

Project Title	Juvenile Justice Alternative Project			
Goal	To support the development of a child rights compliant juvenile justice system in Tajikistan that prevents offending and re-offending among children under-18 and responds effectively to the needs of each young person in a manner that respect their human rights as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, international framework of juvenile justice and the Constitution of Tajikistan			
Key results/outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. A national policy ensures that the juvenile justice system in Tajikistan complies with international standards and norms.	1.1 By end March 2014, the juvenile justice system (policies, procedures and mechanisms) complies with international standards.	1.1.1 Existing legislation is restorative to juveniles in conflict with the law 1.1.2 Juvenile justice system (policies, procedures and mechanisms) complies with international standards	Commission on Child Rights policy documents New edition of Criminal Procedure Code Policy review of the juvenile justice system	The tight budget and limited fiscal space poses a risk to effective implementation. The Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) of Tajikistan currently does not include a power or duty to consider referral to alternative projects. The CPC is currently being re-drafted; an amendment to explicitly permit diversionary methods for adolescents has been included.
2. Referral organs such as the Courts, Prosecution, Interior Departments, Child Rights Departments reduce the use of institutionalisation of children in conflict with the law by 20 per cent in 32 districts	2.1 By end 2013, juvenile judges, police officer, prosecutors and the Child Rights Departments are diverting and referring children in conflict with the law to alternative services and other non-punitive care than to institutional care. 2.2 By end 2013, a network of diversionary juvenile justice projects in 32 districts functions and uses existing referral networks of the Child and Youth Education Centres.	2.1.1 Number of children in conflict with the law diverted to non-punitive care Baseline ¹ : 312 juveniles are referred to the JJAPs ² in 5 pilot districts 2.1.2 Number of alternatives to detention and juvenile justice alternative services is used during consideration of the cases. Baseline: 5 JJAPs in selected districts of the Commission	Ministry of Justice, Court and Child Rights reports Local Authorities/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Interior records	It cannot be assured that having a nationwide network of juvenile justice alternatives will prevent the unnecessary institutionalisation of children by local authorities and the Courts. Sustained advocacy will contribute significantly in informing and convincing local bodies as well as communities on the effectiveness of community rehabilitation.

¹ Figures of all baselines updated by the second quarter of 2009

² Juvenile Justice Alternative Projects

	<p>2.3 By end 2011, local authorities administer the Juvenile Justice Alternative Project on the base of existing Child and Youth Education Centres that provides and manage psycho-social services to support children and their families.</p>	<p>2.1.3 Number of Child and Youth Education Centres using the JJAP practice <u>Baseline:</u> 3 Child and Youth Education Centres³</p> <p>2.1.4 Number of children in closed type and custodial institutions <u>Baseline:</u> about 200 in all closed institutions⁴</p>		<p>A limited understanding and a lack of appreciation of alternatives to detention and juvenile justice alternative services will influence the level of adoption of such practices.</p>
<p>3. In 32 districts, juvenile justice alternative practices including preventative programmes, enshrined as part of the juvenile system, are used by the Inspection of Minors, Police, Prosecutors, Courts and the Child Rights Departments</p>	<p>3.1 By end 2013, an early intervention scheme in schools is rolled out in 32 districts.</p> <p>3.2 By end 2012, day care support services are offered at each Temporary Isolation Centre of the Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of schools with preventative programmes <u>Baseline:</u> 1 secondary school piloted in Firdavsi district</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of TICs with day support services for children at risk of offending <u>Baseline:</u> one TIC in Dushanbe set in 2009</p>	<p>Documents and reports from: Ministry of Education Ministry of Interior Local Governments</p>	<p>The high turn-over of staff including members of the different Ministries involved will the quality of alternative services.</p>

³ Gafurov, Isfara and Firdavsi districts

⁴ Special School, Special Vocational School, Colony for boys and Dushanbe Pre-trial Detention Centre

Activities	Activity list	Partners in charge of the activity implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the detailed monitoring plan/concept <p>(For key result 1) SUPPORT TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of the national policy on juvenile justice ▪ Development of a national action plan on community-based alternative practices for children in conflict with the law by the end of 2011 ▪ Amend the Regulations of the Child and Youth Education Centre with consideration of day type service provision for referred children by the end of 2010 ▪ Conduct of a series of advocacy and orientation meetings and three roundtable discussions with civil society organisations on the expansion of juvenile justice alternative practice ▪ Conduct of bi-annual meeting of the Commission on Child Rights at the national level to review the juvenile justice policy implementation (every six months) ▪ Participation of 10 to 12 Government Officials and technical staff of referral agencies in one week a study tour in the period of 2010 (Detailed plan of the study tour plan will be discussed with SDC) ▪ Coordination meetings with international agencies & local NGOs engaged in the justice reform process once per six months ▪ Conduct of a project launch meeting that will seek to call attention to the significance of the project and informs a wide audience about the four-year expansion plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • Commission on Child Rights with UNICEF technical assistance; • Commission on Child Rights and Ministry of Justice with UNICEF technical assistance; • Ministry of Education with UNICEF technical assistance; • UNICEF and a lead selected NGO; • UNICEF; • UNICEF; • Commission on Child Rights and UNICEF; • UNICEF

	<p>(For key result 2) CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT <u>Building the capacity of the Child and Youth Education Centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project site selection in close consultation with the Commission on Child Rights under the Government, MOE and MOJ ▪ Development and adoption of referral criteria, processes and operating standards for the project ▪ Refurbishment of 32 Child and Youth Education Centres (CYEC) including the purchase of basic and essential equipment for project implementation ▪ Development, dissemination and use of juvenile justice alternative project guidance for stakeholders ▪ Production and dissemination of updated Guidance and amended Regulation of the Child and Youth Education Centre ▪ Conduct competency-based training to the relevant staff of social assistance at home units and Child Rights Departments to enhance the knowledge and skills on social work service provisions to the children in need of social care and protection. Such the training will move the residential care type institutions into day type social work provision centre and expand diversion project for children in conflict with law to other regions of the country ▪ Expand partnership with civil society and local NGOs on the establishment and development of community day care type services to support children and families in difficult circumstances <p><u>Institutional development of local administration for juvenile justice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of training materials and presentation modules for referring organs; ▪ Develop gender checklist, which would ensure proper collection of the gender related information (i.e. number of boys and girls covered by the project, etc.) ▪ Conduct of a series of Training of Trainers for a team of expert of about 10 people at national level ▪ Conduct of a series of three-day competency-based social work training to selected staff of each of the Child and Youth Education Centre and referral body's specialists/inspectors/staff - about 506 participants composed of prosecutors, police officers, judges in 32 districts of Tajikistan ▪ Technical and follow-up support to the development of alternative services and adaptation to local needs and context ▪ Conduct of orientation seminars on monitoring implementation of referred cases in the centres for district Steering Committees ▪ Conduct of quarterly Steering Committee meetings primarily intended to address major monitoring findings in service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral organs and UNICEF; • Ministry of Education and UNICEF; • UNICEF technical assistance; • Ministry of Education and UNICEF technical assistance; • a team of experts guided by UNICEF technical assistance; • Local authorities and UNICEF • a team of experts and UNICEF technical assistance • UNICEF technical assistance • a team of experts, a lead local NGO and UNICEF technical assistance; • UNICEF; • a team of experts, Commission on Child Rights and UNICEF; • Local authorities and Child and Youth Education Centres; • UNICEF technical assistance and Council of Justice – Judicial Training Centre; • UNICEF technical assistance and Ministry of Interior;
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	<p>(For key result 3) COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial endorsement of the prevention programme for schools ▪ Conduct of training of school masters and inspectors on care for children ▪ Advisory support to trained staff of the district education and police on care for children including referral of children who are at risk to community programmes ▪ Provision of psychosocial support and learning activities for children aged 10-18 years who are at risk of offending or who have committed an offence in 32 districts; ▪ Conduct Gender training and training on reduction of domestic violence to referral bodies (together with Project on Domestic Violence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education and Commission on Child Rights; • a team of experts and a lead NGO; • a team of experts and UNICEF technical assistance; • a local NGO in close collaboration with Child Rights Departments and Pedagogical University; • UNICEF technical assistance;