

# Children and young people's experiences of participation in the Chilean social outbreak



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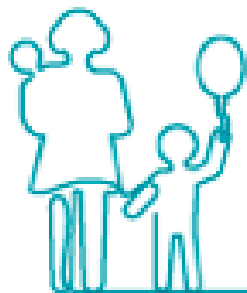


## THE OBSERVATORY CHILDREN RIGHT'S MONITORING SYSTEM

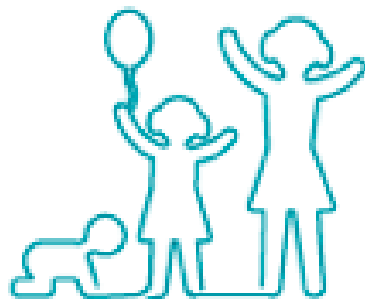
### Principles for the monitoring

- Every rights: not only material welfare, rights exercise
- Autonomy: Monitoring from civil society and academic world.
- Universal guarantee, for every child: Disaggregated data by sex, age, territory to show **child social segregation**.

Familiar and social environment



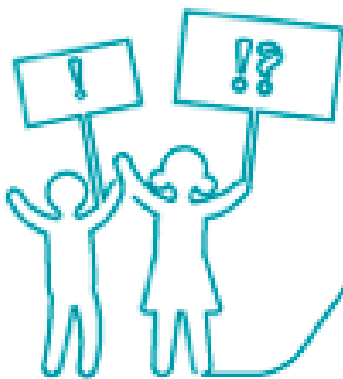
Progressive autonomy & participation



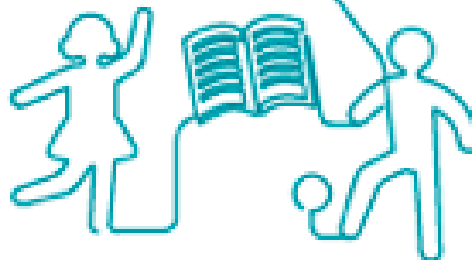
Health



Civil rights



Education & cultural recreation activities





**STATE VIOLENCE**  
AGAINST CHILDREN AND  
ADOLESCENTS: ONE  
YEAR AFTER THE **SOCIAL**  
**OUTBREAK**

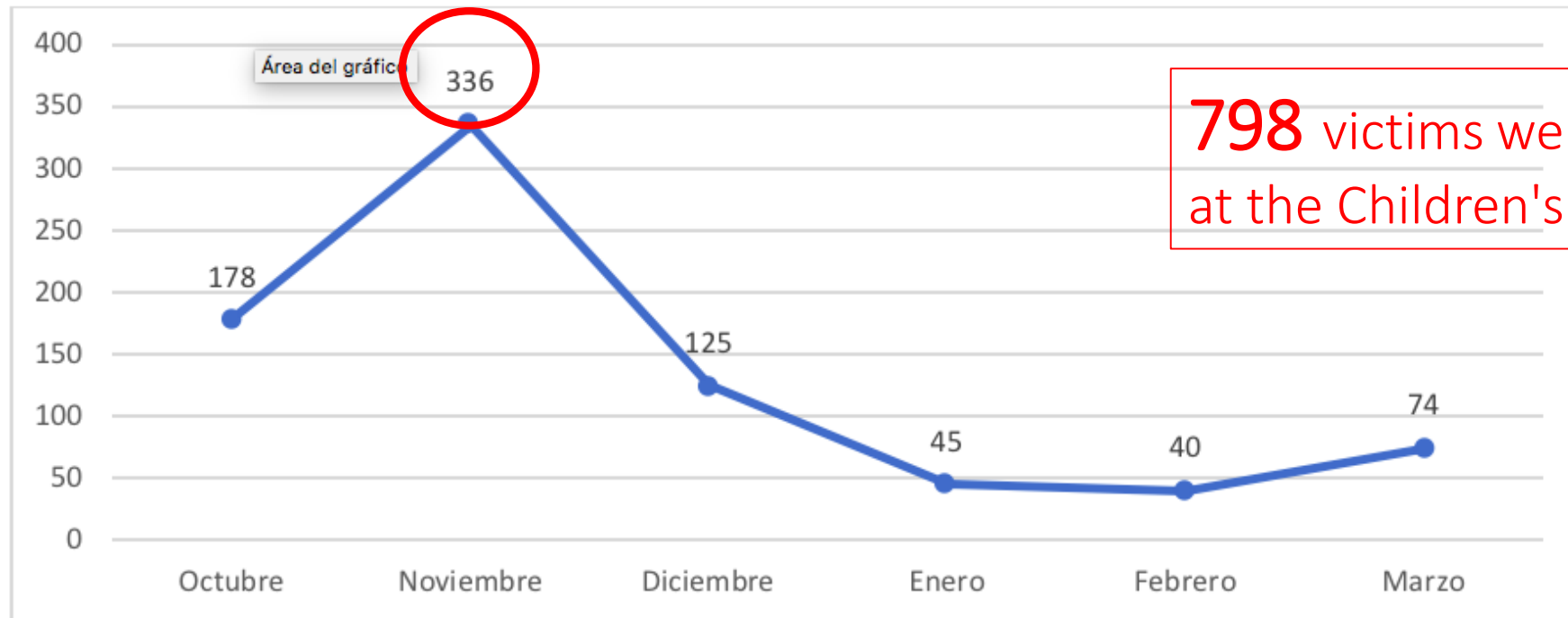
VIDEO

Video in collaboration with **“Esto no es Ficción”** Production Company



# How many children are victims of state violence?

Graph 1 Cases registered in the Ombudsman's Office and the National Institute of Human Rights according to their date of the complaint from October 18, 2019 to March 31, 2020.



**798** victims were registered at the Children's Ombudsman

Source: graph built according to the Children's Ombudsman database respuesta N° 318 and the NHRI database "Violaciones a los DD.HH. crisis social octubre 2019 marzo 2020"



**92%** of the cases of complaints of violence in the Children's Ombudsman's Office identify the **police** as the aggressor





# What kind of violence were they victim of?

Table 2 Number of cases registered in the Children's Ombudsman Office by type of injury from October 18 to July 13, 2020

Type of injury	No.	%
Other physical injuries	448	54.5
Injury caused by shooting/pellet	119	14.5
Injury caused by bullets	16	1.9
Ocular trauma	13	1.6
Without injuries	82	10.0
Other	10	1.2
No information	134	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Table built according to the Children's Ombudsman Office Database "Respuesta N° 318"





## Who are they?

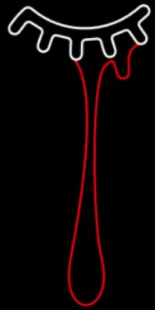
- Almost **8 out of 10 registered cases correspond to men (640 cases)**, while 176 cases correspond to girls and female adolescents, (21% of the cases)
- **87%** of the victims are aged between **14 and 17 years**. However we have youngest victims too.
- Despite the fact that the cases are concentrated in the metropolitan region (**47%**), there are victims throughout the different districts of the country





# Who are they?

**One out of every 2** victims who filed complaints were treated, or are being treated by **SENAME**



**61%** belongs to the childhood protection area



**34.9%** belongs to juvenile justice area





# Emblematic cases



Geraldine's vital outbreak: the harsh awakening of the minor who was left in a coma by a tear gas



#he didn't fall, he was pushed

## I am a pirate

I was sitting outside the clinic waiting for my appointment.  
Suddenly, a little girl came to me and asked why I was wearing an eyepatch.  
I told her that I was a pirate looking for a treasure.  
Her mother, who was holding her hand, stared at me with a begging face so I would not say anything.  
She was a policewoman.

Josefa Salgado Zambrano,  
15 years old, Puente Alto  
Young Talent Award, Santiago in 100 words

santiago en  
100 palabras

XIX VERSIÓN



Ilustración: Paloma Morales Gutiérrez.



# Child and adolescent participation in Chile

- Children and adolescents have become **active agents**, even taking a prominent role in processes of social movements.

- From the State's perspective they are considered subject to criminal law at 14 years old, but **they are marginalized from exercising other rights and participating** in relevant decisions in their country.



"It's really cool that you're asking us what we think, because adults usually say, 'no, you're too young to give an opinion' and kids are capable of having an opinion, even though they're young".

(Girl teenager, 14 years old)

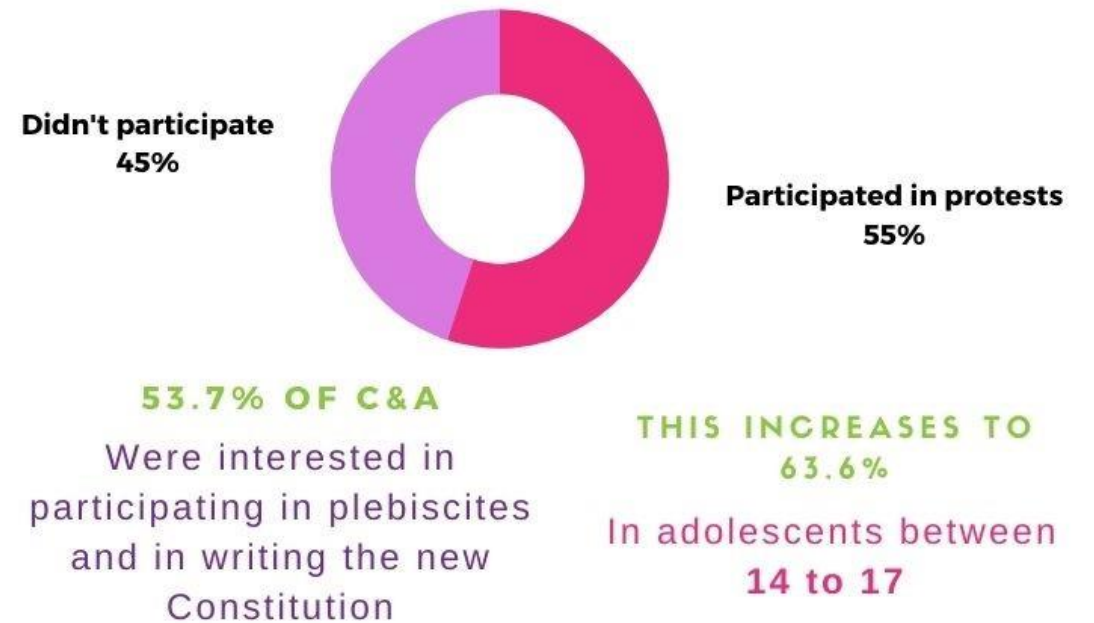
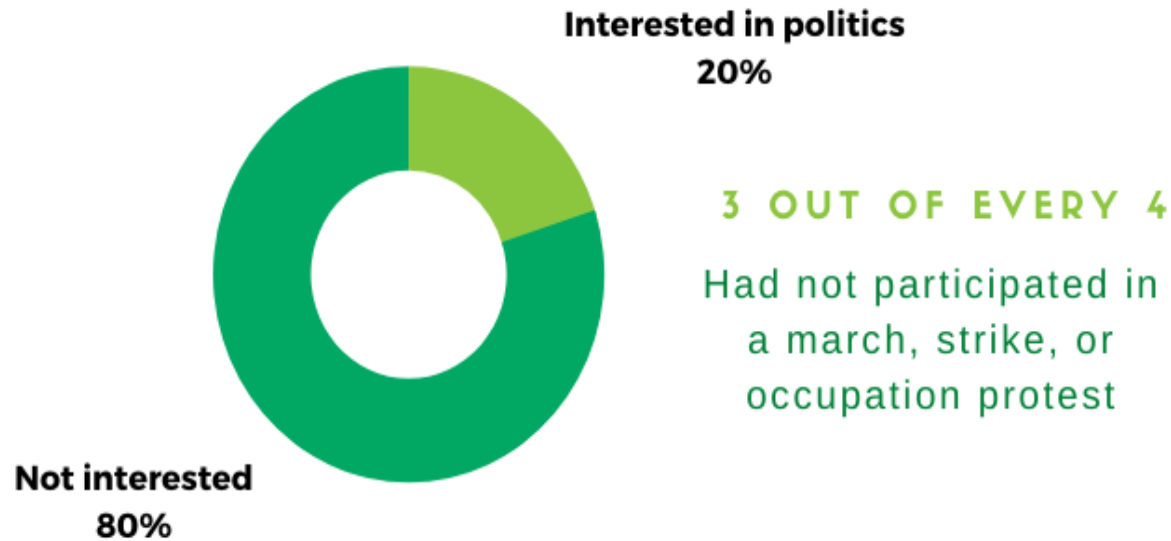






# How has the State accounted for the participation of children and adolescents?

Children's Ombudsman Office 2020



National Youth Institute 2015



# How did children and adolescents experience the social outburst?



“The reason why people are all in this social outburst is because the laws are too unjust, they only benefit politicians and the rich”  
(Boy, 10 years old, Radio Ballena).



- Most C&A openly supported the demonstrations and many even felt a part of them, agreeing with the demands.
- About the factors that led to the social outburst, they identify a series of abuses and injustices which reveals a State unable to guarantee people’s rights.

“People are fighting for the rights that they don't have. The country has also been enduring injustice for these 30 years after the dictatorship, and what is happening now is a dictatorship because you can't walk the streets freely”  
(Museo de la Educación, 3 to 11 years old).







- Ambivalent feelings and emotions:

“When people sing jump if you're not a cop, I feel happy, my feet jolt, and I want to jump up and down”.  
(Plaza Ñuñoa, 4 to 6 years old)

“The people will never be defeated by Piñera. The people of Chile are brave. Because Chile does not lower its arms. We are all the people”.  
(Malloco, 7 to 12 years old)

“I was with my dad when the fire works went off and then Carabineros started shooting and I was scared; another day I was protesting by banging a pot, it was all peaceful, and the police shot off about 19 tear gas bombs”.  
(Plaza Juan XXVIII, 8 to 12 years old)

- A **critical vision** of the political class, law enforcement and traditional media outlets:

“The same people who should be protecting us are the ones who are killing us. They like to shoot people's eyes out”.  
(COSAM, 10 to 13 years old)

“When the country was burning to pieces Piñera was eating pizza”.

(Plaza Juan XXVIII, 8 to 12 years old)

“The media can manipulate adults. But an adult can't manipulate the mind of a 5-year-old Mapuche kid who has been beaten, wounded, tortured by Carabineros”.

(PIE SENAME, teenager)



# What ideas do children and adolescents propose for the new Constitution?

- Children and adolescents **want and feel prepared to take part in the constitutional process** currently underway in Chile.

“The Constitution was created in dictatorship. I don't know if you know what a dictatorship is. That's why the laws are more beneficial to those who have money, because at that time, life was really unjust”.  
(Boy, 10 years old, Radio Ballena)



Social protection

A clean and sustainable environment

Gender equality

Universal healthcare

Free, good-quality education



## Universal healthcare

“Healthcare, it's a problem that not everyone has access to healthcare and this has been revealed with the pandemic”.

(Teenager, 16 years old, MODATIMA Juvenil)



## Gender equality

“That women have the same salary as men, because there are women who have worked their whole lives and they earn less than men do”.

(Boy, 10 years old, Radio Ballena)



## Right to live in family

“To work fewer hours so families can spend more time at home with each other”.

(Puente Alto, 8 to 13 years old)

## Right to recreation

“More shared space for the community: plazas, walkways, cultural activities”.

(Puente Alto, 8 to 13 years old)

## Right to participation

“I'd like for us to have a kind of debate, where kids from different regions get together, with representatives from different regions, to talk and choose the things that we want to be included in the new constitution”.

(Boy, 10 years old, Radio Ballena)

“Kids can talk, we can express our opinion, and adults have to respect it”.

(Plaza Ñuñoa, 11 to 15 years old)



# How do children and adolescents want to participate in the constitutional process?

*"I really like the idea of voting. Just because we're younger doesn't mean that we don't have opinions. All human beings have opinions, regardless of their age. Because if we look at laws from the past, they weren't fair for everyone, they didn't let women vote, and that's really bad. Now women can travel, they can work and propose whatever they want, and kids can too".*

*(Girl, 10 years old, Radio Ballena)*

- Children and adolescents wish to **vote in the plebiscite for a new Constitution.**

*"They don't want adolescents to vote, because we are the majority, and they know that they're going to lose. The youth have been the ones to begin social movements".*

*(PIE SENAME, teenager)*

*"If we could vote, I'd want everything to change and not see the same old politicians in power"*

*(Girl, 10 years old, Radio Ballena).*

*"There are a lot of issues to deal with because Chile has a constitution that was written under dictatorship, and the youth should be part of this process. We should take all ages into consideration".*

*(Teenager, 15 years old, MODATIMA Juvenil)*

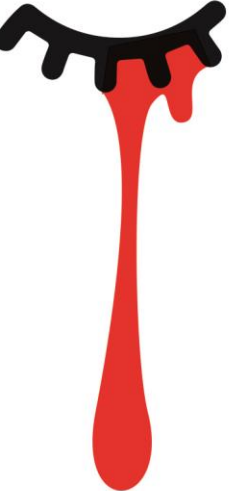
- They demand their **inclusion in writing the new Constitution**, with a **real impact** to help to produce concrete changes.







# Conclusions

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- There is a need for **justice and reparation** for all children and adolescents who were victims of State violence.
  - **No criminalize children** whose rights have been repeatedly violated.
  - The State has to take responsibility for **implementing institutional changes** in terms of prevention and rights protection.

- The C&A have been playing a leading role in the social mobilizations, but the **authorities have ignored their demands, needs and desires.**
- Chile has an unique opportunity to realize children participation right, by **including C&A in the constitutional process.**
- C&A are anxious to participate and, when granted the spaces, they use them with **passion, creativity, and responsibility.**





#neveragainwithoutkids



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