REVISED LOG FRAME

JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE PROJECT

LONG TERM GOAL

To support the development of a child rights compliant juvenile justice system in Tajikistan that prevents offending and re-offending among children and responds effectively to the needs of each child in a manner that respects their human rights as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, international framework of juvenile justice and the Constitution of Tajikistan.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key results/outcomes</th>
<th>Expected Outputs</th>
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<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
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</table>
| 1. National policy ensures that the juvenile justice system in Tajikistan is in greater compliance with international standards and norms | 1.1 By end of March 2014, the juvenile justice system (policies, procedures and mechanism) is in greater compliance with international standards | 1.1.1 Revised and extended National Plan of Action for Juvenile Justice System reform is adopted by the Government by end of 2012  
1.1.2 The national and district coordination mechanism exists for policy making, overseeing implementation and monitoring of progress to oversee implement  
1.1.3 Legislation related to children in conflict with the law is in greater compliance with the international standards and enshrines restorative principles is amended/adopted and is in a greater compliance with | Policy documents of the Commission on Child Rights and other relevant government agencies  
Amended typical Regulation of Centres for Additional Education (CAE)  
Revised regulations of special school and special vocational school  
Reviews of the progress of juvenile justice system reform  
Published data on juvenile Justice | The tight budget and limited fiscal space poses a risk to effective implementation  
High staff turnover at decision making level might affect the process of reform |
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<td>1.1.4 Amended regulation of Centres for Additional Education that allow for JJAP implementation</td>
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<td>Reports of the Ombudsman</td>
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<td>1.1.5 The regulations governing the process of referring children to administrative detention is revised in line with international standards and ensures application of deprivation of liberty as a last resort and for the shortest time</td>
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<td>1.1.6 Improved data system on children in contact with the law supports evidence based policy making</td>
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<td>1.1.7 Ombudsman monitors situation of children in contact with the law in in closed institutions and provides recommendations for improved policy, procedures and mechanisms</td>
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<td>2 Juvenile justice alternative practices (from here onwards will be referred to as the community based programmes) exist in 15 districts and Courts, Prosecution, Police and Child Rights Units reduce the use of deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law by referring children to these practices</td>
<td>2.1 By end 2013, specialised judges, police officers, prosecutors and the Child Rights Units in 15 districts are using diversion and alternatives to deprivation of liberty by referring children in conflict with the law who committed minor and medium offences to alternative services and restorative measures instead of institutional care</td>
<td>2.1.1 Assignment of specialized judges to oversee cases of children in conflict with the law in 15 districts and at least 5 courts have child friendly rooms</td>
<td>Monitoring reports of the Commission on the Rights of the Child, Ministry of Justice, Courts and Child Rights Units</td>
<td>Since community based programs are new to the country, there may be resistance from the law enforcement bodies in referring children</td>
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<td>2.2 By end 2012, centres for additional education in 15 districts are providing rehabilitation services to children in conflict with the law and at risk</td>
<td>2.1.2 Ratio of children sentenced to deprivation of liberty for committing administrative offences, minor and medium criminal offences</td>
<td>Data from the Local Authorities/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Interior / Council of Justice</td>
<td>Having community based services in place might not de facto prevent the unnecessary deprivation of liberty of children</td>
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<td>2.1.3 Ratio of children in closed type and custodial institutions</td>
<td>Amended Regulation/Charter of Centres for Additional Education (CAE) in each of the 15 districts</td>
<td>Sustained advocacy will contribute significantly in informing and convincing local bodies as well as communities on the effectiveness of community rehabilitation</td>
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<td>2.1.4 Ratio of children in conflict with the law diverted to community based programs and getting services</td>
<td>Reports of the Ministry of Education on activities of CAE</td>
<td>A limited understanding and a lack of appreciation of alternatives to detention and juvenile justice alternative services will influence the level of adoption of such practices.</td>
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<td>2.1.5 Ratio of children in conflict with the law for whom an alternative to detention sentencing is given (and out of this referred to the community base centres)</td>
<td>Council of justice’s order on assigning specialized judges</td>
<td>High turn-over of staff including members of the different Ministries involved may hinder the realization of the project</td>
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<td>2.1.6 Ratio of children below the age of criminal responsibility who are in conflict with the law that are referred to the community based centres</td>
<td>Monitoring reports on provision of services by the centres</td>
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| 3  Programmes for preventing juvenile offending and re-offending are adopted and implemented by relevant bodies | 3.1 By end of 2012, a comprehensive prevention program is adopted by the relevant bodies, including MoJ, MoE, CRUs, youth committees, and others.  
3.2 By end of 2013, children at risk of offending especially children below the age of criminal responsibility are involved in community based programs in the 15 districts  
3.3 By end of 2013, children from the 15 project districts who are released from closed facilities receive support in the community based programs | 2.2.2 Number of children who receive rehabilitation services in the project districts  
3.1.1 Developed and signed Annual National plan of action on prevention of juvenile offending  
3.2.1 Ratio of children identified as being at risk of offending and referred to community based programs  
3.3.1 Ratio of children released from closed facilities and receive services in the community based programs | Signed national plan of prevention of offending and re-offending among children  
Documents and reports from: Ministry of Justice  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Interior  
Child Rights Units | Limited financial resources may impose limitations in prevention of offending |
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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activity list</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
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| KEY RESULT 1 SUPPORT TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | **National Policy Development**  
1) Revision and extension of the National Plan of Action for Juvenile Justice System Reform  
2) Establishment of an Inter-agency working group on juvenile justice under the NCCR with support from MoJ  
3) Revision of the national legislation, extensive discussion of recommended amendments  
4) Lobbying amendments to the national legislation | • NCCR  
• Ministry of Justice, Parliament, Council of Justice, GPO, Ministry of Interior, NCCR |
|                       | **Institutional Developments**  
5) Establishing a special unit under the Ombudsman Institute working on child rights issues,  
6) Building the capacity of Ombudsman Institute and NGO partners to carry out research on rehabilitation needs of children in conflict with the law and their views on treatment in justice system, and regular monitoring of situation of children in conflict with the law especially children in closed institutions  
7) Review of cases of children in detention to analyse reasons for deprivation of liberty | • Ombudsman Institute  
• International experts  
• NGO partners |
|                       | **Judicial System**  
8) Advocating with the Council of Justice on assignment of specialized juvenile justice judges  
9) Organization of capacity building trainings for specialized judges on juvenile justice  
10) Organization of a study tour for juvenile justice professional on use of diversion and alternatives  
11) Piloting of child friendly courtrooms in 5 selected district courts of general jurisdiction | • Council of Justice  
• Supreme Court  
• International experts |
|                       | **Closed facilities**  
12) Revision of regulations governing special school and special vocational school to ensure exhaustion of all alternatives before sentencing a child to deprivation of liberty, as well as ensuring sentencing to deprivation of liberty only by the court, not an administrative body  
13) Advocacy for adoption and actual implementation of the child protection policy in closed institutions | • Ministry of Education  
• Ministry of Justice  
• NGO partners  
• International Experts  
• Ombudsman Institute |
|                       | **Creating the data collection mechanism**  
14) Development of a centralized data collection mechanism on children in contact with the law | • NCCR  
• Ministries of Justice, Interior and Education |
|                       | **Advocacy, coordination**  
15) Conducting annual meetings of the Commission on Child Rights at the national level to review the implementation of the NPA on JJ  
16) Organization of series of events (roundtables) to discuss system reform and promotion of community based juvenile justice alternative project (both cross-sectorial and professional focused) | • NCCR  
• Ministries of Justice, Interior and Education |
### Institutional Capacity Building

17) Quarterly coordination meetings with the JJ Working Group engaged in the justice reform process

#### Key Result 2: Implementation of the Scheme in 15 Districts

**Implementation of Diversion and Alternatives, Capacity Building and Advocacy**

**A. Referral of Children in Conflict with the Law and at Risk of Offending/Re-offending by Law Enforcement Bodies**

1) Regular training and provision of supervision to the CRUs, lawyers, police, prosecutors, and judges from the 15 districts for referral of children at risk and below the age of criminal responsibility, prevention of offending and reoffending by children, use of diversion and alternatives to deprivation of liberty

2) Training to referral bodies on gender and reduction of domestic violence towards women and children (together with Project on Domestic Violence)

3) Strengthening linkages with the legal aid centres and collegium of lawyers for legal support to children in contact with the law

**B. Delivery of Services for Children in Conflict with the Law and at Risk of Offending/Re-offending**

4) Provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services in 15 districts

5) Revision, adoption, printing, and dissemination of the JJAP guidelines in consultation with the relevant ministries and its wide dissemination

6) Development, adoption, printing, and dissemination of the regulation of the additional education institutions as well as the district level regulations of the CAE

7) Development of standards for service delivery and selection and monitoring criteria for the psychosocial staff of the community-based rehabilitation programs

8) Refurbishment of 7 CAE including the purchase of basic and essential equipment for project implementation and provision of essential supply to the 15 Centres for Additional Education (CAE)

9) Regular training and provision of supervision to the psychosocial staff (social workers and psychologists) of community-based programs approved by the MoE and MLSP

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- GPO
- Council of Justice
- NGO partners
- International experts
- Council of Justice
- Policy Academy
- Tajik National University
- GPO
- NGO partners
- Regional and district authorities
- NGO partners
- National trainer group
- NCCR
- International experts
- Ministries of Justice, Interior, Education and MLSP
- Local authorities
- International experts
10) Organization of biannual coordination and experience sharing meetings for the relevant staff of the CAE
11) Advocating for re-assignment of the staff of CAE to promote better utilization of government budget

C. **Support to local government's referral mechanisms**
   12) Provision of IT equipment to the remaining 5 Child Rights Departments/Units as the main child protection agency which plays a leading role in case management and referral decision during 2010-11
   13) Organization of advocacy events highlighting use of diversionary measures based on the implementation of good practices and lessons learned in the project sites
   14) Documentation of lessons, experiences and processes in juvenile justice and child protection

D. **Closed facilities**
   15) Development of a training program for closed facilities (special schools, pre-trial detention centre and boys colony) on implementation of the child protection policy and capacity building of staff
   16) Development a reintegration program for children who awaiting release from closed facilities

E. **Advocacy and material development**
   17) Development, adoption, printing and dissemination of advocacy, awareness raising, and informational material regarding rights of children in contact with the law materials for services providers, referral bodies, families and children in contact with the law or at risk of offending

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<td><strong>Policy development for prevention</strong></td>
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<td>1) Supporting adoption of plan of action for juvenile offending and re-offending prevention with support from all relevant bodies (MoI, MoE, Youth Committee, CRUs, etc.)</td>
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<td><strong>Community based prevention interventions</strong></td>
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<td>2) Strengthening the capacity of the police and CRUs in prevention of juvenile offending through school interventions</td>
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<td>3) Improving collaboration of CRUs, police, communities and schools in preventing juvenile offending and re-offending</td>
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<td>4) Advocating schools to refer children at risk of offending to the community based programs to prevent offending</td>
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<td>5) Carrying out awareness raising and orientation for school directors and teachers from selected schools on prevention of juvenile offending, rights of children in contact with the law, existing services available and importance of psychosocial assistance to children at risk</td>
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- NCCR
- Local authorities
- Ministry of Justice
- NGO partners
- International experts
- Ministry of Interior
- Youth Committee
- Ministry of Education
- Child Rights Units
- NGO partners
- International experts
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<th>Reintegration of children released from closed institutions</th>
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<td>6) Advocating for referral of children in conflict with the law and children released from closed facilities to community based programs to prevent re-offending</td>
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