

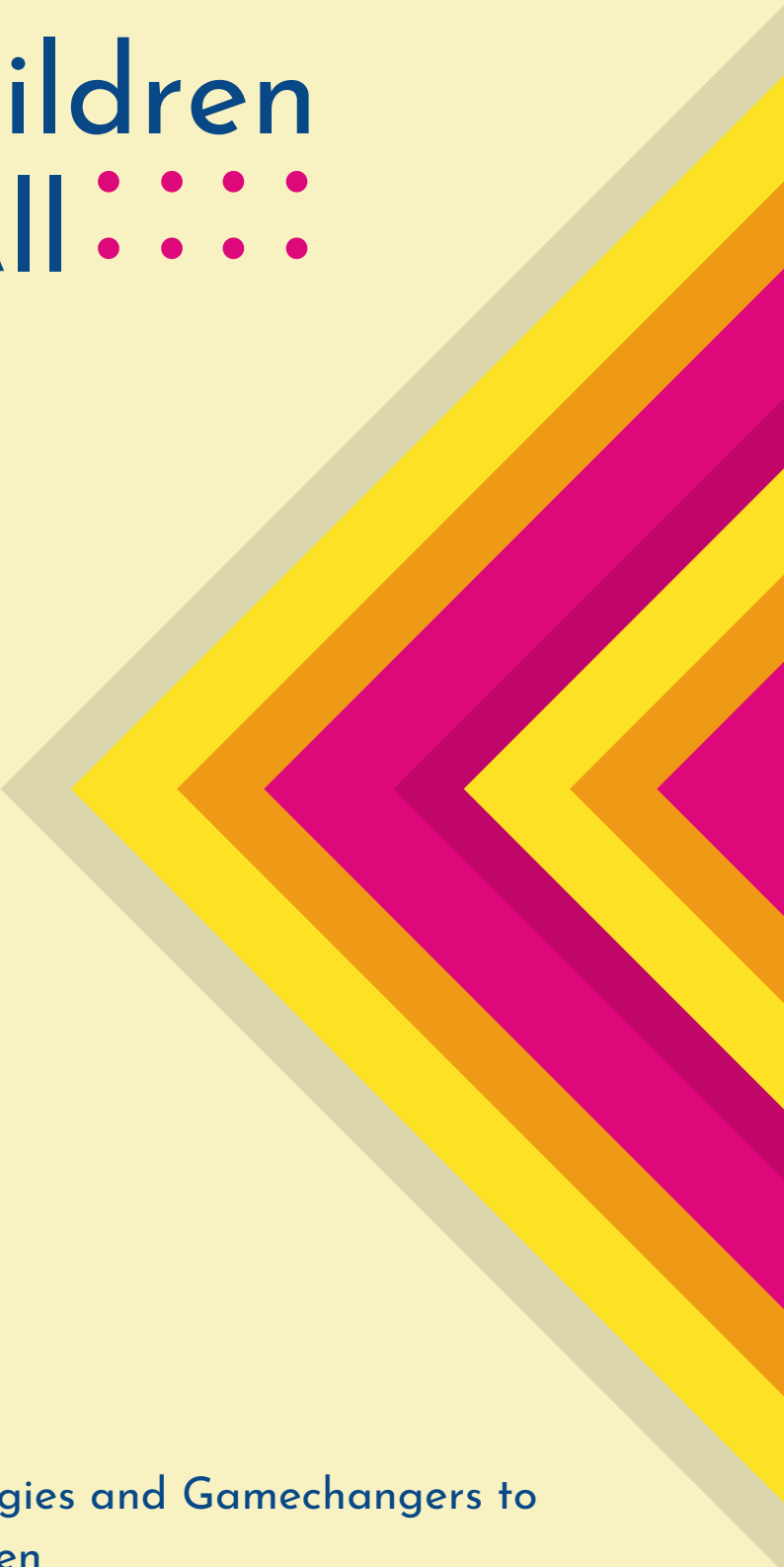


The University of Strathclyde support(s) the Sustainable Development Goals

Justice for Children Justice for All

Policy Brief

This Policy Brief sets out guidance and best practice for child-friendly justice sector reform to achieve SDG16 for children in the 2030 Agenda.



Evidence and Data

Child-Centred Methodologies and Gamechangers to Achieve Justice for Children



Justice for Children, Justice for All

In setting out the ambitious vision for Sustainable Development, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ pledges not only to leave no one behind, but to also address the furthest behind first.²

Children – those under age 18 – are 30% of the world’s population. In many countries, over half of the population is under the age of eighteen. Still, children are among those most at risk of being left behind, especially those already facing the greatest adversity and structural inequalities, which often intersect.

At the half-way point to 2030 - and in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic - progress has markedly slowed. This slowed progress exacerbates existing inequalities and adversely impacts achieving people-centred justice for all.³ In addition, there is a stark gap when it comes to measuring, understanding, and fulfilling our global ambition for children.⁴ This is particularly important for future generations and securing intergenerational equity, as part of the global policy agenda to reinvigorate progress towards the SDGs and post-2030, Our Common Agenda.

Justice for Children, Justice for All⁵ places children at the heart of a growing global movement for justice.

With increased urgency and a clear vision for the future, the [Justice for Children Agenda for Action](#) builds upon the [Justice for All Report](#), to shape the agenda to implement change across four key strategic levers needed to accelerate change for children:

1. **Building new types of partnerships**, including intergenerational networks.
2. **Developing strategies for smarter financing**; building the case to shift investment to children’s inclusion and well-being, and the political support for prevention.
3. **Using evidence and data to steer child-centred reforms**, including disaggregated data, child friendly methodologies and child-centred views to drive change.
4. **Scaling up justice innovations**, and applying imagination and safeguards for digital justice tools with children.

The Policy Brief Series seeks to ensure that highly effective policies, services and practices support the achievement of SDG16.3 - promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all - for children and wider society, in the short- and longer-term. The full series of Justice for Children Policy Briefs is available [here](#).

This Policy Brief offers guidance for policymakers on Strategic Lever Three: using evidence and data to steer child-centred reforms. This Brief outlines actions needed to close the evidence and data gap, to achieve justice for children. It puts forward recommendations to improve current data collection and data governance – incorporating new holistic evidence initiatives and approaches. It then presents 7 emerging Gamechangers, or evidence informed service-level innovations, to shift systems to become more child-centred. Finally, it outlines key next steps to accelerate child justice transformations. This Policy Brief is directed not only to those whose policy remit primarily considers the child justice sector, but those with remits which engage the lives of children in the broadest sense.

Key Messages

Evidence is integral to ensuring justice for children. It helps keep reforms on track by directing the continuous improvement of effective policy interventions. Data draws policymakers' attention to children's justice needs and, in turn, informs evidence. Evidence and data together drive the development, direct the selection, and steer the implementation of 'Gamechangers' – innovative services, systems and practices that shift systems to be more child-centred. Still, there are still extensive evidence and data gaps concerning children's experiences of justice.

Key messages include:

- **A growing movement for change is transforming people's experiences of justice globally.** Justice systems have not been designed for children, so adaptations are critical.
- **Children are amongst those most at risk of facing obstacles that prevent them from accessing justice and upholding their human rights.** This is not a matter of if, but how to respond.
- **Act now to implement Gamechangers and improve evidence and data collection to understand children's justice needs.** Build the evidence on transformative child justice Gamechangers in practice – and implement reforms in the meantime.
- **Understanding children's justice needs requires child-centred methodologies, new perspectives, and broader partnerships.** This can take time.
- **Children's common justice problems are driven by exclusion, inaccessible justice, lack of prevention, barriers to identity, violence, limits to association, and detention.** These drivers impact children individually and have collective, structural equivalents. Identifying solutions to children's justice problems must dually focus on both children's justice experiences, and their outcomes⁶ (see Appendix 1).
- **Gamechangers that are 'effective, scalable, and sustainable solutions'⁷ have shown real potential, shifting systems to become more child-centred.** Better evidence is needed to innovate, nurture, and apply innovations at a structural level, to accelerate and embed child-centred, rights-focused, and inclusive justice.
- **Children are virtually invisible in global justice data and children's justice needs are underrepresented.** A more comprehensive picture of children's justice needs will eradicate the notion of children being an afterthought in reforms.
- **Closing the justice for children gap is urgent, and possible.** Data collection and data governance are changing, bringing new opportunities to close the global child justice data gap. These also bring challenges for protecting children's personal data and upholding their rights. Evidence and data-driven reforms offer the best chance to achieve SDG16 with, and for, children.
- **There is a compelling need for new partnerships.** Now is the moment for a collaborative funding platform of ambitious donors united in purpose. Increased SDG16-related risk-capital and entrepreneurial spirit from funders is a missing link. Investing in building and scaling child justice Gamechangers can accelerate progress to achieve SDG16 and child-centred justice globally.

Insights

A growing movement for change is transforming people's experiences of justice globally. Recent [World Justice Project](#) global findings tell us that two thirds of the global population⁸ have unmet justice needs. When people try to address these, they face many obstacles which prevent them from accessing their justice needs and rights. In response, a paradigm shift is underway which seeks to prioritise people, and their experiences, as the starting point for designing responses and institutions. These people-centred justice reforms are proving to be wide reaching and socially transformative.

Justice systems were not designed with children in mind and adaptations are critical. This is not a matter of **if**, but **how** to respond.

Children are amongst those most at risk of facing obstacles which prevent them from accessing justice and upholding their rights. Children, especially those already facing discrimination, exclusion and/or multidimensional inequalities, are disproportionately at risk. And yet, children remain virtually invisible in justice reform efforts and their lived realities are not reflected. Children come into contact with justice systems in a number of ways - as victims, as witnesses, when accused of an offence, and where interventions are required for their care, health, etc. Children's justice experiences are also inextricably linked to experiences of (in)justice faced by the adults and caregivers in their lives - such as the detention of a primary caregiver, or divorce and custody decisions - given children's evolving capacities and reliance on adults in their lives to facilitate upholding children's human rights. And so, **a child-centred, intersectional approach** to people-centred justice is essential.

Evidence and data underpin the realisation of justice for children. Better evidence is needed to improve and apply what works

well, in a manner that is sensitive to local and cultural contexts, and that captures continuous learning. Understanding and measuring what matters to children, and the drivers of systemic justice problems, are key to close the justice gap. This requires improving current data collection processes, and incorporating emerging evidence about innovative initiatives. Scaling and improving evidence and data create justice journeys that are rooted in children's lived realities, and responsive to the individual and systemic inhibitors of access to justice for children. Evidence and data ensure reforms are on-track, directing the continuous improvement of effective policies, programmes, and actions. Data informs this evidence.⁹ Frameworks are available.¹⁰

Many children's justice needs are already known. Common Justice Problems Facing Children (see Appendix 1) are driven by exclusion, inaccessibility, lack of prevention, barriers to identity, violence, limits to association, and detention. These impact children individually, and have collective, structural consequences. Addressing children's justice problems requires dually focusing on children's justice journeys and their final destinations, offering equal importance to the processes and interactions children face, as well as their outcomes.¹¹

A comprehensive picture is still lacking. Children are rarely the subject of global justice data. [The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies](#) affirm that 'currently available justice data often does not give the information justice leaders, policymakers, and funders need to drive change'.¹² Available data often lacks scale and depth, is imprecise, and/or does not meaningfully include children. The underrepresentation of children's justice needs means a lack of reliable global measurements. Given the holistic nature of how justice affects children's lives, there is

more work to do to fully understand the **scale** and **nature** of the known justice problems facing children, and to reveal unknown justice problems.

Good policies are not built on anecdotes. A variety of approaches will best inform the evidence that is needed. Closing the justice for children data gap requires child-centred methodologies, new perspectives, and broader partnerships. These methodologies uphold children's agency and rights, and come with short-, medium- and longer-term commitments to investing in the best solutions with, and for, children.

Closing the evidence and data gap on child justice can be done. The data gap has, to date, been exacerbated by experts' legitimate apprehension when engaging in child justice data collection - due to ethical considerations and the necessary safeguards required to uphold children's rights and refrain from causing further harm. Child-centred methodologies, new partnerships, specific efforts, and the distinct skills needed for adequate evidence and data collection will take time, but are essential.

Data collection and data governance are changing. Digital justice technologies and automation tools have rapidly emerged and are swiftly adapting. The use of digital technologies in the justice sector may have

direct, or indirect, consequences on children's lives and experiences of (in)justice.¹³ The age of digital data creates new opportunities for closing the global child justice data gap, but also big challenges for protecting children's personal data, upholding their rights, and securing justice for children.¹⁴

Gamechanging services that are 'effective, scalable, and sustainable solutions'¹⁵ demonstrate real potential to close the child justice gap. Categories of innovations include: Prevention services, Systemic inclusion efforts, Multisectoral solution-oriented services, Restorative services, Child-sensitive justice services, Child-friendly professionals, Procedural safeguarding, and Collaborative alliances. More evidence is needed to sharpen the knowledge on child justice Gamechangers adapted to different situations and diverse cultures.

Further evidence is still required to ensure that those transformative Gamechangers respond to a clear, child-centred understanding of children's justice needs and experiences. And implement reforms in the meantime to accelerate child-centred, rights-focused, and inclusive justice.

Attract funding collaborations united in purpose – including entrepreneurial philanthropists with risk-capital appetites –to accelerate these Gamechangers.

Evidence and Data: Prompts for Policymakers

This section outlines actions to close the evidence and data gap to achieve justice for children. Recommendations include improving current data collection and governance, and incorporating new holistic evidence initiatives and frameworks.

Close the justice for children evidence and data gap to better understand what matters to children.

Better evidence is required to improve and apply what works well, with local and cultural sensitivity. Closing the global data gap on child justice requires scaling current data collection processes, whilst building new child-centred methodologies, perspectives, and cultivating broader partnerships. These methodologies should uphold children's agency and rights, and come with short, medium, and longer-term commitments to investing justice solutions with, and for, children.

A. Improve current data collection processes.

Promote age disaggregation in new and already-established data collection efforts.

- Engaging with families and other adults about children is essential, but not sufficient.¹⁶
- Understanding children's justice needs requires an evidence and data framework which specifically includes children.
- Increasing the availability of child justice data allows justice leaders, policymakers, and funders to drive change and track progress – nationally, internationally, and globally.
- Data collection with children requires distinct ethics and safeguards.

Focus on addressing the 'furthest behind, first'.¹⁷

- The Agenda 2030 global ambition to not only leave no one behind but also prioritise reaching the most disadvantaged, most at risk, and least visible first, demands a collective focus on these children.
- Governments will often need to work in partnership with expert organisations who have developed trusting relationships with children experiencing exclusion,

marginalisation, and other justice problems.

- These processes should inform both prevention and response strategies.

Pursue quantitative and qualitative evidence and data.

- A growing number of specialist surveys provide insights into the justice needs of people in vulnerable situations, covering an increasing number of countries.¹⁸¹⁹
- However, quantitative data collection processes - including legal needs surveys, victim surveys, and risk assessments - do not sufficiently capture children's justice needs, and risk overlooking the global justice gap for children.²⁰
- High quality and statistically robust quantitative and qualitative evidence and data are both essential to understand and inform solutions to children's justice problems.
- Qualitative evidence and data are especially important to systematically integrate children's voices and experiences into justice solutions, innovations, and preventing individual and structural justice problems.²¹²²

B. Incorporate new evidence initiatives that look at the whole picture.

Gather a holistic understanding of how injustice impacts children's lives, from a child-centred view.

- Evidence and data-gathering processes should seek to understand children's individual and structural justice needs.
- Structural injustices facing children cannot be adequately addressed without incorporating children's perspectives. For example, understanding the impact of family income, family separation, race and ethnicity, gender, disability, and rurality on a child's unmet justice needs is essential.
- Innovations that deliver on this broad understanding of justice for children can inform more focused and effective interventions, policies, and programmes to support children and their families and communities.

Strive for partnerships that ensure safe and inclusive evidence and data-gathering.

- Efforts to safeguard children can unintentionally reinforce their invisibility in data collection efforts. New and adapted methodologies are required to gather accurate evidence and data on children's justice needs. Seek out experts with a track record of these approaches.
- Build new partnerships which systematically include children and young people and adult allies – including with trained professionals in participatory research with children, data protection experts, civil society, policymakers, and those who support them.
- Explore creative ways to engage children in the development of new or adapted strategies – including strength-based, art-based, and play-based approaches.
- Participatory approaches to evidence and data are complicated and can require more time and resources. However, the benefits of success are high and drive progress and effective solutions with nuanced, relevant, and ethical insights. Draw on these to steer implementation and improvement efforts.

Gamechangers: Prompts for Policymakers

This section outlines emerging Gamechangers – evidence-informed, service-level innovations, policies and practices that are shifting systems to achieve child-centred justice. This section includes youth justice approaches (18 – 25) in recognition of the essential intersections between child and youth justice.

Implement Gamechanging Services.

Where children’s justice needs are known, respond with evidenced innovations. Applying innovations can accelerate child-centred, rights-focused, and inclusive justice, particularly when based on a clear foundation of understanding children’s justice needs. This section outlines interventions that are, or will, help to close the child justice gap. Further evidence is needed to sharpen knowledge, especially at scale and in a variety of differing contexts.

A. Defining Gamechangers

Innovative approaches can shift systems towards improved child-centred justice. The [Hague Institute for Innovation of Law](#) (HiIL) collated key people-centred justice Gamechangers that have ‘strong potential to solve legal problems fairly and deliver effective treatments consistently.’²³ There is less known about the full range of child justice innovations that may rise to Gamechanger status.

Justice for Children Gamechangers proposed here are child-centred, rights-focused, and inclusive approaches which are, or show promise to be, ‘effective, scalable, and sustainable solutions.’²⁴ These components create the legal and social environment that enables children to thrive, receive fair treatment, and actively participate in their own development and the society in which they live. They reinforce children’s rights, well-being, and where relevant, promote rehabilitative over punitive measures.

B. The Justice for Children Gamechangers

Emerging from promising practices around the world, the Justice for Children Gamechangers are drawn from children’s experiences, research, and insights from professionals. Building on the Common Justice Problems Children Face²⁵ and applying the evidence of what works where it is known, we outline 7 types of game-changing services with examples of key innovations that leverage systems change.

Gamechangers to Achieve Justice for Children

Collaborative Alliances

Ex: Global movements driving child justice reforms; child advisory groups informing development, standards, regulation, and practice.



Prevention Services

Ex: Child-specific justice needs assessments; cash transfer programmes; school-based violence prevention curriculums.



Procedural Safeguarding

Ex: Child-friendly complaints mechanisms; Children have accessible and age-appropriate information, tools and support.



Systemic Inclusion Efforts

Ex: Mandated free of charge birth registration; decriminalisation of poverty; co-designing solutions.



Child-Friendly Professionals

Ex: Services supporting young people with justice experience to share perspectives; training and mentoring services for justice professionals.



Multisector, solution-oriented services

Ex: Sociolegal Defence Centres; Child Advocacy Centres; the Barnahus model; Restorative services.



Child-Sensitive Justice Services

Ex: systematically seeking children's views in family justice disputes; legal aid specifically and independently available to children.

Gamechanger	Purpose	Examples
Prevention services	Prevent escalation to system interactions by addressing children’s unmet justice needs and the underlying root causes, and finding solutions that serve children at home, with their families, in their communities.	Child-specific justice needs assessments; Community services and programmes; Cash transfer programmes; School-based violence prevention curricula; Family justice disputes.
Systemic inclusion efforts	Target structural-level changes to address the disproportionate representation of marginalised children, families and communities with unmet justice needs.	Mandated free of charge birth registration; Access to social security (removal of barriers to social security and civil and political rights for those without legal identification); Strengthening democratisation and rule of law; Decriminalisation of poverty; Systematic consultation and co-designing solutions.
Multi-sectoral, solution-oriented services	Services which shift siloed justice interventions to solution-oriented and multi-sectoral justice services which focus on solving justice issues at the point closest to the child.	Sociolegal Defence Centres (children’s direct access to justice and socio-legal support to address a range of needs and uphold children’s rights); Child Advocacy Centres and Barnahus model (child-centred, multi-sector, interdisciplinary response centres for child victims & witnesses of violence); Restorative services (focusing on repairing fractious relations through mediation, conflict resolution, counselling, and support).
Child-centred justice services	Justice services which intentionally design, implement, and operate their procedures and services – including formal, informal, and customary systems for children as witnesses, offenders, victims – with a purposeful child-centred approach. ²⁶	Policy guidelines and sustained practices to systematically seek children’s views in family justice disputes (including divorce, child custody, child maintenance); Community-based non-custodial sentences for both children and their primary caregivers (including non-custodial sentences for mothers); Special children’s courts as alternatives to formal courts; Legal aid (specifically made available to children directly which does not rely on parental income levels or permissions).

<p>Child-friendly professionals</p>	<p>Adults within the justice sector (such as lawyers, paralegals, judges, police, etc.) and essential service providers (such as in health, education, social work, etc.) are recruited, skilled and equipped to communicate with children confidently and meaningfully, and facilitate their rights and needs being met.</p>	<p>Services supporting young people with experience of justice systems to share their perspectives; Training and mentoring services for justice professionals to develop child-sensitive skills and knowledge, including on children's rights.</p>
<p>Procedural Safeguarding</p>	<p>Implementing robust procedural safeguards throughout legal proceedings, ensuring that justice systems are child-inclusive and children's human rights, as defined by international conventions and laws, are protected and fulfilled at every stage of the justice process.</p>	<p>Child-friendly complaints mechanisms; child-centres approaches for children to express their views throughout the entire process of their justice interactions and/or legal proceedings; Providing children with clear, accessible, and age-appropriate information, tools and support; Children have access to information and support to choose whether justice proceedings are in-person or digital.</p>
<p>Collaborative Alliances</p>	<p>Leadership at all levels that builds transformative alliances between stakeholders (government and non-governmental agencies, legal professionals, child advocates, donors, and with children themselves), securing a shared commitment to child-centred justice, pro-actively and intergenerationally shaping policies, sharing resources, and promoting children's rights and well-being.</p> <p>Ambitious donors with a big vision for transformation are essential partners in this endeavour – investment in justice for children is essential to accelerate the pace of change required to achieve Agenda 2030.</p>	<p>Global movements driving child justice reforms; national whole-of-government and whole-of-society mainstreaming initiatives; Child advisory groups meaningfully informing professional development, standards, regulation, and practice.</p>

Next Steps...

This section outlines steps to accelerate child-centred justice transformations. Closing the gap is urgent, and possible. With six remaining years to achieve SDG16 for children, it's time to accelerate building a more comprehensive and rigorous evidence-base, improving evidence and data-collection, and gathering, and securing the implementation of child justice reform, propelled by Gamechangers. In this continuous learning journey, next actions include:

Understand the scope, nature, and impact of children's justice needs.

- **Gather new knowledge:** Work to close the sizeable and extensive gaps in knowledge about the scale, nature and depth of children's justice needs, particularly knowledge through an intersectional lens.²⁷ Build more rigorous evidence of Gamechangers, so the substantial benefits to children and wider society can be better understood. The case for investment in child-centred justice reform relies on this evidence. Research to address new and emerging data gaps should also consult and contribute to emerging research on the impact of digital justice technologies on access to justice for children. Evidence collection about solutions should involve children themselves.
- **Gather what is known:** Good policies are not built on anecdotes. Map the evidence that is already there and build on it. An *Evidence and Data Agenda for Justice for Children* is needed for coherence in an otherwise fragmented data landscape, to steer and accelerate policy, system, and practice solutions to ensure SDG16 is realised for children.
- **Use existing tools:** Develop assessment tools to measure progress against tools such as the OECD Child-Friendly Justice Framework²⁸ – support local, national, and international programmes to reveal the nature and scope of the challenge. Focus on implementing child justice reforms.

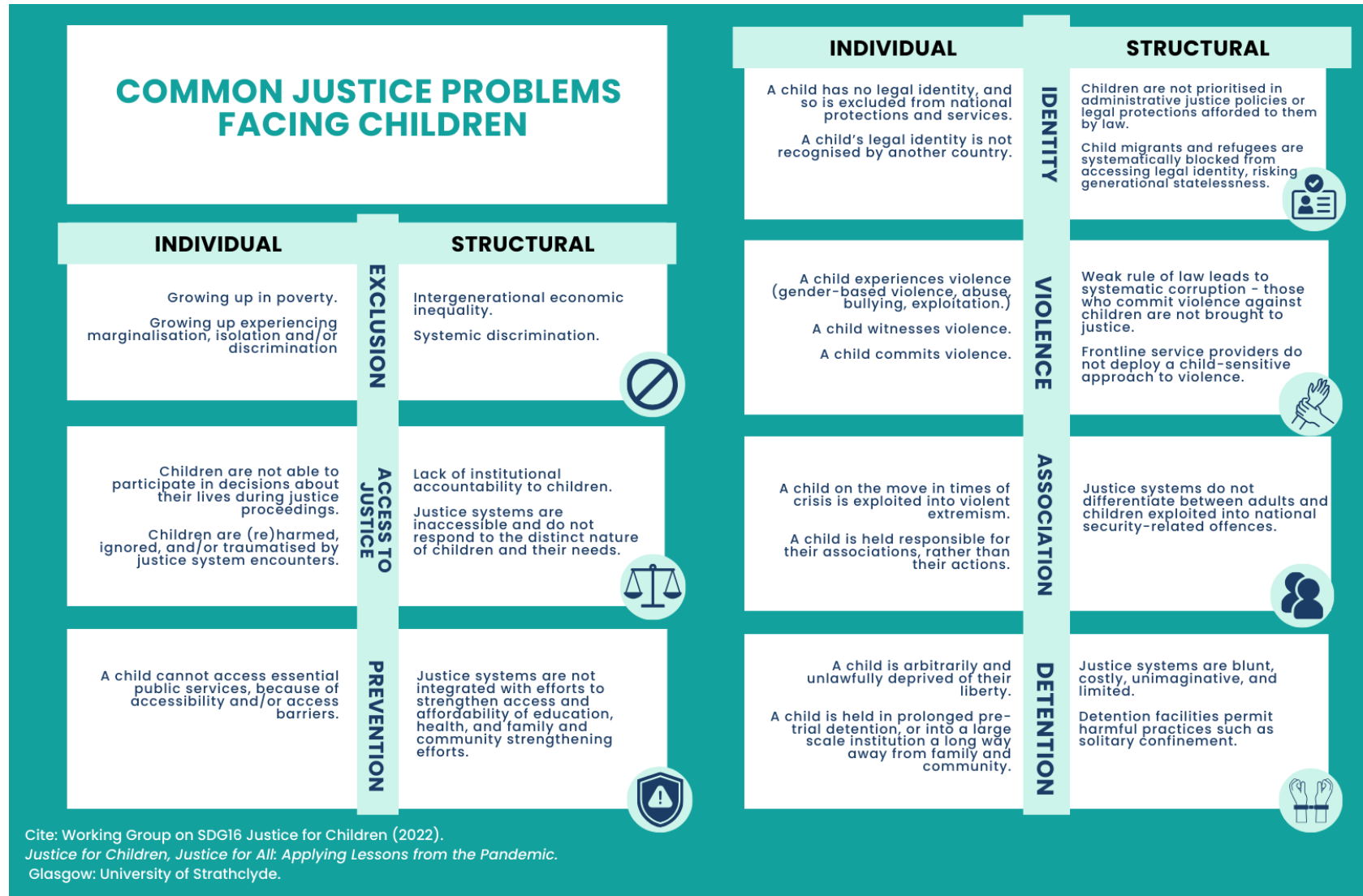
Measure what works, then learn and adapt.

- **Drive national learning:** Build on the Justice Action Coalition's²⁹ partnerships to create mutual learning opportunities which support national child justice transformation journeys. Partnerships can support better learning and clearly determining the reality of children's justice needs. Evidence should form a case for investment to sustain political commitment and sustainability of child justice interventions.
- **Promote global insights:** Justice Action Coalition members and other high ambition country governments should contribute to multilateral Learning and Impact Events for global dissemination of justice for children learning, including at the High-Level Political Forum, World Congress on Justice with Children,³⁰ and UNODC Crime Congress.
- **Build new partnerships:** Child justice transformation requires specialised expertise and demands partnerships well beyond adult justice agencies. Include other policymakers, child experts, data protection experts, NGOs, donors, academic and private sectors, and children themselves.³¹ Convene a collaborative funding platform of ambitious donors, driving evidence and data transformations. Increase SDG16-related risk-capital and entrepreneurial spirit from philanthropic and other funders to build and scale Gamechangers accelerate achieving access to justice for children.

Professional and political leadership, imagination, good judgement, and determination not to settle for an easy route at the cost of justice for children will also be key ingredients for success.

Appendix 1: Common Justice Problems Children Face

The Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic report³² builds on the Justice for Children 10 Calls to Act.³³ Drawing from international justice literature,³⁴ it outlines 10 common justice problems children face, driven by Exclusion, Lack of access to justice, Lack of prevention, Barriers to identity, Violence, Limits to their association, and Detention. These impact on individual children, have structural equivalents, and consider both children's outcomes as well as their interactions and experiences throughout.



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Endnotes

- ¹ The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. The 17 Goals were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, as part of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* which set out a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- ² "As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first." *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld/publication> AND "We reaffirm our commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda in its entirety. We will undertake every effort to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first." *Ministerial Declaration of the 2020 United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (June 2020)*. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26339HLPF_MD_Revised.pdf
- ³ This policy brief builds upon evidence related to applying lessons from the COVID-19 era to the realisation of SDG16.3 and achieving Justice for Children, including: Davidson, J., Diallo, M., Elsley, S., Foussard, C., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Shields, S. (2022) *Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde. <https://www.inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/-justice-for-children-lessons-from-the-pandemic>
- ⁴ *SDG16 Justice for Children Call to Action* <https://www.sdg16.plus/justice-in-action/justice-for-children/>
- ⁵ Justice for Children, Justice for All is an initiative of the international, multi-agency Working Group on SDG16+ Justice for Children, which has a strategic vision that actively puts children and children's human rights at the centre of achieving justice for all to achieve SDG 16.3. It forms an essential part of our collective global challenge to achieve the sustainable development agenda. It is hosted by the Institute for Inspiring Children's Futures at the University of Strathclyde - a member of the Justice Action Coalition - with support from the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. It includes Child Friendly Justice European Network, Defence for Children International, the Legal Empowerment Fund, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, Terre des hommes - with the Global Initiative on Justice with Children and the World Congress on Justice with Children, and UNICEF.
- ⁶ Davidson, J., Diallo, M., Elsley, S., Foussard, C., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Shields, S. (2022) *Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://www.inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/-justice-for-children-lessons-from-the-pandemic>
- ⁷ See Hiil: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/the-gamechangers/>
- ⁸ World Justice Project (2019) 'Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World' <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/access-justice/measuring-justice-gap>
- ⁹ Davidson, J., Foussard, C., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Shields, S. (2022) *Justice for Children: Agenda for Action*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/justice-for-children-agenda-for-action>
- ¹⁰ For example, the new *OECD Child-Friendly Justice Framework* provides guidance on strengthening planning, monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure reforms are effective and sustained. The framework highlights the importance of evidence-based planning and measurement, which includes gathering relevant data and implementing robust data governance frameworks and accountability mechanisms to overcome challenges and secure justice for children. <https://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-child-friendly-justice-framework-6a60970e-en.htm>
- ¹¹ Davidson, J; Diallo, M; Elsley, S; Foussard, C; Goudie, A; Hope, K; Shields, S. (2022). *Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://www.inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/-justice-for-children-lessons-from-the-pandemic>
- ¹² Chapman, Peter et al. (2021). *Grasping the Justice Gap: Opportunities and Challenges for People-Centered Justice Data*. Working Paper. New York: Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies; Washington, D.C.: World Justice Project. Available at <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/> and <https://worldjusticeproject.org/>
- ¹³ *OECD Child-Friendly Justice Framework*, p. 36. <https://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-child-friendly-justice-framework-6a60970e-en.htm>
- ¹⁴ Shields, S., (2024) *Justice for Children in the era of Data-Intensive Technologies*. Justice for Children Working Paper Series. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde. <https://inspiringchildrensfutures.org>
- ¹⁵ See Hiil: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/the-gamechangers/>
- ¹⁶ See in particular: Child Well-being in a Nutshell (2021). OECD. <https://www.oecd.org/wise/Measuring-What-Matters-for-ChildWellbeing-and-Policies-Policy-brief-July-2021.pdf> and Davidson, J; Goudie, A; Shields, S and Francesco, F. (2022). 'Using a Whole-of-Government Approach to Advance Child Well-Being'. Inspiring Children's Futures Learning Report Series 3/2022. University of Strathclyde, UK www.InspiringChildrenFutures.org
- ¹⁷ "We reaffirm our commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda in its entirety. We will undertake every effort to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first." Ministerial Declaration of the 2020 United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (June 2020). https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26339HLPF_MD_Revised.pdf
- ¹⁸ To illustrate the gap remaining in legal needs survey data available, the most recent update of the World Justice Project's *Atlas of Legal Needs Surveys* includes the categorization of surveys according to their coverage of recognized vulnerable population groups, including age groups at risk. See <https://worldjusticeproject.org/legal-needs-atlas/>
- ¹⁹ Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019), available at <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/> p. 31
- ²⁰ Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019), (Chapter 1) explains the Justice Gap in detail. See https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/6c192f_f1e29f70bfed4f0580d6943332e377d0.pdf
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²⁴ See Hiil: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/the-gamechangers/>

²⁵ Davidson, J., Diallo, M., Elsley, S., Foussard, C., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Shields, S. (2022) *Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://www.inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/-justice-for-children-lessons-from-the-pandemic>

²⁶ Davidson, J., Foussard, C., Lynch, N., Martins, A.S., Schwittay, H., Shields, S., and Tiefengraber, H. (2023) *Justice for Children Policy Brief: Digital Justice for Children: Innovation, Risks and Advantages*. Justice for Children Policy Brief Series. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/justice-for-children-policy-brief-launch>

²⁷ For more on intersectionality, see: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/using-intersectionality-understand-structural-inequality-scotland-evidence-synthesis/>

²⁸ See: *OECD Child-Friendly Justice Framework* <https://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-child-friendly-justice-framework-6a60970e-en.htm>

²⁹ The Justice Action Coalition is a multi-stakeholder alliance of countries and organizations that is working to achieve measurable progress in justice outcomes for people and communities by the third SDG summit in 2027 and beyond. www.sdg16.plus/justice-action-coalition

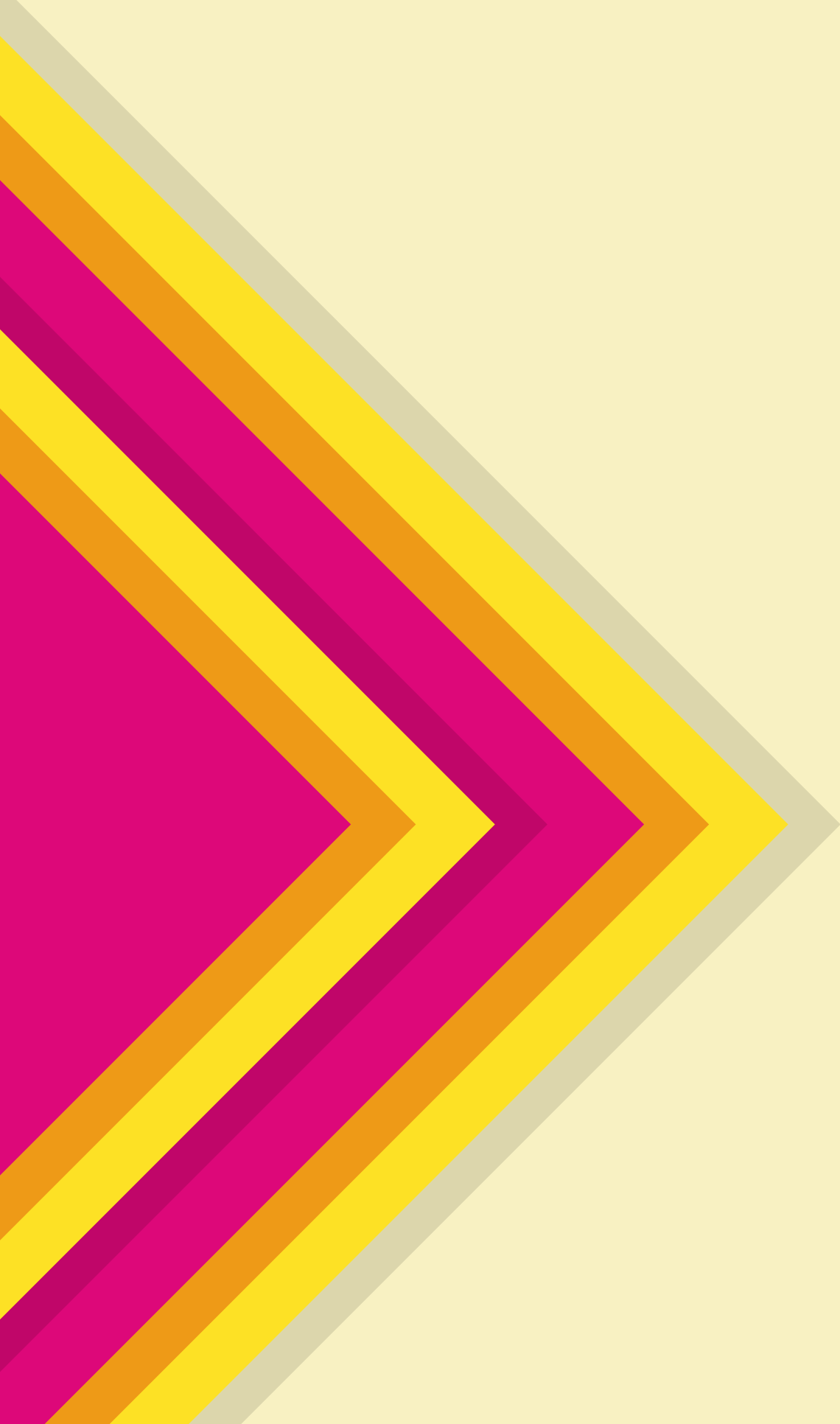
³⁰ See: World Congress on Justice with Children <https://justicewithchildren.org/en/world-congress>

³¹ Davidson, J., Hope, K. and Shields, S. (2023) *Justice for Children: Intergenerational Partnership through an Intersectional Lens*. Justice for Children Policy Brief Series. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde <https://inspiringchildrensfutures.org/blog/j4c-pb-building-new-partnerships>

³² Davidson, J., Diallo, M., Elsley, S., Foussard, C., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Shields, S. (2022) *Justice for Children: Applying Lessons from the Pandemic*. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde, p.10-11 <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/justiceforchildren>

³³ Davidson, J., Elsley, S., Giraldi, M., Goudie, A., Hope, K., Lyth, A., Van Keirsbilck, B. (2019) *Justice for Children, Justice for All: The Challenge to Achieve SDG16+ Call to Action*. Glasgow: CELCIS - Inspiring Children's Futures, University of Strathclyde. <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/justiceforchildren>

³⁴ See: WHO (2016) *INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/inspire-seven-strategies-for-ending-violence-against-children>



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