to multiple interventions and, sometimes, to link up against their will with those same adults who had harmed them.

Case Presentation No. 3

The following case may be useful to rethink the evaluations that are carried out in the approaches and to what extent the lack of foresight, budget, training and public investment can lead to practices that devastate the rights that are intended to be protected.

Lisa Case

At the age of 5, Lisa lived with her mother, father and siblings, but was removed from her home and interned inside the "Regacito" enclosure of Sename (Chile) due to bruises found on her body by her teachers. Thus begins with a dynamic of entry and abandonment of protective residences, due to the consumption of drugs and alcohol, and the verbal and physical abuse he receives mainly from his father. The girl is transferred to different foster institutions within the system. As part of the interventions, at the age of 11, she reports sexual abuse by the parent and is transferred to the San Borja hospital to receive psychiatric help. She is diagnosed with "secondary behavioral disorder caused by maltreatment and abuse." He starts receiving medicines without his family's consent. In the new residence to which she is transferred, she is treated by psychologists from the Center for Assistance to Victims of Sexual Attacks (CAVAS) and begins to take three doses of sedative a day to control her stress level.

On the date that Lisa was going to receive the visit from her mother, she receives a notice that she could not attend. This caused him discomfort that resulted in bad behavior that he maintained all day. The next day, she presented a new episode of decompensation, in front of which the caregivers, in order to control her, fix her face down against the floor with a maneuver of placing the body weight on the body of the girl, causing her death by asphyxiation.

Persistence of conceptions contrary to the gender perspective⁵

In line with the previous point, a general consultation was given on the gender perspective in public policies. Most of the responses in all countries considered that violence against children programs have a partial view of the gender perspective, recognizing that some of them do show that they are more careful to implement it. It should be clarified here that each person surveyed has their own definition of gender perspective, and that it does not delve into what is considered gender, being able to limit itself to a vision only binary, welfare and paternalistic, and that only by making the difference between men and women cisgender is considered that there is a vision of gender. Above all, in Uruguay, Venezuela and Paraguay there were high percentages of responses on the existence of a gender perspective in policies.

Incorporating the gender perspective implies recognizing the pre-existence in social practices of a model that defines hierarchies in the exercise of power that legitimizes the subordination of women, girls and adolescent women and dissidents. Ignoring the gender inequalities that operate in sexual violence interventions can lead to erroneous considerations and assessments that blame victims, deny or minimize abuse, and naturalize relationships and subjugation factors in families and communities.

On the other hand, the influence of social and cultural representations that hinder the comprehensive attention of cases of sexual violence against children was investigated, so the following ideas are⁶ highlighted:



⁵ See Annex.

⁶ See Annex for further disaggregation.

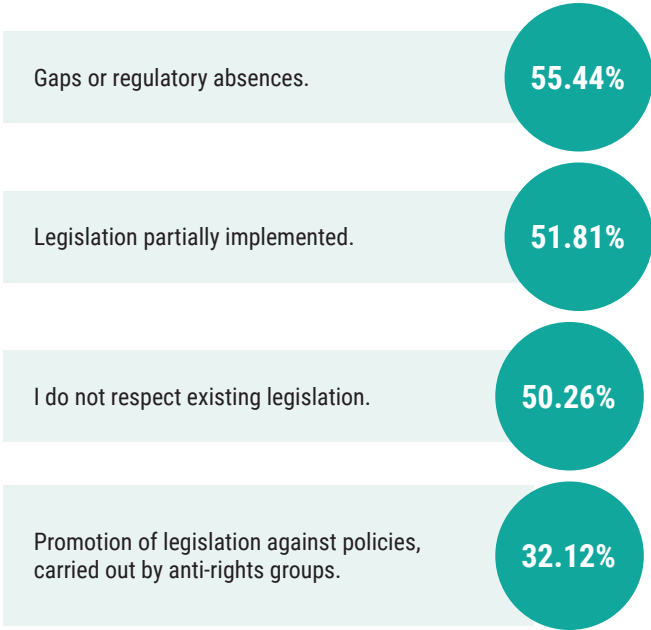
This consultation also allowed to incorporate other ideas that build the common senses when thinking about and applying comprehensive care in cases of sexual violence, and the additional responses recognized the existence of patriarchal, adult-centric systems and denial of sexuality.

The evidence then indicates that sexual violence against children is closely linked to cultural values, norms and practices that consider children as bodies/subjects not crossed by sexuality. Rather, they support the idea that they are isolated from society and, therefore, it is possible to dispose of them in the home environment, evidencing the relations of adult domination over them and them.

According to the sources surveyed, the weakness of policies, programs and actions, as well as the lack of accompaniment of state agents, constitute an obstacle to the comprehensiveness of the attention of sexual violence against children.

It is striking that the existence of anti-rights groups was not recognized as such a relevant factor, except for Uruguay, where it was very selected (70% compared to 36% overall).

With regard to normative factors that hinder the comprehensive attention of cases of sexual violence against children, the following were recognized:



The interaction between these different obstacles increases vulnerability; in addition, on the one hand, it exposes children to the possibility of suffering harm from sexual violence and, on the other, to lack of protection in the face of the need for protection responses, if they are victims of it. Next, it is pointed out and deepened – from the information collected by case studies and other sections of the survey – in some factors and their complexity when analyzing the particular reality.

Particular and vulnerable contexts

Distinction of specific vulnerabilities by groups and types of violence⁷

Within the study, an attempt was made to detect and reflect differences according to the belonging of different sociocultural groups and geographical regions of children. The question aimed to recognize groups or areas that present prevalence of cases of sexual violence, either because it is perceived that there is a greater number or because stronger or more striking cases are disseminated, according to the four types presented.

Regarding the cases that can be classified as **sexual abuse**, there was a recognition of geographical areas where higher prevalence can be observed, and these were generally associated with border areas, areas where there is low state intervention, low income or rural areas. However, it is always recognized that it is a problem that crosses the entire territory. As an example, we cite some responses from countries:

Chile	“Peripheral areas of large cities, north of the country”.
Paraguay	“Coastal areas, with scarcity of resources and education”.
Uruguay	“Activities that concentrate many people who are not from the place.”
Venezuela	“Border States: Zulia/Táchira/Apure/Bolívar”.
Venezuela	“Poorer areas, neighborhoods and sectors dedicated to agriculture”.
Argentina	“In the northern part of the country and in the poorest sectors.”

When analyzing what **happens with forced pregnancies**, there are very few answers that support any clear territorial association, except for the case of Paraguay, whose association coincides with that described for sexual abuse.

Regarding **sexual exploitation and human trafficking**, there are many responses that support an association of these cases with border areas and a lot of movement of people.

⁷ See Annex.

- **Argentina:** the catchment is associated to the northwest and northeast, while the execution is linked to Buenos Aires and the south of the country (Patagonia).
- **Brazil:** northeast and north.
- **Chile:** is related to the north of the country.
- **Paraguay:** it is linked to the departments of Alto Paraná, Caaguazú and Alto Paraguay, as well as the Triple Border area.
- **Uruguay:** tourist areas stand out.
- **Venezuela:** it is associated with the land and sea border area, for example, towards the east of the country, the cases of vessels to Trinidad and Tobago and the mining areas.

Regarding the differences of gender, race and class in the different types of sexual violence, the following associations are detected:

- In Brazil, there is a higher prevalence of sexual abuse of children in low-income sectors, migrants and non-male genders, as well as black women (cisgender or transgender).
- In Paraguay, indigenous peoples are identified as most at risk of sexual abuse.
- In Venezuela and Uruguay, forced pregnancy is widely associated with social class.
- In Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela, trafficking and sexual exploitation are always linked to low-income sectors. Emphasis is also placed on the intersectional nature of this problem.
- With regard to sexual violence in the digital world, there is no clear association, but it does highlight the problem that has not yet generated enough information on the subject.

It should be noted that, in general, in all countries it is recognized that this intersectionality of gender, class and race is linked to greater risks of suffering sexual violence in children, beyond the particularities of the type of violence, country and region.

Finally, it is known that the existence of internal conflicts increases the violation of rights and the likelihood of attending cases. According to the interviewees, there are conflicts within the territory in some countries.

- In the case of Brazil, it is the conflicts between the military forces and the popular classes, where drug trafficking is also intertwined:

“Drug traffickers and militias control the favelas and communities of Rio de Janeiro. Populations are also hostage to the violence of the Military Police and the Civil Police. There has been a great omission on the part of the Public Power.” [translation]

- In Chile, the conflict in the region of La Araucanía between the security forces, the Mapuche people and different economic interest groups stands out.

- In Paraguay, conflicts arise between irregular armed groups in the northern zone and the Government:

“The conflict between state armed forces and irregular armed groups (EPP, sicariato) that operate in the north of the country, in the narco-livestock zone.”

- In relation to social conflicts, Venezuela is experiencing an intense and complex humanitarian, social, economic and political crisis, with many groups of different interests. Some comments are highlighted to show the complexity and breadth of this situation:

“Violence of criminal gangs in Caracas, armed conflict in Apure, presence of paramilitary groups in the border area of Zulia state and La Guajira.”

“The state of necessity product of the social, political and economic situation of the country in general, forced migration.”

Finally, mention should be made of the case of migrant groups. It is understood that, in search of better living conditions, entire families decide to migrate to other places, both from rural to urban areas and to other countries. The hope of getting a job, preserving life and/or leaving behind contexts of violence are engines to make the decision, but, for the most part, people in situations of greater poverty migrate illegally. In these circumstances, children are exposed to risks of sexual violence, among others, since they end up being a vulnerable group because they do not have the same access rights and guarantees as the residents of the new society to which they migrated. Progress in terms of legislation and recognition of rights in this regard is essential to preserve lives and prevent violations of children’s rights.

Case Presentation No. 4

Below is a case that illustrates the violation of rights in complex contexts. It starts from considering the factors mentioned above and the impact of belonging to different social groups, where the interaction of these factors increases the probability of exposure of children to sexual violence and to have less access to care and reporting. In particular, membership of low-income socio-economic groups is observed along with areas of high commercial circulation, along with the existence of social stigmas and weak state interventions.

Clarita Case

Clarita was captured by the network in her own indigenous community by sailors anchoring on the banks of the Paraguay River. It was taken to the barges, where it was sometimes transferred to other ports in the country, such as Concepción or other points. In addition to the sexual exploitation, there was the fact of the transfer of the girl, which configures the case as a situation of internal trafficking in persons. The trips were short and, after a while, she was returned home.

The inhabitants of his community were aware of the fact, it was an open secret. Many people thought it was the “easy” option she had taken to obtain economic income and no one reported the case to any institution in the public attention circuit, until a neighbor had the opportunity to communicate to an NGO what was happening. Subsequently, a complaint was made to the Prosecutor’s Office, but the information about the progress of the investigation never arrived, which suggests that it had no follow-up.

In the approach with the girl, it was identified that, on the one hand, she did not recognize the situation of sexual exploitation as an act of violation of her rights and, on the other, she had developed a detachment with her mother because she sensed that the situation was inappropriate, since she was the one who gave it to men. The institutions involved in the social protection system were those of health and education, the latter failed to retain it in the system, due to lack of specific strategies for this population. Later, he joined again and thus concluded basic school education.

Perspectives of comprehensive sexual health, intersectionality and perspective of law

Another of the difficulties that arise is the lack of a more comprehensive vision of sexuality and bodies, perspective of rights, and the presence of bodily differences and dissents. This view is thought and is being incorporated through the educational system, generating Comprehensive Sexual Education, and through different trainings, campaigns and articulations in the health system. Preventing the expansion of this view only reproduces inequalities, exposes children to a situation of vulnerability to different forms of sexual violence, limits access to the process of restitution of rights and reproduces socioeconomic inequality through discrimination.

Case Presentation No. 5

Next, an example of the violation of rights and the importance of the look at sexuality and corporality in children is narrated. It is a representative case of many everyday situations.

Carolina Case

Carolina is a 13-year-old teenager who lived with her mother, father and three brothers in Mariches, a very remote parish in the Sucre municipality of Miranda state (Venezuela), so the transfer to any place and issue is usually very expensive and time-consuming.

Aspects of sexual and reproductive health have been included in Venezuelan education, focusing mainly on genitalization, reproduction and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, so it could not be considered a sexuality education in an integral sense. It does not include elements that pro-

mote self-protection against situations of sexual violence or tools on how to act in case of being a victim of sexual abuse.

One night, Carolina had a high body temperature and her mother took her to the nearest outpatient clinic, the only health center available in Mariches. At the medical check-up, the girl commented that she felt a lot of pain in her genitals and noticed that there were signs of sexual abuse. A nurse was appointed to chat with Carolina and explore what had happened. She said her father touched her at night, when her mother stayed to sleep in the house where she works, doing cleaning work. He said he had "done it several times." The night before it happened and it hurt a lot. Carolina retold what was happening, this time to the police. She was rushed to the pediatric ward.

The father is still in pretrial detention and Carolina was admitted to a sexual and reproductive health orientation program, which has the same characteristics as the psychological care program.

The constructions created on the basis of sexual violence against children condemn or protect the actions of people. In this sense, the influence of social and cultural representations with respect to this subject again raises sexuality as taboo and a private fact, as well as discrimination and inequalities. The naturalization of sexist and violent practices, disguised as common or traditional senses, affect the development of children. Personally, these representations translate into guilt and fears. At the same time, it highlights disinformation in order to access complaint channels. In addition, because they are constantly seen and understood as objects of guardianship, the word of C&A is devalued and discredited.

Case Presentation No. 6

The following case is an example of the violation of rights in these complex contexts. It starts from considering the factors mentioned above, especially the role of social representations and common senses that oppose a comprehensive view of the subjects, their sexuality and a descent for childhoods of these issues.

Maria Case

Since she was 3 years old, María lives with her grandparents, and both she and her brother grew up in a peri-urban neighborhood of Caaguazú (Paraguay), with many economic needs and also care. Maria had no access to information or sex education, as these topics were not discussed at the school she attended. The principal and parents were very afraid that "gender ideology" would enter the community. Vicente, a neighbor whom Maria recognized as an uncle, and who at the time was 49 years old, took advantage of the grandmother's health situation and several moments of rest of the same, to sexually assault Maria. It is not precise about the age that Maria was when she began the sexual abuse, because her detection was given with the discovery of the 7-month pregnancy and the doctors gave her no alternative but to carry out the pregnancy. Maria's uncles, Raul and Sofia, filed the complaint with the prosecutor. The reactions of the caregivers of the girl were not positive towards her or towards the making of the complaint. The grandfather was angry about the complaint made by his son Raúl because he said it was a lie, which was a reason for separation and conflict with the family for several years. The health care received by Maria, at the time of the detection of the pregnancy and her subsequent prenatal treatment and cesarean delivery, was friendly, but expensive for the family responsible for her care. The assailant pleaded guilty after an investigation and an oral and public trial; he was sentenced to 8 years in prison.

Groups with opposing interests: anti-rights

One of the obstacles that work in opposition to the rights of children and adolescents are the so-called anti-rights groups. They link their traditions and cults in the development and evolution of childhoods and feminized bodies. They act in different sectors by imposing their religious beliefs on sex education and get in the way of policies that address sexual violence against children. Added to this, the multiple factors outlined at the beginning interact, as is clearly seen in the following case.

Case Presentation No. 7

Beatriz Case

Beatriz, 10 years old, went – taken by an aunt – to a state hospital in São Mateus (Espírito Santo, Brazil), due to abdominal pain. Tests found she was 22 weeks pregnant, leading her to reveal that she had been sexually abused by her uncle, 33, since she was just 6 years old. Questioned by doctors and the social worker, the girl said she remained silent because she was threatened with death. The girl, who lives in a social situation of poverty, resides only with her grandmother, who also suffered threats from the relative, according to the girl in the bulletin. Intimidation always occurred after the acts performed by the girl's uncle.

Despite the court decision, which stated that “abortion in 20-22 weeks in cases of pregnancy due to rape, risk to the woman's life and fetal anencephaly is legitimate and legal,” two hospitals in Espírito Santo refused to perform the abortion, stating that the pregnancy was at an advanced stage.

The girl was taken to a hospital in Recife, capital of Pernambuco, to undergo the procedure. According to the law, the trip was to be made in secret; however, a far-right activist linked to the government, Sara Giromini, revealed on her social networks the name of the girl, her mother and the address of the hospital where she was hospitalized, in an action that violates the Statute of Children and Adolescents. In the post, the activist also called on her followers to “put their knees on the ground” and pray. After the orientation, a group of fundamentalists and evangelical parliamentarians gathered in front of the hospital where the procedure would take place, to protest against abortion. A video shared on social media shows the moment Christians held a prayer wheel and shouted “murderer” at the doctor responsible for the termination of the pregnancy.

The Attorney General's Office is now investigating whether people linked to political groups tried to pressure the girl's grandmother to prevent the abortion from occurring. According to social workers who attended the case, the girl said she wanted to terminate the pregnancy and was desperate when they brought up the issue.



Obstacles at different points in the approach process

Returning to what was stated in the introduction, this section seeks to delve into the most specific aspects of the comprehensive protection systems supported by states, understanding that they adhered to and follow the regulations on sexual violence against children at the international level. To this end, the analysis of the process of dealing with cases that children and adolescents victims of sexual violence go through was divided into five moments.

In general, protection systems are designed in a decentralized manner, except in the case of Chile. However, in practice, many respondents acknowledge that it does not function in a fully decentralized manner (see Annex).

With regard to the specific protocols for dealing with cases of sexual violence against children, their existence is recognized in all the countries examined. However, this seems to be partial, since many responded that they do not exist in the institutions of approach consulted. Above all, it should be noted that in Venezuela and Brazil there are quite strong informal protocols compared to formal ones, although this is admitted as a common phenomenon in all countries. According to the interviewees, the protocol integrates several areas of the functioning of the attention to children victims of violence, but they emphasize that this is not always achieved.

Breaking down the protection system as a roadmap in the stages of prevention, detection, reporting, comprehensive care and follow-up, we then develop the specific obstacles that were detected in this process of access to the rights of children who are victims of sexual violence.

Prevention⁸

To understand the prevention actions carried out in the different countries, we consult on their existence, actors, formats and resources. As for the former, the people consulted responded that there are prevention actions, but to a lesser extent in Chile and Venezuela. It should be noted that these focus on providing information about how to make the complaint in case children are victims of sexual violence and that, in general, they focus on digital and graphic campaigns.

⁸ See Annex.

Some social awareness campaigns are also evident as prevention actions. This is a desirable point to highlight, but it is understood that it has its limits, as marked by Venezuelan education agents when they affirm that:

“They are sporadic and punctual campaigns, they have no permanence in time.”

In the same field, sex education or awareness days are also important, including the opening of specific offices for prevention in different areas where children develop. With respect to these offices or counseling on sexual rights, the respondents answered that there are some installed as prevention actions, but they are not the most frequent.

The actors that most participate in these prevention actions are the ministries or areas of education and health, as well as those specific to children. Here the lack of commitment to prevention in areas that tend to take the complaint (stage analyzed later) such as police stations and Ministries of Security, or even the Judicial Powers, is striking. Finally, there is a large participation in prevention matters of several NGOs, and to a lesser extent of local governments. Particularly, in Argentina the responses indicated that the participation of local governments is quite high, and this is mainly due to the decentralization and coordination of the Argentine system, highlighting the difference with the rest of the countries where, in large part, the participation of NGOs exceeds that of local governments.

The existence of specific legislation on Comprehensive Sexual Education, as mentioned in the normative part, is exclusive to Argentina. However, several respondents said that there are regulations that regulate the ESI. This is consistent with reality, since most countries have different regulations and laws that try to address this issue, but not in a specific way. Here the problem evidenced is that the lack of specific regulations and the rank of law could lead to their repeals in agreement with the governments of the day and, therefore, prevent the development of actions in the field of sex education in a sustained manner. It is suggested to consult the summary table of regulations and public policies, developed above, in order to delve into the regulatory details.

Finally, among the people surveyed who indicate the existence of ESI regulations, it is concluded that it is applied in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, while in Venezuela, Paraguay and Brazil a low level of application is impressive. On the other hand, most perceive that such application, when carried out, is between scarce and partial. This situation only changes for Argentina, where it is considered that the application is between partially and minimally sufficient, although far from sufficient. With regard to the perspective, that is, whether sex education is addressed in an integrated way in the curriculum or specifically through a special subject, a large part of the answers pointed to affirm that it is variable and that, beyond the regulation, it depends a lot on the institution that carries it out.

Detection⁹

In relation to the processes of detection of cases, the people consulted comment that there are protocols in some institutions, and ensure that most of those that exist are national, or articulate nationally with the local. The exception is the case of Argentina, where the responses indicate that almost all detection protocols are local. In contrast, in Venezuela these protocols are mostly national.

Likewise, half of the interviewees indicated that training is carried out to disseminate the protocol, although it is considered that they are not enough and are carried out annually or at specific times, that is, they do not have a clear periodicity.

The protocols and intervention guides not only guide the contact personnel with children on the actions to follow, signs to be identified and legal consequences. There are also opportunities for the decision-making levels of public policies to maintain contact with technical-professional teams, support their work, provide spaces for reflection to deconstruct prejudices and train in complex issues such as sexual violence.

Case Presentation No. 8

This moment or phase of the critical path in the attention of sexual violence is fundamental since it makes a difference in the possibility of restitution of rights. A situation detected early gives the victim greater chances of reducing the harm. Early detection of sexual abuse prevents physical harm, sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancies.

In turn, if it is not possible to detect sexual abuse in girls and adolescent women early, but an early pregnancy, this will allow the option of choosing the interruption or continuity of it.

In cases of sexual exploitation or grooming, detection can prevent tragic situations, such as disappearance or rape of children.

Camila Case

Camila was 11 years old when she became pregnant as a result of a chronic situation of intra-familial sexual abuse that had begun at age 6. She and her family are from a semi-rural area in Uruguay. At the time, he lived with his 32-year-old mother, 51-year-old stepfather, 10-year-old sister and 19-year-old brother. At the time of pregnancy, Camila was in her fourth year of school, having repeated a year due to learning difficulties; she never received sex education at school or in her family environment; she hadn't had her first menarche and never noticed that she might be pregnant. When the pregnancy was detected, she was 18 weeks pregnant.

A maternal aunt noticed changes in the girl's body, the mother took her to a medical consultation where the pregnancy was detected and indicated hospitalization in the hospital. In the doctor's office, Camila is distressed, does not understand what is happening and expresses that she does not want to continue with the pregnancy. The pediatrician makes the corresponding complaint.

⁹ See Annex.

During Camila's stay at the local hospital, she is cared for by a psychologist, social worker, pediatric psychiatrist and gynecologist. Again and again they ask her if she wants to be a mother and, when they perform the ultrasound, they show her the images and make her listen to the heartbeat, telling her "look at your baby, how small he is". They advise you to continue with the pregnancy and inform you that making an interruption at this stage of gestation would put your life at risk and offer to get help so that you can raise your child. Upon leaving the hospital, Camila had chosen a name for the baby and stated that she would continue with the pregnancy, that she would stop attending school until the birth of the baby and that she would resume her studies the following year.

The situation of chronic sexual abuse at the intra-family level was not detected by the institutions where the girl usually traveled (school, health center, community).

Complaint¹⁰

With regard to the taking of the complaint, the establishments in charge are mostly police stations, followed by areas specialized in the protection of children's rights of the states, prosecutor's offices and hospitals. In addition, it is recognized that very few complaints are registered in specialized centers, either because there are none, they are not known or because they are not used. In this sense, people from civil society organizations in Venezuela understand that:

"[there is] little receptivity on the part of officials and the existence of long routes for the placement of the complaint, which in Venezuela is called 'roulette', since there is no clear and precise orientation to the family on the place to which they should go."

Regarding the minimum resources of infrastructure and personnel that are needed at this stage, the interviewees consider that they range from scarce to slightly sufficient. In no country was it agreed that they would be sufficient. In particular, in Venezuela it is recognized that its availability is closer to scarcity. The dimensions that were consulted were: number of personnel to take the complaint, complaint platforms, telephone lines, hours of operation, circulation and transport to reach the buildings or the offices of denunciation.

As for the staff that is at the time of taking the complaint, there are almost always police, but also many recognized that social professionals intervene, such as lawyers, psychologists and social workers. This is desirable, however, it is important to observe what happens with the look of the law and the intersectionality of these personnel.

When asked about the people who make the complaint, the responses indicated that they are mostly relatives, staff of educational or health institutions. In very few cases it was the victim to make the complaint. And in relation to the channel, the face-to-face is the one that has the greatest use in the countries studied. In Paraguay, the results also state that the telephone channel is widely used.

¹⁰ See Annex.

On the other hand, the possibility of ill-treatment of complainants was consulted, and half of the interviewees agreed that these attitudes are quite present. Approximately 76% of the people consulted said that there is some type of internal difficulty when referring cases from one instance to another, 78% said that the staff is partially trained or directly lacks training in children's rights and gender perspective. Finally, 40% acknowledged that once the staff refused to take any complaint and that this was because they considered too little information to be identified as a case of violence, because there were withdrawals after chatting with the staff and, to a lesser extent, because the staff considered that the person who was should not make the complaint. This could be a problem, since, if some reports are not taken, early cases that show signs of sexual violence cannot be detected.

Immediate attention¹¹

In the immediate care phase, the obstacles that are raised have to do with the resources available, access to care, measures to ensure that sexual violence is not repeated, active listening to the victim during care, judicial controls and multidisciplinary approaches to cases.

To evaluate the availability of resources, the means were consulted on the following variables: buildings / offices, circulation and transport to arrive, hours of attention, telephone lines for the attention of the population, platforms of denunciation, number of personnel for the attention. According to the answers, it is considered that the availability of these services ranges from scarce to slightly sufficient, being in the same situation as at the time of making the complaint. When examining the probability of access to the practice of care for victims, it is considered that access to this is moderately sufficient, and for this purpose access to counseling, emergency hormonal contraception (AHE) in the event of rape, legal and voluntary interruption of pregnancy, medico-legal examinations, taking or preservation of tissue remains for criminal evidence were taken into account. However, differences are observed within these practices. In the case of legal and voluntary interruption of pregnancy, the evaluation of access was between zero and scarce. As mentioned in the cross-cutting obstacles, rather than a limitation of resources, this access is traced by socio-cultural factors and anti-rights groups.

When asked about measures to avoid the repetition of rights violations, respondents agreed that measures are sometimes applied, which suggests that their application or not depends on the case. The same answer is reflected when inquiring about the voice of children, with judicial controls and comprehensive approaches. That is, most of the people surveyed consider that these follow-ups are carried out according to the case. With the current information, it is not possible to know if there is any pattern that evidences this unequal access of children in this part of the process, only highlight what was mentioned above in transversal obstacles, where different vulnerable groups and sociocultural factors come into play to explain the inefficient access of some children, demonstrating a possible differentiated and discriminatory access.

¹¹ See Annex.

For example, in Venezuela, respondents were asked if they knew of cases where a victim had been denied access to health and if they knew why this had happened. Most of the State agents indicated that they were unaware of similar cases, while civil society organizations and the specialized agency of this country indicated that there were situations of refusal in access alluding to the age of children, for not being accompanied by adults or for negligence in their functions.

Case Presentation No. 9

Inter-institutional articulation and compliance with the minimum standards of care set forth in the protocols are crucial at this stage of the critical path. The results obtained in the detection and subsequent denunciation may be null if the necessary measures are not adopted to stop the lack of protection and repair the immediate physical and emotional damage. Such is the case described below, in which the girl's mother not only detected the situation she was going through, but also reported her asking the authorities for help. The lack of attention and guarantee of access to rights kept the exposure to violence with tortuous and irreparable results for the girl and her family.

Juana case

Juana, 10, lived with her mother, her partner and her siblings, in a settlement in the Central Department, approximately 15 kilometers from the city of Asunción, Paraguay. The mother was the breadwinner and was subjected to gender-based violence. Housing conditions were overcrowded and precarious. Sex education was not provided at the school until well into high school. One day, a neighbor alerted the mother about abusive behavior of the stepfather so she decided to report the fact to the police station. There they took the complaint, but the case was never investigated and, without further ado, the Prosecutor's Office dismissed it. The stepfather continued to live with Juana.

About a year after these events, the suspicion of a pregnancy began in a medical consultation that confirmed the gestation of 4 months.

At the time of the pregnancy detection, the mother reported her partner and asked the authorities that her daughter undergo a termination of pregnancy. The request was denied by the heads of the public institutions in charge, who considered that the case did not fall on the exception list according to the law, even taking into account the risk that pregnancy represented for her physical and emotional health due to her young age and her physical build. An opinion of a Medical Board had concluded that the girl was four times more life-threatening than an adult with a pregnancy of similar conditions, but despite this, Juana was separated from her family and subjected to the deprivation of her liberty until the moment of delivery (under the figure of shelter institutionalized in a shelter for pregnant girls, victims of sexual abuse).

The indictment and arrest of his aggressor was ordered immediately. The case was investigated and, in oral and public trial, the accused was sentenced to 18 years in prison, after being found guilty of sexual abuse.

The mother was also prosecuted for violation of the duty of care and abandonment and her imprisonment was ordered in the Buen Pastor prison, although she was later dismissed.

Tracking¹²

Finally, the follow-up of the cases was investigated. Half of the respondents from almost all countries consider that there is some follow-up after the complaint and attention. Obviously, there are people who do not agree, for example, the agent of a State agency specialized in the protection of the rights of children in Paraguay identifies that:

“Child keepers are not fully monitored, if they have been assigned.”

Unlike the other stages, it is recognized that there are almost no resources. There are very few respondents who claim to know their existence, but, in turn, comment that they are not enough.

However, it should be noted that psychological support spaces are quite common in the follow-up of cases, since a little more than 80% responded that they exist. The same happens with legal advice, 76% affirm that there is a presence of these instances for follow-up. Finally, when the voice of C&A is taken, it is recognized that it is performed in the first multidisciplinary approaches.

The timing of the follow-up appears with less funding than the previous ones, as well as with greater inequality in its application in children victims of sexual violence.

Case Presentation No. 10

In the following case, it can be seen that, given the difficulty presented by situations of sexual violence against children, it is necessary that the follow-up be addressed in a comprehensive manner. In these instances there are shortcomings regarding the state protection network and the articulation between the different agencies. The challenge of the articulation is the convening of sectors and actors that propose comprehensive strategies in pursuit of the non-revictimization of children and the restitution of their rights.

Camilo Case

Camilo F. lived in the Ñuble region of Chile. He was a child who had a situation of mental disability. In educational terms, he managed to study up to level 7 at the Integrated Center for Special Education. His parents died in a traffic accident when he was 6 years old, so he was admitted to the National Service for Minors (Sename), in the city of Chillán. From this, the Chilean State assumed his personal care. During his stay under residential regime, he was referred to a foster family, where he was sexually abused by a member of this family, so he is again admitted to a residence for children with disabilities. When he turned 12, he was referred to the Center for Specialized Repair of Direct Administration (CREAD). While at CREAD, Camilo made repeated abandonments of the protection system, returning two or more days later. In these outings, they detected that the teenager arrived with new clothes, telephone and money. Camilo said he was invited to parties where he met “po-

12 See Annex.

lolos,” who trade money and gifts in exchange for sex with him. On the other hand, he presented drug use, depression and suicidal ideation, so his hospitalization in the Hospital Intensive Care Unit of Psychiatry is requested. Faced with the evidence that Camilo was being a victim of commercial sexual exploitation, he was referred to the specialized program for the problem.

In the course of these specialized processes, as part of the system of bidding for projects required by Sename at the national level, which affects the accredited collaborating bodies of this service, there is a change of the executing entity of the program in charge of the reparatory process with Camilo, therefore, of the professional team, which led to the start of a new project, that should guarantee the continuity of the work with the adolescent, but that implied a significant technical setback, since it meant regenerating processes of linkage and knowledge of the history around Camilo, causing the revictimization of the case.



Specific obstacles in relation to different types of violence

The journey so far involved passing over the regulations and their limitations, obstacles present from a view of social factors at different levels of action, to obstacles detected from a direct and specific view of the protection system and the State. To close and complement these views, a final disaggregation is proposed, according to the types of sexual violence recognized in the literature and countries, in order to delve into important characteristics and categories that are not evident with the previous looks.

Sexual abuse

In Venezuela, we found that sexual abuse continues to be generated mostly in intra-family spaces, however, in recent years reports of abuse by neighbors and strangers have increased. This situation is also affected by the absence of protocols, the destructuring of the System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents (SNPIC&A) and programs that carry out the Response of the State and articulate in the different instances within the circuit of the protection system. In this sense, criminal responsibilities are assumed, but they depart from them in the prevention and reparation of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual abuse.

In prevention campaigns, sexual abuse is the problem most worked on by the Paraguayan State. However, the scarcity of up-to-date data calls these same prevention measures into question. In this case, it is also important to highlight the predominance of ultraconservative groups that constantly threaten the development of comprehensive sexual education policies and protocols in the education system. In addition, it is pointed out that the violation of children's rights is found both in the protection system and in the criminal system. Added to that, when intervening in the reparation of victims of sexual abuse, the demand for income is much greater than the possibilities of containment of the State.

In Uruguay, it was detected that the data that exist about sexual abuse are only those linked to processes initiated, so the records are partial, and the detection of cases is carried out when the situations are recurrent or chronic. In addition to this, the recording of data is limited to the public sector, so there is a gap in information about what happens in the private sector. The context is

also aggravated by the fact that only in a few departments of the country there are specialized care services on sexual abuse and, to a large extent, the work teams are not fixed.

At the moment of entering the protection system, the journey of children in Brazil is impregnated with institutions that violate the right to be heard and distrust of their word is seen. This is also weakened when there is no support from the family group.

Social representations regarding sexual abuse against children in Argentina play a decisive role. The presumption that this problem occurs only in low-income social sectors is consolidated as one of the barriers to detecting this violence. In this country, anti-rights groups are also obstacles within prevention, since they carry out actions against the implementation of the ESI and, above all, the legal and voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

When analyzing the reports of the countries, the programs and devices deployed and reviewing the information provided by the witness cases, it emerges that the typology of sexual abuse in childhood is the most widespread of the sexual violence described and, in some way, present in the rest of the manifestations of these aggressions. The abuse of power that involves the use of the body and/or sexuality of a girl, boy or adolescent exists as a purpose in all forms of sexual violence. The gratification of the aggressor is not the ultimate goal, but is the submission of the will of the child or adolescent (Müller, 2013).

As seen in other sections of this work, the taboo of sexuality, lack of information, social norms and fear of victims lead to the silencing and denial of these crimes. On the other hand, policy structures reproduce these stereotypes by blaming victims and families, while too often maintaining impunity for crimes.

Case Presentation No. 11

In the present case, it is evident not only the abuse of power to which the aggressor subjects his victim, but also the preparation of the ground, the silencing and isolation that accompany. In the same way, you can observe the time it takes for adults responsible for institutions, who are aware that something is happening, who have observed signs, but who choose not to ask and deny, out of fear or ignorance.

Lorena Case

Lorena relates that her father was always a very violent person, who exercised physical violence towards his mother in a systematic way. When Lorena turned 10, her mother had a stroke and was prostrate, with many difficulties in communicating. In that period, the violence increased and the father began to sexually abuse the mother on more than one occasion in front of Lorena. As he abused his mother, he would say, "Look, look, that's how you learn." Lorena begins to present difficulties in school: "she is on the moon of Valencia" said the teacher; she doesn't do her homework and looks very messy. On the day Lorena turned 12, her father told her he was going to give her the best gift he had for her. He took her to the shed and there he sexually abused her, while explaining that many parents do it and that it is better that the first time is with someone who loves her so much. That day he promised her that if she behaved well, he would not hit her again and that if she helped him with his mother's care, he would reward her. From that day on, abuses became frequent.

Lorena stopped attending school to stay at home in charge of her mother's care and household chores. On two occasions they contacted the lyceum to see what was happening to Lorena who had dropped out of school and the father made excuses about his wife's illness. A few months later, the Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay received anonymous complaints alleging sexual abuse against Lorena. The institutions spent months thinking about different strategies of rapprochement and decided to inform the Justice of the suspicions and the non-attendance at the educational center. They managed to get the Justice to intimate the father that the teenager attend classes. When Lorena returns to school she is 14 years old. There it was prioritized to evaluate the situation, Lorena was able to relate what happened, the facts were denounced and months later the prosecution with prison of the father is concretized. The mother was admitted to a health center and the teenager, after spending a short time in a shelter, currently lives with one of her older sisters.

Forced pregnancy

In Venezuela, poverty is identified as one of the indicators of forced pregnancy in childhood and adolescence. Along with this, girls and adolescents are trapped in a deteriorating health system that does not provide access to contraceptive methods for free and ILE is not practiced, leading to unsafe abortions and the sum of maternal deaths.

According to UNFPA research in Paraguay (2019), the average is two daily births of girls between 10 and 14 years old because of the large amount of sexual abuse. In this statistic, rural areas and indigenous communities are the most affected and worsen in the context of poverty. The data presented as official from the Ministry of Education and Sciences are well below those contrasted with the number of births registered from the public health system. State programs do not fit the care of pregnant girls and abortion continues to be criminalized.

In Brazil, anti-rights groups are identified as protagonists in the legislation that links the education of children. In this sense, laws that are not aligned under their moral covenant are excluded and prevented from applying them. One of the points that reflect this situation is the continuous blaming of the victim.

Ignorance about the issue of forced pregnancy in Chile is one of the most relevant and worrying indicators in the country. This translates not only into misinformation and lack of training, but also into difficulties in accessing rights.

The opposite is true in Uruguay, which has a regulatory framework regarding forced pregnancy and has a guide for the care of girls and adolescents (UNFPA, 2020). However, when evaluating public policies, there is no articulation between these points. This is reflected in impediments and delays in accessing sexual and reproductive health services.

As in Paraguay, in Argentina it is identified that the groups with the highest prevalence of forced pregnancy are found in girls from low-income households and indigenous peoples. The difference is that the problem is present in the agenda of the State and there are public policies

aimed at facing the problem. There is a guide for the health system that guides the actions of agents for the care of pregnant girls and adolescents under 15 years of age (UNICEF and Ministry of Health and Social Development, 2019).

From the information collected, the obstacles that appear in sexual abuse and social norms regarding the naturalization of motherhood and the inequalities identified in the intersectionality of gender, poverty and particular conditions, such as migration or belonging to indigenous communities, come to light. When reviewing the protocols for addressing cases, it is noted that the health system does not respond with the protocol for the comprehensive care of people with the right to voluntary and legal interruption of pregnancy, presenting serious obstacles to the access of girls and adolescent women who have forced pregnancy.

Case Presentation No. 12

The following case incorporates in its treatment a decalogue of violations and bad practices within the framework of the action of the Executive Power and the Judicial Power.

Lucia case

Lucia was 11 years old when her grandmother's partner sexually abused her, the product of that rape was a pregnancy. Lucia requested a legal termination of pregnancy and the State denied it. The girl repeatedly stated that she wanted to terminate the pregnancy, including in the Gesell Chamber during the judicial process initiated as a result of the abuse. Lucia was being subjected to the supply of a medicalization that sought a maturation of the fetus, without explanation and information to the girl and her mother. From the health system, the interdisciplinary team was not given intervention to proceed to accompany and contain the girl. The Provincial Health System of Tucumán in Argentina, after 4 weeks, publicly informs that it was going to practice the ILE protocol. At that time, all the professionals of the hospital declared themselves conscientious objectors, not only hindering the procedure itself, but once again abandoning the girl, who had no choice but to go to private professionals. All this situation hindered the exercise of the rights of the girl and had as a consequence that the only viable option for the protection of her life, according to the professionals who finally intervened, was to carry out a micro cesarean section, based on the criteria of the doctors due to her delicate state of health, different from the one that the hospital had reported at the time.

Trafficking and sexual exploitation

The problem of sexual exploitation and human trafficking does not have a specific public policy in Venezuela. What does imply imposition, are the 72 hours of waiting to report a disappearance. For its part, illegal mining in the country is one of the factors that contribute to different forms of violation.

In Paraguay, population transfers influence in search of better economic conditions, internal labor migration is seen as a possible solution. As far as girls who live in rural areas or indigenous

communities and go to the city are concerned, one custom that favors this type of violence is the practice of criadazgo. These are girls or adolescent women who are given to the care of another family to work as domestic servants. This results in situations of exploitation due to denial of fundamental rights, child labour and extreme vulnerability. In this country, agribusiness, border areas and conflict zones between state armed forces and irregular armed groups in the north form spaces that facilitate situations of risk for trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

In Chile, concerns about sexual exploitation and human trafficking are growing. However, there are no specialized regulations on the subject, nor strategies that address and make this problem visible.

The weakness in the implementation of protection policies for children and adolescents is one of the biggest drawbacks when talking about sexual exploitation and human trafficking in Brazil. This lack of protection constitutes a strong threat to the rights and freedoms of children. Due to the situations described, the State's actions in the face of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children for this purpose are hindered by sex tourism and by the advance of drug trafficking in areas of high vulnerability.

In Uruguay, there is an increase in the detection of this type of cases between 2013 and 2020, which shows an improvement within institutional channels. On the other hand, it also assumes the need to continue training State agents so that the process of investigation and restitution of rights of victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons is completed in the best way.

On many occasions, the modality of deception and recruitment for the exploitation and trafficking of persons is crossed by the economic conditioning. In the northeastern and northwestern regions of Argentina, a greater concentration of these practices can be observed, as well as in areas of high movement of people due to the existing commercialization. In this sense, the Argentine State does not propose defined policies for the search and rescue of victims of trafficking.

Case Presentation No. 13

The case illustrated below is similar to others that were narrated by the teams of Brazil, Paraguay and Chile. Despite the fact that the State is aware of the operation of human trafficking and organized crime networks, the possibilities of protection are nil. The four cases of sexual exploitation narrated by the teams present as closure the disappearance of the child or adolescent victim and the lack of answers for their relatives.

María Carolina Case

María Carolina is a sixteen-year-old Venezuelan teenager. He grew up in the community of Güiria, in the Gulf of Paria, Sucre state. For the population of Güiria, the neighboring island trinidad and Tobago is today considered a space of access to job offers with extraordinary payments in relation to the salary of Venezuela.

The situation of poverty and no expectations of overcoming her family was the most important risk factor for María Carolina to accept the invitation to go to work in Trinidad and Tobago.

Prior to the transfer, she was taken with her cousin to a local hotel. To their surprise, the rest of the women traveling knew they would be prostituted.

On the day of the voyage, the vessel carrying them left the port and the body responsible for supervising compliance with maritime transfer rules received bribes to allow the boat to leave for a foreign port.

In the middle of the sea, the waves overturned the boat and sank. María Carolina survived the shipwreck and the trafficking of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation that failed to materialize. But the network managed to meet the catchment step and had advanced in the step corresponding to the transfer, and it was only the accident of the unsafe boat that truncated the process.

Although the law is clear in establishing that the bodies receiving complaints, being decentralized, must guarantee accessibility and facilitate judicial processes for victims, it was very difficult for María Carolina and her mother to file the complaint and request justice in this case. The attention of the complaint was plagued by irregularities and actions that revictimized María Carolina. She had to travel for three hours from her home to the city of Carúpano (Sucre), where she was constantly summoned.

Approximately one year after the incident, several men entered the house of María Carolina and her family, with sticks and knives, and kidnapped the teenager. His mother went to the Prosecutor's Office, but no authority or official received his complaint. The young woman is presumed to be a victim of sexual exploitation in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sexual violence in digital environments

A specialized agency on cybercrime has been established in Venezuela, but it is insufficient to address all the cases that this type of sexual violence includes. Much more accentuated was seen from the pandemic, where the educational system raised the need to have virtual classes, without having a prevention program that assists children in the use of digital.

The lack of systematized data by the Paraguayan State on sexual violence in digital environments forces CSOs and international organizations to intervene in the tracking of this data. The law that exists is associated with the restriction of harmful content on the Internet, however, the debate is crossed to regulate the contents with a vision according to the rights of children.

The most exposed difficulties in preventing sexual violence in digital environments in Chile have their accent on the lack of understanding of the crime, as well as the judicial processes that must be carried out from it.

A similar situation occurs in Brazil, where the revictimization and blaming of the victims is present in the state discourse.

Although in Uruguay there is an agency specialized in the subject of computer crimes and is the recipient of complaints, the context of the pandemic accentuated the exposure of children to

these types of crimes. It is important to point out the need for continuous training for the best accompaniment and investigation of risk situations.

The absence of strategies, protocols and prevention policies against sexual violence in the digital environment are some of the deficiencies that exist in the Argentine State. It is a type of violence that is crossed by gender inequality, since it is girls and adolescents who are mostly exposed to this crime. The need also includes the accompaniment of adults in the use of digital tools.

In relation to complaints of children who are victims of digital violence, half of the respondents from all countries declare that they are aware of them. The perception during the 2020/2021 pandemic is that cases have increased due to the expansion of virtual modes for different areas of life and social relationships. In all countries, sextortion, cyberbullying and grooming are considered to be quite frequent cases. Among other topics of the same line, the following answers can be highlighted:

“Dissemination of intimate images without consent; sexual abuse of children to produce MASI (child sexual abuse material) for pedophile networks.”

REVENGE.

“Capture for international traffic”. [translation]

Likewise, the networks or platforms that declare victims as more frequent, that is, in which sexual violence occurred, are Instagram, Facebook and online games. To a lesser extent, WhatsApp and Twitter.

With regard to institutional bodies, it is not clear that there are specialized teams, but rather training on the subject for groups that address sexual violence in general. Finally, there are prosecutors’ offices assigned to criminal investigation, specialized in computer crimes or digital environments, however, due to the comments issued, in general they do not carry these issues, but leave them in the hands of the prosecutor’s offices of sexual violence.

However, the information provided by the key actors and the analysis of the situations detected by the teams show the possibility offered by technology to locate those responsible for crimes, when the prosecutor’s and security agencies have specialized teams in this type of process.

Case Presentation No. 14

Below is a case that manifests the worst and most extreme of sexual violence against children gestated from digital environments as a reflection of a sexist and patriarchal society. The lack of implementation of ESI, in addition to the neglect on the part of institutions to develop programs and protocols against this type of violence, cause the late arrival to prevention. This type of sexual violence is felt, affects and affects the daily life of children.

Micaela Case

Micaela Ortega was a 12-year-old girl from Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires. Jonathan Omar Luna pretended to be a girl, of similar age to Micaela, and used the user account named “La Rochi de River”.

Jonathan and Micaela had several conversations. One night, the girl had argued with her mother and told her “friend” that she wanted to leave her house. Jonathan took advantage of the girl’s intention to leave her home and, posing as her friend, a girl her age, offered to house her at home.

In order to obtain Micaela’s consent, he proposed that a cousin pick her up to take her to her home, a question that the girl accepted.

Pretending to be the cousin of “La Rochi de River”, the man met Micaela in the right place. Taking advantage of the helpless situation in which he had placed the girl, as well as his physical superiority, he attempted to sexually abuse her. In those same circumstances of time and place, in order to ensure impunity and prevent him from reporting and identifying him, he physically assaulted the girl causing her death.

The assailant was identified and tried for the crime.



Conclusions

This study gathers a large amount of information related to the problem of sexual violence in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela, especially in the way in which States develop measures to address it. The team had to face the restrictions on the mobility and assembly of people provided by government measures to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The application of the tools and the dialogue with the research teams of each country provided valuable information on the normative and public policy responses that governments (some in partnership with NGOs) provide to children in the field of sexual violence.

The objective of the Network of Southern Coalitions, in raising the need to obtain a diagnosis of sexual violence against children in the country parties, has to do with maintaining a critical vision of the way in which States face the problem and pointing out critical knots that allow broadening the views and improving approaches.

The results of this work allow us to affirm the following critical points or bottlenecks, on the actions of public institutions in addressing sexual violence, which must be reviewed due to the obligations contracted by the countries of the region within the framework of international documents for the protection of the human rights of girls, children and adolescents.

- Lack of national systems for recording sexual violence, organized by age, gender, territory, severity and measures taken. This would make it possible to size and understand the problem to transfer it to policy planning.
- Absence of monitoring on public policies to address sexual violence against children, to allow feedback with the records and tend to the continuous improvement of processes.
- Meagre budgets and lack of clarity in the public information of the same.
- Weakened National Protection Systems that do not assume the coordination of the different actors involved in the approach processes.
- Fragmented responses within the framework of public policies that provide assistance to victims, relying on their own capacities to circumvent the institutional mechanisms provided (complaint, justice system, health care, protection, psychosocial treatment).
- Professional technical staff without training and/or training in gender perspective and children's rights in the different instances of care.

- Identification of individual responsibilities, which primarily blame the families and the victims themselves.
- Revictimizing offers of reparation, which do not take into account the particularity of the subjects who suffer violence, the evolutionary processes and the integrality of their rights.
- Practices of attention to violence that is a violation of the rights of children:
 - lack of adaptation of administrative and judicial arrangements to the age and abilities of each child;
 - devaluation of their opinion or actual participation;
 - pathologization and medicalization;
 - excessive control and criminalization;
 - segregation, arbitrary and sustained separation from their families; and
 - institutionalization.

The information obtained suggests that diagnoses of sexual violence operating in the policy planning sphere are based on individual behaviours. Without up-to-date and systematized information to guide policy design, government action is driven by demands that manage to permeate the policy agenda (Parsons, 2007). An approach to contextualize this phenomenon would be the one postulated by Segato (2003), indicating:

that sexual crimes are not the work of individual deviants, the mentally ill or social anomalies, but expressions of a deep symbolic structure that organizes our acts and our fantasies and confers intelligibility on them. In other words: the aggressor and the collectivity share the imaginary of gender, speak the same language, can understand each other.

It is about understanding that sexual violence against children is culturally accepted and hidden, conceiving them stripped of the status of subjects. That is, they are considered a commodity of use for the benefit of patriarchy.

The international human rights framework, mainly the CRC and the CEDAW Convention, is an effective tool for limiting social and cultural inequalities. However, it appears to be split from the role of the state in sustaining the economic relations and capitalist exploitation that are the basis of these injustices.

When analyzing legislation and policies in terms of strategies to mitigate the impact of neoliberal economic interests and conservative groups, international recommendations are active in the territory studied, with greater forcefulness in countries such as Argentina and Uruguay, and with much less local presence in Paraguay and Chile. Brazil has a normative situation that is maintained from previous political efforts, and that in view of the ruling conservative gaze registers discontinuity and backwardness. Finally, Venezuela has characteristics that do not follow the previous countries. The existence of legislation is recognized, but with little impact and sustained above all by international organizations or particular groups of organizations in the country.

In this Latin American conjuncture, the role of the State is unstable and contradictory, promoting the recognition of rights in certain fields thanks to popular struggles and demands (mainly from women's movements), while continuing to repress and punish social protest and support the interests of capital. In some countries, corporate interest groups enter this game, with discourses and dogmas supported by religious beliefs, financed by the State itself and by different economic groups in some territories.

Depending on the political sign that conquers the control of the State and social struggles, progress or regression is made in terms of rights and guarantees for the maintenance of child protection systems and sex education, but with a marked inequality when it comes to providing attention and follow-up to cases of sexual violence in children.

Depending on the socio-economic and conflict situation, States cut social budgets, reducing the universality of access and prevention required in these types of rights.

In terms of education and the promotion of an intersectional and integral view of sexuality, the strategies of NGOs and social organizations are limited, as they do not have the complements of state policies that promote the same line of action. It is essential to have a clear regulatory framework and state programs that seek to change the views of the agents that provide protection, both from the health and educational systems, in order to universalize the access of victims to the restitution of their rights and, above all, work in the areas of prevention, which goes beyond the simple campaigns of "how to denounce". This highlights the need to evaluate the quality of plans and programs, as well as to measure their effectiveness.

NGOs and social movements are very present in countries promoting the change of these views, questioning patriarchy and adult-centrism. However, the scope they can cover does not compare with the coverage of state action. The permanence of conservative ideas and logics on feminized bodies clearly prevents progress in terms of legislation and state public policy on the subject. For this reason, the need for States to be secular, and not to finance ultra-conservative groups that reproduce inequalities in access to rights and the sustainability of life, is once again emphasized.

Bibliography

- Ermine, Karlos and Areizaga, Marta (2006). Dictionary of Humanitarian Action and Development Cooperation. Definition of Complex Emergency. Venezuela, <http://www.dicc.hegoa.ehu.es/listar/mostrar/85>
- Belsky, J. (1980). "Child maltreatment: An ecological integration," *American Psychologist*, 35(4), 320–335.
- ECLAC (2016). "Inequality in Latin America: a global measurement", *Revista Nro. 118*, https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/40024/RVE118_Amarante.pdf.
- Chejter, S. & Isla, V. (2018). *Sexual abuse and forced pregnancy of children and adolescents Argentina, Latin America and the Caribbean*. UNFPA.
- IACHR (2017). Towards the effective guarantee of the rights of children and adolescents: National Protection Systems, <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/nna-garantiaderechos.pdf>
- IACHR (2019). *Violence and Discrimination against Women, Girls and Adolescents. Good practices and challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean*, <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/ViolenciaMujeresnna.pdf>.
- Civilis DDHH (2017). Complex humanitarian emergencies are political in nature. Venezuela, <https://www.civilisac.org/emergencia-humanitaria-compleja/las-emergencias-humanitarias-complejas-caracter-politico>
- CLADEM (2016). *Child mothers. Pregnancy and forced child motherhood in Latin America and the Caribbean*, <https://cladem.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/nin%CC%83as-madres-balance-regional.pdf>.
- Executive Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons (2019). *Trafficking and exploitation of people in Argentina: concepts and tools for the prevention, detection and assistance to victims*, https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/trata_y_explotacion_de_personas_en_argentina_modulo_1.pdf.
- ECPAT International, Raíces y Paicabí, (2014). *Country monitoring report on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (ESCC&A) Chile*, https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CMR_CHILE_FINAL.pdf.
- Prosecutor's Office of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Chile (2015). Statistical Bulletin I Quarter. January - March 2015, <http://www.fiscaliadechile.cl/Fiscalia/estadisticas/index.do?d1=20>.
- Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (2020). *Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública*, <https://forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-seguranca-publica/>.
- Konrad Adenauer Foundation (2020). "Political Collapse and Humanitarian Crisis in Venezuela Multilateral Management Options for a Problem of Hemispheric Repercussions." *Analysis and Perspectives No. 29*, <https://www.kas.de/documents/262509/262558/Colapso+Pol%C3%ADtico+y+Crisis+Humanitaria+en+Venezuela.pdf/09e70127-ecec-e5d2-284a-260eba5e15ae?version=1.0&t=1609856431465>.
- Fundación Red por la Infancia (2021). *Childhoods Without Violence against Children and Adolescents. Argentina*, <https://redporlainfancia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Infancias-sin-Violencias.pdf>
- Kids Online Uruguay (2018). *Children and adolescents connected*.
- Krug, E. G., Dahlberg, L. L., Mercy, J. A., ZWI, A.B. & Lozano, R. (2003). "World Report on Violence and Health", *Scientific and Technical Publication No. 588*. Pan American Health Organization.

- Heise, L. L., *et al.* (1999). "Ending Violence Against Women", *Population Reports*, vol. 27, no. 4, p. 1.
- _____ (1998). "Violence Against Women: An Integrated, Ecological Framework", *Violence Against Women*, 4(3):262-290.
- INAU (2007). *Intervention Protocol for Situations of Violence against Children and Adolescents*.
- Liendo, D. (2020). "MP presented advances in cases of sexual abuse of children and adolescents", January 27, 2020, *Ministry of Popular Power for Communications and Information*, <https://www.vtv.gob.ve/mp-delitos-abusos-sexuales-venezuela/>.
- Lozano, F. (2017). *Sexual Violence, recommendations for its approach from health services*.
- Mercer, R., Cimmino, K., Ramirez, C. (2020). "Sexuality as a political struggle for bodies in the Latin American context", *Revista Estado y Políticas Públicas N.º 14*. ISSN 2310-550X, 107-129.
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Argentine Nation (2013). *Trafficking in persons, State Policies for its prevention and punishment*. Zaida Gatti *et al.*, Infojus, http://www.jus.gob.ar/media/1008426/Trata_de_personas.pdf.
- Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos, Departamento de Enfrentamento de Violações aos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente - DEEVDCA/MMFDH (2020). *Sexual Rape against Crianças e Adolescentes*, <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/dados-e-indicadores/VIOLENCIASEXUALCONTRACRIANCASEADOLESCENTES.pdf>.
- Ministry of Children and Adolescents of Paraguay (2021). *Fono Ayuda 147, Estadística Fono Ayuda 2021*, <https://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/public/791010-4-1-RespuestaaCCN40852-FA-DPPD-VMPI-1-2-3-9pdf-4-1-RespuestaaCCN40852-FA-DPPD-VMPI-1-2-3-9.pdf>.
- Ministry of Health of Chile (2013). National Program for Comprehensive Health of Adolescents and Young People Action Plan 2012-2020, <https://www.minsal.cl/portal/url/item/d263acb5826c2826e04001016401271e.pdf>.
- Ministry of Health of Argentina (2018). "Selected health indicators for population aged 10 to 19 years. Argentina - Year 2018". DEIS - Bulletin No. 162, https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/deis-indicadores-seleccionados-de-salud-poblacion10-19-boletin-162_0.pdf.
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies - MITIC (2018). *Access and use of ICT in Paraguay*, <https://www.mitic.gov.py/materiales/publicaciones/acceso-y-uso-de-tic-en-paraguay-2018>.
- Public Prosecutor's Office - Directorate of Attention to Victims (2020). Response to CDIA query.
- Minyersky, N. Herrera, M. (2006). "Autonomy, capacity and participation in the light of Law 26061", in García Méndez, E. *Integral Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Analysis of law 26061*. Fundación Sur Argentina - Editores del Puerto.
- Müller, M.B. (2013). *Sexual abuse in childhood. Myths, constructions and injustices: the judicial success of the false parental alienation syndrome*. Maipué.
- OAS, Organization of American States (2015). *Violence, Children and Organized Crime*, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/ViolenciaNinez2016.pdf>.
- PAHO, Pan American Health Organization (2010), "Sexual Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: Secondary Data Analysis", *Sexual Violence Research Initiative*, <https://oig.cepal.org/es/documentos/violencia-sexual-latinoamerica-caribe-analisis-datos-secundarios>.
- _____ *INSPIRE Manual. Seven strategies to end violence against children*, https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Child-Victims/Report_in_Spanish.pdf

- Parsons, W. (2007). *Public Policies. An introduction to the theory and practice of policy analysis*, FLACSO.
- Presidency of Uruguay et al. (2019). *Intersectoral and national strategy for the prevention of unintended pregnancy in adolescents #MiPlanAdolescente*, <https://www.gub.uy/comunicacion/publicaciones/estrategia-intersectorial-y-nacional-de-prevencion-del-embarazo-no>.
- C&AHRN (2020). *PaperRights, Overwhelming Damage (Personal Integrity)*, <https://www.C&AHRN.org/noticias/dano-abrumador>.
- C&AHRN (2021). Paper Rights, Monitoring January, February and March 2021. Venezuela, <https://www.redhnaa.org/derechos-de-papel>
- Rodríguez Enríquez, C. (2015). “Feminist Economics and Care Economics. Conceptual contributions for the study of inequality”, *Nueva Sociedad*, Nro. 256, 30-44.
- Sagot, M. (2000). *Critical Path of Women Affected by Domestic Violence in Latin America, Case Study of Ten Countries*. PAHO.
- Sande, S. (2017). *Gender-based violence and generations*. INAU.
- Save The Children (2004). *Child Rights Programming, how to apply a Rights Approach in programming*.
- Secretaría de Derechos Humanos da Presidência da República (2010). *National Program of Human Rights (PNDH-3)*.
- National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family - Senaf (2020). *Report of calls to the provincial hotlines specialized in the rights of children and adolescents. January - September 2020*, https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/0168_-_linea_102_-_publicacion_cuantitativa_de_mar_a_sep_2020_01-12.pdf.
- Segato, R. (2003). *The Elementary Structures of Violence. Essays on gender between anthropology and psychoanalysis and human rights*. National University of Quilmes/Prometeo.
- Sename (2014). *Observatory of Child and Adolescent Sexual Abuse in Chile. First report of sexual abuse in children and adolescents in Chile*.
- Serafini, V. (2019). *Social Protection in Paraguay. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030*. CADEP, https://mega.nz/file/VaxzkSTb#NEvsFPuyzFfqLV_goQbDoSF22eMJalo9wcN0Bh1CPsY.
- SIPIAV (2020). *Management Report 2020 Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence*, <https://www.inau.gub.uy/novedades/noticias/item/3088-sipiav-en-cifras-se-presento-el-informe-de-gestion-2020>.
- UNFPA Uruguay (2020). *Roadmap for the care of girls and adolescents under 15 years of age in a situation of pregnancy. Intersectoral strategy for the prevention of unintentional pregnancy in adolescents*, <https://uruguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Mapa%20de%20Ruta%20Embarazo%20en%20menores%20de%2015.pdf>.
- UNFPA (2019). *Socioeconomic consequences of teenage pregnancy in Paraguay. Implementation of the methodology to estimate the socioeconomic impact of adolescent pregnancy and motherhood in Latin American and Caribbean countries MILENA 1.0*, https://paraguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Estudio%20Milena%20para%20WEB_7nov.pdf.
- UNFPA, UNICEF and presidency of the Nation / ENIA Plan (2018). *Sexual abuse and forced pregnancy in childhood and adolescence, Guidelines for its inter-institutional approach*, https://www.unicef.org/argentina/sites/unicef.org.argentina/files/2018-11/AbusoSexual%20AnexoM%C3%A9dico_Digital_Nov2018.pdf.

- UNICEF (2017a). *Sexual abuse against children and adolescents. A Guide to Taking Action and Protecting Your Rights*, <https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/1811/file/Abuso%20Sexual.pdf>.
- _____ (2017b). *A common situation: violence in the lives of children and adolescents. Fundamental data*, https://www.unicef.es/sites/unicef.es/files/comunicacion/Una_situacion_habitual_Violencia_en_las_vidas_de_los_ninos_y_los_adolescentes.pdf.
- _____ (2018). *National Plan for the Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy in Adolescence. "Sexual abuse and forced pregnancy in childhood and adolescence, guidelines for its inter-institutional approach,"* https://www.unicef.org/argentina/sites/unicef.org.argentina/files/2018-11/AbusoSexual%20AnexoM%C3%A9dico_Digital_Nov2018.pdf.
- _____ (2020) *An analysis of the data of the Program "Victims Against Violence" 2019-2020 and the impact of the campaign "De los chicos y las chicas #SomosResponsables"* SerieNro. 8. Available in: <https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/9576/file/Las%20V%C3%ADctimas%20contra%20las%20Violencias%202019-2020.pdf>
- _____ (2021). *Sexual violence against children. Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse.*
- UNICEF and Ministry of Health and Social Development (2019). *Care of pregnant girls and adolescents under 15 years of age. Roadmap. Tools to guide the work of health teams*, https://bancos.salud.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2020-09/atencion-embarazo-adolescente-21-9-2020_1.pdf.
- European Union, Child Protection Working Group (2014). *Inter-Agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection.*
- Vasilachis, I. (2006) (coord.). *Qualitative research strategies*. Gedisa, <http://investigacionsocial.sociales.uba.ar/wp-content/uploads/sites/103/2013/03/Estrategias-de-la-investigacion-cualitativa-1.pdf>.

Annex: Survey

Below are the statistical tables of the results of some of the survey questions that were summarized to expose in the work. It should be clarified that not all the questions were exclusive, therefore, it is possible that many of the vertical sums give more than 100, that is, the relative ones are exposed in relation to the number of answers, not necessarily individuals, in each country.

Which of the typologies of sexual violence against children do you have the most knowledge of? Select all the ones you consider.

Country	Sexual abuse	Sexual abuse, forced pregnancy	Sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons	All	Sexual violence in digital environments	Total
Argentina	42.31%	23.08%	15.38%	3.85%	15.38%	100.00%
Brazil	39.39%	3.03%	39.39%	15.15%	3.03%	100.00%
Chile	36.92%	3.08%	36.92%	6.15%	16.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	37.93%	10.34%	13.79%	20.69%	17.24%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	33.33%	66.67%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	45.45%	-	40.91%	13.64%	-	100.00%
Total	35.75%	6.22%	31.09%	16.06%	10.88%	100.00%

ANNEX: SURVEY

Are you aware of the existence of public policies and/or programs for the attention of sexual violence in your country?

Country	I know partially	No	Yes	Total
Argentina	23.08%	-	76.92%	100.00%
Brazil	30.30%	-	69.70%	100.00%
Chile	35.38%	3.08%	61.54%	100.00%
Paraguay	24.14%	-	75.86%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	5.56%	88.9%	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	4.55%	81.82%	100.00%
Total	25.91%	2.07%	72.02%	100.00%

Are they intersectoral programs or articulation between areas of government?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Partially	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	3.85%	7.69%	34.62%	53.85%	100.00%
Brazil	-	6.06%	12.12%	39.39%	42.42%	100.00%
Chile	3.08%	9.23%	10.77%	35.38%	41.54%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	-	10.34%	37.93%	51.72%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	-	-	38.89%	55.56%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	13.64%	9.09%	45.45%	27.27%	100.00%
Total	2.07%	6.22%	9.33%	37.82%	44.56%	100.00%

Are these programs/public policies implemented throughout the territory?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Partially	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	11.54%	19.23%	46.15%	23.08%	100.00%
Brazil	-	15.15%	12.12%	51.52%	21.21%	100.00%
Chile	3.08%	3.08%	7.69%	43.08%	43.08%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	3.45%	10.34%	68.97%	17.24%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	-	5.56%	61.11%	27.78%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	22.73%	4.55%	45.45%	22.73%	100.00%
Total	2.07%	8.29%	9.84%	50.78%	29.02%	100.00%

Does the State have an offer of offices or devices specifically designed to prevent/ address the problem of sexual violence against children?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	3.85%	11.54%	84.62%	100.00%
Brazil	3.03%	15.15%	6.06%	75.76%	100.00%
Chile	3.08%	32.31%	9.23%	55.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	34.48%	13.79%	51.72%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	5.56%	5.56%	83.33%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	50.00%	4.55%	40.91%	100.00%
Total	2.59%	25.39%	8.81%	63.21%	100.00%

Is there an articulation between the national State and local governments for this issue?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	11.54%	30.77%	57.69%	100.00%
Brazil	-	36.36%	15.15%	48.48%	100.00%
Chile	3.08%	33.85%	18.46%	44.62%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	31.03%	10.34%	58.62%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	22.22%	11.11%	61.11%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	59.09%	13.64%	22.73%	100.00%
Total	2.07%	32.64%	17.10%	48.19%	100.00%

Are there any non-governmental organizations that work on the prevention or care of sexual violence against children?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	3.85%	46.15%	50.00%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	18.18%	75.76%	100.00%
Chile	7.69%	35.38%	56.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	13.79%	17.24%	68.97%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	-	9.09%	90.91%	100.00%
Total	6.22%	24.87%	68.91%	100.00%

Gender perspective

Do you consider that the programs have a gender perspective?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Partially	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	3.85%	11.54%	57.69%	26.92%	100.00%
Brazil	-	27.27%	9.09%	45.45%	18.18%	100.00%
Chile	3.08%	24.62%	6.15%	41.54%	24.62%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	6.90%	13.79%	37.93%	41.38%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	-	5.56%	38.89%	50.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	22.73%	-	31.82%	40.91%	100.00%
Total	2.07%	17.10%	7.77%	42.49%	30.57%	100.00%

Budget

Are there specific budgets, budget items or budget studies in relation to the prevention/care of sexual violence against children?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	19.23%	50.00%	30.77%	100.00%
Brazil	24.24%	42.42%	33.33%	100.00%
Chile	23.08%	46.15%	30.77%	100.00%
Paraguay	27.59%	48.28%	24.14%	100.00%
Uruguay	27.78%	11.11%	61.11%	100.00%
Venezuela	31.82%	54.55%	13.64%	100.00%
Total	24.87%	44.04%	31.09%	100.00%

Is there a law on public data and budgets sensitive to social issues? Indicate in others if you know the number or name of the same.

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	38.46%	19.23%	42.31%	100.00%
Brazil	39.39%	6.06%	54.55%	100.00%
Chile	63.08%	3.08%	33.85%	100.00%
Paraguay	62.07%	3.45%	34.48%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	44.44%	55.56%	100.00%
Venezuela	63.64%	9.09%	27.27%	100.00%
Total	49.74%	10.36%	39.90%	100.00%

Factors

Sociocultural factors that hinder the comprehensive care of cases of sexual violence against children.

Country	Social and cultural representations / common senses that consider that sexual violence against children are private issues that each family must resolve	Social and cultural representations/common senses that consider that children are not able to understand issues of sexuality	Social and cultural representations/ common senses that identify sexuality as taboo	Lack of empathy with the rest of society	The belief that it happens in other social sectors
Argentina	73.08%	61.54%	65.38%	26.92%	61.54%
Brazil	48.48%	60.61%	69.70%	21.21%	42.42%
Chile	43.08%	49.23%	60.00%	40.00%	46.15%
Paraguay	51.72%	65.52%	68.97%	31.03%	31.03%
Uruguay	94.44%	94.44%	83.33%	88.89%	100.00%
Venezuela	72.73%	27.27%	68.18%	13.64%	63.64%
Total	57.51%	56.99%	66.84%	35.23%	52.33%

Factors at a personal level that hinder the comprehensive attention of cases of sexual violence against children.

Country	Feelings of fear/blame of victims to ask for help	Adults / guardians of children deny the information or devalue the word to the children	Prevention channels do not reach children in most vulnerable sectors
Argentina	34.62%	92.31%	88.46%
Brazil	21.21%	81.82%	57.58%
Chile	24.62%	64.62%	61.54%
Paraguay	37.93%	65.52%	75.86%
Uruguay	-	100.00%	83.33%
Venezuela	22.73%	72.73%	72.73%
Total	24.87%	75.65%	69.95%

Factors at the local community level that hinder the comprehensive attention of cases of sexual violence against children.

Country	Lack of solidarity networks	Weakness of prevention policies/ programs/actions	Lack of accompaniment of state agents and the family	Lack of social commitment on the part of the agents responsible for providing care/ assistance to the problem	Existence of anti-rights groups that organize actions contrary to the promotion of children's rights (particularly sexual rights) and the gender perspective
Argentina	11.54%	96.15%	53.85%	30.77%	46.15%
Brazil	24.24%	87.88%	51.52%	21.21%	45.45%
Chile	29.23%	90.77%	63.08%	55.38%	21.54%
Paraguay	34.48%	75.86%	75.86%	48.28%	37.93%
Uruguay	66.67%	100.00%	94.44%	55.56%	72.22%
Venezuela	22.73%	86.36%	68.18%	45.45%	18.18%
Total	29.53%	89.12%	65.28%	44.04%	35.75%

Factors at the normative level that hinder the comprehensive attention of cases of sexual violence against children.

Country	Anti-rights groups promoting anti-policy legislation	Regulatory gaps or absences	Existing legislation is not respected	Legislation is partially implemented
Argentina	34.62%	30.77%	42.31%	61.54%
Brazil	45.45%	48.48%	51.52%	21.21%
Chile	21.54%	75.38%	38.46%	52.31%
Paraguay	31.03%	41.38%	62.07%	44.83%
Uruguay	66.67%	66.67%	44.44%	94.44%
Venezuela	13.64%	45.45%	81.82%	59.09%
Total	32.12%	55.44%	50.26%	51.81%

Distinction of specific vulnerabilities by groups/communities

Within your country, are specific geographical areas identified with a higher prevalence of sexual abuse against children?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	7.69%	46.15%	46.15%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	30.30%	63.64%	100.00%
Chile	10.77%	50.77%	38.46%	100.00%
Paraguay	17.24%	24.14%	58.62%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	27.78%	50.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	-	31.82%	68.18%	100.00%
Total	10.36%	38.34%	51.30%	100.00%

Within your country, are specific geographical areas with a higher prevalence of forced pregnancies identified?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	3.85%	61.54%	34.62%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	87.88%	6.06%	100.00%
Chile	10.77%	73.85%	15.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	13.79%	37.93%	48.28%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	72.22%	27.78%	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	54.55%	31.82%	100.00%
Total	8.81%	66.84%	24.35%	100.00%

Within your country, are specific geographical areas identified with a higher prevalence of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	61.54%	38.46%	100.00%
Brazil	3.03%	33.33%	63.64%	100.00%
Chile	6.15%	36.92%	56.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	17.24%	27.59%	55.17%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	13.64%	81.82%	100.00%
Total	5.70%	32.12%	62.18%	100.00%

Do you know specific social groups (ethnicities, social class, age groups, migrants from...) with a higher prevalence of sexual abuse?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	69.23%	3.85%	26.92%	100.00%
Brazil	21.21%	9.09%	69.70%	100.00%
Chile	43.08%	21.54%	35.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	34.48%	10.34%	55.17%	100.00%
Uruguay	38.89%	11.11%	50.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	27.27%	18.18%	54.55%	100.00%
Total	39.38%	13.99%	46.63%	100.00%

Do you know specific social groups (ethnicities, social class, age groups, migrants from...) of children with a higher prevalence of forced pregnancy?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	19.23%	38.46%	42.31%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	60.61%	33.33%	100.00%
Chile	23.08%	50.77%	26.15%	100.00%
Paraguay	41.38%	13.79%	44.83%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	33.33%	66.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	9.09%	36.36%	54.55%	100.00%
Total	18.65%	41.97%	39.38%	100.00%

Do you know specific social groups (ethnicities, social class, age groups, migrants from...) with a higher prevalence of sexual exploitation and human trafficking?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	7,69%	50,00%	42,31%	100.00%
Brazil	3,03%	27,27%	69,70%	100.00%
Chile	16,92%	29,23%	53,85%	100.00%
Paraguay	27,59%	17,24%	55,17%	100.00%
Uruguay	11,11%	11,11%	77,78%	100.00%
Venezuela	4,55%	9,09%	86,36%	100.00%
Total	12,95%	25,91%	61,14%	100.00%

Do you know specific social groups (ethnicities, social class, age groups, migrants from...) with a higher prevalence of sexual violence in digital environments?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	42.31%	46.15%	11.54%	100.00%
Brazil	21.21%	57.58%	21.21%	100.00%
Chile	30.77%	35.38%	33.85%	100.00%
Paraguay	55.17%	31.03%	13.79%	100.00%
Uruguay	50.00%	27.78%	22.22%	100.00%
Venezuela	31.82%	36.36%	31.82%	100.00%
Total	36.27%	39.38%	24.35%	100.00%

Is there a conflict (civil wars, group clashes) in the territory that increases the exposure of children to sexual violence?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	57.69%	34.62%	7.69%	100.00%
Brazil	21.21%	48.48%	30.30%	100.00%
Chile	52.31%	38.46%	9.23%	100.00%
Paraguay	51.72%	20.69%	27.59%	100.00%
Uruguay	44.44%	22.22%	33.33%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	13.64%	81.82%	100.00%
Total	41.45%	32.64%	25.91%	100.00%

ANNEX: SURVEY

Protection system

Are the protection system/child rights protection bodies decentralized?

Country	No	I do not know	Partially	Yes	Total
Argentina	26.92%	15.38%	3.85%	53.85%	100.00%
Brazil	18.18%	12.12%	-	69.70%	100.00%
Chile	50.77%	13.85%	-	35.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	34.48%	17.24%	-	48.28%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	5.56%	22.22%	66.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	27.27%	4.55%	-	68.18%	100.00%
Total	32.64%	12.44%	2.59%	52.33%	100.00%

Is there a specific protocol for dealing with cases of sexual violence against children?

Country	Non-formal	I do not know	No, a general one is used	Yes	Total
Argentina	3.85%	7.69%	7.69%	80.77%	100.00%
Brazil	18.18%	-	24.24%	57.58%	100.00%
Chile	12.31%	1.54%	21.54%	64.62%	100.00%
Paraguay	6.90%	6.90%	27.59%	58.62%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	11.11%	88.89%	100.00%
Venezuela	18.18%	4.55%	13.64%	63.64%	100.00%
Total	10.88%	3.11%	19.17%	66.84%	100.00%

If it exists, does the protocol integrate different areas of operation within the protection system?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	7.69%	15.38%	76.92%	100.00%
Brazil	21.21%	36.36%	42.42%	100.00%
Chile	13.85%	26.15%	60.00%	100.00%
Paraguay	17.24%	27.59%	55.17%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	-	77.78%	100.00%
Venezuela	27.27%	18.18%	54.55%	100.00%
Total	17.10%	23.32%	59.59%	100.00%

Prevention

With regard to the country in which you are being consulted, are there any prevention actions in the area of sexual violence against children?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	7.69%	15.38%	76.92%	100.00%
Brazil	12.12%	3.03%	84.85%	100.00%
Chile	36.92%	9.23%	53.85%	100.00%
Paraguay	20.69%	-	79.31%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	5.56%	72.22%	100.00%
Venezuela	40.91%	9.09%	50.00%	100.00%
Total	25.39%	7.25%	67.36%	100.00%

Which actors in society carry out prevention actions in the field of sexual violence against children?

Country	Ministry/Area of Children and Adolescents	Ministry/Area of Education	Ministry/Area of Health	Secular non-governmental organizations	Local states (province, locality, party)
Argentina	65.38%	69.23%	50.00%	38.46%	61.54%
Brazil	45.45%	21.21%	36.36%	51.52%	45.45%
Chile	32.31%	38.46%	33.85%	23.08%	16.92%
Paraguay	65.52%	44.83%	55.17%	27.59%	24.14%
Uruguay	72.22%	61.11%	55.56%	72.22%	27.78%
Venezuela	9.09%	18.18%	27.27%	45.45%	4.55%
Total	45.08%	40.41%	40.93%	37.82%	28.50%

What prevention actions do you take?

ANNEX: SURVEY

Country	Provide information on how to report	They carry out awareness campaigns	Family Safety Services/ Programs	Provide sex education for children	They release information on the subject	Awareness days in public and private spaces
Argentina	69.23%	61.54%	26.92%	65.38%	38.46%	26.92%
Brazil	78.79%	66.67%	45.45%	36.36%	36.36%	27.27%
Chile	49.23%	36.92%	36.92%	29.23%	18.46%	13.85%
Paraguay	65.52%	65.52%	37.93%	31.03%	27.59%	55.17%
Uruguay	61.11%	66.67%	72.22%	55.56%	61.11%	61.11%
Venezuela	40.91%	36.36%	27.27%	31.82%	18.18%	22.73%
Total	59.59%	52.33%	39.38%	38.34%	29.53%	29.53%

What channels/instruments are used for prevention?

Country	Digital campaigns	Graphic campaigns	Sexual Rights Counseling	Prevention Centre/Office	Territorial promoters
Argentina	42.31%	42.31%	46.15%	19.23%	23.08%
Brazil	63.64%	33.33%	27.27%	-	18.18%
Chile	38.46%	26.15%	12.31%	27.69%	12.31%
Paraguay	58.62%	44.83%	20.69%	20.69%	27.59%
Uruguay	66.67%	66.67%	33.33%	27.78%	33.33%
Venezuela	36.36%	18.18%	9.09%	18.18%	13.64%
Total	48.70%	35.23%	22.28%	19.69%	19.17%

Is there a law that regulates the application of Comprehensive Sexual Education in children?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	23.08%	3.85%	-	73.08%	100.00%
Brazil	15.15%	24.24%	33.33%	27.27%	100.00%
Chile	46.15%	20.00%	12.31%	21.54%	100.00%
Paraguay	20.69%	27.59%	24.14%	27.59%	100.00%
Uruguay	27.78%	11.11%	22.22%	38.89%	100.00%
Venezuela	50.00%	9.09%	-	40.91%	100.00%
Total	32.64%	17.62%	15.54%	34.20%	100.00%

If so, does it apply?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	-	5.26%	94.74%	100.00%
Brazil	-	55.56%	11.11%	33.33%	100.00%
Chile	-	7.14%	21.43%	71.43%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	62.50%	-	37.50%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	11.11%	44.44%	-	44.44%	100.00%
Total	1.52%	22.73%	7.58%	68.18%	100.00%

According to your criteria, to what degree? (2.5 means that the application is partial, except in Argentina, which is a little more than partial).

Country	According to your criteria, to what degree?
Argentina	2.94
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.64
Paraguay	2.63
Uruguay	2.43
Venezuela	2.25
Total	2.57

What is the implementation perspective of the ESI?

Country	The criteria depend on the institution in charge	Has a restricted meaning	Has a human rights perspective
Argentina	15.38%	15.38%	3.85%
Brazil	27.27%	27.27%	18.18%
Chile	24.62%	24.62%	16.92%
Paraguay	20.69%	20.69%	13.79%
Uruguay	27.78%	27.78%	5.56%
Venezuela	4.55%	4.55%	9.09%
Total	21.24%	21.24%	12.95%

Detection

What is the scope of these protocols?

Country	National and local articulation	Informal protocols	Local protocols	National protocols	No protocols	Total
Argentina	8.00%	4.00%	72.00%	16.00%	-	100.00%
Brazil	19.35%	9.68%	22.58%	32.26%	16.13%	100.00%
Chile	20.31%	7.81%	26.56%	40.63%	4.69%	100.00%
Paraguay	25.00%	7.14%	3.57%	60.71%	3.57%	100.00%
Uruguay	64.71%	-	-	35.29%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	9.09%	13.64%	50.00%	13.64%	100.00%
Total	22.46%	6.95%	24.60%	39.57%	6.42%	100.00%

ANNEX: SURVEY

Are trainings in these protocols carried out for personnel assigned to the detection of sexual violence against children?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	8.00%	32.00%	60.00%	100.00%
Brazil	22.58%	41.94%	35.48%	100.00%
Chile	26.56%	25.00%	48.44%	100.00%
Paraguay	21.43%	25.00%	53.57%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	17.65%	82.35%	100.00%
Venezuela	18.18%	18.18%	63.64%	100.00%
Total	19.25%	27.27%	53.48%	100.00%

How often (approximately)?

Country	No response	Isolated	Annual	Monthly	There's none	Doesn't know	Semiannual	No periodicity and depends on the institution	Total
Argentina	26.92%	3.85%	26.92%	-	-	15.38%	11.54%	15.38%	100.00%
Brazil	36.36%	-	27.27%	-	3.03%	24.24%	6.06%	3.03%	100.00%
Chile	41.54%	-	29.23%	1.54%	3.08%	9.23%	6.15%	9.23%	100.00%
Paraguay	31.03%	-	34.48%	10.34%	6.90%	10.34%	6.90%	-	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	-	16.67%	-	-	22.22%	11.11%	44.44%	100.00%
Venezuela	22.73%	-	18.18%	-	4.55%	13.64%	22.73%	18.18%	100.00%
Total	31.61%	0.52%	26.94%	2.07%	3.11%	14.51%	9.33%	11.92%	100.00%

Complaint

Where are the reporting spaces for sexual violence against children?

Country	Police stations	Hospitals	Protection system/areas of protection of children's rights	Specialized centers	Prosecutors
Argentina	61.54%	34.62%	57.69%	34.62%	61.54%
Brazil	75.76%	36.36%	60.61%	15.15%	-
Chile	83.08%	53.85%	20.00%	7.69%	26.15%
Paraguay	79.31%	31.03%	37.93%	3.45%	37.93%
Uruguay	94.44%	72.22%	50.00%	22.22%	55.56%
Venezuela	50.00%	13.64%	63.64%	4.55%	68.18%
Total	75.65%	41.97%	42.49%	12.95%	35.75%

What is the status of the following resources that offices and teams that take complaints should have? (1 is a state of scarcity or poor quality, 5 is sufficient and acceptable quality).

Country	Number of staff to take the report	Reporting platforms	Telephone lines	Opening hours	Circulation and transport to get there	Buildings/ office
Argentina	2.15	2.27	3	2.92	2.65	2.42
Brazil	2.09	2.48	2.21	2.09	1.97	1.97
Chile	2.35	2.71	2.52	2.86	2.82	2.78
Paraguay	2.1	2.1	3	2.76	2.24	2.1
Uruguay	2.44	2.83	3.22	2.89	2.83	2.78
Venezuela	1.68	1.45	1.64	2.32	1.77	2.41
Total	2.18	2.39	2.57	2.66	2.45	2.45

What professional/professionals is a child with when making a complaint?

ANNEX: SURVEY

Country	No response	Other	Cops	Social professional	Total
Argentina	23.08%	3.85%	15.38%	57.69%	100.00%
Brazil	12.12%	-	12.12%	75.76%	100.00%
Chile	13.85%	-	32.31%	53.85%	100.00%
Paraguay	10.34%	-	31.03%	58.62%	100.00%
Uruguay	5.56%	-	-	94.44%	100.00%
Venezuela	9.09%	-	18.18%	72.73%	100.00%
Total	12.95%	0.52%	21.76%	64.77%	100.00%

In your opinion, who most often makes complaints?

Country	Institutions close to children	Educational system	Health system	C&A	Family
Argentina	38.46%	38.46%	38.46%	11.54%	61.54%
Brazil	39.39%	36.36%	57.58%	18.18%	36.36%
Chile	61.54%	55.38%	43.08%	6.15%	43.08%
Paraguay	24.14%	34.48%	51.72%	10.34%	51.72%
Uruguay	83.33%	77.78%	61.11%	33.33%	72.22%
Venezuela	22.73%	36.36%	27.27%	9.09%	86.36%
Total	46.63%	46.63%	46.11%	12.44%	53.37%

According to your knowledge, indicate the frequency of use of each channel that receives complaints.

Country	Telephone	By websites with or without contact details	In person	Other
Argentina	3.08	2.15	3.73	1.50
Brazil	2.94	2.30	3.09	1.91
Chile	2.29	2.12	3.55	1.92
Paraguay	3.62	2.10	3.90	2.10
Uruguay	3.11	1.89	3.78	2.11
Venezuela	2.05	1.36	3,95	1.64
Total	2.76	2.05	3.62	1.88

Do you consider that at the time of taking the complaint of C&A there is ill-treatment and lack of empathy towards the victims (or towards the person who makes the complaint)?

Country	Sometimes	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	15.38%	19.23%	23.08%	42.31%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	12.12%	21.21%	60.61%	100.00%
Chile	9.23%	13.85%	15.38%	61.54%	100.00%
Paraguay	6.90%	27.59%	17.24%	48.28%	100.00%
Uruguay	33.33%	16.67%	5.56%	44.44%	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	18.18%	9.09%	59.09%	100.00%
Total	11.92%	17.10%	16.06%	54.92%	100.00%

Do you have knowledge about internal difficulties in referring cases from one instance or area to another?

Country	In general it does not happen	I have no knowledge	Yes, I saw what happens sometimes	Yes, I saw that it happens frequently	Total
Argentina	11.54%	11.54%	30.77%	46.15%	100.00%
Brazil	-	24.24%	36.36%	39.39%	100.00%
Chile	9.23%	18.46%	38.46%	33.85%	100.00%
Paraguay	13.79%	13.79%	37.93%	34.48%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	5.56%	38.89%	55.56%	100.00%
Venezuela	9.09%	18.18%	31.82%	40.91%	100.00%
Total	7.77%	16.58%	36.27%	39.38%	100.00%

Considers that the staff responsible for receiving the complaint...

Country	Is well trained in children's rights and gender perspective	Is trained from another perspective of victim care	Is partially trained in children's rights and gender perspective	Not trained	I do not know	Total
Argentina	7.69%	7.69%	53.85%	23.08%	7.69%	100.00%
Brazil	3.03%	9.09%	57.58%	30.30%	-	100.00%
Chile	1.54%	21.54%	47.69%	29.23%	-	100.00%
Paraguay	6.90%	24.14%	55.17%	10.34%	3.45%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	5.56%	77.78%	16.67%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	9.09%	13.64%	50.00%	27.27%	-	100.00%
Total	4.15%	15.54%	54.40%	24.35%	1.55%	100.00%

Do you know if staff ever refused to take a report?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	26.92%	30.77%	42.31%	100.00%
Brazil	12.12%	54.55%	33.33%	100.00%
Chile	29.23%	33.85%	36.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	24.14%	31.03%	44.83%	100.00%
Uruguay	16.67%	16.67%	66.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	18.18%	45.45%	36.36%	100.00%
Total	22.80%	36.27%	40.93%	100.00%

If you answered YES, do you know the reason why you refused to take the complaint?

Country	After chatting with the person who wanted to report, she gave up doing so	He considered that there was too little information for it to be a case of violence	He considered that it was not for him to denounce the person he was
Argentina	3.85%	23.08%	11.54%
Brazil	9.09%	18.18%	6.06%
Chile	7.69%	24.62%	20.00%
Paraguay	24.14%	31.03%	27.59%
Uruguay	38.89%	44.44%	27.78%
Venezuela	4.55%	18.18%	9.09%
Total	12.44%	25.39%	17.10%

Immediate attention

In what state are the following resources that should be available to the offices and teams that perform immediate attention? (1 is a state of scarcity or poor quality, 5 is sufficient and acceptable quality).

Country	Buildings/ offices	Circulation and transport to get there	Opening hours	Telephone lines available for the attention of the population	Reporting platforms	Number of staff for care
Argentina	2.54	2.69	3.04	3	2.31	2.23
Brazil	2.15	2.09	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.15
Chile	2.72	2.68	2.86	2.52	2.57	2.46
Paraguay	2.41	2.38	2.86	3.07	2.21	2.03
Uruguay	2.78	2.83	3.06	2.83	2.22	2.33
Venezuela	2.14	1.95	2.45	1.59	1.64	1.95
Total	2.49	2.47	2.75	2.55	2.29	2.24

According to your knowledge, according to the need for care of children who are victims of sexual violence, indicate the probability of access to the practice of care.

Country	Councils	Emergency hormonal contraception (AHE) in the event of rape	Legal/voluntary termination of pregnancy	Medico-legal examinations	Taking or preserving tissue remains for criminal proof
Argentina	2.65	2.69	2.54	2.88	2.85
Brazil	2.94	2.67	1.91	3	2.67
Chile	2.35	2.57	1.83	2.74	2.42
Paraguay	2.48	2.34	1.24	3.07	2.83
Uruguay	2.17	3.61	2.72	3.28	2.67
Venezuela	2.59	2.18	1.36	3.14	2.27
Total	2.52	2.62	1.88	2.95	2.59

Given the need for child victims, are protection measures applied/offered to guarantee the non-repetition of sexual violence?

Country	Sometimes	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	38.46%	7.69%	15.38%	38.46%	100.00%
Brazil	63.64%	3.03%	21.21%	12.12%	100.00%
Chile	43.08%	18.46%	16.92%	21.54%	100.00%
Paraguay	51.72%	20.69%	13.79%	13.79%	100.00%
Uruguay	66.67%	-	-	33.33%	100.00%
Venezuela	50.00%	13.64%	4.55%	31.82%	100.00%
Total	50.26%	12.44%	13.99%	23.32%	100.00%

Are children heard and their opinion taken into account in the adoption of measures?

Country	Sometimes	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	61.54%	3.85%	11.54%	23.08%	100.00%
Brazil	48.48%	3.03%	30.30%	18.18%	100.00%
Chile	43.08%	27.69%	12.31%	16.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	62.07%	17.24%	6.90%	13.79%	100.00%
Uruguay	88.89%	11.11%	-	-	100.00%
Venezuela	27.27%	18.18%	4.55%	50.00%	100.00%
Total	51.81%	16.06%	12.44%	19.69%	100.00%

Do measures for the exceptional protection of rights have judicial control?

Country	Sometimes	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	26.92%	7.69%	15.38%	50.00%	100.00%
Brazil	33.33%	-	24.24%	42.42%	100.00%
Chile	36.92%	7.69%	23.08%	32.31%	100.00%
Paraguay	24.14%	10.34%	20.69%	44.83%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	-	11.11%	66.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	45.45%	4.55%	18.18%	31.82%	100.00%
Total	32.64%	5.70%	20.21%	41.45%	100.00%

Is there an inter-institutional work that allows for comprehensive approaches?

Country	Sometimes	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	69.23%	-	7.69%	23.08%	100.00%
Brazil	33.33%	12.12%	30.30%	24.24%	100.00%
Chile	50.77%	23.08%	10.77%	15.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	62.07%	3.45%	6.90%	27.59%	100.00%
Uruguay	66.67%	11.11%	5.56%	16.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	63.64%	22.73%	4.55%	9.09%	100.00%
Total	54.92%	13.99%	11.92%	19.17%	100.00%

Tracking

Are there programs aimed at a process of restitution of rights?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	11.54%	30.77%	57.69%	100.00%
Brazil	18.18%	57.58%	24.24%	100.00%
Chile	13.85%	20.00%	66.15%	100.00%
Paraguay	31.03%	31.03%	37.93%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	11.11%	66.67%	100.00%
Venezuela	36.36%	18.18%	45.45%	100.00%
Total	20.21%	28.50%	51.30%	100.00%

Are there material resources (mobility, social and health support, etc.) for this stage?

Country	No response	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	38.46%	34.62%	26.92%	100.00%
Brazil	-	42.42%	57.58%	-	100.00%
Chile	1.54%	33.85%	32.31%	32.31%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	55.17%	34.48%	10.34%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	66.67%	11.11%	22.22%	100.00%
Venezuela	-	77.27%	18.18%	4.55%	100.00%
Total	0.52%	47.15%	33.68%	18.65%	100.00%

Are there psychological support/treatment spaces for victims?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	3.85%	11.54%	84.62%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	18.18%	75.76%	100.00%
Chile	-	13.85%	86.15%	100.00%
Paraguay	13.79%	13.79%	72.41%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
Venezuela	27.27%	-	72.73%	100.00%
Total	6.74%	11.40%	81.87%	100.00%

Are there spaces for legal advice/accompaniment services?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	3.85%	11.54%	84.62%	100.00%
Brazil	15.15%	18.18%	66.67%	100.00%
Chile	4.62%	18.46%	76.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	10.34%	17.24%	72.41%	100.00%
Uruguay	11.11%	-	88.89%	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	9.09%	77.27%	100.00%
Total	8.81%	14.51%	76.68%	100.00%

In which instances of follow-up is the opinion of the child or her family taken?

Country	In both	In later instances	In the first sessions with a multidisciplinary team	I do not know	Not taken	Total
Argentina	7.69%	11.54%	42.31%	30.77%	7.69%	100.00%
Brazil	15.15%	6.06%	45.45%	30.30%	3.03%	100.00%
Chile	10.77%	20.00%	36.92%	29.23%	3.08%	100.00%
Paraguay	-	10.34%	51.72%	34.48%	3.45%	100.00%
Uruguay	50.00%	-	38.89%	5.56%	5.56%	100.00%
Venezuela	4.55%	4.55%	63.64%	18.18%	9.09%	100.00%
Total	12.44%	11.40%	44.56%	26.94%	4.66%	100.00%

Digital violence

Are you aware of reports related to sexual violence in digital environments?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	53.85%	3.85%	42.31%	100.00%
Brazil	51.52%	-	48.48%	100.00%
Chile	52.31%	10.77%	36.92%	100.00%
Paraguay	37.93%	10.34%	51.72%	100.00%
Uruguay	22.22%	-	77.78%	100.00%
Venezuela	22.73%	4.55%	72.73%	100.00%
Total	44.04%	6.22%	49.74%	100.00%

Do you think they have increased since the beginning of the pandemic?

Country	No	I do not know	Yes	Total
Argentina	-	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Brazil	6.06%	42.42%	51.52%	100.00%
Chile	6.15%	38.46%	55.38%	100.00%
Paraguay	6.90%	31.03%	62.07%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	27.78%	72.22%	100.00%
Venezuela	-	18.18%	81.82%	100.00%
Total	4.15%	36.27%	59.59%	100.00%

What type of sexual assault/violence in virtual settings are the most prevalent? [Sextortion]

Country	No response	Frequent	Very common	Null	Rare	Always	Total
Argentina	15.38%	57.69%	15.38%	-	11.54%	-	100.00%
Brazil	21.21%	33.33%	12.12%	15.15%	18.18%	-	100.00%
Chile	21.54%	30.77%	16.92%	3.08%	27.69%	-	100.00%
Paraguay	-	44.83%	27.59%	-	20.69%	6.90%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	66.67%	5.56%	-	27.78%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	13.64%	36.36%	22.73%	-	22.73%	4.55%	100.00%
Total	14.51%	40.93%	17.10%	3.63%	22.28%	1.55%	100.00%

What type of sexual assault/violence in virtual settings are the most prevalent? [Grooming]

Country	No response	Frequent	Very common	Null	Rare	Always	Total
Argentina	19.23%	34.62%	30.77%	-	7.69%	7.69%	100.00%
Brazil	18.18%	30.30%	15.15%	15.15%	21.21%	-	100.00%
Chile	12.31%	36.92%	33.85%	3.08%	10.77%	3.08%	100.00%
Paraguay	3.45%	44.83%	20.69%	3.45%	24.14%	3.45%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	66.67%	16.67%	-	16.67%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	22.73%	36.36%	31.82%	-	4.55%	4.55%	100.00%
Total	12.95%	39.38%	26.42%	4.15%	13.99%	3.11%	100.00%

**What type of sexual assault/violence in virtual settings are the most prevalent?
[Sexual cyberbullying]**

Country	No response	Frequent	Very common	Null	Rare	Always	Total
Argentina	15.38%	50.00%	26.92%	-	3.85%	3.85%	100.00%
Brazil	12.12%	39.39%	27.27%	6.06%	9.09%	6.06%	100.00%
Chile	7.69%	40.00%	40.00%	1.54%	7.69%	3.08%	100.00%
Paraguay	6.90%	55.17%	20.69%	-	10.34%	6.90%	100.00%
Uruguay	-	66.67%	22.22%	-	11.11%	-	100.00%
Venezuela	9.09%	40.91%	45.45%	-	-	4.55%	100.00%
Total	8.81%	46.11%	32.12%	1.55%	7.25%	4.15%	100.00%



**Red de
Coaliciones Sur**
Defendiendo los derechos de niñas, niños y
adolescentes en Latinoamérica



Con el apoyo de

