

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN CHILE

## CONTEXT

*Chile accepted in the III UPR cycle recommendations to address gender stereotypes, implement comprehensive sexual education in schools as well as guarantee a life free of violence for women and girls, including in the digital space. Although progress has been made, there are still shortcomings and pending challenges.*



## THE PROBLEM

After implementing the Lilén Program, which consists of cycles of workshops with a gender and human rights perspective held in 7 high schools in the Biobío Region (benefiting more than 900 students and 90 teachers), we found:

- **Less participation (and even disinterest) of male students in topics related to gender violence**
- **Unequal sex-affective relationships based on stereotypes**
- **Numerous cases of street harassment against female students**
- **Lack of knowledge about basic concepts of sexuality**
- **No access to information on their sexual and reproductive rights, overexposure to pornography**
- **Lack of knowledge of the current Three-Case Abortion Law**
- **Shame to talk about topics such as menstruation**
- **Poor information about HIV**
- **Cases of adolescent pregnancy and abortion.**

In addition, we found cases of violence in all of the 24 classes with which we worked. The most reported forms of violence were: cyberbullying, street harassment, domestic violence, institutional violence, sexual violence (especially grooming and abuse) and violence in relationships.

In the case of the teachers, we found: a lack of knowledge of the gender perspective and how to bring it into their work and the classroom. reluctance to recognize sexual diversities and unequal perceptions of their students based on their gender.

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In 2020 we investigated the extent of gender violence on the Internet, surveying more than 500 women in the sixteen regions of the country. Of the respondents, 73.8% had suffered some form of violence in digital spaces and only 12.2% reported it to the police or the Public Prosecutor's Office and none of them obtained redress through the justice system.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Incorporate training in gender perspective to the teaching career.
- Facilitate community training and discussion spaces on gender and human rights, decentralizing access to the subject.
- Promote as a matter of urgency the National Policy on Comprehensive Sex Affective Education.
- Promote communication and educational strategies to publicize the Law against Street Harassment among the population.
- In addition to sensitizing and training security agents and judicial officials.
- Facilitate spaces for literacy in comprehensive sexual education for adults.
- Urgently enact the Law for the Right to a Life Free of Violence and the Law on Digital Violence.
- Generate and promote programs that educate about digital security and coexistence, with a gender and human rights perspective.

**READ THE FULL SHADOW REPORT HERE (ESP):**

