

La protección de la infancia y la adolescencia es una conquista reciente del avance de las sociedades modernas, tal y como se comprueba en la fecha de la Convención de los Derechos de la Infancia (1989)

Los abusos sexuales a menores constituyen uno de los problemas sociales más antiguos de la historia de la humanidad.

En nuestra sociedad no es hasta finales de los años 70 cuando se consigue poner en debate público, a través del impacto social en USA conseguido cuando algunas víctimas empezaron a romper el silencio.

El uso de Internet por parte de los abusadores está reproduciendo los abusos sexuales a menores en un entorno virtual y creando nuevas formas de abusar.

El uso de Internet también está promocionando prácticas preventivas en abusos sexuales de menores

**Tipología de abusos sexuales a menores en Internet.**

1. Producción, distribución y consumo de imágenes audiovisuales de abusos sexuales a menores.

2. Solicitaciones sexuales online

3. Socialización en abusos sexuales a través de la visualización conjunta de materiales audiovisuales de ASI cedidos por personas adultas y vistos por menores.

4.Explotación sexual de la infancia y adolescencia: comercialización de su cuerpo.

5. Discurso a favor de la defensa de la práctica abusiva sexual a menores a través de su presentación como práctica de amor o de libertad sexual.

6. Grooming.

7. Statutory rape online.

2.- Solicitud de on online

Exposición a material gráfico sexual

Elaboración de material pornográfico on line

3.- Ver material pornográfico modela conductas de abuso entre menores

5.

Partido político holandés 2006

NAMBLA boylovers

North American Man/Boy Lover Association

## **Mensaje a favor de la pedofilia**

¿Qué derechos sociales exige?

1. Tenemos derecho a que se considere nuestra sexualidad como una orientación sexual y por tanto se produzca la normalización social de la misma.
2. Tenemos derecho a que no se nos discrimine, ni criminalice, ni patologice por motivos sexuales.
3. Tenemos derecho a expresar nuestra opinión y a que sea tenida en cuenta de forma abierta y pública sin ser víctimas de exclusión social ni tener que recurrir a la clandestinidad viviendo en democracia.
4. Tenemos derecho a establecer un debate que no desmerezca nuestra opinión en base a principios de enfermedad y/o distorsión cognitiva, sino que se debata en base a argumentos sólidos, fundamentados y científicos.
5. Tenemos derecho a vivir integrados en la sociedad y a gozar de los mismos derechos y obligaciones que el resto de ciudadanos.
6. Tenemos derecho a que no se nos generalice separando los casos de violencia del resto de casos.
7. Tenemos derecho a tener relación con los niños y a poder expresar nuestro amor.
8. Tenemos derecho a tener vida sexual mediante los principios de libertad, mutua aceptación y bienestar recíproco físico y psicológico. **OSEL**

# Grooming: “preparación” a través de Internet del acercamiento al abuso sexual físico = entrapping

*Process by which a person prepares a child, significant adults and the environment for the abuse of this child. Specific goals include gaining access to the child, gaining the child's compliance and maintaining the child's secrecy to avoid disclosure. This process serves to strengthen the offender's abusive pattern, as it may be used as a means of justifying or denying their actions. (Craven, Brown & Gilchrist 2006: 297)<sup>41</sup>*

Green met a 13-year-old girl, Georgie, in a chat room and after several months of contact via the Internet and telephone, they arranged to meet up. Georgie thought that she was going to meet a 15-year-old boy. As Georgie's mum felt uneasy about the meeting, she gave Georgie a lift to the meeting and then watched from a distance. This was fortuitous as she was able to intervene when she realised that the expected 15-year-old was in fact a middle-aged man (Patrick Green). At that time, it was not possible to convict Patrick Green, as his communication with, and arrangement to meet Georgie, did not break any laws. This and other similar cases, which received a great deal of media coverage, led to an increased awareness and concern regarding the sexual grooming of children via the Internet. This concern eventually led to the inclusion of 'sexual grooming' legislation in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Home Office 2003), which was implemented, in England and Wales, in May 2004. Under this new Act it would be possible to convict Patrick Green or others who engage in the behaviours described above. As can be seen from the incident outlined above, the creation of 'sexual grooming' legislation provides a much needed form of 'intervening' before physical contact offences with children take place. (Craven&Brown& Gilchrist, 2007).<sup>43</sup>

7 statutory rape

“Violación de menores”

H→chica

M→chica

H→chico

M→chico

Menor no lo vi

Ve como abuso, el daño se ve pasado el tiempo, daño moral colectivo

Lolita → Kubric

Carolina → Mclan

Recomendaciones 113



Por tanto, del **ámbito legal** se han identificado las siguientes contribuciones;

- 1. Marco internacional** legal respecto los abusos sexuales a menores tanto off line como online.
- 2. Compromiso de los gobiernos** en ejecutar planes coordinados de prevención y asumir las exigencias que los y las menores están reclamando internacionalmente en sus respectivos países. Invertir más en prevención primaria.
- 3.Registro global de abusadores**, penalización y seguimiento.

En el **ámbito tecnológico** destacan;

- 4. Inclusión en los exploradores de Internet**, prácticas de safe Internet relacionadas con la prevención de abusos sexuales a menores.
- 5 Globalización de la función Report Abuse** en todos los buscadores, redes sociales, y herramientas de comunicación.
- 6. El uso del software bloqueador** de contenidos debe ir acompañado de otras medidas preventivas

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Por último, dentro del **ámbito social**, se identifican las siguientes contribuciones;

#### **Medios de comunicación**

**7. Compromiso de las empresas que operan en Internet** de proteger a los y las menores de cualquier tipo de abuso sexual. No admitir ambigüedades y promover acciones claras y precisas. Incluir una mejor moderación en los espacios comunicativos online.

**8. Compromiso de los medios de comunicación** de informar de una forma cualitativa y crítica sobre esta problemática. Inclusión en sus fuentes de información de los avances de la literatura científica y las aportaciones de los movimientos sociales. Ser más críticos con la representación mediática que ofrecen sobre las relaciones entre personas adultas y menores.

#### **Educación**

**9. El Diseño de las prácticas** preventivas debe incluir los avances de la literatura científica y las voces de los y las menores.

**10. Respuesta a la demanda de formación** en prevención por parte de los y las menores. Formación en los factores de riesgo: identificación de las interacciones que promueven abusos. Aplicación del modelo de socialización preventiva de violencia de género en prevención de las relaciones statutory rape online. Inclusión de esta formación en los currículums educativos.

**11. Formación de familiares, profesorado y personas adultas** afines en las comunidades educativas. Coordinación de acciones conjuntas.

**12. Inclusión de los y las menores en las prácticas preventivas.** Constitución de paneles asesores compuestos por ellos y ellas y otros sectores relacionados con la temática.

**13. Redes de apoyo** entre iguales.

#### **Sociedad.**

**14. Los y las menores exigen un mayor compromiso de todas las personas adultas** que constituyen las sociedades por prevenir los abusos sexuales a menores. Tolerancia 0 a cualquiera de las tipologías descritas. Sólo con un compromiso global de todos los agentes sociales se podrán construir sociedades preventivas que consigan erradicar los abusos sexuales a menores, y los releguen como un elemento del pasado.

## Colectivo de menores entre 8-10 años

**Hello**

**If you're between 8 and 10, you probably know a lot about using the Internet.**

We've created this area for you to show you what we think is good, look at what's not and show you ways you can get yourself out of bad situations.

If you know something we don't, or you want to get involved in helping to make our website better take a minute to fill in one of our [polls](#).

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## Chatting

**When you're chatting to people online, try not to give out any personal information about yourself.** This includes your full name, address or school. It's ok to tell someone what city you live in though as long as you don't include anything else. Even giving a street name can be enough to allow someone to find you. If anyone ever asks you for this information, tell a trusted adult straight away.

**Some people who you meet online may not be who they say they are.** It's easy for people to lie when they're chatting over the Internet, so **don't arrange to meet up with someone who you have met online.** If anyone asks to meet up with you, tell a trusted adult. It is not a good idea, but if you do decide to meet up then make sure you take a trusted adult with you and meet in a public place.

## Social Networking

**Social networking sites are all online, so any information you add about yourself can be seen by anyone in the world.**

If you put too much information about yourself online, people you don't know may be able to find you. When Ali creates her online profile in the [Cyber Café](#) she includes all the right information - and you should use her example as a guide to what you should do

**Never put your full address on your site.** It's best to leave the space blank, or if you do want to add some information, make sure that you make your profile private so only your friends can see it.

**It's a good idea to use a nickname rather than your real name** - your friends will know your nickname so will know it's you.

**it's a good idea to put your real age on your site** - if you lie and say you are older, you may get adults trying to contact you.

**It's also not a good idea to put your mobile number on your site** - your real friends will already have it!

**Use your Privacy Settings!** Adjust your account settings (sometimes called "Privacy Settings") so only approved friends can instant message you. This won't ruin your social life – new people can still send you friend requests and message you, they just won't be able to pester you via IM. This means that people you don't want to see your profile can't!

Anything you add to your social networking site can be copied or printed, so if you want to put pictures up on your site think before you do it. Remember that your site may be seen by strangers and once a picture is online, it's online forever. It may be safer to use cartoons instead of pictures - that way you can still make your site fun, but no one will see your picture! If you set up a social networking site, make sure that you make it private so only your friends can see it. That way you can stop strangers from seeing all your information.

## Colectivo de menores 11-16 años

### Hello

If you're between 11 and 16, you probably know a lot about using the Internet.

We've created this space for you to share what we think is good, look at what's not, share experiences of things that have gone wrong and show you ways you can get yourself out of bad situations.

We like to keep things easy, so you'll see we've split different things you can do into sections. You can also watch films here, play games and report if you think someone online is being weird sexually with you.

If you know something we don't, or you want to get involved in making our stuff, [join our panel here](#) or take a minute to fill in our polls. It's all about you.



## Internet safety tips

### THINK U KNOW...

- It's best not to give out your personal details to online mates.
- Personal stuff includes your messenger id, email address, mobile number and any pictures of you, your family or friends.
- If you publish a picture or video online – anyone can change it or share it.
- SPAM/ Junk email & texts: don't believe it, reply to it or use it.
- It's not a good idea to open files that are from people you don't know. You won't know what they contain – it could be a virus, or worse – an inappropriate image or film.
- It's easier to get on with people online and say stuff you wouldn't offline.
- Some people lie online.
- It's better to keep online mates online. Don't meet up with any strangers without an adult you trust. Better to be uncool than unsafe!
- It's never too late to tell someone if something makes you feel uncomfortable.
- There are people who can help. [Report online child abuse](#), or find more advice and support.

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## Chatting

### Things to Remember:

Chat rooms or chat areas on websites are a great way to stay in touch and meet people. However, there are some bad things that you should be aware of.

Even if you've been chatting to the same person for ages and you feel like you know them, remember it's very easy to lie on the Internet and there is no way of knowing if someone is telling the truth. Even if someone shows you a photo of themselves, this could be a picture of someone else or could be faked. This applies to webcam or video footage too; seeing a person in a video, does not mean it's them.

- Be careful not to share too much information with other people in chat rooms. You don't know who could be listening in or what they might do with that information. If you wouldn't be comfortable yelling it out in a crowded room, it's best not to write it in a chat room.

- There are some adults who will try to get in touch with young people and children because they have bad intentions. Bear this in mind whilst you use chat areas. If anything makes you suspicious tell an adult you trust or report any serious concerns to us using our reporting button.
- Make sure you know how to block Instant Messaging contacts. They will not be told you have blocked them; you will just appear offline in their contacts list, so they cannot message you. Don't forget you can always delete a contact if you don't wish to talk to them anymore.
- It's also a good idea to learn how to save conversations. This way, if anything weird or dodgy happens, you have evidence of it and you can show it to an adult you trust or copy and paste it into our reporting form.
- If you think someone has hacked into your account – report it to the people who run the site.



- Look out for this icon on other websites. This means that you can report abuse directly to CEOP from those sites. For example, MSN Live Messenger has a tab with this icon on it.