

NATIONAL JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

2018-2021



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REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA



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September 2018



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Child-friendly justice, a reality that we should further advance!

Do we punish a child offender, or do we strive for rehabilitation within their own communities? Do we win them back or do we instead lose juveniles if we treat them like criminals? Is detention the right way to rehabilitate a juvenile?

The Western European countries have long left these dilemmas behind. The child-friendly justice concept is nowadays a reality in most of these countries. But what about Albania?

A UNICEF *Multi-country Evaluation of the Impact of Juvenile Justice System Reforms on Children in Conflict with the Law (2006-2012)* indicated that Albania was the country with the highest rate of child detention in the region. In 2012, Albania had 186 juveniles in detention.

These concerning data, about such a sensitive issue in our society, required immediate and energetic interventions to flip the current practice of treating children in conflict with the law.

Child-friendly justice became an integral part and essential component of the Justice System Reform, that the Government of Albania is rigorously implementing.

From the outset of this reform, driven by the best national and international experts, we focused on conceptualising novel norms and innovative institutional mechanisms to fulfil the rights of the child - particularly of child victims and witnesses of crime and of children in conflict with the law - pursuant to the international and universally accepted standards and rules governing justice for children.

This very first Justice for Children Strategy represents one of those.

Our vision relates to a system that guarantees child-friendly justice for all children and that upholds the best interest of the child.

The commitment of the Government to develop this Justice for Children Strategy - accompanied by an action plan and setting priorities, objectives, concrete measures as well as comprehensive and measurable indicators - is crucial to guide authorities in obtaining effective and sustainable results and to positively impact the lives of all children involved in justice processes.

We have established a close collaboration with our national and international partners during 2018 and I take this opportunity to thank them for the past and future support, based on a full and consolidated commitment.

In 2018, the Ministry of Justice concluded seven memoranda of cooperation with the main municipalities with a view to open up the multi-disciplinary social centres to children in conflict with the law.

This Ministry of Justice initiative will continue during 2019 and new memoranda of cooperation will be signed with other municipalities for additional opportunities to handle juvenile cases.

Definitely, 2019 will be the year when the results of the intensive and comprehensive work conducted during 2018 will further consolidate.

The 2019 priority objectives for the Ministry of Justice are the establishment of two specialised bodies for the treatment of juveniles, with a view to ensure their full and effective rehabilitation and reintegration. Using information technology to capture and track data on children in contact with the law at any time and any phase of the prosecution, investigation, trial and court order execution, is another objective of special importance.

Training and specialisation of justice for children professionals, as an efficient intervention in terms of ensuring a fair legal process and a dignifying treatment for children, reflective of their developmental stage and needs, is a challenge for all the training institutions.

Time is ripe to attach to this reform the real names and faces of the ones that have started to bear the fruits of this novelty; results must not just lie on papers, they must be measured in the field, in the family and community environments where children live, learn and work.

I am fully convinced that with the improved normative framework and with the commitment of all those professionals involved in the action plan of this document, the child-friendly justice approach is no longer a utopian idea, but a realistic, attainable and measurable objective.

At the same time, I feel confident that our children and youth will no longer risk detention for a mistake, albeit serious, when this is stemming from their immaturity, rather than from their conscience. For the government and society will give them a new chance to rehabilitate, to make up for their wrongdoings and become righteous citizens of this country.

Let us persist with commitment, strong will, passion and professionalism in our just set-out journey to ensure, guarantee and promote one of the best models of justice for children in our region and beyond.

Good luck to all the relevant professionals in accomplishing the goals of this first policy document on justice for children, with maximum dedication and responsibility!

Etilda Gjonaj (Saliu)
Minister of Justice

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Acronyms

SARPC	State Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child
SA	Security Academy (Police Academy)
DPA	Department of Public Administration
GDP	General Department of Prisons
GDSP	General Department of the State Police
GDPS	General Department of Probation Service
CC	Council of the Court
HCJ	High Council of Justice
HCP	High Council of Prosecution
IPS	Government's Integrated Planning System
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Rights to Information and Protection of Personal Data
CPD	Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination
CoM	Council of Ministers
AAC	Albanian Adoption Committee
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MoESY	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth
MoFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MTBP	Mid-Term Budgetary Programme
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
RP	Republic of Albania
SoM	School of Magistrates
OoP	Order of Psychologist



REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECISION

No. 541, of 19.9.2018

ON THE APPROVAL OF THE JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN STRATEGY AND ITS ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2021

On the basis of Article 100 of the Constitution and upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

1. The approval of the Justice for Children Strategy and its Action Plan 2018 – 2021, per the text attached to this decision and constituting part thereof.
2. Ministry of Justice, other line ministries and justice institutions are responsible for the follow up and implementation of this decision.

This decision enters into force upon publication in the Official Gazette.

PRIME MINISTER

Edi Rama

INTRODUCTION

One of the key priorities of the Ministry of Justice, is to protect and guarantee the rights of the child. This is enshrined in the Government of Albania Programme, under the goal: *'Implementation of reforms in the juvenile justice system through strengthening the restorative justice system and ensuring effective procedural protection'*.

The Ministry of Justice, based on the national and international legal framework on the rights of the child, believes that the best interest of the child is an important principle that should primarily find its application in criminal law, but also in civil and administrative law. This belief is materialized in its commitment to develop and finalize an important policy document on justice for children, accompanied by an action plan with comprehensive priorities, objectives, measures and indicators that are measurable and that have an impact on the improvement of the entire system of justice for children.

Protection of the rights of the child through guaranteeing provision of services in the judicial system, has been one of the most fundamental elements of the latest legal package regulating the justice system, in the framework of the justice system reform. Children in the criminal justice system have particularly been viewed as a vulnerable category and guaranteeing swift, effective and quality legal procedures has been the most important goal of the criminal justice system reform. This was reflected in the adoption of the Criminal Justice for Children Code and the Law on the Rights and Protection of the Child, as well as a number of other substantial and procedural norms.

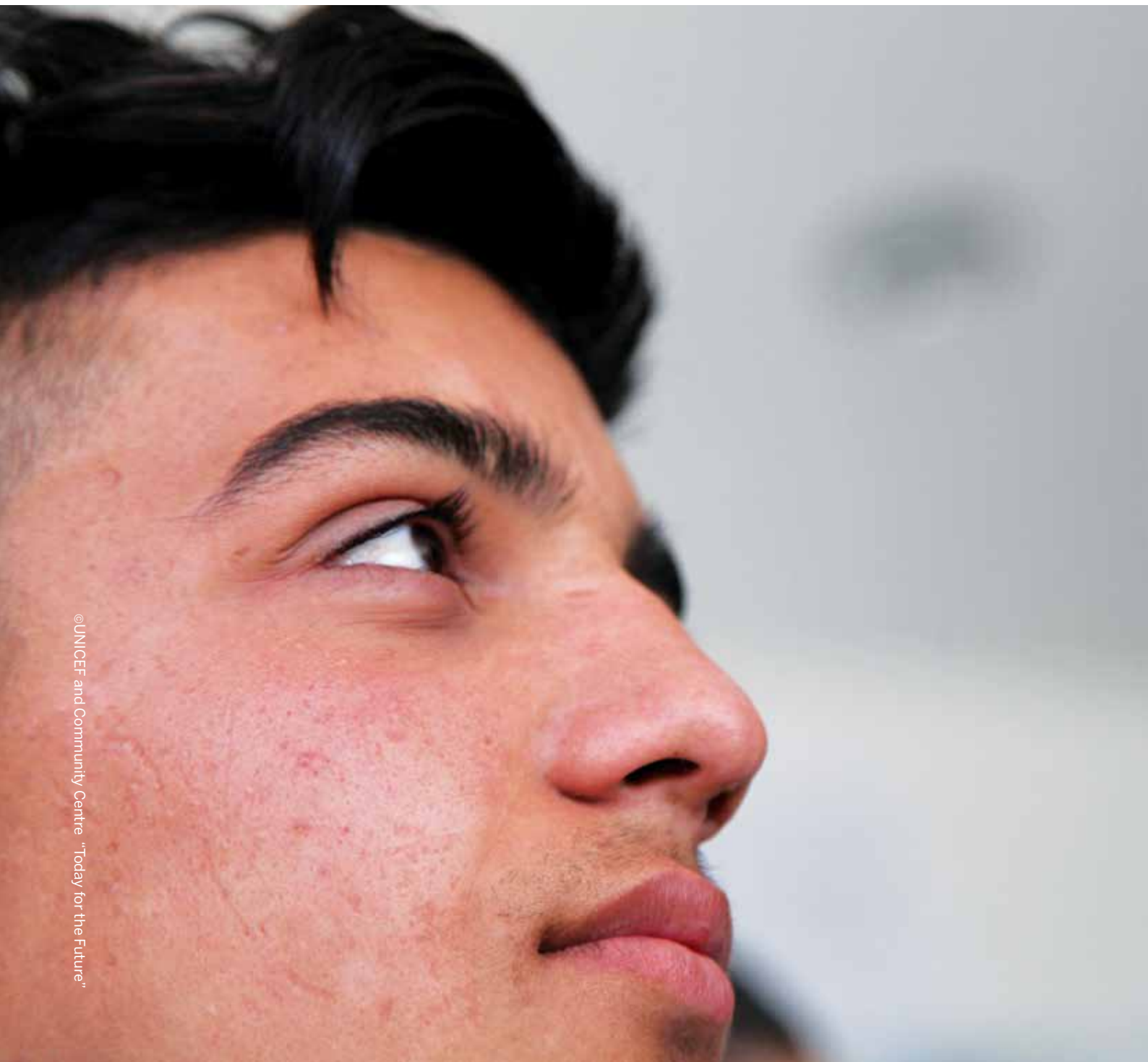
This legal package on the rights of the child focused on further improvement of the treatment of children in the judicial system, both content-wise and format-wise, through support to the juvenile offender, on the one hand and to the child victim and/or witness of crime, on the other. In addition, the protected age-group has been expanded to include young offenders until 21 years of age.

In light of the above and pursuant to the institutional obligation for guaranteeing the rights of the child, the policy document 'Justice for Children Strategy' is hereby presented for the first time. It is accompanied by the long-term action plan 2018-2021. The Justice for Children Strategy is developed in alignment with the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020), the Cross-Sectoral Justice Strategy (2017 – 2020), as well as the National Child Rights Agenda (2017 – 2020). Adoption of this Strategy and its Action Plan has been one of the measures indicated in the Guidelines for Priority No. 5 on Human Rights, Action Item 4.8.1: *'Integration of justice for children issues in the strategies and action plans addressing the rights of the child'*, adopted through the Council of Ministers Decision No. 330, of 28 May 2014 "On the approval of the Guidelines for the 5 Recommended Priorities of the European Commission, 2013". It is also indicated in the Short-Term Action Plan for the fulfilment of the 5 European Commission Priorities for Albania, under the Priority No. 5 on Human Rights, Recommendation No. 3, namely: *"Bring legislation on juvenile justice in line with international standards. Improve the services to domestic violence victims in terms of quality, quantity, accessibility and geographic coverage."*

The EU Commission Report for Albania (2018), points out: “The adoption of the ‘Justice for Children’ strategy, encompassing both juvenile justice and equitable access to justice for children, is still pending.

For the development of this document, the Minister of Justice issued Order No 966, on February 3, 2016 “For the set-up of the working group to develop the justice for children strategy”, The working group was composed of Ministry of Justice experts. The Justice for Children Strategy and its Action Plan was developed with the professional expertise of UNICEF and is reflective of the findings and recommendations of all national and international documents in this area.

The purpose of the Justice for Children Strategy (2018-2021) is to promote and effectively protect the rights and needs of: children in conflict with the law, children victims or witnesses of crime, children under age of criminal responsibility, whether in criminal judicial proceedings or alternatives thereof, as well as children participating in administrative or civil court proceedings, through the implementation of national and international standards of child rights. The strategy has an interdisciplinary approach, it ensures alignment with all other existing national documents, and contains concrete activities.



CHAPTER 1

LEGAL ASPECTS AND CURRENT SITUATION

1.1. Legal Aspects

The National Strategy for Development and Integration (2016-2020), based on its overall aim towards good governance, guaranteed democracy and rule of law, envisages a comprehensive reform of the justice system, and it considers the system of justice for children as an important challenge.

The Cross-Sectoral Strategy on Justice (2017-2020) proclaims the following vision: "Rule of law is guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Albania and promotes consolidation of democracy and sustainable political, economic and social development of the country." The mission of the Strategy is: "to ensure successful implementation of reforms in the justice sector for an effective, efficient, independent and transparent judiciary, based on the European best practices."

The Cross-Sectoral Strategy of Justice contains eight objectives:

- Strengthening the independence, effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of the justice system bodies;
- Consolidation of legal education and training, as well as specialisation of magistrates and court administration;
- Improvement of the functioning of the judiciary and strengthening its efficiency, transparency and accessibility, in compliance with European standards;
- Increasing the efficiency of the criminal justice system and anti-corruption measures through

consolidation of the mission, status and functions of the justice system institutions.

- Improvement of the justice system functioning through modern electronic systems and facilities for the development of strong international cooperation;
- Advancement of human rights protection in the penitentiary system;
- Improvement of the functioning of the Ministry of Justice and its subordinate bodies;
- Improvement of the quality of service of the legal professions and establishment of a legal framework on arbitration.

In light of these major objectives the *Justice for Children Strategy* seeks to detail these major objectives and interventions with a view to guarantee the fundamental principles of justice for children.

The National Agenda for the Rights of Children (2017 -2020), approved with Council of Ministers Decision No. 372, of 26 April 2017 states the following: *"The justice system in Albania still has a punitive approach to juveniles in conflict with the law. To a large extent it fails to take into account their needs for protection, respect for their human rights and dignity, although there have been some improvements over the last few years. Since 2009, with the introduction of the Probation Service, alternative sentences of up to 58% of juvenile cases are provided. The number of children who have gone through the experience of pre-trial detention in previous years has generally fluctuated.*

However, in 2015 (208 cases) there has been a noticeable decline (about 40%) compared to 2014 (338 cases). Days of stay there dropped only in 2015 with an average of 125 days (compared with 140 in 2014). Moreover, the justice for children processes are rarely suitable and child friendly. Efforts have been made to build the capacity of judges, prosecutors and police officers, however, they have been sporadic. In addition, in order to promote the provision of alternative sanctions for juvenile offenders and their reintegration into society, it is necessary to develop community integration programs, further strengthen the probation service offices by increasing/improving the capacity of service staff probation. The implementation of sustainable integration and reintegration programs aims at reducing the recidivism rate for children involved in the pre-trial detention system.

For all the aforementioned reasons, there is a need to improve the content and procedures for the administration of justice for children.

The European Commission's *Albania Progress Report* (2014) pointed out that there are still no specific chambers in police stations for children under 14 and that children's access to justice is hindered by the judicial tariffs.

With regard to quality of justice, the Commission observes that the audio-recording systems – a crucial element in justice for children - have been installed in all first instance and courts of appeal, with the exception of Gjirokastra Administrative Court, but efforts should focus on ensuring its effective use. Another issue highlighted in the report is insufficient budgetary allocations for information technology (IT) of courts¹, whereas development and functioning of online systems will help tackle justice for children challenges.

The European Commission Report for Albania (2016) on Chapter 23 "Judiciary and human rights states the following: *"More efforts are needed to bring existing legislation on juvenile justice into*

line with international standards and move away from the punitive approach for juveniles in conflict with the law. A number of laws are being revised under the justice reform to bring juvenile justice into line with UN standards. A specific juvenile justice code and a children's justice strategy are being drafted. In 2015, 130 fewer children were sent to pre-trial detention than in 2014 and the average detention time was reduced. However, appropriate planning, budgeting and community-based re-education and reintegration programmes for children in conflict with the law are still lacking. Certain categories of children, such as those from ethnic minorities, children with disabilities, girls and children living in rural areas, face particular challenges in accessing judicial protection." Further in the report the European Commission recommends: *"In the coming year, Albania should in particular: improve institutional mechanisms for child protection...; ... improve efforts to bring existing legislation on juvenile justice in line with international standards..."*

The EU Commission Report for Albania, presented in April 17, 2018 highlights: *"The legislative and policy framework on the rights of the child was reinforced in 2017 with the adoption of (...) the Criminal Justice for Children Code (...). The Criminal Justice for Children Code in March 2017 ensured Albania's de jure compliance with international standards on juvenile justice. The code needs to be completed with secondary legislation. The adoption of the 'Justice for Children' strategy, encompassing both juvenile justice and equitable access to justice for children, is still pending. The Law on Legal Aid adopted in December 2017 aims to ensure children's access to legal aid. The Ministry of Justice has established a section on criminal justice for children and developed an online system for tracking cases of children that committed offences (...)."*

In the framework of the justice system reform the law No. 38/2017 "The Criminal Justice for Children Code" and law No. 18/2017 "On the

rights and protection of the child” were adopted, providing for the organisation and functioning of the authorities for the treatment and protection of the rights of the child.

The Criminal Justice for Children Code enters into force on January 1, 2018. This legislation contains specific legal provisions with regard to the criminal responsibility of children, procedural rules on the investigation, prosecution, trial, implementation of the criminal sentence, rehabilitation and any other measure that concern children in conflict with the law, a child victim and/or witness of crime, as well as provisions with regard to young persons from 18 to 21 years of age. This legislation constitutes a novelty and elevates the standards of the Albanian legislation with regard to protection of the rights of the child, in general and of the children in conflict with the law, in particular, and therefore, it requires all necessary measures to ensure its effective implementation. The Code

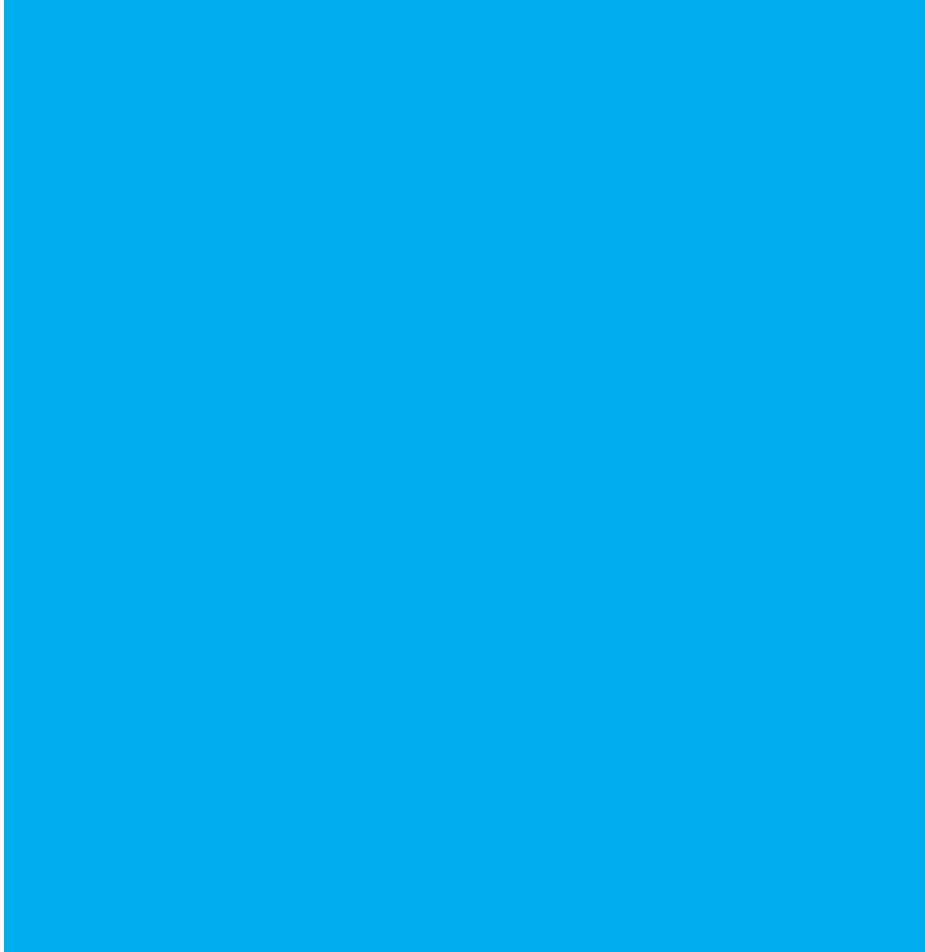
is a special legislation because if its contents, in that it comprises all the provisions from the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the law “on the rights and treatment of prisoner convicts and detainees” that refer to the child. The Code ensures harmonisation of the Albanian legislation with the EU Directive 2011/93, of 13.12.2011, in addition to alignment with international and regional standards². Full implementation of this Code requires a series of measures that this Strategy has addressed in its Action Plan.

Therefore, the protection of the child within the justice sector was conceived in three main dimensions:

- Improvement of their access to justice;
- Legal information and education; and
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of children

2) EU Directive 2011/93 of 13.12.2011, published in the Official Gazette No. 335, of 17.12.2011, as well as the standards and rules on justice for children at the UN and Council of Europe levels.





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1.2 Current Situation

1.2.1. Juvenile Justice and children victims and witnesses of crime

The Current Situation section in handling and guaranteeing the rights of the child focuses particularly on the following, most vulnerable groups: i) children in conflict with the law, and ii) children victims and witnesses of criminal offences.

The Parliamentary Ad-Hoc Commission for the Justice System Reform analysed the current situation of the organization and functioning of the justice system to identify the problems and needs for improvement. In conclusion, it developed a strategic document, stating the objectives of the justice system reform (*The Strategy and Action Plan of the Justice System Reform*)³. This document, under its Objective VIII, provides for the reformation of the juvenile justice system, strengthening of restorative justice and ensuring effective protection of the procedural rights of children in conflict/contact with the law⁴.

This guiding document to the Justice System Reform gives orientation as to:

- the adoption of a Strategic Plan for Justice for Children, in line with European standards and recommendations;
- grouping the special provisions for children in the Criminal Justice for Children Code;
- the set-up of specialized structures in the criminal justice institutions, equipped with facilities, infrastructure and other resources (both financial and human), responsible for dealing with children in conflict with the law;
- and development of training programs for representatives of institutions of the criminal justice system (prosecutors, judges, employees of the probation service officers and the prison

administration) on child rights and the treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law.

The General Prosecutor's Report "On the Status of Criminality in 2017" highlights that "*entry into force of the Criminal Justice for Children Code (no. 37/2017) on January 1, 2018, require commitment for improving professionalism of the competent authorities in administering criminal justice for children. The presence of psychologists is mandatory in any phase of the criminal process involving children in conflict with the law, as well as during the interview of the child victim or witness, whether the child is below or above 14 years old. Currently, the prosecution offices of Tirana and Durrës judicial districts have a psychologist as part of their organic structures. Successful implementation and achievement of the objectives of the legal changes require the personal commitment of each prosecutor, the institutional commitment, collaboration with the other stakeholders in human rights area, as well as increasing human capacities at the prosecution. In January 2018, the General Prosecution Office established a dedicated section to support special status subjects, composed of prosecutors and assistants/psychologists, however, considering the challenges stated above, an increase of human resources is necessary at the prosecution authority. Similarly, joint training sessions and roundtables with all the actors involved in the criminal justice system represent a significant value in terms of ensuring human rights protection within the criminal process.*"

The General Prosecutor's Report "On the status of criminality 2017" points out that statistical data indicate 978 children defendants in 2015, 753 defendants in 2016 (representing a 23% decrease from the previous year), and 510 defendants in 2017 (representing another 32,3% decrease from the year before). Therefore the number of juveniles 14-18 years old, involved in a criminal investigation is in decline in the past couple of years.

3) <http://reformanedrejttesi.al/dokumenti-strategjik-dhe-plani-i-veprimi>

4) The Strategy and Action Plan of the Justice System Reform (2016) pg. 28

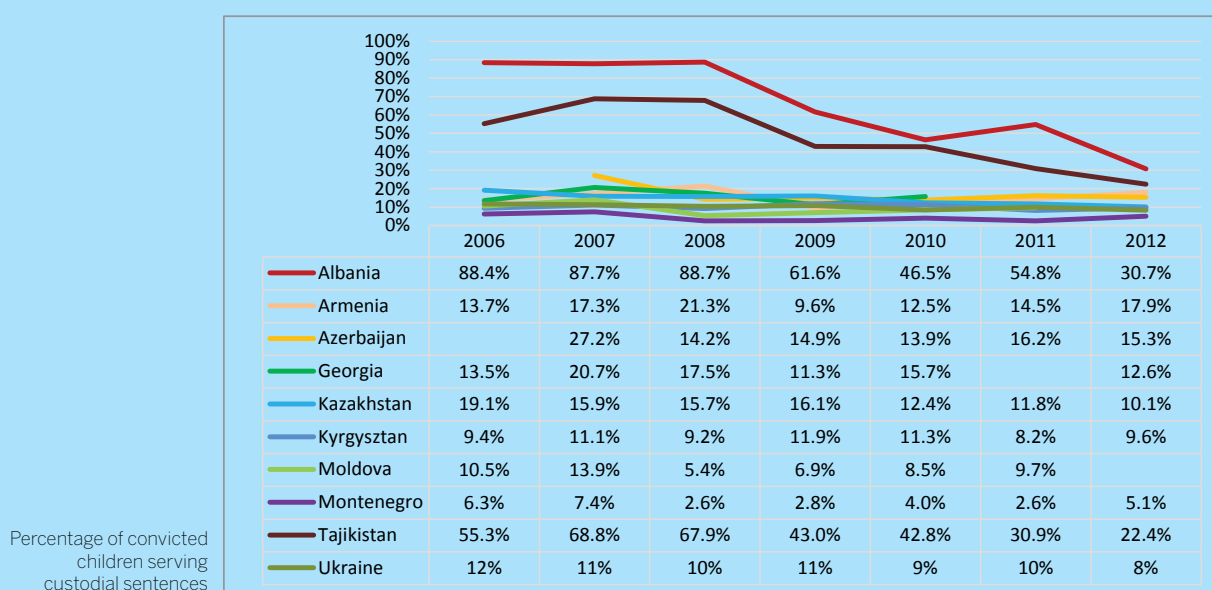
There have been 386 cases of juveniles presented to the court in 2017, or 36,5% less than in 2016, when 608 juveniles cases had been sent to court.

Statistical data of 2017 indicate that 393 juveniles were convicted, representing a 48.4% decrease from 2016 when 762 juveniles were found guilty. Theft represents the group of criminal offences most often committed by juveniles, in 44% of cases. However, the number of juveniles prosecuted for this group of offences has decreased by 24% in 2017. Another offence, typically committed by juveniles is Illegal driving (21% of juvenile defendants). 15% of juveniles are prosecuted for crimes against persons and 9% for narcotics-related offences. 2% of juvenile defendants are investigated and prosecuted for Production and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (Art. 278 of the Criminal Code) and for Unauthorised production, possession, acquisition or sale of cold weapons (Art. 279 of the Criminal Code). The rest of the juveniles have been investigated and prosecuted for other criminal offences that individually do not represent a significant weight against the total.

With regard to the sentencing of juveniles (14-18 years old), in 53% of cases alternative sentences have been requested during 2017, particularly Suspension of imprisonment sentence and Placement under probation, whereas in 2016 alternative sentences have been requested in 48.4% of the juvenile conviction cases. Prosecutor requests for prison sentences have dropped from one year to another.

The situation of the last two-three years represents a significant improvement compared to the previous period.

However, the *Multi-country Evaluation of the Impact of Juvenile Justice System Reforms on Children in Conflict with the Law* (2006-2012), conducted by UNICEF in Albania, in addition to 10 other countries (draft 2015), identified that Albania still remains the country with the highest percentage of imprisonment for children, as shown in the chart below:



In addition, this evaluation noted the frequent use of pre-trial detention for juveniles in Albania. Thus, in comparison to the same year (2012), Albania resulted with 186 juveniles in detention, while countries like Montenegro, Armenia or Azerbaijan resulted with only two, ten and twenty-six children in pre-trial detention respectively. The figures reported by the General Directorate of Prisons, show that there have been 191 children in pre-trial detention in 2016, in Albania with a rate of detention 10.97.⁵ Moreover, the average length of stay in pre-trial detention for the Albanian juveniles, was the highest one compared with the other focal countries in the above-mentioned evaluation, as pointed out in the table below:

Country	Year 2012
Albania	202 days
Armenia	45 days
Azerbaijan	132 days
Georgia	180 days
Kazakhstan	125 days
Kosovo ⁶	56 days
Kyrgyzstan	60 days
Montenegro	15 days
Moldova	90 days
Ukraine	30 days

Although the average stay in pre-trial detention has dropped to 92 days for Albanian juveniles in 2016, there is still a long way to go to reach at least the level of the neighbouring countries, such as Montenegro and Kosovo. For these reasons, this Strategy has provided for awareness raising to increase use of alternative measures and other restorative justice measures to ensure further progress.

Justice sector professionals maintain that 77% of children come into contact with the judicial system because of violence, abuse and neglect in the family⁷. European Commission's Progress Reports have provided recommendations for the proper treatment of victims of sexual abuse, trafficking and also child victims of domestic violence⁸. In this regard, the General Prosecution Office established on January 2016 the Victim Assistance Office, with the duty to provide information and counselling to victims of crime, in particular targeting child victims, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, sexual violence or exploitation, human trafficking and terrorism⁹.

Other concerns reflected in the Progress Report of 2015 are the high levels of juvenile recidivism, lack of opportunities for rehabilitation and lack of coordination between the justice and child protection systems for the juveniles exiting the justice system, who need support for re-integration into society. Strengthening the juvenile reintegration program is also underscored by the analysis prepared in the framework of the Convention on European Integration based on the data that 90% of juveniles keep reoffending¹⁰. Furthermore, the People's Advocate 2016 Monitoring Report on the conditions and treatment in the institutions of custody, pre-trial detention and prison, points out that there are no rehabilitation or reintegration services available for children who serve their sentences¹¹.

Specific services for children under the age of criminal responsibility, but who are in contact with the crimes, are missing, too. There should be a more social approach giving priority to educational measures rather than punishment¹².

5) Rate of detention for children was calculated based on the following formula:
Number of children in detention at a given time of the year (Oct 2016)

_____ x 100 000

Number of child population in Albania in 2016

6) According to the UN Security Council Resolution 1244

7) UNICEF, Children Equitable Access to Justice: Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, available at: https://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Equitable_access_to_justice_for_children_in_Central_and_Eastern_Europe_and_Central_Asia_-_v2_1.pdf, December 2016, p.52

8) EC Progress Report 2014 and 2016

9) General Prosecutor's Report on the Status of Criminality in 2015, available at: <https://www.parliament.al/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Raporti-PP-2015-FINAL.pdf>, December 2016

10) Convention on European Integration, Assessments and Recommendations 2015-2016, European Movement in Albania, "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights", Chapter 23, pp 27-29

11) With the voice of children deprived of liberty – Monitoring report of conditions and treatment in the institutions of custody, pre-trial detention and prison, People's Advocate and the Observatory for the Rights of Child, with UNICEF support, December 2016.

12) Convention on European Integration, Assessments and Recommendations 2015-2016, European Movement in Albania, "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights", Chapter 23, pp 27-29

The legislative measures adopted recently, particularly law no. 37/2017 “The Criminal Justice for Children Code” have brought advantages in terms of protection of child rights and their treatment as well as protection of children in conflict or contact with criminal law, in particular for:

- guaranteeing the respect of and effectiveness in implementation of child rights through child-friendly justice;
- accessibility and adaptability of the justice system, to the age and the specific needs of children;
- participation of children in justice processes and respecting their private and family life;
- continuous collaboration between the justice system authorities that guarantee the rights of the child, not only in terms of crime prevention, but also in determining restorative measures, appropriate for children in conflict with the law and their rehabilitation.

The offenses committed by juveniles are mainly thefts, but more recently the involvement of juveniles in serious crimes, such as assault, murder, drug trafficking, etc. is noticed. Based on such data, it becomes indispensable to conduct analyses that address these phenomena in an inter-disciplinary fashion, with a view to understand the causes and identify the ways to improve the situation¹³. The lack of a national plan for the prevention of child delinquency is underscored by the People's Advocate¹⁴.

Albanian Helsinki Committee has identified in its reports the absence of specialized psychologists and social workers to work specifically with convicted juveniles¹⁵. Psychologists possess a general knowledge background and their interviews do not address the specific needs of children¹⁶.



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13) Convention on European Integration, Assessments and Recommendations 2015-2016, European Movement in Albania, “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights”.

14) With the voice of children deprived of liberty – Monitoring report of conditions and treatment in the institutions of custody, pre-trial detention and prison, People's Advocate and the Observatory for the Rights of Child, with UNICEF support, December 2016.

15) Report on the situation of human rights of persons deprived of liberty in police stations, pre-trial detention, penitentiary institutions and psychiatric hospitals, July 2015 - January 2016, Albanian Helsinki Committee.

16) Convention on European Integration, Assessments and Recommendations 2015-2016, European Movement in Albania, “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights”, Chapter 23, pp 27-29

1.2.2. Children's equitable access to justice

The Annual Progress Report of the European Commission for Albania (2014) points out that access of children to justice is hindered by the court fees. Access to justice is also referred as an issue in the 2015 Progress Report.

The European Commission Report for Albania, issued in 2018, underlines the issue of equitable access to justice for children and the adoption of the new legal aid law, seeking to ensure children's access to legal aid.

Under various reports of other international organizations, such issue is also reported as a pending issue requiring a final solution. In the global ranking of states from the Child Rights International Network (CRIN), our country Albania is ranked 155th, ensuring access to justice to only 59.4% of children¹⁷.

UNICEF report *Children's Equitable Access of to Justice: Central, Eastern Europe and Central Asia* which focused on Albania, Montenegro, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan, conveys the following perceptions of justice professionals regarding the obstacles to accessing justice for children in vulnerable situations¹⁸:

TABLE 4. Responses by justice sector professionals on obstacles to accessing justice for children in vulnerable situations

Obstacles to accessing justice	> Albania	> Georgia	> Kyrgyzstan	> Montenegro
Lack of standing	45%	30%	13%	57%
Linguistic constraints	24%	67%	37%	50%
Financial constraints	93%	63%	47%	43%
Distance from institutional support mechanisms	69%	43%	30%	30%
Lack of information and support	83%	67%	57%	67%
Distrust of state institutions	52%	33%	33%	40%
Cultural acceptance of violence within the family	86%	67%	30%	40%
Perceptions of children's place within the family	72%	40%	20%	47%
Fear of social ostracism	31%	33%	10%	50%
Fear of discriminatory treatment from institutions	45%	33%	27%	33%

Provision of free legal assistance is an element not yet assessed as effective by international reports¹⁹. The State Commission for Legal Aid, - maintains the report - has not yet developed effective mechanisms for outreach and access to its services, including at regional level, which is reflected also in the percentage of children who have difficulty to access justice. The special mechanism for complaints, is still missing, although the Law on Legal Aid contains provisions related thereof²⁰. However, work is underway to reform the legal aid system²¹.

The Strategy of the Justice System Reform has identified some issues of the Albanian Justice System with regard to justice for children. In concrete terms, they have pointed to the length of police custody, the inappropriate facilities, lack of psychologists, and the need for training and specialisation of all justice system professionals involved in cases of children. In addition, these documents pointed out the absence of a multi-disciplinary approach (collaboration between social and educational services, the State Police, the Probation Service, the Prosecutor's Office, etc.). Financial barriers are also mentioned as a factor hindering the equitable access to justice of children, their parents, and guardians to obtain remedies for child rights violations be them of a criminal, civil, family, administrative law nature.

17) Available at: <https://www.crin.org/en/access-justice-children-global-ranking>, accessed in December 2016

18) UNICEF, *Children Equitable Access to Justice: Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, available at: https://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Equitable_access_to_justice_for_children_in_Central_and_Eastern_Europe_and_Central_Asia_-_v2_1.pdf, December 2016

19) EC Progress Report 2016

20) With the voice of children deprived of liberty – Monitoring report of conditions and treatment in the institutions of custody, pre-trial detention and prison, People's Advocate and the Observatory for the Rights of Child, with UNICEF support, December 2016.

21) Draft Law on Legal Aid



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CHAPTER 2

VISION, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.1. Vision

The vision of the strategy is to improve justice for children guaranteeing a child-friendly justice that protects their best interests.

This vision is aligned with the vision of the justice sector proclaimed in the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020): “Albania: a country founded upon rule of law, guarantor of the human rights and fundamental freedoms, with an accessible and equitable justice system that guarantees justice to anyone”; and with the vision stated in the Cross-sectoral Justice Strategy (2017-2020): *“Rule of law is a fundamental precondition for the consolidation of democracy and sustainable political, economic and social development in the country. The success of the justice reforms depends to a large extent on*

the interaction between the independent judiciary and the close collaboration with stakeholders and the civil society.”

2.2. Priorities

Priorities in fulfilment of the strategic vision focus on the “child-friendly justice” approach. It refers to justice systems guaranteeing the respect and the effective implementation of child rights, taking into account the principles presented below and taking into consideration the level of maturity of the child and the circumstances of the case. If further broken down, it entails an accessible, age-appropriate, fast, effective, customized and child rights- and needs-focused justice, which includes the right to a fair trial, the right to participate in and to understand the proceedings, the right to private and family life, as well as respect for the integrity and dignity of the child.

2.3. Strategic objectives

The Justice for Children Strategy points out that there is room for improvement in the following areas:

- Improve legislative norms governing the justice for children sector.
- Improve the infrastructure of institutions supporting justice for children.
- Enhance capacities of professionals working with children

Such challenges will be handled with a pragmatic and positive approach through the strategic objectives defined below.

Strategic Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice

The strategy envisages that access to justice shall be guaranteed by achieving tangible and measurable results with regard to: i) the number of structures and professionals providing legal aid; ii) the number of reconstructed premises adapted to the needs of children; and iii) the number of awareness activities conducted on justice for children. This aspect is related to the capacity of children to access justice for children services, and comprises awareness and provision of free legal assistance. The activities in this regard are further detailed in the next chapter of this Strategy.

Strategic Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children

In consideration of the country's obligation to respect and guarantee the rights enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights,

the strategy provides concrete activities with a view to guarantee this right to children involved in judicial proceedings. The strategy focuses on ensuring trial within a reasonable time limits (without delays), improvement of the legal framework stipulating the rights of the child and support provided to the child in every process by trained and specialised professionals. The Strategy envisages that this objective shall be guaranteed by achieving tangible and measurable results with regard to: i) the number of specialised sections for children in courts and prosecution offices; ii) the number of trained professionals in handling justice for children cases; iii) the number of authorities inserting data to the Integrated Data System on Criminal Justice for Children; and iv) the number of legal/sub-legal acts adopted with regard to justice for children.

Strategic Objective 3: Prevent re-involvement of children in delinquency

The best way to reduce the number of children in conflict with the law is prevention²². This is also suggested in the General Comment no. 10 of the Committee on the Rights of Child²³.

To achieve this objective, the risk factors and protective measures are planned to be analysed. Consideration that this is the first national strategy justice for children, this objective is particularly focused on the establishment and put into function of the Centre for the Prevention of Juvenile and Youth Criminality, prevention of re-offending programs (recidivism), supporting children and their families, especially children under the age of criminal responsibility and those from at risk or vulnerable groups. Crime prevention is the best solution for children, their families, communities and society, in general.

22) Penal Reform International | Protecting the rights of children in criminal justice system, Chapter 2, available at: <https://www.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Childrens-rights-training-manual-Final%C2%ADHR.pdf>, December 2016

23) Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No. 10, available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.10.pdf>, December 2016

Strategic Objective 4: Re-socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law

The strategy aims at reintegration and social inclusion of juvenile offenders, as well as their effective integration in the community. Even though this process may begin at the moment of sentencing, it is not necessarily related to the criminal sentencing but should be sought from the moment the child enters into contact/ conflict with the law. Therefore, the Strategy provides for interaction, formal and informal cooperation between various public bodies, both within the justice system and with the other sectors, particularly the child protection one, for instance between the Ministry of Justice, the Probation Service, Police, Prosecution, local self-governing and child protection units, Social Services, education system, health institutions and other stakeholders with influence in the community.

Among the measures the national legislation stipulates, are education measures. To ensure their application, the Strategy provides for the establishment of institutions to provide such services, whereas for convicted juveniles specialised centres are envisaged.

The vision is rehabilitation of juveniles, encouragement and development of a sense of respect for the rights of others among them, also related to their understanding of responsibility for own actions/omissions, promotion and support of a healthy physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of children, and preparation for their return to society.

The Strategy seeks to measure progress of this objective through: i) the number of children and families participating in reintegration programmes; ii) the number of children with imprisonment sentences and those with alternative measures, as well as the number of children obtaining diversion measures.

Strategic Objective 5: Strengthening collaboration between the authorities (institutions) of the justice for children system

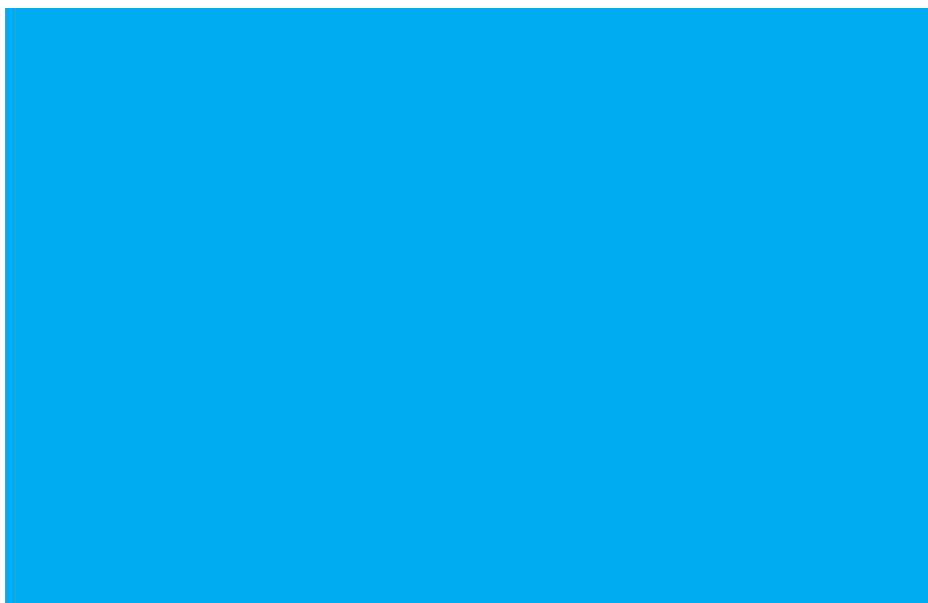
For the accurate and effective implementation of the legal rights and guarantees of children, the collaboration, interaction and coordination of the institutions and authorities involved at the administration of justice for children, at the central and local level, is deemed as an essential precondition. Therefore, the strategy provides for the establishment and functioning of the inter-institutional report mechanisms and the functioning of the community of practitioners at the local level.



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CHAPTER 3

POLICIES

The Strategic Objectives will be addressed through well-thought and programmed policies, with a view to ensure a positive and sustainable impact in the respect, promotion and protection of the rights of the children interacting with the justice system authorities, as detailed below: following objectives come as a result of a comprehensive understanding of the issues reported in diverse national and international documents.

Strategic Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice

This objective is expected to be reached through application of the following policies:

- 1.1 Provision of legal aid to children in a swift, professional and effective way;
- 1.2 Improve infrastructure to make it friendly and suitable for children;
- 1.3 Awareness campaigns for children's access to justice and information about the services the system makes available to them.

By the year 2020 the following are expected increase in the use (%) and quality of free legal assistance for children; a new scheme for providing legal aid guaranteed by the state, a sufficient number of lawyers, specialized and trained for children; infrastructure in place ensuring physical accessibility of children with

disabilities to the premises of police, prosecution and courts, as well as information available, adapted to children about legal processes where they may be involved.

Strategic Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children

This objective is expected to be reached through application of the following policies:

- 2.1 Establishment of justice for children sections, pursuant to the new legislation on the organization and functioning of the judiciary;
- 2.2 Specialized justice for children professionals;
- 2.3 Guarantee adjudication of cases within a reasonable period of time;
- 2.4 Improvement of the legal framework of criminal, civil and administrative justice for children, sanctioning child rights in the justice system, etc.

By 2020 it is expected that special sections for handling cases involving children will be established in courts and prosecution offices, with specialised/trained professionals, and legislation will be harmonised for better protection of child rights.

By 2021, systematic training will have been delivered and the network of professionals handling cases of children in conflict/contact with the law will be consolidated.

In addition, measures are planned to ensure the operationalisation and full functionality of the integrated online system of cases involving juvenile offenders, child victims and witnesses of crimes and its accessibility by users.

By the year 2018: the legal framework of criminal justice for children will be completed (with bylaws), in implementation of the law no. 37/2017 “The Criminal Justice for Children Code” ²⁴

Strategic Objective 3: Prevent re-involvement of children in delinquency

This objective is expected to be reached through application of the policy for the establishment of the Centre for Children and Youth Delinquency Prevention at the Ministry of Justice, assessment of criminality for children under 14 years of age, as well as identification of at-risk groups of children.

By the year 2020 a Centre for Children and Youth Delinquency Prevention at the Ministry of Justice will be established; memorandums of cooperation will be developed at the local level to prevent juvenile delinquency; a Rehabilitation Program for children will be prepared and its implementation will have started; it is expected that by 2019 the number of juvenile recidivists will be reduced by 40%.

Strategic Objective 4: Resocialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law

This objective is expected to be reached through the following policies:

4.1 Application of restorative justice/mediation programmes

4.2 Development of counselling plans for children and/or their families;

4.3 Promotion of application of diversion from the criminal prosecution;

4.4 Encouragement of alternative sentences application;

4.5 Guaranteeing of an institutional framework that promotes and facilitates the education, rehabilitation and reintegration of children placed in pre-trial detention or prison.

By 2019 the number of alternative measures and use of restorative justice will have increased.

By 2021, education and re-integration centres/programmes for children in conflict with the law will be put in place; for parents of juvenile offenders, children under the age of criminal responsibility and victims of crime, pilot counselling and rehabilitation programmes will be implemented.

Strategic Objective 5: Build capacities of the justice for children system structures

This objective is expected to be reached through application of the following policies, strengthening inter-institutional collaboration, including the establishment of the inter-institutional network with technical level representatives, under the leadership of the MoJ; instituting meetings of the heads of authorities that handle children's cases at the local level; and developing and publishing at the beginning of each year a calendar of activities with regard to justice for children.

An inter-sectoral network will be established at the local level, to contribute to the collaboration and coordination of the efforts of authorities at the central level, in addition to promoting application and monitoring this collaboration at the local level.

CHAPTER 4

FINANCIAL RESOURCES, FINANCIAL GAP AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This chapter provides a summary of analysis related to the financial resources use, that is needed for the implementation of the justice for children strategy. The purpose of this analysis is to present the costs related to the action plan 2018 – 2021, and the financial resources allocated from the State budget, donors and other resources for its implementation.

4.1 Methodology of costing the Action Plan

The methodology applied in preparing the cost estimate combines both approaches that may find their application in the case of cross-sectoral strategies. The first is based on the so called top-down approach. Pursuant to this approach, the operational and investment-related costs were estimated on the basis of aggregated data at the level of each institution. This approach is suitable for the identification of the level of expenses, without focusing on the details of specific measures. The second approach represents an activity-based costing, through allocation of resources for all expenditure lines, on the basis of the actual expenditure for each activity.

To estimate the expenses the following steps have been taken:

- Human resources – estimation of expenditure is founded on the working time needed to implement a certain measure and the gross monthly salary, according to the salary scale.
- Training - estimation of expenditure has taken the training cost per person into account. Costs incurred for similar training events by the same responsible authorities in the past were considered in estimating this type of expenditure.
- Expenses for services – costs have been calculated based on the unit costs of similar services provided by the respective authorities, pursuant to approved standards.
- Establishment of institutions – the cost estimation for the functioning of permanent structures is based on the continuous expenses envisaged for salaries, social insurance contributions, operative expenses and capital investments.
- Calculations for expenses related to “specific measures” are mainly based on the nature of these measures and the market costs offered for similar services.
- For those measures with limited information, the estimation by analogy is used, taking into account expenses occurred for similar measures and/or similar outputs in the Mid-Term Budgetary Programme (2017-2019).
- For some other measures, cost estimates accompanying the Criminal Justice for Children Code have been taken into account.

4.2 The budget and financial resources for the implementation of the Action Plan

The Cross-Sectoral Justice for Children Strategy and its Action Plan will be implemented in 2018 through 2021. To enable its implementation the necessary expenditure for each activity and specific objective has been calculated.

The overall budget for the implementation of the Strategy has been presented in various formats:

- The overall budget divided annually, by activity, strategic objective and specific objective.
- Detailed budget according to the activities, financing sources and responsible authorities²⁵.
- Based on the information available, the funds allocated by the State Budget and international organisations or donors as well as funding gaps,

to be allocated additionally by the State budget or bilateral and multilateral donors, have been identified.

- Detailed budget divided by the expenditure accounts.

The necessary expenses for the implementation of the Action Plan with financial resources by the State budget, donor and non-profit organisations funds amount to approx. **681,335,963.00 ALL** or close to **Euro 5.1 million**²⁶.

From July 2017, a Eur 3-million programme “Strengthening the capacities of Albanian law-enforcement agencies and courts in fulfilling human rights standards in juvenile justice – an overall justice chain approach”, financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), through the Embassy of Sweden in Albania, is under implementation. The programme will conclude in June 2020.

25) For further details refer to Annex 2 and the addendum in Excel.
26) Rate of Exchange Euro 1 = ALL 137.3



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Table 1 presents the budget needed for the implementation of the Action Plan (2018-2021). The budget is not to be allocated uniformly for the entire period, given that most of the new services, provision of training and investments have been planned between 2019 and 2020.

DESCRIPTION	Budget 2018-2021				
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	TOTAL
Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice	2,020,060.00	9,241,860.00	8,751,800.00	8,541,800.00	28,555,520.00
Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children	7,956,198.00	115,820,225.50	163,758,187.50	162,524,200.00	450,058,811.00
Objective 3: Prevent re - involvement of children in delinquency	0.00	9,860,956.00	8,729,064.00	8,729,064.00	27,319,084.00
Objective 4: Re - socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law	30,227,901.00	48,442,749.00	48,442,749.00	43,535,229.00	170,648,628.00
Objective 5: Strengthening inter -institutional collaboration on justice for children	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	4,753,920.00
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	41,392,639.00	184,554,270.50	230,870,280.50	224,518,773.00	681,335,963.00
In %	6.1%	27.1%	33.9%	33.0%	100.0%

Table 1: Expenditure by objective, 2018-2021

Table 2: Financing sources by objective

DESCRIPTION	FINANCED BY		NEEDS FOR	
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES	Government	Donors	Total	FUNDS IN ALL
Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice	25,165,520.00	0.00	25,165,520.00	3,390,000.00
Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children	447,077,171.00	1,107,000.00	448,184,171.00	1,874,640.00
Objective 3: Prevent re - involvement of children in delinquency	326,832.00	0.00	326,832.00	26,992,252.00
Objective 4: Re -socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law	120,911,604.00	0.00	120,911,604.00	49,737,024.00
Objective 5: Strengthening inter-institutional collaboration on justice for children	4,753,920.00	0.00	4,753,920.00	0.00
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	598,235,047.00	1,107,000.00	599,342,047.00	81,993,916.00
In %	87.8%	0.2%	100.00%	12.0%

Table 3: The budget per the expenditure accounts

DESCRIPTION	Expenditure accounts		
OBJECTIVES, AKTIVITIES	600 - 601	602 - 608	230 - 231
Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice	1,040,120.00	6,390,000.00	21,125,400.00
Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children	444,911,201.00	3,919,110.00	1,228,500.00
Objective 3: Prevent re - involvement of children in delinquency	24,981,907.60	2,337,176.40	0.00
Objective 4: Re -socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law	164,210,123.20	83,838,504.80	0.00
Objective 5: Strengthening inter-institutional collaboration on justice for children	4,575,648.00	178,272.00	0.00
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	639,718,999 .80	96,663,063.20	22,353,900.00
In %	93.9%	14.2%	3.3%

4.3 The financial gap and risk management

The financial gap for the implementation of activities is approximately 12.3%, divided by objective as follows:

Objective / Specific Objective	In % within the Objective	In % against the total	Funding needs in (ALL)	Funding needs as % within the objective
Objective 1: Guarantee children's access to justice				
Total - Objective 1	100.0%	4.2%	3,390,000.00	100.0%
Objective 2: Ensure fair trial for children				
Total - Objective 2	100.0%	66.1%	1,874,640.00	0.0%
Objective 3: Prevent re - involvement of children in delinquency				
Total - Objective 3	100.0%	4.0%	26,992,252.00	100.0%
Objective 4: Re - socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law				
Total - Objective 4	100.0%	25.0%	49,737,024.00	100.0%
Objective 5: Strengthening inter-institutional collaboration on justice for children				
Total - Objective 5	100.0%	0.7%	0.00	
Total - Action Plan (ALL)	681,335,963.00	100.00%	81,993,916.00	
Total Action Plan (Euro)	5,122,826.79		616,495.61	
			12.3%	

4.4. Risk assessment

The Monitoring Mechanism of the Strategy shall be responsible for the risk monitoring and continuous update of this analysis during implementation.

At the strategic level, the main risks include issues with investments in ensuring adaptability of premises for law-enforcement, for this is closely linked with the reorganisation of courts and prosecution offices per the new national judicial map, including children's sections within these authorities. On the other hand, implementation of rehabilitation, reintegration, corrective and educational measures for children has to be accompanied by the establishment of institutions and centres customized for their needs, particularly for children and youth with disabilities or other vulnerable groups.

Within the objectives, sufficient human and financial capacities, collaboration and coordination between organisations and authorities are crucial elements affecting the results.

At the activity level, access to resources and timely implementation of laws and regulations are the key influencers on the achievable progress. In addition to law implementation, knowledge possessed by the implementers of these initiatives is essential for activities' completion.

4.5 Alignment of the strategic objectives with the mid-term budgetary programme

The Justice for Children Strategy and its Action Plan relate to several budgetary programmes. The Action Plan must be implemented by the Ministry of Justice and its subordinate bodies, by courts, prosecution offices, the State Police, Magistrates School, National Bar Association, NGOs, etc. The Mid-term Budgetary Programme is the principal document that guides alignment of the strategic priorities with State budgetary plans.





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CHAPTER 5

MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION ANALYSIS

5.1. Monitoring and accountability systems established by the Ministry

The Ministry of Justice leads the institutional mechanism for the monitoring of the Justice for Children Strategy. The institutional mechanism for the monitoring of the Strategy collects and analyses periodic implementation reports of the action plan accompanying this strategic document. Each authority reports every six months and annually on the level of implementation of strategic objectives and activities, the challenges faced and an

assessment of overall progress of the Strategy.

The mechanism may subsequently determine the appropriate corrective measures, the responsible body for any correction and related sanctions. To this end, the mechanism shall analyse the performance indicators for each activity, such as evaluation reports, recommendations, completed questionnaires and effects.

The annual periodic report of the monitoring of the Strategy is published at the official Ministry of Justice website.

The institutional mechanism for the monitoring of this Strategy shall be ensured through a specific structure, with the following membership:

- Deputy Minister of Justice;
- Three Ministry of Justice representatives;
- One representative from the Council of Ministers, in charge of strategic documents coordination;
- One Ministry of Interior representative;
- One Ministry of Health and Social Protection representative;
- One Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth representative;
- One Ministry of Finance and Economy representative;
- One State Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child representative;
- One General Department of Prisons representative;
- One General Department of Probation Service representative;
- One representative from the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data;
- One representative from the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination;
- One representative from the High Judicial Council;
- One representative from the High Council of Prosecution;
- One representative from the General Prosecutor's Office;
- One representative from the Magistrates School;
- One representative from the Security Academy;
- One representative from the People's Advocate Office;
- One representative from the National Bar Association;
- One representative from the National Chamber of Mediators.

In addition, representatives from international programmes and donor organisations that support the justice system bodies, as well as child rights civil society representatives are invited to participate in the meetings of the monitoring group.

5.2. Monitoring mechanisms at the technical level

At the more detailed level, the Ministry of Justice and other law-implementation bodies shall be responsible to carry out monitoring of indicators under their area of responsibility, by comparing planned objectives vs. actual performance indicators.

The mechanism shall be assisted by a technical secretariat, whereas the Ministry of Justice, in exercise of its functions as leader of the mechanism, shall seek the contribution of all participating agencies in this Strategy, for monitoring purposes.

The technical secretariat, with the support of the member institutions in the monitoring mechanism, as well as through the contribution of independent institutions, shall take the following actions for Strategy monitoring and implementation purposes:

- i. It collects draft monitoring reports for each activity and each indicator from the authorities;
- ii. It reviews these draft action reports submitted by the various bodies on implementation and recommends, as appropriate, their approval, modification or testing;
- iii. It communicates to the various agencies the decisions taken and instructions provided by the monitoring mechanism;
- iv. It develops the integrated mid year and annual

implementation report;

- v. It communicates to the public the decisions issued and the documents approved.

With regard to the quality of monitoring, the technical secretariat may suggest or may be authorised by the coordinating mechanism to make use of the following methodologies in ensuring monitoring and evaluation for the

Strategy implementation:

- i. Updating information on the completion of the measures or lack thereof, pursuant to the action plan (annex 1) and based on the self-assessment of the various agencies;
- ii. Thematic assessment (per the specific objectives), conducted on the basis of the instructions of the monitoring mechanism, with regard to effectiveness of the actions taken;
- iii. Quality or statistical analysis, making use of comparative data, beyond the self-assessment reporting of the various agencies;
- iv. Making use of other reports from national or international bodies assessing the situation of children in Albania;
- v. Communication with third parties and civil society for the evaluation of the implemented measures;
- vi. Documenting achievement and good practices.

The tools and methods of reporting may be reviewed and approved (as updated) by the coordinating mechanism.

The monitoring reports shall be published and widely disseminated on an annual basis. These reports shall highlight achievements, gaps in implementation as well as recommendations issued by the coordinating mechanism to the various bodies.

Objective	Standards /baseline	Targets for 2018	Targets for 2021
Guarantee children's access to justice (Strategic objective no. 1)	Weak institutional mechanism for the provision of free legal aid	Establishment of the Free Legal Aid Department.	Provision of free legal aid in a fast, professional and effective way.
Ensure fair trial for children (Strategic objective no. 2)	The justice system is faced with the new provisions of the criminal justice for children legislation	Completion of the sub-legal acts framework.	Effective tracking of children 's cases throughout the justice system chain.
Prevent re involvement of children in delinquency (Strategic objective no. 3)	Lack of institutionalised services and programmes for prevention of offending.	Financial and administrative planning in place for the functioning of the Juvenile and Youth Crime Prevention Centre.	Standardised plans and programmes for the family/societal risk assessment of juveniles and young persons in conflict with the law.
Re-socialisation, reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law (Strategic objective no. 4)	Gaps in provision of institutionalised services and programmes for the reintegration and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law.	Pilot projects initiation for the implementation of diversion and alternative measures and for the establishment of reintegration and monitoring centres.	Full functionality of educational /corrective / rehabilitation centres for children in conflict with the law.
Strengthening inter - institutional collaboration on justice for children (Strategic objective no. 5)	Lack of inter - institutional coordination on justice for children issues.	Establishment of inter - institutional network at the central level.	Efficient functioning of the community of professionals in each judicial section specialised for children.



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STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 1 JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
Objective no. 1 - Children's access to justice system guaranteed									
Indicators: - number of structures and professionals providing free legal aid; - number of reconstructed premises adapted to the needs of children; - number of awareness activities on justice for children; - number of children receiving free legal aid									
1.	Swift, professional and effective legal aid offered to children.	1.1 Finalisation of the Regulatory framework for the provision of legal aid to children	2018-2019	1,040,120.00	0.00	0.00	Law No. 111/2017 "On the legal aid guaranteed by the state" enters into force in June 1, 2018	MoJ Department of Free Legal Aid	Approval of 2 (two) forms of self- declaration for benefitting free legal aid: 1 – child victims; 2 – children in conflict with the law.
		1.2. Establishment of a professional framework for the provision of legal aid to children	2019 - 2021	390,000.00				Department of Free Legal Aid (MoJ) National Bar Association DPA CSOs/Donors	Two annual training sessions conducted for professionals who will offer primary and secondary legal aid for free, as well as of the procedural representative from the Child Protection Workers.
2.	Establishment of child friendly premises in the Justice and Law enforcement system	2.1. Establishment of child friendly premises in the police stations, court, prosecutors' offices	2019 - 2021		21,125,400.00	21,125,400.00		MoJ Mol GDP GDSP GDPS HCJ HCP	Adoption of premises per the needs of children in police, courts and prosecution offices.
3.	Awareness and information campaigns for children's access to justice and the services available to them conducted	3.1. Implementation of awareness raising activities on the rights of children who are alleged offenders, victims and witnesses of crime and the services available to them, through guaranteeing the rights of the child to information and legal counselling and through integration of legal education modules in the school curricula	2018 - 2021	6,000,000.00		3,000,000.00		Free Legal Aid Department (MoJ); National Bar Association Court/HCJ Prosecution/ HCP Mol SA GDSP MoHSP MoESY SARPC NGO/ Donors	1. Awareness raising plan in place 2. 10-20 awareness activities organised in communities, schools, courts, penitentiary system, municipalities (community centres) and other places

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
<div>Indicators :<ul style="list-style-type: none">- number of court and prosecution sections specialized on children;- number of judges/prosecutors/police officers/lawyers/psychologists/mediators/ penitentiary system professionals trained on children's cases;- number of child protection workers and procedural representatives;- number of institutions contributing data to the Integrated System of Data on Criminal Justice for Children;- number of legal/sublegal acts adopted with a view to coordinate work in a child-friendly setting;</div> <div>Objective no. 2 - Ensure fair trial for children</div>									
1.	Specialised sections in place for justice for children processes	1.1. Development and approval of a Regulatory framework for the establishment of specialized court and prosecution sections for children.	2018-2019	520,060.00	0.00	0.00		Ministry of Justice Council of Ministers High Council of Justice High Council of Prosecution	Approval of one Approval of one Council of Minister's Decision determining the new judicial map.
		1.2. Strengthening of specialised child sections in courts and prosecution offices.	2019 - 2021	434,484,000.00	0.00	0.00		High Council of Justice High Council of Prosecution	No of courts and prosecution offices with specialised child sections in place per the new judicial map and specialisation of 100 – 150 magistrates (judges and prosecutors) as well as judicial police officers mandated to handle cases involving children
2.	Justice for children professionals specialized	2.1. Specialisation and training of professionals handling justice for children processes;	2018 - 2021	2,361,240.00	0.00	674,640.00		MoJ School of Magistrates Security Academy SARPC Order of Psychologists/ Social Workers National Bar Association National Chamber of Mediators General of Prisons Probation Service ILM KSHB NGO/Donors	1. Curricula and training programmes designed for police officers, judges, prosecutors, child protection workers, probation and penitentiary staff, attorneys, mediators, psychologists, procedural representatives; and other professionals; 2. 150 – 200 trained/specialized justice for children professionals;

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
<div>Indicators :</div> <div>Objective no. 2 - Ensure fair trial for children</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">- number of court and prosecution sections specialized on children;- number of judges/prosecutors/police officers/lawyers/psychologists/mediators/ penitentiary system professionals trained on children's cases;- number of child protection workers and procedural representatives;- number of institutions contributing data to the Integrated System of Data on Criminal Justice for Children;- number of legal/sublegal acts adopted with a view to coordinate work in a child-friendly setting;</div>									
		2.2. Development of programmes for the case management of children in the justice system	2019 - 2021	1,427,855.00	0.00	1,200,000.00		MoJ NGO/Donors	1 – 2 Guidelines/manuals developed for the professionals handling justice for children processes.
3.	Fair and timely provision of justice to children.	3.1. Establishment of an Integrated System of Criminal Justice for Children Data.	2018-2019	1,196,760.00	1,228,500	0.00		MoJ Mol National Agency for Information Society General Department of Prisons General Department of Probation Service High Council of Justice/Courts High Council of Prosecution/ Courts UNICEF	1. Establishment of the Integrated Data System on Criminal Justice for Children. 2. One training programme delivered for data entry. 3. Annual report of the cases inserted into the system and their progress.
4.	Legal framework sanctioning the rights of the child in the justice system improved	4.1. Completion of necessary Sub-legislation on the basis and for the implementation of the Criminal Justice for Children Code.	2018	6,760,780.00	0.00	0.00		Council of Ministers MoJ MoESY UNICEF	13 sub-legal acts developed in implementation of the Criminal Justice for Children Code
		4.2. Implementation of Gaps analysis in the civil, criminal and administrative legislation of Albania	2019-2020	2,080,240.00	0.00	0.00		Parliament CoM MoJ	1. Development of 2 (two) studies/analyses for the identification of necessary changes to the Family Code and Criminal Code; 2. Development of two draft laws with admendments/adi-tions to the Criminal Code and Family Code

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
Objective no. 3 - Prevent re-involvement of children in delinquency									
Indicators :									
- establishment of the Centre for Juvenile and Youth Crime Prevention									
- number of children participating in prevention programmes									
1.	Prevention of child delinquency and reoffending	1.1. Establishment of a Centre for Children and Youth Delinquency Prevention	2019	13,274,956.00	0.00	13,274,956.00	The Centre for Child and Youth Delinquency Prevention starts to function on January 1, 2019	MoJ Department of Public Administration Ministry of Finances and Economy Council of Ministers	Juvenile and Youth Delinquency Prevention Centre established;
		1.2. Assessment of delinquency of children under the age of criminal responsibility	2019 - 2021	315,000.00	0.00	315,000.00		MoJ/ Centre for Child and Youth Delinquency Prevention NGOs/Projects	Development of 1 (one) annual report on the involvement of children under the age of criminal responsibility and at-risk groups in delinquency.
		1.3 Identification of the groups at risk of engaging in juvenile delinquency.	2019 - 2021	326,832.00	0.00	0.00			
		1.4. Setting up Institutional and infrastructural framework for the implementation of the prevention programmes	2019-2020	13,402,296.00	0.00	13,402,296.00		MoJ/ Centre for Child and Youth Delinquency Prevention NGOs/Projects	Implementation of 2 (two) programmes for rehabilitation related to: a) the after-release care/support; and b) with the after-sentence monitoring.

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
Objective no. 4 – Re-socialisation, Reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law									
Indicators :									
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Number of children and parents engaged in re-integration programmes- Number of children given imprisonment sentences and alternative measures- Number of children in whose cases diversion and alternative measures to detention are applied									
1.	Restorative Justice/ Mediation programmes are applied.	1.1. Improvement of the institutional framework for the implementation of restorative justice and mediation programmes.	2018-2020	815,040.00	0.00	815,040.00		MoJ; General Department of the Probation Service; SAPRC; CPUs; National Chamber of Mediators; CSOs/Projects	Implementation of 2 (two) programmes on: i) restorative justice ii) victim-offender mediation.
2.	Counselling plans for children and their families developed	2.1. Establishment of models for the implementation of counselling service for children and their families.	2019 - 2021	7,200,000.00	0.00	7,200,000.00		MoJ; National Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child; GDP; GDPS; CPUs MoESY NGOs/Projects	1. Implementation of 1 (one) counselling programme for children and their families.
3.	Application of diversion measures is encouraged.	3.1. Establishment of Institutional Framework for the implementation of diversion for juveniles	2018 - 2021	10,500,000.00	0.00	10,500,000.00		MoJ GDPS CPUs NGOs/Projects	Ten (10) community centres involved in implementation of diversion
4.	Application of alternative sanctions is encouraged	4.1. Strengthening of the Mechanism and structures for the implementation of alternative sentences	2018-2021	120,287,604,00	0.00	0.00		MoJ Probation Service Police NGOs/Projects	Number of organisational structures/ appointed probation employees handling juvenile cases.

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
Objective no. 4 – Re-socialisation, Reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law									
Indicators :									
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Number of children and parents engaged in re-integration programmes- Number of children given imprisonment sentences and alternative measures- Number of children in whose cases diversion and alternative measures to detention are applied									
5.	Institutional framework encouraging and facilitating the education, rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles in the pre-trial detention and imprisonment facilities guaranteed.	5.1. Infrastructural framework for the implementation of restriction of liberty measures is ensured	2019-2020	9,000,000.00	0.00	9,000,000.00		MoJ General Department of Prisons Projects/CSOs	One rehabilitation/ education centre piloted for children with restriction of liberty
		5.2. Improvement of the practice for implementation of detention measures	2018- 2021	7,821,984.00	0.00	7,821,984.00		MoJ GDP NGOs/Projects	Standardization of 3 (three) formats of individual plans to be developed by Institutes of Execution of Criminal Sentences/pre-trial detention centres
		5.3. Development and implementation of Education, vocational training, employment, sports, recreational and other programmes for detained juveniles.	2018 - 2021	14,400,000.00	0.00	14,400,000.00		MoJ GDP MoESY MoFE NGOs/Projects	Implementation of 10 (ten) programmes/activities at the penitentiary system institutions, related to: - education;- vocational training; - employment; - aggressiveness and behaviour management through promotion of pro-social skills; - conflict resolution and violence prevention - strengthening ties with the family; - bullism prevention programme; -comprehensive community intervention; sports and recreation; educational, cultural and religious activities; prevention of radicalization and terrorism;
		5.4. Preparation of informational materials on the rights of the child in the penitentiary system	2018-2021	624,000.00	0.00	0.00		MoJ GDP NGOs/Projects	Preparation of 2 (two) pamphlets/ informative documents annually for children and their parents/relatives

No.	Specific objective	Activities	Time line	Financial effects and resources in ALL			Comments	Responsible Institutions	Implementation indicators
				Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Gap			
Objective no. 5 – Inter-agency collaboration on justice for children is strengthened									
Indicators :									
- <i>Number of agencies and their representatives engaged in addressing justice for children issues at the central and local level</i>									
1.	Inter-agency collaboration is strengthened	1.1 Establishment and functioning of Inter-agency network on justice for children issues at the central level.	2018-2020	891,360.00	0.00	0.00	In implementation of this Strategy and of the Criminal Justice for Children Code a network of various bodies representatives shall be established and put into function, with a view to address justice for children issues	MoJ Mol MoFE MoESY MoHSP National Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child General Prosecution Office (prosecution) High Judicial Council (courts) Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data; Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination People's Advocate; OoP UNICEF CSOs/ Projects	Establishment of a functional inter-institutional network on justice for children cases;
		1.2. Establishment of the community of practitioners at the local level	2018 - 2021	3,862,000.00	0.00	0.00		Police; Courts; Prosecution; Probation Service; Institute of Execution of Criminal Sentences; Child Protection Units; NGOs/Projects	Ten (10) community of practitioners groups functional at the local laevel

STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 2: FINANCING PROJECT

DESCRIPTION						FINANCED BY			Needs for	Expense Account		
Objectives, Activities	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	TOTAL	Government	Donors	TOTAL	Fonde Lekë	600-601	602-608	230-231
Objective no. 1 - Children's access to justice system guaranteed												
Specific Objective 1: Swift, professional and effective legal aid offered to children.												
1.1. Finalisation of the Regulatory framework for the provision of legal aid to children	1,040,120.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	0.00
1.2. Establishment of a professional framework for the provision of legal aid to children	0.00	180,000.00	210,000.00	0.00	390,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	390,000.00	0.00	390,000.00	0.00
Specific Objective 2: Establishment of child friendly premises in the Justice and Law enforcement system												
2.1. Establishment of child friendly premises in the police stations, court, prosecutors' offices	0.00	7,041,800.00	7,041,800.00	7,041,800.00	21,125,400.00	21,125,400.00	0.00	21,125,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,125,400.00
Specific Objective 3: Awareness and information campaigns for children's access to justice and the services available to them conducted												
3.1. Implementation of awareness raising activities on the rights of children who are alleged offenders, victims and witnesses of crime and the services available to them	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00
Total-Objective 1	2,020,060.00	9,241,860.00	8,751,800	8,541,800.00	28,555,520.00	25,165,520.00	0.00	25,165,520.00	3,390,000.00	1,040,120.00	6,390,000.00	21,125,400.00
Objective no. 2 - Ensure fair trial for children												
Specific Objective 1: Specialised sections in place for justice for children processes												
1.1. Development and approval of a Regulatory framework for the establishment of specialized court and prosecution sections for children	260,030.00	260,030.00	0.00	0.00	520,060.00	520,060.00	0.00	520,060.00	0.00	390,045.00	130,015.00	0.00
1.2. Strengthening of specialised child sections in courts and prosecution offices.	0.00	112,644,000	160,920,000	160,920,000.00	434,484,000.00	434,484,000.00	0.00	434,484,000.00	0.00	434,484,000.00	0.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (1)	260,030.00	112,904,030	160,920,000	160,920,000	435,004,060.00	435,004,060.00	0.00	435,004,060.00	0.00	434,874,045.00	130,015.00	0.00

DESCRIPTION						FINANCED BY			Needs for	Expense Account		
Objectives, Activities	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	TOTAL	Government	Donors	TOTAL	Fonde Lekë	600-601	602-608	230-231
Objective no. 2 - Ensure fair trial for children												
Specific Objective 2: Justice for children professionals specialized												
2.1. Specialisation and training of professionals handling justice for children processes	337,320.00	674,640.00	674,640.00	674,640.00	2,361,240.00	1,686,600.00	0.00	1,686,600.00	674,640.00	0.00	2,361,240.00	0.00
2.2. Development of programmes for the case management of children in the justice system	0.00	713,927.50	713,927.50	0.00	1,427,855.00	227,855.00	0.00	227,855.00	1,200,000.00	0.00	1,427,855.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (2)	337,320.00	1,388,567.50	1,388,567.50	674,640.00	3,789,095.00	1,914,455.00	0.00	1,914,455.00	1,874,640.00	0.00	3,789,095.00	0.00
Specific Objective 3: Fair and timely provision of justice to children												
3.1 Establishment of an Integrated System of Criminal Justice for Children Data.	598,068.00	1,007,568.00	409,500.00	409,500.00	2,424,636.00	1,317,636.00	1,107,000.00	2,424,636.00	0.00	1,196,136.00	0.00	1,228,500.00
Total-Specific Objectives (3)	598,068.00	1,007,568.00	409,500.00	409,500.00	2,424,636.00	1,317,636.00	1,107,000.00	2,424,636.00	0.00	1,196,136.00	0.00	1,228,500.00
Specific Objective 4: Legal framework sanctioning the rights of the child in the justice system improved												
4.1. Completion of necessary Sub-legislation on the basis and for the implementation of the Criminal Justice for Children Code.	6,760,780.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,760,780.00	6,760,780.00	0.00	6,760,780.00	0.00	6,760,780.00	0.00	0.00
4.2. Implementation of Gaps analysis in the civil, criminal and administrative legislation of Albania.	0.00	520,060.00	520,060.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	0.00
4.3. Changes in legal acts per the identified gaps.	0.00	0.00	520,060.00	520,060.00	1,040,120.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	1,040,120.00	0.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (4)	6,760,780.00	520,060.00	1,040,120.00	520,060.00	8,841,020.00	8,841,020.00	0.00	8,841,020.00	0.00	8,841,020.00	0.00	0.00
Total-Objective 2	7,956,198.00	115,820,225.50	163,758,187	162,524,200	450,058,811.00	447,077,171.00	1,107,000.00	448,184,171.00	1,874,640.00	444,911,201.00	3,919,110.00	1,228,500.00

DESCRIPTION						FINANCED BY			Needs for	Expense Account		
Objectives, Activities	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	TOTAL	Government	Donors	TOTAL	Fonde Lekë	600-601	602-608	230-231
Objective no. 3 - Prevent re-involvement of children in delinquency												
Specific Objective 1: Prevention of child delinquency and reoffending.												
1.1. Establishment of a Centre for Children and Youth Delinquency Prevention	0.00	4,961,692.00	4,156,632	4,156,632.00	13,274,956.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,274,956.00	13,274,956.00	0.00	0.00
11.2. Assessment of delinquency of children under the age of criminal responsibility	0.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	315,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315,000.00	315,000.00	0.00	0.00
1.3. Identification of the groups at risk of engaging in juvenile delinquency.	0.00	326,832.00	0.00	0.00	326,832.00	326,832.00	0.00	326,832.00	0.00	0.00	326,832.00	0.00
1.4. Setting up Institutional and infrastructural framework for the implementation of the prevention programmes.	0.00	4,467,432.00	4,467,432	4,467,432.00	13,402,296.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,402,296.00	11,391,951.60	2,010,344.40	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (1)	0.00	9,860,956.00	8,729,064.00	8,729,064.00	27,319,084.00	326,832.00	0.00	326,832.00	26,992,252.00	24,981,907.60	2,337,176.40	0.00
Total- Objective 3	0.00	9,860,956.00	8,729,064.00	8,729,064.00	27,319,084.00	326,832.00	0.00	326,832.00	26,992,252.00	24,981,907.60	2,337,176.40	0.00
Objective no. 4 – Re-socialisation, Reintegration and rehabilitation of children in contact or in conflict with the law												
Specific Objective 1: Restorative Justice/Mediation programmes are applied.												
1.1. Improvement of the institutional framework for the implementation of restorative justice and mediation programmes.	0.00	407,520.00	407,520.00	0.00	815,040.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	815,040.00	780,040.00	35,000.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (1)	0.00	407,520.00	407,520.00	0.00	815,040.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	815,040.00	780,040.00	35,000.00	0.00
Specific Objective 2: Counselling plans for children and their families developed												
2.1 Establishment of models for the implementation of counselling service for children and their families.	0.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (2)	0.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00

DESCRIPTION						FINANCED BY			Needs for	Expense Account		
Objectives, Activities	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	TOTAL	Government	Donors	TOTAL	Fonde Lekë	600-601	602-608	230-231
Specific Objective 3: Application of diversion measures is encouraged.												
3.1. Establishment of Institutional Framework for the implementation of diversion for juveniles	0.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,500,000.00	52,800,000.00	35,100,000.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (3)	0.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,500,000.00	52,800,000.00	35,100,000.00	0.00
Specific Objective 4: Application of alternative sanctions is encouraged												
4.1. Strengthening of the Mechanism and structures for the implementation of alternative sentences.	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	120,287,604.00	120,287,604.00	0.00	120,287,604.00	0.00	96,230,083.20	24,057,520.80	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (4)	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	30,071,901.00	120,287,604.00	120,287,604.00	0.00	120,287,604.00	0.00	96,230,083.20	24,057,520.80	0.00
Specific Objective 5: Institutional framework encouraging and facilitating the education, rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles in the pre-trial detention and imprisonment facilities guaranteed.												
5.1 Infrastructural framework for the implementation of restriction of liberty measures is ensured	0.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	0.00	9,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000,000.00	7,200,000.00	1,800,000.00	0.00
5.2. Improvement of the practice for implementation of detention measures	0.00	2,607,328.00	2,607,328.00	2,607,328.00	7,821,984.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,821,984.00	0.00	7,821,984.00	0.00
5.3. Development and implementation of Education, vocational training, employment, sports, recreational and other programmes for detained juveniles.	0.00	4,800,000.00	4,800,000.00	4,800,000.00	14,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,400,000.00	0.00	14,400,000.00	0.00
5.4. Preparation of informational materials on the rights of the child in the penitentiary system;	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	624,000.00	624,000.00	0.00	624,000.00	0.00	0.00	624,000.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (5)	156,000.00	12,063,328.00	12,063,328.00	7,563,328.00	31,845,984.00	624,000.00	0.00	624,000.00	31,221,984.00	7,200,000.00	24,645,984.00	0.00
Total-Objective 4	30,227,901.00	48,442,749.00	48,442,749.00	43,535,229.00	170,648,628.00	120,911,604.00	0.00	120,911,604.00	49,737,024.00	164,210,123.20	83,838,504.80	0.00
Objective 5 – Inter-agency collaboration on justice for children is strengthened												
Specific Objective 1: Inter-agency collaboration is strengthened												
1.1. Establishment and functioning of Inter-agency network on justice for children issues at the central level.	222,840.00	222,840.00	222,840.00	222,840.00	891,360.00	891,360.00	0.00	891,360.00	0.00	713,088.00	178,272.00	0.00
1.2. Establishment of the community of practitioners at the local level	965,640.00	965,640.00	965,640.00	965,640.00	3,862,560.00	3,862,560.00	0.00	3,862,560.00	0.00	3,862,560.00	0.00	0.00
Total-Specific Objective (1)	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	4,753,920.00	4,753,920.00	0.00	4,753,920.00	0.00	4,575,648.00	178,272.00	0.00
Total-Objective 5	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	1,188,480.00	4,753,920.00	4,753,920.00	0.00	4,753,920.00	0.00	4,575,648.00	178,272.00	0.00
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	41,392,639.00	184,554,270.50	230,870,280.50	224,518,773.00	681,335,963.00	598,235,047.00	1,107,000.00	599,342,047.00	81,993,916.00	639,718,999.80	96,663,063.20	22,353,900.00



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