WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?1

- 60% of MASNNA victims (also called child pornography) are between 11 and 15 years old.
- 78% of online Child Sexual Abuse victims are girls or adolescents.
- » In 2018, the number of registered web pages with child sexual abuse material were 105,047 URL compared to 78,589 URL in 2017 and 57,335 URL in 2016.

	Number of cases involving children and teenagers registered as victims of child pornography by age ²												
Year/Ages	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unidentified	Total
2016	1	1	2	2	8	18	25	19	18	19	18	50	181
2017	-1	1	2	4	23	40	26	23	21	19	12	74	246
2018	/1	2	4	13	29	32	35	29	33	19	22	97	316
2019 (jan-aug)	0	1	1	3	10	9	12	15	11	13	14	20	109

Number of cases involving children and teenagers registered as victims of child pornography by gender

Year/ Gender	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
2016	15	116	50	181
2017	25	147	74	246
2018	37	205	74	316
2019 (jan- aug)	15	74	20	109

Means of entry of cases of children and adolescents gistered as victims of child pornography per year

registered as victims of child pornographly per					
Year/ Gender	Direct Report	Reports through the Prosecutors office	Virtual Patrol	Total	
2016	161	20	0	181	
2017	143	35	68	246	
2018	128	100	88	316	
2019 (jan-aug)	80	19	10	109	



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KNOWING AND UNDERSTANDING ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



Anyone who contacts a child under 14 years of age to request or obtain pornographic material or proposes carrying out any act of a sexual nature with themselves or a third party, shall receive a sentence of up to 9 years. (Art.183-B Criminal Code of Peru). With regards to children between 14 and 17 years, the penalty will be assessed according to aggravating factors such as deception and persuasion.

The exchange of explicit sexual messages or images of sexual content, self-generated and shared in a consensual way. Unexpected sexting is when anyone, who having freely received audio or audiovisual content of a sexual nature proceeds to disseminate, disclose, publish, transfer said material without the express permission of the subject/creator of the content, shall receive a sentence of up to 5 years. (Art. 154-B Criminal



SEXTING (sexual messages)



MASNNA

Whoever owns, promotes, manufactures, distributes, exhibits, offers, markets, advertises, publishes, imports or exports by any means, objects, books, writings, images, videos or audios, or performs live shows of a sexual nature, in which there are participants under eighteen years of age, will be punished with imprisonment of up to 5 years. (Art. 183-A Criminal Code of Peru).

This occurs when a child or adolescent appears in front of a webcam participating in sexual behavior or being sexually abused.





SEXTORSION (sexual blackmail)

Anyone threatening or intimidating a person, by any means, including the use of information or communication technologies, into carrying out any act of a sexual nature, shall receive a sentence of up to 4 years. (Art. 176-C Criminal Code of Peru).

DOWNLOAD IT: **ASSESSMENT OF THE**

situation of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

IN PERU 2019



1) International Watch Foundation 2018

2), 3) & 4) High Tech Crime Division of the National Police of Peru (2019).

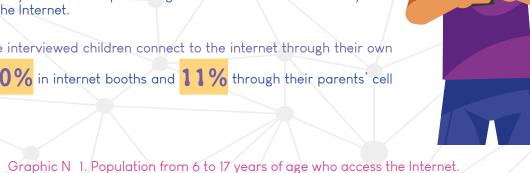


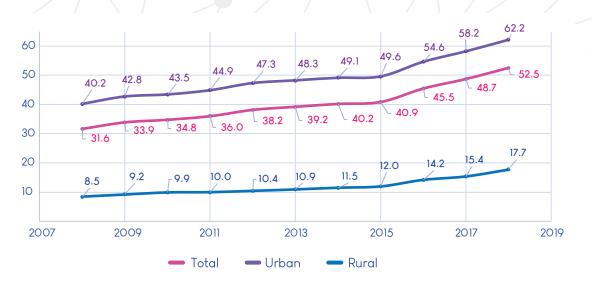


HOW ARE CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS USING INTERNET?5

- **52.5%** of children between 6 and 17 years access the Internet
- 55% of children say they have had contact with a stranger online. While 47% admit to having managed to meet this unknown person.
- 61% of children say they have received advice from their parents on how to use the internet safely. However, they consider that such advice is useless.
- 41% of children do not know how to act in this kind of situations.
- >> Seven out of every ten children spend a significant amount of their weekly time connected to the Internet.
- 64% of the interviewed children connect to the internet through their own cell phone, 20% in internet booths and 11% through their parents' cell







Census 2017: 6'934,000 children between 6 and 17 years old. Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - National Household Survey 2018 WHAT DO PARENTS KNOW?

The current situation of parents' knowledge about the risks of Internet and ICT applications is that almost half (46%), as pointed out by the parents themselves, have never heard about Children Sexual Online modalities. Another 30% say "they rarely hear about Children Sexual Online modalities". The sum of these percentages show us that 76% of parents know practically nothing about this phenomenon which means that their children can be more exposed to this situation.

- 1. Regarding the situations that could harm 3 their children, the main concern of parents is associated with "addiction to online games" (43%) and "Internet addiction" (36%). It is striking that only one in four parents (25%) identifies "human trafficking" and "sexual exploitation" as situations that could harm their children.
- It is worrisome that only 21% point to the 'visualization of pornographic content", and that 16% of parents mention "online bullying". Moreover, 15% of parents are not concerned that their children are vulnerable to any of the present situations (Source GFK 2018)
- One in four parents (25%) identifies human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as situations that could harm their children.
- 15% of parents believe that their children are not vulnerable to any risk situation on the internet.
- 76% of parents say they have never heard about online CSE modalities, which means that their children could be more exposed to this situation.
 - There are between 8% and 16% of parents who say they do not know what to do in the case of Children Sexual Abuse.

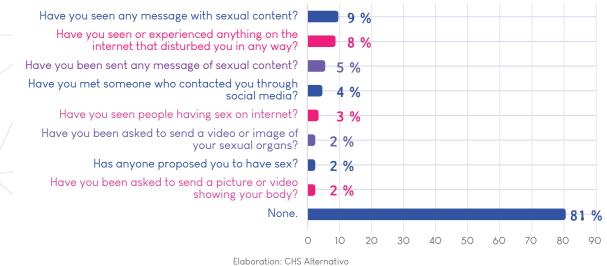
Graphic 2. Frequency with which parents have heard about sexual exploitation.



Flaboration: CHS Alternative Source: GEK commissioned by CHS Alternative 2018

6) GFK, commissioned by CHS Alternativo (2018). Padres de Familia: Actores clave para la prevención de la explotación sexual de niños, niñas y adolescentes en línea.

Graphic 3. Knowledge of parents about situations that their children have faced on the internet.



Source: GFK, commissioned by CHS Alternativo, 2018.

WHAT DO TEACHERS KNOW ABOUT ONLINE CSE?

Regarding the teachers we found out that they are not aware of this phenomenon.

- \rightarrow On average, 30% of teachers are unable to identify a route or entity to which to reffer a possible case of Child Sexual Abuse online that happens in their educational institution.
- of the evaluated teachers recognize that Sexting is a practice that can occur among both adults and minors.
- 75% recognize that grooming involves an adult with a minor for sexual purposes



LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS **AND CIVIL SERVANTS8**

127 professionals have been part of the diagnosis carried out in 7 regions of Peru. The participants were lawyers, officers of the national police of Peru, psychologists, doctors, among others. 84 were law enforcement officers and 43 were civil servants.

- » 81% learnt about online
- 41% identify online CSE as a frequent to very frequent problem
- 87% affirm not having enough human resources to respond to online CSE
- 83% report not having been trained on online CSE

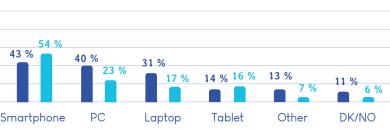
7) GFK, commissioned by CHS Alternativo (2018). Padres de Familia: Actores clave para la prevención de la explotación sexual de niños, niñas y 8) CHS Alternativo (2019). Informe Ejecutivo sobre la capacidad de respuesta del Estado a la ESNNA en línea.

PRIVATE COMPANIES9

Regarding the parental filter, which the companies providing the service are required to offer, only 14% of parents say they have received the offer. This percentage rises to 36% of cases in the social-economic levels. A / B). Correspondingly, 75% of parents say they have not received the offer and 11% of them state the option DK / NO.

Graphic N 4. Use of devices: There is a significantly increase in connectivity through smartphones (from 43% to 54%) among children aged between 5 and 17.



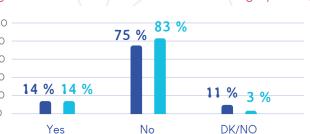


Graphic N 5. Offer of parental filters: the number of parents to whom their Internet provider has offered this service (145%) is maintained. There are no significant differences between sociodemographic segments.

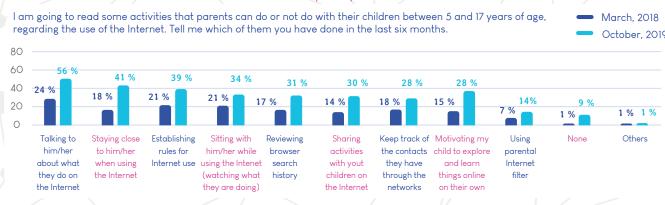


March, 2018

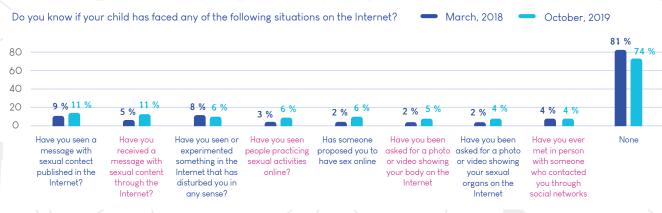
October, 2019



Graphic N 6. The accompaniment of parents in the use of the Internet is increasing. This could be related to the increased perception of risk in the use of the Internet.



Graphic N 7. Although the majority of parents do not know If their children have experienced any situation of sexual vulnerability through the Internet, the number of parents claiming that their children have been sent a message of sexual content, has increased from 5% to 11%.



9) Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, commissioned by CHS Alternativo (2019). Percepciones de la explotación sexual de menores de edad en

5) GFK, commissioned by CHS Alternativo (2018). Padres de Familia: Actores clave para la prevención de la explotación sexual de niños, niñas y adolescentes en línea.