

POLICY ANALYSIS TOOLS

Appendix 4

This appendix contains four policy analysis tools.

- Policy Analysis Tool 1 for use with Indicator 12: Regular independent inspections
- Policy Analysis Tool 2 for use with Indicator 13: Complaints mechanisms
- Policy Analysis Tool 3 for use with Indicator 14: Specialised juvenile justice system
- Policy Analysis Tool 4 for use with Indicator 15: Prevention

The tools collect information on the *existence* of policy. They do this by asking whether the particular feature of interest is provided for in law or government policy.

As such, completion of the tools requires the collection of information predominantly from the central level. Information from the central level should reveal the existence of laws and policies. Information from the local level may also be used however where regional or local policies, guidelines or standards also exist.

Typical information sources at the central level are country legislation, governmental ministries such as ministries of justice, interior, home affairs or penal management, and existing literature and reports. Information sources at the local level include police stations, competent authorities and places of detention.

The degree to which the particular feature examined by a Policy Indicator is adequately protected by law or policies is measured using a score of 1 – 4 as the overall result for each policy analysis tool. The number of marks in each column of the tool (law and policy) is counted and converted to a percentage. This can then be used to assign an overall level to the Indicator.

For example, after completion of a policy analysis tool, the results might show:

	LAW	POLICY
GRAND TOTAL	25 / 29	3 / 29
PERCENTAGE	86%	10%

Using the percentage results, the aim is to assign an overall score of Level 1 – 4 for that indicator.

- Level 1 – [feature] does not exist in law or policy
- Level 2 – [feature] is only weakly protected by law or policy
- Level 3 – [feature] is moderately protected by law or policy
- Level 4 – [feature] is extremely well protected by law or policy

As a general rule, the score for the highest scoring column can be taken and Level 1, 2, 3 or 4 assigned to the indicator using the divisions 0 to 25% (Level 1), 25 to 50% (Level 2), 50 to 75% (Level 3) and 75 to 100% (Level 4).

In the above example, the high score for protection of the feature in law suggests that the indicator can be measured as Level 4.

The process provides much more information, however, than simply the assignment of Level 1, 2, 3 or 4 to the indicator. Careful analysis of the completed tool can show where legislation, policies or guidelines need to be strengthened.

The strongest protection is generally achieved when a feature is provided for in legislation, and a set of policies or guidelines exists to provide practical detail for implementation.

The principle that deprivation of liberty shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time may be enshrined in law for example, whilst detailed rules on sentencing and consideration for early release may be contained in policies or guidelines.

Where the policy analysis tool shows that a feature is not strongly protected in legislation and exists only in guidelines or norms, the management team may recommend that codification of the principle into law be considered. Conversely, where the feature is enshrined in law but no standards for implementation exist, the management team may recommend that policies or guidelines are developed to assist understanding and implementation at the local level. It is important to note that the use of a scoring system is meant as a tool for countries and international organisation working on juvenile justice reform to assess and improve existing institutions, legislation and policy. To do this certain countries might request assistance from international organisations such as UNICEF or UNODC.

JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICATORS MANUAL

POLICY ANALYSIS TOOL 1

for use with

Indicator 12: Regular independent inspections

Measurements:

This instrument is intended to assist policy analysts in identifying and critically examining the existence of systems for regular independent inspections of places of detention used for children and comparing them at regional or global level. The measurement tool aims to offer a systematic method for benchmarking inspections procedures in detention settings globally, thus facilitating assessment of the extent to which opportunities for scrutiny, review and improvement of conditions of detention exist. Information for this tool may be gathered from country legislation, governmental ministries such as ministries of justice, interior, home affairs or penal management, and existing literature and reports at the central level, together with information sources at the local level such as local police stations, places of detention and magistrate or district courts.

Scoring method:

Each area for analysis focuses on two levels of enquiry: **Laws** and **Policy**.

Where the particular feature that is the subject of the question is protected in any or all of these manners, the relevant box(es) should be marked.

Counting the total number of marks for each column reveals the degree to which systems for regular independent inspections of places of detention receive overall protection.

Thus, scoring would require completion as in the example below:

Subject Area	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
Is the [<i>question area</i>] recognized or established in law or policy?	✓	

Definitions:

adult criminal justice system	The adult criminal justice system consists of the laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to witnesses and victims, and to adults alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having committed a criminal offence.
arrest	A child is arrested where he or she is placed under the custody of the police, military, intelligence or other security forces because of actual, perceived or alleged conflict with the law.
child	A child is any person below the age of eighteen years.
competent authority	The competent authority is the part of the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system that is responsible for making procedural or disposition decisions regarding a child's case.
conflict with the law	A child is in conflict with the law where he or she has committed or has been accused of having committed an offence. Depending upon the local context, children may also be in conflict with the law where they are dealt with by the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system for reason of being considered to be in danger by virtue of their behaviour or the environment in which they live.
deprivation of liberty/detention	A child is deprived of liberty where he or she is placed in any form of detention or imprisonment in a public or private setting, from which the child is not permitted, by order of any competent authority, to leave at will.
juvenile justice system	The juvenile justice system consists of the laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law and to witnesses and victims.
laws	Means all national legislation in force pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including criminal laws, criminal procedure laws, penal sanctions laws and juvenile justice laws, together with decisions of competent authorities and courts or tribunals having binding legal effect.
offence	A child commits an offence where he or she commits any act punishable by the law by virtue of the legal system in question.
place of detention	A place of detention is any public or private facility where a child is deprived of liberty.
policies	Means all national policy instruments pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including executive orders and ministerial documents.
pre-sentence detention	A child is held in pre-sentence detention where he or she is deprived of liberty and is awaiting a final decision on his or her case from a competent authority.
sentence	A competent authority passes a sentence when – notwithstanding any right of appeal – it makes a final decision about a child's case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Existence of inspections system	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
1. Is there provision for an established system guaranteeing regular inspection visits to places of detention		

	where children are held, by external, independent persons or bodies, such as inspectors or visiting committees?		
2.	Is there provision for a system guaranteeing regular visits to places of detention by magistrates, judges, prosecutors or persons acting on their behalf?		
3.	If neither visits from independent persons nor from magistrates, judges or prosecutors are guaranteed, is there provision for any other mechanisms for regular scrutiny and improvement of detention conditions?		
4.	Must the purpose of regular visits include evaluating compliance of the place of detention with laws and standards?		
TOTAL		/4	/4

Conduct of inspections		LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>		Existence	
5.	Are inspectors entitled to conduct unannounced inspections?		
6.	Are inspectors entitled to conduct inspections on their own initiative?		
7.	Are inspectors entitled to access all employees working in a place of detention, including police officers and prison wardens, in confidence?		
8.	Are inspectors entitled to access the records of employees working in a place of detention?		
9.	Are inspectors entitled to access children held in a place of detention, in confidence?		
10.	Are inspectors entitled to access the records of children held in a place of detention?		
11.	Are medical officers or public health services entitled to participate in inspections?		
TOTAL		/7	/7

Results of inspections		LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>		Existence	
12.	Are inspectors required to submit reports on the findings of inspection visits, including their evaluation and recommendations?		
13.	Is investigation and prosecution required when a potential violation of laws or standards concerning children in detention has been found by inspectors?		
TOTAL		/2	/2

GRAND TOTAL		/13	/13
PERCENTAGE		/100	/100

JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICATORS MANUAL

POLICY ANALYSIS TOOL 2

for use with

Indicator 13: Complaints mechanisms

Measurements:

This instrument is intended to assist policy analysts in identifying and critically examining the existence of complaints procedures for children deprived of liberty and comparing them at regional or global level. The measurement tool aims to offer a systematic method for benchmarking complaints procedures in detention settings globally, thus facilitating reporting and national analysis of the extent to which children in detention can ‘have their voice heard’ and receive an appropriate response. Information for this tool may be gathered from country legislation, governmental ministries such as ministries of justice, interior, home affairs or penal management, ombudspersons, and existing literature and reports at the central level, together with information sources at the local level such as local police stations, places of detention and magistrate or district courts.

Scoring method:

Each area for analysis focuses on two levels of enquiry: **Laws** and **Policy**.

Where the particular feature that is the subject of the question is protected in any or all of these manners, the relevant box(es) should be marked.

Counting the total number of marks for each column reveals the degree to which a complaints mechanism for children deprived of liberty receives overall protection.

Thus, scoring would require completion as in the example below:

Subject Area	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	<i>Existence</i>	
Is the [<i>question area</i>] recognized or established in law or policy?	✓	

Definitions:

adult criminal justice system	The adult criminal justice system consists of the laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to witnesses and victims, and to adults alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having committed a criminal offence.
arrest	A child is arrested where he or she is placed under the custody of the police, military, intelligence or other security forces because of actual, perceived or alleged conflict with the law.
child	A child is any person below the age of eighteen years.
competent authority	The competent authority is the part of the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system that is responsible for making procedural or disposition decisions regarding a child's case.
complaints mechanism	A complaints mechanism is any system that allows a child deprived of liberty to bring any aspect of the treatment that child has received, including violations of his or her rights, to the attention of the authority responsible for the place of detention, or any other official body established for such purpose.
conflict with the law	A child is in conflict with the law where he or she has committed or has been accused of having committed an offence. Depending upon the local context, children may also be in conflict with the law where they are dealt with by the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system for reason of being considered to be in danger by virtue of their behaviour or the environment in which they live.
deprivation of liberty/detention	A child is deprived of liberty where he or she is placed in any form of detention or imprisonment in a public or private setting, from which the child is not permitted, by order of any competent authority, to leave at will.
juvenile justice system	The juvenile justice system consists of the laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law and to witnesses and victims.
laws	Means all national legislation in force pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including criminal laws, criminal procedure laws, penal sanctions laws and juvenile justice laws, together with decisions of competent authorities and courts or tribunals having binding legal effect.
offence	A child commits an offence where he or she commits any act punishable by the law by virtue of the legal system in question.
place of detention	A place of detention is any public or private facility where a child is deprived of liberty.
policies	Means all national policy instruments pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including executive orders and ministerial documents.
pre-sentence detention	A child is held in pre-sentence detention where he or she is deprived of liberty and is awaiting a final decision on his or her case from a competent authority.
sentence	A competent authority passes a sentence when – notwithstanding any right of appeal – it makes a final decision about a child's case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Existence of complaints mechanisms		LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>		Existence	
14.	Are all forms of violence, torture, abuse and exploitation of children in places of detention prohibited?		
15.	Are specific complaints mechanisms for children in detention provided for?		
16.	If not, are there any approved initiatives at national or regional level regarding complaints mechanisms for children in detention currently pending enactment?		
17.	If not, is there provision for any other channels through which the claims or complaints of children in detention can be addressed (including the possibility of a <i>habeas corpus</i> claim before a court)?		
18.	Is there an independent office, such as an ombudsperson, authorized to receive and investigate complaints made by children in detention?		
19.	If so, is the independent office authorized to investigate claims of alleged violence, torture, abuse or exploitation?		
20.	Is the independent office authorized to investigate other claims, such as complaints about conditions of detention?		
21.	Are children in detention, their legal representatives, or their parents on their behalf, entitled to make complaints to a competent authority such as a magistrate or other judicial body?		
22.	Are children in detention, their legal representatives, or their parents on their behalf, entitled to make individual requests or complaints to the director of the place of detention in which they are held?		
23.	Are children in detention permitted to participate in decisions made by the authorities responsible for the place of detention in which they are held?		
24.	Is there provision for a system of mandatory reporting of incidents of violence, torture, abuse or exploitation to a complaints authority for staff such as medical or social work staff, working with and for children in detention?		
TOTAL		/11	/11

Availability of complaints mechanisms		LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>		Existence	
25.	Are authorities required to make children aware of available complaints mechanisms?		
26.	Are children in detention entitled to the assistance of family members, counsellors or social workers when making a request or complaint?		
27.	Are children in detention entitled to receive legal advice, without cost or delay, when making a request or complaint?		
28.	Are children in detention permitted to file anonymous requests or complaints?		
29.	Are children in detention permitted to file requests or complaints without censorship as to substance?		
30.	Where a complaint is required to be in written form, are illiterate children required to be provided with assistance?		

31. Must children in detention who file requests or complaints be protected from reprisals or adverse repercussions?		
TOTAL	<i>/7</i>	<i>/7</i>

Results of complaints mechanisms	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
32. Are children, or their representatives on their behalf, entitled to a prompt response without undue delay?		
33. Are children, or their representatives on their behalf, entitled to be informed of the outcome or resolution of their request or complaint?		
34. Are decisions required to be reasoned and explained to the complaining child or his or her representatives?		
35. Are reparations required to be made to children who are victims of violence, torture, abuse or exploitation?		
36. Is provision made for reparations of a financial nature?		
37. Is provision made for non-compensatory reparatory measures, such as improvement of conditions of detention?		
38. Is there an authority or body authorized to supervise the implementation of remedies for victims?		
39. Are criminal sanctions applicable to law enforcement or juvenile justice personnel when found guilty of violence, torture, abuse or exploitation charges?		
40. If not, are administrative or disciplinary sanctions applicable to law enforcement or juvenile justice personnel when found guilty of violence, torture, abuse or exploitation charges?		
TOTAL	<i>/9</i>	<i>/9</i>

GRAND TOTAL	<i>/27</i>	<i>/27</i>
PERCENTAGE	<i>/100</i>	<i>/100</i>

JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICATORS MANUAL

POLICY ANALYSIS TOOL 3

for use with

Indicator 14: Specialised Juvenile Justice System

Measurements:

This instrument is intended to assist policy analysts in identifying and critically examining the national framework for children in conflict with the law, and comparing it at regional or global level. Its construction draws on instruments used at the international level, such as the Beijing Rules, as well as evidence collected over the years by UNICEF and UNODC about minimum standards for a legal/policy framework in juvenile justice. The measurement tool aims to offer a systematic method for benchmarking juvenile justice frameworks globally, thus facilitating reporting and national situation analysis regarding children in conflict with the law. Information for this indicator may be gathered from country legislation, governmental ministries such as ministries of justice, interior, home affairs or penal management, and existing literature and reports at the central level, together with information sources at the local level such as local police stations, places of detention and magistrate or district courts.

Method:

Each area for analysis focuses on four levels of enquiry: **Laws** and **Policy**.

Where the particular feature that is the subject of the question is protected in either these manners, the relevant box(es) should be marked.

Counting the total number of marks for each column reveals the degree to which a specialised juvenile justice system receives overall protection.

Thus, scoring would require completion as in the example below:

Subject Area	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	<i>Existence</i>	
Is the [question area] recognized or established in law or policy?	✓	

Definitions:

adult criminal justice system	The adult criminal justice system consists of the laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to witnesses and victims, and to adults alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having committed a criminal offence.
arrest	A child is arrested where he or she is placed under the custody of the police, military, intelligence or other security forces because of conflict with the law.
child	A child is any person below the age of eighteen years.
competent authority	The competent authority is the part of the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system that is responsible for making procedural or disposition decisions regarding a child's case.
conflict with the law	A child is in conflict with the law where he or she has committed or has been accused of having committed an offence. Depending upon the local context, children may also be in conflict with the law where they are dealt with by the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system for reason of being considered to be in danger by virtue of their behaviour or the environment in which they live.
deprivation of liberty/detention	A child is deprived of liberty where he or she is placed in any form of detention or imprisonment in a public or private setting, from which the child is not permitted, by order of any competent authority, to leave at will.
juvenile justice system	The juvenile justice system consists of the laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law and to witnesses and victims.
laws	Means all national legislation in force pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including criminal laws, criminal procedure laws, penal sanctions laws and juvenile justice laws, together with decisions of competent authorities and courts or tribunals having binding legal effect.
offence	A child commits an offence where he or she commits any act punishable by the law by virtue of the legal system in question.
policies	Means all national policy instruments pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including executive orders and ministerial documents.
pre-sentence detention	A child is held in pre-sentence detention where he or she is deprived of liberty and is awaiting a final decision on his or her case from a competent authority.
right to privacy	The child's right to privacy includes the right to have records kept strictly confidential, with access limited only to such persons as are directly concerned with the disposition of the child's case and other duly authorized persons. The right also implies that, in principle, no information that may lead to the identification of a child in conflict with the law shall be published.
sentence	A competent authority passes a sentence when – notwithstanding any right of appeal – it makes a final decision about a child's case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Existence of a specialized system	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
41. Are there established specific provisions for the treatment of children in conflict with the law?		
42. Are there established specific provisions for the treatment of children deprived of liberty?		
43. Is there provision for alternative ways of dealing with children in conflict with the law without resorting to a formal hearing before a competent authority?		
44. Is a separate juvenile court or other separate competent authority entrusted with making decisions on the cases of children in conflict with the law?		
45. Is provision made for semi-institutional arrangements, such as half-way houses, educational homes or day-time training centres for children in conflict with the law?		
46. Is separation of children from adults in any form of detention strictly required?		
TOTAL	/6	/6

Treatment of children in conflict with the law	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
47. Must the parents or guardian of a child be immediately notified upon his or her arrest?		
48. Must the right to privacy of the child in conflict with the law be respected at all stages?		
49. Must the child be allowed to express herself or himself freely?		
50. Must the child be allowed to participate in proceedings in a meaningful way, such that she or he can contribute to decisions affecting his or her life according to his or her abilities, age and capacity?		
51. Do prohibitions of unlawful or arbitrary detention, arrest or imprisonment apply to children as well as adults?		
52. Must deprivation of liberty be limited to the minimum possible time?		
53. Must deprivation of liberty for children only be used as a measure of last resort?		
TOTAL	/7	/7

Bodies and institutions	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
POLICE		
54. Must police officers who frequently or exclusively deal with children be specially instructed and trained?		
55. Are personnel who deal with a child in conflict with the law empowered to exercise discretion at any stage in the proceedings?		
56. Must a competent authority consider the issue of release without delay following arrest?		

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES		
57.	May a competent authority deal with a child in conflict with the law other than by acquittal or sentencing to deprivation of liberty?	
58.	Must the background and circumstances of the child be properly investigated and presented to the competent authority before sentencing of the child?	
59.	Must a competent authority take into account the circumstances and needs of the child as well as the circumstances and gravity of the offence?	
60.	Must personnel hearing proceedings against children in the relevant competent authority be provided with specialist training in dealing with children?	
PLACES OF DETENTION		
61.	Must children be above a certain minimum age in order to be admitted to a place of detention?	
62.	Must girls be detained separately from boys?	
63.	Must the conditional release of a child from a place of detention be used to the greatest possible extent?	
64.	Must children detained pre-sentence be separated from children detained after sentencing?	
65.	Must children in a place of detention as a result of proceedings related to care and protection be separated from children detained due to conflict with the law?	
66.	Must staff at places of detention be provided with specialised training in dealing with children?	
67.	Must children be assessed as soon as possible after admission and the specific type and level of care required determined?	
68.	Must children deprived of liberty receive care, protection and all necessary psychosocial, educational and medical assistance?	
69.	Are staff dealing with children in detention prohibited from carrying weapons?	
TOTAL		/16
TOTAL		/16
GRAND TOTAL		
		/29
PERCENTAGE		/100
		/100

JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICATORS MANUAL

POLICY ANALYSIS TOOL 4

for use with

Indicator 15: Prevention

Measurements:

This instrument is intended to assist policy analysts in identifying and critically examining the national framework for prevention of child involvement in crime amongst children, and comparing it at regional or global level. The measurement tool aims to offer a systematic method for benchmarking prevention of delinquency plans globally, thus facilitating reporting and national situation analysis regarding prevention of child involvement in crime. Information for this indicator may be gathered from country legislation, governmental ministries such as ministries of planning, justice or social welfare and existing literature and reports at the central level, together with information sources at the local level such as local police stations, places of detention and magistrate or district courts.

Method:

Each area for analysis focuses on two levels of enquiry: **Laws** and **Policy**.

Where the particular feature that is the subject of the question is protected in either of these manners, the relevant box(es) should be marked.

Counting the total number of marks for each column reveals the degree to which a national plan for the prevention of child involvement in crime receives overall protection.

Thus, scoring would require completion as in the example below:

Subject Area	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
Is the [question area] recognized or established in law or policy?	✓	

Definitions:

adult criminal justice system	The adult criminal justice system consists of the laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to witnesses and victims, and to adults alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having committed a criminal offence.
arrest	A child is arrested where he or she is placed under the custody of the police, military, intelligence or other security forces because of actual, perceived or alleged conflict with the law.
child	A child is any person below the age of eighteen years.
competent authority	The competent authority is the part of the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system that is responsible for making procedural or disposition decisions regarding a child's case.
conflict with the law	A child is in conflict with the law where he or she has committed or has been accused of having committed an offence. Depending upon the local context, children may also be in conflict with the law where they are dealt with by the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system for reason of being considered to be in danger by virtue of their behaviour or the environment in which they live.
deprivation of liberty/detention	A child is deprived of liberty where he or she is placed in any form of detention or imprisonment in a public or private custodial setting, from which the child is not permitted, by order of any competent authority, to leave at will.
juvenile justice system	The juvenile justice system consists of the laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law and to witnesses and victims.
laws	Means all national legislation in force pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including criminal laws, criminal procedure laws, penal sanctions laws and juvenile justice laws, together with decisions of competent authorities and courts or tribunals having binding legal effect.
offence	A child commits an offence where he or she commits any act punishable by the law by virtue of the legal system in question.
place of detention	A place of detention is any public or private facility where a child is deprived of liberty.
policies	Means all national policy instruments pertaining to children in conflict with the law, including executive orders and ministerial documents.
pre-sentence detention	A child is held in pre-sentence detention where he or she is deprived of liberty and is awaiting a final decision on his or her case from a competent authority.
sentence	A competent authority passes a sentence when – notwithstanding any right of appeal – it makes a final decision about a child's case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Existence and content of a prevention plan	LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>	Existence	
70. Is there a national plan for the prevention of child involvement in crime?		
71. If so, does this plan include in-depth analysis of the problem?		
Does the national plan for the prevention of conflict with the law include:		
72. supporting families in bringing-up children?		
73. the development of community-based networks for vulnerable children?		
74. supporting flexible working patterns for parents and services for low-income families?		
75. employment or vocational training opportunities for children?		
76. abolition of corporal punishment in places of education and formal care institutions?		
77. reduction of domestic violence and abuse?		
78. prevention programmes and assistance for children who use drugs, alcohol or other substances?		
79. educational opportunities that offer an alternative or addition to regular schooling?		
80. sports and cultural activities for children?		
81. dissemination of information on children's rights in child-friendly form?		
82. involvement of the mass media in encouraging the positive contribution of children to society?		
83. protection of the rights and well-being of all children?		
84. restriction and control of the accessibility of weapons of any sort to children?		
85. measures to ensure that any conduct not considered an offence if committed by an adult is not considered an offence and not penalized if committed by a child?		
86. the protection of children from abuse, exploitation and their use for criminal activities?		
TOTAL	/17	/17

Management of the prevention plan		LAW	POLICY
<i>Survey question</i>		Existence	
87.	Is a governmental body assigned to have lead responsibility for the prevention of child involvement in crime at a national level?		
88.	Does the plan include a mechanism for coordination of prevention efforts between all agencies, institutions and personnel involved (whether governmental or non-governmental)?		
89.	Does the plan include well-defined responsibilities for the agencies, institutions and personnel involved in prevention efforts?		
90.	Does the plan include monitoring and evaluation of programmes and strategies?		
91.	Is there provision for the adjustment of programmes and strategies as a result of lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation?		
92.	Does the plan provide for specialised personnel at any level?		
93.	Does the plan provide for funding and other resources for children in the areas of medical and mental health care, nutrition, housing, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment?		
TOTAL		<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>

GRAND TOTAL	<i>124</i>	<i>124</i>
PERCENTAGE	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>