**Annex 2: How to measure the impact results and system results indicators?**

**Impact level results indicators**

1. Number of cases filed with any court during the year, in which a child or representative of a child or children seeks a remedy for violation(s) of the rights of a child.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Any increase in the number of such cases filed on behalf of children in especially vulnerable situations. |  |
| Fair | Any increase in the number of cases filed on behalf of children in general. |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of such cases filed. |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of such cases filed, or no data available. |  |

1. Number of court cases decided during the year in which a child obtained a remedy for a violation of his or her rights.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Increase (any) in the number of court decisions giving a remedy to children in especially vulnerable situations. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of court decisions giving a remedy to children. |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of court decisions giving a remedy to children. |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of such cases filed, or no data available. |  |

1. Number of cases of crimes against children registered by the police during the year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Increase (any) in the number of registered cases of crimes against children in especially vulnerable situations. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of registered cases of crimes against children in general. |  |
| Insufficient | Data on crimes against children are not disaggregated by criteria associated with greater vulnerability. |  |
| Poor | No increase, or some decrease, in the number of registered cases of crimes against children. |  |

1. Number of registered crimes against children that are brought to trial during the year

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Increase (any) in the number of registered crimes against children who belong to one or more especially vulnerable group that are brought to trial. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of registered crimes against children in general that are brought to trial. |  |
| Insufficient | Data on trials for crimes against children are not disaggregated by criteria associated with greater vulnerability. |  |
| Poor | No increase, or decrease, in the number of registered crimes against children in general that are brought to trial. |  |

1. Number of criminal convictions during the year in which the victim was a child

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Substantial increase (more than 10%) in the number of convictions for crimes against children. |  |
| Fair | Increase (any) in the number of convictions for crimes against children or in the percentage of trials for crimes against children that end with a conviction. |  |
| Insufficient | No increase or small decrease in the number of convictions for crimes against children |  |
| Poor | Significant decrease (10% or more) in the number of convictions for crimes against children. |  |

1. Number of child victims of violence provided with medical, psychological, social or other assistance in recovery during the year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Increase (any) in the number of child victims of violence provided with medical, psychological, social or other assistance in recovery, during the year. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of child victims of violence provided with medical treatment during the year, or increase in the number of child victims of violence provided with psychological, social or other assistance in recovery during the year. |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of child victims of violence provided with medical, psychological, social or other assistance in recovery during the year. |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of child victims of violence provided with medical, psychological, social or other assistance in recovery during the year. |  |

1. Number of cases of physical, sexual or other violence against children reported to or registered by the child welfare authorities and health authorities, compared to the number of registered crimes against children, during the year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The number of child victims of violence registered by health and child welfare authorities is similar (a difference of 10% or less) to the number of crimes against children registered during the year. |  |
| Fair | The number of crimes against children registered is substantially (more than 10%) higher than the number of cases of VAC registered by health and child welfare authorities. |  |
| Insufficient | The number of crimes against children registered is substantially lower (more than 10%) than the number of cases of VAC registered by health and child welfare authorities. |  |
| Poor | The health or child welfare systems, or both, do not collect data on child victims of violence. |  |

1. Number of children suspected or accused of a crime and child victims of crime who benefited from legal aid and legal representation during the year

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | All or almost all child victims of crime benefit from legal aid, and almost all child victims and children suspected or accused of a crime benefit from legal representation during all stages of criminal procedures. |  |
| Fair | All or almost all child victims of crime and child suspects or defendants benefit from legal representation during all stages of criminal procedures. |  |
| Insufficient | Most child victims of crime and most children suspected or accused of a crime benefit from legal representation during some stages of criminal procedures. |  |
| Poor | Most child victims of crime and most children suspected or accused of a crime do not benefit from legal aid, or legal representation during criminal procedures. |  |

1. Number of complaints brought to the Ombudsman’s Office by children during the year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Substantial increase (10% or more) in the number of complaints made by children in especially vulnerable situations. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of complaints made by children in general |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of complaints made by children |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of complaints made by children themselves |  |

1. Number of complaints brought to the Ombudsman’s Office by a representative on behalf of a child or children during the year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Substantial increase (10% or more) in the number of complaints made on behalf of children in especially vulnerable situations. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of complaints made on behalf of children in general |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of complaints made on behalf of children |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of complaints made on behalf of children |  |

1. Number of complaints made by children or their representative to the Ombudsman’s Office during the last year that were investigated and resolved within 6 months.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Substantial increase (10% or more) in the number of complaints made by or on behalf of children in especially vulnerable situations that are investigated and resolved within 6 months. |  |
| Fair | Increase in the number of complaints made by or on behalf of children in general that are investigated and resolved within 6 months. |  |
| Insufficient | No increase in the number of complaints made by or on behalf of children that are investigated and resolved within 6 months |  |
| Poor | Decrease in the number of complaints made by or on behalf of children that are investigated and resolved within 6 months. |  |

1. Numbers of complaints resolved during the last year by the adoption of a recommendation that the child be given a remedy, and in which the child or children concerned actually obtained a remedy or reparation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | All recommendations or proposals that a child whose rights have been violated be given an appropriate remedy are accepted and implemented promptly by the institution or official concerned. |  |
| Fair | Most (90% or more) recommendations or proposals that a child whose rights have been violated be given an appropriate remedy are accepted and implemented promptly by the institution or official concerned. |  |
| Insufficient | Recommendations or proposals that a child whose rights have been violated be given an appropriate remedy often (more than 10% of cases) are not accepted and implemented promptly by the institution or official concerned. |  |
| Poor | Most (50% or more) recommendations or proposals that a child whose rights have been violated be given an appropriate remedy are not accepted and implemented by the institution or official concerned. |  |

**System level results indicators**

1. Social norms are conducive to children’s equitable access to justice

1. National television and radio outlets report regularly on the realization of children’s rights and their capacity to actively participate in matters affecting them, especially with regard to children in vulnerable situations because of disability, gender, ethnic, cultural, religious, linguistic or social background or other reasons.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Reports that are supportive of child rights/child participation and often focus on especially vulnerable children are published at least monthly. |  |
| Fair | Reports that are supportive of child rights/child participation, and that sometimes focus on especially vulnerable children, are published at least monthly. |  |
| Insufficient | Several supportive reports that may or may not focus on especially vulnerable children are published occasionally (less than one per month). |  |
| Poor | Few or no supportive of child rights/child participation reports are published during the year, or published reports often contain information or views contrary to child rights/child participation. |  |

1. National television and radio outlets challenge the underlying social norms that make it unacceptable for children to claim redress and that justify or excuse violence against children.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | At least once a month, national television or radio programmes broadcast stories or comments that challenge social norms that justify or excuse violence against children (VAC), or that make it unacceptable for children to claim redress. |  |
| Fair | Several times per year (less than once a month) national television or radio programmes broadcast stories or comments that challenge social norms that justify or excuse VAC and/or social norms that make it unacceptable for children to claim redress. |  |
| Insufficient | National television or radio programmes do not often broadcast stories or comments challenging social norms that justify or excuse VAC or make it unacceptable for children to claim redress, or sometimes broadcast stories or comments that present VAC in a favourable light or imply that is inappropriate for children to claim redress. |  |
| Poor | National television and radio programmes present stories or commentaries that tend to support or excuse VAC or imply that that is inappropriate for children to claim redress. |  |

1. **Discussions and debates on the attitudes and beliefs conducive to violence, discrimination, or exclusion take place in different fora at the national level.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Discussions and debates on the attitudes and beliefs conducive to violence, discrimination or exclusion take place in different fora at the national level at least monthly. |  |
| Fair | Such discussions and debates take place at the national level several times a year (less than once a month). |  |
| Insufficient | Such discussions and debates take place at the national level infrequently (two or three times per year) |  |
| Poor | Public discussions and debates of this kind almost never place at the national level (once a year or less). |  |

1. Prominent governmental, community and religious leaders act as agents of change and speak out in support of children’s equitable access to justice in national fora.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | A number of prominent governmental, community and religious leaders speak out in support of children’s equitable access to justice in national fora on a regular basis (several times per year). |  |
| Fair | Some prominent governmental, community or religious leaders speak out in support of child rights on a regular basis (several times per year), and their statements sometimes include a focus on equitable access to justice. |  |
| Insufficient | A small number of prominent governmental, community and/or religious leaders sometimes speak out in support of some child rights issues, but their statements usually do not address equitable access to justice. |  |
| Poor | No prominent government, community or religious leaders speak out in support of children’s equitable access to justice in national fora on a regular basis (more than once per year). |  |

1. **Increase in proportion of justice professionals, social workers, parents and children who agree that all girls and boys, including children with disabilities, have a right to seek redress[[1]](#footnote-1) and to actively participate in matters affecting them.[[2]](#footnote-2)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Significant increase (at least 10%) in all groups of respondents (i.e. justice professionals, social workers, parents, children). |  |
| Fair | Less significant increase (5% to 10%) in all groups of respondents. |  |
| Insufficient | Increase of 5% to 10% in some groups of respondents, but no significant increase in one or more other groups. |  |
| Poor | No significant increase (at least 5%) in any group of respondents. |  |

2. The legal and policy framework regulating children’s access to justice at national and sub-national levels is adequate and in line with international standards

1. The law guarantees the right of children to an adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedy, including reparation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The law expressly and specifically guarantees the right of children to an adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedy for any violation of their rights, including reparation |  |
| Fair | The law recognises the right of children to remedies but not to reparation. |  |
| Insufficient | The law recognises the right of children to a remedy for certain kinds of violations or threatened violations of their rights but not others. |  |
| Poor | Legislation does not expressly recognise the right of children to remedies. |  |

1. The law guarantees the right of children to take legal action to protect their rights without parental consent, if necessary by the appointment of a temporary legal guardian for that purpose[[3]](#footnote-3)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The law guarantees the right of children to take legal action to protect their rights without parental consent, if necessary by the appointment of a temporary legal guardian for that purpose. |  |
| Fair | The law guarantees the right of children to take legal action without parental consent for certain violations of their rights, if necessary by the appointment of a temporary legal guardian for that purpose. |  |
| Insufficient | The law guarantees the right of children over a certain age to take legal action to protect certain rights, without parental consent. |  |
| Poor | The law does not recognise the right of children to take legal action to protect their rights without parental consent. |  |

1. The law gives the authorities the powers necessary to investigate and prosecute crimes against children without parental consent.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The law gives the authorities all the powers needed to investigate and prosecute crimes against children, without parental consent. |  |
| Fair | The law gives the authorities the powers needed to investigate and prosecute crimes against children without parental consent, although the parents may agree to settle the case without trial, provided that the competent authority finds settlement to be in the best interests of the child. |  |
| Insufficient | The authorities have the powers needed to investigate and prosecute crimes against children without parental consent, but parents may agree to settle the case without trial. |  |
| Poor | The law does not give the authorities the powers needed to investigate and prosecute crimes against children without parental consent. |  |

1. The law guarantees the right of children to be heard in all civil, criminal and administrative proceedings affecting them, either directly or through a representative or appropriate body.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Legislation expressly recognises the right of children to be heard in all civil, criminal and administrative proceedings affecting them, and obliges the competent authorities to give due weight to their views. |  |
| Fair | Legislation expressly recognises the right of children to be heard in civil, criminal and administrative proceedings affecting them, but does not expressly oblige the competent authority to take their views into account. |  |
| Insufficient | Legislation recognises the right of children to be heard in some civil, criminal and/or administrative proceedings affecting them, but not all proceedings, or recognizes this right only for children of a certain age. |  |
| Poor | The legislation does not recognise the right of children to be heard in civil, criminal or administrative proceedings affecting them. |  |

1. Assessment or screening procedures are in place to identify the accommodations needed by children with disabilities, including intellectual or mental disabilities, to fully participate in justice processes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Procedures are in place for the identification of the accommodations needed to ensure the full participation of all children with disabilities. |  |
| Fair | Procedures are in place for the identification of the accommodations needed to ensure the full participation of children with most types of disabilities. |  |
| Insufficient | Procedures are in place in parts of the country for the identification of some physical and mental disabilities of children involved in legal processes, and the accommodations needed to ensure the full participation of children with some types of disabilities. |  |
| Poor | Procedures are not in place for the identification of the accommodations needed by children with disabilities to full participate in justice processes. |  |

1. **The following legal obligations and statutory provisions are included in the national legal framework, as per the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, and the Council of Europe Guidelines on Child-friendly Justice.**
2. Children’s cases must be handled by specialized professionals only

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | This requirement is recognised and applies to the police, prosecutors, judges and social workers. |  |
| Fair | This requirement is recognised and applies to the police, prosecutors and judges. |  |
| Insufficient | This requirement applies to only one or two of the above-mentioned professions. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. The child and his/her family must be informed of his/her rights in the justice process and where to seek and receive support.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | This requirement is recognised with regard all judicial and administrative proceedings concerning children (juvenile justice, criminal proceedings involving child victims and witnesses of crime, civil proceedings, and administrative proceedings). |  |
| Fair | This requirement is recognised with regard to most proceedings involving children. |  |
| Insufficient | This requirement is recognised but applies to only a few kinds of proceedings involving children. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. Children’s cases must be prioritized and determined without delays, and clear deadlines established.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | This requirement is recognised with regard all legal proceedings involving children: juvenile justice proceedings, criminal proceedings involving child victims or witnesses, children affected by civil proceedings and children involved in administrative proceedings. |  |
| Fair | The principle that cases involving children be given priority and resolved without undue delay is recognised for all legal proceedings concerning children (as per above), but procedural deadlines are not imposed. |  |
| Insufficient | The requirement that cases involving children be given priority and resolved without undue delay is recognised for some of the kinds of legal proceedings concerning children mentioned above, but not all, and procedural deadlines are not imposed. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. Direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused must be prevented.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | This requirement is recognised with regard to criminal proceedings, juvenile justice proceedings involving child victims or witnesses, and children involved in civil or administrative proceedings concerning child abuse or domestic violence. |  |
| Fair | This requirement is recognised with regard to criminal proceedings involving child victims or witnesses. |  |
| Insufficient | This requirement is recognised with regard child victims involved in criminal proceedings, but not child witnesses. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. The child’s best interests must be determined and taken into account at all stages of the proceedings.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | This requirement is recognised with regard to all relevant stages of all legal proceedings involving children, including juvenile justice proceedings, criminal proceedings involving child victims or witnesses, children affected by civil proceedings and children involved in administrative proceedings. |  |
| Fair | This requirement is recognised with regard to all relevant stages of criminal and civil proceedings involving children, but not administrative proceedings. |  |
| Insufficient | This requirement is recognised with regard to only some of the relevant stages of criminal and civil proceedings involving children. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. Legal aid in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings must be provided to the child at no cost.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The right to free legal aid is recognised with regard to all relevant stages of all proceedings involving children, including juvenile justice proceedings, criminal proceedings involving child victims or witnesses, civil proceedings affecting children and administrative proceedings affecting children. |  |
| Fair | The right to legal aid is recognised with regard to most proceedings affecting children, during trial and preparation for trial. |  |
| Insufficient | The right to free legal aid is recognised with regard to some judicial proceedings involving children, but not others. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. A trained support person of his/her choice must accompany the child during the entire justice process.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The presence of a trained support person of the child’s choice is required  during all relevant stages of all civil, criminal or administrative proceedings concerning children who are victims of crime, abuse or neglect, or in which children are witnesses to crimes of violence. |  |
| Fair | The presence of a trained support person is required during the key stages of all judicial proceedings affecting child victims, in particular during trial and preparation for trial. |  |
| Insufficient | The presence of a trained support person is required during the some  judicial proceedings affecting child victims, or in which children are witnesses to crimes of violence. |  |
| Poor | This requirement is not recognised. |  |

1. Social, psychological, medical and other support must be available to the child as needed

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The legal framework recognises the right of children involved in judicial or administrative proceedings of any kind, to any social, psychological, medical and other support needed by the child. |  |
| Fair | The right to any needed social, psychological, medical and other support is recognised with regard all civil or criminal proceedings affecting children. |  |
| Insufficient | The right to certain kinds of social, psychological, medical or other support is recognised with regard to some judicial and/or administrative proceedings involving children, but not all kinds of support and/or not all kinds of proceedings. |  |
| Poor | This right of children involved in judicial or administrative proceedings to any necessary social, psychological, medical and other support is not recognised. |  |

1. The number of times a child victim or witness can be questioned must be limited to maximum two and video recording must be admissible as evidence in criminal and civil courts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The law provides that child victims, and child witnesses to crimes of violence or other potentially distressing events, should not be interviewed more than twice, and allows video recordings of statements by such children to be received as evidence in criminal and civil proceedings. |  |
| Fair | The law allows video recordings of statements made by child victims and child witnesses to crimes of violence or other potentially distressing events, to be received as evidence in criminal and civil proceedings, and contains some limit on the number of times a child victim or witness may be questioned. |  |
| Insufficient | The law allows video recordings of statements made by child victims to be received as evidence in criminal proceedings, but does not limit the number of times a child may be questioned. |  |
| Poor | The law does not expressly recognise the admissibility of video recordings of statements made by child victims or witnesses, recognises their admissibility only in special circumstances, or limits their evidentiary value or weight, and does not limit the number of times a child may be questioned. |  |

1. Vulnerable children, including children with disability and children from minority groups, must be provided with the necessary accommodations and support to allow them to participate in justice processes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The right of especially vulnerable children, including children with disabilities or children from minority groups, to any form of accommodation or support necessary in order to enable them to participate meaningfully in justice processes, is recognised with regard to all criminal, civil and administrative proceedings affecting children. |  |
| Fair | The right of especially vulnerable children to any form of accommodation or support necessary to enable them to participate meaningfully in justice processes, is recognised with regard to all criminal and civil proceedings affecting children. |  |
| Insufficient | The right of especially vulnerable children to some forms of accommodation or support needed to enable them to participate meaningfully in justice processes is recognised with regard to all, or some, criminal and civil proceedings affecting children. |  |
| Poor | The right of especially vulnerable children to the forms of accommodation or support necessary to enable them to participate meaningfully in justice processes is not recognised. |  |

Composite score for Indicator 11: (Good=3, Fair=2, Insufficient=1):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Good | Total of 24-30 points for the 10 sub-indicators |
| Fair | Total of 16-23 points |
| Insufficient | Total of 8-15 points |
| Poor | Total of 0-7 points |

1. By-laws and regulations necessary for the implementation of legal provisions are in place

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | All regulations, ‘by-laws’ and other secondary norms needed to ensure proper implementation of legislative provisions on children’s effective and equitable access to justice have been adopted. |  |
| Fair | Most regulations, ‘by-laws’ and other secondary norms needed to ensure proper implementation of legislative provisions on children’s effective and equitable access to justice have been adopted. |  |
| Insufficient | Less than half of the regulations, ‘by-laws’ and other secondary norms needed to ensure proper implementation of legislative provisions on children’s effective and equitable access to justice have been adopted. |  |
| Poor | No list of the regulations, ‘by-laws’ and other secondary norms needed to ensure proper implementation of existing legislative provisions on children’s effective and equitable access to justice has been prepared. |  |

1. **National rule of law, access to justice, justice sector reform policies, strategies and plans (or equivalent) incorporate issues pertaining to children’s equitable access to justice, and national strategies and plans of action on child rights include access to justice issues.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Issues concerning children’s equitable access to justice have been appropriately incorporated into all current national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law, and national strategies and plans of action on child rights include access to justice issues. |  |
| Fair | Some issues concerning children’s equitable access to justice have been incorporated into most current national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law, and/or national strategies and plans of action on child rights include access to justice issues. |  |
| Insufficient | A small number of issues concerning children’s equitable access to justice have been incorporated into one or more current national policies, strategies or plans on access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law, and/or national strategies and plans of action on child rights do not include access to justice issues. |  |
| Poor | No national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law are presently in effect, or none of those that are in effect contain any significant provisions on children’s access to justice, and/or national strategies and plans of action on child rights do not exist, or do not include access to justice issues. |  |

3. Required resources supporting children’s equitable access to justice are allocated & disbursed at national and sub-national levels and efficiently used.

1. Funding schemes pertaining to national rule of law, access to justice, justice sector reform policies, strategies and plans cover issues related to children’s equitable access to justice

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | All funding schemes pertaining to current national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law cover issues relating to children’s equitable access to justice. |  |
| Fair | Most funding schemes pertaining to current national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law cover issues relating to children’s equitable access to justice. |  |
| Insufficient | Most funding schemes pertaining to current national policies, strategies or plans concerning access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law do not cover issues relating to children’s equitable access to justice. |  |
| Poor | No funding schemes concerning national policies, strategies or plans on access to justice, justice sector reform or the rule of law exist at present, or none of those that do exist cover issues relating to children’s access to justice. |  |

1. Responsible authorities carry out a comprehensive costing and budgeting exercise for the implementation of legal standards on children’s access to justice and provision of related services.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Responsible authorities carry out a comprehensive costing and budgeting exercise for the implementation of legal standards on access to justice and provision of related services. |  |
| Fair | Responsible authorities carry out a costing and budgeting exercise for the implementation of legal standards on access to justice and provision of services by law enforcement and justice ministries, but the exercise does not cover the courts. |  |
| Insufficient | Responsible authorities carry out a costing and budgeting exercise for the implementation of legal standards on access to justice and provision of services by law enforcement and justice ministries, but the exercise does not cover the courts, legal aid and social services. |  |
| Poor | No comprehensive, costing and budgeting exercise for the implementation of legal standards on access to justice and provision of related services currently exists. |  |

1. The budgets of relevant ministries include adequate lines for the implementation of legal standards on children’s access to justice and provision of related services.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The budgets of all relevant ministries and authorities (including the office of the prosecutor general and the body that manages the court system) contain resources sufficient to comply with national legal standards on children’s access to justice and ensure access to all essential related services. |  |
| Fair | The budgets of most relevant ministries and authorities contain resources sufficient to comply with national legal standards on children’s access to justice and ensure access to essential related services. |  |
| Insufficient | The budgets of some relevant ministries and authorities contain resources sufficient to comply with national legal standards on children’s access to justice and ensure access to essential related services, but the budgets of most do not contain sufficient resources. |  |
| Poor | The budgets of all or most relevant ministries and authorities do not identify resources allocated to children’s access to justice and related services, or they do identify resources allocated to this area but the resources allocated are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of national law. |  |

1. Donor agencies and international community partners integrate the needs of children in justice, security and social protection funding initiatives.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Several significant donor agencies and international community partners integrate the needs of children into justice, security and social protection funding initiatives |  |
| Fair | One or two major donor agencies and/or other international partners integrate the needs of children into justice, security and social protection funding/programme initiatives. |  |
| Insufficient | Some donor agencies and/or other international partners use discretionary funds to support ad hoc activities concerning children’s access to justice/security/social protection. |  |
| Poor | Donor agencies and international community partners do not fund programmes or activities concerning children and justice/security/social protection. |  |

4. Management and coordination mechanisms are in place to support children’s equitable access to justice and provide clarity of roles and accountabilities

1. **Data on the number of children participating in justice processes (criminal, civil, administrative), and the reasons for their participation is:**
   1. **integrated into existing data collection and management mechanisms**
   2. **disaggregated by age and gender**
   3. **regularly collected**
   4. **publicized**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Data on the number of children participating in all justice processes and the reasons for their participation are regularly collected, integrated into a comprehensive national inter-agency data collection and management mechanism, disaggregated by age and gender, and made public. |  |
| Fair | Data on the number of children participating in judicial (but not administrative) processes, and the reasons for their participation, are regularly collected, integrated into existing data collection and management mechanisms, disaggregated by age and gender and made public. |  |
| Insufficient | Data on the number of children participating in some justice processes in some capacities is regularly collected and integrated into existing data collection and management mechanisms, but not disaggregated or not made public. |  |
| Poor | Data is not integrated into existing data collection and management mechanisms, and/or not disaggregated by age and gender and/or not made public. |  |

1. The responsible ministry or ministries carries out a national situation analysis to identify obstacles to children’s access to justice and the most affected groups, and develop a comprehensive time-bound strategy and plan for overcoming the obstacles identified..

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The responsible ministries and agencies periodically carry out national situation analyses to identify obstacles to children’s access to justice and the most affected groups, and develop a comprehensive time-bound strategy and plan for overcoming the obstacles identified. |  |
| Fair | The responsible ministries and agencies have carried out a national situation analysis that identifies obstacles to children’s access to justice and the most affected groups, but no comprehensive strategy and time-bound plan based on the situation analysis have been adopted. |  |
| Insufficient | The responsible ministries and agencies have carried out a national situation analysis on children’s access to justice, but it does not adequately identify the factors that make access to justice more difficult for some groups of children. |  |
| Poor | No situation analysis on children’s access to justice has been carried out to date. |  |

1. **A coordination and oversight mechanism is in place that includes/covers issues pertaining to children’s access to justice, meets regularly, and adopts decisions and recommendations that are respected and implemented.**

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| Good | A national body having a mandate that includes the coordination and oversight of the activities and policies of ministries, agencies and organisations involved in children’s access to justice exists, meets regularly, and adopts decisions and recommendations that are respected and implemented. |  |
| Fair | A national body having a mandate that includes the coordination and oversight of activities and policies concerning children’s access to justice exists, meets regularly, and adopts decisions and recommendations that are respected and implemented, although some relevant actors, such as the courts, national legislature or civil society, are not represented. |  |
| Insufficient | A national body having a mandate that includes coordination and oversight of activities and policies concerning children’s access to justice exists, but it does not meet regularly and/or its activities have little impact. |  |
| Poor | No national body having responsibility for coordination and oversight of the activities and policies of ministries, agencies and organisations involved in children’s access to justice exists. |  |

1. **The role of social workers in supporting children’s access to justice and right to be heard in legal and administrative hearings, as per the relevant international guidelines, is recognized, understood and accepted by actors in all sectors.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | The roles of social workers in supporting children in access to justice in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings is recognised in a way consistent with the relevant international guidelines, and their role is understood and accepted by all relevant actors. |  |
| Fair | The role of social workers with regard to children’s access to justice is recognised and accepted by the relevant actors, but that role needs to be modified or updated to be fully consistent with the relevant international guidelines. |  |
| Insufficient | The role of social workers with regard to children’s access to justice is recognised, but their role is poorly understood or not accepted by many relevant actors. |  |
| Poor | The role of social workers with regard to children in access to justice is not recognised, or they have a recognised role that is not in line with international guidelines on the rights of children. |  |

1. **A mechanism is in place to obtain, whenever needed, a comprehensive understanding of children involved in justice processes through interdisciplinary assessment of the child’s legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation.**

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| Good | A mechanism is in place to identify situations in which an interdisciplinary assessment of the legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation of children involved in legal proceedings is needed, as well as the procedures and methodologies to be used in preparing such assessments, and when needed such assessments are almost always prepared following appropriate procedures and methods. |  |
| Fair | A mechanism of the kind described above is in place, and when needed interdisciplinary assessments usually are prepared following appropriate procedures and methods. |  |
| Insufficient | A mechanism of the kind described above is in place, but it does not require interdisciplinary assessments in some situations where they are needed, and/or appropriate procedures for preparing assessments often are not followed. |  |
| Poor | No mechanism is in place to identify situations in which interdisciplinary assessments of the legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation of children involved in legal proceedings are needed and the procedures and methodologies to be used in preparing them. |  |

1. The country has ratified the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communication procedure.

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| Good | The country has ratified the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, so that children who consider that any rights under the Convention have been violated may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. |  |
| Fair | The country has ratified the Third Optional Protocol, but reservations to some articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child prevent children who believe that their right(s) under one of those articles have been violated are unable to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. |  |
| Insufficient | The country has signed the Third Optional Protocol but has not yet ratified it. |  |
| Poor | The country has neither signed nor ratified the Third Optional Protocol. |  |

5. Essential commodities/inputs required to ensure children’s equitable access to justice are in place

1. Police stations where children are interviewed provide child-friendly settings, including:

- a separate, modified room

- designated, safe waiting areas

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| Good | All police stations have separate, modified rooms for interviewing children and designated safe waiting areas for children |  |
| Fair | All police stations have separate, modified rooms for interviewing children |  |
| Insufficient | Some police stations have separate, modified rooms for interviewing children and/or designated, safe waiting areas for children |  |
| Poor | No police stations, or only a few, have separate, modified rooms for interviewing children |  |

1. Courthouses and prosecution offices where children are heard provide child-friendly settings, including:

- a separate, modified room

- designated, safe waiting areas

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| Good | All prosecutor’s offices and courthouses have separate, modified rooms for interviewing or taking the testimony of children and designated, safe waiting areas for children. |  |
| Fair | Many prosecutor’s offices and courthouses (more than half) have separate, modified rooms for interviewing or taking the testimony of children and designated, safe waiting areas for children. |  |
| Insufficient | A plan is being implemented for installing rooms for interviewing or taking the testimony of children and designated safe waiting areas for children in prosecutor’s offices or in courthouses throughout the country, but not both. |  |
| Poor | No prosecutor’s offices and courthouses throughout the country, or only a small number in major population centers, have separate, modified rooms for interviewing or taking the testimony of children and designated, safe waiting areas for children. |  |

1. Equipment such as one-way screens, CCTV, audio-video recording equipment and communication/testimonial aids is made available by the relevant ministries to the professionals hearing children.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | Almost all prosecutor’s offices and places where forensic medical exams are performed have audio-video recording equipment and communication/testimonial aids, and almost all courts where proceedings involving child victims are heard have communication/testimonial aids and CCTV or screens. |  |
| Fair | Almost all prosecutor’s offices have audio-video recording equipment, or almost all courts where proceedings involving child victims are heard have communication/testimonial aids and CCTV or screens. |  |
| Insufficient | In major populations center(s), some prosecutor’s offices have audio-video recording equipment and some courts where proceedings involving child victims are heard have communication/testimonial aids and CCTV or screens. |  |
| Poor | Few if any prosecutors’ offices have audio-video recording equipment and few if any courts where proceedings involving child victims are heard have communication/testimonial aids and CCTV or screens. |  |

1. Police stations, prosecutor’s offices and courts are physically accessible to children with disabilities, including ramps and elevators

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| Good | All or most police stations, prosecutor’s offices and courts are physically accessible to children with disabilities (e.g. have ramps or elevators). |  |
| Fair | A time-bound plan for making all police stations, prosecutor’s offices and courts physically accessible has been adopted and is being implemented according to plan. |  |
| Insufficient | Some police stations, prosecutor’s offices and courts (less than half) are physically accessible to persons with disabilities. |  |
| Poor | There are no concrete plans to make police stations and courts physically accessible to persons with disabilities. |  |

6. Access to adequately staffed services, facilities and information is available for all children

1. Child rights education is available for children in learning centres, elementary schools, or secondary schools as an established, regular programme.

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| Good | Child rights education has been integrated into the curriculum of elementary and/or secondary schools, as well as other learning centers for children, as a regular established programme throughout the country. |  |
| Fair | Curriculum and educational materials on child rights have been developed and steady progress is being made in expanding child rights education in elementary and/or secondary schools throughout the country. |  |
| Insufficient | Child rights education has been integrated into the curriculum of elementary and/or secondary schools, but is not always available in practice. |  |
| Poor | Child rights education has not yet been integrated into the curriculum of elementary and/or secondary schools. |  |

1. Information on child rights in justice proceedings and where to seek any needed support is available and provided to all children participating in justice processes and their families, in a child-friendly and adequate format, including in written form.

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| Good | Information on child rights in justice proceedings and where to seek any needed support is provided to all children participating in criminal, civil or administrative justice processes and their families, in a child-friendly and adequate format including in written form. |  |
| Fair | Information on child rights in justice proceedings and where to seek any needed support is provided to all children involved in judicial proceedings and their families, in a child-friendly and adequate format, but not to children involved in administrative proceedings. |  |
| Insufficient | Information on child rights in justice proceedings and where to seek any needed support is provided to children involved in judicial and/or administrative proceedings and their families, but is not available in languages or formats appropriate for minorities, children with disabilities or other children with special needs. |  |
| Poor | In general, information on child rights in justice proceedings and where to seek any needed support is not provided to children participating in justice processes and their families. |  |

1. **Institutionalised, specialised and quality training exists for all police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, social workers and psychologists working with children in justice processes.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | All police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, social workers and psychologists working with children in justice processes on a regular basis have received quality, specialised training. |  |
| Fair | Most police officers, prosecutors and judges who work with children in justice processes on a regular basis have received quality, specialised training. |  |
| Insufficient | Most professionals who work with children in justice processes on a regular basis have received some relevant training, often on an ad hoc basis. |  |
| Poor | Professionals who work with children in justice processes are not required to have special training for this purpose, and many do not. |  |

1. Trained support persons are available to support children participating in justice processes

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| Good | Throughout the country, trained support persons support child victims or witnesses participating in justice processes during all stages of the process, as well as all children involved civil or administrative proceedings who, without such support, would be unable to participate meaningfully in such proceedings. |  |
| Fair | Trained support persons support many children participating in justice processes (more than half) |  |
| Insufficient | Support persons are available to support children participating in justice processes, but they usually have no special training for this role. |  |
| Poor | There is no national policy of providing support persons to children involved in justice processes. |  |

1. **Social and psychological support services are available and accessible to all children participating in justice processes who require such services**

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| Good | Throughout the country, social and psychological support is available free of charge to child victims and child witnesses of violent crimes involved in justice processes, as well as to children involved judicial or administrative proceedings (especially proceedings concerning the family) who need such assistance before, during and after such proceedings. |  |
| Fair | Throughout the country, social and psychological support is available free of charge to child victims and child witnesses of violent crimes involved in justice processes, before, during and after judicial proceedings. |  |
| Insufficient | In some parts of the country, social and psychological support is not always available free of charge to child victims and witnesses involved in justice processes, and/or is available only at trial. |  |
| Poor | There is no national policy of making social and psychological support available free of charge to child victims and child witnesses involved in justice processes, or there is such a policy but the resources needed to implement it have not been allocated. |  |

1. **Specialized paralegal services are available to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights and represent them in administrative proceedings.**

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| Good | Throughout the country, specialized paralegal services are available to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights and represent them in administrative proceedings. |  |
| Fair | Throughout the country, paralegal services are available to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights and represent them in administrative proceedings. |  |
| Insufficient | Paralegal services to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights and represent them in administrative proceedings are available for certain kinds of violations and proceedings only, or in some regions only. |  |
| Poor | Paralegal services are not available, or rarely available, to support children in claiming redress for violations of their rights and represent them in administrative proceedings. |  |

1. Vulnerable children, in particular children with disabilities and children who do not speak the national language, are provided with the necessary accommodations, translators, interpreters and communication aid to participate in justice processes on an equal footing.

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| Good | Children involved in justice proceedings who have difficulty understanding and/or communicating because of a disability or because of their language, have free access to appropriate assistance (i.e. necessary accommodations, translators, interpreters and communication aids) at all stages of justice processes. |  |
| Fair | Children who have difficulty understanding and communicating because of a disability and/or because of their language have the right to appropriate assistance in justice processes, although in practice access to some forms of assistance is limited in some parts of the country. |  |
| Insufficient | Children who have difficulty understanding and communicating because of a disability or because of their language have free access to appropriate assistance for some kinds of proceedings or issues, but not others. |  |
| Poor | In general, children involved in justice processes who have difficulty understanding and communicating do not have access to appropriate assistance. |  |

1. The National Human Right Institution (NHRI) provides the following services to children:

* receives and examines complaints alleging violations of their rights and recommends appropriate remedies
* monitors respect for the rights of children by governmental agencies, institutions and officials
* when appropriate, refers violations of the rights of children to the competent criminal or other authorities, assists children in seeking a remedy and intervenes in judicial proceedings concerning the rights of children

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| Good | The NHRI has the powers, specialised staff and resources needed to provide all the above-mentioned services to all children in the country as needed. |  |
| Fair | The NHRI has the powers, specialised staff and resources needed to monitor respect for the rights of children and to receive and examine complaints of violations of the rights of children and recommend remedies. |  |
| Insufficient | The NHRI has the powers needed to monitor respect for the rights of children and handle complaints of violations of the rights of children, but lacks the staff and resources to do so effectively throughout the national territory. |  |
| Poor | In general, the NHRI lacks sufficient staff and resources to carry out its mandate to protect the rights of children. |  |

7. Children and their families can afford the direct and indirect costs of using access to justice services

1. Court fees are waived in cases of child plaintiffs.

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| Good | All court fees are waived in judicial proceedings where the plaintiff is a child. |  |
| Fair | Court fees are waived in some judicial proceedings where the plaintiff is a child, depending on the issue or nature of the claim and the economic situation of the child/the child’s family. |  |
| Insufficient | Filing fees are waived in judicial proceedings where the plaintiff is a child, but other court costs may or may not be waived. |  |
| Poor | Court fees are not waived in cases where the plaintiff is a child. |  |

1. State-funded legal aid is established, available and accessible to children in all areas of the country for criminal, civil and administrative proceedings at no cost.

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| Good | All children have access to free legal services for judicial proceedings that affect them, and for administrative proceedings that have significant consequences for their basic rights, regardless of ability to pay. |  |
| Fair | Most children (at least 75%) live in areas where free legal aid is easily accessible for judicial proceedings that affect them, regardless of ability to pay. |  |
| Insufficient | Many children (more than 25%) live in areas where free legal aid is not easily accessible. |  |
| Poor | Free legal aid is only available to children for certain kinds of issues or proceedings (e.g. when accused of a crime), regardless of where they live. |  |

8. Individual beliefs and practices of both providers and the population supports children’s equitable access to justice

1. Training materials for justice professionals address the capacities of children, including young children and children with disabilities, to voice their opinion and give evidence in judicial proceedings, and the need for communication with children to be gender- and culture-sensitive.

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| Good | Training materials for all justice professionals address the capacities of children to voice their opinion and give evidence in judicial proceedings, and the need for gender-sensitive and culture-sensitive communication. |  |
| Fair | Training materials for most justice professionals address the capacities of children to voice their opinion and give evidence in judicial proceedings, and the need for gender-sensitive and culture-sensitive communication. |  |
| Insufficient | Training materials for justice professionals address the capacities of children to voice their opinion and give evidence in judicial proceedings, but do not address issues concerning the capacities of children with special needs and the need for gender-sensitive and culture-sensitive communication. |  |
| Poor | Training materials for justice professionals pay little attention to the issue of children’s capacities to voice their opinions and give evidence in judicial proceedings. |  |

1. Governmental and non-governmental bodies design and implement outreach strategies to enhance trust in justice institutions among children and families, based on an analysis of the scope of and reasons for distrust.

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| Good | Governmental and non-governmental bodies design and implement strategies to enhance trust in justice institutions among children and families, and such strategies are based on an analysis of the scope and reasons for distrust. |  |
| Fair | Governmental bodies design and implement strategies to enhance trust in justice institutions among children and families that are based on an analysis of the scope of and reasons for distrust without cooperation with civil society, or NGOs implement such programmes independently. |  |
| Insufficient | Governmental and/or non-governmental bodies design and implement strategies to enhance trust in justice institutions among children and families, but they are not based on an analysis of the scope of and reasons for such distrust. |  |
| Poor | Neither governmental nor non-governmental bodies implement strategies to enhance trust in justice institutions among children and families. |  |

1. The media showcase landmark judicial decisions and empowering stories of children in vulnerable situations successfully seeking and obtaining redress.

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| Good | Landmark judicial decisions and empowering stories of children in vulnerable situations successfully seeking and obtaining redress are showcased by the media on a regular basis (e.g. every 2 or 3 months on average). |  |
| Fair | Landmark judicial decisions providing children with redress are rare, but the media showcases empowering stories of children in vulnerable situations successfully seeking and obtaining redress on a regular basis (e.g. every 2 or 3 months on average). |  |
| Insufficient | Landmark judicial decisions and empowering stories of children in vulnerable situations successfully seeking and obtaining redress are reported by the media occasionally (e.g. 2 or 3 times per year). |  |
| Poor | The media do not pay sufficient attention to landmark judicial decisions when they occur, and rarely showcase empowering stories of children in vulnerable situations successfully seeking and obtaining redress (less than 2 or 3 times per year). |  |

9. Decisions are enforced and reparation provided in a timely manner

1. The police and other relevant authorities promptly and effectively implement protection orders issued by courts for victims of child abuse.

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| Good | Protection orders are almost always implemented promptly and effectively. |  |
| Fair | Protection orders are almost always implemented effectively, but sometimes with excessive delays. |  |
| Insufficient | Protection orders are usually implemented effectively in some parts of the country, but ineffective implementation is a serious problem in other areas. |  |
| Poor | Ineffective implementation is a serious problem throughout most of the country. |  |

1. The relevant authorities effectively enforce child support orders issued by courts.

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| Good | Child support orders are usually enforced effectively. |  |
| Fair | Child support orders are usually enforced effectively when the person ordered to pay support lives in the country, but not when he or she lives or works abroad. |  |
| Insufficient | Non-compliance with court orders concerning child support is common (more than one-third of support orders are not complied with). |  |
| Poor | Non-compliance with court orders concerning child support is very common (more than half of child support orders are not complied with). |  |

1. Statutory provisions establish clear, acceptable deadlines for the enforcement of decisions concerning children’s cases, including reparation.

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| Good | Statutory provisions establish clear, acceptable deadlines for the enforcement of all decisions in cases concerning children, including reparation. |  |
| Fair | Statutory provisions establish clear, acceptable deadlines for the enforcement of judicial (criminal and civil) decisions in cases concerning children, but not the decisions of other competent authorities. |  |
| Insufficient | Statutory provisions establish deadlines for the enforcement of decisions only in certain kinds of cases concerning children, or establish deadlines that are not clear and acceptable. |  |
| Poor | Statutory provisions do not establish deadlines specifically for the enforcement of decisions in cases concerning children. |  |

1. National programmes for reparation, including compensation, rehabilitation and measures to promote recovery are available, accessible and child-friendly.

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| Good | National programmes for reparation, including compensation, rehabilitation and measures to promote recovery, are available, accessible and child-friendly. |  |
| Fair | National programmes for rehabilitation and recovery are available, accessible and child-friendly, but there is no national programme to provide compensation to children whose rights have been violated. |  |
| Insufficient | National programmes for reparation are available, accessible and child-friendly, but only for certain kinds of violations of the rights of children. |  |
| Poor | National programmes for reparation exist, but they are not child-friendly and not easily accessible. |  |

10. Procedures and practices in the justice system and related support services adhere to quality standards (i.e. national or international standards)

1. Existing national monitoring mechanism(s) monitor the implementation of safeguards for children involved in judicial proceedings and the treatment of children by law enforcement authorities.

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| Good | The national monitoring mechanism(s), such as NHRI and/or NPM, monitors respect for safeguards concerning children involved in judicial proceedings and the treatment of children by law enforcement authorities, by investigations taken at its own initiative as well as the investigation of complaints, and adopts conclusions and recommendations usually are accepted and complied with by the responsible authorities. |  |
| Fair | The national monitoring mechanism(s) monitors on a regular basis and implementation of safeguards concerning children involved in judicial proceedings and the treatment of children by law enforcement authorities, and the conclusions and recommendations that it adopts are usually accepted and complied with by the responsible authorities. |  |
| Insufficient | The national monitoring mechanism(s) monitors respect for safeguards concerning children involved in judicial proceedings and the treatment of children by law enforcement authorities, but its conclusions and recommendations usually have little impact on practices incompatible with the rights of children. |  |
| Poor | The national monitoring mechanism(s) does not monitor on a regular basis the implementation of safeguards concerning children involved in judicial proceedings or the treatment of children by law enforcement authorities. |  |

1. Children’s cases are handled by specialized professionals only

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | In all law enforcement and justice institutions, cases involving children are handled only by specialised professionals, and other professionals involved in children’s cases (e.g. social workers, lawyers) also are specialised. |  |
| Fair | Children’s cases are handled only by specialised police, prosecutors, judges, but other professionals involved in children’s cases (e.g. social workers, lawyers) are not always specialised. |  |
| Insufficient | Most but not all cases involving children’s cases are handled by specialised police, prosecutors and judges. |  |
| Poor | Many cases involving children are handled by police, prosecutors, judges who are not specialised. |  |

1. When issues affecting children are handled by mediation, the views of the child(ren) affected are heard, and due weight is given to the views and best interests of the child(ren) affected

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Good | In all matters handled by mediation, the views of all children affected are heard and taken into account, and best interests determinations are prepared and taken into account by the mediator. |  |
| Fair | The views of all children affected are heard and taken into account in all matters handled by mediation, but best interests determinations are discretional. |  |
| Insufficient | When a child is a party to a conflict submitted to mediation, the views of the child must be heard in certain kinds of cases, but efforts to identify the best interests of the child not required. |  |
| Poor | Children involved in or affected by mediation proceedings usually are not heard, and there is no obligation to take their best interests into account. |  |

1. Children’s cases are prioritized, procedural deadlines are respected, child victims are not questioned more than twice, and direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused is prevented before, during and after hearings.

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| Good | All cases involving children are given priority, procedural deadlines are almost always respected, child victims are rarely questioned more than twice, and direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused is almost always prevented before, during and after hearings. |  |
| Fair | Most cases involving children are given priority, procedural deadlines are usually (more often than not) respected, child victims usually are not questioned more than twice, and direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused usually is prevented. |  |
| Insufficient | Some cases involving children are given priority, procedural deadlines are sometimes respected, it is not unusual for child victims to be questioned more than twice, and direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused is not unusual. |  |
| Poor | In general, cases involving children generally are not given priority and deadlines for proceedings are not respected, many child victims are questioned more than twice, and direct contact between the child victims and witnesses and the accused is common. |  |

1. **Professionals working with children in judicial processes are familiar with the procedures for making best interests determinations and follow them adequately at all relevant stages of proceedings concerning children.**

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| Good | Procedures for making best interests determinations are adequately followed at all relevant stages of all criminal, civil and administrative proceedings concerning children. |  |
| Fair | Procedures for making best interests determinations are adequately followed at all relevant stages of all criminal and civil proceedings concerning children. |  |
| Insufficient | Procedures for making best interests determinations are usually followed at relevant stages of certain kinds of proceedings concerning children |  |
| Poor | Procedures for making best interests determinations often are not adequately followed |  |

1. An independent National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) is in place, in compliance with the Paris Principles[[4]](#footnote-4) and with a child rights mandate or specialized unit

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| Good | A National Human Rights Institution is in place, is compliant with the Paris Principles, and either has a specific child rights mandate or a specialised child rights unit. |  |
| Fair | A National Human Rights Institution having a child rights mandate or a specialised child rights unit is in place, but it does not comply fully with the Paris Principles. |  |
| Insufficient | A National Human Rights Institution is in place, but it does not have a specific mandate for child rights nor a specialised child rights unit. |  |
| Poor | No National Human Rights Institution is in place. |  |

1. Underlined terms are defined in the Annex 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. To be assessed through a survey, every 2-3 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The traditional term for this, still in use in the US and some other countries, is guardian ad litem; the current term in the UK is ‘children’s guardian’. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Principles relating to the status of national institutions, See UNGA Resolution A/RES/48/138, adopted in 1994, available at documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N94/116/24/PDF/N9411624.pdf?OpenElement An International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs monitors compliance with the Paris Principles, and a list of NHRI’s that comply, fully or partially, can be found at the same url. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)