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Justice for Children in the Middle East and North African Region, especially the Family and Child Protection Units




**Amman Regional
Workshop Report**

16 to 19 September 2013



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INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Rights of the Child entitles all children the right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. To this end, UNICEF is working with partners to strengthen child protection systems, including legislations, policies and services and to promote positive social norms that will help protect and prevent children from being victims of violence, exploitation and abuse.

Justice for children seeks to provide all children that come in contact with the law with better services and more protection. Many justice systems lack child-sensitive procedures due to limited resources or lack of political will. As such, child development services may not be available to promote rehabilitation and reintegration into society. In addition to limited resources and lack of political will, legal, social and cultural norms as well as political constraints may also complicate issues of justice for children.

The need to strengthen all components of the child protection system, including in the justice sector, has been emphasised by UNICEF. To this end, UNICEF has promoted alternatives to detention, such as diversion, as well as restorative justice that emphasises repairing the harm caused by a criminal behaviour. It has worked with traditional or customary justice mechanisms and has supported the training of police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, social services and health professionals on how to effectively protect children in contact with the justice system. More specifically, UNICEF encourages the establishment of child-sensitive courts and police procedures that give primary consideration to the child's right to protection and which are consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other non-binding international standards, guidelines, and rules.


In 2013, UNICEF's Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) reviewed existing collaboration with specialised police family and child protection units. The initial consultation involved Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the State of Palestine/oPt, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. This consultation shed light on the absence of a long-term strategy regarding the critical role these units play in the child protection system. All the countries that were consulted agreed on the importance of UNICEF establishing a partnership with the specialised police units, and further stressed

that a regional analysis of the situation is paramount for moving forward with more strategic and long-term perspectives.

In May of 2013, UNICEF's Regional Office entered into a partnership with the International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR) to conduct a study that would pave the way for a new wave of collaboration with the specialised police units. The IBCR has been active for several years in building the capacities of police and gendarmerie forces in over a dozen countries in Africa and the Middle East. It has organised five regional workshops to consult with security forces on the best way to integrate child-friendly approaches in the daily practices and work of security forces personnel. Among other things, the partnership between UNICEF and the IBCR helps to promote results by directly working with relevant line ministries and national learning institutions within the security forces. By reviewing and documenting different models of specialised police child and family protection units or juvenile police and gendarmerie units in the region, the project aims to produce action-oriented guidelines for future programming, directly feeding into on-going assessment and programming efforts at the country level.

In partnership with the IBCR, UNICEF began by examining the state of collaboration with specialised police units in the various interested countries in the region. It then developed and circulated a detailed questionnaire to each participating country in order to collect comparable data to help better understand the current state of affairs. These data would also serve to identify the needs, opportunities and challenges to strengthening the protective and preventive role of specialised police child and family units within the national child protection system. The recent work by the IBCR and UNICEF in Iraq, Jordan and Yemen also allowed the IBCR and UNICEF to ask those countries to complete a second detailed questionnaire in order to further available knowledge on the functioning of their specialised police units.

From 16 to 19 September 2013, 23 delegations from the nine abovementioned MENA countries were invited to attend a regional workshop held in Amman, Jordan. The focus of this workshop was on justice for children, especially in the family and child protection units, and sought to strategically examine the role and work done by these units.



Combining results of the literature review, workshop discussions and data provided in the questionnaires, the report not only intends to shed light on matters related to justice for children and the mode of collaboration with the specialised police child and family units in the region, but also to become the reference point on which participating countries can build their respective strategy for the way forward. As a result, this report seeks to present the main trends in the MENA region's juvenile justice systems, highlighting the commonalities, the obstacles and the solutions on how to provide better justice for children. For each topic, the report will draw conclusions and will make specific recommendations.

The report will first present an overview of the legal and policy frameworks of the analysed countries, including laws that are relevant to children and the court system. The mandates and functions of specialised units which were presented at the workshop will then be analysed, particularly focusing on aspects related to restorative

justice and the structures of these units. A section of this report will discuss links and referral pathways to other actors, including standard operating procedures, followed by a discussion on human resources, training and budget as well as typologies of children and information management systems.

The annexes in this report will give the reader an overview of the inputs of the nine participating delegations. The annexes also illustrate the mappings of current partnerships in the participating countries as well as their respective national plans of action. It also presents a series of reference tables used by the delegations during the workshop for comparative purposes, a list of acronyms used in this report, a list of workshop participants and the workshop schedule.

The IBCR and UNICEF are confident that this report will provide an insightful analysis for all actors interested in improving access to justice for children in the MENA region.



View of Amman's city centre.

Photo IBCR



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Legal frameworks refer to legislations pertaining to child protection. They typically include child protection laws, juvenile justice laws, as well as penal codes, codes of criminal procedures, family codes, among others. Various international legislations provide standards and principles in the field of children's right and protection. Of particular interest is the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), particularly articles 37, 39 and 40 which define the principles related to the protection of children in justice systems; a subject that is further developed in the Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment #10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice. In addition to the CRC, a set of policies has been developed to provide detailed guidelines on how to deal with children throughout the judicial process. These include: the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency – Riyadh Guidelines (1990); the UN Minimum Standard Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice – Beijing Rules (1985); the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990), and the Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (2005).

CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATIONS

Eight out of the nine participating countries¹ in the workshop reported having adopted a Children's Law in their national legislation, defining specific child protection measures. All the represented countries, with the exception of Libya, considered the committal of an offence or a crime against a child as aggravating. With the exception of the State of Palestine that is in the process of developing a code, all Codes of Criminal Procedure of the represented countries include a specific provision on child protection.

JUVENILE COURTS

Juvenile Courts have been established in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. With the exception of Libya and the State of Palestine, all the represented countries appointed judges for minors and

1. Libya is the only exception.

special measures are taken to protect children in conflict with the law. For example, Iraq pays particular attention to respecting confidentiality of information regarding the child by restricting access to case files and protecting information about the child from being revealed.

A search for key child protection issues in existing legal frameworks identified the following trends:

Recruitment of Children into Armed Forces

In all of the participating countries, the age of recruitment into armed forces is set at 17 or 18 years old. Lebanon, which has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Children and Armed Conflict, is the only country allowing the recruitment of soldiers from the age of 17 and enrolling them without deployment to combat zones until reaching the age of 18.


Mandatory Primary Education

All of the participating countries have adopted legislation on mandatory primary education. Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia have provisions on mandatory schooling until the ages of 15 or 16, representing the highest age for compulsory secondary education.

Minimum Age for Work

All of the participating countries have legal frameworks that have set the minimum age to work between the ages of 13 and 16. Lebanon, which has set the minimum age to work at 13, provides additional protections to children for certain types of employment, while Sudan has set the age at 14 without granting any additional protection. Jordan and Tunisia have set the minimum age at 16, providing a standard higher than the international norm determined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), which is at the age of 15 with a possibility of exceptionally accepting the age of 14 in developing countries.²

2. International Labour Organization, "ILO Conventions and Recommendations on child labour", available online <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/ILO-conventionsonchildlabour/lang--en/index.htm>.



Minimum Age of Marriage

The majority of the participating countries have set the legal minimum age of marriage at the age of 18, even though the CRC does not explicitly provide a standard minimum age. The minimum age for marriage is considerably lower (below the age of 18) in the State of Palestine, Yemen, and Sudan, while countries such as Lebanon have not set an age at all. Data further demonstrate that child marriage is common in the MENA region, highlighting the existence of significant disparities between state laws and tribal/customary laws. Even when a minimum age is recommended, laws frequently allow for exceptions and are not systematically enforced.

MINIMUM AGE OF MARRIAGE		
COUNTRY	AGE	EXCEPTIONS
Libya	18	—
Morocco	18	—
Iraq	18	Judicially sanctioned exceptions
Jordan	18	Judicially sanctioned exceptions
Tunisia	18	Judicially sanctioned exceptions
Palestine	15	—
Yemen ³	15	—
Sudan	10	—
Lebanon	No age set	—

Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility

As per article 40 of the CRC: “States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular: The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law.” The Committee on the Rights of the Child’s General Comment No. 10 on “Children’s Rights in Juvenile Justice”

3. With 48.4% of its children married before the age of 18, Yemen is among the top 20 countries with highest rates of child marriage according to the International Center for Research on Women. It should however be noted that Yemen has made efforts recently to increase the minimum age for marriage.

further encourages countries to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at 12.⁴ Yet, the minimum age of criminal responsibility in four of the participating countries, namely Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen, is below that threshold. The Committee also deems the practice of differing levels of maturity for a given age as unacceptable and potentially leading to arbitrariness.⁵

AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY	
Iraq	9 years old (KRG: 11)
Jordan	7 years old
Lebanon	7 years old
Libya	14 years old
Morocco	18 years old
Palestine	12 years old
Sudan	12 years old
Tunisia	13 years old (partial)
Yemen	7 years old

Freedom of Religion

Freedom of religion is interpreted differently in each of the participating countries. For example, freedom of religion is limited in Iraq, Jordan and Morocco, and changing one’s religion from that of parents is considered contrary to the Islamic Sharia in those countries. In contradiction with article 14 of the CRC, Iraq and Jordan have expressed reservations with regard to children’s freedom of religion, declaring that they do not consider themselves bound by this article given its contradiction with Islamic Sharia. In Morocco, while the Constitution and domestic law guarantees freedom of worship for all, its interpretative declaration on the CRC’s article 14 identifies the duty of parents to provide children with religious guidance and education based on good conduct. The extent to which a child can opt out of her/his parents’ religion remains to be clarified.

4. Committee on the Rights of the Child, “General Comment No. 10 - Children’s Rights in Juvenile Justice”, 2007 available online <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.10.pdf>, at p. 11.

5. Committee on the Rights of the Child, “General Comment No. 10 - Children’s Rights in Juvenile Justice”, 2007 available online <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.10.pdf>, at pp. 10-11.

Status Offenses

Many countries in the Middle East and North Africa continue to consider indecency (e.g., Iraq), school dropout (e.g., State of Palestine/oPt), and begging (e.g., Yemen) as crimes or offences. Such a reality increases the likelihood that children will be in contact with security forces and the justice system.

Customary Law

Customary law plays a role in most of the participating countries with the exception of Tunisia. Customary law applies to family matters, such as inheritance, custody, and marriage issues as well as to minor offenses (see Annex 4). With the exception of Yemen where tribal law in rural areas seems predominant, no country reported customary law being above domestic law. At the core of customary law are traditional and religious leaders, who are powerful figures, well-known and respected by their communities and have significant political influence. The authority of traditional and religious leaders is officially recognised in certain countries through standard operating procedures, including through conflict resolution in Iraq, running mediation committees in the State of Palestine, and in some criminal cases in Sudan and in Yemen.

CONCLUSION

Overall, most specialised police family and child protection units stressed the existence of challenges in adopting child-friendly policing techniques. These challenges are important given that neither national laws nor the judicial system are aligned with international norms and standards with regards to the age of criminal responsibility or non-custodial measures, for instance. Coordinated reforms need to take place and political support must be mobilised in order for child-friendly justice systems to be effective.

Another major challenge is enforcing child protection laws, especially when they contradict cultural or traditional practices. The legitimacy of customary law and the influence of religious and community leaders are key factors to be taken into account in order to improve child protection and access to justice for children. While religious and community leaders' legitimacy and influence can lead to positive outcomes, they may also be conducive to violations of children's rights, such as

in cases of female genital mutilations, early and forced marriages and child institutionalisation. Yet, security forces are mandated to prevent harmful traditional practices, particularly in countries where legislative measures have been taken to criminalise these practices.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- National legal and policy frameworks must be aligned with international standards. Table 4 in Annex 6 shows that none of the countries in the MENA region have ratified the 34 main international standards pertaining directly and indirectly to children's rights.
- When international standards are officially endorsed, they must be fully reflected in national legislation, policies and practice, especially in those that affect child victims and witnesses.
- Administering diversion measures must be incorporated in the mandate of security forces, and alternatives to incarceration must be envisaged at all times.
- Status offenses often committed by vulnerable children such as begging, being subjected to sexual exploitation and living in street situations must be decriminalised.
- Countries concerned should aim to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 12 years old, in accordance with General comment No. 10.
- Clear steps should be taken to include mandatory and accessible primary and secondary education in related legislation and policies.
- Efforts should be made to increase and align the minimum age to work and the minimum age for marriage with international norms.

MANDATES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SPECIALISTS UNITS

Mandates help define the roles of the specialised units within the overall police system, especially concerning the implementation of the relevant legislation and policies. Mandates of specialised units differ from one country to another, ranging from broad to specific with some advantages and disadvantages in both cases. Indeed, a mandate that is too broad can lead to a unit being overwhelmed with too many cases to handle given available resources. On the contrary, a mandate that is too narrow can exclude cases of children in need of protection and deprive them of the services only such units can provide. In Morocco and Tunisia, the mandates of specialised units are very broad whereas the mandates of these units are very specific in Sudan. Some units include protection of women in their mandate, such as in the case of Iraq, Jordan, State of Palestine/oPt and Yemen, while others only focus on children. The mandates of units in certain countries combine children in conflict with the law with children victim of violence, while other countries have set up distinct units for the aforementioned cases.

COUNTRY	MANDATE OF SPECIALISED FAMILY AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICE UNITS, AS REPORTED BY WORKSHOP DELEGATES
Iraq	<p><u>FPU & DVAW</u> [Family Protection Unit & Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (KRG only)]: created in response to the high rate of domestic violence in Iraq and to fulfil the obligations stated in Article 29 of the Iraqi Constitution to prevent all forms of violence.</p> <p><u>JPS</u> (Juvenile Police Station): mandated to handle cases of street children, runaways, mistreated children, as well as delinquency-prone juveniles in entertainment places.</p>
Jordan	<p>The <u>FPD</u> (Family Protection Department): mandated to protect women, men and children from domestic violence and sexual abuse, as well as neglected children. Based on royal directives, the FPD now investigates physical abuse against children in foster and rehabilitation homes, especially those with physical or mental disabilities.</p> <p>The <u>JPD</u> (Juvenile Police Department): deals with children in conflict with the law, integrating a new restorative justice approach.</p>
Lebanon	<p>No specialised police unit per se.</p> <p>Some units of the <u>Internal Security Forces</u> (ISF) are mandated by a general administrative note to deal with children's issues and minors in contact with the law.</p> <p>The <u>Judiciary Brigades</u>: handle all other cases involving children in contact with the law. They investigate all cases involving minors under 18 as mentioned in the law 422/2002, and in line with the judicial process.</p>
Libya	<p>There is no specialised police unit yet; cases of children in conflict with the law are dealt with by regular criminal departments. The Criminal Procedure Code explicitly highlights the need to establish a specialised court as part of the juvenile justice system. Nevertheless, the Code does not clearly outline the types of specialised staff that should be involved in administering the juvenile justice system, i.e., a juvenile police force, probation services or social workers.</p>
Morocco	<p>The <u>Brigade for Minors</u>: deals with children in conflict with the law and children who are victims of offences.</p>

COUNTRY	MANDATE OF SPECIALISED FAMILY AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICE UNITS, AS REPORTED BY WORKSHOP DELEGATES
Palestine	<p><u>FPU</u>s (Family and Child Protection Unit): mandated to protect women and children victims of domestic violence and of all forms of violence/assault, including sexual abuse.</p> <p><u>JJD</u> (Juvenile Justice Department): responsible for handling cases of juveniles in conflict with the law.</p>
Sudan	<p>The <u>FCPU</u> (Family and Child Protection Unit): according to art. 55 of the Federal Child Act 2010, the FCPU shall have competence to:</p> <p>conduct inquiries on the contraventions attributed to children; conduct inquiries on the contraventions and offences committed against children; take measures to protect children against all forms of violations; search for missing, kidnapped and escaped children; coordinate with the competent bodies for the social and psychological care of child victims and conduct research on cases of delinquency and violations against children.</p>
Tunisia	<p>The <u>Brigade for the Protection of Minors</u>: mandate includes children in conflict with the law, children victims of crime and children in danger.</p>
Yemen	<p>The <u>Directorate-General for the Protection of Family</u>: the main role of this body is to protect children from violence and any other abuse of their rights and to support them when they are involved in a crime. The body is also responsible for protecting women from violence and persecution and for enhancing family protection. These roles are fulfilled through public education, trainings for professionals, conducting studies, reviewing social legislation, etc.</p>

Beyond their official mandate as per national legislation and policies, the fact that the majority of these units are recently established in the MENA region implies that many lack human and financial resources to be fully operational. These units suffer in particular from having a limited geographical coverage and from lacking multi-sectorial agreements with potential partners such as social and medical services. Some countries (i.e., Lebanon and Libya) have yet to formally set up these specialised units, whereas specialised family and child protection units have been established since 2009 in Iraq, 1997 in Jordan, 1965 in Morocco, 2008 in the State of Palestine, 2007 in Sudan and 2005 in Yemen.

In general, the mandates of specialised police units focus on children in conflict with the law, and on protecting children (and women) from violence and abuse. Women are often placed in the same category as children, although it is not clear whether or not the personnel are trained to acquire the necessary skills and approaches to deal with the range of issues.

Furthermore, restorative justice is not uniformly included in the mandates and functions of specialised family and child protection police units. Restorative justice

emphasises the following elements: prevention, diversion, seeking alternatives to detention, using detention as a last resort, enabling access to legal assistance, avoiding capital or corporal punishment, increasing public awareness and rehabilitation⁶. Diversion includes victim-offender mediation, community service and police warnings, while alternatives to detention include orders related to financial penalties/compensations/restitution, group counselling and probation.⁷

The police in Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen reported that their specialised units are involved in restorative justice measures, mostly through informal mediation. On the other hand, Iraq and Lebanon do not include restorative justice in the mandates of these units, while tribal law seems to allow for informal restorative measures for minor offences in Darfur.

6. UNICEF, "Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention – Learn More About Restorative Justice", available online: http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56513.html, at p. 4.

7. UNICEF, "Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention – Learn More About Restorative Justice", available online: http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56513.html, at p. 4.

CONCLUSION

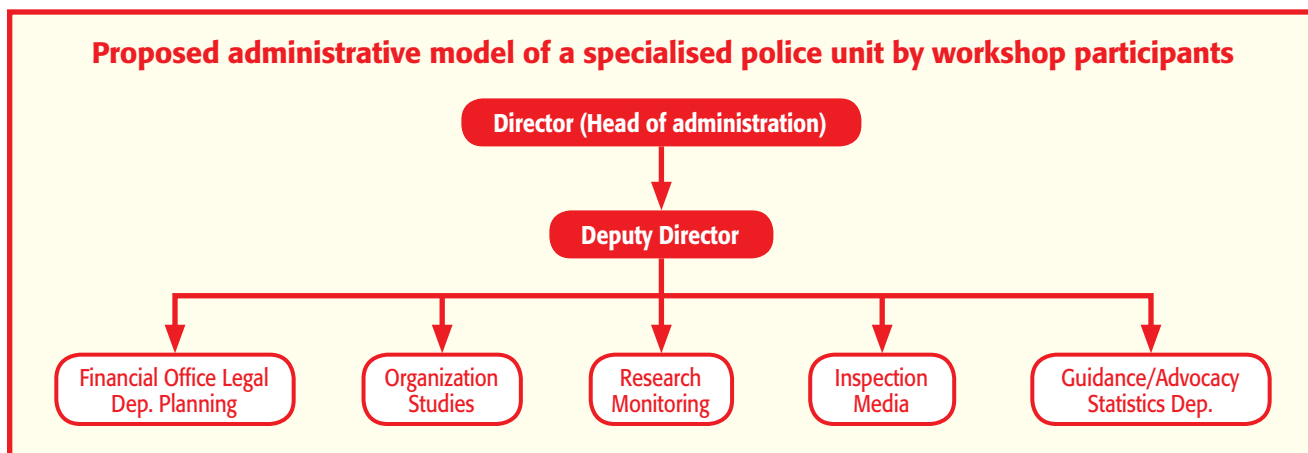
Aligning national justice systems with international norms requires the integration of restorative justice within the work of the police, specialised or not. The importance of diversion as an element of restorative justice is identified in article 11 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules). The first paragraph of the Beijing Rules states: "consideration shall be given, wherever appropriate, to dealing with juvenile offenders without resorting to formal trial by the competent authority." The significance of diversion is also addressed in article 40 of the CRC which stipulates that: "States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular: Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected." Integrating restorative justice within police work is therefore important as criminalising children, through the criminal legal process and punitive measures such as detention, increases the likelihood of discrimination against a child, favours recidivism, and jeopardises future re-integration.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Concerted advocacy should strive to include restorative justice measures within the mandates of specialised police family and child protection units in particular and of all security forces in general. Such measures can be drawn from existing non-custodial and informal measures where the police play a role, before being formalised and fed into legal and policy reform processes. These measures should be standardised, documented and disseminated and should always be guided by the best interests of the child.
- National restorative justice programmes should adhere to the Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). These guidelines include sections on the "use of restorative justice programmes," specifying the need to have restorative justice programmes available throughout the entire steps of the criminal justice process; the "Operation of restorative justice programmes." The Guidelines also set standards for confidentiality and the "continuing development of restorative justice programmes." Each section offers guiding principles identifying good practices.
- Given that the Prosecutor in many countries in the region is responsible for deciding whether to use diversion techniques, it is important for the security and justice sectors to develop strong partnerships and coordination and to adopt joint strategies in the best interest of the child and specific guidelines to favour alternatives to judicial proceedings in cases involving children suspected of having committed an offence.
- Police and other security forces training institutions should be encouraged and supported to fully incorporate restorative justice in their pre-service and in-service curricula.

STRUCTURES, MODELS AND DECENTRALISATION OF THE SPECIALISED POLICE FAMILY AND CHILD PROTECTION UNITS

All the units reviewed operate under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, and report to the Judiciary Police. There is no perfect model for a specialised police family and child protection unit, since countries have different needs, police structure, and geography, among other differences. A standard model was nevertheless proposed by the participating countries during the workshop, as follows:



The location of the analysed specialised police family and child protection units differ, with some being located within police stations and others in separate infrastructures. Workshop participants reported that specialised units in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Yemen are independent of the police infrastructures. The advantages of such a location include increased confidentiality and decreased interactions with security forces, which can intimidate children. On the other hand, a separate location may limit interactions with other security forces personnel and can increase costs of maintaining such distinct infrastructures.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

“We must increase access of children to specialised police units through decentralising strategies in order to increase access geographically and according to all typologies of children.”

The structures and models of specialised police family and child protection units should be premised on the principle that children’s access to juvenile justice systems that promote their rights – whether they are child victims, witnesses or in conflict with the law, living in rural or urban areas – is a cornerstone of child protection. Indeed, in order for states to be in conformity with the CRC, the rights of every child need to be respected, protected, and implemented without discrimination.

This is of particular importance to children living in areas in which tribal law and customs play a major role in juvenile justice issues. Although the CRC’s preamble acknowledges the importance of cultural values in protecting children, traditional practices can also contradict national laws and states’ child protection obligations, including gender-based violence (GBV) examples such as female genital mutilation or child marriage. General Comment No. 13 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child which deals with “the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence” discusses harmful practices such as “honour” or “retribution” crimes, corporal

punishment, and social exclusion or violent practices related to witchcraft accusations and exorcism.⁸

The participating countries from the MENA region reported the presence of specialised police units outside the capital, with the exception of Lebanon and Libya who reported having yet to establish such units. Nevertheless, all the delegations reported that geographical coverage was inadequate. In the case of Iraq, it was reported that while a Juvenile Police Centre exists in each governorate, a governorate generally constitutes of more than one million inhabitants. Workshop participants therefore stressed the importance of decentralisation, and proposed that the creation of decentralised units should take into account the population, the rate and types of offences/crimes and the socio-economic statistics.

Widespread presence of specialised police units evidently improves children's access to services, including those from remote areas, and consequently helps children enjoy and benefit from their rights to protection. Nevertheless, important attention must be paid to the negative impact of limited financial and human resources on creating a larger geographical presence for specialised units. To address this limitation, delegations from the State of Palestine/oPt, Sudan and Tunisia suggested at the workshop as well as through their national action plans to appoint focal points from staff in regular police stations as an alternative. To do so, non-specialist security staff may be trained on child protection and child-friendly policing to become resource persons for child victims, witnesses, and alleged offenders. Sudan's delegation also proposed to extend helpline services to the entire country in order to complement the role of specialised police units.

Increasing access of a greater number of children to services also depends on factors such as transporting staff members. In Iraq, specialised units rely on 1 to 2 vehicles and headquarters have 6 vehicles in Jordan, while decentralised units have 2 to 3 vehicles. Delegations from Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine and Yemen highlighted that transportation is one of the five most pressing challenges to increasing access to services, especially in the State of Palestine/oPt where the Israeli army limits access to numerous zones, including the Gaza strip.

8. Committee on the Rights of the Child, "General Comment No. 13 - The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence", 2011 available online http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.13_en.pdf, at p. 11.

CONCLUSION

The specialised police family and child protection units of the MENA countries identified the challenges of making child-friendly policing available to every child. Despite living in an era of urbanization, physical access remains a challenge and potentially denies children their right to protection. Efforts to address this issue are supported by the non-discrimination principle that applies to all the rights enshrined in the CRC. This, however, can lead countries to allocate resources where the majority of population lives, thereby excluding other categories of children. These gaps can lead to delegating (voluntarily or accidentally) certain aspects of a child's trajectory to informal actors, which may infringe on a child's internationally recognised rights.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Although lack of resources is a fundamental challenge to decentralising services of specialised police units, decentralisation should be a top priority for governments. To this end, advocacy should be done to persuade relevant government officials toward this objective.
- If resources remain lacking, alternatives to increased access to services by the specialised police units should be implemented, such as establishing or strengthening partnerships with local NGOs, appointing focal points, and establishing national helplines.
- It is worth mentioning that most children who interact with the police come in contact with non-specialised personnel first. Therefore, in addition to establishing specialised police units and ensuring that such units are decentralised, it is also important to ensure that non-specialised personnel are also equipped with the tools, knowledge and resources to fulfil their roles as duty bearers and in child protection, given that such personnel often interact with children while on patrol, controlling the traffic, monitoring borders, welcoming citizens at the stations and securing strategic points.

LINKS/REFERRAL PATHWAYS TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER ACTORS

Links and referral pathways to services provided by child protection actors other than the police – whether they are part of the units e.g. social workers, psychologists, or are exterior to it – should be formalised in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The third area of work in the national action plans drafted by all participating countries in the workshop (see Annex 2) emphasises the need to “establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) in favour of the best interests of the child.”

SOPs (see glossary for a definition) are essential for thorough, clear and accessible work procedures. SOPs ensure that every staff member in a work environment is aware of his or her roles and responsibilities and can in turn greatly improve efficiency. SOPs also help harmonise efforts and create a climate of predictability and conformity with international standards. SOPs are particularly useful when different professionals are working together and following a multisectoral approach, since professions operate in a dissimilar manner and have differing understandings of confidentiality. SOPs are not to be confused with law; although both represent formal procedures, SOPs are not considered legislation, rather a set of procedures and details on how to operationalize legislation.

Most delegations report that their specialised police family and child protection units do not involve professionals, such as social workers, psychologists, lawyers, or doctors, other than security forces

The Jordanian delegation gave a presentation on Emergency SOPs for Prevention and Response to GBV and Child Protection. These SOPs deal with the prevention and the response to child protection issues facing both Iraqi and Syrian refugees and Jordanians by national and international actors as per national and international standards. They promote a system approach to child protection and GBV. More specifically, they contain definitions, guiding principles, case management/reporting/referral mechanisms, gender-based violence response for all professionals involved, child protection response services and procedures for specific cases, prevention, information dissemination, documentation/data/monitoring, and coordination. The Jordanian presenters illustrated the relevance of the SOPs by sharing examples of situations where they had been particularly useful (see slide below).

Why do we need Standard Operating Procedures?

What do you do:

- You are a staff working in women’s center in north Jordan and a young Syrian woman tells you her husband’s has beat her and her children. She is scared of going to the police and asks what happen if she did.
- You are a police officer working in Maan and you want help the refugee family get financial assistance that you have been working with.
- You are a government health staff in Cibercity and Ramtha and you see signs on a adolescent girl that might indicate sexual abuse, but the mother denies anything happened.
- You are a refugee and your son is arrested for working illegally.
- You are Syrian Sheikh who is living in Zaatri and two Syrian families come to you wanting to marry a girl 16 and boy 18.

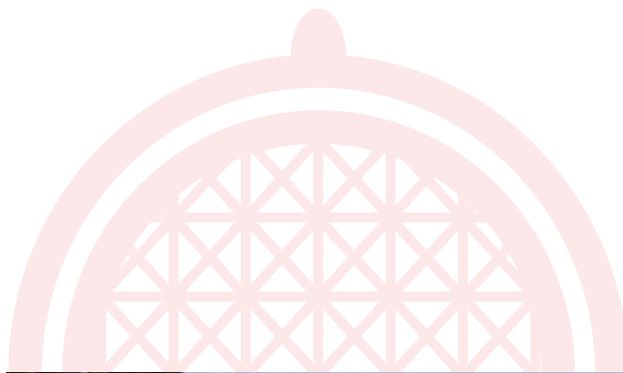
Source: Power Point presentation from the Jordanian Delegation on Emergency Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Response to GBV and CP

CONCLUSION

The existence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the participating countries' specialised police units is common but not systematic. Some countries have formalised these procedures, especially within the health sector and the judiciary, but most continue to operate using informal procedures. The participant countries reported facing difficulties concerning efficiency, particularly due to insufficient resources. Nonetheless, delegations also reported that when in place, SOPs play a crucial role. The majority of the national action plans developed by the participating delegations during the workshop (see Annex 2) contain clear measures to implement or to improve SOPs.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- All specialised police family and child protection units should aim to develop and implement SOPs with internal and external partners, including social workers and psychologists, justice professionals, health professionals, communities, as well as NGOs and traditional leaders, when relevant.
- If guidance is required to produce SOPs, specialised police units should look into successful national examples. UNICEF's country offices are usually in a position to share good practices and to support the development and implementation of SOPs.
- When planning new SOPs or revising existing ones on juvenile justice, all principles of the CRC should be taken into account, especially the best interest of the child and the child's right to participation.
- Informal proceedings may be very effective. While it may be possible to encourage security forces to formalise the proceedings with the other sectors within the child protection system, it is also important to prioritise areas where the procedures are not child-friendly, rather than solely focusing on formalising informal procedures which appear to work well.



View of Amman's city centre.

Photo IBCR



HUMAN RESOURCES, TRAINING AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are the most valuable assets of specialised police family and child protection units. As mentioned earlier, not all units benefit from the contribution of social workers or psychologists, in addition to police personnel. The number of staff members per unit depends on the location, the population, the financial resources and political will. Within the analysed units, the number of staff members ranges from 2 to 80 individuals per unit.

An important aspect of human resources is the presence of women among staff members. All participating countries report the presence of women in their units. Nonetheless, only a minority reported having women in positions of authority, with the exception of Iraq, Sudan and Tunisia reporting having women in such positions. None of the participating countries reported female presence being equal or higher than male presence. This could be due to the fact that specialised police units operate within police systems that are predominately male. Female professionals are an integral part of successful handling of cases involving children, especially

girls, by units. Indeed, a child (boy or girl) might feel more inclined to confide in women, as the child might associate women with maternal and protective figures. The importance of increasing the number of women in specialised units was raised by participants during the workshop.


CAPACITY-BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING

Capacity-building is vital to every profession, especially due to evolving scientific knowledge, integration of new policies and lessons learned from practice. Consequently, intervening with children requires a set of skills and knowledge such as child psychology, child development and communication skills tailored to age and maturity of the child in question. Therefore, all categories of training should aim to build the capacities of personnel, at the initial level, specialised level, in-service level or continuing education level (see glossary definitions), on how to interact with children.

SIX CORE COMPETENCES ADOPTED IN NIAMEY (NIGER, 2011) FOR INTEGRATING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS INTO THE PRACTICE OF SECURITY FORCES

- 1) Knowledge, endorsement and implementation of children's rights.
- 2) Knowledge and application of ethical and deontological standards.
- 3) Knowledge of children.
- 4) Interaction and communication with children and the relevant family or community members.
- 5) Collaboration with all formal and informal stakeholders for a better coordinated intervention.
- 6) Efficient use of working tools adapted to children.

The International Bureau for Children's Rights, Fourth Workshop on the Integration of the Six Core Competencies on Child-Friendly Policing into the Training and Practices of Police Officers and Gendarmes in Africa, the Middle-East and Haiti, Lomé 2012, http://www.ibcr.org/editor/assets/Rapport%20d'atelier_int%20TOGO_AN_Web.pdf



Police and security forces are key in ensuring children have access to justice. Accordingly, training security forces on children's rights is essential to help states fulfil their obligations under the CRC. Training institutions in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia provide a course on children's rights in their initial training curriculum, with the length of the course ranging from 3 hours in Lebanon to a month in Tunisia. In addition, existing family and child protection units from Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan and Tunisia are open to the idea of hosting study tours and internships in cooperation with security forces training institutions. Training on diversion, non-custodial sentences and restorative justice appears to be lacking, in an environment where the justice system and the legal framework heavily rely on punitive measures.

The delegations from Jordan, the State of Palestine/oPt, Sudan and Yemen were the only ones to confirm availability of capacity-building for new recruits to the units on how to work with children. Capacity-building for other unit members is not always available. It was also observed that the range of skills and the knowledge needed vary depending on whether the specialised police units' staff members interacted with child victims, child witnesses, or children in conflict with the law.

All delegations reported having women among their staff. However, only Iraq, Sudan and Tunisia reported having female personnel in high-ranking positions where decisions are made in their specialised police units dealing with family and child protection.

Delegates at the workshop also suggested that common capacity-building between different professionals might help working relations and to achieve objectives such as increasing harmonisation and collaboration, and improving interactions.

Capacity-building/training at the national level can be supported by national and international partners. All participating countries at the workshop reported having benefited in a way or another from training provided by UNICEF. International, regional and inter-country workshops on children's rights on matters relating to justice are significant opportunities to exchange best practices, challenges, and possible solutions. For example, the State of Palestine/oPt's delegation highlighted that personnel

that have received training outside of the country often find themselves unable to share their experiences due to a lack of an appropriate forum. The Lebanese delegation shared its experience with establishing a separate interview room for child victims of sexual assault and for which staff members were trained abroad.

Countries currently supported by the IBCR, UNICEF and Save the Children to integrate a permanent and compulsory course on children's rights in the curricula of the law enforcement (or magistrate) institutions in the MENA region include:

Iraq, Jordan and Yemen

* * * * *

Countries outside the MENA region also supported by the IBCR in this programme include:

Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo

BUDGET

The budgets of participating countries' units widely differ, based on whether they receive regular funding, funding from the government and/or from international organisations and whether the funding is per project or general funding. Funding is a delicate matter and can cause pressure from public institutions or private organisations or donors in terms of policies, religious issues or other types of directional conditions. But funding is essential to every unit's functioning, and receiving it on a regular basis ensures stability and improves planning. Several participating delegations reported that limited financial resources are a barrier to increasing staff, separating infrastructures from police stations and to the quality of services offered to children. However, delegations did not identify alternative strategies to address under-funding.

The following information is an excerpt from the pre-workshop general questionnaire (see Annex 7, table 5, questions 11 and 12):

Country	What is the estimated annual budget allocated at the central level for all the operations of the specialised police unit? Please indicate if it includes salaries or not.	How often does the unit receive funding from the government? Once a year? Regularly?
Iraq	FPU: There is no allocated budget for FPUs but the salaries are part of the MOI budget. DVAW: N/A JPS: N/A	N/A
Jordan	N/A - all running costs are allocated and paid by the public security directorate, including salaries for the FPD and JPD.	Annually.
Lebanon	No specific budget for specialised operations – the ISF budget is managed centrally by the administrative department and distributed by types of expenditures rather than by units.	The allocation of budget is based on needs and proposals, which are sent to the central level for approval and processing. Salaries are centrally managed through the budget of the Ministry of Interior.
Libya	Information not available, as there are no specialised services.	No separate budget for children's services; it is part of the police budget.
Morocco	Global budget of the Directorate General of National Security.	
State of Palestine	The budget of the FPUs and JJ Departments is part of the overall budget of the PCP and is not specifically allocated for these units/departments.	PCP budget is allocated on a monthly basis by the government.
Sudan	The FCPUs are not getting a budget from the Central level. They are decentralised units and get allocations from State Governments. For example, the FCPU in Khartoum received the following allocations in 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Police Khartoum state: 552,500 SDG. ■ Ministry of interior: 1,340,000 SDG. ■ Society Security administration: 49,000 SDG. ■ UNICEF: 732,228.75 SDG. ■ General Administration Popular Police: 2,000 SDG The El Fashir unit raises funds monthly from the private sector.	There is no available information on other FCPUs, except for Khartoum State: On a monthly basis, the Police of Khartoum State and the Ministry of Interior transfer funds to the FCPU. Six times a year, the Society Security administration transfers funds to the FCPU. Once a year, the General Administration Popular Police transfers funds to the FCPU.
Tunisia	Not available.	Once a year from the government. It is included in the annual budget of the Ministry.
Yemen	At the decentralised level, the budget for the Main Centre, for example, is 60 000 riyals per month, excluding salaries, received as running costs for the headquarters. The branches have no determined budget.	Monthly for the headquarters and rarely for the branches.

CONCLUSION

The common point in human resources in the analysed units is the presence of women, although not in a majority of decision-making positions. There is no uniformity in terms of presence of different professionals or of the number of staff members. Many delegations, namely Iraq and Morocco, have stated capacity-building/training as a pressing challenge while the delegations of Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the State of Palestine/oPt, Tunisia and Yemen named capacity-building as an area in which support is needed. This appears to be especially the case regarding restorative justice. International partnerships seem particularly beneficial in this field. Budget is also an area where wide disparities between represented units exist, and lack of financial resources is a known obstacle to improving the units' work and impact.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Interactions with security forces reveal that a majority of regular officers view their mandate on protection of children in conflict with the law as mostly corrective. Training, awareness-raising and legal discourse must be aligned to reinforce the protective and preventive mandate of security forces, especially towards adolescent boys, in spite of recidivism. Doing so would serve to professionalise police services and to increase chances that boys and girls are given an opportunity to move away from situations where they are in conflict with the law.
- Capacity-building should target skills and go beyond academic knowledge by taking into consideration material challenges, including separate investigation rooms for children, lack of transportation and communication tools, as well as structural constraints, including interactions between stakeholders of the judicial system and hierarchal decision making. Expertise and experience should be exchanged between new recruits and senior police staff through mandatory visits and internships at the family and child protection units.
- Mandatory competency-based modules on child protection and children's rights should be added to pre-service training for the police and gendarmerie. Such courses should be integrated in the national curriculum and taught by permanent trained trainers. A multi-year training plan should be developed and a budget should be allocated, independent of external funding and partnerships. Capacity-building within a unit must be specialised in terms of female or male officers and must take into consideration special needs of child victims, child witnesses or children in conflict with the law.
- All specialised police units dealing with family and child protection should aim to establish specialised training for new members of their team in order to inform them about norms of interaction with children and of working with children in contact with the law, as well as about the unit's specific SOPs, restorative justice programmes, etc.
- Capacity-building on child protection and children's rights requires the implementation of relevant international norms and standards on juvenile justice in the daily work of specialised police units and security forces. These tools are readily available, free of charge and include: 1) the Model Law on Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime by UNODC, UNICEF and the IBCR; 2) the Handbook for Professionals and Policymakers on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime by UNODC, UNICEF and the IBCR; 3) the Child-Friendly Version of UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime by UNODC, UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre and the IBCR and 4) the Training Package on Working with Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime by UNODC and UNICEF.



TYOLOGIES OF CHILDREN SERVED AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

TYOLOGIES OF CHILDREN SERVED

The represented specialised police family and child protection units work with children in conflict with the law, while some work with child victims and child witnesses of crime. A minority of units deal with both children in conflict with the law and child victims, including Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. Certain countries have separate units to deal with children in conflict with the law and with child victims, such as Jordan and the State of Palestine/oPt. However, child witnesses appear to be excluded from the mandates of the represented countries' units, although all the units deal with boys and girls. What constitutes a crime or an offence varied among the participating countries, with theft cited by most units as being the most frequently committed by children and physical abuse cited as the crime most frequently committed against children. To view detailed answers of each delegation on this matter, please refer to *Annex 7 – Pre-Workshop General Questionnaire*, questions 29 to 35.

During the workshop, participants have also explored the different approaches to all typologies of children and reached the conclusion that the best interest of the child must direct all interactions, in conformity with the CRC, in all scenarios.


INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

In order for specialised police units to function optimally, data about their work needs to be collected in a systemised manner. The information gathered is valuable for assessing the conformity of practices with established norms and for guiding the authorities on decision-making processes aimed at child-friendly policing. In 2006, UNODC and UNICEF set a standard for indicators to be collected and analysed through the Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators. This manual put forward 15 indicators, including quantitative

and policy indicators. The quantitative indicators include children in conflict with the law, children in detention, children in pre-sentence detention, duration of pre-sentence detention, duration of sentenced detention, child deaths in detention, separation from adults, contact with parents and family, custodial sentencing, pre-sentence diversion and aftercare. The policy indicators include regular independent inspections, complaints mechanism, specialised juvenile justice system and prevention.

Another component of information management systems is the right to privacy, an area also enshrined in the CRC. Article 16, paragraph 1 of the CRC emphasises that: “[n]o child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.” This right is also reiterated in article 40, paragraph 2, alinea b) vii) concerning children in conflict with the law, emphasising: “To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that: [...] Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees: [...] To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.” In order for states to comply with these dispositions, specialised police units need to protect the privacy of the information for all typologies of children served, whether they are victims or witnesses of crime or in conflict with the law. Specialised units must be aware that the dissemination of private information might lead to social marginalisation and discrimination.

Prior to the workshop, the information management systems of the units in Iraq, Jordan and Yemen were explored in-depth. In the case of Iraq and Jordan, information is computerised whereas it is manually treated in Yemen. All three delegations reported that confidentiality is a factor in file management, but Iraq conceded that it is difficult to monitor whether information is truly protected. All files for the three delegations are available at the central (national) level. Iraq uses different files and forms while Jordan uses different video interviews.

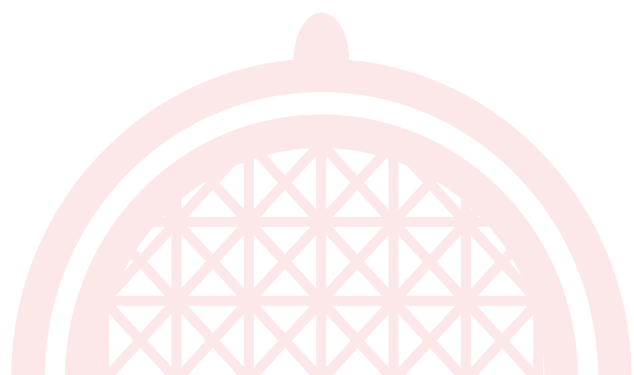


CONCLUSION

The mandates of all represented units do not explicitly include child victims of crime and especially child witnesses of crime. Participating countries shared common views about the most common offenses committed by and against children (i.e., theft and physical abuse respectively), an important piece of information to be factored in future planning. Data on information management systems of the represented units is limited and further research should be conducted. The information collected suggests that confidentiality is an important matter to be addressed within the units in order to comply with the right to confidentiality.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Specialised police family and child protection units should provide services to child victims and child witnesses of crime as well as children in contact with the law, adapting their approach, language, multisectoral and diversion strategies and procedures based on these three aforementioned typologies of children.
- Further information is needed on the information management systems of the units in the MENA region, and on shared good practices.
- The 15 indicators identified in the UNODC/UNICEF Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators should be adapted to each specialised unit and used to produce data aimed at analysing the work of these units in order to improve its functioning and guide related policies.
- Reports, documentation and forms filled by the units should be adapted to take into account and appropriately document and register children's status and profile, and should thus be adapted and be different from the forms used for cases involving adults.



View of Amman's city centre.

Photo IBCR



CONCLUSION

Children encounter the justice system as victims, witnesses, as alleged offenders or as parties to a justice process, such as in custody arrangements. Children have a considerable number of interactions with the police, during patrols, in the streets, during traffic control, at the border, in court or at public events. The police can be a strong ally in the promotion and protection of children's rights, reaching their full potential as defenders of rights and as persons that can be trusted by children in need of protection. Trustworthy security forces at the community level are critical and can assist law enforcement professionals at the national level.


This report demonstrated the importance of having specialised police family and child protection units as fundamental partners, given their distinct mandate to handle cases involving children. One of the key recommendations made in this report surrounded the scope and reach of these specialised units. While mandated to offer child-friendly services, this report demonstrated that specialised police units are mostly present in the capital or the largest cities, raising the need to consider geographical coverage. In order to ensure equal access of children to restorative justice and protection services by security forces, this report recommended that specialised police units be decentralised, to reach all police stations and gendarmerie barracks in the country, including in remote areas. It further emphasised the need to devise strategies to rapidly address this accessibility gap. Recommended strategies included the establishment of an extensive network of adequately trained focal points police and gendarmerie personnel, acting as resource persons in their team and handling cases involving a minor in a child-friendly way. Decentralised specialised police services are essential to ensuring that security forces deliver quality services to all children regardless of where they are.

Another key recommendation focused on the training of security forces on child protection and children's rights. The countries studied appeared to engage in many different forms of ad hoc training, usually targeting in-service personnel. While such training is necessary in the short-term, it is important to engage in a long-term strategy that values the role of training institutions for security forces, including police and gendarmerie academies, schools, and colleges. Integrating permanent and mandatory child protection and child rights modules in pre-service training as well as in continuous training of in-service personnel offer a greater potential in terms of sustainability, reach and impact. Quality courses that are integrated in the national curriculum and which adopt a competency-based framework are essential to address the need to improve the

overall treatment and approach of all police and gendarmerie personnel towards children, whether or not they are part of a specialised police unit. Countries in the MENA region are strongly encouraged to explore this avenue and to standardise capacity-building on child-friendly policing as part of their overall mandate.

The report also recommended that formal standard operating procedures be established, strengthened or extended between the police and the other key actors in the child protection system with whom they cooperate, including the justice, social, medical and community-based sectors. The performance of specialised police units depends on the degree of collaboration with social workers, prosecutors, doctors, non-governmental organisations and religious leaders, as the role and mandate of security forces often complement that of others. Clarifying overlap and synergies among professions, determining clear referral pathways, encouraging multi-sectoral approaches during investigations and treatment of cases, and establishing clear roles and responsibilities among actors within the child protection system will not only benefit children, but will also help the police become more efficient. Several specialised police units operate under various types of agreements, but clear standard operating procedures would formalise this modus operandi and help to scale it up nationwide. Validating and formalising procedures and interactions with community actors such as religious and cultural leaders, NGOs and various associations would also help increase the potential role of these actors in supporting restorative justice, diversion and alternatives to imprisonment as well as procedures beyond the immediate work of police and gendarmes.

Finally, the report strongly encouraged specialised police family and child protection units to extend their partnerships and seek support to put into action recommendations presented in this report. Several partnerships are already in place in the region to improve access of children to justice and to strengthen the justice for children sector, and productive exchanges among countries in the MENA region need to be built upon. While adopting a long-term strategy and emphasising ownership of the process, specialised police units can count on the support of UNICEF and the IBCR as well as other local and international NGOs, UN agencies and international cooperation agencies. Whether it is to help consolidate data management systems, integrate permanent training, review internal procedures or extend standard operating procedures, police services should seek the needed expertise and collaboration of others.



GLOSSARY

Best interest of the child ■ It is a fundamental principle enacted in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (article 3), and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (article 4). These texts require that the best interest of the child be the paramount consideration in any action concerning a child. Thus, every choice of action must be the most favourable for the child, or in the absence of favourable options, that which consists of the less inconveniences.

Diversion ■ Diversion means the conditional channelling of children in conflict with the law away from judicial proceedings through the development and implementation of procedures, structures and programmes that enable many - possibly most - to be dealt with by non-judicial bodies, thereby avoiding the negative effects of formal judicial proceedings and a criminal record. (UNICEF, http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56037.html)

Gendarme ■ It is a member of a body of soldiers serving as an armed police force for the maintenance of public order. The gendarmerie is operating in France and in many francophone North, West and Central African countries, including Morocco and Tunisia, under the Ministry of Defense.

General training ■ Refers to a training that aims at developing key child rights competencies.

Initial training ■ Refers to the training delivered to officers who have not yet graduated from a law enforcement academy and have never served.

In-service training ■ Targeted at officers who are already in service, regardless of their rank.

Multisectoral approach ■ Refers to a collaborative work environment, concerting efforts between all relevant professionals, with the aim of providing holistic and optimal service/care.

Participation of the child ■ Child participation involves encouraging and enabling children to make their views known on the issues that affect them. Put into practice, participation is adults listening to children – to all their multiple and varied ways of communicating. It ensures their freedom to express themselves and takes their views into account when coming to decisions that affect them.

Restorative Justice ■ Restorative justice is an approach in which the victim/survivor and offender, and in some cases other persons affected by a crime, “participate actively together in the resolution of matters arising from the crime, generally with the help of a facilitator.” (*UN Basic Principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters*).

Specialised training ■ Deals more in depth with specific issues such as the sexual abuse of children, child psychology, or children and narcotics.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) ■ Formal or informal fix procedures within an organisation or institution for certain types of situations, for example to set the modalities of collaboration between two professions.

System approach ■ The system approach consists of simultaneously taking account of all the risks and vulnerabilities of the child, while avoiding the stigmatisation emanating from categorisation, and designing the response as a group of coherent measures. The different components of the protection system are developed in an organic and coordinated manner.

ANNEX 1 – Collaboration Mapping

During the workshop in Amman, each delegation had to develop its own mapping of its partnerships around children's issues. Specialised police and gendarmerie units were asked to complete a matrix with details about their allies and partners when dealing with children in contact with the justice system. The exercise did not aim at making a detailed mapping of all existing partnerships, but rather to represent the variety of collaboration that exist between these services and other institutions within the government, the national civil society and the international organisations.

IRAQ

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS				
	UNDP	UNICEF	HJC	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Partner's general area of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training – Help to open shelters in Kurdistan – Awareness campaigns – Legal aid assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training – Issuing recommendations – Information sharing – Developing laws and policies 	Juvenile justice process and investigations	Healthcare and healthcare reporting	Managing detention centres and observation houses
Area of collaboration between the partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Organising workshops – Sharing expertise from different countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training – Develop the information according to the international standards 	Sentencing (detention or release)	The Ministry of Interior receives the health report and files it with the court.	Keeping juveniles in safe places Transferring children from detention to court, pre and post-trial
Since when has this collaboration been established?	From 2010 to present	From 2009 to present	From 2009 to present	From 2009 to present	Since Iraq established the JCC in 1982
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Programme specific – Monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Programme specific – Monthly 	Daily	Daily	Daily
Type of support provided to the police	Training	Recommendations	Legal system	Sending juvenile to court as soon as the report is received	Logistical support
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Human rights – Women's rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bringing new ideas regarding international standards – Knowledge about children's rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Closing cases – Implementing justice 	Sometimes by obtaining case reports at the police station	By helping the police to find another way to finish its work on time
Other relevant information	Helping to develop the family protection unit	Working on a Children's Law and policies at the federal and regional level (Kurdistan)	Making amendments to certain laws		Developing the social safety network

JORDAN

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS	
	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	UNICEF
Partner's general area of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social researchers/counsellors – Social studies/assessment – Care centres/houses – Socio-economic support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical support – Capacity building
Area of collaboration between the partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct social studies – Field visits/primary and follow-up – Hosting victims of domestic violence, and providing needed protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding – Developing the skills of staff and advance services
Since when has this collaboration been established?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With the FPD: since 1997 – With the Juvenile Police: since 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FPD started Protection related programmes/ initiatives in 2000 – Partnership with the Juvenile Police started in 2011
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	Daily	Monthly
Type of support provided to the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Human resources – Social counsellors – Care houses/centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial support – Technical support – Capacity building
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	Division of labour for better services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance performance and delivery – Exposure to international experiences – Expansion of mandates and coverage
Other relevant information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social researchers/counsellors – Social studies/assessment – Care centres/houses – Socio-economic support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical support – Capacity building



The Jordanian delegation – Ms. Dana Dodeen, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF; Captain Al-Refaie Ayman, Investigation Officer, Family Protection Department; and Captain Mohammad Bani Hamad, Investigation Officer, Juvenile Police Department

Photo IBCR

LEBANON

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS			
	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	UNODC	NGOS	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Partner's general area of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting laws and legislation - Assigning Juvenile judges - Paying forensic doctors' fees - Specifying certain places for investigating with juveniles inside the Ministry 	In the field of training	All domains: housing, education, career rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation for children under the care of these organisations - also homelessness, children facing violence at home, and beggars	Preparing deputy personnel to be present at judicial investigations involving juveniles and following up on their situation (this is a mandatory procedure)
Area of collaboration between the partner and the police		Financial assistance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material - In-kind assistance
Since when has this collaboration been established?		1998	It is particular to each one of these NGOs	
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	Daily	Almost on daily basis	Almost on daily basis	Daily
Type of support provided to the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative - Monitoring rehabilitation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial - Training - In-kind material assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-kind assistance - Rehabilitative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training - In-kind - Paying financial assistance for NGOs involved in juvenile affairs - Legislative - Monitoring rehabilitation centres
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?		It filled the gap in services and improved skills	It replaced public organisations in some fields, but remains under the supervision of the State	It all led to a qualitative shift in this field
Other relevant information				



The Lebanese delegation – General Fadi Salman and Lieutenant Colonel Boutros El Hachem, Forces de sécurité intérieure

Photo IBCR

LIBYA

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS				
	UNICEF	MOSA	NGOS	UNITED NATIONS	MINISTRY OF AWQAF & ISLAMIC AFFAIRS
Partners' general area of expertise					
Area of collaboration between the partner and the police	– Training – Technical Support	– Support with legislations – Specialists in the unit	Share ideas and opinions		
Since when has this collaboration been established?	6 years ago	15 years ago	N/A		
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	Very active		N/A		
Type of support provided to the police	Training technicians	Coordination (for the time being)	Collaboration and coordination		
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	Plan and instill the bases for future work	Preparation for the issuance of the Child Protection Law			
Other relevant information	– Establish circles of cooperation and exchange of regional and international experiences and knowledge – Political willingness				



The Libyan delegation – Mr. Osman Abu Fatima, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF; and Mr. Mahmoud Sherif, Tripoli Police Command (TPC), Ministry of Interior

Photo IBCR

MOROCCO

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS					
	MIN. OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY	MIN. OF SOLIDARITY, FAMILY AND WOMEN	UNICEF	MIN. OF HEALTH	MIN. OF TEENAGERS AND SPORT	NGOS
Partner's general area of Expertise	– Legislation and law	– Social development	– Protection	– Medical assistance	– Reinsertion	– Child protection
Area of collaboration between partner and the police	– Training courses – SOPs – Family Code	– National plan for children – Child protection unit	– Training – Work visit to exchange experiences	– Guide of reference – Psychological and medical support units	– SOPs	– Training – Child support (psychological, social and legal support)
Since when has this collaboration been established?	– Training > 2004 – Family code > 2003 – SOPs > 2010	– 2006-2011 partnership – Hotlines: 2006 – Child protection unit: 2007	– 2007 (visit to Amman)	– 2007	– 2011-2012	– 2011
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	– Frequently	– Semi-annual and annual evaluation	– Frequently – Workshops	– Frequently – Workshops	– Training – Workshops	– Every month (training) – When a case is presented
Type of support provided to the police	– Develop human capacities	– Updating	– Improving capacities	– Coordination	– Coordination	– Improving capacities – Child support
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	– Improvement of knowledge – Developing the outputs	– Participation in development of policies			– Reintegration facilities	– Welcoming partnerships with NGOs
Other relevant information						



The Moroccan delegation – Ms. Nabila Bouabid, Head of service in charge of children's affairs, Royal Gendarmerie; and Ms. Meriama Laraki, Head of service in charge of children and women's affairs, Directorate General of Public Security

Photo IBCR

STATE OF PALESTINE/OPT

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS				
	UNICEF	DCI/PS	MOSA	UN WOMEN	EU POLCOPPS
Partner's general area of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Children's rights – Child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitoring Palestinian Authority and Israeli forces' Child Rights violations – Reporting at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection and care/welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls' rights and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Funding towards technical and logistical support
Area of collaboration between partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of FPUs – Capacity building – Policy and strategy development – Development of IM systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Specialised training – Assessment of performance (JJ police) – Contribution to legislative reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CP and referral system (case managers) – Residential care – Social protection/ families and children – Counselling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strategy for the FPU – Logistical support – Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity building – Physical upgrading – Equipment
Since when has this collaboration been established?	2008	2009	1995 and child protection networking as of 2006	2011	2006
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2008-2011: Frequent/ regular – 2011-2013: less frequent, quarterly 	Medium frequency/ quarterly	Regularly (24/7)	Every 2 months	Regularly
Type of support provided to the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial and technical – Reinforcing capacities – Policy and protocol development – Reinforcing coordination with other CP partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical – Legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CP referral services and systems – Legal reform – National body for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical – Financial – Physical upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical – Logistical – Equipment
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – International standards/ practices – Specialised technical support re: children's rights and child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensuring data quality at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vital for the CP system at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reinforcing justice for girls and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advancing policing services
Other relevant information					



The Palestinian delegation – Ms. Wafa Ayyad, Director, Family Protection Unit, Palestine Police; Ms. Asmahan Wadi, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF; and Mr. Jarrar Hamza, Juvenile Justice Police, PCP

Photo IBCR

SUDAN¹

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS		
	WITHIN THE POLICE	GOVERNMENT BODIES/INSTITUTIONS	NGOS/UNITED NATIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Criminal Investigation Department – Criminal Evidence Department – Emergency Police – Alien Department (department that deals with foreigners of illegal status) – The Criminal Evidence Department was chosen for in-depth analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MOH (health clinics) – MOE (schools) – Ministry of Justice (Prosecution unit) – Judiciary (Children’s Courts) – Social Welfare – Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNICEF – UNDP – UNFPA – Save the Children - Sweden – Shaman local NGO (Local NGOs for care and protection of abandoned babies) – Disability Committee – Plan Sudan
Partner’s general area of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Investigation – Evidence gathering and testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Case management – Family reunification – Family support – Diversion, probation services and alternative care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child protection – Children’s rights
Area of collaboration between partner and the police	Provision of evidence and investigation	Case management including family reunification, support to families and placement of children in alternative family and institutional care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical support – Training and development of SOPs – Supplies – Advocacy
Since when has this collaboration been established?	Started since the functioning of the FCPU		Since a long time ago, but for FCPUs since 2005
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	Regular interactions on a daily basis	Daily basis; continuous	Differs from agency to agency; continuous
Type of support provided to the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protection of crime scenes – Testing and searching evidence and provision of final results for court proceeding 	Provide and second social workers and psychologists	
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	Without evidence, a crime will not be proved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relieve the burden from FCPUs, especially in cases that have criminal elements – Reduce criminalisation – Provision of alternative care for separated and unaccompanied children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Idea for and ideology of the FCPU – Convince the government towards more commitment
Other relevant information	This collaboration does not necessitate an agreement; it is available in some states, and now it is under establishment in all states		UNICEF is the most regular partner

1. Sudan has listed FCPUs’ partners into three main categories: 1) Partners within the police; 2) Government institutions; and 3) Non-governmental agencies. For in-depth analysis, the team has chosen one partner from the list of partners under each category (which have regular and intensive collaboration), as follows: Criminal Evidence Department (column one); Social Welfare Department (column two); and UNICEF (column three).

YEMEN

DETAILS OF COLLABORATION	PARTNERS					
	EUROPEAN UNION & UNICEF	DEMOCRACY SCHOOL	THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD	CHILD WELFARE	ORGANISATION FOR REHABILITATION	THE ARAB INSTITUTION
Partner's general area of expertise	Child Protection	Human and Children's rights	It is the party which is in charge of directing and dealing with motherhood & children's issues	Child protection/ care	Charity work	Human rights, and more specifically those of children
Area of collaboration between partner and the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training – Providing tools and equipment – Supporting and performing studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training – Printing of publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participating – Drawing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparing and printing – Training 	Supporting the building of centres which could serve as juvenile-friendly models	Treating victims psychologically
Since when has this collaboration been established?	Since the formation of the departments for women & juveniles	2007	Since the establishment of the department	2007	2010	2007
Frequency of interaction between the partner and the police	Depends on annual plans and needs	According to plans and needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public – On-going 	According to plans and needs	Project is still on-going	According to cases
Type of support provided to the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial – Logistic – Sharing expertise and experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial – Logistic 	Logistic	Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial – Logistic 	Psychological health counselling
What difference does this collaboration make in the work of the police?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gaining expertise – Gaining better equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Making publications available – Gaining expertise 	Improving performance	Making publications available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improving performance – Supporting infrastructures 	Treating trauma effects for child victims
Other relevant information						



The Yemeni delegation – Mr. Mugeeb Sultan, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF; Mrs. Ejlal Al-Ameri, Juvenile Police, Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Khaled Alkhebari, Juvenile Police, Ministry of Interior

Photo IBCR

ANNEX 2 – National Action Plans

Delegations attending the Amman workshop were asked to develop a National Plan of Action around four particular themes, looking at their needs, current partnerships and priorities. The four themes were:

- A. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children
- B. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children
- C. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child
- D. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children

Here is the rest of their work.

IRAQ

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Coordination with the ministries to create Standard Operating Procedures for police officers who deal with children in contact with the law and consider SOPs of other ministries on how to deal with children, such as the CWC, Juvenile Care Counsel, Family Protection Unit, Health, Education, MOLSA, HJC, etc.	The Ministry of Interior will assume the responsibility of managing this activity and of finalising the coordination arrangement	Between 3-6 months
	Arrange a meeting with the partners to discuss the SOPs and issue recommendations	The Ministry of Interior and other ministries who deal with children in contact with the law	Between 3-4 meetings
2. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Nominate participants who need to develop skills on how to work with children	The unit itself will arrange that with ministries because this unit will include police officers, social staff, medical staff, judicial staff, community staff, etc.	1-2 months
	Find international NGOs or UN agencies to be partners in this training in order to share technical support from other countries	The Ministry of Interior and the Child Welfare Commission because they have members from different ministries	1 month
	Arrange meetings with international NGOs or UN agencies to find what training material is needed according to national and international standards	CWC and UN Agencies	1 month
	Arrange the date and place of the training	CWC and UN Agency	1 week
3. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Coordinate with the local counsel in each governorate to elaborate decentralising strategies, because each local counsel has a commission responsible for family and child-related issues	The unit in coordination with UN Agencies	3-6 months
	Nominate a person to be a focal point according to the geographical area and plan a training for them	Local counsel and the unit, to choose the focal point in each area	2 months
	Coordinate with some of the LNGOs to reach areas that the focal points or unit cannot reach	LNGOs, the unit, CWC, local counsel	1 month



Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
4. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	Introduce the meaning of restorative justice to police officers and the process to make it successful	The unit, the Ministry of Interior, universities	2 months
	Coordinate with the academic field to find a new way to implement restorative justice, such as universities	The unit, high judicial counsel, UN Agencies, universities	3 months
	Coordinate with courts and judges to transfer cases that are solved through restorative justice and mediation to the unit of restorative justice	The unit, universities, UN agencies	1 month
	Build and disseminate an awareness campaign for communities to educate them about restorative justice and mediation, especially in rural areas	Local counsel, head of the communities, religious leaders	3-4 months

JORDAN

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	1. Establishing new units for FPD + JPD to ensure geographical coverage FPD (Tafila + Maan) = JPD (coverage of all Amman) → as a first step by 2014	UNICEF (rentals, furniture, vehicles)	2014-2015
	2. FPD and JPD to cover the running costs of all newly established units and provide human resources	FPD + JPD	2014-2015
2. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	1. Training on international guidelines on Juvenile Justice including specialised training on restorative justice, mediation and diversion	UNICEF (coordination and funding) Provision of technical training (FPD+JPD+UNICEF)	First half of 2014
	2. Organise meetings and activities to exchange international experiences on restorative justice and learn more about successful experiences		
	3. Public campaign on the role of JPD in restorative justice and mediation (targeting juveniles, schools, parents, universities, Security Forces personnel)	JPD + UNICEF (funding and resources)	2014-2015
3. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Training courses on 'basic concepts and principles' of juvenile justice and international guidelines (JPD)	JPD + FPD + UNICEF	2014-2015
	Training on mediation tools and procedures (JPD + FPD)	JPD + FPD + UNICEF	2014-2015
	Specialised training on interview skills (for interviews and investigations involving victims, witnesses and offenders)	JPD + FPD + UNICEF	2014-2015
4. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Form an advisory committee to conduct an assessment of the current situation of existing SOPs and how effective they are	JPD + FPD + UNICEF + other UN agencies	2014
	Conduct basic training on current SOPs and what SOPs are	JPD + FPD + UNICEF + other UN agencies	2014
	Plan steps forward based on results of how effective the SOPs have been so far, and plan next steps based on findings	JPD + FPD + UNICEF + other UN agencies	2014



LEBANON

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?
1-	Seeking to establish a specialised central unit with many branch offices to cover all Lebanese regions (administration, buildings, finance)	The Lebanese State, through its policies and laws
	Finding specialists in the field of juvenile justice	The Ministry of Interior through recruitment
	Including all related sectors (police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, NGOs and IOs)	The rest of the Ministries, through their field of competence
2-	Holding training and rehabilitation sessions for all those who work in the field of juvenile justice inside and outside the country, administered by local or foreign experts	Training institutes in the country
	Including civil society groups and stressing the importance of their role for the best interests of the child	Those responsible for the unit and other participants from different ministries
3-	Launching awareness campaigns in all regions of the country (in schools, universities, religious centres, public places in general, using all available media) to stress the importance of child protection and build a better society	Ministries, the established unit, country participation through the launch of a media campaign
	Making use of the IOs expertise, skills and statistics (UNICEF, UNODC). This is very important since they are in touch with the experts in all countries where they work and are interested in the development and application of legislation in the field of juvenile justice, while taking into consideration country-specific laws and conditions	Through the use of UN offices in the country, and coordinating with those in charge of the unit
4-	Finding the legislative and legal framework for the establishment of this unit	Parliament legislation
	Finding funding sources inside the country or through donor groups	
	Developing abilities for workers (police officers) who should have the desire to work in this field in the first place	
	Creating cooperation frameworks for social counsellors and experts in related fields	



Various delegations listening to presentations made at the Amman workshop.

Photo IBCR

LIBYA

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1- Establishment of the family and child protection administration in Libyan police	Issuance of a Ministerial Decree to establish the family and child protection unit within the Libyan police	The legal office in the Ministry of Interior	By the end of December 2013
	Identification and allocation of a separate building to be used by the administration	The director of the family and child protection unit (FCPU)	April 2014
	Selection of a number of qualified police officers, including female officers to man the new administration	The director of the FCPU	January 2014
2- Strengthening the capacity building of the staff of the family and child protection unit	Organise a study tour for at least 12 persons for a one week introduction course on child protection	Head of training department in the FCPU+UNICEF	February 2014
	Conduct a training workshop on child-friendly policing procedures and child protection	Head of training department in the FCPU+UNICEF	By the end of 2014
	Courses on the protection of child victims of crime	Head of training department in the FCPU+UNICEF	By the end of 2014
	Courses on the protection of children in conflict with the law	Head of training department in the FCPU+UNICEF	By the end of 2014
3- Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community etc.)	Establish an agreement with the judiciary on the procedures and referral system	Director of the FCPU	By the end of 2014
	Establish an agreement with the Ministry of Social affairs on the procedures and referral system	Director of the FCPU	By the end of 2014
	Establish an agreement with the Ministry of Health on the procedures and referral system	Director of the FCPU	By the end of 2014
	Establish an agreement with NGOs on the procedures and referral system	Director of the FCPU	By the end of 2014
4- Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion	Strengthening the culture of restorative justice among the public (community awareness)	NGOs and the Ministry of social affairs	By the end of 2014
	Train the personnel on restorative justice approaches	Director of the FCPU	By the end of 2014
	Establish community mechanisms and referral system/services	FCPU and the Ministry of social affairs	By the end of 2014



Various delegations listening to presentations made at the Amman workshop.

Photo IBCR

MOROCCO

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Define the system of management of child victims and children in conflict with the law Update the state of affairs on protection	It is the responsibility of the Committee on the Protection of Youth under the Ministry of Social Development	Short term
2. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Dispense the training on the Guide of norms and standards to all security forces personnel, not only to staff working directly with children Ensure the continuity of training sessions for the OPJCM	Child Protection stakeholders	Medium term
3. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Improve the conditions for receiving children (appropriate infrastructures) Ensure appropriate logistical means Grant a specific budget to child protection	Ministry of Finance and NGOs	Medium term
4. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	Advocacy for the adoption of the diversion project	NGOs	Short term



View from the various delegations listening to a debriefing session.

Photo IBCR



After a working group session, one delegation presents its answers in a plenary session

Photo IBCR

STATE OF PALESTINE/OPT

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Allocating budgets, equipment and developing infrastructure both for the FPU and JJUs	Assistant of Chief of Police for planning and development (with support from the heads of both Units), through the government fiscal plan and relevant donor communities, UN and international organisations	2014-2016
	Advocating with policymakers within the Police on the significance of having decentralised FPU and JJUs	Heads of both FPU and JJUs with partners including UN and international organisations	2014
	Establishing and/or developing FPU and JJUs in all districts. If not possible, assigning focal points for CPU and JJU where they do not exist	Chief of Police and his relevant assistants and heads of FPU and JJUs	By 2016
2. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Developing a common conceptual framework among partners with regards to the protection of children who are victims of violence, juveniles in conflict with the law and child witnesses	FPU and JJUs with partners including UNICEF and other UN and international organisations	2014
	Undertaking basic training courses for police officers in all disciplines, in children's rights and child protection, based on national and international standards	Assistant of Chief of Police for training and operations in coordination with heads of FPU and JJUs and relevant partners (UN, national and international organisations)	2014-2016
	Undertaking specialised training courses for FPU and JJUs staff in managing cases of children who are victims of sexual abuse and juvenile offenders		
	Building the capacity of FPU and JJUs staff in planning and implementing prevention programmes	FPU and JJUs, public relations within the police and relevant partners	2014
Conducting study visits to successful police child protection models in the region and/or around the globe focusing on the practical involvement of specialised units in the host country	Assistant of Chief of Police for training and operations in coordination with heads of FPU and JJUs and relevant partners (UN, national and international organisations)	2014-2016	
3. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	Advocating with the President's Office, with MOSA and other child protection partners to endorse the Juvenile protection law to activate the legal basis for diversion	FPU and JJUs through the Ministry of Interior, MoSA, DCI (Defence for Children/Palestine Section) and UNICEF	By 2014
	Awareness raising among FPU and JJUs on the importance of diversion	Assistant of Chief of Police for training and operations in coordination with heads of FPU and JJUs, Academia, UNICEF and the European Union	By 2014
	Training on diversion – Police FPU and JJUs and Prosecution	Assistant of Chief of Police for training and operations in coordination with heads of FPU and JJUs, Academia, UNICEF and the European Union	By 2014
4. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	– Development of SOPs for the JJUs – Reinforcing child focus in the FPU's newly developed SOPs	Assistant of Chief of Police for Human Resources with FPU and JJUs, UNICEF	2014
	Development of a child-friendly information management system/database for the FPU and JJUs	Assistant of Chief of Police for planning and development	2014 -2016
	Training of FPU and JJUs on the implementation of SOPs		2014-2016

SUDAN

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completion and adoption of the study on the standardised FCPUs model – Costing of the FCPUs model 	UNICEF Sudan through an international consultant and the National mechanism with the support of UNICEF (Sudan and MENA Regional office)	By the end of March 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop an action plan based on the findings of the study – Fundraising for the implementation of the action plan 	National mechanism with the support of UNICEF	By April 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adoption of the final copy of the three sets of SOPs (i.e. for receptionists/reports; social workers; and investigators) and issue instructions to support implementation – Development of SOPs training manual – Review and adoption of SOPs for the protection of Children Living and Working in the street by security police forces 	National mechanism with the support of UNICEF (UNICEF consultant)	By end of January 2013
	Establishment of induction training – within police training departments – for newly recruited FCPUs staff members (receptionists, social workers/psychologists; forensic medical staff; and investigators)	National mechanism for FCPUs, the Police Training Department with the support of UNICEF	October 2013 – March 2014
	Mainstreaming Child Protection in the police academy curriculum	Police with the support of UNICEF and in collaboration with IBCR	November 2013 up to mid-2014
	Development of standardized performance indicators	Police with support of UNICEF	December 2013
2. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Based on the results of the study, a National Mechanism for Strengthening FCPUs to unify services in all FCPUs and to focus on strengthening weak units to become strong FCPUs	National mechanism for FCPUs with the support of UNICEF, UNDP and others	March 2013 – End of 2014
	Increase the coverage, selection and training of two focal points, who will be providing services at the locality level	National mechanism in consultation with FCPUs' managers	Mid 2015
	Extending helpline services to all states (9696) to cover all of Sudan	National mechanism, the FCPU of the state office and private telecommunication companies	End of 2014 – mid 2015
	Awareness raising to increase the demand side (to FCPUs services)		
3. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encourage and support National Council of Child Welfare to accelerate legal reform efforts to finalise the draft regulations on diversion (taking into account previous consultation and discussion on diversion) – Issue directives from police to encourage diversion at the level of FCPUs, as set forth by the Child Act 2010, as per diversion regulations 	National Council of Child Welfare; National Mechanism, Police Headquarters and UNICEF	Starting from next month
	Analysis of the pilot project on diversion (Khartoum and Blue Nile States)	National mechanisms and UNICEF support	Workshop first quarter 2014
	Training on diversion regulations & SOPs	National mechanisms; Police and Judiciary training departments with UNICEF support	On-going, ending at the end of 2014



Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
4. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Make development of SOPs a crosscutting issue in the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare		On-going activity
	Social workers of FCPUs already have SOPs, however, there is a need to have SOPs for all social workers across the country to deal with children in need of care and protection (who might come into contact with FCPUs but need to be referred to social workers of other social services)	Social welfare, UNICEF, national mechanisms	End of 2014
	Development of a forensic medical protocol for medical staff who are part or attached to FCPUs	National mechanism partnering with the Ministry of Health, with the support of UNICEF	Mid 2014
	Development of an explanatory judicial note on the application of the Child Act 2013 for children's Judges, and the application of the best interests of the child by all judges	The Judiciary with support of UNICEF	Mid 2014
	Development of SOPs for child-specialised prosecutors	Ministry of Justice with support of UNICEF/UNDP	End of 2014
	SOPs for legal aid lawyers and helpline operators	UNICEF and other relevant actors	End of 2014

TUNISIA

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Implementation of specialised police units or focal points in all governorates	Delegation from the Ministry of Interior (MI)/UNICEF	By the end of 2016
	Implementation of a central specialised unit and regional units or focal points from the National Guard in all governorates	Delegation from the MI/UNICEF	By the end of 2016
	Advocacy	UNICEF	Immediately
	Recommendations to the Ministry of Interior/Advocacy	Delegation	Immediately
2. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	Organise study visits abroad for 10 participants on probation and for 8 participants on mediation	Ministry of Justice (MJ)/MAFF /Ministry of Social Affairs (MAS)/UNICEF/MI	2013/2014
	Organise 6 consultation workshops on probation and 3 on mediation	MJ/MAFF/MAS/UNICEF/MI	2013/2014
	Develop and implement a strategic communication plan for the promotion of services and alternatives to the detention of minors, especially mediation	MJ/MAFF/MAS/UNICEF/MI	2013/2014
	Organise 2 trainings per region on probation (including one for trainers)	MJ/MAFF/MAS/UNICEF/MI	2013/2014
3. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Elaboration of SOPs	MI/MJ/MAS/MAFF/UNICEF	2014
	Elaboration and printing of handbooks (1,500 copies)	MJ/MI/MAS/MAFF/UNICEF	2014
4. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Organise 4 seminars profiting stakeholders in the Judicial Police and the National Guard (2) and in rehabilitation centres (2)	MJ/MI/UNICEF	2013/2014
	Provide technical and financial support to civil society	Civil society/UNICEF	2013/2014





The Tunisian delegation – Ms. Imen Bouali, Head of Section, National Guards; Ms. Aida Ghorbel, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF; and Ms. Najet Jaouadi, Deputy Director, National Police

Photo IBCR



Various delegates exchanging during a working group session.

Photo IBCR

YEMEN

Areas of work by priority	ACTIVITIES What needs to happen to fully address this area of work?	RESPONSIBILITIES Who is responsible for each of these activities?	TIMEFRAME By when should this be done?
1. Strengthening the capacity building of security forces personnel, including through initial and specialised training of all security forces on how to work with children	Training of Trainers (ToT) for 30 national police officers on the CRC and international standards for working with juveniles	UNICEF	2014
	Training on the way to collect information and investigations about family violence	UNICEF	2014
	Training on the mechanisms for receiving claims and reporting	UNICEF	2014
	Training on how to deal with children as witnesses and victims	UNICEF	2014
	Training on observation and documentation of cases of violence against children	UNICEF	2015
2. Encouraging and supporting security personnel to apply restorative justice measures, mediation and diversion when appropriate and permitted for minor offences committed by children	Consultation meetings with different concerned parties	Ministry of Interior (MOI), Unit for Family Protection	2014
	Conducting a field study on the feasibility of implementing restorative justice	UNICEF	2014
	Organising a national conference with the participation of all actors to discuss the study and to make recommendations	Unit for Family Protection, support from UNICEF	2014
	Launching an advocacy campaign to materialise the recommendations of the conference	UNICEF	2014-2015
	Start a pilot project to implement restorative justice at the central level	Unit for Family Protection	2015
3. Establish and strengthen standard operating procedures with other child protection system actors (social, medical, judicial, community, etc.) to uphold the best interests of the child	Spread the experience all over the country	MOI	2015
	Exposure visit to a successful example where SOPs are applied in restorative justice	MOI with support from UNICEF	2014
	Mapping exercise for all expected stakeholders	MOI with support from UNICEF	2014
	Training on how to develop SOPs	MOI with support from UNICEF	2014
	Draft the first SOPs in workshops/discussions with stakeholders	MOI with support from UNICEF	2015
4. Facilitate children's access to specialised units through decentralising strategies, in order to increase access geographically and to reach all categories of children	Proposing SOPs to the heads of stakeholders for approval and implementation	MOI with support from UNICEF	2015
	Establish typical child protection centres in the 5 governorates	MOI	2014
	Provide furniture, equipment and logistics to these centres	UNICEF	2014
	Enhance the centre with CADRE/employees	MOI	2014
	Provide professional training for staff of the centres on how to deal with children	UNICEF	2014
	Allocate shelters and housing for victims	MOI with UNICEF support	2015



Opening speech from Mr. Guillaume Landry, Director of Programmes and Development at the International Bureau for Children's Rights.

Photo IBCR



Various delegates exchanging during a working group session.

Photo IBCR

ANNEX 3 – Country Profiles

	ALGERIA	IRAQ	JORDAN	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	OPT	SUDAN	TUNISIA	YEMEN
Official languages ¹	Arabic	Arabic, Kurdish	Arabic, English	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic, English	Arabic	Arabic
Total population 2012	38,481,705	32,578,209	6,318,000	4,424,888	6,154,623	32,521,143	4,039,000	37,195,349	10,777,500	23,852,409
Total number of people under 18	11,689,000	16,000,000	2,730,000	1,282,000	2,257,000	10,497,000	2,021,000	20,281,000	3,012,000	12,401,000
UNDP Development Index rank, on a total of 187 countries 2011	93	131	100	72	64	130	110	171	94	160
Birth registration (%) 2005-2011 ²	99	95	Not available	100	Not available	85 x, y	96 y	59	Not available	22
GDP per capita, average annual growth rate (%) 1990-2011 ³	1.5	- 1.9 x	2.6	2.5	Not available	2.5	- 2.4 x	Not available	3.3	1.1
Percentage of population urbanised 2011	73	66	83	87	78	57	74	33	66	32
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2011	73	69	73	73	75	72	73	Not available	75	65
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (in thousands) 2011	26	31	18	8	13	28	20	57	14	89
Under-5 mortality rate (in thousands) 2011	30	38	21	9	16	33	22	86	16	77
Under-5 mortality rank (on a total of 196 countries) 2011	74	67	91	141	107	69	87	29	107	36
Maternal mortality ratio (on 100,000) adjusted 2010	97	63	63	25	58	100	64	Not available	56	200
Maternal mortality ratio Lifetime risk of maternal death, 1 in : 2010	430	310	470	2,100	620	400	330	Not available	860	90
Infants with low birth weight (%) 2007-2011 ⁴	6x	15x	13	12	Not available	15x	7x	Not available	5x	Not available
Number of orphans (due to all causes) Population using improved drinking water sources (%) 2010	550,000	858,000	Not available	Not available	Not available	650,000	Not available	2,000,000	130,000	620,050
Population using improved sanitation facilities (%) 2010	83	79	97	100	Not available	83	85	Not available	Not available	55
Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) 2008-2011	95	73	98	Not available	97	70	92	Not available	Not available	53
Secondary school net enrolment ratio (%) 2007-2010	97	Not available	91	93	Not available	94	89	Not available	99	78
Youth (15-24 years) literacy rate (%) 2007-2011	Not available	Not available	Male 83 Female 88	Male 71 Female 79	Not available	Not available	Male 81 Female 87	Not available	Not available	Not available
Total adult literacy rate (%) 2007-2011	Male 94 x Female 89 y	Male 85	Male 99 Female 99	Male 98 Female 99	Male 100 Female 100	Male 87 Female 72	Male 99 Female 99	Not available	Male 98 Female 96	Male 96 Female 74
Child labour (5-14 years) (%) 2002-2011 ⁵	Total 5 y Male 6 y Female 4 y	Total 11 Male 12	Total 2 y Male 3 y Female 0 y	Total 2 Male 3 Female 1	Not available	Total 8 Male 9 Female 8	95	Not available	78	Total 23 Male 21 Female 24

	ALGERIA	IRAQ	JORDAN	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	OPT	SUDAN	TUNISIA	YEMEN
Child marriage (married by 18) (%) 2002-2011	2	17	10	6	Not available	16	19	33	Not available	32
Child marriage (20-24, who were married or in union before 18) (%) 2000-2008	2	24	10	6.1 (19.1 for Palestinians)	Not available	16	40.4	32.9	Not available	32
Child marriage (15-19) (%)	Not available	Not available	1	2.1 (3.2 for Palestinians)	Not available	3	8	6.5	Not available	14
Female genital mutilation/cutting women (a) (%) 2002-2011 ⁶	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	88	Not available	23 x, y
Female genital mutilation/cutting daughters (b) (%) 2002-2011 ⁷	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	37 y	Not available	23 x, y
Justification of wife beating (%) 2002-2011 ⁸	Male NA 68	Male NA 59	Male NA 90 y	Male NA 10 y	Not available	Male NA 64	Not available	Male NA 47	Not available	Not available
	Total 88	Total 86	Total 82	Total 82	Total 91	Total 95	Total 95	Total 95	Total 95	Total 95
Violent discipline (%) 2005-2010	Male 89	Male 87	Male 82	Male 82	Male 92	Male 92	Male 95	Male 95	Male 95	Male 95
Female 87	Female 84	Female 84	Female 82	Female 82	Female 90	Female 90	Female 95	Female 95	Female 95	Female 95
Percentage of children aged 2-14 who experience any form of violent discipline	88	79	53 (for children aged 8-17)	81.9 (88.2 for Palestinians)	Not available	Not available	92.8	Not available	94	95
Percentage of households consuming iodised salt 2007-2011 ⁹	61 x	28 x	88 x	71	Not available	21 x	86 x	10	97 x	30 x
Percentage of people living below US\$1.25 a day 2006-2011 ¹⁰	Not available	3	0	Not available	Not available	3	0	Not available	1 x	18 x

UNDP Index: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of a country's human development.

Birth registration: Percentage of children less than 5 years old who were registered at the moment of the survey. The numerator of this indicator includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

GDP per capita: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the equation of output. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Percentage of population urbanised: Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

Life expectancy at birth: The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for their cross section of the population at the time of their birth.

Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality rank: Ranking countries and areas in descending order of their estimated 2011 under-five mortality rate (U5MR), a critical indicator of the well-being of children.

Maternal mortality rate: Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births during the same period.

Lifetime risk of maternal death: The lifetime risk of maternal death takes into account both the probability of becoming pregnant and the probability of dying as a result of pregnancy, accumulated across a woman's reproductive years.

Low birth weight: Infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams.

Number of orphans (due to all causes): Children who have lost one or both parents due to all causes.

Population using improved drinking water sources: Percentage of the population using any of the following as the main drinking water source: drinking water supply piped into dwelling, plot, yard or neighbour's yard; public tap or standpipe; tube well or borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater; bottled water plus one of the previous sources as a secondary source.

Population using improved sanitation facilities: Percentage of the population using any of the following sanitation facilities, not shared with other households: flush or pour-flush latrine connected to a piped sewerage system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; covered pit; composting toilet.

Primary school net enrolment ratio: The number of children enrolled in primary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age.

Secondary school net enrolment ratio: The number of children enrolled in secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age.

Youth literacy rate: Number of literate persons aged 15–24 years, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.

Total adult literacy rate: Number of literate persons aged 15 and above, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Child labour: Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour at the moment of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years of age who, during the week preceding the survey, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work; and (b) children 12-14 years of age who, during the week preceding the survey, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work.

Child marriage: Percentage of women 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 15 years old and percentage of women 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old.

Female genital mutilation/cutting:

(a) Women - the percentage of women aged 15-49 years of age who have been mutilated/cut.

(b) Daughters - the percentage of women aged 15-49 with at least one mutilated/cut daughter.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) involves the cutting or alteration of the female genitalia for social reasons. Generally, there are three types of FGM/C: clitoridectomy, excision and infibulation.

Clitoridectomy is the removal of the prepuce with or without excision of all or part of the clitoris. Excision is the removal of the prepuce and clitoris along with all or part of the labia minora. Infibulation

is the most severe form and consists of removal of all or part of the external genitalia, followed by joining together of the two sides of the labia minora using threads, thorns or other materials to narrow the vaginal opening.

Justification of wife beating: Percentage of women and men 15-49 years old who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the reasons specified in the survey, i.e., if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations.

Violent discipline: Percentage of children 2 - 14 years old who experience any violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment).

Iodised salt consumption: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 parts per million or more).

Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day: Percentage of the population living on less than US\$1.25 per day at 2005 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). The new poverty threshold reflects revisions to PPP exchange rates based on the results of the 2005 ICP. The revisions reveal that the cost of living is higher across the developing world than previously estimated. As a result of these revisions, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in previous editions. More detailed information on the definition, methodology and sources of the data presented is available at <www.worldbank.org>.

1. The information provided is from the following sources: (1) The State of the World's Children 2013– UNICEF; (2) Human Development Report 2013 – United Nations Development Programme; (3) The World Bank 2012; (4) The World Fact Book publications – Languages; (4) UN Data - World Statistics Pocketbook.
2. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
3. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
4. Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
5. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
6. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
7. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
8. Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
9. X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
10. Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

ANNEX 4 – Legislative Comparison

	IRAQ	STATE OF PALESTINE/OPT	JORDAN	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	TUNISIA	SUDAN	YEMEN
MINIMUM AGE FOR EXERCISING RIGHTS									
Criminal liability or lack thereof	9 years old. In the Kurdistan Region, it is 11 years old.	12 years old	7 years old; although a draft law proposes to raise that age to 12 years old	7 years old	14 years old	18 years old	Partial responsibility between 13 and 15 years old, but no detention before 15 years old.	12 years old according to the new Federal Child Act of 2010; however, there are classifications for children between 0 and 7 and for children between 7 and 12 years old.	7 years old, but full criminal responsibility only applies at 18 years old. Children are not detained in the police station if they are under 12 years old.
Right to marriage	18 years old for girls and boys. A court may decide that a child aged 15 to 18 years old has the right to marry.	It is illegal to marry a girl under 15 years old without court permission.	18 years old, unless sanctioned by a judge.	It depends on the religion of the individual, and if the individual is a boy or a girl.	18 years old	18 years old	18 years old; before this age, a legal authorisation is required.	10 years old as per Family Law.	15 years old, although reports such as UNICEF's affirm that it is actually much lower in rural areas.
Consent to sexual activity	18 years old	16 years old	18 years old	18 years old	18 years old	Sexual activity is not permitted outside of the institution of marriage.	20 years old	Consent of a female under 18 years old is not valid (with the exception of married ones). However, the practice is now that consent of females above 13 is always considered valid.	Must be married.
Recruitment in armed forces	18 years old	18 years old	18 years old	The minimum age for recruitment into the Lebanese Army is 18, although 17-year olds are allowed to enrol but do not partake in actual service.	18 years old	18 years old	18 years old with parental authorisation; 20 years old on a mandatory basis.	18 years old in all national legislations (as per the Child Act of 2010 and the Military Act).	18 years old

	IRAQ	STATE OF PALESTINE/OPT	JORDAN	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	TUNISIA	SUDAN	YEMEN
Right to work	15 years old	15 years old, under specific conditions as per the Palestinian Labour Law and the Amended Child Law.	16 years old, except apprentices who can be younger.	13 years old with a medical certificate, for certain jobs. Additional protections apply.	15 years old, if the work situation is not damaging to the health of the minor.	15 years old, respecting the International Labour Organization's dispositions.	16 years old, with some exceptions for work in family-run businesses and light work in the industrial and agricultural sectors, provided the work is not hazardous and does not interfere with schooling.	14 years old, as per the Child Act of 2010.	15 years old
Right to education	Mandatory schooling from 6 to 12 years old.	Mandatory basic schooling.	10 years of mandatory schooling, from 6 to 15 years old.	Mandatory schooling until 12 years old.	Mandatory schooling from 6 to 15 years old.	Mandatory schooling for children 6 to 15 years old.	Mandatory schooling until 16 years old.	Compulsory primary education is a right recognised under the 2005 Constitution and the Child Act of 2010.	9 years of mandatory schooling.
LEGAL FRAMEWORK									
International law prevailing over domestic law in the Constitution	No	N/A	No	Yes	A new Constitution has not been drafted yet, in progress.	Yes, when published in the Official Gazette.	No, according to the draft Constitution of April 2013 (yet to be approved).	Yes, as concerns the rights of the child.	No
Existence of specific provisions to protect the minor in the code of criminal procedure	Yes; there are Juvenile Courts.	No, but included in the Juvenile Protection Law currently at the PA President's Office for endorsement.	Yes; there are special provisions for child witnesses and evidence obtained through violation of the Juvenile Law is inadmissible.	Yes	Yes	Yes; there are juvenile courts.	Yes; infractions committed by a minor are not made public and can be erased from the juvenile's record.	Yes, although not compulsory. Some provisions of the Criminal Law do not support children's rights, especially when it comes to the application of criminal aspects of Sharia law (Qisas and Hiddod).	Yes; article 284 refers to the Law Concerning Minors.
Offence/crime against a minor considered as an aggravating circumstance	Yes	Yes, particularly for sexual crimes against minors.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Existence of a Children's Code	Yes, the Juvenile Care Law No. 76 of 1983.	Yes, the Amended Child Law No. 7 of 2004, issued and enacted in 2013.	Yes, the Juvenile Law of 2007.	No, but is Law No. 422/2002 on the protection of juveniles in conflict with the law or at risk.	No	Yes, the Family Code of 2003.	Yes, the Child Protection Code of 1995.	Yes, the National Child Act of 2010.	Yes, the Rights of the Child Act No. 45 of 2002.
What is the Code's status, if applicable?	In effect.	In effect.	In effect, although a new draft Juvenile Law is being discussed.	In effect.	N/A	In effect.	In effect.	In effect.	In effect.

	IRAQ	STATE OF PALESTINE/OPT	JORDAN	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	TUNISIA	SUDAN	YEMEN
What are the steps left for the Code to be fully in effect, if applicable?	N/A	N/A	Parliament endorsement.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Regulations.	N/A
Acknowledgement of customary law within domestic law/ which one of them prevails?	Yes; domestic law prevails.	Yes, there are recognised Christian and Islamic Courts.	Yes, it doesn't prevail.	Yes, there are religious courts.	Yes, customary law is recognised in some parts of Libya.	Yes	N/A	Yes, as recognised by the Penal Code of 1991. There is a growing number of CP practitioners who support the enforcement of the Child Act over the criminal aspects of Islamic law. Tribal law is not above formal state law.	Yes, tribal law ('urf), which replaces state law in rural areas.
What are the fields of competence assumed by customary law, if applicable?	Religious and traditional.	Namely, this includes custody, allimony, inheritance, birth registration, adoption, orphans/children born out of wedlock.	Solving social and non-criminal cases involving minors.	Most religious courts have jurisdiction over marriage, children, inheritance and testamentary dispositions.	Information not available. However, tribal systems are usually not involved in issues related to children.	N/A	N/A	Custody, divorce, marriage, death penalty and adultery (which is confused with cases of sexual offences).	Not determined.
Recognition of the competences of informal actors (ex: traditional leaders) in criminal matters	Possible, through coordination or the establishment of a SOP agreement with them.	Mediation committees (Governor Office), religious, political and traditional leaders.	No.		Sometimes, according to the circumstances.	N/A	N/A	Highly recognised in some cases of murder and in reconciliation practices for rape cases involving girls over 13 years old, for example.	Yes, tribal shaykhs (sheikhs).

Information for this table has been obtained through the following sources: 1) The primary sources are the country profiles researched and written by The Manara Network in collaboration with the International Bureau for Children's Rights, available online (English only): http://ibcr.org/eng/thematic_reports.html; 2) Information available through Children's Rights: International and National Laws and Practices from the United States Library of Congress, available at: <http://www.loc.gov/help/child-rights/index.php>; 3) Translations of laws available through The UN Refugee Agency's Refworld, at: <http://www.refworld.org>; 4) Information through the Child Rights International Network (CRIN), available at: <http://www.crin.org/resources/find.asp?orgID=2>; 5) The United States Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>; 6) For the OPT, a non-official translation of the Child Law No. 7 of 2004 is available at: http://www.unicef.org/opt/PALESTINIAN_SITAN-final.pdf; 7) For Libya, the Third and Fourth joint periodic reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/51efa45d4.pdf>; 8) For Sudan, the State of Sudanese Children Report by UNICEF, available at: http://www.unicef.org/sudan/ENGLISH_FOR_PRINT.pdf.

ANNEX 5 – State of Ratification of International Conventions and Treaties Relatives to the Promotion and Protection of Children’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa

	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Morocco	Soudan	Tunisia	Yemen
CRC	A 15.06.1994	R 03.10.1991	R 24.05.1991	R 14.05.1991	A 15.04.1993	R 21.06.1993	R 03.08.1990	R 30.01.1992	R 01.05.1991
OP-CRC-AC	A 24.06.2008	R 18.07.2005	R 23.05.2007	S 11.02.2002	A 29.10.2004	R 22.05.2002	R 26.07.2005	R 02.01.2003	A 02.03.2007
OP-CRC-SC	A 24.06.2008	R 23.07.2008	R 04.12.2006	R 08.11.2004	A 18.06.2004	R 02.10.2001	A 02.11.2004	R 13.09.2002	A 15.12.2004
OP-CRC-CP	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	S 28.02.2012	No Action	No Action	No Action
ICERD	R 14.01.1970	R 03.01.1979	A 30.05.1974	A 12.11.1971	A 03.07.1968	R 18.12.1970	A 21.03.1977	R 13.01.1967	A 18.10.1972
ICCPR	R 25.01.1971	R 03.10.1991	R 28.05.1975	A 03.11.1972	A 15.05.1970	R 03.05.1979	A 18.03.1986	R 18.03.1969	A 09.02.1987
ICCPR- OP1	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 16.05.1989	No Action	No Action	A 29.06.2011	No Action
ICCPR-OP2	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action
ICESCR	R 25.01.1971	R 03.10.1991	R 28.05.1975	A 03.11.1972	A 15.05.1970	R 03.05.1979	A 18.03.1986	R 18.03.1969	A 09.02.1987
CEDAW	A 13.08.1986	R 03.10.1991	R 01.07.1992	A 16.04.1997	A 16.05.1989	A 21.06.1993	No Action	R 20.09.1985	A 30.05.1984
OP-CEDAW	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 18.06.2004	No Action	No Action	A 23.09.2008	No Action
CAT	A 07.07.2011	R 03.10.1991	A 13.11.1991	A 05.10.2000	A 16.05.1989	R 21.06.1993	S 04.06.1986	R 23.09.1988	A 05.11.1991
OP-CAT	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 22.12.2008	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 29.06.2011	No Action
ICRMW	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 18.06.2004	R 21.06.1993	No Action	No Action	No Action
CRPD	No Action	R 28.09.2012	R 31.03.2008	S 14.06.2007	S 01.05.2008	R 08.04.2009	R 24.04.2009	R 02.04.2008	R 26.03.2009
CSR	No Action	R 01.10.1954	No Action	No Action	No Action	D 07.11.1956	A 22.02.1974	D 24.10.1957	A 18.01.1980
1967 Protocol to SR	No Action	A 14.06.1968	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 20.04.1971	A 23.05.1974	A 16.10.1968	A 18.01.1980
Reduction of Statelessness	No Action	S 30.08.1961	No Action	No Action	A 16.05.1989	No Action	No Action	A 12.05.2000	No Action
ICPED	A 23.11.2010	No Action	No Action	S 06.02.2007	No Action	R 14.05.2013	No Action	A 29.06.2011	No Action
Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution	A 22.09.1955	A 28.12.1950	A 13.04.1976	No Action	A 03.12.1956	A 17.08.1973	No Action	No Action	A 06.04.1989
Palermo Protocol	A 09.02.2009	R 23.07.2008	A 11.06.2009	R 05.10.2005	R 24.09.2004	A 25.04.2011	No Action	R 14.07.2003	No Action
Intercountry Adoption	No Action	R 03.02.1999	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action
International Child Abduction	No Action	R 04.09.1991	No Action	No Action	No Action	A 09.03.2010	No Action	No Action	No Action
Consent to Marriage	No Action	S 10.12.1962	A 01.07.1992	No Action	A 06.09.2005	No Action	No Action	A 24.01.1968	A 09.02.1987



	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Morocco	Soudan	Tunisia	Yemen
ILO-138	R 13.02.1985	R 21.06.1979	R 23.03.1998	R 10.06.2003	R 19.06.1975	R 06.01.2000	R 07.03.2003	R 19.10.1995	R 15.06.2000
ILO-182	R 09.07.2001	R 15.03.2005	R 20.04.2000	R 11.09.2001	R 04.10.2000	R 26.01.2001	R 07.03.2003	R 28.02.2000	R 15.06.2000
Discrimination in Education	R 28.06.1977	R 22.09.1961	AC 06.04.1976	R 27.10.1964	R 09.01.1973	A 30.08.1968	No Action	R 29.08.1969	No Action
Rome Statute	No Action	S 31.12.2000	R 11.04.2002	No Action	No Action	S 08.09.2000	S 08.09.2000	R 24.06.2011	S 28.12.2000
GENEVA PROTOCOL I	R 01.04.2010	No Action	R 01.05.1979	R 23.07.1997	R 07.06.1978	R 03.06.2011	R 07.03.2006	R 09.08.1979	R 17.04.1990
GENEVA PROTOCOL II	No Action	No Action	R 01.05.1979	R 23.07.1997	A 07.06.1978	R 03.06.2011	R 13.07.2006	R 09.08.1979	R 17.04.1990
Firearms Protocol	A 23.05.2013	No Action	No Action	R 13.11.2006	R 18.06.2004	A 08.04.2009	No Action	R 10.04.2008	No Action
Ottawa Treaty	A 15.08.2007	No Action	A 13.11.1998	No Action	No Action	No Action	R 13.10.2003	R 09.07.1999	R 01.09.1998
CCM	R 14.05.2013	No Action	No Action	R 05.11.2010	No Action	No Action	No Action	R 28.09.2010	No Action
African Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R 23.09.2000	No Action	R 30.07.2005	S 16.06.1995	N/A

SHORT FORM

CRC
 OP-CRC-AC
 OP-CRC-SC
 OP-CRC-CP
 ICERD
 ICCPR
 ICCPR-OP1
 ICCPR-OP2
 ICESCR
 CEDAW
 OP-CEDAW
 CAT
 OP-CAT
 ICRMW
 CRPD
 CSR
 1967 Protocol to SR
 Reduction of Statelessness
 ICPEP
 Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution
 Palermo Protocol

Intercountry Adoption
 International Child Abduction
 Consent to Marriage

ILO-138
 ILO-182
 Discrimination in Education

Rome Statute
SHORT FORM
 GENEVA PROTOCOL I
 GENEVA PROTOCOL II

Firearms Protocol

Ottawa Treaty
 CCM
 African Charter

R
 A
 AC
 D
 S
 N/A

FULL NAME

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON A COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURE
 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
 INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
 SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY
 INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
 CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
 CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT
 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT
 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES
 CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
 CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
 PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
 CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS
 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
 CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS
 PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
 CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION
 CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION
 CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES
 CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO EMPLOYMENT
 CONVENTION CONCERNING THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR
 CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION (UNESCO)
 ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

FULL NAME
 PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL (I) TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS
 PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL (II) TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF NON-INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS
 PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION, SUPPLEMENTING THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
 CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONAL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION
 CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS
 AFRICAN CHARTER ON THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD

Ratification
 Accession
 Acceptance
 Succession
 Signature
 Not applicable



ANNEX 6 – Reports submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, on the status of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two optional protocols

COUNTRY	CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN (CRC)							OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS TO THE CRC							
	STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS				CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS			OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS						
	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date of publication or CRC session	Code or name of organisation	Report #	Date		Code	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date submitted	Code	
IRAQ CRC – Accession – 15.06.1994 CRC-OPAC – Accession – 24.06.2008 CRC-OP-SC – Accession – 24.06.2008	1	State report	14.07.1996	09.12.1996	CRC/C/41/Add.3	1	26.10.1998	CRC/C/15/Add.94	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	State Report	24.08.2010	09.05.2012	CRC/C/OPAC/IRQ/1	
	2	State report	14.07.2001		Not yet submitted	2			CRC-OP Sale of Children	1	State Report	24.07.2010	Not yet submitted	Not yet available	
	1	State report	01.11.1993	27.02.2002	CRC/C/8/Add.44					1	State Report	18.08.2007	15.04.2009	CRC/C/OPAC/ISR/1	
	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 31, 16 September – 4 October 2002		Defence for Children International – Israel					1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 53, January - February 2010		Defence for Children International – Israel	
	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 31, 16 September – 4 October 2002		Human Rights Watch, Children's Rights Division	1	09.10.2002	CRC/C/15/Add.195		1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 53, January - February 2010		Human Rights Watch	
	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 31, 16 September – 4 October 2002		Hairi Foundation					1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 53, January - February 2010		Conscience and Peace Tax International	
	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 31, 16 September – 4 October 2002		Palestinian Coalition on the Rights of the Child					1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 53, January - February 2010		Child Helpline International	
	2, 3, 4	State report	01.11.2008	28.08.2012	CRC/C/ISR/2-4					1	Concluding Observations	04.03.2010		CRC/C/OPAC/ISR/CO/1	
	2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Defence for Children International – Palestine Section										
	2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Palestinian Centre for Human Rights										
2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Adalah - The Legal Centre for Arab Minority Rights in Israel											
2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		HaMoked & Gisha											
2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Hotline for Migrant Workers Israel											
2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Child Soldiers International											
2, 3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 63, 27 May – 14 June 2013		Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights – Physicians for Human Rights, The Palestinian Medical Relief Society											
5	State report	01.11.2013		Not yet submitted											
						2,3,4		Not yet available	CRC-OP Sale of Children	1	State Report	23.08.2010	12.11.2012	CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/1	
						5				1	Concluding Observations		Not yet available	Not yet available	

COUNTRY	CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN (CRC)							OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS TO THE CRC					
	STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS							STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS					
	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date of publication or CRC session	Code or name of organisation	Report #	Date	Code	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date submitted	Code
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA CRC - Accession - 15.04.1993 CRC-OP-AC - Accession - 29.10.2004 CRC-OP-SC - Accession - 18.06.2004	1	State report	14.05.1995	26.09.1996	CRC/C/28/Add.6	1	04.02.1998	CRC/C/15/Add.84	1	State Report	29.11.2006	Not yet submitted	Not yet submitted
	2	State report	14.05.2000	19.09.2002	CRC/C/93/Add.1	2	04.07.2003	CRC/C/15/Add.209	1	State Report	18.07.2006	Not yet submitted	Not yet submitted
	3, 4	State report	14.11.2008	02.06.2010	CRC/C/LBY/3-4	3, 4	Not yet available		1	State Report	18.07.2006	Not yet submitted	Not yet submitted
	5	State report	14.05.2015	Not yet submitted	Not yet submitted	5	Not yet available		1	State Report	22.06.2004	19.06.2012	CRC/C/OPAC/MAR/1
	1	State report	20.07.1995	19.08.1995	CRC/C/28/Add.1	1	30.10.1996	CRC/C/15/Add.60	1	State Report	18.01.2004	15.07.2005	CRC/C/OPSA/MAR/1
MOROCCO CRC - Ratification - 21.06.1993 CRC-OP-AC - Ratification - 22.05.2002 CRC-OP-SC - Ratification - 02.10.2001	2	State report	20.07.2000	12.02.2003	CRC/C/93/Add.3	2	10.07.2003	CRC/C/15/Add.211	1	Concluding Observations	Not yet available		
	2	Alternative report	CRC Session 33, 19 May - 6 June 2003	Espace Associatif					1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 41, 9 - 27 January 2006		Foundation Terre des Hommes - Lausanne
	3, 4	State report	20.01.2009	30.05.2012	CRC/C/MAR/3-4	3, 4			1	Concluding Observations	17.03.2006		CRC/C/OPSC/MAR/CO/1
	1	State report	01.09.1992	29.09.1992	CRC/C/3/Add.3	1	18.02.1993	CRC/C/15/Add.6	1	State Report	26.08.2007	12.08.2008	CRC/C/OPAC/SDN/1
SUDAN CRC - Ratification - 03.08.1990 CRC-OP-AC - Ratification - 26.07.2005 CRC-OP-SC - Accession - 02.11.2004	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 31, 16 Sept - 4 October 2002	Amal Friends of Children Society					1	Concluding Observations	06.10.2010		CRC/C/OPAC/SDN/CO/1
	2	State report	01.09.1997	07.07.1999	CRC/C/65/Add.17	2	09.10.2002	CRC/C/15/Add.190	1	State Report	02.12.2006	03.03.2006	CRC/C/OPSC/SDN/1
	3, 4	State report	01.09.2007	27.06.2008	CRC/C/SDN/4	3, 4	01.10.2010	CRC/C/SDN/CO/3-4	1	State Report	08.06.2007		CRC/C/OPSC/SDN/CO/1
	3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 55, 13 Sept - 1 October 2010	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children					1	Concluding Observations			
	3, 4	Alternative report	CRC Session 55, 13 Sept - 1 October 2010	Child Helpline International					1	Concluding Observations			
	5, 6	State report	01.10.2015	Not yet submitted	Not yet submitted	5, 6				1	Concluding Observations		

COUNTRY	CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN (CRC)							OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS TO THE CRC							
	STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS				CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS			OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	STATE PARTY REPORTS AND ALTERNATIVE REPORTS						
	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date of publication or CRC session	Code or name of organisation	Report #	Date		Code	Report #	Report type	Due date	Date submitted	Code	
TUNISIA CRC – Ratification – 30.01.1992 CRC-OPAC – Ratification – 02.01.2003 CRC-OPSC – Ratification – 13.09.2002	1	State report	28.02.1994	01.06.1994	CRC/C/11/Add.2	1	21.06.1995	CRC/C/15/Add.39	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	State Report	02.02.2005	30.08.2007	CRC/C/OPACTUN/1	
	2	State report	28.02.1999	30.10.2001	CRC/C/83/Add.1	2	13.06.2002	CRC/C/15/Add.181	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 50, January – February 2009		Child Helpline International	
	3	State report	28.02.2004	10.11.2008	CRC/C/TUN/3	3	16.06.2010	CRC/C/TUN/3	CRC-OP Sale of Children	1	Concluding Observations	06.02.2009		CRC/C/OPACTUN/CO/1	
	3	Alternative report	CRC Session 54, 25 May – 11 June 2010		Child Helpline International										
	4, 5, 6	State report	28.08.2017		Not yet submitted	4, 5, 6									Not yet submitted
		1	State report	30.05.1993	06.06.1995	CRC/C/8/Add.20	1	13.02.1996	CRC/C/15/Add.47	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	State Report	02.04.2009	19.01.2012	CRC/C/OPACTYEM/1
YEMEN CRC – Ratification – 01.05.1991 CRC-OP-AC – Accession – 02.03.2007 CRC-OP-SC – Accession – 15.12.2004	1	Alternative report	CRC Session 11, January 1996		Yemen National NGO Coalition				CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	State Report	15.01.2007		CRC/C/OPSCYEM/1	
	2	State report	30.05.1998	23.07.1998	CRC/C/70/Add.1	2	10.05.1999	CRC/C/15/Add.102	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	State Report	15.01.2007	19.02.2009	CRC/C/OPSCYEM/1	
	3	State report	30.05.2003	03.12.2004	CRC/C/129/Add.2	3	21.09.2005	CRC/C/15/Add.267	CRC-OP Armed Conflicts	1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 52, 14 September – 2 October 2009		Democracy School	
	3	Alternative report	CRC Session 39, 16 May – 3 June 2005		Yemen National NGO Coalition				CRC-OP Sale of Children	1	Alternative Report	CRC Session 52, 14 September – 2 October 2010		Yemen National NGO Coalition	
	4	State report	30.05.2008	23.10.2012	CRC/C/YEM/4 (Arabic only)	4					1	Concluding Observations	13.10.2009	CRC/C/OPSCYEM/CO/1	
	4	Alternative Report	CRC Session 52, 14 September – 2 October 2009		Child Helpline International										
	5	State report	30.05.2013		Not yet submitted	5									

Last updated: 30.07.2013

Information related to:

CRC – Signatures and ratifications
 CRC-OP-AC – Signatures and ratifications
 CRC-OP-SC – Signatures and ratifications
 State reports

Source:

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/11.htm>
http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/11_b.htm
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<http://www.crin.org/NGOGroupforCRC/search.asp>
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<http://www.bayefsky.com/bystate.php/alist/af>

Alternative reports
 Reporting history

ANNEX 7 – Pre-workshop General Questionnaire

ANSWERS	QUESTIONS		
	1. What is the exact name of the specialised unit dealing with children's issues?	2. When was it established?	3. What is the mandate of that unit?
Iraq	Family Protection Unit (FPU), Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (KRG only), and Juvenile Police Station (JPS)	FPU: 2009 DVAW: 2007 JPS: 1991	FPU & DVAW: As a result of the high rate of domestic violence in Iraq and to fulfill the obligations stated in Article 29 of the Iraqi Constitution to prevent all forms of violence. JPS: To handle the cases of street children, runaways, mistreated children, etc. and delinquency-prone juveniles in entertainment places
Jordan	Family Protection Department (FPD) and Juvenile Police Department (JPD).	FPD: 1997 and JPD: 2012.	The mandate of the FPD is the protection of women, men and children from domestic violence and sexual abuse, as well as neglected children. Based on royal directives, it now investigates physical abuse against children in foster and rehabilitation homes, especially those with physical or mental disabilities. The JPD deals with children in conflict with the law, integrating a new restorative justice approach.
Lebanon	There is no specialised unit per se. Some units of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) are mandated by a general administrative note to deal with children's issues and minors in contact with the law. Each police station has the responsibility to deal with all flagrant crimes, even those involving children. The Judiciary Brigades handle all other cases involving children in contact with the law, according to the administrative note from the General Prosecutor.	1999	Investigation process for all cases involving minors under 18 as mentioned in the law 422/2002, and in line with the judicial process.
Libya	There is no specialised unit as yet. Regular criminal departments deal with children in contact with the law.	N/A	The Criminal Procedure Code explicitly provides for the establishment of a specialised court as part of the juvenile justice system. However, that legislation does not clearly outline the types of specialised staff that should be involved in administering the juvenile justice system, such as a juvenile police force, probation services and social workers.
Morocco	Brigade for Minors.	1965	It deals with children in conflict with the law and children who are victims of offences.
State of Palestine/ oPt	Within the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP): the Family and Child Protection Unit (FPU) and the Juvenile Justice Department (JJ Department).	FPU: 2008 JJ Department: 2009	FPU: Protection of victims of domestic violence and women and children victims of all forms of violence/assault including sexual abuse. JJ Departments: Handling juveniles in conflict with the Law.
Sudan	Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU).	The first FCPU was established in Khartoum in 2007.	According to art. 55 of the Federal Child Act 2010, the FCPU shall have competence to: (a) Conduct inquiries on the contraventions attributed to children; (b) Conduct inquiries on the contraventions and offences committed against children; (c) Take measures to protect children against all forms of violations; (d) Search for missing, kidnapped and escaped children; (e) Coordinate with bodies competent for the social and psychological care of child victims; (f) Conduct research on cases of delinquency and violations against children.
Tunisia	Brigade for the Protection of Minors.		Children in conflict with the law, child victims and children in danger.
Yemen	The Directorate-General for the Protection of Family.	31 December 2005.	Its main role is to protect the child from violence or any other abuse of their rights, and to support them when they are involved in a crime. The second role is to protect women from violence and persecution. Another role is to enhance family protection. This is done through public education, trainings for professionals, conducting studies, reviewing social legislation, etc.

	4. Which Ministry is responsible for the specialised unit?	5. What is the position of the unit within the police structure? Who does it report to and under which section/ department/division does it operate?	6. What is the internal structure of each unit? How many staff does each specialised unit usually have?
Iraq	The Ministry of Interior	FPU: Directorate of Family Protection DVAW: Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women JPS: Police Department in the Ministry of Interior	FPU&DVAW: The number of staff per unit has not been defined. Currently 45 to 90 staff are working per FPU. Besides police officers, the Unit is equipped with lawyers, social workers and psychologists. JPS: N/A
Jordan	The Ministry of Interior.	It reports to the Assistant Director of the Public Security Directorate (PSD) for Legal Affairs.	12 specialised units, which are replicas of the headquarters unit in the kingdom. 20-30 staff members per unit.
Lebanon	The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.	The judiciary brigades are related to the Commander of the Judiciary Police Unit reporting to the General Directorate of the ISF. It is 1 out of the 9 existing units. Under the Judiciary Police, there are judiciary brigades/troops and specialised offices. One of these offices deals with sex-related crimes.	There are 7 specialised offices and 11 judiciary brigades distributed per geographical area. Each specialised office and judiciary brigade is headed by high-ranking officers, and 25 to 80 agents work as staff members.
Libya	The Ministry of Interior.	Children received in the regular police stations/criminal departments.	N/A
Morocco	The Directorate-General of National Security, operating under the Ministry of Interior.	It is a structure within the decentralised services of the judicial police, dependent on the Judicial Police Directorate and acting under the supervision of the Public Prosecution's Office.	The brigade is under the leadership of a judicial police officer, supported by police officers trained in the field.
State of Palestine/ oPt	Ministry of Interior – Palestinian Civil Police	The FPU and the JJ Department are housed under the Criminal Investigations Department and report to the Assistant Chief of Police for Criminal Investigations.	Each FPU and JJ Department has a director and staff of both sexes who work in interviewing children, awareness raising, administration, public relations and other tasks. The number of staff per FPU and JJ Department is proportional to the size of the district as follows: FPU: staff number ranges from 2 in Jericho to 9 in the Hebron District, and JJ Department: staff number ranges from 4 to 11.
Sudan	The Ministry of Interior / the Sudan Police.	At the Khartoum level, the FCPU is under the supervision of the Public Order Department. At the State level, the FCPUs are either under the supervision of the Public Order Department or under the supervision of the Criminal Department, or directly under the Police Directorate.	Receptionist; Administration; Information and communications section; Psychosocial services section; Health and psychosocial services section; Crime and investigation section, which is composed of the Women Unit and the Children Unit.
Tunisia	Ministry of Interior.	The Brigade for the Protection of Minors is linked to the Sub-direction of Social Prevention, which is under the direction of the Judiciary Police.	Chief of service and 40 agents.
Yemen	The Ministry of Interior.	The General Directorate is within the Public Security section. The person in charge is the Director General, Souad Mouhamed Al Ko'toubi.	The headquarters in Sana'a are composed of: the Director-General, the Associate Director-General, the Office of the Director-General, the Department of Family Protection, the Women's Affairs and Women Police Department, the Administration of Juvenile Affairs, the Administration of Organisations and Relations, the Administration of the Planning and Statistics on Information, the Administration of Finances and Administrative Affairs, the Administration of Branches and Provinces' Affairs, the Administration of Education and Trainings, and the Administration of Investigations. The decentralised units are composed of: the Administration of the Women Police, the Administration of Finances and Administrative Affairs, the Administration of Juvenile Affairs, the Administration of Investigations, and the Administration of Statistics and Information. Staff members in each unit: Headquarters: 39; Sana'a: 3; General Secretariat: 30; Héja: 3; Lahej: 5; Aden: 20; Taiz: 7; Abyan: 8; Hodeidah: 8; Imran: 2, Security zones in the capital: 10.

	7. Where is it operational? Is it only present in the capital or are there decentralised units? Please list all relevant locations where it is present and active.	8. Are these units located in normal police stations, or they have their own infrastructures and offices?	9. Overall, how many agents work for the unit? Per decentralised structure? At the headquarters?
Iraq	FPU: They operate at the capital; there are 12 Family Protection Units operating - 2 in Baghdad and 10 in the other Governorates – and 3 units are under construction (in Kirkuk, Salahuddin and Karbala), and no unit is in Al-Anbar governorate DVAW: they have 6 offices JPS: Each governorate at the capital level only	FPU: Not all do not have own offices. DVAW: Own offices JPS: Own offices	700 police officers and civil staff are based in the family protection units, and 10% are female. KRG has 1083 persons (police officers, social workers, lawyers, and psychologists) working in the units and 32% are female.
Jordan	FPD covers all governorates in Jordan, either through a separate branch or through a section in a police station, except for 2 governorates for which funding is currently being sought. The JPD covers North Amman only, with a branch in the refugee camp to be operational shortly.	Usually they have separate offices.	20-30 agents (field and desk agents). Each unit has a head chief and all authorities are decentralised, but the sharing of related information is done when necessary with other units. The JPD has 40 agents.
Lebanon	There are decentralised units for the judiciary brigades (Beirut, South of Beirut, Saida, Nabatiyeh, Baabda, Jdeide, Jounieh, Zahle, Baalbeck, Tripoli and Halba). For the specialised office, there are satellites based in the capital (3 in Hbeich, 1 in Werwar, 3 in Gallery Semaan).	They are in special offices and in facilities independent from the normal police station.	The staff counts 25 to 80 employees. For example, the organigram of the specialised office dealing with sex crimes is composed of 70 agents and 5 high-ranking officers, whereas in reality, there are 1 officer and 25 agents currently fulfilling the mission of the office. 3 out of 25 are women.
Libya	All police stations deal with children all over the country.	Although they are not called units, the services are located inside the police stations.	Information not available, as there are no focal staff members.
Morocco	There are decentralised units operating in each judicial police service, 120 in total. Both the police and the gendarmerie work at the urban as well as the rural levels. In remote areas, there are no specialised teams dealing with juveniles.	They have their own offices within police stations. They do not always work in the office as they go out on the field as well, and they wear a different uniform than the regular police.	At the central level, 1 chief and 3 collaborators. In the decentralised units, 1 chief and 2 collaborators at least.
State of Palestine/oPt	In Palestine – in the West Bank. FPUs exist in 10 /11 districts in the Police main buildings. JJ Departments exist in 11/11 districts in the Police main buildings. NB: FPUs and JJ Departments do not exist in Gaza and in East Jerusalem.	The FPUs and JJ Departments in the districts are located as part of main buildings of the Police Stations and are not separated due to limited financial and human resources. However, efforts are made to locate the FPUs and JJ Departments in lower floors with special/separate entrances to make them friendly for children and women victims and to enhance privacy.	FPUs: There are 50 agents/officers working in the 10 districts, 6 are working in the General Central Administration and the remaining agents work in the districts. JJ Departments: There are 61 officers working in the 11 districts.
Sudan	As of 8 July 2013, there are a total of 24 operational FCPUs across the country. Khartoum state has a total of 3 FCPU offices. Other states face a challenge as most of them have only 1 FCPU, which does not cover all localities. Some States managed to have outreach units and some have trained focal points at the locality level.	Most of the FCPUs have their own infrastructures and offices; the majority are rented premises.	The Khartoum State FCPU had 227 staff members by September 2011. River State FCPU has 10 staff members. The El Fashir unit has 42 staff members (8 out of 42 are seconded by MoSW).
Tunisia	It's only present in Tunis at central level, but the police and National Guard report to this unit about affairs involving children. This unit is allowed to intervene within the interior of the country in the management of serious cases (children in conflict with the law or child victims). Allocation of the services is based on population. In rural areas, it is mostly the Royal Gendarmerie which operates.	The Brigade for Minors is located at the Directorate of Judicial Police.	40 within the central unit.
Yemen	The secretariat is in the capital and there are units in 11 governorates.	They are not in every police station. They are located in specialised offices belonging to the directorate.	In total, 135 staff members.

	10. Are there women working for the units? Is yes, how many? In what proportion? What kind of role do they usually play?	11. What is the estimated annual budget allocated at the central level for all the operations of the specialised unit? Please indicate if it includes salaries or not.	12. How often does the unit receive funding from the government? Once a year? Regularly?
Iraq	Family Protection Unit: 10% of staff members are women; in Kurdistan, the percentage is 32%. The instruction of the portion of female is not clear.	FPU: There is no allocated budget for FPUs but the salaries are part of the MOI budget DVAV: N/A JPS: N/A	N/A
Jordan	Yes, some departments in the FPD have more female presence depending on the scope of work, such as female interviews, social studies work or home visits. If a case involves a girl, a female officer will be assigned.	N/A - all running costs are allocated and disbursed by the public security directorate, including salaries for the FPD and JPD.	Annually.
Lebanon	There is no quota or specific consideration for women recruitment. For example, 3 out of 25 women working with the specialised office for sex crimes perform the same duties depending on the job/post they occupy.	No specific budget for specialised operations – ISF budget is managed centrally by the administrative department and distributed by types of expenditures rather than by units.	The allocation of budget is based on needs and proposals, which are sent to the central level for approval and processing. Salaries are centrally managed through the budget of the Ministry of Interior.
Libya	Generally speaking, there are female officers among the police forces, but the information on the exact number and roles is not available.	Information not available, as there are no specialised services.	No separate budget for children's services; it is part of the police budget.
Morocco	Yes, at the headquarters. They have the role of O.P.J.C.M.	Global budget of the Directorate General of National Security.	
State of Palestine/ oPt	Yes. Both male and female officers work in the FPUs and JJ Departments, but the number of female staff members is lower in the Police force in general hence reflected also in the FPUs and JJ Departments where women represent 3% of the total staff. FPUs: Their work includes interviewing/investigating women and children victims of violence, and male perpetrators. They accompany women victims referred to partner institutions for services i.e. MoH and MoSA residential services/shelters and Prosecution as relevant. They participate in case conferences of victims and monitor progress. They also have a fundamental role in the prevention of violence through facilitating awareness sessions with women, media and women organisations, school students and children in summer camps, and other general police tasks. JJ Departments: undertake tasks with children in conflict with the law including interviewing/investigating, referral to the above mentioned partner institutions as relevant.	The budget of the FPUs and JJ Departments is part of the overall budget of the PCP and is not specifically allocated for these units/departments.	PCP budget is allocated on a monthly basis by the government.
Sudan	Yes, in all units across Sudan, women are working. For example: In Gezira State, the FCPU manager is a woman, she is at the same time a police investigator and has the delegated power to prosecute. In Khartoum State, several women are investigators. A woman is in charge of the establishment of the Gender Desk within the FCPU. The total number of staff is 227, out of which 90 are female and 137 are male. In White Nile State, the FCPU coordinator who links the Police, the Prosecution office and the Court, is a woman. Several social workers are women. In El Fashir, 25 out of 42 staff members are women.	The FCPU are not getting a budget from the Central level. They are decentralised units and get allocations from State Governments. For example, the FCPU in Khartoum received the following allocations in 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Khartoum state: 552,500 SDG • Ministry of interior: 1,340,000 SDG • Society Security administration: 49,000 SDG • UNICEF: 732,228.75 SDG • General Administration Popular Police: 2,000 SDG The El Fashir unit raises funds monthly from the private sector.	There is no available information on other FCPU, except for Khartoum State: On a monthly basis, the Police of Khartoum State and the Ministry of Interior transfer funds to the FCPU. 6 times a year, the Society Security administration transfers funds to the FCPU. Once a year, the General Administration Popular Police transfers funds to the FCPU.
Tunisia	The chief of the Brigade is a woman, as well as the chief of the Sub-direction of Social Prevention.	Not available.	Once a year from the government: it is included in the annual budget of the ministry.
Yemen	Yes; they represent 63% (73 women) of police forces working directly on processing information and collecting data on children.	At the decentralised level, the budget for the Main Centre, for example, is 60 000 riyals per month, excluding salaries, received as running costs for the headquarters. The branches have no determined budget.	Monthly for the headquarters and rarely for the branches.

	13. Does it receive funding, or other kinds of support, technical assistance from other actors, such as the UN or NGOs? Which one? In what proportion?	14. Does the initial training of security forces currently include a course on children' rights?	15. How long is the course? Is it mandatory? Who teaches it?
Iraq	FPU&DVAW: Mainly from EU-Just-lex, UNDP and UNICEF JPS: UNICEF	No; but once officers are placed within units, they attend specialised training within their units, but there has been no specialised training on children's issues or child rights	Very simple sessions are organised through Human Rights Training. There is a plan to train security forces in the North Region on Children's Rights in late August 2013, organised by the Human Rights office-UNAMI and facilitated by UNICEF.
Jordan	Yes, from UN and international bodies.	Yes, on national legislation and international human rights conventions, especially the CRC. The Bedouin police have also been specifically trained on crimes involving children.	It is mandatory and 3-5 days long.
Lebanon	No donation is received directly – they are processed centrally. Funding should be received based on the Council of Ministers' decisions, however it can be earmarked for activities with certain units.	Yes. Focal points are training within the police force.	3 hours; it is mandatory; ranking officers teach it as well as international experts.
Libya	They do not receive monetary support; technical cooperation just started with UNICEF and UNSMIL.	No, but the Police Academy has a plan towards accomplishing this.	N/A
Morocco	No.	Yes, there is a module on public liberties which includes children's rights and which is dispensed to all interns. Police working with children receive a separate training, and specialised trainings are dispensed every year.	The course on public liberties, including children's rights, is dispensed by university professors, and is about 30 hours long. The courses are given during the basic as well as the specialised trainings, and they are mandatory.
State of Palestine/ oPt	PCP received financial and technical support from UNICEF during 2008-2010 for establishing the FPUs and building the capacities of officers working in the units. UNICEF technical support is on-going through training. EUPOL COPPS also provides technical support and training with other local NGOs for the JJ Departments. In 2011, the FPUs received funding from the DFID through UN Women for three years ending in 2014. The funds are allocated for equipment, furniture, development of a strategy and SOPs, training, media campaigns and study visits. In 2011, the JJ Departments received funding from the Netherlands.	No, but there are modules on human rights and domestic violence. However, FPU and Juvenile Justice officers receive specialised training courses in how to manage cases of children victims of violence/in conflict with the law through relevant local and international institutions.	The Children's Rights module in the Police Academy is not mandatory for Police officers in general but it is for FPU and Juvenile Justice officers, as are other specialised training sessions in child protection and child rights.
Sudan	According to question 11, FCPUs receive funds from UNICEF only in the following States: Khartoum, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Gizira. The units also receive a small amount of funding from: Plan Sudan, Save the Children/UNDP and UNAMID.	FCPU National Mechanism, SAJP (a private firm supported by DFID) and UNICEF are currently working on the inclusion of the SOP in the School of Police and Police Academy curriculum. Regular regional trainings are conducted, as well as in-service training.	There are 2 steps: For Pre-service basic training: 3 full days of theory and 2 days of practice; For In-service advance training: 15 full working days distributed in 3 different weeks. The courses are mandatory for receptionists, social workers, investigators and managers. This is an interim solution until the training is integrated into the School of Police or Police academy curriculum.
Tunisia		Yes.	The course is a month long, and participants receive a certificate at the end. There is also on-going training on juveniles for security forces.
Yemen	Funds are received from UNICEF, for training programs such as those for management.	Not really for the security forces, but somewhat for the students of the Police Academy.	Yes, it is mandatory, and it is facilitated by specialised doctors and lieutenants.

	16. What are the names of all national training centres for police officers? When were they established?	17. How long is the inception (initial) training for new recruits?	18. Are new recruits sent to visit/to intern with the specialised unit during their training to better understand the work of the specialised unit? How long is the visit/internship? What is usually the programme of such visits/internships?
Iraq	There are 1 Police Academy in Baghdad (established more than 50 years ago), and two police colleges in the Kurdistan region.	6-12 months for the students at the Police College.	N/A
Jordan	Regional Training Centre, accredited by the National Council for Family Affairs in 2005.	3 courses at least per annum.	During the job training, practical and theoretical.
Lebanon	ISF Institute.	6 months for agents and non-commission officers; 1 year for investigators.	Yes. Only high-ranking officers, for a couple of months. There is no structural internship organisation.
Libya	The Police Academy, established in the 1970s.	3 years.	N/A
Morocco	The Institut Royal de Police in Kénitra, established in 1978.	For peacekeepers, 6 months; for police inspectors, 10 months; for police officers, 12 months; and for police commissioners, 20 months.	During their initial training, trainees complete practical learning internships within operational services, where the Brigade for the protection of minors operates. The length of these internships is of 90 days for police commissioners and 45 days for police officers.
State of Palestine/ oPt	Palestine Police Academy in Jericho, established in 1993.	FPU: currently, there isn't standardised inception training for new recruits. There is a 3 week standardised inception training planned for all FPU staff to start September 2013. JJ Departments: 6 months.	Trainings in the Police Academy include role-play and simulation houses in which training scenarios are implemented. In addition, visits to national and international organisations working with children and women victims of violence take place as part of the training, which extends from 2 days to three weeks.
Sudan	The Sudan National Training Authority supervises the following schools and academies: Ribat University which is composed of (i) Police College for Law and Police Science (ii) Police Academy (iii) Forensic Institute; State Training Schools; NCO School; Unified Centre for Training; Specialist Training School.	2007.	Yes, for 2 days.
Tunisia	École supérieure des forces de l'ordre/ École de la garde nationale.	9 months.	1 week of internship.
Yemen	Police Academy, Police Training School, and Police Higher Studies College.	There are courses during the 4 years of study for the officers, and 2 months for soldiers.	No.



The Iraqi delegation – Mr. Ayad Al-Kanani, Juvenile Police, Iraq government; Mr. Mohamed Al-Sheikhli, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF; and Mr. Zhelamo Maroof, Family Protection Unit KRG – Violence against women, Iraq (KRG)

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	19. Is the unit involved in providing training to the new recruits? If yes, how is it done?	20. Is the specialised unit involved in diversion, probation, mediation and/or other alternatives to detention? How are they involved? Who are the partners in these measures? As per the law/policy in place and or in an informal/traditional manner?	21. Does your country have special courts for minors? How does it work? What is their mandate? How many such courts exist throughout the country?
Iraq	No.	None of the specialised units are involved in diversion, but the concept has been addressed to them through UNDP and UNICEF. Mediation applies to penalties of less than one year and has to be approved by a judge. For prostitution, mediation never occurs; sentencing is automatic.	Yes, 15 out of 18 governorates in Iraq have a Juvenile Court. The trial of juveniles are held behind closed doors, in the presence of their parents or a relative, if any, and those concerned with juvenile issues as determined by the court. The name, address, school, photograph or any other material identifying the juvenile must not be made public. The Court may allow those concerned with juvenile affairs to access the case file for research purposes.
Jordan	The Unit is involved in training new recruits, including judges, prosecutors, and forensic doctors. It is done through in-house training in the Unit.	Yes, a large percentage of work is done by mediation, an alternative to detention. Partners are all located in-house (permanent offices): MoSA, forensic department, psychiatric department, JRF, MoUs. They coordinate between them to regulate work.	There are special courts, but there is also a juvenile judge and a referral system for juveniles in need of protection and care. An order can be issued to refer them to care centres. Those who commit offences are sent to the normal courts (it's a recognised gap).
Lebanon	The ISF institute can ask the specialised office for training, and thus based on special requests, thematic presentations can be delivered. There are also systematic presentations for officers.	No involvement at all of the police. It depends on the General Prosecutor's decision and instruction.	There is one tribunal for minors per governorate (5). They deal with all cases of children in contact with the law, as defined in the Law 422/2002.
Libya	N/A	Police settlement is widely practised but not in line with diversion standards.	There is one Children's Court in Tripoli.
Morocco	Operational managers hold conferences, namely on child protection, at the Institut Royal de Police in Kénitra.	No. The Ministry of Justice is the partner involved, and it is per the law/policy.	
State of Palestine/ oPt	New recruits benefit from the experience of professional colleagues in a participatory approach.	Specialised Juvenile Justice Departments manage the cases of juveniles in conflict with the law. The JJ Departments are involved in various processes i.e. diversion, probation, mediation or other alternatives to detention as regulated by law or custom/social norms. This is done based on specialisation and authorisation and in coordination with partner institutions including MoSA.	No.
Sudan	As soon as new recruits or new police officers are assigned to the FCPU, they receive 2 days of basic training in order for them to be on track as soon as they are in contact with children. Additionally, the Arabic version of the Standards Operating Procedures (SOP) is shared with them so that they can use them on a daily basis.	Since 2013, pilot projects related to Diversion are implemented in 2 States, Blue Nile and Khartoum. The FCPU and the Child Prosecution office are taking the lead in the implementation of these. Restorative justice is especially performed within tribes in Darfur.	Since the adoption of the Child Act, 5 Child Courts have been established in Bahrai, Omdurman, Gizira, Blue Nile and Khartoum North (in total 3 States). In other States where FCPU is already established, the Chief judges have appointed Children Judges, to whom children's cases are diverted.
Tunisia	Yes, the Chief of the Division of Social Prevention is a trainer at the Police Academy.	Mediation is a mechanism instituted by the Child Protection Code of 1995, and it aims at putting an end to legal procedures against a child in conflict with the law. The delegate to the protection of the child is mandated by law to conduct the mediation; it can occur at all steps of the legal process, and the police unit in charge of investigations can be involved.	The judicial organisation of justice for children differs for the child at risk and the child in conflict with the law. There are family judges, children's judges, a Public Prosecutor for children, an Indictment Chamber for children and a juvenile court.
Yemen	Yes, through coordination with their unit to provide trainers and training material.	Yes, through reconciliation and agreements, since the best interest of the child is to return with his/her family. However, the case is sent to prosecution even if it is a minor case.	Yes, there are 9.

	22. Are there special judges for minors? How many? If not, who usually deals with cases involving a child?	23. In your country, which Ministry is responsible for children's rights and for submitting reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child?	24. Is there a Children's Code of Law in your country? If yes, since when?
Iraq	Yes, but no information on the number of judges.	The Ministry of Human Rights is responsible for drafting CRC reports while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for submitting them to the CRC Committee in Geneva. Of course, these two Ministries work with other line ministries, especially during the preparation of the report.	The draft of a federal Child Law was prepared, and a regional Child Law was recently submitted to the Kurdistan Parliament. There are other thematic laws, such as the Juvenile Care Law, Minors Care Law, and Social Care Law.
Jordan	Yes, one judge in Amman, but in other governorates, information unknown.	Jordan's initial reports on the two optional protocols to the CRC were finalised by the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) with support from UNICEF.	The Juvenile Law is under revision.
Lebanon	Yes, there are judges for minors.	The Ministry of Social affairs through the established inter-ministerial structure: the Higher Council For Childhood. The official submissions to the Geneva CRC are made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Yes, the Law 422/2002.
Libya	Information not available.	The Ministry of Social Affairs.	No, only a Draft Child Act and a Draft Juvenile Justice Act.
Morocco	Yes.	The Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development.	Yes.
State of Palestine/oPt	No, the Conciliation Court convenes as a Juvenile Justice court to deal with cases of children in conflict with the law.	Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) is mandated to address children's rights and child protection issues. Palestine recently became a non-member observer State in the UN. Ratifying the CRC and officially reporting to the CRC Committee is a future step.	Yes, the 2004 Child Law No.7 which was amended in 2009 and signed by a presidential decree in 2012.
Sudan	Yes, 5 full-time Children Judges and 10 judges who are child focal points at the Court level.	There is an independent Council named National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW). The Council is chaired by the President of Sudan. The Council is in charge of making regulations, rules and orders for the implementation of the Federal Child Act 2010. In addition, NCCW is also responsible for drafting and submitting reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	Yes, the Federal Child Act of 2010.
Tunisia	Special judges for minors exist.	Ministry of Women and Family Affairs.	Yes, since 1995.
Yemen	Yes; exact number unknown.	Ministry of Human Rights and the Higher Council for Maternity and Childhood.	A Children's Rights Law is currently being drafted, and the Juvenile Care Law.

	25. Does the specialised unit have formal standard operating procedures (SOPs) with other referral services? Is yes, with whom? Since when?	26. Does the specialised unit have informal standard operating procedures (SOPs) with other referral services? Is yes, with whom? Since when?	27. Which SOPs work well and which ones appear to work less well? Why?
Iraq	FPU & DVAW: SOPs have been drawn JPS: N/A	N/A	N/A
Jordan	Yes, in-house partners and NGOs.	No.	The formal one: The Operational Procedures Manual.
Lebanon	Yes, in the administrative note 207/1999, and the procedure outlined in Law 422. It determines the relation with UPEL, mandated NGOs for children in contact with the law and the General Prosecutor.	Informal SOPs are established through practical experiences. It is done on a case-by-case basis. There are referrals to UPEL and specialised NGOs.	N/A
Libya	Some cases are referred to the Ministry of Social Affairs, but there is no protocol for that.	Some cases are referred to the Ministry of Social Affairs, but there is no protocol for that.	N/A
Morocco	There exists a Guide on Norms and Standards for the management of cases involving women and child victims of violence, elaborated in 2010 by the Ministry of Justice and Liberties. The partners are the Ministry of Justice and Liberties, the Ministry of Health, Youth and Sports, the Directorate-General of Public Security, the Royal Gendarmerie, the Oulémas Counsel, local authorities and NGOs.	No.	
State of Palestine/ oPt	PCP has recently endorsed a work strategy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which regulate work in the FPU. The development of SOPs for the Juvenile Justice Departments is still in process. Both the FPUs and the JJ Departments are members of the MoSA led Child Protection Networks (CPNs) and referral protocol and many other forums including the National Committee for Legal Reform, National steering and technical committees of Juvenile Justice and child labour. PCP has signed MOUs that regulate work and define roles and functions of PCP with MOSA, prosecution and shelters.	Yes, with MoSA, MoEHE, MoH, and residential care services including shelters since 2008.	The child protection protocol and multidisciplinary case management approach have been experimental since 2008. Implementation of the referral protocol and approach, particularly with MoSA and Prosecution, proves to be successful to a great extent, but challenged by limited resources, fragile legal framework guiding cooperation with NGOs and revision of the protocol in line with the recently signed Amended Child Law.
Sudan	Yes, with medical services, Social Welfare and NGOs, since 2007.	The SOPs are still being tested after 2 years. They will be approved by the National Mechanism by the end of the year.	All of them are working well as long as there is staff allocated to complete the job.
Tunisia			
Yemen	Yes, with civil society organisations, traditional institutions and leaders, and other relevant persons, since two years after the implementation of the Unit. Children are referred to medical or social support.	Yes, with civil society organisations, traditional institutions and leaders, and other relevant persons, since two years after the implementation of the Unit.	Those with civil society organisations, because they have a good coordination with the media and on the streets.

	28. Who are the main partners of the specialised unit in children's affairs?	29. What are the most common situations in which security forces are called to intervene when there is a child involved? Why?	30. What are the most common crimes committed by children?
Iraq	Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Women Affairs, Justice, Health, High Judicial Council, Bar Association, UN agencies and I/NGOs	Kidnapping and drug abuse, because of the security situation.	Theft, murder, terrorism, and prostitution of girls.
Jordan	As mentioned before.	In criminal cases, and it depends on the risk factors of the involved parties.	Minor crimes (theft, fights).
Lebanon	N/A	Specialised bureau for sexual crimes: sexual harassment, human trafficking for sexual exploitation, etc.	Refer to the Ministry of Justice statistics from 2006 to 2012: http://ahdath.justice.gov.lb/stats.htm (in Arabic).
Libya	In general, the police refer cases to hospitals, social affairs and courts.	Cases of child victims and child offenders. Cases of child offenders increased considerably after 2012.	Theft, harm to property, and physical violence.
Morocco	The Ministry of Justice and Liberties, the Ministry of Health, Youth and Sports and the Royal Gendarmerie.	Minors in conflict with the law.	Robbery, armed robbery and robbery using violence.
State of Palestine/ oPt	National partners include MoSA, MoEHE, MoH, MoL, the Attorney General, Shari'a Courts, and relevant civil society organisations. The key international partners are UNICEF, Defence for Children International, Save the Children International, International Centre for Child Protection and EUROPL COPPS.	School dropouts, child labourers and vagrants, incidence of violence in society that affects children, exploitation of children especially girls through misuse of technology/internet (i.e. Cyber predators), children impacted by domestic violence... etc.	Theft, harm (violent conduct against others or property).
Sudan	Child Prosecutor, social worker, forensic doctor, and NGOs.	Petty crimes such as stealing of goods.	Serious crimes such sexual abuse. But, this represents only 1% of all crimes received by the FCPU.
Tunisia	Prosecutor of the Republic/Children's judge/ Child protection delegate/Correctional Centre for delinquent minors.	Twice as often in cases of threatened children than in cases of children in conflict with the law.	
Yemen	The Higher Council for Maternity and Childhood, UNICEF and SCF.	Child trafficking, inciting children to commit crimes, and family violence.	Theft related to their financial situation.

	31. What are the most common offences committed by children?	32. What are the most common crimes committed against children?	33. What are the most common offences committed against children?
Iraq	Trafficking, assault and battery, pillage.	Kidnapping, murder, child abuse.	Physical abuse.
Jordan	Violence and physical abuse.	Physical abuse and then sexual abuse and assault.	Physical abuse.
Lebanon	Refer to the Ministry of Justice statistics from 2006 to 2012: http://ahdath.justice.gov.lb/stats.htm (in Arabic).	Refer to the Ministry of Justice statistics from 2006 to 2012: http://ahdath.justice.gov.lb/stats.htm (in Arabic).	N/A
Libya		Sexual and physical violence.	
Morocco	Theft, assault and battery.	Indecency assault.	Physical violence.
State of Palestine/ oPt	Dropping out of school.	Physical and/or sexual abuse, neglect and suicide attempts.	Children running away from home, economic exploitation of children in labour market or in vagrancy, school dropouts.
Sudan	Petty crimes such as stealing of goods and physical abuse.	Sexual and physical abuse, child trafficking.	Neglect and abandonment.
Tunisia			
Yemen	Begging.	Physical torture, child trafficking, abduction and murder.	Ethics crimes and physical assault.



	34. Which offences and crimes are more typically committed by girls rather than boys?	35. Which offences and crimes are more typically committed against girls rather than boys?	36. Does the specialised unit have a working relationship with UNICEF?
Iraq	Unethical behaviour.	Sexual abuse.	Yes, it has a strong relationship with UNICEF.
Jordan	N/A	Sexual abuse and assault, and over-all abuse.	Yes.
Lebanon	Refer to the Ministry of Justice statistics from 2006 to 2012: http://ahdath.justice.gov.lb/stats.htm (in Arabic).	N/A	Indirectly, through the Child Protection and Justice for Children program and as part of many task forces and national committees.
Libya	Information not available.	Information not available.	Yes.
Morocco	Cases of personal injury (threats, physical violence, and assault and battery).	Indecent assault.	Yes. The heads of the Brigade for Minors participate in meetings and exchange visits on good practices, and benefit from workshops organised by UNICEF.
State of Palestine/oPt	N/A	Physical, verbal and sexual abuse, neglect.	Yes, both FPU and JJ Departments, since their establishment in 2008 and 2009.
Sudan	Girls who are victim of sexual abuse are criminalised and accused of adultery.	Sexual abuse.	Yes.
Tunisia	Prostitution.	Sexual abuse.	No.
Yemen	Escaping from home, suicide, theft.	Early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).	No.

	37. Does the specialised unit receive financial support from UNICEF in the past three years? When and what did it cover?	38. Has the specialised unit benefited from donation of material from UNICEF? When and what?	39. Has the specialised unit been able to involve staff from your specialised unit in various types of training and workshops organised with UNICEF? When, what was it about?
Iraq	No.	No.	Involved in different events like the Child Rights Workshop in 2009, the CRC report in 2010, the Child Law consultation meeting in 2011-2012, the AP meeting every year, the Child Protection Policies training in 2011-2012 (including restorative justice).
Jordan	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Lebanon	No.	No.	Indirectly, through implementing partners on GBV and child protection, and child rights sessions.
Libya	The police receive technical support from UNICEF.	No.	The Tripoli police received training on children's rights supported by UNICEF last June.
Morocco	No.	No.	Yes. The heads of the Brigade for the Protection of Minors benefited from workshops organised by the Ministry of Justice and Liberties in collaboration with UNICEF in 2011.
State of Palestine/oPt	Yes, FPU were established and piloted by PCP with support from UNICEF and continued to receive financial support until 2010. The funds covered mainly capacity building of the first 5 pilot FPU through TOT of 30 police officers and training of more than 250 police officers in CP/CR, referral and case management approach, and juvenile justice. Since 2011, the FPU and JJ units have received technical support and joint training sessions with MoSA CPNs supported by UNICEF.	No.	Yes, FPU and JJ Departments benefited from local UNICEF-organised training workshops on child protection, child rights and Juvenile Justice. In addition, two senior management staff of FPU were trained in Togo on introducing child rights in training modules of Police academies and colleges of Security forces in general. This was organised by UNICEF, IBCR and SC in 2012.
Sudan	Yes. Since the establishment of the 1st FCPU in 2007, UNICEF provides huge technical, material and financial support to the FCPU.	Since 2007, on an annual basis, UNICEF provides an office and ICT equipment. In addition, in some States, UNICEF contributes to the rehabilitation of FCPU premises, and in other States, to the construction of the premises.	Yes, since 2007. It was about: Basic training on SOPs; Proposed minimum standards/blue-print for all FCPUs and relationships with partners; Child-friendly procedures; Child protection system when dealing with children living and working in the street; Referral and linkages to the existing services in FCPUs when children living and working in the street are in contact/conflict with law; Introduction of Diversion and related concepts at the FCPU level.



	37. Does the specialised unit receive financial support from UNICEF in the past three years? When and what did it cover?	38. Has the specialised unit benefited from donation of material from UNICEF? When and what?	39. Has the specialised unit been able to involve staff from your specialised unit in various types of training and workshops organised with UNICEF? When, what was it about?
Tunisia	No.	No.	Yes.
Yemen	Yes; in 2012, 32 police officers benefited from a training on women officers, and in 2013, the Model Centre infrastructure in Sana'a received funding.	Yes; in July 2013 the Model Centre infrastructure in Sana'a received funding.	Yes, on child protection against violence.

	40. According to the specialised unit, was it useful? Why?	41. Who are the other partners of the specialised unit among society organisations, international agencies and UN agencies?	42. In what areas this collaboration works on?
Iraq	Yes it was, the participants gained a new experience which was very relevant to their mandates, and it is a good opportunity for coordination between the Ministries.	UNICEF, UNDP, Save the Children International, Kurdistan Save the Children, IMC, Heartland Alliance, War Child.	Justice for Children, child protection policies and legislations.
Jordan	Yes.	UNHCR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNDP.	Referrals of children who have committed minor offences who need care and protection.
Lebanon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Libya	N/A	UNICEF and UNSMIL HAVE.	Training.
Morocco	Yes, it allows improving skills in dealing with children's affairs.		
State of Palestine/oPt	Yes, the FPU and JJ Departments benefited from the training courses through learning about child rights and child protection, referral and multidisciplinary case management approach, importance of diversion and restorative justice, etc. In addition, these training sessions created a unified conceptual framework and SOPs, reinforced coordination mechanisms and facilitated developing MoUs among CPNs' partners. In addition, the training courses informed PCP contributions in law reform and improved professional competencies and performance of FPUs and JJ Department staff.	The key international partners are UNICEF, UN Women, Defence for Children International, Save the Children International, International Bureau for Children's Rights and EUROPL COPPS.	Establishment of the Units within PCP, strengthening the capacity of FPUs and JJ Departments to provide quality services for children, developing strategies, SOPs, referral mechanisms and reinforcing coordination pathways, etc.
Sudan	Yes, because the SOPs provide FCPU professionals with the skills to implement the Federal Child Act 2010 in their day-to-day job.	UNICEF is the main partner. However, in conflict affected States, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) missions contribute to the support of the FCPU. In the past 2 years, SAJP (a private firm supported by DFID) supported the FCPU in 3 targeted States (Blue Nile, South Darfur and Red Sea).	SAJP works on the capacity building aspect. DPKO missions contribute to the construction of FCPU premises in conflict-affected areas.
Tunisia			
Yemen	Yes; participants benefited from new information.	UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations Coordination Organ, Reform Organisation, Siage Organisation, Sawiya Organisation, the European Union and Democracy School.	In the field of Juvenile Justice.

	43. What are the five most pressing challenges the specialised unit faces at the moment in terms of resources (human, financial, material...)?	44. What are five areas where the specialised unit needs the greatest support in terms of expertise, training and capacity building?	45. According to UNICEF, are the mandates, terms of reference and role played by the specialised unit suited for the current challenges faced in the country?
Iraq	1) Security; 2) Lack of independent financial resources; 3) High staff turnover; 4) Lack of specialists; 5) In need of a law against family violence. As well, there is a lack of training, there are no centres for family violence, social workers and physicians need more training on family violence, there is a need to spread awareness about family violence, and witnesses need more protection.	1) Capacity building on child protection in general; 2) Advocacy; 3) Planning and coordination; 4) Monitoring and Reporting on children's rights violations.	There are still gaps and needs in terms of the two legal bodies' capacities to overcome the challenges faced, therefore the units are in need of technical capacity suited for the current situation of child protection in Iraq.
Jordan	Funds for operational purposes, including staff and vehicles.	Mediation and conflict management; 60 % of received cases are solved by mediation.	In the current emergency situation in the country, there is a need to expand the presence of the units to include other geographical areas where there is a high concentration of the Syrian population in camps and host communities (by opening new operating units), in addition to increasing the unit's staff numbers and capacity for efficient outreach to vulnerable groups.
Lebanon	No specialised unit for minors; Lack of staff and specialists; Material – vehicles; Specialised supply related to cases of victims of sex crimes.	Establishing a specialised unit for minors within the judiciary police; Capacity building for staff; Trainings on investigations with children (judiciary investigation techniques & psychosocial wellbeing and support); SOPs for dealing with children and referrals between police/Ministry of Social Affairs and the General Prosecutor (being drafted).	N/A
Libya	No specialised police services; weak child protection capacity; links with other sectors are very weak; no clear mandate and functions; and lack of procedures and standards.	Training on the protection of children in contact with the law, development of procedures and standards, development of protocols and SOPs with other actors and development of community based services (diversion, community services and probation services).	No.
Morocco	Training.	Training.	
State of Palestine/oPt	1) Financial resources for the FPU and JJ Departments are very limited and short term. They are not prioritised within the overall budget of the PCP; 2) Limited HR capacity; 3) Availability of premises for FPUs and JJ Departments is very limited if not lacking in some districts; 4) Lack of necessary equipment, particularly for interviewing children and vehicles to ensure confidentiality. The occupying force renders transportation from area "C" in the West Bank difficult; 5) Lack of child protection Policy within PCP in general. In addition, the situation of women and children who come in contact with the law in Gaza is unknown due to the continued internal political split. The Penal Code is Jordanian and is less likely to be changed soon.	1) Physical upgrading of existing FPUs and JJ Departments; 2) Specialised training courses on managing specific complex cases; 3) Developing CP policy; 4) Equipment for children's interview rooms; 5) Special Vehicles for transferring children to ensure confidentiality.	To a great extent, concrete steps have been achieved. However, it is still a work in progress and time and assessment are needed to examine responsiveness to its mandate, ToRs and the role played to address existing challenges.
Sudan	Lack of child-friendly premises which could accommodate all specialist services and provide children with psychosocial activities; High turnover of trained FCPU police officers to other Police Departments; High caseloads compared to the capacity of the FCPU in some States; Social Welfare services are weak, which constrains the Police to hire Social Workers; In court, the Criminal aspects of the Sharia Law undermine the child-friendly job executed by the FCPU during the investigation stage.	Construction of premises; Unified data collection system according to the Federal Child Act of 2010; Referral of cases of children in need of care and protection.	Yes.

	43. What are the five most pressing challenges the specialised unit faces at the moment in terms of resources (human, financial, material...)?	44. What are five areas where the specialised unit needs the greatest support in terms of expertise, training and capacity building?	45. According to UNICEF, are the mandates, terms of reference and role played by the specialised unit suited for the current challenges faced in the country?
Tunisia	Lack of logistics means, lack of decentralisation and specialisation at the local level, no specialised unit for minors in the Gendarmerie.	Strengthening of capacities and specialisation.	The specialised unit at the central level is called to travel throughout the territory whenever needed, and it remains unable to fulfil its role in conformity with the established standards and to adequately respond to challenges.
Yemen	1) Lack of transportation means (cars); 2) Lack of financial resources due to Yemen's economic situation; 3) An important lack in qualified human resources, due to difficult economic conditions that would allow for better recruitment conditions; 4) Urgent need for modern technology that would allow for precise and rapidly-obtained information; 5) There is no law to protect the family from violence. Also, there are no shelters for the victims, the criminal liability age and the process of reporting and complaints are a problem, and local traditions sometimes hinder children's rights.	1) Witness the experiences of other Arab countries through at least two delegates, in order to benefit from a comparative study of visions and ideas; 2) Recruit a new group of women at the Police Academy willing to work with the Ministry of Family Protection in order to serve the best interests of children; 3) Reinforce the capacity of staff members in the Family Protection Units, both the main unit and the decentralised ones; 4) Support the surveillance coordination mechanism between the two evaluation units in order to protect families, schools, and children by preventing deviation from the right path; 5) Support poor families in order to prevent children from getting involved in criminal activities. Also, provision of the required capacity building. Also, the unit needs support in terms of building separate infrastructures and shelters, as well as a supervising body to monitor it.	Relatively, due to the economic problems that Yemen is presently facing. The country is still categorised as under an emergency situation. It is in need of increasing support.



The Sudanese delegation – Mr. Tahir Awad, Head, Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU); Ms. Nahla Khiery, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF; and Mr. Nabeel Mohammed Ali, Executive Secretary, National Mechanism of the Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU)

Photo IBCR

ANNEX 8 – Pre-workshop Specialised Questionnaire

ANSWERS	QUESTIONS		
	A. What is the profile of the staff working in the unit? Are they all police officers? Does the unit have psychologists, social workers, educators, etc.? Are they hired by the police or seconded by other ministries?	B. How is the staff selected to be part of the unit? Are there set criteria? What are they?	C. How many years of experience do the staff within the unit have prior to joining the unit?
Iraq	The unit at the federal level consists of police officers, guards and admin staff but there are no psychologists, social workers and educators. All of them are hired by the Ministry of Interior. In Kurdistan, units have psychologists, social workers, educators, etc.	There are no criteria for selecting the staff, both at federal and Kurdistan levels.	Experience is not required.
Jordan	It has a multi-disciplinary approach, so there are police officers, psychologists, forensic doctors, and social workers. The social workers are seconded by MoSD and some are hired by the police, while the rest are seconded by their ministries and NGOs.	Desire of staff to work with the Unit; university degree in law, social science, psychology, or administration; at least 3 years experience in police force work; interviews, internship; and trial period of six months.	3 years.
Yemen	There will be officers (graduates of Police Academy), assistant officers (graduates of Police schools), and Police soldiers (short military courses), university graduates (for administrative tasks), social workers and psychologists, employed by the Ministry of Interior and seconded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.	According to a set of criteria including motivation, interest and university degree (preferred).	N/A
	D. How long is the average deployment in the unit? Is there a minimum period of time that members of the specialised unit have to serve before leaving for another post?	E. What is territory covered by specialised unit? For instance, how many people live in the area covered, what is the size of the area covered?	F. What is the role of the specialised unit in cases of children victims of crimes?
Iraq	N/A	There is only one Juvenile Police Stations per governorate in the Region. Each governorate has about a million individuals.	The Juvenile Police Stations refer the case to the Juvenile Observation House under the authority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (in case the child needs to be protected or kept with their family until further investigation, this applies to boys; girls are usually sent to women shelters). The governorates where there is no MoLSA facility, JPS keep children in their facility or prison.
Jordan	8 years on average, no minimum amount of years.	According to the size of the population in the area and database information on the level of incidences.	Investigations, apprehending offenders, referrals to the court with full documentation, and providing safety and shelter when needed.
Yemen	Generally, officers should not be deployed in a unit for more than four years, but due to the current situation in Yemen, this regulation has not been applied.	Municipality of Sana'a for the one unit in Sana'a.	N/A

	G. What is the role of the specialised unit in cases of children witnesses of crimes?	H. What is the role of the specialised unit in cases of children suspected of having committed a crime?	I. What is the role of the specialised unit in relation to street children, migrant children, beggars, working children...?
Iraq	There is no concept of child witnesses of crime.	Referring to the Juvenile Observation House, and conduct investigation.	The Juvenile Police Department undertakes to look for vagrant children, family deserters and those without care, detecting delinquency-prone juveniles in places of attraction like cafés, drinking and gambling saloons, discos and cinemas at late hours of the night. The juvenile police returns the juvenile to his/her parent(s) so that they might implement whatever recommendations the court makes in light of the report of the Personality Study Bureau to guarantee his/her sound upbringing and conduct, with a proper financial bail. If the juvenile has no parent, or the parents violate the pledge, the juvenile shall be handed over to a trustworthy relative at his request in order to implement the recommendations. If the juvenile is mentally challenged, the Juvenile Court must decide to entrust him/her to a specialised health or social institution.
Jordan	The Unit rarely deals with child witnesses; special child-friendly interviews with video recordings are done by specialised staff and referrals of witnesses are made to courts, but there is no witness program (identified gap).	Special child-friendly interviews with video recording by specialised staff and referrals to courts. Even if there is no admission from the child, the court is the authorised body to rule. If the child is recognised as having committed a crime, the units privilege the restorative justice approach.	Not in the Unit's jurisdiction; rather it is the jurisdiction of the MoSA and juvenile police.
Yemen	There are no programs to protect child witnesses of crime.	Collect evidence and testimonies (child stays for 24 hrs - 3 days), transfer to juvenile centers and the prosecution office, according to the laws.	No significant role until they are recognised as victims. They are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour.

	J. Is there a specific code of conduct or guidelines governing the work of the specialised unit? What does it cover? Is it signed by the staff? How is it monitored?	K. How many vehicles are available for the unit?	L. How many computers are available for the unit?
Iraq	No, there isn't.	1-2 per unit.	2 per unit.
Jordan	Yes, there is: it is shared with all staff, and it is acknowledged by head of sections that all staff is aware thereof.	Headquarters: 6 cars, other Units: 2-3 cars.	Headquarters: 50 computers.
Yemen	The juvenile unit has a Procedural guide that has to be committed to and signed by new recruits along with their contract. It covers all rules and regulations on treating juveniles at all stages of the law enforcement process (arrest, custody, questioning, etc.)	Not decided yet.	One for database management (number is yet to be confirmed).

	M. Does the unit use a computerised filing system? Which one?	N. How are files and data managed? Are they locked and kept confidential?	O. Are files centralised and available at the national level? Regional level? Only local level?
Iraq	Not all of them.	Data management is done by 2-3 staff members working together in the same section. All are confidential according to the law, but in reality this is not guaranteed.	Centralised at the local Police centre.
Jordan	There is a tracking system that is recently being used and is under trial.	They are kept in a proper filing system that ensures confidentiality.	They are centralised and shared only by involved officers; servers for files are kept in the PSD backup.
Yemen	None, it is manual.	Locked and signed off for possession, transfer, and archiving. When archived, they are treated in confidentiality.	Nationally, regionally and locally accessible by authorised parties.



	P. Do they have specific documents, forms and files for children and adults? Which ones? How are they different?	Q. How many new recruits are recruited by the police on average each year?	R. Are staff working in the specialised unit trained upon their arrival? Is yes, by whom? How long is the training? What does the training cover?
Iraq	Yes, there is a different form for children; some of the questions are different from the Adult form.	The Ministry of Interior in general recruits about 100-150 police officers each year and a certain number will be sent to the Juvenile Police.	Not at all at the federal level. In Kurdistan, they receive training from UNDP.
Jordan	No unified forms, with the exception of those related to video interviews for child survivors - victims (extreme psychological abuse and sexual abuse).	Unknown (information PSD would know).	Yes, internally and during the job training.
Yemen	Everything will be the same except the logo (Juvenile specialised unit).	As needed.	Criminal Reform authorities initially and later as needed for all staff. New individuals will be internally trained on the SOPs of the unit.

	S. Who else provides training to the specialised unit? NGOs, Interpol, UNICEF, other partners? Since when? How often? What kind of training is offered? How long is the training?	T. How does the specialised unit refer cases to the judicial system? Please explain the procedures as much as possible.	U. Are there specialised detention centres for minors? How many? What is their capacity? If not, who deals usually with cases involving a child?
Iraq	International communities, International NGOs and UN Agencies provide training frequently for a limited number. The trainings are focused on Human Rights including the CRC and the CEDAW and how to deal with detainees.	Upon arrest of a juvenile by the police, the juvenile is handed over to the Juvenile Police Department where there are specialised police officers tasked with bringing him/her before the investigating magistrate or the Juvenile Court. A juvenile investigation magistrate investigates juvenile cases. When a juvenile is charged with an offense or a felony and there is sufficient evidence to refer him/her to the Juvenile Court, he/she is detained in the Observation House, for up to 6 months.	Yes. Six pre-trial detention centres and nine post-trial facilities under the authority of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The capacity varies from 30 to more than 100.
Jordan	All mentioned above and other UN agencies.	Directly, by sending all the investigation reports and documents related to the case to court.	Yes, their number is unknown, but they exist in all governorates, under MoSA.
Yemen	Depending on the needs of the unit and the type of training, MOUs will be submitted to relevant parties to facilitate training sessions.	Electronically by transferring data, and physical files will be transferred to the prosecution's office while the child is transferred to the juvenile center.	There are around 40 police stations in Sana'a, of which only seven have special cells for minors (10-15 people capacity). There are 21 central prisons all over Yemen, 17 of which have minors' units. There are also 8 auxiliary prisons that have minors' units (5 in Sana'a, 1 in Taiz, 1 in Hodeida, and 1 in Hajja).

	V. How many prisons/detention centres have separate quarters for minors? What is their overall capacities and presence across the country?	W. How many prisons/detention centres have separate quarters for girls? What is their overall capacities and presence across the country?	X. How many police stations exist in the country?
Iraq	There are 23 detention centers in Iraq with very limited numbers of minors. Even in adults prison, there are separate quarters for minors, but not for girls.	There is no separate detention centers for girls; all are mixed with women/adults.	About 30 police stations exist in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region while in the whole country the number is unknown.
Jordan	See above.	Number is unknown, but fewer than those for boys.	Too difficult to estimate, in Amman approx. less than 50 centres.
Yemen	25 for the whole country.	All are separated.	Not yet disclosed (to be authorised by higher officials in the Ministry of Interior).



	Y. How many police stations have specific cells for minors?	Z. Which specific provisions exist to protect minors in the child protection law, juvenile justice law, penal code, code of criminal procedures, Constitution...?	AA. Which provisions of the Family law are more often relevant and used in the work of the specialised unit?
Iraq	None, but there is a juvenile police.	Juvenile Care Law, Personal Status Law, Part of the Labour Law, a Child Rights Protection Law submitted to Parliament for endorsement, Combat Domestic Violence Law, and Social Welfare Law.	See Z.
Jordan	Not all of them (2 in Amman have juvenile cells).	Constitution, Juvenile Law, Penal Code, Public Security Law, and MoSD Law.	Mediation in case of offence – most related to the scope of work.
Yemen	Not yet disclosed (to be authorised by higher officials in the Ministry of Interior).	Provisions in the Child's Rights law, Juvenile Care Law, Penal Procedure.	N/A

	BB. Which provisions of the Penal Code are more often relevant and used in the work of the specialised unit?	CC. Which provisions of the Procedural Code are more often relevant and used in the work of the specialised unit?	DD. Which provisions are the most relevant when dealing with a child in conflict with law?
Iraq	Iraqi Penal Code is used by all relevant Units.	N/A	Juvenile Care Law and General Penal Code as well as Criminal Procedure Code.
Jordan	Sexual and psychological abuse related provisions.	The Penal Procedural Code provisions on the relation between the police including the Unit officers and the Prosecutors in cases of sexual abuse, allowing to directly inform the Prosecutor.	Juvenile Law, Public Security Law, Penal Code, International Conventions, and Code of Criminal Procedures.
Yemen	N/A		Provisions in the Child's Rights law, Juvenile Care Law, Penal Procedure.

	EE. Which provisions are the most relevant when dealing with a child victim of a crime?	FF. Which provisions are the most relevant when dealing with a child witness of a crime?	GG. Which offense or crime against a minor is considered as an aggravating circumstance?
Iraq	The Penal Code.	The Penal Code.	Murder.
Jordan	Penal Code and Family Protection Law.	The Penal Code.	Sexual abuse and torture.
Yemen	Provisions in the Child's Rights Law, Juvenile Care Law, Penal Procedure, Penal Measurement Act and Criminal Law.	Penal Measurement Act.	If the sentence for this crime is more than 3 years.

	HH. How are customary laws used in the daily work of the specialised unit?	II. Which partners or structures can receive children transferred by the specialised unit?	JJ. How often do these other actors refer cases to the specialised unit? Is it documented?
Iraq	N/A	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.	Every month, or depending on their availability.
Jordan	Not used often.	Courts, Jordan River Foundation (JRF), MoSD, and in-house forensic section.	More often, especially with JRF.
Yemen		There is no designated structure of referrals yet. Juvenile centres are so far the only official structure formally designated to receive cases.	Referrals are to be documented; frequency depends on the needs.




	KK. How do specialised units refer cases to health services? Is there a protocol?	LL. How does the specialised unit refer cases to the social sector, including social workers?	MM. How does the specialised unit refer cases to the community and family sector?
Iraq	There is no protocol; once required, cases are sent.	Each of the related units have a limited number of social workers; any case found by the units will be referred through a routine system with some official documents prepared and endorsed by the specialised units.	There are a number of Youth centers, but unfortunately they do not work as community centers receiving these types of cases.
Jordan	The Unit refers cases to hospitals directly, according to a decision by the Prime Minister to refer all child victims to the public hospital to be treated for free, if accompanied by an official letter issued by the Unit to the hospital. Referrals to psychiatrists are done by social workers.	Through sending an official letter to the service office clarifying the situation and what action is needed.	Referral systems through NGOs and other national actors.
Yemen	Medical referrals for evidence collection are done at the forensic unit, while other health related cases are officially referred to hospitals (private and governmental) and monitored till the end of the child's stay.	Direct referrals to relevant NGOs as needed (phone followed by documented referral) or through the appointed social workers in the unit.	The family or community is contacted upon the child's arrival to the unit, and negotiation/mediation and release are allowed at the unit level for minor offences. The family receives the child after signing an attestation (witnessed by the area police or the community) that the offence will not recur.

	NN. How does the specialised unit refer cases to NGOs?	OO. Is there recognition of the competencies of informal actors (traditional leaders) in criminal matters? What kind of collaboration exists with them?	PP. How many children are sent to detention each year?
Iraq	Just for a few services, such as women shelters.	Social mediation is conducted by community leaders especially at the village level or among some tribes, through a man who has power either through money or old age or good reputation among the community.	UNICEF estimates the current number of juveniles detained at some 1800.
Jordan	Referral system (with paperwork, in the second phase of the tracking system project it will be done online).	Not in criminal matters, but for minor offences (religious and tribal leaders).	Units don't have jurisdiction to refer children to detention centres, but of all referrals to detention centers, in 25 % of all cases women and children are referred to court.
Yemen	Phone referral followed by an official one, through letter correspondence.	In some cases but there is no official collaboration. The informal actors' role is limited to mediation for minor offences.	1290; some are detained for a number of hours only.


	QQ. How many children benefit from diversion and other alternatives to detention measures each year?	RR. What is the average duration of detention for a child?	SS. What are the challenges the specialised unit faces in terms of structure, hierarchy and support within your ministry in order to play its full role?
Iraq	Around 50.	From 3 months to more than one year.	1) Limited experience in the unit/not aware about international norms and standards; 2) Limited number of staff; 3) Frequent changes in the staff; 4) Lack of job description of staff members/roles and responsibilities are not clear; 5) Weak coordination among stakeholders.
Jordan	The estimate for all, not only children, is 60-65 % of minor non-criminal cases, keeping in mind the best interests of the child.	Depends on the case. Some juveniles are detained for 3 years (depends on the kind of detention: temporary, after court decision, etc.).	PSD: there are no significant challenges.
Yemen	Promised to be stated.	Depends on the case.	Structuring of the unit, budgeting, finances.





	TT. According to the specialised unit, are the mandates, terms of reference and role played by the specialised unit suited for the current challenges faced in the country?	UU. What could be changed in the terms of reference to make its work more effective?	VV. How could specialised units from other countries help the one in your country?
Iraq	They have no clear mandate, vision or job description.	First we need to support them in developing ToR and then enforce their implementation.	Exchange experiences through learning visits or staff exchange for a limited period to share experiences.
Jordan	Internal SOPs have been updated in 2010. The unit was also part of the development of the Inter-Agency Emergency Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention of and Response to Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection in Jordan.	Expand the specialised services to include specialised staff like in-house legal aid, Prosecutors, trained volunteers, seconded social workers from NGOs, and seconded staff from relevant UN agencies.	Assistance could be needed from western countries, such as: sending experts, training packages and capacity building, first-hand experiences of staff in fieldwork, and shared experiences.
Yemen	N/A	Yet to be investigated after the unit launching.	Logistics, counselling, exchange of knowledge and experience.

	WW. Are you aware of tools and material available in other languages that would be useful if they were available in Arabic?	XX. Do you have any suggestions to improve the coordination between all actors working on a minor's case?	YY. Other comments about the child protection system?
Iraq	Most of the international standards and norms are translated into Arabic.	Hold regular meetings, create a network, organise frequent events that bring together different stakeholders to share and refresh experiences.	The current system is not an appropriately operated system, there is no clear understanding on child protection. There is much room left for enhancing technical capacity of stakeholders and for improvement of the child protection system. There is a general tendency to concentrate on institutionalised approaches in disregard of community and family-based direct interventions. Legislation and procedures already envisage certain rights and guarantees but the gap remains in the establishment of enforcement mechanisms/systems and often the lack of knowledge and understanding pertaining to the judiciary system, labour laws, and international standards and human rights principles. Issues such as pre-trial detention procedures, working conditions where most likely the worst forms of abuses occur, still require the adoption of coherent and harmonised policy framework. In the longer term, the establishment of national protection and prevention systems at the social, judiciary and community levels has been the challenge in addressing those issues in policy, advocacy and other development interventions.
Jordan	Most of the international standards and norms are translated into Arabic.	Activation and use of the tracking system as well as SOPs.	More cooperation and coordination is needed.
Yemen	None, the majority have been translated.	Developing SOPs.	The unit hosts children who are under 15 years old.



ANNEX 9 – List of acronyms

- CEDAW** ■ Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
- CHI** ■ Child Helpline International
- CP** ■ Child Protection
- CPN** ■ Child Protection Network (oPt)
- CRC** ■ Convention on the Rights of the Child
- CRC Committee** ■ Committee on the Rights of the Child
- CWC** ■ Child Welfare Commission (Iraq)
- DFID** ■ UK Department for International Development
- DGPF** ■ Directorate-General for the Protection of Family (Yemen)
- DPKO** ■ Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- ECOSOC** ■ United Nations Economic and Social Council
- EUPOL COPPS** ■ European Union Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (oPt)
- FCPU** ■ Family and Child Protection Unit (Sudan)
- FPD** ■ Family Protection Department (Jordan)
- FPU** ■ Family and Child Protection Unit (oPt)
- GBV** ■ Gender-Based Violence
- HCCRPP** ■ High Committee of Child Rights Protection and Promotion (Iraq)
- IBCR** ■ International Bureau for Children’s Rights
- ICT** ■ Information and Communication Technology
- ILO** ■ International Labour Organisation
- ISF** ■ Internal Security Forces (Lebanon)
- JJD** ■ Juvenile Justice Department (oPt)
- JPD** ■ Juvenile Police Department (Jordan)
- JRF** ■ Jordan River Foundation (Jordan)
- KRG** ■ Kurdistan (Iraq)
- NGO** ■ Non-governmental organisation
- MoE** ■ Ministry of Education
- MoEHE** ■ Ministry of Education and Higher Education (oPt)
- MoH** ■ Ministry of Health
- MoI** ■ Ministry of Interior
- MoJ** ■ Ministry of Justice
- MoL** ■ Ministry of Labour
- MoLSA** ■ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- MoSA** ■ Ministry of Social Affairs
- MoSD** ■ Ministry of Social Development
- MoSW** ■ Ministry of Social Welfare
- MoU** ■ Memorandum of Understanding
- NCFCA** ■ National Council for Family Affairs (Jordan)
- OPJCM** ■ Officier de police judiciaire chargé des mineurs – Judicial police officer in charge of juvenile affairs (Maroc)
- PCP** ■ Palestinian Civil Police (oPt)
- PSD** ■ Public Security Directorate (Jordan)
- SC** ■ Save the Children
- SCF** ■ Save the Children Finland
- SDG** ■ Sudanese Pound (currency) (Sudan)
- SOP** ■ Standard Operating Procedure
- ToR** ■ Terms of reference
- UNAMI** ■ United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (Iraq)
- UNAMID** ■ African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (Sudan)
- UNDP** ■ United Nations Development Programme
- UNFPA** ■ United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF** ■ United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
- UNSMIL** ■ United Nations Support Mission in Libya (Libya)
- UPEL** ■ Union for Protecting Childhood in Lebanon (Union pour la Protection de l’Enfance au Liban) (Lebanon)

ANNEX 10 – Participants list and contact information

#	Country	Surname	Name	Position	Organisation	Telephone Number	Email address
1	Iraq	Ayad	Al-Kanani	Juvenile Police	Iraq government	964 771119 1110	am.6565@yahoo.com
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5	Jordan	Dodeen	Dana	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	079 8937 190	ddodeen@unicef.org
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8	Jordan	Abu Rumman	Ahmad	Colonel, Director	Juvenile Police Department	079 019 5000	Juvenile.dept@psd.gov.jo
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15	Morocco	Meriana	Laraki	Chef de service – Chargée du dossier de la femme et de l'enfance	Direction générale de la Sécurité nationale	212(0)6.63.25.24.69	laraki.m@dgns.gov.ma
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21	Sudan	Mohammed Ali	Nabeel	Executive Secretary	National Mechanism of the Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU)	(249) 912 366 629	nabeel.motasim@yahoo.com
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24	Tunisia	Ghorbel	Aida	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	216 98707 178	aghorbel@unicef.org
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ANNEX 11 – Schedule of the Amman Regional Workshop on Justice for Children in the MENA Region, especially the Family and the Child Protection Unit – 16-19 September 2013

	Monday, 16 September	Tuesday, 17 September	Wednesday, 18 September	Thursday, 19 September
MORNING SESSION 1 8:30 to 10:30 am	8:30 – 9:30: Opening speeches 9:30 – 10:30: Instructions to participants and icebreaking activity	8:30 – 9:30: Q&A session – Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan 9:30 – 10:30: Comparing Mandates and Structures of Specialised Units	8:30 – 9:30: Q&A session – Lebanon, Iraq and OPT 9:30 – 10:30: Standard Operating Procedures – How Do They Work?	8:30 – 9:30: Q&A session – Libya, Sudan and Yemen 9:30 – 10:30: Legal and Operational Framework – How Does This Work?
COFFEE BREAK				
MORNING SESSION 2 11:00 to 12:30	Brainstorming session: The Role and Responsibilities of Police Towards Children	Teamwork in working groups on morning theme	Teamwork in working groups on morning theme	Teamwork in working groups on morning theme
LUNCH BREAK				
AFTERNOON SESSION 1 1:30 to 3:00	The System Approach and the Protective Role of Police	1:30 – 2:15: Plenary session on morning's work 2:15 – 3:00: Case Study from Jordan - Joint Presentation from UNICEF and Delegation	1:30 – 2:15: Plenary session on morning's work 2:15 – 3:00: Case Study from Iraq - Joint Presentation from UNICEF and Delegation	1:30 – 2:15: Plenary session on morning's work 2:15 – 3:00: Case Study from Yemen - Joint Presentation from UNICEF and Delegation
COFFEE BREAK				
AFTERNOON SESSION 2 3:30 to 5:00	Collaboration with Partners: A Mapping and Sharing Activity	IBCR Presentation - A Training Framework: Experiences drawn from Africa and Middle East past trainings	Presentation and Debate: Tools on Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime	Discussion: Regional Plan of Action



Group photo at the end of the Amman workshop.

Photo IBCR



Mr. Laurent Chapuis, Child Protection Specialist at UNICEF Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa, presenting during the Amman workshop.

Photo IBCR



Various delegates exchanging during a working group session.

Photo IBCR



Delegations from Sudan, Libya and Yemen answering questions from their colleagues from the rest of the region regarding their specialised police unit for children and family affairs.

Photo IBCR



Working session with delegates from all countries.

Photo IBCR

ANNEX 12 – About UNICEF



UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. UNICEF has the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes it unique among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young.

UNICEF believes that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones of human progress. It was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. UNICEF believes that we can, together, advance the cause of humanity.

UNICEF advocates for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future.

UNICEF promotes girls' education – ensuring that they complete primary education as a minimum – because it benefits all children, both girls and boys. Girls who are educated grow up to become better thinkers, better citizens, and better parents to their own children.

UNICEF acts so that all children are immunized against common childhood diseases, and are well nourished, because it is wrong for a child to suffer or die from a preventable illness.

UNICEF works to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people because it is right to keep them from harm and enable them to protect others. It helps children and families affected by HIV/AIDS to live their lives with dignity.

UNICEF involves everyone in creating protective environments for children. It is present to relieve suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened, because no child should be exposed to violence, abuse or exploitation.

UNICEF upholds the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It works to assure equality for those who are discriminated against, girls and women in particular. It works for the Millennium Development Goals and for the progress promised in the United Nations Charter. It strives for peace and security. It works to hold everyone accountable to the promises made for children.

UNICEF is part of the Global Movement for Children – a broad coalition dedicated to improving the life of every child. Through this movement, and events such as the United Nations Special Session on Children, it encourages young people to speak out and participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

UNICEF is active in more than 190 countries and territories through country programmes and National Committees.

Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse

All children have the right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. Yet, millions of children worldwide from all socio-economic backgrounds, across all ages, religions and cultures suffer violence, exploitation and abuse every day. Millions more are at risk.

Some girls and boys are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin or socio-economic status. Higher levels of vulnerability are often associated with children with disabilities, who are orphaned, indigenous, from ethnic minorities and other marginalised groups. Other risks for children are associated with living and working on the streets, living in institutions and detention, and living in communities where inequality, unemployment and poverty are highly concentrated. Natural disasters, armed conflict, and displacement may expose children to additional risks. Child refugees, internally displaced children and unaccompanied migrant children are also populations of concern. Vulnerability is also associated with age; younger children are at greater risk of certain types of violence and the risks differ as they get older.

Violence, exploitation and abuse are often practiced by someone known to the child, including parents, other family members, caretakers, teachers, employers, law enforcement authorities, state and non-state actors and other children. Only a small proportion of acts of violence, exploitation and abuse are reported and investigated, and few perpetrators are held accountable.

Violence, exploitation and abuse occur in the homes, families, schools, care and justice systems, workplaces and communities across all contexts, including as a result of conflict and natural disasters. Many children are exposed to various forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse and exploitation, armed violence, trafficking, child labour, gender-based violence, bullying (see UNICEF, *Too often in silence*, 2010), cyber-bullying, gang violence, female genital mutilation/cutting, child marriage, physically and emotionally violent child discipline, and other harmful practices.

There is significant evidence that violence, exploitation and abuse can affect the child's physical and mental health in the short and longer term, impairing their ability to learn and socialize, and impacting their transition to adulthood with adverse consequences later in life.

UNICEF's approach to child protection

One cannot reduce the number of children living on the streets without also engaging with the problems at home or in school that could explain their situation. A child who faces the risk of being trafficked, may also be disabled, in conflict with the law and experience violence in the home. Understanding the underlying causes and addressing this interconnectedness is key. Child protection systems seek to address the full spectrum of risk factors in the lives of all children and their families. Along with partners, including governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society actors and the private sector, UNICEF promotes the strengthening of all components of child protection systems - human resources, finances, laws, standards, governance, monitoring and services. Depending on the country context, child protection systems may cut across part of the social welfare, education, health, and security sectors.

UNICEF and its partners support the mapping and assessment of child protection systems. This work helps build consensus among government and civil society on the goals and components of such systems, their strengths, weaknesses and priorities upon which to act. This then translates into improved laws, policies, regulations, standards and services protecting all children. It also leads to the strengthening of these systems with the financial and human resources necessary to deliver results for children.

Over the past decade, UNICEF has also supported the informed understanding of social norms that result in violence, exploitation and abuse and has promoted change in a number of countries. To promote positive norms to bring about an end to harmful practices, UNICEF engages in advocacy and awareness raising and supports discussions, education programmes and communication for development strategies at community and national levels, within villages, across professional and religious groups and within diaspora communities. When combined with effective legislation, policies, regulations and services, this process that focuses on community values and human rights leads to positive and lasting change such as the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting, decreases in child marriage and domestic violence. Changing social norms related to forms of violence, exploitation and abuse that are socially condoned is time and resource intensive. Yet, this work is crucial for sustained improvements in children's lives.

This focus on the prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse cuts across the life cycle of the child. It is a critical part of realizing the Millennium Development Goals to ensure that children grow up in a safe and supportive environment. This work not only applies in development contexts but also in humanitarian settings and is in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General's study on violence against children (2006), the United Nations report on the impact of armed conflict on children (1996) and the Machel study 10-year strategic review children and conflict in a changing world (2006).

Though devastating, emergencies provide opportunities for UNICEF to work with governments and civil society to renew and strengthen the laws, policies, regulations, services and practices that protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse while also addressing the negative social norms underlying some forms of violence. UNICEF is committed to protecting children from the immediate and long-term effects of natural disasters and armed conflicts, which expose children to heightened risks of violence, abuse and exploitation. In such contexts, UNICEF supports children's caregivers and arranges for safe spaces for children to play, learn and receive support for their psychological and mental well-being; identifies, reunites and cares for children separated from their families and caregivers; supports holistic assistance for children and adults who have suffered gender-based violence; actively works to release children associated with armed forces or armed groups and supports their community reintegration; promotes integrated case management of vulnerable children; helps to coordinate humanitarian actors working on child protection, gender-based violence and mental health and psychosocial support of children; monitors, reports on and responds to grave child rights violations; and actively works to put in place measures that reduce the risks of and prevent children from being harmed.

As programming must be grounded in robust data and evidence to demonstrate results, UNICEF also supports research, data collection and analysis to broaden the evidence base on child protection. For example, UNICEF recently completed a study on child disciplinary practices at home. Data and evidence are also used to inform programme and policy interventions, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure that interventions are reaching their goals and having a positive impact on the lives of children.

ANNEX 13 – About the International Bureau for Children’s Rights



Created in 1994 and based in Montreal, Canada, the International Bureau for Children’s Rights (IBCR or the Bureau) is an international non-governmental organisation (INGO) with special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECO- SOC). IBCR’s mission is to contribute to the protection and promotion of children’s rights in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional protocols. The expertise of IBCR resides in the sharing of knowledge and good practices and in the development of tools and models to inspire implementation of children’s rights. IBCR’s expertise also lies in raising awareness about children’s rights to persuade decision makers and stakeholders to adopt laws and programmes that more effectively respect the rights of the child.

In recent years, one of IBCR’s main successes include its exceptional contribution to the elaboration of the Guidelines on justice in Matters Involving Child victims and Witnesses of Crime as well as their adoption by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC Res. 2005/20). For more information, please visit our web- site at www.ibcr.org.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children

Over the past 15 years, the Bureau has developed a solid expertise on the fight against the sexual exploitation of children, including child trafficking, sex tourism involving children as well as sexual violence involving military personnel, armed groups and law enforcement. The IBCR team conducts rapid assessments and develops tools, training programmes, training of trainer courses and training workshops for social workers, medical staff, NGOs, parents, teachers, children, police officers, legal staff, etc., with emphasis on relevant international standards, technical and interpersonal skills needed to work alongside children at risk and victims of violence and sexual exploitation. The Bureau has the appropriate expertise to facilitate dialogue between different actors and to support and motivate government actions. Among other things, the Bureau can oversee the development of multisectoral agreements for referral systems and strengthen preventive and curative actions among relevant stakeholders. Finally, the Bureau drafted the alternative report on the implementation of the Optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography involving children on behalf of civil society in Canada. In recent years, the IBCR has also been engaged in training the following groups: border agents and the Ministry of Justice’s staff on issues associated with child trafficking in Peru; civil society organisations and the informal sector of tourism against child sex tourism in Costa Rica; social workers and police forces dealing with child trafficking in the Republic of

Congo; legal staff and officials who are advocating for a judicial system more adapted to children in Jordan; and, coalitions of NGO and military personnel concerning children and armed conflict in Yemen.

Children and justice

The International Bureau for Children’s Rights has been working on protecting child victims and witnesses of crime for the past fifteen years. The Programme for Children and Justice – Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, was developed to protect child victims and witnesses and to reinforce their rights during the legal process, both in Canada and abroad. The programme was also created in response to a need expressed by governments, children and professionals working in the field. As of the late 1990’s, the Bureau has initiated research on the then existing norms and standards, among which the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) aimed at the effective recognition of child rights and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of power. The Bureau’s research also focused on the best practices developed in this area, across different legal systems and traditions.

Since, the Bureau elaborated the Guidelines on justice in Matters Involving Child victims and Witnesses of Crime, which were adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 2005. Thus, it possesses all the necessary expertise and knowledge to work with judicial personnel in order to ensure that international standards are translated into practice at all levels of the justice system- from prevention efforts to arrests, through the court system and in providing assistance to children. In the Republic of Congo and Costa Rica, the Bureau works with relevant stakeholders to develop their

“To be able to argue for child rights, there is a need for facts and statistics. IBCR has through its careful and qualitative work developed a methodology for NGOs to collect data and thereby be able to show best practice to assure countries compliance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Build on these evidences, partners of Manara have built strong advocacy campaigns cross the region and are ready to push the work even further. Save the Children Sweden is thanking IBCR for all its efforts, for the companionship and commitment and we hope for continuous good cooperation in the future.”

Sanna Johnson

*Regional Director Middle East and North Africa,
Save the Children Sweden*

capacities at all levels, including legal reform, investigations, rules of procedure, interviews with children, alternatives to incarceration, reinsertion of children convicted of crimes, the promotion of the rights of child victims and witnesses, the production of educational tools, training of trainers and situational analyses. Finally, concerned by a lack of assessment of the Guidelines implementation, the Bureau undertakes in 2010 a study on the implementation of the Guidelines. In 2013, the Bureau, out of concern for article 12 of the CRC, has decided to turn to child victims and witnesses of crime in Quebec/Canada; with one goal in mind that is, to document these children's experiences through the justice system and collect their testimonies to impulse changes through their recommendations.

Following a series of consultations and meetings with over 60 security force training schools, the Bureau and its partners adopted a set of six core competences that all members of the national police force or gendarmerie, regardless of their position, must have in order to integrate children's rights into their work. Through this consensus, and its respectful and participatory approach, the Bureau is currently working in twelve countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Yemen) to integrate this competence-based approach to the teaching of children's rights into the heart of the training curricula of security forces, security forces and justice personnel. To achieve this, the Bureau:

1. Conducts a need assessment in the training schools as well as a mapping of child rights issues affecting the work of security forces;
2. Supports schools in the development of complete training programmes;
3. Offers extensive training for instructors on the pedagogy and content of the material;
4. Supports all participating schools in delivering the first courses.

Children and armed conflicts

In 2010, the Bureau published a guide on international humanitarian law and international human rights law in relation to children in armed conflicts. This reference tool was designed especially for those who work alongside children affected by armed conflict (the guide is available free of charge in French and English on the official IBCR website). In this connection, the Bureau offers training and support to civil society organisation, coalitions and government representatives (military forces, police, civil servants, etc.) on the monitoring and reporting system established under the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 1612. This work focuses first and foremost on building capacity and systems useful to local NGOs. The Bureau recently supported this approach in Colombia, Yemen, Iraq, occupied Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. The Bureau recently developed training material for military personnel in Mali to build their capacities to deal with child protection issues in a context of armed conflict.

In collaboration with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Bureau also reviewed child rights trainings offered by peacekeeping training centres around the world. It is currently partnering with Save the Children in East and West Africa in a three-year programme to build capacities of stand-by forces of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to gain expertise and capacities in the area of child protection before, during and after deployment in peacekeeping environments.

Country Profiles to Promote "Commendable practices" in the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 2000, eager to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Bureau developed a research methodology to document the progress made in this regard. It produced reports which focus less on the extent and manifestations of child right violations and more on the actions taken to stop these violations. These reports are particularly relevant to the process of periodic reporting to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. During the second phase of the project, the Bureau undertook to transfer its knowledge to national NGOs, in order to encourage them to take stock of the progress achieved in their countries and to build their capacity to present alternative reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Indeed, one of the objectives of this pro-

"As a Canadian and lawyer specialising in human and children's rights, I know of the International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR) since its inception. However, it is only recently that I had the opportunity to work with them. Through the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa, I got to know them better as a partner for the promotion of children's rights within security forces. Last year, the UNICEF Office and the Ministry of Justice of Cameroon signed a partnership agreement with the IBCR so that the rights of the child, including those of children in conflict with the law and victims, are better protected by the actors of the judicial system. This collaboration will continue in 2013 and beyond with a view to incorporate children's rights into the curricula of all police, gendarmerie and judicial training schools in Cameroon. This note is intended to thank them for their spirit of initiative, their flexibility and their sustained commitment to ensure that all vulnerable children in the region, including those of Cameroon, can enjoy their rights including the protection against all forms of abuse, violence and discrimination."

Julie Bergeron

Chief of Child Protection, UNICEF Cameroon

gramme is to strengthen the capacity of national NGOs by improving their research skills and their overall knowledge of children’s rights, regardless of their areas of expertise. The current step consists of mapping the actions undertaken by various stakeholders (government, NGOs, international organisations, private sector, media, children’s clubs, etc.) in order to implement children’s rights. Since 2008, the Bureau has been working in nine countries of the Middle East and North Africa in collaboration with Save the Children Sweden, and has produced regional reports covering Southeast Asia and the Great Lakes (available for free on the official IBCR website). The support that the Bureau provides to national coalitions of child rights NGOs and the situational analyses that it develops could easily be combined to the development of global country profiles or thematic reports. In the same vein, the Bureau recently collaborated with the GIZ in Burkina Faso to conduct a study on how child-friendly budgeting could be integrated in the national public and private strategies and culture.

Our main partners

World Bank • Bayti (Morocco) • International Labour Organisation CHS (Peru) • United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations • The Code • Francopol • Fundación Paniamor (Costa Rica) • GIZ • Government of Canada (Canadian International Development Agency, Status of Women Canada, Department of Justice, Foreign Affairs and International Trade) • Government of Quebec (Department of Justice) • Government of Quebec • Government of Sweden (International Development Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) • ICRN (Iraq) • OneChild (Canada) • International Organisation of the Francophonie • International Organisation for Migration • Plan • Sabou Guinée (Guinea) • Save the Children • SOUL (Yemen) • Terre des Hommes • UNICEF • Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, US Department of State • World Vision • WAO- Afrique (Togo) • War Child

“The collaboration with the IBCR enriched this process since the IBCR is conducting similar reviews of training materials for national police and gendarmerie in West and Central Africa. IBCR also has important networks and a deep reach with both national actors and UN agencies and programmes that we hope to continue to build upon in our collaboration. We are glad to continue this collaboration in 2012-2013.”

Ann Makome

Child Protection Focal Point, Policy, Evaluation and Training Division, Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support, United Nations

“In 2012, the NGO Sabou Guinée worked with the IBCR on the regional training programme on children’s rights for defence and security forces in francophone Africa. As a result, the Guinean authorities agreed to include children’s rights in the training programmes of police and gendarmerie officers. To this end, a Steering Committee and a Reference Group were created. A consultation group for defense and security forces was also set up. The implementation of this project has enhanced the reputation and credibility of Sabou Guinée with respect to the training of security and defense forces in children’s rights. On a personal level, our collaboration with the IBCR has enabled me to better identify themes and to develop targeted training strategies. Sabou Guinée has been very pleased with this collaboration, which allowed two organisations of different sizes to get to know and respect each other and to join resources to uphold the best interests of children in Guinea.”

Alpha Ousmane Diallo

Project Coordinator, Sabou Guinée

“The Royal Canadian Mounted Police - Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (RCMP CPCMEC) is mandated by the Government of Canada to act as the national law enforcement coordination centre relating to the crime of child sexual exploitation, whether it originates in Canada or abroad. The RCMP CPCMEC is cognizant of the fact that this global problem cannot be addressed solely by law enforcement and therefore partnerships with all sectors of police, government, community and private sector are vital to the success of our efforts and provide a unique and powerful force in identifying and locating victims and offenders. Over the past year, the RCMP CPCMEC was pleased to join in partnership with the International Bureau for Children’s Rights (IBCR), in an outreach initiative in Costa Rica aimed at addressing the issue of Canadian Traveling Child Sex Offenders in the said country. The IBCR played a crucial and leading role in bringing together members of non-governmental organizations involved in child protection, the tourism industry and key members of communities within Costa Rica, to work together with the RCMP CPCMEC law enforcement counterparts and the Costa Rican General Prosecutor’s Office in addressing this growing and global problem.”

Sergio Pasin

*Inspector – OIC International Operations
RCMP - Canadian Police Centre for Missing
and Exploited Children (CPCMEC)*

ANNEX 14 – Other recent IBCR Publications

- Mapping report on training of security forces on children's rights in Irak (English and Kurdish – 2013), Jordan (English and Arabic – 2013) and Yemen (English and Arabic – 2013)
- Cartographie du système de protection de l'enfant et de la formation sur les droits de l'enfant dans les secteurs de la sécurité et de la justice au Burundi (French – 2013) et au Tchad (French – 2013)
- Fifth Workshop on the Integration of the Six Core Competencies on Child-Friendly Policing into the Training and Practices of Police Officers and Gendarmes in Africa, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 12 to 15 November 2013 (French and English – 2013)
- État des lieux de la formation des forces de sécurité et de défense aux droits de l'enfant au Niger (French – 2012)
- État des lieux de la formation des forces de sécurité aux droits de l'enfant au Sénégal (French – 2012) et en Côte d'Ivoire (French – 2012)
- Fourth Workshop on the Integration of the Six Core Competencies on Child-Friendly Policing into the Training and Practices of Police Officers and Gendarmes in Africa, the Middle-East and Haiti, Lomé, Togo, from 5 to 7 November 2012 (French and English – 2012)
- Reference Guide to International and Regional Laws and Standards Relevant to Policing Practice – Child protection training for security forces in Africa (French and English – 2012)
- Country profiles – Child's Rights Best practices (English and Arabic – 2012) in: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Tunisia, Yemen
- Quick Assessment of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys and Girls in Burundi (French – 2012)
- Combatting Child Sex Tourism by Involving the Canadian private Sector of Travel and Tourism and the Canadian public (2009-2012), (French and English – 2012)
- Regional validation Workshop for those Responsible for the Training of Security Forces, Niamey, Niger, from 31 October to 4 November 2011 (French – 2011)
- Expert Group Report on Child protection Training for Security Forces in French-speaking Africa, Dakar, Senegal, from the 19 to 23 September 2011 (French – 2011)
- Justice in Matters Involving Child victims and Witnesses of Crime – A Study on the Implementation of the Guidelines on justice for Child victims and Witnesses of Crime in Quebec (French – 2011)
- Violence against Children in Schools: A Regional Analysis of Lebanon, Morocco and Yemen (English – 2011)
- Country profiles in the Middle East and North Africa (English 2011): Country profiles of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, of Yemen, of Jordan, of Morocco, of Iraq, of Lebanon, of Tunisia, of Algeria and of Egypt
- Children and Armed Conflict: A New Guide to International humanitarian and human Rights Law (French and English – 2010)
- Working Group proceedings on West African Training Forces for the Application of International Standards in juvenile justice, Cotonou, Benin – December 13, 14 and 15, 2010 (French – 2010)
- Proceedings from the Symposium Organised by the Ouagadougou National police Academy on Training and police practices Related to Child Rights, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso – 10 and 11 November 2009 (French – 2010)
- Country profiles in the African Great Lakes Region: Making Children's Rights Work: Country profiles on Burundi, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda (French – 2009)
- Toolkit for the protection of Child Trafficking victims or those at Risk of Being victims (French – 2008)
- Country profiles in North Africa: Making Children's Rights Work in North Africa; Country profiles on Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (English and Arabic – 2007)
- Country profiles in South East Asia: Making Children's Rights Work: Country profiles on Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Viet Nam (English – 2006)

We invite you to consult the International bureau of children's rights' website for access its publications and reports at this address:

http://www.ibcr.org/eng/thematic_reports.html



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FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS



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