



ALTERNATIVE REPORT FOR THE REVIEW OF CHILE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL RIGHTS AT ITS 78TH SESSION.
(SEPTEMBER 8 TO 25, 2025)
FIFTH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE STATE OF CHILE

COALITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

(ARTICULACIÓN DE ORGANIZACIONES DEFENSORAS DE DERECHOS HUMANOS)

CORPORATION HUMANAS, REGIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER JUSTICE
(CORPORACIÓN HUMANAS)

CORPORATION OPTION
(CORPORACIÓN OPCIÓN)

CIRCLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES IN CHILE, CIMUNIDIS
(CÍRCULO EMANCIPADOR DE MUJERES Y NIÑAS CON DISCAPACIDAD DE CHILE)

FOUNDATION 1367, JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS MEMORY HOUSE
(FUNDACIÓN 1367, CASA MEMORIA JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS)

STRUCTURAL LITIGATION FOR SOUTH AMERICA, LEASUR
(LITIGACIÓN ESTRUCTURAL PARA AMÉRICA DEL SUR)

MIGRANT ACTION MOVEMENT, MAM CHILE
(MOVIMIENTO DE ACCIÓN MIGRANTE)

OBSERVATORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILE, OVIC
(OBSERVATORIO DE VIOLENCIA INSTITUCIONAL EN CHILE)

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, GI-ESCR

SANTIAGO, CHILE, AUGUST 8, 2025



I. ABOUT THE ORGANIZATIONS SIGNING THIS REPORT:

CORPORACIÓN HUMANAS, REGIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER JUSTICE¹ is a Chilean feminist center for study and political action with ECOSOC status at the United Nations. It was created in 2004 to promote and defend women's rights before decision-makers at the national, regional, and international levels of human rights protection systems through strategic alliances with the feminist, women's, and human rights movements.

CORPORACIÓN OPCIÓN² is a private, non-profit organization founded in 1990 that works to promote, protect, and support the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents. It has 100 programs nationwide, providing direct care to more than 15,000 children and adolescents.

CORPORACIÓN CÍRCULO EMANCIPADOR DE MUJERES Y NIÑAS CON DISCAPACIDAD EN CHILE (CIRCLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES IN CHILE), CIMUNIDIS³, is an organization linked to the dissemination and protection of the rights of women and girls with disabilities. Its purpose is to ensure that women with disabilities have a full and active presence in society, thereby expanding their opportunities for development and, above all, ensuring that their rights are respected.

FUNDACIÓN 1367, CASA MEMORIA JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS⁴ is a non-profit legal entity created in April 2009, based on the collective and self-managed historical experience of various groups of relatives of detained and disappeared persons, survivors, artists, activists, and other social actors, who have come together to recover the memories and experiences of neighborhood organizations, student, and popular organizations that fought for the construction of a more just and egalitarian society, present in the unrestricted defense of human rights today and the social commitment to truth and justice regarding the repression exercised in Chile by the civil-military dictatorship between 1973 and 1990.

STRUCTURAL LITIGATION FOR SOUTH AMERICA, LEASUR⁵, is an organization founded in 2014 that works for the respect, promotion, and defense of the rights and dignity of persons deprived of liberty, ensuring the minimal use of prison and seeking to generate structural changes in the prison system from a critical and gender perspective.

MIGRANT ACTION MOVEMENT, MAM CHILE⁶, is an initiative of several migrant groups fighting for the human rights of migrants through new legislation, public policies, and an institution to enforce them. They are an integral and founding part of a National Network of Migrant and Pro-Migrant Organizations that deals with aspects of migration throughout the country, contributing to an inclusive country that sees migratory processes as an enriching contribution to diversity.

OBSERVATORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILE, OVIC⁷, is a civil society organization established in 2017 and made up of students and professionals linked to the field of human rights, dedicated to the observation, study, and prevention of institutional violence in Chile.

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, GI-ESCR⁸, is an international non-governmental organization whose mission is to transform power relations to enable every person and community to enjoy their economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights, and all other human rights, now and in the future.

¹ Website available at: www.humanas.cl

² Website available at: www.opcion.cl

³ Their social media accounts are: https://www.facebook.com/Cimunidis/?locale=es_LA

⁴ Website available at: www.josedomingocanas.org

⁵ Website available at: www.leasur.cl

⁶ Their social media accounts are: https://www.facebook.com/MovimientoAccionMigranteMAM/about/?locale=es_LA&_rdr

⁷ Their social media accounts are: https://www.facebook.com/chileOVIC/?locale=es_LA

⁸ Website available at: www.gi-escr.org



II. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE LIST OF PRELIMINARY ISSUES:

The following is additional information to the list of preliminary issues.

A. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 4)

1. Chile continues to have high levels of inequality between men and women, particularly in terms of the gender income gap. The 2022 CASEN Survey has shown that, although the income gap has narrowed over time, differences still persist and represent 20.8%.
2. The proportion of children living in poverty in Chile varies according to social group, age, and macrozone, with a higher proportion of children living in extreme poverty in the northern macrozone compared to the metropolitan macrozone⁹.
25. ¹⁰According to data from the 2022 CASEN Survey, multidimensional poverty among the migrant population rose from 21.6% in 2015 to 29.6% in 2022. This means that migrants face simultaneous deprivation in the areas of education, health, employment, social security, and housing. One of the key factors is the irregular status of more than 337,000 people, or 17.6% of the total migrant population, as of December 2023.

B. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 8)

26. Chile must increase its efforts to overcome the structural inequality and social and political exclusion affecting indigenous peoples. Important laws have been enacted in this area without prior consultation, as this issue has not been taken into account in the drafting of bills.
27. The José Domingo Cañas 1367 Casa Memoria Foundation has verified testimonies from Mapuche and Pehuenche communities in Alto Bío Bío, Collipulli, and Tirúa who have suffered raids and police violence in their territories. These actions involve various types of abuse of power and mistreatment of children, adolescents, pregnant women, and the elderly, despite international recommendations on the matter.
28. With regard to the participation of indigenous peoples, they continue to have no representation in Congress or regional governments and are not proportionally represented in local governments. There have been no proposals for legal reforms to remove the institutional barriers that limit the political organization of indigenous peoples and their integration into decision-making positions. Although measures in this regard are part of President Piñera's so-called "Araucanía Plan," none of them have been submitted for legislative discussion.
29. The bill establishing constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples has not been discussed or consulted, and does not guarantee their rights as a "people," nor their self-determination or territorial rights over ancestral lands. Additionally, it has been stalled since January 2012.

C. NON-DISCRIMINATION: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 10)

30. In Chile, there is no broad principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in law. The bill that seeks to strengthen the current anti-discrimination legislation (Law No. 20.609) has been under discussion in Congress for more than five years and is in danger of being rejected after a parliamentary debate based on prejudice and anti-rights rhetoric¹¹. This initiative, in addition to expanding the categories of discrimination to include indirect discrimination, multiple or aggravated discrimination, and structural discrimination, it proposes to incorporate compensation for those affected and establishes a public policy with an intersectional and culturally relevant approach, aimed at preventing and eradicating all forms of arbitrary discrimination against persons, which would favor addressing gender discrimination in conjunction with other forms of discrimination, such as race or disability, among others.
31. In particular, the law continues to require victims to prove "arbitrary" discriminatory intent, which makes it difficult to prove subtle or structural cases, such as denial of employment on the basis of ethnic origin.
32. With regard to women, the broad principle of equality and non-discrimination would provide guidance for the entire legal system, the State, and society. A constitutional reform bill establishing the State's duty to promote equal rights and opportunities between men and women has been

⁹ FUNDACIÓN COLUNGA CHILDHOOD OBSERVATORY (2024). National Report on Child Welfare in Chile 2024. Page 77. <https://www.observatorioninez.org/correlato-digital>

¹⁰ MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY. 2022. Socioeconomic Characterization Survey, CASEN.

¹¹ NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILE. Bulletin No. 12.748-17 draft law amending and strengthening Law No. 20.609 establishing measures against discrimination. After being approved by the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the idea of legislating in the second constitutional process, by 63 votes in favor, 69 against, and 13 abstentions, on June 4, 2024. It will now be studied by a Joint Committee of senators and deputies, which, as of the date of this report (August 31, 2024), has not yet been formed.



pending since 2019¹². After two failed constitutional processes, in which attempts were made to enshrine the principle of parity, it is now up to the Legislative Branch to enshrine this principle.

33. With regard to equality in marriage, the State has yet to comply with its obligation to repeal laws that discriminate against married women or establish subordination to the husband in the administration of property. This is in accordance with the Friendly Settlement Agreement signed by the State of Chile before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (Sonia Arce Esparza case)¹³. The bill reforming the Civil Code on marital property, presented in April 2011, is still under debate¹⁴.
34. With regard to persons with disabilities, the underrepresentation and exclusion of persons with disabilities from public participation in political decision-making constitutes a flagrant discrimination against their human, civil, and political rights, which has an impact on the exercise and enjoyment of their economic, social, and cultural rights.
35. The absence of constitutional complaint mechanisms based on the recognition of human rights treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or the Covenant itself, together with the vulnerability of the State's autonomous institutions in the field of human rights, aggravate this situation of permanent defenselessness.
36. With regard to migrants, in 2018, the National Center for Migration Studies at the University of Talca¹⁵ highlighted that migrants perceived higher levels of discrimination through direct aggression (57.6%), discrimination through unfair treatment (36.6%), discrimination in access to services (46.6%), and discrimination in the workplace (47.2%). In addition, 57.6% of those surveyed believe that there is a greater likelihood of encountering discriminatory or xenophobic attitudes or actions towards foreigners at work, followed by the neighborhood (38.3%) and public health centers (34.0%).
37. The 2024 Bicentennial Survey¹⁶, which periodically measures public opinion, noted the evolution of responses to the question: "Do you believe that today in Chile there is a major conflict, a minor conflict, or no conflict between Chileans and migrants?" (%): In 2017, 38% said there was a major conflict; in 2018, 44%; in 2021, 64%; in 2022, 71%; in 2023, 78%; and in 2024, 70%.

D. GENDER EQUALITY: (PRELIMINARY QUESTION 11)

38. Significant legislative progress has been made in the prevention of gender-based violence and the reconciliation of family life and work¹⁷. However, these reforms must be accompanied by resources for enforcement and technical advice to prevent an increase in gender-based discrimination in the workplace.
39. Adopting a gender perspective that promotes shared responsibility, redistribution between families and the State, and the defeminization of care work is essential to protect families and promote respect for the rights of children and adolescents within the home, as the current concentration of care work on women affects the well-being of children and adolescents, limiting the time and resources available for their development. Although care programs exist in Chile, their institutional dispersion and lack of coordination hinder comprehensive and equitable care. The passage of the Care Law, currently being discussed in the Chilean parliament, is considered highly relevant¹⁸.
40. In December 2023, the Work-Life Balance Act was enacted, guaranteeing the right to telework for those caring for children under the age of 14 or persons with disabilities or dependency. Then, in June 2024, Bill No. 16905-31 was signed, recognizing the right to care and creating the National Care and Support System¹⁹, establishing care as a right and promoting autonomy from childhood to old age. The initiative seeks to support caregivers, whether paid or unpaid, and to promote social and gender co-responsibility by coordinating and progressively expanding the provision of care. One of the main challenges of this bill is to ensure its coordination with existing policies on children and adolescents, especially with the Guarantees Law. It also poses a challenge for the Ministry of Education, which will have to guarantee access to educational establishments for children and adolescents from caregiving families as a priority group. The bill also faces the challenge of including

¹² NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILE. Bulletin No. 11.758-07 amending the Constitution and establishing the State's duty to promote equal rights between women and men.

¹³ MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY. (AUGUST 9, 2023). Minister Orellana: "We want to end the arbitrary discrimination that affects and has historically affected thousands of women in Chile." Available at: <https://minmujeriyeg.gob.cl/?p=51715>

¹⁴ Legislative bulletins No. 5,970-18, 7,567-18, and 7,727-18, consolidated.

¹⁵ UNIVERSITY OF TALCA. (2018). Immigration and Discrimination in Chile. http://www.cenem.utalca.cl/docs/pdf/presentacion_discriminacion_inmigrantes.pdf

¹⁶ CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE. Results of the Bicentennial Survey. Available at: <https://encuestabicentenario.uc.cl/content/uploads/2024/12/Encuesta-Bicentenario-2024-FINAL-1.pdf>

¹⁷ Law No. 21,643, which modifies the Labor Code and other legal bodies regarding the prevention, investigation, and punishment of workplace harassment, sexual harassment, or violence in the workplace, and Law No. 21,645 on the reconciliation of personal, family, and work life.

¹⁸ UN WOMEN (2023). Care in Chile: moving towards a comprehensive care system. Page 56. <https://lac.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/publications/2023/07/cuidados-en-chile-avanzando-hacia-un-sistema-integral-de-cuidados>

¹⁹ CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. Draft Law Bulletin No. 16905-31 <https://www.camara.cl/legislacion/ProyectosDeLey/tramitacion.aspx?prmlD=17523&prmlBOLETIN=16905-31>



all dimensions of the human right to care, including environmental care, as well as the necessary resources and state institutions responsible for sustainably financing the innovations introduced by the law. The bill, approved by the Chamber of Deputies, is in its second constitutional reading in the Senate.

41. Since 2003, the gender gap in invisible domestic work performed by children and adolescents has remained unchanged, with girls continuing to devote 21 hours or more per week to domestic work⁽²⁰⁾, in greater proportion than boys, affecting their overall development. This impact is reflected, for example, in the post-pandemic SIMCE results for 2022: In mathematics, girls in 4th grade decreased by 13 points (245), and boys by 7 points (255); in 10th grade, girls decreased by 14 points (248), and boys by 11 points (255). In reading, girls in 4th grade dropped 5 points (270) and boys only 3 (264); in 10th grade, girls dropped 5 points (251) and boys 6 points (235)⁽²¹⁾.
42. Law No. 21,675, which establishes measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women on the basis of their gender, the "Comprehensive Law on Violence," recognizes girls and adolescents as victims of gender-based violence and establishes specific measures for their care, protection, and redress in various areas, including education. It also considers gender-based violence to be that committed against girls and adolescents with the aim of harming their mothers or caregivers. This law refers to violence experienced in various contexts and, although it does not expressly refer to digital violence, this law, together with the Law on Guarantees and the Belém do Pará Convention, provides a legal framework that protects children and adolescents against all forms of violence⁽²²⁾. The State, families, and organizations must guarantee their protection and well-being, especially against violence in all its forms. This law also requires educational establishments to promote non-sexist education and gender equality.
43. The effectiveness of the new comprehensive violence law (Law No. 21,675) will depend on the action of the State and the proper coordination of the obligations of the various public agencies, especially in the areas of prevention, protection, and care for victims. To date, more than a year after its publication, not all of the protocols and regulations for its effective implementation have been published.
44. In the wake of the pandemic, there has been an increase in domestic violence, leading to a deterioration in relationships and, in many cases, episodes of domestic violence. Statistics reveal the persistence and intensification of violence against women in its various forms. The rate of reports of domestic violence against women per 100,000 inhabitants increased from 380.9 in 2019 to 440.6 in 2023. Meanwhile, the rate of reports of rape and other sexual crimes increased from 90.0 to 99.6 in the same period.⁽²³⁾
45. Although there have been regulatory advances in the area of femicide⁽²⁴⁾, statistics show an increase in violence against women. While completed femicide remains relatively stable, attempted femicide has increased from 109 in 2019 to 180 in 2022.⁽²⁵⁾, to 169 so far in 2025⁽²⁶⁾, which is almost the same annual figure as in previous years in just seven months.
46. According to a study by the judiciary, the barriers to access to justice for women victims of domestic violence mainly relate to secondary victimization, gender stereotypes expressed in treatment and decisions, poor follow-up of protection measures, and duality in the justice system with poor communication between family and criminal courts.⁽²⁷⁾
47. Research in Chile on digital gender-based violence shows that girls are victims in greater proportions than boys⁽²⁸⁾: 22% of girls between the ages of 12 and 14 reported having experienced digital violence,

²⁰ **INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO)** (2003). Child and Adolescent Labor in Figures. Summary of the First National Survey and Register of its Worst Forms. Page 33, https://www.dt.gob.cl/portal/1626/articles-61121_encuesta_trabajoinfantil.pdf; **ILO AND MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY OF CHILE** (2023). Growing up happy: national strategy for the eradication of child labor and protection of adolescent workers, 2015-2025. Santiago, p. 23, <https://www.mintrab.gob.cl/trabajo-infantil/#:~:text=Girls%20are%20the%20most%20affected%20by%20child%20labor,adolescent%20girls%20are%20the%20most%20affected.>

²¹ **EDUCATION QUALITY AGENCY** (2024). SIMCE: Educational Results 2023. <https://www.mineduc.cl/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2024/03/Entrega-Resultados-Nacionales-Simce-2023-FINAL-1.pdf>

²² **GUERRA ARAYA, PEDRO SEBASTIÁN** (2023). Parliamentary Technical Advisor. Digital violence against women. Regulations in Chile and the Belém do Pará Convention (01/09/2023). Page 5. https://www.bcn.cl/asesoriasparlamentarias/detalle_documento.html?id=81885

²³ Information obtained from the Center for the Study and Analysis of Crime, under the Division of Studies of the Undersecretary of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior, available at <https://cead.spd.gov.cl/estadisticas-delictuales/>

²⁴ Such as the enactment in 2020 of Law No. 21,212, which amends the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and Law No. 18,216 on the classification of femicide, which redefined the concept and amended various legal texts, expanding the circumstances in which the crime can be committed.

²⁵ **SERNAMEG** (2022). Final Report 2022, Intersectoral Femicide Circuit, December 2023. Available at <https://www.sernameg.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Informe-Anual-de-Femicidio-CIF-2022-pdf-19.12.2023.pdf>

²⁶ **SERNAMEG** (2025). Figures 2021-2025. Available at: <https://www.sernameg.gob.cl/cifras/>

²⁷ **JUDICIARY, 2020**: Final report "Access to justice for women victims of violence who use the judiciary," Judiciary, October 2020. Available at: https://secretariadegenero.pjud.cl/images/stignd/estudios/accesojvc/InformeFinal_Acceso%20a%20la%20justicia%20v%C3%ADctimas%20VC M.pdf

²⁸ **GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES** (n.d.). Online gender-based violence against women and girls. Basic concepts guide. OAS/CICTE – OAS/CIM/MESECVI. (OAS. Official documents; OAS/Ser. D/XXV.25). Pages 5 et seq. <https://www.oas.org/es/sms/cicte/docs/Guia-conceptos-basicos-La-violencia-de-genero-en-linea-contra-las-mujeres-y-ninas.pdf>



compared to 13% of boys of the same age²⁹. This gap widens in adolescence, where 41% of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 reported having experienced digital violence, compared to 24% of boys.

48. The first Virtual Consultation on Digital Violence in 2023³⁰ received 1,626 responses, of which 5% (82) were from children and adolescents, who are seen as the most exposed to digital violence (88%)³¹. Thirty-six percent of all respondents reported having experienced digital violence, and 83% of them said they did not report it because they did not know where to do so (28%) or because the process was too complicated (27%). Only 17% reported having filed a complaint with the police, and 21% reported other mechanisms, such as the school in the case of children and adolescents³². Unfortunately, 76% of those who reported the incident say that no satisfactory outcome was achieved.³³
49. Of particular relevance in terms of prevention is the obligation of educational establishments to "promote non-sexist education with gender equality and to consider in their internal regulations and protocols the promotion of equality in dignity and rights and the prevention of gender violence in all its forms"³⁴. However, this provision was the subject of a constitutional challenge filed by a group of conservative congressmen, which was ultimately rejected by the Constitutional Court³⁵.
50. Public safety has become the main concern of people in Chile³⁶. Opinion polls indicate that women express higher levels of insecurity and fear than men. The 2022 National Urban Public Safety Survey (ENUSC) shows that 68.1% of women consider it unsafe to live in their city, compared to 54.8% of men³⁷. In addition, 78% feel unsafe on public transportation, 90% when walking home alone at night, and 74% when attending bars, nightclubs, or concerts. As a result, 58% have stopped traveling, going out, or driving alone, and 41% have stopped wearing clothing that could be considered provocative³⁸.
51. While the media plays an important role in this high perception of insecurity, new forms of crime have emerged in the country. Firearms have become the main means of committing homicides and in 2023 accounted for 52.3% of the methods used in violent deaths³⁹. With regard to femicides, firearms were used in 19% of cases in 2023⁴⁰. The presence of a firearm in the home increases the risk of homicide, femicide, and suicide⁴¹. In addition, they are used to threaten, coerce, and exert control in situations of domestic and intimate partner violence⁴².
52. Public policies on this issue⁴³ lack a comprehensive approach and are implemented in isolation, omitting assessments and interventions on the impact of firearms on gender-based violence.
53. Legislative initiatives, either approved or pending, that increase the circulation of firearms in the country are cause for concern⁴⁴ and could exacerbate gender-based violence. On the contrary, bills aimed at strengthening the protection of women against armed violence in the domestic sphere are pending debate in Congress⁴⁵.
54. In Chile, a state of constitutional emergency has been declared once again since May 2022 in the Araucanía Region and the provinces of Arauco and Biobío in the Biobío Region, in the context of the

²⁹ Based on a report prepared by UN Women in conjunction with the Fundación Datos Protegidos and the NGO Amaranta in 2020. **AMARANTA (2020)**. Children, Youth, and the Internet. <https://amarantas.org/ninez-juventudes-e-internet/>.

³⁰ **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND PUBLIC SECURITY (2023)**. Virtual Consultation on Digital Violence. <https://generoyparticipacion.interior.gob.cl/media/2023/12/Resultados-Consulta-Ciudadana-Virtual-sobre-Violencia-Digital.pdf>

³¹ **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND PUBLIC SECURITY (2023)**. Virtual Consultation on Digital Violence. Page 24. <https://generoyparticipacion.interior.gob.cl/media/2023/12/Resultados-Consulta-Ciudadana-Virtual-sobre-Violencia-Digital.pdf>

³² **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND PUBLIC SECURITY (2023)**. Virtual Consultation on Digital Violence. Pages 34 and 35. <https://generoyparticipacion.interior.gob.cl/media/2023/12/Resultados-Consulta-Ciudadana-Virtual-sobre-Violencia-Digital.pdf>

³³ **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND PUBLIC SECURITY (2023)**. Virtual Consultation on Digital Violence. Page 24. <https://generoyparticipacion.interior.gob.cl/media/2023/12/Resultados-Consulta-Ciudadana-Virtual-sobre-Violencia-Digital.pdf>

³⁴ Law No. 21,675, Art. 12.

³⁵ **CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**, ruling No. 15.276-2024, April 8, 2024.

³⁶ The 2022 National Urban Survey on Public Safety indicates that the perception of insecurity in Chile reached 90.6% of the population, the highest figure in 10 years. See INE (2023). 19th National Urban Survey on Public Safety (ENUSC) 2022.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ **IPSOS (2024)**. Report No. 27 Claves Ipsos, available at <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2024-04/N27%20-20Claves%20Ipsos%20Marzo%202024%20VF.pdf>.

³⁹ **CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF HOMICIDES AND VIOLENT CRIMES (2024)**. National Report on Victims of Homicides in Chile.

⁴⁰ **NETWORK ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (2024)**. Registry of Femicides 2023. Available at: <https://www.nomasviolenciacontramujeres.cl/registro-de-femicidios/>

⁴¹ **STOEVER, J. K. (2019)**. Firearms and Domestic Violence Fatalities: Preventable Deaths. *Fam. IQ*, 53, 183.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ For example, the National Plan for Public Security and Crime Prevention and the National Action Plan for Lives Free of Gender Violence.

⁴⁴ Law No. 21,670 authorizing the carrying of weapons by police officer candidates and police cadets from the year of training indicated, published in the Official Gazette on June 13, 2024; draft law authorizing retired personnel of the Chilean Gendarmerie to carry and use firearms (Bulletin No. 13.478-02), submitted on April 29, 2020, approved in the first constitutional stage by the Chamber of Deputies on April 17, 2024, and currently in the second constitutional stage.

⁴⁵ Bill amending legal provisions to prohibit the carrying and possession of firearms by persons prosecuted or convicted of domestic violence (Bulletin No. 15.936-18), submitted on May 15, 2023. It is currently in its first constitutional stage, in the Family Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, with no legislative debate since its introduction.



conflict between the Mapuche people and the state⁴⁶. It is urgent to assess the impact of this intervention, particularly on indigenous women and girls.

55. Ninety-nine percent of women in prison have at least one child. As for women in prison with children, in 2024–2025 the female prison population reached 5,048 inmates, and at least 86% of them are mothers. According to figures from GENCHI, there are 22,729 children under the age of 18 whose mothers are incarcerated, and 8,607 children under the age of 5. Currently, in Chilean prisons, 176 women are pregnant or accompanied by a nursing child within prison facilities, in maternal and child sections that do not have adequate conditions for raising a child under the age of 2.
56. High levels of occupancy are observed in the mother-and-child sections, especially among foreign women, with insufficient custodial and health personnel and poor sanitary conditions that do not guarantee the protection of the life and integrity of women and their children. The Committee for the Prevention of Torture has noted, following its visits, limited access to health services, especially for pregnant women or mothers with infants⁴⁷.
57. Law No. 20.840, which modifies the binomial system, established a quota system for representation, requiring political parties to ensure that no more than 60% of their candidates are of the same sex⁴⁸. However, these affirmative actions only operate at the parliamentary election level⁴⁹ and will only apply until 2029. Recognizing that affirmative measures are temporary, the establishment of a time limit without the incorporation of an evaluation mechanism to determine whether or not they should be maintained is a cause for concern. Furthermore, this measure lacks an intersectional approach, as it does not take into account other distinctions, such as belonging to indigenous or tribal peoples, when determining candidates.
58. The two constitutional processes carried out in recent years in the country provided spaces for equal deliberation thanks to the coordinated action of women's and feminist organizations, academics, and parliamentarians from various political sectors. During this process, a mechanism was designed and established to guarantee parity in candidacies and results. However, these regulations are no longer in force.
59. Other regulations aim to ensure balanced participation on the boards of public companies. Law No. 21,356 establishes that persons of the same gender may not exceed 60 percent of the total number of board members. However, this law refers only to companies whose directors are appointed by the CORFO Council⁵⁰, leaving out important public companies. Thus, in the largest and most important state-owned company in the country, CODELCO⁵¹, this regulation does not apply. Subsequent legal initiatives have attempted to make changes to broaden the scope of application and to include private companies in these parity requirements. These initiatives have shown progress, such as the recent approval of the "more women on boards" law, which proposes a suggested maximum quota of 60% of the gender with the highest representation on company boards so that men and women are equally represented in these spaces. However, it has not yet begun to be implemented and will be gradual, starting at 80%⁵².

E. EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 12)

60. According to gender gap measurements by the World Economic Forum, economic participation is the area where Chile lags furthest behind⁵³. This is confirmed by the National Employment Survey, which finds that the gender gap in the participation rate of women in the workforce⁵⁴ reaches 18.8% and in the employment rate 17.5%⁵⁵.
61. The 2022 Casen Survey indicates that 35.3% of women say they do not seek paid work because they are responsible for domestic and care work, compared to 3.7% of men. The low labor force participation of skilled migrant women is also a concern due to various factors, including the

⁴⁶ Under the previous government, this measure was applied and renewed successively from October 2021 to March 2022.

⁴⁷ COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (2024), "Report on the Reactive Visit to the Maternal and Child Section of the Iquique CCP regarding a delivery and birth in a place of deprivation of liberty." <https://mnpt.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/INFORME-FINAL-VISITA-REACTIVA-SMI-CCP-IQUIQUE.pdf>

⁴⁸ The application of this new regulation in the 2017 parliamentary elections increased the proportion of women elected to the Chamber of Deputies from 14.16% to 22.6% compared to the previous election, and in the 2021 elections this figure reached 35.5%, while in the Senate, the presence of female legislators increased from 13.15% to 23.5% in 2017 and to 24% in 2021. In addition to gender quotas on candidate lists, economic incentives for parties and higher monetary returns per vote obtained by female candidates compared to their male counterparts have been established.

⁴⁹ There are still no affirmative action measures for regional and local elections.

⁵⁰ The Production Development Corporation (CORFO) is a decentralized public service with its own assets and legal personality.

⁵¹ The National Copper Corporation of Chile (CODELCO) is an autonomous state-owned company, whose creation and operating procedures are stipulated in Decree Law No. 1350 (1976), which also defines the composition of its board of directors.

⁵² GOB.CL. (July 25, 2025): "More women on boards" will be law: gender quotas will be required in large companies. Available at: <https://www.gob.cl/noticias/mas-mujeres-directorios-aprobacion-ley-congreso-caracteristicas/>

⁵³ According to the World Economic Forum's "The Global Gender Gap Report 2022" of July 2022, Chile ranks 96th, compared to other areas such as political participation (12th), education (64th), and health and survival (69th).

⁵⁴ Active population.

⁵⁵ NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, STATISTICAL BULLETIN: QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT 1 Edition No. 303 / January 30, 2024, available at https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/boletines/2023/nacional/ene-nacional-303.pdf?sfvrsn=c35edcf9_5



difficulty, high costs, and delays in the process of revalidating their professional qualifications and, on the other hand, the limited access to work permits when their immigration status is irregular⁵⁶.

62. According to data from the 2024 National Employment Survey (ENE), although the female labor participation rate has evolved over the last four decades from 31.1% in 1986 to 52.6% in 2024, an increase of 21.5 percentage points (pp), reaching its highest level to date last year, there is still a gender gap of 19.6 pp. It is therefore necessary to reform laws that make it more expensive to hire women and to strengthen care support networks, especially when there are preschool-aged children, as the gap in this group increases to 27.3 pp.
63. Furthermore, regardless of the sociodemographic characteristics analyzed, women have a lower employment rate and a higher unemployment rate than men in the labor market. Compared to men, a higher proportion of women do not participate in the labor market, and among the main reasons for not participating, "permanent family reasons" are cited.
64. In June 2024, Congress approved an increase in the employment quota for persons with disabilities to 2%. The President highlighted the importance of the reform of the Labor Inclusion Law, which benefited from the valuable participation of organizations of persons with disabilities.
65. However, this approach does not effectively address the persistent and serious disability and gender gap, together with the exclusion of persons with psychosocial disabilities from the fulfillment of inclusion quotas in both the public and private sectors.
66. The Third National Survey on Disability and Dependency, ENDIDE 2022, revealed that 60.3% of women with disabilities are economically inactive, while 48.9% of men with disabilities are also inactive. The percentage of men with disabilities who are economically active is 11.4 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage for women in a similar situation"⁵⁷. State intervention, which involves an increase in quotas, is attributed to resistance from employers and the adverse effects of fines, as they choose to pay this penalty rather than hire. However, no measures have been taken to address these historical gaps⁵⁸.
67. With regard to the migrant population, the rates of informal employment have been increasing since 2020⁵⁹. During the rolling quarter of October-November-December 2019, 23.7% of migrant workers were in informal employment. For the same rolling quarter of 2023, this proportion increased to 31.8%, exceeding the informality rate for non-migrants for the same period (27%).
68. Currently, there are work workshops in most prisons in our country. However, according to data from the Chilean Prison Service as of April 2024, only 17% of those deprived of their liberty have access to jobs. The program offerings in terms of their scope and quotas are differentiated according to age group, gender, and prison facility. There is a constant lack of regulation regarding work regimes, low pay, different working conditions between facilities, lack of coverage, and lack of access to benefits related to workplace accidents and social security.
69. Today, the programs offered to women in prison suffer from gender bias, promoting sexist stereotypes, such as offering women job opportunities in manicure, hairdressing, and baking workshops through the Chilean Prison Service (), while their male counterparts are offered courses in carpentry, masonry, and construction, which have greater employability outside prison.
70. In prisons in the Metropolitan Region, a significant number of inmates do not have access to programs offered by the Chilean Prison Service or to work tools, which in most prisons are provided by the inmates themselves. People in preventive detention do not have access to job training courses or workshops because these are linked to prison benefits, meaning they can spend up to three years without access to paid work activities.
71. These working conditions are not governed by labor code regulations, with the potential for labor abuse that this entails. Examples of this include wage reductions, changes in working hours and job assignments, and arbitrary measures taken by the Chilean Prison Service. The lack of regulations and oversight of working conditions enables forms of labor abuse, which we have currently termed a "form of modern slavery." An example of this is the low income for jobs that have a higher income range abroad.

F. EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 13)

72. The gender pay gap remains at 25.5% on average⁶⁰, and is greater the higher the qualifications of women. High pay gaps (between 29% and 36%) even remain in traditionally female-dominated

⁵⁶ According to the 2022 CASEN survey, of the total number of unemployed immigrant women, 79% stated that they had not looked for work in the previous four weeks.

⁵⁷ MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY. 2022. Disability and Dependency Survey. Available at: <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/endide-2022>

⁵⁸ See background information on the amendment to Law 21.015 on labor inclusion this year: <https://www.camara.cl/cms/despachan-a-ley-mayor-inclusion-laboral-de-personas-con-discapacidad/>

⁵⁹ [With regard to working conditions, the rate of informality](#)

⁶⁰ Supplementary Income Survey, INE – Chile 2022.



productive areas such as commerce, health, manufacturing, and education⁶¹. Law No. 20,348, which protects the right to equal pay, has been criticized for not adequately reflecting the international standard of the right to equal pay "for work of equal value." A new bill on this issue is currently pending before the legislature⁶².

73. In terms of the wage gap between migrants and non-migrants, according to Casen, in 2015 there was a difference in favor of migrants in average wages: \$456,630 for nationals and \$584,920 for migrants (with a notable difference between male and female migrants: \$670,221 for men and \$485,297 for women). Meanwhile, in 2024, Fundación Sol reported that, according to the latest CASEN data (2022), the non-migrant population with 17 and 18 years of schooling on average receives a salary of \$1,288,031. This differs significantly from the reality of migrants with the same years of education, who earn salaries that average \$899,270, i.e., 30.2% less⁶³.

G. SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 16)

74. With regard to the right to access social security in old age, there is concern about the serious pension crisis, which is worsening for women. It has been found that 50% of retired women only receive half the minimum wage when state benefits are taken into account (compared to men, who receive 75% of the minimum wage). The situation is even worse for women who have recently retired, who are only able to finance 10.4% of the minimum wage themselves⁶⁴ and are unable to access state benefits until the age of 65⁶⁵.

H. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN: (PRELIMINARY QUESTION 17)

75. With regard to child labor in general, the EANNA 2023 survey⁶⁶ indicates that the national rate is 15.5%⁶⁷, with the highest rates of child labor observed in the 9-14 age group, with an average of 20.1%⁶⁸. Sixty-two point one percent of children and adolescents in child labor belong to households in the lowest 40% of income brackets. This overall indicator shows no gender differences⁶⁹.
76. The rate of employment below the minimum age (5-14 years) or in hazardous work (15-17 years)⁷⁰ is 5.4% and shows a gender gap: 6.6% of boys versus 4.2% of girls, which is replicated in rural work (7.8% of boys versus 8.3% of girls) and urban areas (5.2% of boys versus 3.7% of girls), and ages (the highest rates appear in children aged 9-14 and 15-17). There is also a socioeconomic gap: rates of 7.7% in the lowest income quintile and 1.6% in the highest income quintile⁷¹.
77. With regard to children and adolescents who are victims of sexual exploitation at the national level, the Office of the Ombudsman for Children has found that, of the 2,184 cases registered by the Public Prosecutor's Office in the period 2022-2023, 86% correspond to girls and adolescent women, with 64% of cases involving girls aged between 14 and 17; and 14% to boys and adolescent males.⁷²
78. Despite the increase in reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in recent years, only 2% of the investigations initiated between 2020 and 2021 resulted in a final judgment, with only seven convictions and provisional closure being the main reason for termination⁷³. The State still has a debt to provide updated figures that allow for a true assessment of the scale of this problem.
79. Progress in the prosecution of child sexual exploitation crimes at the national level has been limited, with few convictions and no effective systems developed by the State for detection, prevention,

⁶¹ According to the March 2024 Annual Study "Zoom de Género" (Gender Zoom), prepared by the Economic Context Observatory of Diego Portales University (OCEC UDP) and Fundación ChileMujeres.

⁶² Bulletins No. 10,576-13, 12,719-13, and 14,139-34, consolidated.

⁶³ <https://fundacionsol.cl/blog/actualidad-13/post/sobre-empleo-y-migracion-precarizacion-inestabilidad-y-bajos-salarios-7380>

⁶⁴ According to a report by FUNDACIÓN SOL (2024), Pensions below the minimum: Pension amounts paid by the individual capitalization system in Chile, according to information collected by the Superintendency of Pensions.

⁶⁵ The Universal Guaranteed Pension (PGU) requires individuals to be 65 years of age to access the benefit; however, women retire at age 60.

⁶⁶ Sample of 17,659 children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 nationwide, representative of a total expanded population of 3,270,700 based on the 2022 CASEN survey. SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on child labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Page 31 et seq., and 75. <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/eanna-2023>.

⁶⁷ SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on child labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Page 29. <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/eanna-2023>

⁶⁸ SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on child labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Page 31. <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/eanna-2023>

⁶⁹ SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on Child Labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Page 78 et seq. https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/storage/docs/eanna/2023/Informe_trabajo_infantil_EANNA2023.pdf

⁷⁰ SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on child labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Page 81, https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/storage/docs/eanna/2023/Informe_trabajo_infantil_EANNA2023.pdf

⁷¹ SOCIAL OBSERVATORY OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY (2024). Report on child labor in Chile. Results of the Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents, EANNA 2023. Pages 83 and 84, https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/storage/docs/eanna/2023/Informe_trabajo_infantil_EANNA2023.pdf

⁷² CHILD OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE (2024). Technical Note No. 5 Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: factors and characteristics in recent years - Observatory of the Child Ombudsman's Office. Page 5. <https://observatorio.defensorianinez.cl/nota-tecnica-5-explotacion-sexual-a-ninas-ninos-y-adolescentes/>

⁷³ CHILD OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE (2023). Annual Report 2023. Pages 232-233. <https://www.defensorianinez.cl/informe-anual-2023/>

diagnosis, treatment, and investigation that result in effective criminal penalties. Furthermore, access to justice as a measure of redress for the violations suffered is not considered a priority.

80. Sexual exploitation continues to affect girls and adolescent women in particular and is rarely visible or punished. The State has been slow and unproactive in adopting an approach that brings together various actors, considering the multiple causes related to contexts of high vulnerability, violence in family relationships, patriarchal and discriminatory cultural patterns, situations that are currently compounded by migrant status, drug trafficking, and lack of protection in virtual contexts.

I. **HEALTH: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 22)**

81. The State of Chile has violated the right to health of persons exercising their human right to protest by failing to guarantee safe conditions and timely access to medical care in protest contexts. The Human Rights Observer Commission of Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas has documented police operations that, through cordons, blockades, and encirclements, have prevented the evacuation of persons in emergency situations⁷⁴.
82. Likewise, the disproportionate use of chemical weapons such as tear gas⁷⁵ along with other less lethal devices has had serious impacts on the physical and mental health of the population. During the social unrest, more than 3,500 people were injured, with more than 400 victims suffering eye damage or trauma. To date, at least five victims of eye trauma have committed suicide due to a lack of comprehensive care and support⁷⁶.
83. Existing reparations measures, such as the Comprehensive Eye Repair Program (PIRO) or the Medical Assistance Plan for Seriously Injured Persons, have been partial, lack sufficient funding, and do not provide for psychosocial support or guarantees of non-repetition.
84. The absence of state protocols for prevention, coordination, and specific medical care in protest contexts, despite the systematic use of potentially lethal force by the Carabineros, has forced civil society to organize volunteer health brigades, which have themselves been subjected to repression⁷⁷.
85. Law No. 21.331 on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Persons in Mental Health Care of 2021 recognizes and protects the rights of persons with mental illness or mental or intellectual disabilities, especially in areas such as personal freedom, physical and mental integrity, care, and social and labor inclusion.⁷⁸ Although it represents progress in terms of rights, implementation is weak and inconsistent. On July 25, 2024, Bill No. 17.003-11 was introduced in the Senate, proposing a *Comprehensive Mental Health Law* aimed at promoting the well-being and inclusion of all persons, with an emphasis on a community-based and intersectoral model of care.
86. In general terms, the bill in question has shortcomings in terms of gender and disability. For example, in terms of budget, and lack of harmonization of current regulations⁷⁹. It also does not provide for mental health care for women with hearing disabilities and their interpreters.⁸⁰
87. A 2024 national study⁸¹ reports a significant increase in depressive symptoms among adolescents: one in four adolescents is highly likely to suffer from depressive and/or anxiety disorders, with a higher prevalence among girls and adolescents in subsidized and public schools. There has also been an increase in mental health care and cases of suicidal ideation and attempts.
88. With regard to the right to health of migrants, there are administrative barriers and differential treatment for the migrant population. There is a lack of awareness of the rights of migrant service providers and users with regard to health services. According to the CENEM study by the University of Talca, 34% of respondents indicated public health centers as the social or institutional setting most likely to encounter discriminatory or xenophobic attitudes or actions.

⁷⁴ Own observation by the José Domingo Cañas Casa Memoria Observer Commission.

⁷⁵ EL **MOSTRADOR**. (2021). Analysis by Chile 21 and the British Institute Forensic Architecture on the use of tear gas during the uprising: "It is very similar to what we saw during the Arab Spring." <https://www.elmostrador.cl/dia/2021/10/18/el-analisis-de-chile-21-e-instituto-britanico-forensic-architecture-sobre-uso-de-lacrimogenas-en-el-estallido-es-muy-similar-a-lo-que-vimos-durante-la-primavera-arabe/>

⁷⁶ Interferencia. (2023, August 30). *Suicide of another victim of eye trauma after social unrest: Coordinators point to state neglect.* <https://interferencia.cl/articulos/suicidio-de-otra-victima-de-trauma-ocular-tras-estallido-social-coordinadoras-apuntan>

⁷⁷ **INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**. (2022). Human rights situation in Chile (OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 1/22). https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/2022_chile.pdf

⁷⁸ For example: New mental health law: what are its implications? <https://uchile.cl/noticias/178018/nueva-ley-de-salud-mental-cuales-son-sus-implicancias>

⁷⁹ Article 25 does not modify the existing provisions of the Civil Code since 1855 on guardianship and substitute decision-making in cases of involuntary hospitalization and treatment. Furthermore, Articles 15 b and c of Law 20 are not repealed. With regard to the rights and duties of patients, it is important to note that the current regulations, including Law 21.331 on Mental Health of 2021, have been criticized by civil society and the United Nations System for their lack of focus on human rights. It is also relevant to mention that the aforementioned regulations do not repeal Regulation 71 on surgical sterilization of persons with mental disabilities (psychosocial and intellectual).

⁸⁰ To view the proceedings in the Chilean National Congress, see the Senate Bulletin on the comprehensive Mental Health Bill at this link: https://tramitacion.senado.cl/appsenado/templates/tramitacion/index.php?boletin_ini=17003-11

⁸¹ **CHILD OMBUDSMAN** (2024). Study of public policies related to the mental health of children and adolescents. https://www.defensorianinez.cl/estud_y_estadi/estudio-de-politicas-publicas-relacionadas-con-la-salud-mental-de-ninos-ninas-y-adolescentes/

89. In prisons, the health of prisoners is addressed through basic health units in all prisons, with nursing units. Only in the Metropolitan Region is there a prison hospital, located in the Santiago Sur prison, and other care is provided by the public health system. Access to health care is complex, with factors such as infrastructure, staff shortages, and oversight that varies depending on the type of prison and the level of mistreatment reported by prisoners. In addition, the prison population has high rates of mental, respiratory, cardiovascular, and digestive diseases, as well as a higher risk of communicable diseases due to high rates of overcrowding.

J. SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 25)

90. Law No. 21,030 on voluntary termination of pregnancy in three cases broadly enshrines conscientious objection for individuals and institutions, without adequately ensuring the care that women and girls require. The regulation on conscientious objection departs from the strict and exceptional nature that this concept should have under international human rights law, which is limited to natural persons or individuals, allowing it instead to legal entities⁸² that by their nature lack conscience⁸³.
91. According to information obtained by Corporación Humanas Chile, eight years after the entry into force of the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy Act (IVE), the right to legal abortion continues to face serious obstacles to its implementation. In particular, conscientious objection, originally conceived as an exception, has become a structural barrier that prevents effective access to this right in the Chilean public health system.
92. This is evidenced by the 2024 Report on Conscientious Objection⁸⁴ by Corporación Humanas, which requested information from the country's 68 hospitals regarding conscientious objectors in the public system. Of these, ⁸⁵41.6% of obstetricians contracted and licensed to perform abortions are registered as objectors when the reason given by the woman or girl concerned is pregnancy resulting from rape.
93. ⁸⁶In addition, 20.8% of obstetricians declare themselves objectors in cases of fetal inviability. Meanwhile, 13.9% do so in cases of risk to life. This significantly reduces the number of health professionals available to meet the needs of women and girls, leaving them vulnerable to possible neglect by the health system.
94. ⁸⁷Furthermore, in 14 of the 68 public hospitals authorized to perform abortions, more than two-thirds (66.7%-100%) of obstetricians claim conscientious objection in cases of rape. In three of these hospitals, 100% of the obstetric team claims to be conscientious objectors, posing a serious risk to the care of women and girls in the regions of El Maule, La Araucanía, and the Metropolitan Region, in the following public hospitals: Cauquenes Hospital, Constitución Hospital, and Lautaro Hospital⁸⁸.
95. As of March 2024, the grounds for objection continue to be concentrated in cases of rape, with obstetricians (obstetricians) having the highest rate of objection (41.6%), followed by anesthetists (17.6%), paramedics (11.1%) and non-medical professionals (9.7%). In all professional groups, objection rates decrease significantly in cases of fetal inviability and risk to life⁸⁹.
96. In May 2024, the Ministry of Health presented a proposal to amend the regulations on conscientious objection to ensure that all hospitals have non-objecting teams that can care for women and girls, among other measures, which was published in May 2025. On June 1, 2025, the President of the Republic announced that he would present a bill on legal abortion, which will begin parliamentary debate in August of this year.
97. A Comprehensive Sex Education Law is still pending, which integrates the urgency of developing a healthy sexual and emotional life, generating healthier relationships between people, preventing sexual violence, as well as health and teen pregnancy prevention aspects.
98. In 2010, Law No. 20,418 was published, establishing standards on information, guidance, and services related to fertility regulation. It requires educational institutions to include sex education programs within a health framework, focusing on aspects of fertility and only within the secondary school cycle. However, given the shortcomings of the current regulation, various legal initiatives have been promoted, one of them even prior to this law, to effectively enshrine the right to comprehensive sex education for children and adolescents in educational establishments.

⁸² For example, private health clinics.

⁸³ Institutional conscientious objection.

⁸⁴ Corporación Humanas. (July 2025). *Report on Conscientious Objection 2024*. Available at: <https://www.humanas.cl/estudio-2024-a-siete-anos-de-la-ley-ive-la-objecion-de-conciencia-sigue-obstaculizando-el-derecho-al-aborto-legal-en-chile/>

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 4.

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 7.

⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 9.

⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 11.

⁸⁹ Ibid. p. 4.



99. Although the government announced a bill on comprehensive affectivity and sexuality in 2023, it has not yet been presented to Congress. Instead, initiatives have emerged that seek to restrict the right of children and adolescents to receive compulsory sex education, privileging the right of parents to decide on the moral and sexual education of their children. In response to this, the Constitutional Court has affirmed that non-sexist education is an expression of the right to education, as it promotes gender equality and protects the rights of children, adolescents, and women within the education system⁹⁰.

K. RIGHT TO EDUCATION: (PRELIMINARY ISSUE 26)

100. Law No. 21,040 of 2017 created the Public Education System with the aim of improving the quality of the system through the gradual transfer of the administration of schools from municipalities to Local Public Education Services (SLEP), decentralized bodies with technical expertise. However, despite this structural reform, many public schools continue to operate in precarious conditions, without the necessary basic infrastructure, which violates the right of children and adolescents to education⁹¹.
101. Meanwhile, the deterioration of educational coexistence has worsened significantly in recent years, especially in terms of aggression among students. In 2022, reports of aggression reached their highest level since 2018, although they showed a slight decrease in 2023⁹².
102. To address this problem, Law No. 21,128, "Aula Segura" (*Safe Classroom*), was passed in 2018, granting school principals the power to initiate disciplinary proceedings for serious or very serious conduct that affects school coexistence and allowing the suspension of the students involved as a precautionary measure. During the first half of 2019, nearly 100 students were punished under this law, of whom around 30 were expelled. However, in some schools, school violence has increased due to resistance to the law from student groups⁹³: its implementation has generated controversy, as it may affect the fundamental rights of children and adolescents, such as the right to education, participation, and due process.
103. Student protests, especially at the secondary level, have been discouraged and attacked, without guarantees of due process, through the application of disciplinary measures such as expulsions and enrollment cancellations⁹⁴. These sanctions are covered by Law No. 21,128, "Aula Segura" (*Safe Classroom*), and have been used selectively and punitively against collective actions such as takeovers, assemblies, and protests, with 50% of cases occurring in emblematic public high schools⁹⁵. Although the stated objective was to address situations of serious school violence, its implementation has led to automatic preventive suspensions, expulsions without legal basis, sanctions against student spokespersons, and a widespread criminalization of secondary protests. Various academic studies and judicial analyses have revealed serious procedural irregularities, a lack of control over conformity with the Constitution, and a disregard for the reinforced duty of the State to protect children and adolescents (NNA)⁹⁶. The implementation of the law has failed in its objective of preventing violence in educational establishments. On the contrary, it has affected the right to education of children and adolescents in their educational trajectories, increasing school dropout rates and deteriorating the mental health of students⁹⁷, in a context of growing institutional repression.
104. In the country, there are 91 prisons with educational facilities where inmates can complete their schooling. These facilities are recognized by the Ministry of Education and depend on municipal student units.
105. In 2024, a total of 1,838 prisoners were registered to take the Higher Education Access Test (PAES). Fifty-five prisoners applied to higher education institutions after taking the PAES, and 35 were selected. LEASUR NGO has brought cases against the Chilean Prison Service for not allowing or arranging the necessary leave or telematic connections to enable inmates to attend classes in Colina II and Santiago Sur. The Supreme Court has ruled that the Gendarmerie must implement measures

⁹⁰CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF CHILE (2024) Constitutional Court Ruling No. 15.276-2024 of April 8, 2024. <https://tramitacion.tcchile.cl/tc/download/304653?inlineifpossible=true>

⁹¹ NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS (INDH). Contribution to the List of Preliminary Questions. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Page 25.

⁹² CHILD OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE (2024). Annual Report 2024. Page 174. <https://www.defensorianinez.cl/informe-anual-2024/>

⁹³ NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE (INDH). Contribution to the List of Prior Questions. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Fifth Periodic Report of Chile. Page 24.

⁹⁴ MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. (December 19, 2018). President Sebastián Piñera Promulgates Safe Classroom Law. Ministry of Education. <https://www.mineduc.cl/presidente-ley-aula-segura-promulgacion/>. The same observation was made by the Special Rapporteur on the right to peaceful assembly, Ms. Gina Romero.

⁹⁵ MONITORING COMMITTEE ON VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION and Forum for the Right to Public Education, *Expulsion and cancellation of enrollment in the Chilean education system: The case of children and adolescents punished for acts associated with protest* (2025), available at: <https://liberacion.cl/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/fodep-2025-la-expulsion-y-la-cancelacion-de-matricula.pdf>

⁹⁶ Noteworthy: DÍAZ, F. AND SPENCER, ESTEBAN, *The application of Law 21.128 – Safe Classroom in its first year of enforcement. Thesis for a Bachelor's Degree in Legal and Social Sciences* (Santiago: University of Chile, 2021).

⁹⁷ Ayala Oyarzun, V., Bravo de la Lastra, J., Briceño Peña, S., & Pérez Villegas, N., *Effects of the Safe Classroom Law on the Well-being and Educational Environment of Emblematic High Schools: Perspective of Former Students*, in Undergraduate Psychology Student Research UDP - 2023: Well-being, Education, and Society, Diego Portales University, 2023, pp. 175–203.



to facilitate access to online higher education for inmates, which may include managing enrolment, access to virtual platforms, the provision of equipment and internet connection, and the necessary academic support.

III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON OTHER ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE PACT:

L. MIGRATION:

106. With regard to migrants, Chile faces significant non-compliance with its obligations under the Covenant. The combination of structural discrimination, extreme job insecurity, disproportionate and alarming levels of multidimensional poverty, unresolved systemic irregular migration, and the proliferation of hate speech with tangible violent consequences, constitutes a pattern of serious and persistent human rights violations. Irregular migration operates as a structural mechanism for denying rights. Hate speech, amplified by the media and political actors, legitimizes discrimination and violence, eroding the principle of non-discrimination and the right to equality.
107. The discussion of the Migration and Foreigners Act (Law 21.325 of 2021) was conditioned by a persecutory political environment from the executive branch, which exaggerates and criminalizes migration and disregards the application of international human rights treaties⁹⁸. The principles of non-regression and pro persona are affected by the discussion of the law (with restrictions on changing status within the territory or on work visas, among other things) and are currently threatened by proposals that criminalize irregular entry, classifying it as a crime⁹⁹. There is also concern about the militarization of northern border crossings as a measure to contain irregular entry.
108. Meanwhile, the National Migration Policy¹⁰⁰ does not include measures for regular migration, despite the fact that consular visas from the place of origin have proven to be limited, generating irregularity and being conditional on having job offers in Chile. The measures it does include are utilitarian in nature, focusing on highly skilled individuals¹⁰¹.
109. Migrant children face legal initiatives that limit their access to health care and education. Since 2022, when Law No. 21,430 on Guarantees and Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Guarantees Law) was enacted, and a year after the enactment of Law No. 21,325 on Migration and Foreigners (Migration Law), at least 28 bills have been introduced that seek to prioritize national children and adolescents to the detriment of migrants and require immigration regularization as a condition for access to basic rights, such as education¹⁰² and social benefits¹⁰³.
110. It is estimated that nearly 1,500 children and adolescents in the context of international migration are registered as "children of foreign parents in transit," many of whom are at risk of statelessness because their births were not registered in a timely manner¹⁰⁴. In several cases, parents lack identity documents and the only proof of their children's existence is hospital records. This situation makes it difficult to identify and regularize them, affecting the exercise of their rights under Law 21.430, especially the right to identity¹⁰⁵.

M. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS:

111. During 2024, there were at least 159,167 children and adolescents who were victims of crimes, and 39,669 of these were sexual crimes¹⁰⁶. In 2023, 40,361 complaints were filed, of which only 0.7%

⁹⁸ It is characteristic of Chile in this century to perceive migration in an exaggerated way. Although it has been growing, since there was 1.2% migration, it was already perceived that there were "too many migrants." Today, when we have around 8% of the population migrating, the traditional media, concentrated in the hands of economic and political sectors interested in the political use of the phenomenon, reinforce prejudices that exaggerate and criminalize migration.

Through targeted discourse, a persecutory political "environment" is created, which in practice conditions the actions of legislators and politicians in decisions that affect human rights, migrants, and legislation in general in these times. They even go so far as to consider global treaties and multilateralism to be inferior to the constitution or national laws or as a threat to sovereignty.

⁹⁹ For example, the bill that amends Law No. 21,325 on migration and foreign nationals to criminalize illegal entry into the national territory (Bulletin No. 15,261-25), is in its second constitutional reading in the Chamber of Deputies.

¹⁰⁰ The decree establishing the PNME was taken up by the Comptroller's Office on December 26, 2023, according to the National Migration Service. <https://serviciomigraciones.cl/politica-nacional/#:~:text=La%20Contralor%C3%ADa%20General%20de%20la,las%20distintas%20instituciones%20del%20Estado.>

¹⁰¹ The Specific Economic and Productive Development Objectives of the National Migration Policy state: "2.1 Promote regular migration aimed at the productive and economic development of the country, with special consideration for capacity building and the attraction of highly skilled foreigners, in order to strengthen investment and productivity." Utilitarianism is mentioned several times as a restrictive factor, although this profile clearly does not apply to all people on the move.

¹⁰² **CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.** Bulletin 16692-06. Bill amending Law No. 21,325 on Migration and Foreigners to provide preferential access to educational establishments for national or foreign students with temporary or permanent residence in the country. <https://www.camara.cl/legislacion/ProyectosDeLey/autores.aspx?prmlD=17260&prmlBOLETIN=16692-06>

¹⁰³ **CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.** Bulletin 17474-06. Bill amending Law No. 21,325 on Migration and Foreigners to restrict access to public benefits for immigrants in an irregular situation. <https://www.camara.cl/legislacion/proyectosdeley/tramitacion.aspx?prmlD=18110&prmlBOLETIN=17474-06>

¹⁰⁴ Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Chile. United Nations Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/CHL/CO/7, original in Spanish, May 1, 2024), para. 41, p. 11.

¹⁰⁵ **CHILD OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE** (2024). Assessment of the situation of children's and adolescents' rights 2024. Children's Ombudsman's Office Rights Observatory. p. 40. <https://observatorio.defensorianinez.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Diagnostico-sobre-situacion-de-derechos-2024-Observatorio-Derechos-Defensoria.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ **PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE** (2024). Annual Bulletin January-December 2024. <http://www.fiscaliadechile.cl/Fiscalia/estadisticas/index.do>



resulted in a final conviction and 68.4% ended in non-judicial outcomes¹⁰⁷⁻¹⁰⁸. Although between 2022 and 2023 there was a decrease in reports of sexual crimes made to the police (Carabineros de Chile, from 26.9% to 25.2%; and the Chilean Investigative Police, from 16.5% to 13.4%)¹⁰⁹, 84.3% of these reports involved girls and female adolescents, and 15.7% involved boys and male adolescents, a figure that is higher than in 2022 (13.5%)¹¹⁰.

112. Since 2021, there has been a decrease in the number of cases brought to trial¹¹¹ and since 2020, there has been a reported stagnation in the total number of cases brought to trial, which does not exceed 3,500 cases per year. The state response, in terms of time to conclusion, to reports of sexual crimes against children and adolescents, takes up to one year to conclude in around 60% of cases, and 25.1% of cases. With regard to Law No. 21,057 on Videotaped Interviews, which came into force on 2019, with the aim of reducing revictimization in investigative processes, 61.1% of children and adolescents who were victims of sexual crimes did not undergo this procedure¹¹².
113. The System of Guarantees and Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, and the Local Children's Offices (OLN) created in 2022 by the Guarantees Law, are still in the early stages of implementation, in part due to a lack of clarity in protocols and powers, frequent changes in guidelines, a lack of support profiles and legal guidance in teams, difficulties in implementing protection measures against other State agencies and collective situations, between or after¹¹³, and a lack of clarity regarding the role of the various inter-sectoral entities as guarantors of rights¹¹⁴.
114. In January 2025, approximately 114,756 children and adolescents were served nationwide in protection programs (Specialized Protection Service), of which 91,175 received care in outpatient programs¹¹⁵. Although each of them has the right to legal defense, according to Family Court Law No. 19,698 (My Lawyer Program¹¹⁶) and the Guarantees Law, data from 2022 indicate that nearly 35,000 children with pending court cases did not have a *guardian ad litem* due to a lack of public provision¹¹⁷. It is concerning that the high demand is not being adequately addressed, which affects the timeliness and quality of the response, such as the lack of prior contact between the child and their lawyer, and poor coordination with the teams involved.

N. PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY:

114. According to data from the Gendarmerie in March 2025, there are 59,649 persons deprived of liberty in closed prisons, compared to an official capacity of only 41,992 places, representing overcrowding of 142%, with regions such as Atacama and Maule exceeding even 200%. This prison overcrowding, which already reached 140% in 2024, causes a significant deterioration in the material living conditions within prison facilities, affecting access to drinking water, with reports of access to drinking water only for two hours a day, forcing inmates to ration and reuse contaminated water. There is a shortage of almost 18,000 places, resulting in overcrowded cells, with up to 15 people sharing a mattress and a blanket.

¹⁰⁷ AMPARO Y JUSTICIA FOUNDATION (2024). Children and Adolescents Who Are Victims of Sexual and Other Serious Crimes: Reporting and Response by the Criminal Justice System. Page 14. <https://amparoyjusticia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Reporte-Estadistico-2024-Fundacion-Amparo-Justicia.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ Forms of termination of criminal proceedings that do not require the intervention of a court, mainly administrative decisions or decisions that are essentially revocable, such as provisional dismissal, lack of jurisdiction, and consolidation of investigations, according to the CHILEAN PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE (2024). Victims and witnesses. What happens if I report it? <http://www.fiscaliadechile.cl/Fiscalia/utilitarios/glosario.jsp#>

¹⁰⁹ Reports to the Public Prosecutor's Office have increased from 25.8% in 2022 to 29.25% in 2023, according to FUNDACIÓN AMPARO Y JUSTICIA (2024). Children and Adolescents Victims of Sexual and Other Serious Crimes: Reports Filed and Response of the Criminal Justice System. Page 5. <https://amparoyjusticia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Reporte-Estadistico-2024-Fundacion-Amparo-Justicia.pdf>

¹¹⁰ AMPARO Y JUSTICIA FOUNDATION (2024). Children and Adolescents Victims of Sexual and Other Serious Crimes: Filing Complaints and Response of the Criminal Justice System. Page 16 et seq. <https://amparoyjusticia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Reporte-Estadistico-2024-Fundacion-Amparo-Justicia.pdf>

¹¹¹ Formal communication from the Public Prosecutor's Office to the defendant, before the Guarantee Judge, that an investigation is being conducted against them for one or more specific crimes. In 2021, only 13% of cases were formally charged, i.e., 3,543 cases, compared to 20.6% in 2017 (4,123 cases). CHILEAN PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE (2024). Victims and witnesses. What happens if I report it? <http://www.fiscaliadechile.cl/Fiscalia/utilitarios/glosario.jsp#>

¹¹² Only 38.9% were interviewed, which represents an additional 10% compared to 2022, according to FUNDACIÓN AMPARO Y JUSTICIA (2024). Children and Adolescents Victims of Sexual and Other Serious Crimes: Reporting and Response by the Criminal Justice System. Pages 20 and 21. <https://amparoyjusticia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Reporte-Estadistico-2024-Fundacion-Amparo-Justicia.pdf>

¹¹³ CHILD OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE (2025). Initial assessment of the implementation of Local Children's Offices. Page 22. <https://www.defensorianinez.cl/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Documento-especializado-Balance-inicial-de-la-implementacion-OLN.pdf>

¹¹⁴ CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER (2023). Comprehensive protection and new institutional framework: assessment one year after implementation of the Guarantees Law. Page 65. <https://www.defensorianinez.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/VF-Documento-especializado-Garantias-1-1.pdf>

¹¹⁵ Data from the National Specialized Protection Service for Children and Adolescents. <https://www.servicioproteccion.gob.cl/portal/Estudios/Estadisticas/>

¹¹⁶ The "Mi Abogado" (My Lawyer) Program is designed to provide legal assistance to all children and adolescents who are separated from their families and in alternative care, and operates through legal representation provided by Legal Aid Corporations. CHILEAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (2020). Diagnosis of access to justice in Chile. Page 70. https://www.minjusticia.gob.cl/media/2021/04/DIAGNOSTICO_55.pdf

¹¹⁷ More than 35,000 children and adolescents, according to information provided by the Judiciary (January 2022). CHILEAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (n.d.). New specialized line for the representation of children and adolescents. <https://www.minjusticia.gob.cl/lanzamiento-la-ninez-y-adolescencia-se-defiende/#:~:text=The%20purpose%20of%20this%20line,the%20decisions%20that%20affect%20them.>



O. HUMAN TRAFFICKING:

115. Human trafficking remains invisible, despite the 64% increase in international migration since 2020¹¹⁸, due to a lack of records and poor training of police personnel at the border to detect trafficking and smuggling of migrants: they are unable to identify signs that people have been victims of these crimes¹¹⁹, which prevents them from adequately exercising their rights. Cases are often resolved with alternative penalties or acquittals due to extremely high standards of proof and factors of discrimination.¹²⁰

¹¹⁸ IOM (2022). World Migration Report. UN Migration, p. 30 at <https://publications.iom.int/books/informe-sobre-las-migraciones-en-el-mundo-2022>

¹¹⁹ CORPORACIÓN HUMANAS Y OTRAS (2025). Contribution of civil society organizations to the study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on human rights monitoring in the context of migration, especially at international borders. Page 4.

¹²⁰ DIEGO PORTALES UNIVERSITY (2024). Annual Report on Human Rights in Chile. Page 289, <https://derechoshumanos.udp.cl/cms/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-ANUAL-DDHH-UDP-2024-CAP-6.pdf>



IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on a complaint procedure.
2. Promote a reform of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile that enshrines substantive equality, establishing the duty of the State to remove obstacles that prevent or hinder equality for groups requiring special protection.
3. Approve the reform of Law No. 21,609, which establishes measures against discrimination.
4. Repeal civil laws that discriminate against married women in conjugal partnerships by subordinating them to their husbands in the administration of their own property and joint property.
5. Enact and publish the regulations and protocols pending implementation of Law No. 21,675, which establishes measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women on the basis of their gender.
6. Accelerate the processing and approval of bill 16905-31, which recognizes the right to care and creates the National Support and Care System, including recognition of the human right to care (to care, to be cared for, self-care, and care for the environment); and ensure concrete measures for the financing of the system.
7. Develop studies on gender-based violence in digital spaces, highlighting that which affects girls and adolescent women.
8. Repeal institutional conscientious objection.
9. Implement monitoring and oversight mechanisms in public and private health facilities to ensure the proper implementation of the care pathway guaranteed by Law No. 21.030.
10. Develop a National Protocol for Health Care in Protest Situations with the participation of human rights organizations and health personnel.
11. Repeal Law No. 21.128 "Safe Classroom" and design a new non-punitive regulatory framework for school coexistence.
12. Accelerate and simplify immigration regulation processes, Law No. 21.325, to guarantee access to economic, social, and cultural rights.
13. Conduct massive education and awareness campaigns on the fight against hate speech and xenophobia.
14. Implement specific policies on health, housing, and work that address discriminatory barriers and the specific vulnerability of the migrant population.
15. Constitutionally recognize inclusive equality with regard to persons with disabilities.
16. Create an Independent Mechanism to Monitor the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
17. Accelerate the Comprehensive Mental Health Bill, Bulletin No. 17.003-11.
18. Repeal Law No. 21,221, which contravenes the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
19. Accelerate the legislative process for the bill to reform the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, Bulletin No. 12.441-17.
20. Advance the bill against the forced sterilization of persons with disabilities, Bulletin No. 11.357-11.
21. Reduce rates of overcrowding among persons deprived of liberty through alternatives to pretrial detention.
22. Provide adequate and timely medical care to persons deprived of liberty, incorporating those in prison facilities in the municipality into municipal databases.
23. Through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, generate the necessary personnel and transfer arrangements for persons deprived of liberty to access higher education, without depending on the availability of the Chilean Prison Service.
24. Accelerate the implementation of Local Children's Offices and standardize their operation nationwide to facilitate access for children and adolescents to the System of Guarantees and Comprehensive Protection of Rights.
25. Increase the public supply of ad litem guardians (curators) and defenders of children and adolescents to guarantee the right to access justice, effective remedies, and due process.
26. Implement effective measures to detect, raise awareness of, and prevent migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and training programs for public officials to improve their capacity to detect migrant smuggling and human trafficking.