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# The IJJO view on:

## Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of International Standards on JJ Systems

International Expert Consultation on Restorative Justice  
26th -28th June, Bali (Indonesia)

[www.ijjo.org](http://www.ijjo.org)



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**1. Bringing a global perspective on juvenile justice: The IJJO**

**2. IJJO Initiatives on monitoring and evaluation the implementation of international standards.**

**4. Concluding remarks - Recommendations.**



## The IJJO:

## bringing a global perspective on juvenile justice

- International organization, set up in 2003 as a Belgian Foundation of public interest based in Brussels.
  
- IJJO Aims:
  - To bring a comprehensive and holistic vision of juvenile justice
  - To set-up multidisciplinary network of experts
  - To promote development strategies and policies
  
- Target group: Children and young adults at-risk or in conflict with the criminal law.

# IJJO Action Lines

Research & Analysis

Public Awareness &  
Information  
Dissemination

Training & Technical  
Assistance

Advocacy work  
through the ACJJ,  
the APCJJ, the  
NCJJ, the LCJJ &  
the ECJJ

# IJJO INTERNAL STRUCTURE



EUROPEAN COUNCIL  
FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE  
(ECJJ)  
Third Meeting: Nov 2012  
London

INTERNATIONAL  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
OBSERVATORY (IJJO)  
Brussels (Belgium)



NORTH AMERICAN  
COUNCIL FOR  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
(NCJJ)

ASIA-PACIFIC COUNCIL  
FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE  
(ACJJ)  
First Meeting: June 2012  
Thailand



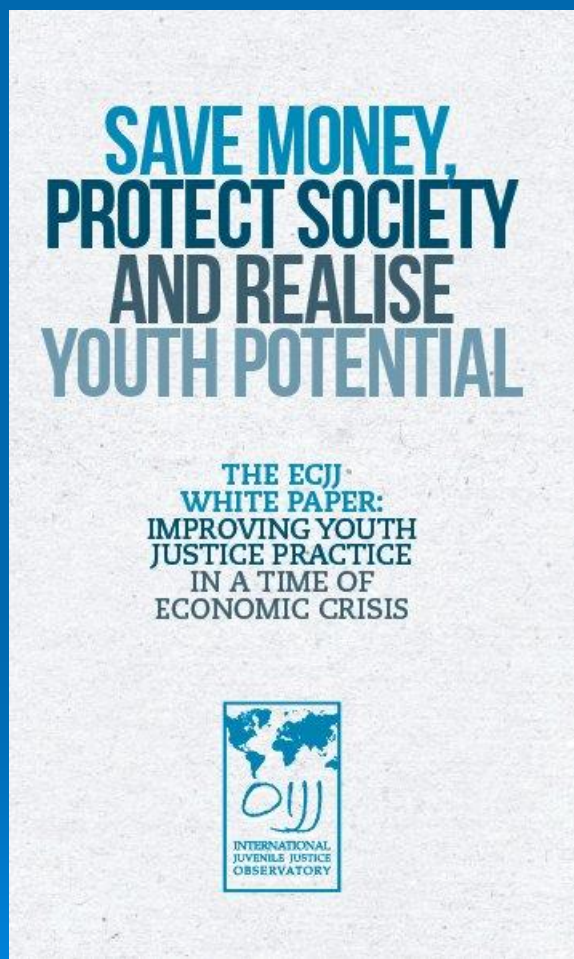
LATIN AMERICAN COUNCIL  
FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE  
(LCJJ) First Meeting:  
Guatemala 2011



AFRICAN COUNCIL  
FOR JUVENILE  
JUSTICE (ACJJ)

# “SAVE MONEY, PROTECT SOCIETY AND REALISE YOUTH POTENTIAL”

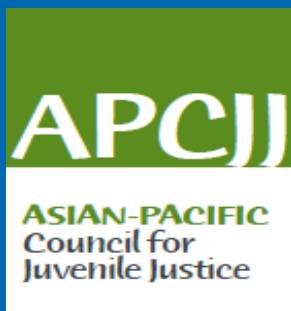
## Improving Youth Justice Practice in a time of Economic Crisis



□ By focusing on the following key policies, youth justice systems will save money, better protect society and also begin to realise youth potential.

- **PREVENTION:** sustainable and comprehensive
- **Diversion:** reducing the number of children coming into the criminal justice system
- **UTILISING COMMUNITY SANCTIONS:** it is more effective to rehabilitate a child in the community rather than in detention
- **REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRE-TRIAL AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION**

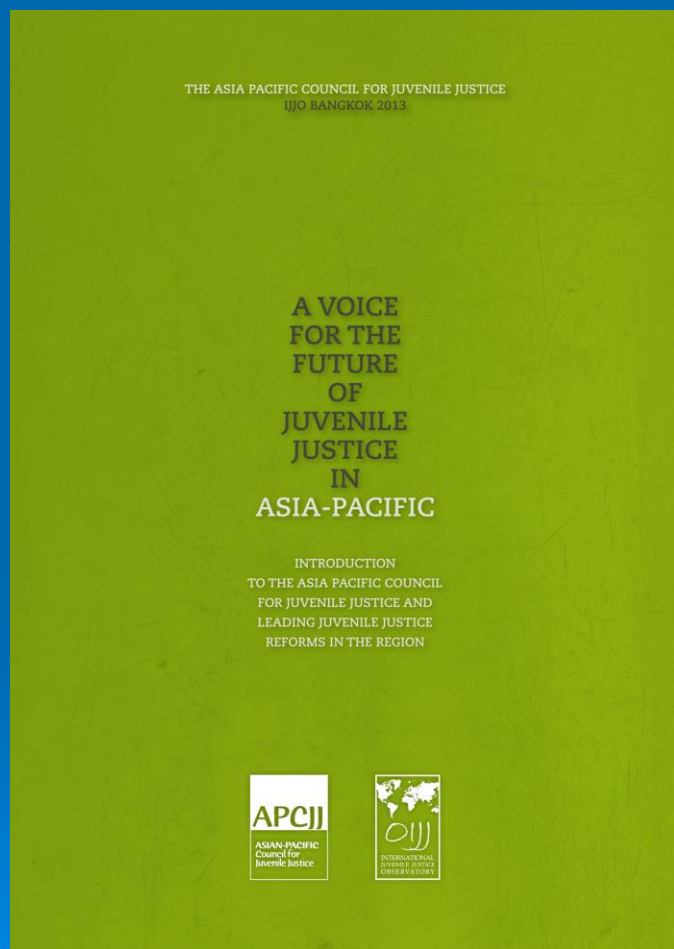




***‘Towards comprehensive and effective Juvenile Justice System in Thailand and the Region’ , Bangkok June 12-14, 2012.***



# “A voice for the future of JJ in Asia-Pacific”



- Explore the priorities for action identified by members states
  - Prevention
  - Administration of juvenile Justice
  - Diversion and Restorative Justice
  - Probation and leading community based sentencing practices
  - Policy and Legislative Reform
  - Rehabilitation and Reintegration
  - Advocacy
- showcase promising aspects of juvenile justice reform initiatives across the AP region, identify the potential for further reforms
- showcase Asia Pacific wide snapshot of compliance of “good news” stories





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## 2. IJJO Initiatives on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of international standards.

[www.ijjo.org](http://www.ijjo.org)

# “Measures of deprivation of liberty for young offenders: how to enrich international standards in juvenile justice and promote alternatives to detention?”

GREEN PAPER ACADEMIC SECTION  
European Council for Juvenile Justice

Measures of Deprivation of Liberty for young offenders: how to enrich International Standards in Juvenile Justice and promote alternatives to detention?

European Juvenile  
Justice Observatory



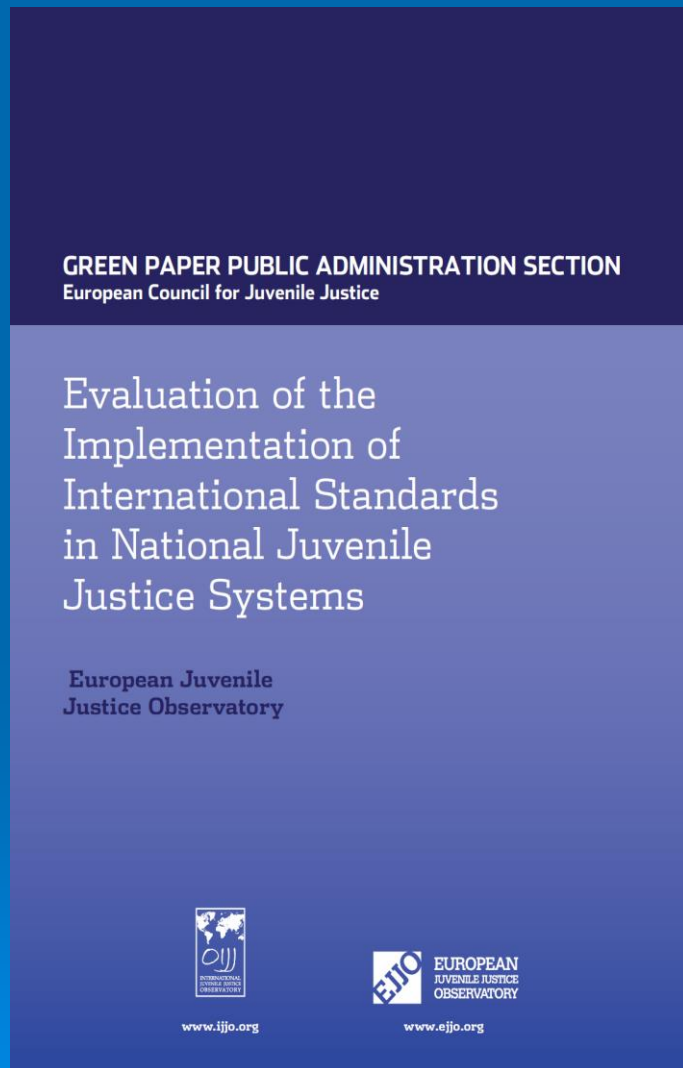
[www.ijjo.org](http://www.ijjo.org)



[www.ejjo.org](http://www.ejjo.org)

- It aims to summarize the international standards on the use of detention and its alternatives with a view to providing a baseline of information on international standards in these two related areas.
- It presents an EU-wide snapshot of compliance with international standards in these areas, an important part of which is to identify what support or assistance the EU might provide to further their implementation.

# “Evaluation of the Implementation of international standards in National juvenile justice systems”




- to research on ways of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of juvenile justice International standards
- tools, mechanisms, leaders, training, Etc.
- a survey was sent to the 27 MS Ministries of Justice
- eventually comes up with series of recommendations.

# Level of implementation of international JJ standards into laws:

- Data analysis by special services/offices (internal evaluations) or university research/research institutes,
- Some countries: No specific instruments or responsibilities for data collection/analysis,
- Responsibility of different departments (Ministries of Justice, Education, Social Policy)
- No clear indicators for the implementation of JJ standards,
- Not clear to what extent international JJ standards are part of trainings and/or influence criminal policy.

# Level of implementation of international JJ standards into laws:

- International JJ standards contain (in most areas) sufficient guidelines (see Recommendations of the Council of Europe in particular),
  - From a legal point of view: implementation satisfying,
  - Limited knowledge about the practice of implementation,
  - Data collection not sufficient,
  - Not enough evaluation on effectiveness.
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several sets of concentric circles, resembling ripples in water, located in the bottom right corner of the slide. The circles are light blue and vary in size and opacity.





# “Juvenile Justice Indicators for Europe: How to Measure Juvenile Justice”

## OBJECTIVES

- Develop an **uniform and standardised instrument** for examining whether and to what extent the different juvenile justice standards are regarded both in the **law and in practice**.
- **Compare experiences** of different countries and share good practices
- Promote links between European countries, which will help to **harmonise juvenile justice systems**.



Juvenile Justice  
Indicators for  
Europe:  
How to Measure  
Juvenile Justice

[www.oijj.org](http://www.oijj.org)



## “Juvenile Justice Indicators for Europe: How to Measure Juvenile Justice”

### a) Development of Indicators:

- general and generic enough so that they are applicable to the various juvenile justice approaches in Europe.
- sufficiently concrete to allow the degree of adherence to the standards to be identified.

b) Development of questions, which can respond to the different chosen aspects of European Juvenile Justice Systems, to finally determine if International Standards are being met.

c) Implementation of the questionnaires through national representative of Public Administration and independent expert.

d) Quantitative and Qualitative results



# “Juvenile Justice Indicators for Europe: How to Measure Juvenile Justice”

## **Questionnaire I on JJ system**

Special juvenile justice system

Aims of the juvenile justice system

Scope of juvenile justice I - Routes into the juvenile justice system

Scope of juvenile justice II – Age groups

Existence of procedural safeguards for juvenile offenders

Diversion

Dispositions by the juvenile court/judge after a formal hearing



# “Juvenile Justice Indicators for Europe: How to Measure Juvenile Justice”

## **Questionnaire II on Detention**

Accommodation
Supervision by staff
Provision of education
Training and leisure time activities
Work
Health
Aggression/ self-inflicted harm/ deaths/ conflict
Release preparations

Regard for the right to privacy and (religious) self determination
Disciplinary measures
Complaints and complaint procedures
Staff
Regulations and provisions governing contacts with the outside world
Involvement of parents
Early release provisions
Aftercare
Inspections and monitoring of institutions
Juveniles suffering from mental illness



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## 4. Concluding remarks – Recommendations.




# Concluding remarks – Recommendations.

- To ensure financial, political and institutional independence.
- To establish cooperation and greater synergy within international, regional and national monitoring mechanisms:
  - To provide all of the same legal references and standards.
  - To check background and previous monitoring reports.
- To highlight special vulnerability of children and risk of ill-treatment when are detained and in police station.
- The monitoring approach mustn't have a data collection or a financial approach since it must ensure implementation of evaluation of JJ standards.

# Concluding remarks – Recommendations.

- Facilities visited must be part of all the kinds of institutionalization (child protection, pretrial, health mental, etc).
- Special focus should be put on discipline measures and on vulnerable groups.
- Conditions in Detention
  - Separation from adults
  - Environment - rehabilitative and safe
  - Education, healthcare, dignity and privacy
  - Preparation for reintegration
  - Complaints, information and advocacy (CH,parents/legal guardians)
- Representatives of monitoring bodies must guarantee private meetings with children (delegations expertise CR/ground).

# Concluding remarks – Recommendations.

- All the staff and personal must be interviewed and asked for training, vocation and accredited training systems required.
  - Monitoring reports and evaluation should be presented publicly to all the stakeholders involved and society awareness.
  - Recommendations must be timelined and included follow –up and tracking steps/proceedings.
  - In case are not, sanctions and public aware and concern should be raised.
- 



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# Thanks for your attention!

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