

National Youth Justice Strategy

Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig

2008 – 2010



Irish Youth Justice Service

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND LAW REFORM
AN ROINN DLÍ AGUS CIRT, COMHIONANNAIS AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ



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Irish Youth Justice Service
Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Floor 2, Montague Court
7-11 Montague Street
Dublin 2

Tel: +353 (0)1 476 8673

Fax: +353 (0)1 476 8616

E-mail: iyjs@justice.ie

Web: www.iyjs.ie

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Foreword

The Government is committed to creating a safer, fairer society and, in doing so, is committed to the protection and advancement of the needs, interests and welfare of young people. The establishment of the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC) and the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) is a clear demonstration of this commitment.

The issue of the involvement of some young people in crime is one that concerns everyone. It is a key aim of Government to implement appropriate policies and strategies in this area to reduce youth offending. In consultation with key stakeholders, the IYJS has now developed the National Youth Justice Strategy to assist in the delivery of its responsibilities and those of other relevant bodies in the youth justice system.



This strategy will, in a coordinated and focused way, develop existing structures, policies and programmes for young people who are in trouble with the law. This response will hopefully meet the needs of these young people and of society. The emphasis of the strategy is on providing relevant services that meet needs and on delivering these services to high standards, while also having a positive impact on the community by reducing offending behaviour. This is reflected in the IYJS's mission statement and in the focus of this strategy – *'To create a safer society by working in partnership to reduce youth offending through appropriate interventions and linkages into services.'*

This strategy has been developed in line with the Government's commitment to tackle crime in its Agreed Programme for Government (2007 – 2012), and the development of the Strategy Statement 2008 – 2010 of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. It will contribute in a focused way to a range of national strategies and agreements, including the National Children's Strategy, the National Development Plan and the National Social Partnership Agreement, *Towards 2016*.

I think this coordinated and consultative approach will ensure the continued relevance of the strategy to young people, service providers and society as a whole. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to this process and also for their continued commitment to delivering on this strategy and these services.

Mr. Brendan Smith, TD
Minister for Children

Preface

Minister, I am delighted to present to you the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008 – 2010.

The Government decided to establish the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) following a review of the services dealing with young people in trouble with the law. Putting appropriate services in place for this group of young people is our priority.



The National Youth Justice Strategy reflects the remit of the IYJS – to provide a coordinated, strategic approach to service delivery for these young people. The strategy has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders and sets out the focus for agencies working in the youth justice system over the next three years.

This strategy provides for the implementation of the criminal justice provisions of the Children Act 2001 (as amended) relating to sanctions in the community, restorative justice and diversion projects, as well as matters arising on the transfer of responsibility for the operation and development of the children detention schools system from the Department of Education and Science to the IYJS.

To carry out these responsibilities, the IYJS and other agencies have agreed a number of goals and the actions needed to achieve them over the next three years. This strategy recognises the need and provides for a coordinated approach across agencies, while also acknowledging the important contribution that the voluntary and community sectors make. In doing so, we recognise the challenges ahead in establishing such an integrated response.

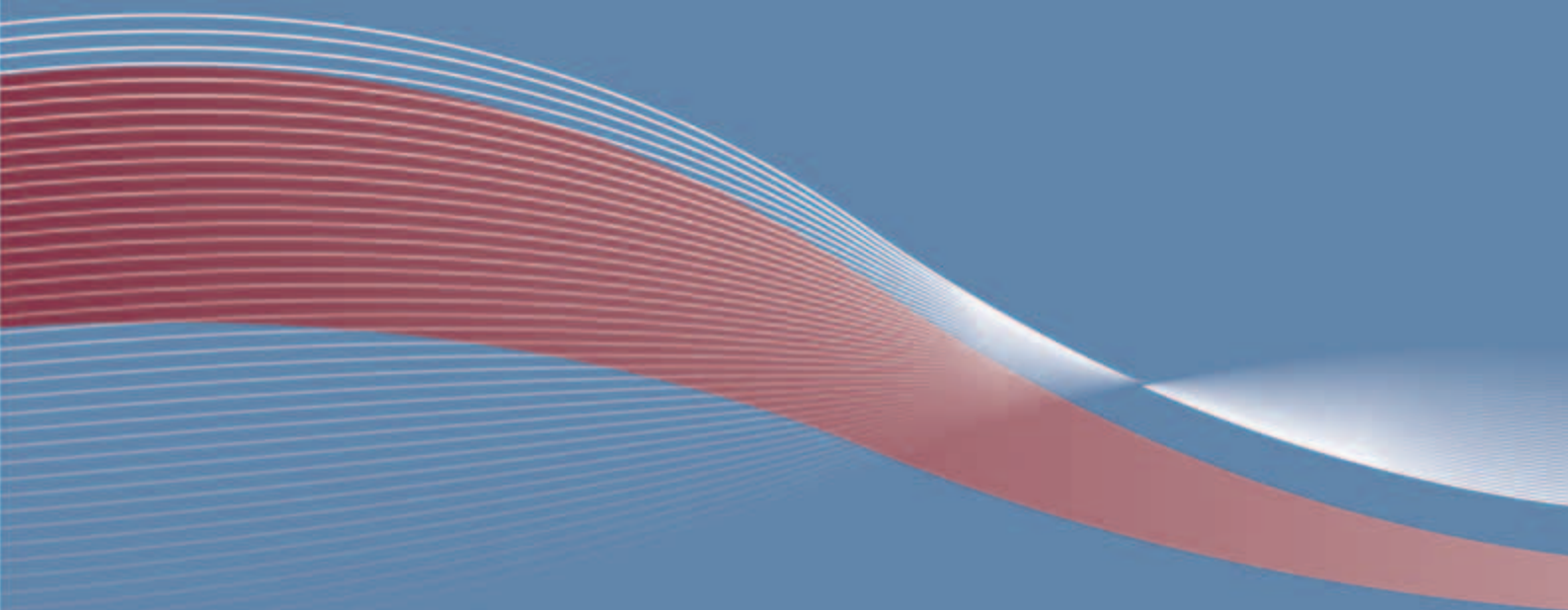
In this regard, I would like to acknowledge all the contributions, support and assistance the IYJS has received in developing this National Youth Justice Strategy and look forward to working with the various organisations involved in its implementation.

Michelle Shannon

National Director
Irish Youth Justice Service

March 2008

1 Introduction



Mission Statement

1. The Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) has been tasked by Government with developing the National Youth Justice Strategy. The IYJS's mission statement is:

To create a safer society by working in partnership to reduce youth offending through appropriate interventions and linkages into services.

High Level Goals

2. Through a set of high level goals, this National Youth Justice Strategy sets out the focus for agencies working in the youth justice system over the next three years (2008–2010). These high level goals are:
 1. To provide leadership and build public confidence in the youth justice system.
 2. To work to reduce offending by diverting young people from offending behaviour.
 3. To promote the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives to deal with young people who offend.
 4. To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children that will assist their early re-integration into the community.
 5. To strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services.

Irish Youth Justice Service

3. In December 2005, following a review of the youth justice system, the Government agreed a programme to implement youth justice reforms. This programme included changes to legislation and the establishment of the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS).

The review looked at national and international practice, and made a number of recommendations for organisational change in the the youth justice system. Important findings and recommendations included:

- the need for coordinated strategic leadership;
 - the implementation of the provisions of the Children Act 2001 in relation to community sanctions, restorative justice conferencing and diversion projects;
 - the transfer of responsibility for residential industrial and reformatory schools (now called children detention schools) to the Irish Youth Justice Service from the Department of Education and Science.
4. The remit of the IYJS is guided by the principles of the Children Act 2001 and is focused on children under the age of 18 who are in trouble with the law. The IYJS focuses on diverting children from crime and the criminal justice system, promoting restorative justice, enforcing community sanctions, facilitating rehabilitation and, as a last resort, providing for detention. The IYJS works with the criminal justice agencies, the Office of the Minister for Children (*see below*) and other statutory and non-statutory bodies, such as the Health Service Executive, and organisations in the community and voluntary sectors.

Office of the Minister for Children

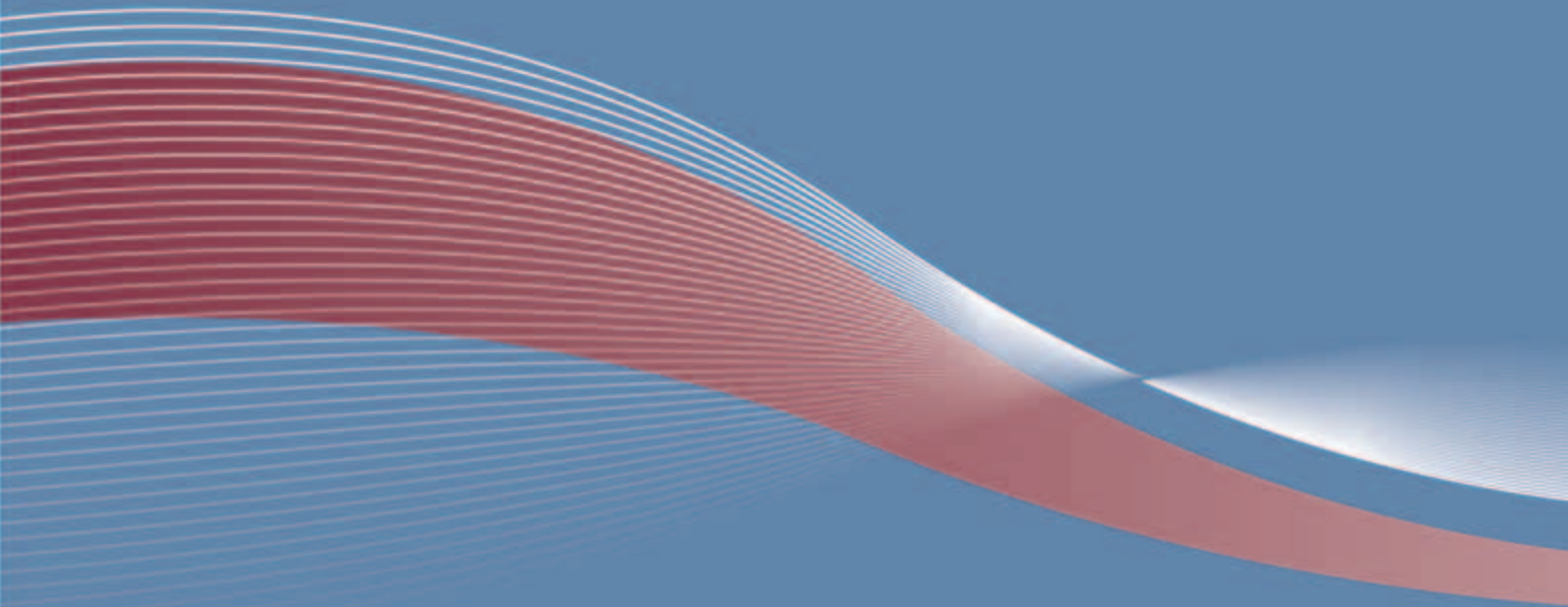
5. The Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), which is part of the Department of Health and Children, was set up by Government in December 2005 with the role of improving the lives of children as outlined under the National Children’s Strategy and of bringing greater coherence to policy-making for children. (The OMC took over the work of the National Children’s Office.) Children now have a stronger voice on issues that affect them through the Minister for Children, who attends all Cabinet meetings.

The OMC focuses on harmonising policy issues that affect children in areas such as early childhood care and education, youth justice, child welfare and protection, children and young people’s participation, research on children and young people, and cross-cutting initiatives for children.

6. The OMC supports the Minister in:
 - implementing the National Children’s Strategy (2000–2010);
 - implementing the National Childcare Investment Programme (2006–2010);
 - developing policy and legislation on child welfare and child protection;
 - implementing the Children Act 2001;
 - implementing *Towards 2016* commitments in relation to children’s services.

The OMC also maintains a general strategic oversight of bodies with responsibility for developing and delivering children’s services, such as the Department of Health and Children, the Irish Youth Justice Service and the Department of Education and Science.

2 Development of National Youth Justice Strategy



Focus and scope of strategy

7. This National Youth Justice Strategy covers the years 2008 to 2010 and deals with children who have already had some contact with the criminal justice system. The aim of the strategy is to provide a coordinated approach among agencies working in the youth justice system over the next three years. It sets out a number of goals and how these will be achieved, having regard to the role of the IYJS, the various agencies and civil society in delivering these objectives. As such, its overall success depends on the continued contribution and delivery of commitments by the IYJS and these agencies.

It is recognised that in relation to the wider issue of crime prevention, early intervention is necessary in helping to prevent crime. In this regard, the Government provides a range of such interventions through the educational and welfare systems. The priority for this 3-year strategy, however, is children already in trouble with the law.

Values

8. This strategy is based on the approach taken in the Children Act 2001 (as amended). It is mindful of a child-centred approach to service delivery and outcomes, with the best interests of the child being paramount. Relevant legislation including equality legislation and best practice in relation to child welfare policies will be adhered to in the implementation of the strategy. In this regard, its implementation is with reference to the rights of the child, addressing their needs and holding them accountable for their actions, while developing their futures in society.

This work will be carried out in a way that is attentive to society's responsibility to the victims of criminal behaviour and community safety. Restorative justice practices will be promoted and facilitated.

Implementation of strategy

9. This strategy outlines a series of specific goals, objectives, actions, outcomes and performance indicators for key agencies in the youth justice system (*see Chapter 4*). The priority for this strategy is young people who have already been in trouble with the law and delivering the best outcomes for them and the community.

Implementation of the strategy will be progressed at national level by the National Youth Justice Oversight Group, which the Minister for Children will establish in order to ensure effective implementation and to facilitate the cross-agency collaboration needed to achieve this. The Oversight Group will include representatives from relevant Government departments, criminal justice agencies and other appropriate agencies.

At local level, Youth Justice Teams will be established to enhance delivery of outcomes for the children concerned. The teams will involve key agencies working together at a local level.

Linkages and critical success factors

10. The implementation and success of the strategy is dependent on the commitment and work not only of the IYJS, but also of other agencies working together to deliver their services in a coordinated, effective and timely manner.

In this regard, the National Youth Justice Oversight Group will play an important role in monitoring the progress made in implementing the strategy, as well as facilitating collaboration between agencies. It will be essential to establish linkages through various policies such as the National Drugs Strategy and its successor, and also at operational levels through such bodies as the Health Service Executive (HSE), the National Drugs Strategy Team and the Inter-Departmental Group on Drugs. Such interaction will help to target, focus and provide continuity when it comes to interventions and outcomes for young people involved in anti-social behaviour and crime, and provide the necessary support to divert them from offending or re-offending.

Resources

11. This strategy has been prepared on the basis that those bodies involved will meet these commitments within their existing resources. The Oversight Group, as part of its brief, may determine the prioritisation of actions depending on available resources. Details of the resources available to the IYJS are given in *Appendix 5*.

Consultation

12. Given its focus and scope, the National Youth Justice Strategy has been developed through consultation with key stakeholders, including Government departments and agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society. A list of those who made submissions is given in *Appendix 1*.

Consultations with children

13. In liaison with the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), children were consulted for their views on this strategy. These included children between the ages of 12-17 years from Garda Youth Diversion Projects in Monaghan NYP (MNYP); Knocknaheeny/Holyhill Youth Centre, Cork; Corpus Christi Youth Development Group, Moyross, Limerick (CCYDG); and GRAFT, Ronanstown, Dublin. The IYJS also met boys and girls from the Children and Young People's Forum (CYPF), a group which the OMC consults on issues of concern to young people.

The following key issues emerged strongly throughout these consultations:

- the perception of crime as acceptable and even 'fun' among some young people;
- depression and stress among young people;
- family problems;
- lack of support for some young people from their parents and families;
- difficulties with doing well at school;
- the need for more facilities for young people, including recreational facilities;
- relations between young people and those in authority;
- the need for more contact between young people in detention and their families.

The following measures were considered helpful in reducing the risk of offending by young people:

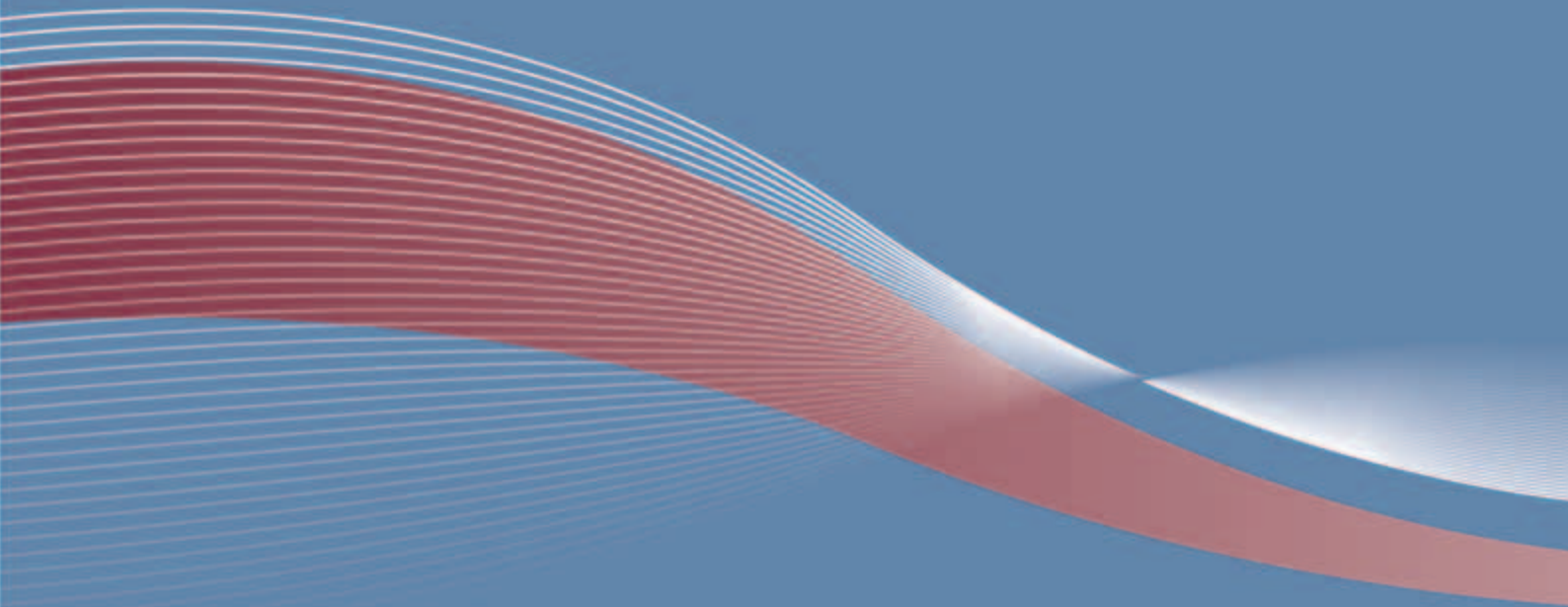
- equipping young people with education and training;
- providing more facilities, including recreation;
- expanding the Garda Youth Diversion Projects throughout the country, with extended hours;
- developing programmes for parents to support them in their responsibilities;
- expanding awareness programmes (such as the 'Copping On' programme) on drug addiction and alcohol abuse, and others on counselling and mental health services;
- providing greater assistance in the re-integration of young people following detention back into their communities.

The overriding message from these consultations with children and young people was the importance of prevention and intervention in their lives, in particular for families and communities at risk. The IYJS acknowledges these views and the work already being carried out by Government departments such as the Department of Education and Science through its implementation of the Youth Work Act 2001. Through this strategy and consultation when appropriate with young people, the IYJS aims to improve the delivery of services and outcomes for them, their families, victims and the community.

Acknowledgements

14. The Irish Youth Justice Service very much appreciates the assistance and support it received from all those involved and their continued commitment to this strategy and its implementation. A list of stakeholders who made submissions in relation to the strategy is given in *Appendix 1*.

3 High Level Goals and Actions



High Level Goal 1

To provide leadership and build public confidence in the youth justice system.

Context

15. The Youth Justice Task Force was set up in late 2004 to examine the youth justice system. It reported in December 2005 and concluded that the main problems with the system were a lack of leadership and coordinated service delivery (*report available on www.iyjs.ie*). What was needed was a clear and focused lead on policy and a partnership approach to the delivery of services for children in trouble with the law.
16. To address this problem, the Government agreed in December 2005 to accept the conclusions and recommendations of the Task Force and established the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) to lead and develop policy in this area. The IYJS is an executive office of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, and also works as part of the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC). The IYJS commenced operations in 2006 and its National Director was appointed in April of that year.
17. Leading and driving reform in the youth justice area is a key task for the IYJS and involves working in close cooperation with the criminal justice agencies, the Courts Service, An Garda Síochána, the Probation Service and the Irish Prison Service towards delivery on the key principles and objectives of the Children Act 2001 (as amended). It will also involve working closely with services in the health, education and welfare systems, such as with the Health Service Executive (HSE), and with the community and voluntary sectors to ensure a coordinated approach in meeting the needs of children who come into conflict with the law.
18. To meet this challenge, all agencies working in the youth justice system will have to examine the level of services they provide to these children and ensure that services and interventions are timely and appropriate, as well as working with other agencies to deliver these services in a coordinated way.
19. The key principle of the Children Act 2001 is to divert young people from crime and the criminal justice system, and this will dictate the IYJS's approach to this task. Establishing effective links between the justice and welfare systems will be critical if the National Youth Justice Strategy is to be effective. In bringing together these two strands, the IYJS will work within the OMC and with the Children Acts Advisory Board (CAAB).
20. The IYJS has responsibility to drive and oversee the implementation of the strategy in conjunction with the National Youth Justice Oversight Group, which the Minister will establish. In addition to this role, the IYJS has direct management responsibility for the four children detention schools and has plans for the future development of this service. Over the three years of the strategy, working with key stakeholders, the IYJS will build a youth justice system that is responsive, coordinated and effective, and in which there is confidence. In doing so, addressing offending behaviour and consideration of the victim are essential elements and will be a focus for the various programmes and initiatives mentioned later in this document.

21. To provide leadership and build confidence, it is the objective of the IYJS to make the youth justice system more effective through providing clear, unified and strategic leadership.
22. In order to achieve these objectives, the following actions will be taken:

PLEASE NOTE: The numbers given in brackets after the actions for this and the other High Level Goals below relate to the ACTIONS listed in Chapter 4 for the objectives of each goal.

- The IYJS will provide effective leadership and manage reform through agreeing tangible actions to be taken by the IYJS and key stakeholders to improve service delivery. In doing so, these actions will reflect and complement existing policies and programmes (see 1.1–1.2).
- The Minister for Children will establish an Oversight Group, which will include representation from key stakeholders, to monitor, progress and facilitate the implementation of the strategy at national level. To assist in the monitoring and progression of the strategy, the IYJS will develop appropriate research and data, and be mindful of value-for-money issues (see 1.3–1.4; 1.7; 5.1.2).
- Local Youth Justice Teams will be established to improve service delivery at local level (see 1.5).
- The IYJS will develop programmes to reduce youth offending which are both effective and represent value for money, as well as enhance existing programmes (see 1.7; 2.1.1; 4.2.1; 5.1.2).
- An Garda Síochána will ensure the implementation of the Garda youth strategy to advance appropriate services for children and young people (see 1.9).
- To improve the effective delivery of services to young people in trouble with the law, the IYJS will work with the Office of the Minister for Children; the Children Acts Advisory Board; An Garda Síochána; the Courts Service; the Probation Service; the Health Service Executive; FÁS; and the Departments of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs; Education and Science; Enterprise, Trade and Employment; and Health and Children (see 1.6; 1.9–1.19).
- The IYJS will work with these agencies to identify training needs for those involved in working with young people who offend (see 1.8).

High Level Goal 2

To work to reduce offending by diverting young people from offending behaviour.

Context

23. The main focus of the National Youth Justice Strategy is children who are in trouble with the law. The key aim of the strategy is to divert children from crime and the criminal justice system. In doing so, it is the IYJS's goal to keep children who offend out of detention, as far as possible, by using alternatives to prosecution through interventions such as:
- the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (*see Appendix 2*);
 - the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme (*see Appendix 2*);
 - community sanctions (*see Appendix 3*);
 - restorative justice.

Through these measures, children will be held accountable for offending behaviour and given an opportunity for rehabilitation. It is the view of the IYJS that rehabilitating a young person, wherever possible, within their family and their community is the best approach for dealing with youth offending for the children concerned and for society in general.

24. Early intervention

The strategy is focused on children who have already come into conflict with the law. But the desirability of ensuring that children have no contact with the criminal justice system must also be mentioned. Early intervention and timely action by all the key stakeholders is essential if children are to be diverted from crime at an early stage. By meeting the welfare and educational needs of children adequately, this can help to protect children from involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour.

25. It is generally agreed that issues such as poverty, unemployment, early-school leaving, addiction and inadequate parenting all contribute in a major way to crime by young people. Those children who come into conflict with the law often tend to be troubled children from families experiencing a range of social difficulties. Anti-social attitudes and lack of pro-social peer influences are considered some of the factors that influence young people to offend. The Government has invested significantly in providing a range of appropriate programmes and services to tackle educational and social disadvantage and misuse of alcohol and drugs, but the onus is on relevant Departments to keep their measures under review.

26. The IYJS will work with the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), Government departments, agencies and voluntary groups who provide programmes and services to support young people and families at national and local level. The OMC has a pivotal role in bringing together strategically those bodies working with children, especially children at risk so that early intervention can be effective in preventing their possible progression into the criminal justice system.

27. Diversion

Among the wide range of preventative initiatives provided through the criminal justice system are:

- **Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs):** These challenge offending behaviour and develop children's skills so they are in a better position to avail of opportunities for education, employment, training, sport, art, music and other activities, as well as providing a structured environment to add stability to a young person's life. Currently, there are 100 of these projects operating throughout the country, with plans for their further development (*see Appendix 2*).
- **Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme (GJDP):** This programme is operated by the National Juvenile Office of An Garda Síochána. It deals with children who have committed an offence in a manner other than by prosecution. It works on the principle that once a young person accepts responsibility for an offence they have committed, a range of initiatives – including a caution and supervision – are put in place to help their personal development and consideration is given to a possible referral to a Garda Youth Diversion Project (*see Appendix 2*).
- **Programmes under the National Drugs Strategy** and in particular activities sanctioned under the Young People's Facilities and Services Fund and Drugs Task Force programmes. All these initiatives are aimed at education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of young people at risk of drug use.

28. Restorative justice

The Children Act 2001 (as amended) has introduced on a statutory basis a comprehensive restorative justice scheme, whereby, through conferencing, a victim- and community-oriented approach requires the offender to face up to the harm he or she has caused and repair or make good the damage done. Restorative justice puts the victim at the centre of the process. The National Youth Justice Strategy will continue to support and develop these initiatives. In this regard, it will take account of any recommendations made by the National Commission on Restorative Justice which was established by the then Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Michael McDowell, TD, in March 2007 and is chaired by Judge Mary Martin. The terms of reference of the Commission are to consider the application of restorative justice with regard to persons brought before the Courts on criminal charges and to make recommendations on its wider application, including its possible application in the context of community courts.

29. The objectives of the IYJS and stakeholders will be to make existing intervention measures more effective and develop new policies and programmes as appropriate, so as to reduce youth offending and divert young people from such behaviour.

30. In order to achieve these objectives, the following actions will be taken:

- The IYJS will develop new programmes that complement existing Garda and Probation programmes and projects (*see 2.1.1*).
- The IYJS, with An Garda Síochána, will evaluate the effectiveness of existing Garda Youth Diversion Projects, develop new guidelines for them, promote best practice and expand the number of projects available (*see 2.1.3 – 2.1.6; 2.1.8*).
- An Garda Síochána will continue to deliver the Schools Awareness programmes to primary and secondary schools (*see 2.1.7*).
- An Garda Síochána will increase the number of Juvenile Liaison Officers available to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme and extend its scope to include 10 and 11 year-olds (*see 2.1.9 – 2.1.10*).
- An Garda Síochána will monitor the use of anti-social behaviour measures and work with local authorities as appropriate in relation to youth offending (*see 2.1.11 – 2.1.12*).
- The IYJS will develop a Victims' Charter and take account of any recommendations made by the National Commission on Restorative Justice (*see 2.1.2*).
- The Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), together with key stakeholders, will map the interventions and range of services available to children in need of care, children who are in conflict with the law and those who are at risk of being in conflict with the law (*see 2.2.1*).
- The OMC, with other stakeholders, will promote the development of early intervention schemes on a pilot basis for young people through the Children's Services Committees, to be developed in each county, and the local Youth Justice Teams (*see 2.2.2 – 2.2.3*).

High Level Goal 3

To promote the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives to deal with young people who offend.

Context

31. This goal relates to children who go before the Courts and are convicted of a crime. As an alternative to detention, dealing with offending behaviour through programmes delivered in the community can be an effective way of addressing this problem and can keep a child away from further involvement in the criminal justice system or detention.
32. The Children Act 2001 (as amended) introduces a wide range of innovative measures that provide a statutory framework for the development of the youth justice system in line with best international practice. The Act puts great emphasis on community sanctions and provides for a wide range of options to maximise the potential to successfully deal with the complexity of issues that contribute to young people offending.
33. A range of new community sanctions has been available to the Courts with effect from 1 March 2007. These sanctions include Intensive Supervision orders, Day Centre orders and Restriction of Movement orders (*for a list of orders available to the Courts, see Appendix 3*). The Courts will need to be confident that these sanctions can be effective in order to use them in a greater number of cases. Thus, the IYJS, together with the relevant agencies, will have to ensure that the sanctions are adequately resourced and managed, and monitor their effectiveness.
34. These Court orders are implemented by the Probation Service, working in partnership with communities, local services and voluntary organisations, to reduce offending and to make communities safer. Approximately half of the total Probation Service budget (€60m in 2007) is dedicated to funding and supporting over 60 organisations and projects providing employment placement, accommodation, drug treatment, education and training, restorative justice initiatives and other important services to offenders, including young offenders, and their communities to enhance re-integration and resettlement.
35. The Children Act 2001 (as amended) also provides for restorative justice conferences in which the victim may be present and give their views directly to the offender. Programmes like this, which are based on the principle of restorative justice, may be a better way of meeting the needs of victims and the offenders themselves. Again, the National Youth Justice Strategy focuses on promoting this approach.
36. To encourage the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives, the objective of the IYJS – working with the Probation Service, the Courts Service, the HSE and An Garda Síochána – will be to support appropriately the development and use of these interventions and initiatives.

37. In order to achieve these objectives, the following actions will be taken:

- The IYJS, with the Probation Service, will ensure that the newly established Young Persons Probation (YPP) Division of the Probation Service is adequately resourced to ensure the optimum availability nationwide of community sanctions to the Courts (*see* 3.1 – 3.2; 3.7).
- The IYJS, with the Probation Service, will liaise with the Courts Service and provide appropriate information to the Courts and other stakeholders about alternatives to detention (*see* 3.3; 3.9).
- The YPP will keep the Courts informed through reports on individual cases, including making recommendations where appropriate on community sanctions which could be imposed. The Courts Service will provide facilities for pre-Court consultations. The IYJS will work with the Probation Service, An Garda Síochána and the HSE to establish protocols for case management, including assessment referrals (*see* 3.5; 3.8; 3.10).
- The IYJS and the Probation Service will work with other stakeholders to review current bail information and support arrangements to ensure the optimum use of alternatives to remands are available to the Courts (*see* 3.4).
- The IYJS and the Probation Service will work with and fund community and voluntary groups to provide interventions aimed at reducing youth re-offending. The IYJS will audit programmes provided to young offenders and make recommendations for their improved effectiveness (*see* 3.2; 3.6).
- The HSE will ensure that children on community sanctions and other interventions are provided with mainstream health services or their equivalent (*see* 3.11).
- The Department of Education and Science will ensure that children on community sanctions and other interventions are provided with mainstream education or its equivalent, whichever is in the best interests of the child (*see* 3.12).

High Level Goal 4

To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children that will assist their early re-integration into the community.

Context

38. As part of the reform of the youth justice system, responsibility for the detention of children was transferred on 1 March 2007 from the Department of Education and Science to the Irish Youth Justice Service (of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform). Currently, there are four children detention schools, providing different services and levels of security. Three of the schools are situated in Lusk, Co. Dublin, on one complex, i.e. Trinity House, Oberstown Boys School and Oberstown Girls School. The fourth detention school is the Finglas Child and Adolescent Centre, which specialises in assessments.
39. Children detention schools provide residential facilities for children remanded or sentenced to detention by the Courts. The objectives of the schools are to provide for the care and educational needs of the children and to address offending behaviour in order to prepare them for their return to the community as quickly as possible. It is a principle of the Children Act 2001 (as amended) that detention should be a last resort and for as short a time as possible. In addition to specialised education programmes, the schools provide individual care programmes tailored to each child's needs and risks. Staff in the schools come from multidisciplinary backgrounds and include care staff, night supervisors, teachers, nurses, administrative and ancillary staff. Psychological and medical services are provided when necessary.
40. Each detention school is certified by the Minister for Children as suitable to accommodate children remanded and sentenced by the Courts. The four schools have a total capacity of 77 places. Average occupancy in 2007 was 54, of which over 90% were male. The annual running cost of the schools varies across each establishment, based on its capacity and function. In 2006, the average annual cost per child across the four schools was €330,263. Though finalised figures are not yet available for 2007, it is not anticipated that the average annual cost has dropped and, in fact, may have risen.
41. The IYJS is working in partnership with staff and management across the four children detention schools to develop the existing system and structures. In particular, the IYJS will work to ensure that the optimum staffing levels, financial resources, governance structures and policies and procedures are in place to provide for the best care and education of young offenders and address their offending behaviour.
42. A key element of the Government's youth justice reforms is the integration of our child care policies and criminal justice policies. In keeping with the Agreed Programme for Government (2007–2012), children detention schools will be developed appropriately to provide an integrated and unified service to children remanded and committed by the Courts. The long-term plan is to extend the system for children up to the age of 18 years and to develop one National Children Detention facility. This includes making provision for those young offenders currently being detained in St. Patrick's Institution. Pending the provision of new accommodation for 16-17 year-olds in IYJS facilities, consultation will take place with the Irish Prison Service regarding the type of arrangements in place in St. Patrick's Institution. An Expert Group has commenced the development process for new detention facilities.

43. To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children that will assist their early re-integration into the community, policies and procedures will be standardised. In addition, programmes will be further developed to prevent re-offending and positive re-integration into the community, while staff will be supported through training and development. At the same time, facilities will be updated and redeveloped to support these changes.

44. In order to achieve these objectives, the following actions will be taken:

- The IYJS will provide strategic leadership on all aspects of reform within and across the detention schools system (see 4.1.1).
- The IYJS will develop, monitor and review the placement process (bed management) to ensure an effective and efficient service to the Courts and continue to work with the HSE to ensure that children in need of care and protection receive appropriate care (see 4.1.2–4.1.3).
- The IYJS will manage, build on and develop a standard range of policies and procedures based on best practice across the detention schools system. In doing so, the IYJS will work with the Social Services Inspectorate, now part of the new Health Information and Quality Authority, to achieve this (see 4.1.6–4.1.7).
- The IYJS will develop programmes with key stakeholders to reduce offending behaviour and provide any necessary training to staff (see 4.2.1; 4.3.1–4.3.2).
- The Department of Education and Science will consult the IYJS and work with the relevant Vocational Education Committees (VECs) to ensure that children in detention received appropriate education. The Department will also develop a strategy for these children’s education and provide for their re-integration on release into mainstream education or alternative education, whichever is in the best interests of the child (see 4.2.1–4.2.4).
- The HSE will provide healthcare to children in detention and provide for their continued care on release, as well as any social service needs they may have (see 4.2.7–4.2.9).
- The IYJS will develop good governance arrangements in liaison with the detention schools (see 4.1.7).
- The IYJS will audit the current building stock to inform and prioritise short- and medium-term refurbishments, while building on the recommendations of the Expert Group to plan the development and funding of new detention facilities. In relation to the latter, the IYJS will work with the Irish Prison Service to prepare for the transfer of 16 and 17 year-old boys to these new facilities (see 4.4.1–4.4.3).
- The IYJS will review current staffing levels and arrangements to ensure that adequate numbers are in place to provide appropriate care and security for young offenders (see 4.1.4).

High Level Goal 5

To strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services.

Context

45. The Youth Justice Task Force, following its review of the youth justice system in 2005, concluded that there was a deficit in accessible information in the youth justice system. This impacts on the depth of analysis that can be done to identify problems and find solutions to young people offending. This lack of accessible information is also a problem internationally. Since the gathering of comparable data is important to ensure that future strategies, policies and programmes are relevant and effective, the development of information sources will be a priority for the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS).
46. In order to strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services, the IYJS, together with other key stakeholders, will work to improve the availability at a macro level of reliable and relevant information and data on youth crime and the youth justice system. The IYJS will also work with stakeholders to establish what information can be shared in order to improve service delivery at local level.

47. In order to achieve these objectives, the following actions will be taken:

- The IYJS will promote its work by providing information on youth justice issues through various media. It will liaise with various bodies regarding the monitoring of youth offending and the availability of information on these trends (*see 5.1.1*).
- The IYJS, together with relevant stakeholders, will establish key information and data to evaluate the delivery of actions in this National Youth Justice Strategy to ensure that strategy and policies in the youth justice sector are underpinned by regular evaluation and represent value for money (*see 5.1.2 – 5.1.3*).
- The IYJS will identify appropriate assessment tools to assess risk and needs of children at various stages in the criminal justice system (*see 5.1.4*).
- The IYJS will establish a research function within its remit and support relevant research proposals, including those from the academic sector (*see 5.1.2; 5.1.5*).
- The IYJS will work with the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), Children Acts Advisory Board (CAAB) and the academic sector in developing data in relation to children in conflict with the law (*see 5.1.5*).
- The IYJS will work with the OMC, CAAB and other relevant stakeholders to develop agreement in relation to what information is necessary and how such information can be exchanged in the best interests of children to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of service delivery to these children at local level (*see 5.2.1 – 5.2.3*).
- The IYJS, together with the OMC, CAAB and other relevant stakeholders, will identify where data-sharing issues among bodies working in the youth justice system require amendments to legislation (e.g. on data protection) and progress these amendments as a priority (*see 5.2.4*).

4 List of High Level Goals, Objectives, Actions, Outcomes and Performance Indicators / Targets



48. The tables in this chapter provide a complete schedule and reference list of the 5 High Level Goals set out in the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008–2010, broken down into the individual objectives within each goal, the actions to be taken to achieve them, the specific bodies involved in delivering the actions, the outcomes anticipated and the performance indicators/targets used to assess each action.

High Level Goal 1

To provide leadership and build public confidence in the youth justice system.

OBJECTIVE 1:

To make the youth justice system more effective through providing clear, unified and strategic leadership.

	Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will:			
1.1	Have primary responsibility for and lead reform in the youth justice system.	Effective leadership of the youth justice system and management of change.	Launch of the National Youth Justice Strategy by end of April 2008.
1.2	Align the priorities of the National Youth Justice Strategy with those of other strategies, policies and programmes of other relevant agencies.	Coherence in the delivery of the National Youth Justice Strategy and other relevant strategies, and improvement in the delivery of services.	Integration of objectives of National Youth Justice Strategy into relevant strategies, policies and programmes – <i>ongoing</i> .
1.3	Establish a National Youth Justice Oversight Group to strengthen and facilitate cross-agency cooperation.	Effective monitoring and implementation of National Youth Justice Strategy by the Oversight Group.	National Youth Justice Oversight Group established by end of 2nd Quarter 2008. Regular meetings of Oversight Group throughout the lifetime of the strategy.
1.4	Through the National Youth Justice Oversight Group, promote coordinated service delivery between relevant statutory and non-statutory agencies.	Effective implementation of the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy.	Regular meetings between the IYJS and relevant stakeholders and, where necessary, service levels agreements put in place.
1.5	Establish local Youth Justice Teams under the Children's Services Committee structure under the auspices of the National Implementation Group (National Children's Strategy).	Effective and coordinated delivery of the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy at local level.	Local Youth Justice Teams established as Children's Services Committees are put in place. Teams established in consultation with the Gardaí and the Probation Service.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets	
The IYJS will: (continued)			
1.6	Work with the OMC, HSE and CAAB to increase the effectiveness and coordinated delivery of youth justice services.	Effective inter-agency collaboration (including the sharing of information where and when appropriate) to improve delivery of youth justice services.	Effective ongoing inter-agency collaboration.
1.7	Develop effective, value-for-money programmes directed at reducing offending and enhance existing programmes.	Audit of existing programmes, including aftercare services, and appropriate action taken.	Appoint as soon as possible specialist personnel to assist in developing these programmes: Head of Young Offenders Programmes, Head of Mental Health, Researcher and Accountant.
1.8	Identify with relevant agencies training needs for those working with young people who offend or who are at risk of offending.	Training needs met as soon as possible.	Training needs identified and provision made for these.

An Garda Síochána will:

1.9	Ensure implementation of the Garda youth strategy to advance appropriate services for children and young people.	Coordinated approach by An Garda Síochána in relation to children and young people.	This will be delivered in line with An Garda Síochána's corporate strategy document 2007 – 2009 and relevant Annual Policing Plans, in particular the 2008 plan.
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The Courts Service will:

1.10	Ensure the provision of adequate resources to the Children Court.	Speedier handling of cases involving children and reduction in the number of repeat remands required.	The Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2007 (as amended) provides now for three additional judges. These judges are expected to be assigned to the Children Court.
1.11	Ensure that the provisions of the Children Act 2001 (as amended) in relation to children before the Courts are implemented.	Handling of cases involving children in line with the requirements of the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	In accordance with the Children Act 2001 (as amended), training will be provided for assigned judges and such training may be organised through the Judicial Studies Institute.

	Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The Probation Service will:			
1.12	Through the Young Persons Probation Division (YPP), ensure that its strategy facilitates the achievement of the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy and the implementation of the provisions of the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	Coordination of strategies dealing with children and young people who have come before the Courts.	Strategy statements aligned.

Office of the Minister for Children will:			
1.13	Facilitate cross-agency cooperation in the achievement of the objectives of the National Children's Strategy and the National Youth Justice Strategy.	Effective joined-up delivery of services to children and young people who offend or who are at risk of offending.	Ongoing facilitation of cross-agency cooperation.
1.14	Facilitate consultation with children in the achievement of the objectives of the National Children's Strategy and the National Youth Justice Strategy.	Consultation and feedback from OMC, when appropriate, on children's views of implementation.	Facilitation where appropriate of consultation with children.

Children Acts Advisory Board will:			
1.15	Facilitate inter-agency cooperation, including the sharing of information, in the achievement of the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy.	Advise on the coordinated delivery of services under the Children Act 2001 (as amended) for children in the youth justice system.	Effective inter-agency cooperation – <i>ongoing</i> .

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets	
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs will:			
1.16	Work with the IYJS to ensure that appropriate synergies are achieved between the National Youth Justice Strategy and policies and the aims of the National Drugs Strategy 2001–2008 and its successor, RAPID and CLÁR programmes, and community and local development programmes, and that there is a coordinated approach to the delivery of services to disadvantaged areas.	Coordination of services aimed at addressing disadvantage and diversion of children and young people from crime.	Agreed strategy in place by end of 2008.

Department of Education and Science will:			
1.17	Consult as required with other service providers including IYJS in the development of strategies and policies to address the educational needs of children and young people who come into contact with the youth justice system or who are at risk of doing so.	Young people accommodated as appropriate in mainstream or specialised educational settings.	Education provided in accordance with relevant legislation.

Department of Health and Children will:			
1.18	Work with the HSE to implement the recommendations of the Report of the Expert Group on Mental Health Policy, <i>A Vision for Change</i> .	Increase access to appropriate child and adolescent mental health services for children in the youth justice system.	Effective provision of specialist mental healthcare – <i>ongoing</i> .

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment will:			
1.19	Through FÁS, continue to support where appropriate training and education for young offenders.	Continued training support for young offenders in finding employment.	Continuity of existing training supports and enhancement by FÁS, in liaison with other agencies where appropriate.

High Level Goal 2

To work to reduce offending by diverting young people from offending behaviour.

OBJECTIVE 2.1:

To make existing intervention measures more effective in reducing offending behaviour.

In doing so, promote good practice in the delivery of the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme and the Garda Youth Diversion Projects.

Actions to achieve objective		Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will:			
2.1.1	Develop programmes for diversion of young people from crime.	Complementary programmes to existing Garda and Probation programmes and projects.	Audit of existing programmes and identification of gaps by end of 2008. Development of new initiatives on a pilot basis by end of 2009. Evaluation of these pilots by 2010 and roll-out as appropriate.
2.1.2	In consideration of victims of youth crime and to inform the development of restorative justice measures, the IYJS will develop a Victims' Charter. In addition, the IYJS will take account of any recommendations made by the National Commission on Restorative Justice.	Increased awareness of the needs of victims of youth crime.	Victims' Charter to be published by end of 2008. Consideration in a timely manner of any recommendations of the National Commission on Restorative Justice and implementation of these in a timely manner where appropriate.

The IYJS, in partnership with An Garda Síochána, will:			
2.1.3	Keep under review the resources available and the effectiveness of diversionary measures.	More effective use of diversionary measures for children who offend or who are at risk of offending.	Contract for the evaluation of the effectiveness of Garda Youth Diversion Projects to be placed by 2nd Quarter 2008. Consideration of results (phased) as received in a timely manner (phased) and implementation of recommendations as appropriate within lifetime of strategy.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS, in partnership with An Garda Síochána, will: (continued)		
2.1.4	Keep under review the effectiveness of diversionary measures and promote the development of existing and new measures, including seeking appropriate links with other diversionary services through programmes such as Young People's Facilities Fund (YPPSF), Special Programmes for Youth (SPY) and HSE youth activities.	Greater use of diversionary measures relative to other outcomes for children who offend or who are at risk of offending.
Working Group to review the operation of Garda Youth Diversion Projects to be established by 2nd Quarter 2008. Working Group to consult with relevant stakeholders as appropriate. New guidelines for Garda Youth Diversion Projects to be in place by 1st Quarter 2009.	2.1.5	Promote best practice, including risk assessment and assessment of specialist needs of children in the Garda Youth Diversion Projects.
Knowledge of possible specialist needs and services available for participants in Garda Youth Diversion Projects.	Upskilling through a series of seminars to promote best practice in Garda Youth Diversion Projects to be commenced by 2nd Quarter 2009.	2.1.6
Manage the allocation and accounting of European Social Fund (ESF) funding to enhance and improve Garda Youth Diversion Projects.	Provision of enhanced programmes for participants in Garda Youth Diversion Projects.	Additional workers appointed to qualifying projects by end of 2008.

An Garda Síochána will:		
2.1.7	Continue to deliver the Schools Awareness programmes to primary and secondary schools.	Reduced offending and number of youth victims.
Increased awareness of substance misuse and personal safety.	2.1.8	Increase the number of Garda Youth Diversion Projects in consultation with the IYJS.
Greater availability of diversion projects for young people who offend or who are at risk of offending.	About 130 Garda Youth Diversion Projects to be established by end of 2010 and 168 by 2012.	2.1.9
Increase the resources available to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme.	Increased resources for Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme.	Subject to operational demands in the area, increase the number of Juvenile Liaison Officers by 28 by end of 2010.
2.1.10	Extend the scope of the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme in line with the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	Appropriate early intervention with children who are at risk of further anti-social or criminal behaviour.
Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme to include 10 and 11 year-old children, as provided for in the Children Act 2001 (as amended).		

Actions to achieve objective		Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
An Garda Síochána will: (continued)			
2.1.11	Monitor the use of anti-social behaviour measures contained in the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	Information on the use and effectiveness of anti-social behaviour measures.	Statistical returns on use of anti-social behaviour measures in relation to children to be made to the IYJS on an ongoing basis.
2.1.12	Work with local authorities as appropriate in relation to youth offending.	Enhanced cooperation with local authorities.	Greater coherence of policies, programmes and initiatives between An Garda Síochána and local authorities – <i>ongoing</i> .

OBJECTIVE 2.2:

To work with the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC), Children Acts Advisory Board (CAAB) and other relevant bodies, including the voluntary and community sectors, to make existing policies more effective and to develop new policies and programmes to prevent children becoming involved in crime.

Actions to achieve objective		Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
Office of the Minister for Children will:			
2.2.1	With the IYJS, CAAB, HSE and other relevant stakeholders, the OMC – in accordance with the Children Act 2001 (as amended) and the Child Care Act, 1991 (as amended) – will map the range of services and interventions available to children in need of care, children who are in conflict with the law and those who are at risk of being in conflict with the law.	Mapping exercise completed and protocols, if required, agreed. Provision of appropriate professional services in a timely manner.	Mapping exercise achieved by end of 1st Quarter 2009. Protocols agreed as required as soon as possible after that. Effective provision and management of access to services.

Actions to achieve objective		Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
Office of the Minister for Children will: <i>(continued)</i>			
2.2.2	In partnership with the IYJS, HSE, National Educational Welfare Board and An Garda Síochána, the OMC will work to promote the development of early intervention schemes on a pilot basis for young people through the Children’s Services Committees and local Youth Justice Teams.	Provision of early identification/greater targeting of young people at risk of offending and earlier case management through appropriate conferencing.	Establishment of pilot schemes by end of 2008. Evaluation of pilot schemes by end of 2009, with a view to expanding the schemes in 2010.
2.2.3	Each agency will inform relevant personnel of mapping exercise at 2.2.1 (<i>above</i>) and the latest developments in agreed protocols, etc.	Full information available to all relevant personnel.	Earlier access for children to appropriate services.

High Level Goal 3

To promote the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives to deal with young people who offend.

OBJECTIVE 3:

To advise and support appropriately (a) the development and use of community sanctions by the Courts and (b) initiatives by criminal justice agencies, community and voluntary groups, and other service providers to address the behaviour and needs of young people who offend.

Actions to achieve objective		Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS, in partnership with the Probation Service, will:			
3.1	Ensure that adequate resources are in place to promote the optimum use of community sanctions for children who offend.	Optimum availability of community sanctions by the Courts relative to the use of detention.	Professional probation posts and administrative support posts assigned to the newly established Young Persons Probation (YPP) Division of the Probation Service to be filled promptly.
3.2	Promote the use of non-custodial interventions with children who have offended or who are at risk of offending to address their behaviour.	Wider range of non-custodial options available to Courts for children who have offended in order to address their behaviour and to reduce re-offending.	Review and audit existing programmes by 1st Quarter of 2009. Target evidence-based programmes, including models of intensive supervision, by end of 3rd Quarter 2009. Ongoing development of enhancements to existing Community-based Organisation programmes by YPP.
3.3	Provide information to the Courts and other stakeholders on the community sanctions available under the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	Full knowledge of alternatives to detention in cases where children are before the Courts.	Judiciary are fully briefed on range of community sanctions and other initiatives by end of 3rd Quarter 2008. Information included on the IYJS website by end of 4th Quarter 2008.
3.4	Work in partnership with the YPP and other relevant organisations to review current bail information and support arrangements to ensure remands are used as a last resort, in line with the principles of the Children Act 2001 (as amended).	Custodial remands to be used only where absolutely necessary.	Pilot bail and support programmes in Dublin and Limerick by end of 3rd Quarter 2008. On evaluation of these pilots, consideration of nationwide bail and support programmes by 1st Quarter 2009 and roll out as appropriate by end of 2009.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS, in partnership with the Probation Service, will: (continued)		
3.5	Work with An Garda Síochána and the HSE to establish pre-Court consultations on the most appropriate recommendation to the Court in individual cases.	Most appropriate outcomes for children before the Courts.
3.6	Work with and support community and voluntary organisations to provide interventions with young people who have offended, which are aimed at preventing re-offending.	Establish protocols for case management, including assessment referrals, by end of 2nd Quarter 2009.
		System of grant aid for community and voluntary organisations, including criteria for support, in place by end of 2008. Once system of grant aid established, effective use of funding monitored.

The Probation Service (Young Persons Probation Division) will:		
3.7	Ensure that the full range of community sanctions under the Children Act 2001 (as amended) is available to the Courts.	Optimum use of community sanctions by the Courts.
3.8	Ensure that the Children Court is advised, in general and in individual cases, of community sanctions available and suggest the most appropriate sanction in individual cases.	Structures in place to provide all community sanctions on a nationwide basis by 4th Quarter 2008. Information regarding judicial conferences on community sanctions supplied to the Judiciary on an ongoing basis. Dedicated Courts officers appointed to the Children Court as soon as possible. Provision of reports to the Court on specific individual cases by YPP, including, where appropriate, recommendations on appropriate community sanctions that could be imposed.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The Courts Service will:		
3.9	Liaise with the IYJS on appropriate methods of informing the Judiciary of developments in the area of youth justice and, in particular, the use of detention as a last resort.	Full knowledge of alternatives to detention in cases where children are before the Courts.
3.10	Provide facilities for the pre-Court consultation group.	<p>More appropriate outcomes for children before the Courts, particularly where the primary issue is one of the care and welfare of the child.</p> <p>Facilities in place in line with target under 3.5 above. Under the Capital Building Programme, the upgrading of Court facilities and availability of consultation rooms. In addition, availability of consultation rooms in the Children Court in Dublin and Court hearings at local venues (e.g. Tallaght, Dun Laoghaire, Blanchardstown).</p>

Health Service Executive will:		
3.11	Ensure that children on community sanctions and programmes are provided with mainstream services.	<p>Provision of mainstream services as required to children in the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Access to HSE services by children in the criminal justice system – <i>ongoing</i>.</p>

Department of Education and Science will:		
3.12	Ensure that children on community sanctions are provided with mainstream services or alternative education, whichever is in the best interests of the child.	<p>Provision of mainstream services or alternative education, whichever is in the best interests of the child.</p> <p>Access to mainstream education or alternative education, whichever is in the best interests of the child – <i>ongoing</i>.</p>

High Level Goal 4

To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children that will assist their early re-integration into the community.

OBJECTIVE 4.1:

To develop standardised policy and procedures across all the children detention schools.

	Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will:			
4.1.1	Provide strategic leadership on all aspects of reform within and across the detention schools system.	Clear leadership and driving of reform in the children detention schools system.	Develop a strategy for the operation of the children detention schools by end of 2nd Quarter 2009, with annual business plan.
4.1.2	Develop, monitor and review the placement process (bed management) to ensure an effective and efficient service to the Courts.	Meet the needs of the Courts.	Agree procedures with YPP to provide country-wide Court liaison service, completed by end of 3rd Quarter 2008.
4.1.3	Continue to work with the HSE to ensure, on a case by case basis, that children in need of care and protection receive appropriate services.	Sufficient capacity to meet demand for services.	Sufficient capacity to meet demand for services – <i>ongoing</i> .
4.1.4	Review current staffing levels and arrangements in each detention school to ensure adequate numbers are in place to provide an individualised package of care and security to each child remanded and sentenced by the Courts.	Optimum allocation of staff resources.	Review of care staffing levels and arrangements in each detention school completed by end of 4th Quarter 2008. Action on recommendations commenced by 2nd Quarter 2009.
4.1.5	Work in partnership with An Garda Síochána to ensure the speedy return of children who abscond.	Minimise risk to young person and to community by speedy return to detention.	Review of existing procedures in place with An Garda Síochána by end of 2008.
4.1.6	Manage, develop and build on the broad range of existing policies to ensure best practice is captured, disseminated and implemented consistently across the four children detention schools.	Information about best practice captured and disseminated.	Establishment of Directors Forum and other fora to review and develop various policies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Incident policy, by end of 2nd Quarter 2008; • Behaviour Management policy, by end of 3rd Quarter 2008; • data collection, by end of 2008.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will: (continued)		
4.1.7	Develop good governance arrangements in liaison with children detention schools, including enhanced reporting and accountability.	Clarity of roles and responsibilities between the IYJS, Boards of Management and Directors.
		Review of financial procedures completed by end of 3rd Quarter 2008. Action taken on recommendations as soon as possible after that.

OBJECTIVE 4.2:

To develop programmes that focus on preventing offending behaviour and positive re-integration into the community.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
Department of Education and Science will:		
4.2.1	In consultation with the IYJS and working with the Vocational Education Committees (VECs), enhance the provision of education and training to young people in detention through a strategy and policy.	High standard of education developed to meet the specific needs of young people in detention.
		Appropriate education and training provision in place in response to individual needs in line with strategy and policy.
4.2.2	Begin discussions with the IYJS regarding the National Educational Psychological Service working with the schools to ensure appropriate psychological services are in place.	Enhanced psychological services for children in detention.
		Enhanced psychological services for children in detention in place as quickly as possible and agreed procedures on the provision of psychological services with the National Educational Psychological Service.
4.2.3	Ensure the development of linkages required to support the re-integration of young people released from detention into mainstream or alternative education, whichever is in the best interests of the child.	Continuity of education for children and young people on release from detention in accordance with relevant legislation.
		Support services and appropriate education provision in place in line with strategy and policy.
4.2.4	Provide the resources, including teaching staff and equipment, necessary to deliver on this education service.	High standard of education developed to meet specific needs of young people in detention.
		Timely provision of necessary resources to deliver on the education service.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets	
Health Service Executive will:			
4.2.5	Provide healthcare to children in the detention schools.	High standard of healthcare services in place to meet the needs of young people in detention.	Ongoing liaison with the IYJS in relation to the provision of healthcare.
4.2.6	Provide for healthcare needs of individuals following release from detention.	Continuity of healthcare for young people coming out of detention.	Provision of follow-on healthcare services for children who still need these services after release – <i>ongoing</i> .
4.2.7	Provide for social service needs of individuals following release from detention.	Continuity of social services for young people coming out of detention.	Provision of follow-on social services for children who still need these services after release – <i>ongoing</i> .

OBJECTIVE 4.3:

To promote and support the development of staff working in the children detention schools.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets	
The IYJS will:			
4.3.1	Consult with stakeholders to provide relevant training and development opportunities for all staff working in the children detention schools.	Improved training and development opportunities in place to develop staff, assist career progression and improve service delivery.	Training and development programme agreed with staff and put in place by end of 2008.

Office of the Minister for Children, in partnership with the IYJS and CAAB, will:			
4.3.2	Ensure joint training/education to appropriate groups, aimed at involving all key agencies touching on the work of the IYJS.	Joint work to enhance common skills requirements and increase understanding of roles and linkages for more effective joined-up services.	Joint training/education needs agreed and carried out by end of 3rd Quarter 2008, involving key agencies impacting on the IYJS's remit.

OBJECTIVE 4.4:

To provide safe and secure accommodation, which has the capacity to accommodate all children ordered to be detained by the Courts and which meets the highest international standards.

Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will:		
4.4.1	<p>Audit the current building stock to inform/prioritise short-term and medium-term refurbishments.</p>	<p>Information to allow for the determination of short-term and medium-term priorities for refurbishments.</p> <p>Improved current accommodation for children in detention, which will facilitate their rehabilitation.</p>
4.4.2	<p>Consideration of Expert Group's Report on future development of the detention schools service.</p>	<p>Audit of the current building stock completed by end of 1st Quarter 2008.</p> <p>Agreed arrangements for determining short-term and medium-term priorities for refurbishments.</p> <p>Implementation of refurbishment process.</p>
4.4.3	<p>Work with the Irish Prison Service to prepare for the transfer of 16 and 17 year-old boys to new detention facilities.</p>	<p>Expert advice on the development of a new national centre for children detention schools.</p> <p>Report of Expert Group received in December 2007. Consideration of report, decision on recommendations and design work on new national centre to commence as soon as possible in 2008.</p> <p><i>Ongoing</i></p>

High Level Goal 5

To strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services.

OBJECTIVE 5.1:

To improve and increase the availability of reliable and relevant data and research on youth crime and the youth justice system in order to inform and focus policy and service development.

	Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will:			
5.1.1	Promote the work of the IYJS and provide information on youth justice issues through various media.	Greater public awareness and knowledge of youth justice issues.	The IYJS website to be launched by 2nd Quarter 2008. Series of information leaflets and development of newsletter to be issued by 3rd Quarter 2008. Annual reports to be published each year within six months of year end.
5.1.2	Ensure that the strategy and policies in the youth justice sector are underpinned by regular evaluation and represent value for money.	Provision of professional research and financial management to support this.	Appointment in the IYJS of full-time Researcher, Accountant, Head of Young Offenders Programmes and Head of Mental Health.
5.1.3	In consultation with the OMC, CAAB and other key stakeholders, identify key data to evaluate the delivery of actions and performance indicators in the National Youth Justice Strategy. (This may include consulting with bodies and agencies with a presence in the community, including local authorities and county/city development boards.)	Information to allow for the evaluation of delivery of the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy and the effectiveness of specific project models.	Agreement by end of 2nd Quarter 2009 with key stakeholders of data to monitor and evaluate the delivery of the National Youth Justice Strategy, including the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garda Youth Diversion Projects; • Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme; • use and effectiveness of community sanctions; • trends and data from children detention schools; • responsiveness of mechanisms to deal with problems that arise.

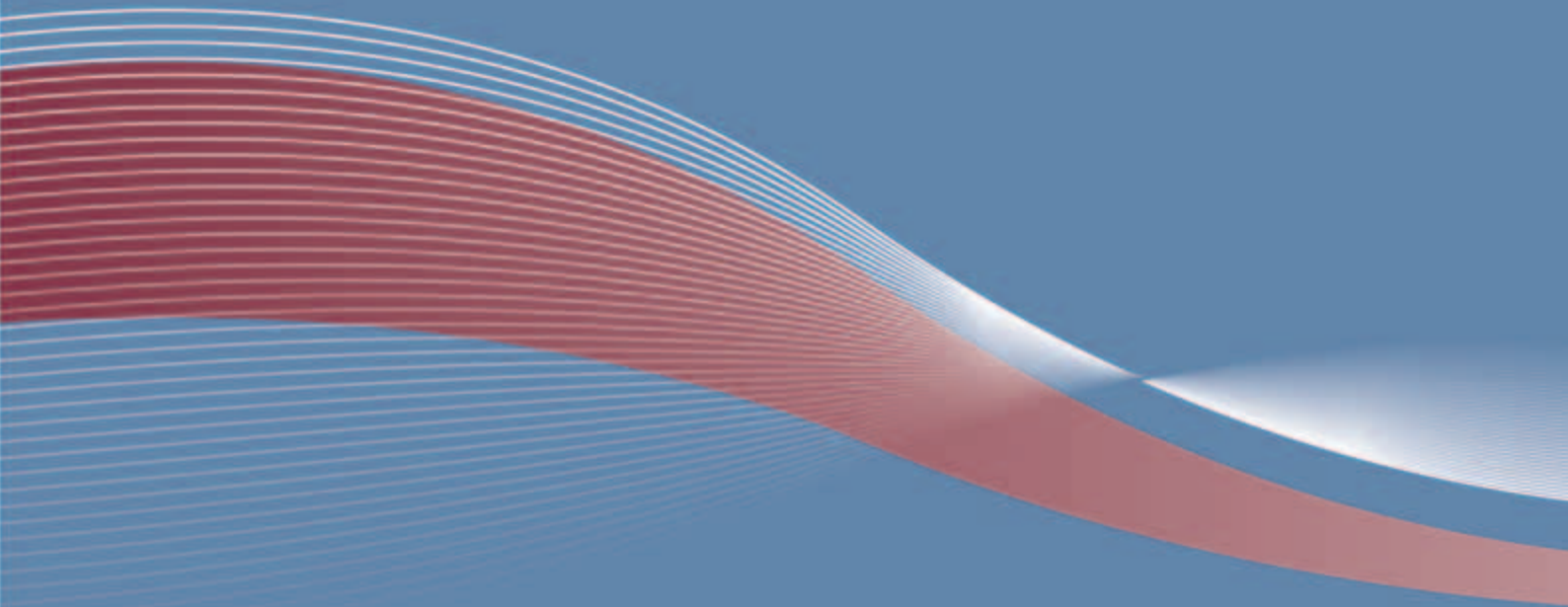
Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS will: (continued)		
5.1.4	Identify appropriate assessment tools to assess risk and needs of children at various stages in the criminal justice system.	Review of current assessment tools and agreement on use of appropriate assessment tools.
The IYJS will commission research into assessment tools by 3rd Quarter 2008. Following receipt of this research, the findings will be considered with a view to devising and agreeing, by end 2009, an appropriate assessment process for use in community and detention settings.	5.1.5	Develop data and promote research on the youth justice system, in liaison with the OMC, CAAB and other key stakeholders, and with the assistance of the academic sector.
Further enhancement of the evidential basis for policy development. Liaison with third-level institutions on potential collaboration on future research programme, by end of 3rd Quarter 2008.	Following research to be given priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research commissioned by 4th Quarter 2008 on baseline data on offence type and offending patterns to inform future service development, by end of 3rd Quarter 2009. This data will inform future targets related to establishing and reducing recidivism. • Review of aftercare services and programmes used for young people once they leave detention: commissioned and completed by end of 2nd Quarter 2009. 	

OBJECTIVE 5.2:

Together with relevant statutory agencies, establish what information may be shared and the mechanisms for sharing it, where appropriate.

	Actions to achieve objective	Outcomes	Performance Indicators/Targets
The IYJS, with the OMC, CAAB and other relevant stakeholders, will:			
5.2.1	Facilitate, in so far as it can, the sharing and exchange of information in the best interests of the children in the youth justice system.	Enhanced protection of the interests of children coming into contact with the youth justice system through appropriate sharing of information.	Agreement with key stakeholders regarding the exchange of information on children by 2nd Quarter 2009, subject to consideration of any possible legal concerns.
5.2.2	Work with the IT Unit in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, as well as with criminal justice agencies and other relevant bodies working in the sector, to establish working relationships between information/IT systems.	Information to be exchanged specified and defined, with protocols for exchanges agreed by 4th Quarter 2008.	Agreed approach with key stakeholders in relation to developing information/IT systems by end of 2nd Quarter 2009. Advancement of this approach to be ongoing after that.
5.2.3	Develop structures and procedures with these bodies for information-sharing in keeping with data protection legislation.	Implementation of safeguards contained in data protection legislation.	Structures and procedures agreed by 3rd Quarter 2009.
5.2.4	Identify where issues on data-sharing among bodies in the youth justice system require amendments to data protection legislation and progress these amendments as a priority.	Statutory basis for the sharing of data in the best interests of children coming into contact with the youth justice system.	Identification of issues and amendments needed to data protection legislation by 2nd Quarter 2009. These amendments made a priority.

Appendices



Appendix 1: List of submissions received in relation to National Youth Justice Strategy

Children

- Children from Garda Youth Diversion Projects:
Monaghan NYP
Corpus Christi Youth Development Group, Moyross, Limerick
Knocknaheeny/Holyhill Youth Centre, Cork
GRAFT, Ronanstown, Dublin
- Children from the OMC's Children and Young People's Forum (CYPF)

An Garda Síochána

Barnardos

Children Acts Advisory Board (CAAB)

Courts Service

Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

Department of Education and Science

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment/FÁS

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Department of Finance

Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform

Health Service Executive

Irish Human Rights Commission

Irish Prison Service

Irish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children (ISPCC)

National Crime Council

National Drugs Strategy Team

National Educational Welfare Board

Office of the Minister for Children (OMC)

Office for Social Inclusion

Probation Service

Social Services Inspectorate (Health and Information Quality Authority)

Teaching staff at St. Laurence's Special School, Finglas Child Adolescent Centre

Appendix 2: Community-based initiatives through criminal justice agencies

Garda Youth Diversion Projects

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) are community-based initiatives intended to help divert young people away from crime and towards positive and socially responsible behaviour. The projects challenge offending behaviour and develop children's skills so they are in a better position to avail of opportunities for education, employment, training, sport, art, music and other activities, as well as providing a structured environment to add stability to a young person's life. In October 2007, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform announced the establishment of 7 new projects, bringing the current total to 100 (*see table below, arranged alphabetically by project*).

Name of Project	Location
ABLE Project (Ballyfermot)	Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
ACORN Project (Laois/Offaly)	Edenderry, Co. Offaly
ALF Project (Athlone/Westmeath)	Athlone, Co. Westmeath
APT Project	Tallaght, Dublin 24
BALL Project (Waterford)	Lisduggan, Co. Waterford
Ballincollig Project (Cork City)	Ballincollig, Cork City, Co. Cork
Ballymun	Ballymun, Dublin 11
Ballynanty Project (<i>see Northside Youth Development Project</i>)	
BÁN Project (Galway West)	Co. Galway
Bandon Youth Project (Cork West)	Bandon, Co. Cork
BAPADE Project (Kerry)	Killarney, Co. Kerry
Birr SUB Project (Offaly)	Birr, Co. Offaly
BLOCK Project (Laois/Offaly)	Portlaoise, Co. Laois
Boyne Project	Drogheda, Co. Louth
Brookfield	Tallaght, Dublin 24
The Castle Project, Ballyogan	Ballyogan, Dublin 18
Cabra Step-up Project (DMR West)	Cabra, Dublin 7
Carrick-on-Suir Project	Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford
Castlebar CYAP	Castlebar, Co. Mayo
Cavan 365 GYDP	Cavan Town, Co. Cavan
CCYDG Project (Limerick)	Moyross, Limerick City, Co. Limerick
Celbridge Project – The Bridge	Celbridge, Co. Kildare
CODY Project (DMR West)	Ballyfermot, Dublin 10

Name of Project	Location
Connect 7 Project (Kerry)	Tralee, Co. Kerry
The Curragh	Co. Kildare
CYD Project (Tipperary)	Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
DAN Project (DMR South Central)	Donore Avenue, Dublin 8
DAY Project (Waterford/Kilkenny)	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford
DIME Project (DMR North Central)	Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1
Douglas West	Douglas West, Co. Cork
Drogheda	Drogheda, Co. Louth
Enniscorthy	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
Ennis Youth Project	Ennis, Co. Clare
EYE Project (Longford/Westmeath)	Mullingar, Co. Westmeath
Falcarragh	Falcarragh, Co. Donegal
FAN Project (DMR West)	Finglas, Dublin 11
FAYRE Project (Cork City)	Farranree, Cork City, Co. Cork
Feabhas Project (Cork North)	Cobh, Co. Cork
Finglas East	Finglas, Dublin 11
GAP Project (Cork City)	The Glen, Cork City, Co. Cork
GRAFT Project (DMR West)	Ronanstown, Dublin 22
HAY Project (DMR North Central)	Dunne Street, Dublin 1
High Voltage Project (Louth/Meath)	Dundalk, Co. Louth
The Hub (Carlow)	Carlow Town, Co. Carlow
JAY Project (DMR South)	Tallaght, Dublin 24
Junction Project (Roscommon/Galway East)	Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
Just Us Project (Tralee)	Tralee, Co. Kerry
KEY Project (DMR South)	Tallaght, Dublin 24
Kilkenny Project	Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny
Kilrush Project (Clare)	Kilrush, Co. Clare
Kings Island Project (Limerick)	St. Mary's Park, Limerick, Co. Limerick
Knocknaheeny/Holyhill Project (Cork City)	Knocknaheeny, Cork, Co. Cork
LAB Project (DMR East)	Loughlinstown, Dublin 18
LEAF Project (Donegal)	Raphoe, Co. Donegal
LEAP Project (Longford/Westmeath)	Longford Town, Co. Longford
Lower Crumlin	Crumlin, Dublin 12
LSCYI Project (Limerick)	Roxboro, Limerick City, Co. Limerick

Name of Project	Location
Mallow Project	Mallow, Co. Cork
MAY Project (Cork City)	Blackrock, Cork City, Co. Cork
MNYP (Monaghan)	Monaghan Town, Co. Monaghan
MOST Project (DMR North Central)	North Circular Road, Dublin 1
The MY Project (Tralee)	Tralee, Co. Kerry
Newcastle West	Newcastle West, Co. Limerick
New Directions Project (DMR East)	Bray, Co. Wicklow
New Ross Project	New Ross, Co. Wexford
NICKOL Project (DMR North Central)	Buckingham Street, Dublin 1
Nk 10	Listowel, Co. Kerry
Northside Youth Development Project (formerly Ballynanty)	Ballnanty, Limerick City, Co. Limerick
NYPD Project (Louth/Meath)	Navan, Co. Meath
An tOileán	Castleisland, Co. Kerry
The Orb Project (Blanchardstown)	Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
PACT Project (Waterford Inner City)	Waterford, Co. Waterford
Poddle Close Project (DMR South)	Crumlin, Dublin 12
Portarlinton	Portarlinton, Co. Laois
RAD Project (Roscommon Town)	Roscommon, Co. Roscommon
Roscrea	Roscrea Town, Co. Tipperary
SAFE Project (Wexford/Wicklow)	Coolcotts, Co. Wexford
SAY Project (DMR East)	Sandyford, Dublin 18
SMART Project (Louth/Meath)	Trim, Co. Meath
Swan – Store Street	Store Street, Dublin 1
SWAY Project (Waterford/Kilkenny)	Waterford, Co. Waterford
SWIFT Project (DMR West)	Clondalkin, Dublin 22
Swords	Swords, Co. Dublin
TACT Project (Cork City)	Cork, Co. Cork
TEAM Project (Louth/Meath)	Dundalk, Co. Louth
Tipperary Town Project	Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary
Tramore	Tramore, Co. Waterford
Treo Nua (Tuam)	Tuam, Co. Galway
Tullamore	Tullamore, Co. Offaly

Name of Project	Location
The Valley (Clondalkin)	Clondalkin, Dublin 22
Watergate/Garryowen	Limerick, Co. Limerick
WAY Project (Wexford/Wicklow)	Wicklow Town, Co. Wicklow
WEB Project (DMR West)	Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
Westside Galway	Galway Town, Co. Galway
Woodale Project (DMR North)	Darndale, Dublin 17
YAB Project (Mayo)	Ballina, Co. Mayo
YAK Project (DMR North)	Coolock, Dublin 5
YAPS Project (Sligo)	Sligo Town, Co. Sligo
YEW Project (DMR South)	Ballyboden, Dublin 16
YIS Project (DMR South Central)	Meath Street, Dublin 8
Youghal	Youghal, Co. Cork

Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme

In addition to the Garda Youth Diversion Projects, the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme (GJDP) provides an opportunity to divert juvenile offenders from criminal activity. It operates on a nationwide basis under the supervision and direction of the Garda National Juvenile Office, Harcourt Square, Dublin 2. The GJDP provides that, in certain circumstances, a young person under 18 years of age who freely accepts responsibility for a criminal incident be cautioned as an alternative to prosecution. The GJDP employs such strategies and initiatives as formal and informal cautioning, supervision, restorative cautioning and conferencing, community policing and referral to the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (which operate outside the GJDP but in concert with it).

Appendix 3: Community sanctions

The provisions of the Children Act 2001 (as amended) provided for additional community sanctions to the Courts. These sanctions are aimed at reducing the number of children sentenced to detention by the Courts and improving the outcomes for children in a range of areas, including such matters as the rate of re-offending, education attainment, family supports and substance abuse. An investment of €104m is being made under the National Development Plan 2007–2013 for the implementation of these new community sanctions.

In April, 2007, the Government agreed the allocation of additional resources to allow for the effective implementation of the Children Act 2001. The additional resources include staff for the Probation Service and the Courts Service.

The following are a list of the range of community sanctions now available and involve the Probation Service and specifically the Young Persons Probation (YPP) Division:

- **Day Centre Order (Section 118 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This requires a young person to attend a Day Centre for the purpose of participating in an occupation or activity or to receive instruction that is suitable to the child's development and beneficial to the child. This order is for a maximum period of 90 days/6 months.
- **Training or Activities Order (Section 124 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This order requires the child to complete a programme of training or specified activities which is suitable for the child's development and designed to prevent the child from re-offending.
- **Probation (Intensive Supervision) Order (Section 125 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This order provides for a child to be closely supervised and to complete an education/training or treatment programme while residing at a specified residence (living at home or with an adult). The order cannot exceed 180 days and if the order is over 90 days, it is subject to review after 60 days.
- **Probation (Residential Supervision) Order (Section 126 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This order provides that a child shall reside in a hostel residence. The child shall be under the direction of the person in charge of the residence, which should be reasonably close to the young person's usual place of residence or to any place where the young person is receiving education or training or is employed. The hostel must be inspected and certified as suitable for use by the Head of the Probation Service. The order should not exceed one year's duration.
- **A Suitable Person (Care and Supervision) Order (Section 129 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** A Court may assign a child to the care of a suitable adult, including a relative. The parents or guardian of the child must consent in writing and the Probation Service must inform the Court that a suitable person is available. This order carries a maximum duration of 2 years.

- **A Mentor (Family Support) Order (Section 131 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):**
A Court may assign a child to a person who would act as a mentor to that child, to help, advise and support the child and the child's family in its efforts to prevent the child from committing further offences and monitor the child's behaviour generally. The child and the parents or guardian must consent and a mentor must be available. This order carries a maximum duration of 2 years.
- **A Dual Order (Section 137 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This combines a Restriction of Movement Order (provided by An Garda Síochána) with either supervision by a Probation Officer or attendance at a Day Centre for not more than 90 days.
- **Parental Supervision Order (Section 111 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** In any proceedings in which a child is found guilty of an offence, the Court may make an order for the supervision of the child's parents. Before making an order, the Court shall obtain and consider information about the family and social circumstances and the likely effect of an order on these circumstances. In addition, parents must be given an opportunity to be heard.

A Parental Supervision Order may order parents to do any or all of the following:
 - undergo treatment for alcohol or substance abuse;
 - participate in a parenting course;
 - control or supervise the child;
 - comply with other instructions.
- **Deferment of Detention Order (Section 144 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** A Court may impose a Detention Order under Section 142 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended). The child will be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer during the deferment period. The resumed Court hearing shall take place not later than one year after the adjournment hearing and a probation report will be required. The Court can then impose the period of detention, suspend all or part of the period of detention or impose a community sanction.
- **Detention and Supervision Order (Section 151 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended)):** This order allows for a period in detention, followed by supervision in the community. Half of the period shall be spent in detention and half in the community.

For further information on community sanctions and the work of the Probation Service, please see www.probation.ie.

Appendix 4: Children Acts Advisory Board

The Children Acts Advisory Board (CAAB) commenced its work on 23 July 2007, having previously existed as the Special Residential Services Board but with a changed functional remit. The CAAB is an independent statutory board, providing advice to the Ministers for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, and Health and Children. In practice, the CAAB reports to the Minister for Children. The membership of the CAAB comprises 12 representatives nominated by the Ministers for Justice, Equality and Law Reform; Health and Children; Education and Science; and child care experts. Nominees represent the key agencies (and management) delivering services for children in both the welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The broad function of the CAAB is to advise Ministers on policy relating to the coordinated delivery of services under the Children Acts of 1991 and 2001. In addition to reporting on residential accommodation and support services, the CAAB has other functions, including conducting research and organising conferences. A key focus is on promoting enhanced inter-agency cooperation (including the sharing of information) under the Acts.

The CAAB has other functions in the child care area, including giving views to the Courts on special care applications, publishing criteria for admission to/discharge from special care units, and publishing guidelines for Guardians *ad litem*, including Court reporting on child care proceedings.

Appendix 5: Resources available to the IYJS

Estimates provision

The 2008 Estimates provide for a total of approximately €60m to the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS). Of this, approximately €50m is provided for current expenditure and €9m for capital expenditure. This resource package provides for the general administration and running costs of the IYJS (including the children detention schools), as well as major infrastructure works in facilities for young offenders and funding for Garda Youth Diversion Projects and Probation Projects.

National Development Plan 2007 – 2013

Under the National Development Plan (NDP) 2007–2013, it is planned to allocate funding to youth justice. This funding will enable the expansion and enhancement of measures to divert children from crime and a major programme of refurbishment and redevelopment of detention facilities for children.

The funding is broken down into three major areas:

- €104m for the implementation of a range of new community sanctions;
- €120m for the expansion of the Garda Youth Diversion Projects and the development of other programmes for children who offend;
- €143m for capital works, including the redevelopment of the existing children detention schools.

The funding for the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) allows for the number of projects to be expanded – from 74 to 168 – during the lifetime of the Government. This process has already begun, with an increase to 100 projects established at the end of 2007.

European Social Funding

The Irish Youth Justice Service is in receipt of European Social Funding (ESF) for the enhancement of the Garda Youth Diversion Projects, to the total of €1.9m in 2008.

Appendix 6: Useful references/websites

Child Protection Services: www.hse.ie/en/FindaService/HealthServices/Category/ChildProtectionSocialWorkServices

Children Acts Advisory Board (formerly SRSB): www.caab.ie

Courts Service of Ireland: www.courts.ie

Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs: www.pobail.ie

Department of Education and Science: www.education.ie

Department of Health and Children: www.dohc.ie

Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform: www.justice.ie

An Garda Síochána: www.garda.ie

Health Information and Quality Authority: www.hiqa.ie

Health Service Executive: www.hse.ie

Irish Prison Service: www.irishprisons.ie

National Educational Welfare Board: www.newb.ie

Office of the Minister for Children: www.omc.gov.ie

Office for Social Inclusion: www.socialinclusion.ie

Probation Service: www.probation.ie

Social Services Inspectorate (now part of the new Health Information and Quality Authority): www.hiqa.ie

Young Persons Probation: www.probation.ie

Publications / Legislation

Agenda for Children's Services: A Policy Handbook (OMC, 2007): www.omc.gov.ie

Agreed Programme for Government (2007–2012): www.taoiseach.gov.ie

Children Act 2001: www.justice.ie, www.oireachtas.ie and www.omc.gov.ie

Children First: National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children: www.dohc.ie

National Children's Strategy: Our Children – Their Lives (2000–2010): www.dohc.ie

National Development Plan (2007–2013): www.ndp.ie

National Drugs Strategy (2001–2008): www.pobail.ie

Towards 2016: Ten-Year Framework Social Partnership Agreement 2006–2015: www.taoiseach.gov.ie

Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig 2008 – 2010



Irish Youth Justice Service

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND LAW REFORM
AN ROINN DLÍ AGUS CIRT, COMHIONANNAIS AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ



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Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig
An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí
Urlár 2, Cúirt Montague
7-11 Sráid Montague
Baile Átha Cliath 2

Guthán: +353 (0)1 476 8673

Facs: +353 (0)1 476 8616

R-phost: iyjs@justice.ie

Gréasán: www.iyjs.ie

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Réamhfhocal

Tá an Rialtas tiomanta do shochaí níos sábháilte, níos cothroime a chruthú, agus é seo á dhéanamh aige tá sé tiomanta do riachtanais, ábhair spéise agus leas na ndaoine óga a chosaint agus a chur chun cinn. Léiríodh go soiléir an gealltanas seo le bunú Oifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL) agus Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ).

Tá saincheist na rannpháirtíochta de roinnt daoine óga sa choir mar rud a bhaineann le gach duine. Tá sé mar aidhm lárnach ag an Rialtas beartais agus straitéisí cuí a chur i bhfeidhm sa réimse seo le ciontú ag ógánaigh a laghdú. Tá an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas na nÓg forbartha anois ag an SÉCAÓ i gcomhairle le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha, chun cabhrú lena cuid freagrachtaí a sheachadadh agus le comhlachtaí ábhartha sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig.



Déanfaidh an straitéis seo struchtúir, beartais agus cláir reatha do dhaoine óga atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí a fhorbairt ar bhealach comhordaithe agus dírithe. Táthar ag súil go ndéanfaidh an freagra seo riachtanais na ndaoine óga seo agus na sochaí a riar. Leagann an straitéis béim ar sheirbhísí ábhartha a chur ar fáil a dhéanann riachtanais a riar agus ar na seirbhísí seo a sheachadadh de réir caighdeáin aird, agus ar dhul i bhfeidhm go dearfach ar an bpobal trí chiontú a laghdú. Tá sé seo léirithe i ráiteas misin an SÉCAÓ agus i ndírú na straitéise seo - *'Sochaí níos sábháilte a chruthú trí hoibriú i gcomhpháirtíocht le ciontú ag ógánaigh a laghdú trí hidirghabhálacha cuí agus naisc le seirbhísí.'*

Forbraíodh an straitéis seo de réir ghealltanas an Rialtais chun dul i ngleic le coir ina Chlár Comhaontaithe Rialtais (2007 – 2012), agus de réir fhorbairt Ráiteas Straitéise 2008 – 2010 an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí. Cuirfidh sí ar bhealach dírithe le réimse straitéisí agus comhaontaithe náisiúnta, lena n-áirítear an Straitéis Náisiúnta Leanaí, an Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta agus an Comhaontú Comhpháirtíochta Sóisialta Náisiúnta, *I dTreó 2016*.

Ceapaim go mbeidh an straitéis ábhartha i gcónaí do dhaoine óga, soláthraithe seirbhíse agus don tsochaí ina hiomlán de bharr an chur chuige chomhordaithe agus chomhairligh seo. Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil leo siúd go léir a chuir leis an bpróiseas seo agus táim buíoch freisin as a ngealltanas leantach chun an straitéis agus na seirbhísí sin a sheachadadh.

An tUas. Brendan Smith, TD

Aire Leanaí

Brollach

A Aire, tá an-áthas orm an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig 2008–2010 a chur faoi do bhráid.

Shocraigh an Rialtas an Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ) a bhunú tar éis athbhreithnithe ar na seirbhísí a dhéileáil le daoine óga atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí. Tugaimid tús áite to sheirbhísí cuí a bhunú don ghrúpa seo de dhaoine óga.



Léiríonn an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig téarmaí tagartha an SÉCAÓ – cur chuige comhordaithe straitéiseach a sholáthar i dtreo seirbhísí a sheachadadh do na daoine óga seo. Forbraíodh an straitéis i gcomhairle le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha agus leagann sí amach an díriú do ghníomhaireachtaí atá ag obair sa chóras ceartaí i leith an aosa óig thar na trí bliana atá romhainn amach.

Forálann an straitéis seo d'fhorálacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) a chur i bhfeidhm maidir le smachtbhannaí sa phobal, ceartas aisiríoch agus tionscadail atreoraithe, chomh maith le ceisteanna a thagann chun cinn maidir leis an bhfreagracht as córas na scoileanna coinneála leanaí a fheidhmiú agus a fhorbairt a aistriú ón Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta chuig an SÉCAÓ.

D'aontaigh an SÉCAÓ agus gníomhaireachtaí eile ar roinnt cuspóirí leis na freagrachtaí seo a chomhlíonadh, agus ar na gníomhartha atá ag teastáil le hiad a bhaint amach thar na trí bliana atá romhainn amach. Aithníonn an straitéis an gá le cur chuige comhordaithe thar ghníomhaireachtaí agus soláthraíonn sí dó sin, agus an pháirt tábhachtach a ghlacann earnálacha deonacha agus pobail á admháil aici. Agus é seo á dhéanamh againn, aithnímid na dúshláin atá romhainn maidir le freagra comhtháite den sórt seo a bhunú.

Chuíge seo, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil as an gcabhair agus an tacaíocht go léir a fuair an SÉCAÓ agus an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig á forbairt aici agus táim ag tnúth le hoibriú leis na heagraíochtaí éagsúla a mbeidh baint acu le forfheidhmiú na straitéise.

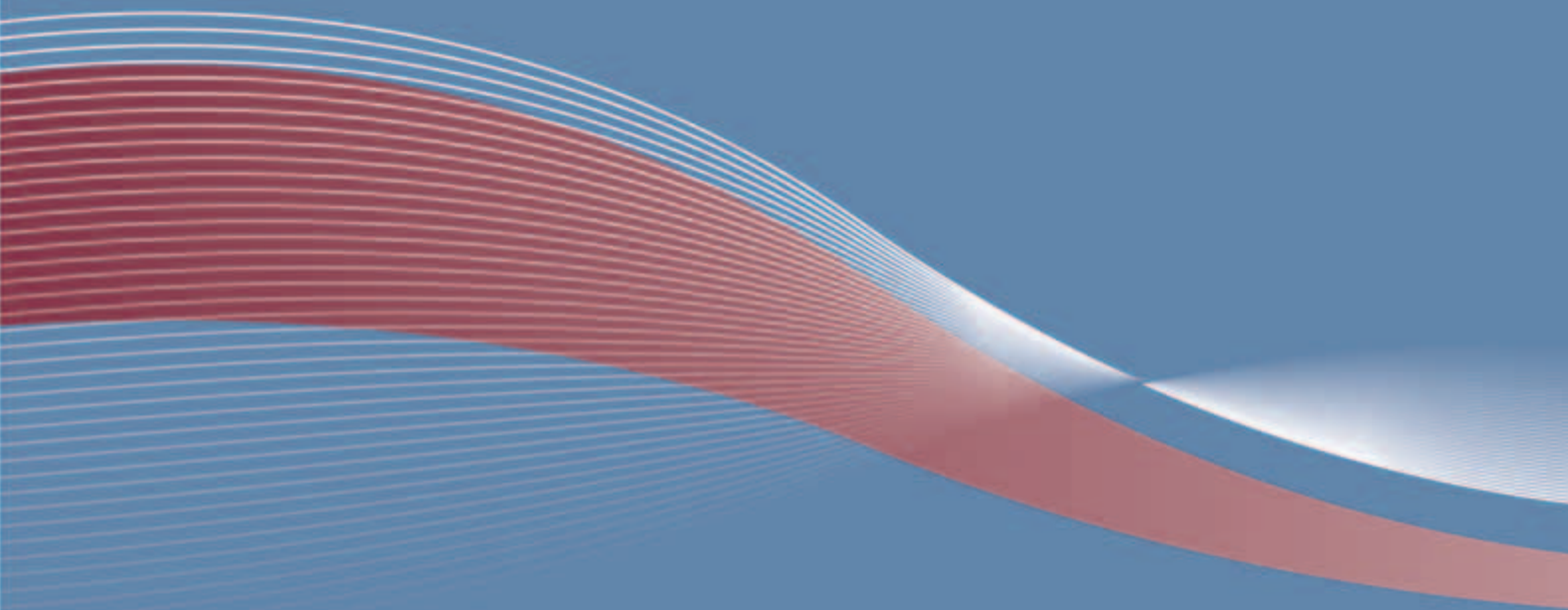
Michelle Shannon

Stiúrthóir Náisiúnta

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig

Márta 2008

1 Réamhrá



Ráiteas Misin

1. Leag an Rialtas cúram ar Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ) as ucht an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a fhorbairt. Is é ráiteas misean an SÉCAÓ ná:

Sochaí níos sábháilte a chruthú trí hoibriú i gcomhpháirtíocht chun ciontú an aosa óig a laghdú trí hidirghabhálacha cuí agus nascacht le seirbhísí.

Spriocanna Ardleibhéil

2. Trí mheán sraithe de spriocanna ardleibhéil leagann an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig amach an díriú do ghníomhaireachtaí atá ag obair sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig thar na trí bliana atá romhainn amach (2008–2010). Is iad na spriocanna ardleibhéil seo ná:
 1. Ceannaireacht a chur ar fáil agus muinín an phobail a chothú sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig.
 2. Oibriú le ciontú a laghdú trí dhaoine óga a atreorú ó chiontú.
 3. Úsáid níos leithne smachtbhannaí agus tionscnaimh pobail le déileáil le daoine óga a chiontaíonn a chur chun cinn.
 4. Timpeallacht slán agus daingean a chur ar fáil do leanaí coinnithe a chabhróidh lena n-ath-chomhtháthú luath sa phobal.
 5. Foinsí eolais agus sonraí sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig a neartú agus a fhorbairt chun tacú le beartais agus seirbhísí níos éifeachtaí.

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig

3. I Nollaig 2005, tar éis athbhreithnithe ar an gcóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig, d'aontaigh an Rialtas ar chlár le leasuithe ceartais ógánaigh a chur i bhfeidhm. Áiríodh leis an gclár seo athruithe ar reachtaíocht agus bunú Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ).

Breathnaíodh san athbhreithniú ar chleachtas náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta, agus rinneadh roinnt moltaí d'athrú eagraíochta sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig. D'áirigh torthaí agus moltaí tábhachtacha na nithe seo a leanas:

- an gá le ceannaireacht straitéiseach chomhordaithe;
 - forálacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 a chur i bhfeidhm maidir le smachtbhannaí pobail, comhdháil ceartais aisiríoch agus tionscadail atreoraithe;
 - an fhreagracht as scoileanna saothair agus ceartúcháin cónaitheacha (ar a dtugtar scoileanna coinneála leanaí anois) a aistriú ón Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta chuig Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig.
4. Tá sainchuspóir an SÉCAÓ treoraithe ag prionsabail Acht na Leanaí 2001 agus tá sé dírithe ar leanaí faoi 18 bliain d'aois atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí. Díríonn an SÉCAÓ ar leanaí a atreorú ó chóir agus ón gcóras ceartais coiriúil, ar cheartas aisiríoch a chur chun cinn, smachtbhannaí pobail a chur i bhfeidhm, athshlánú a éascú, agus ar sholáthar do choinneáil, mar rogha deireanach. Oibríonn an SÉCAÓ le gníomhaireachtaí ceartais coiriúil, le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí (*féach thíos*) agus le comhlachtaí reachtúla agus neamhreachtúla eile, cosúil le Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte, agus eagraíochtaí sna hearnálacha pobail agus deonacha.

Oifig an Aire do Leanaí

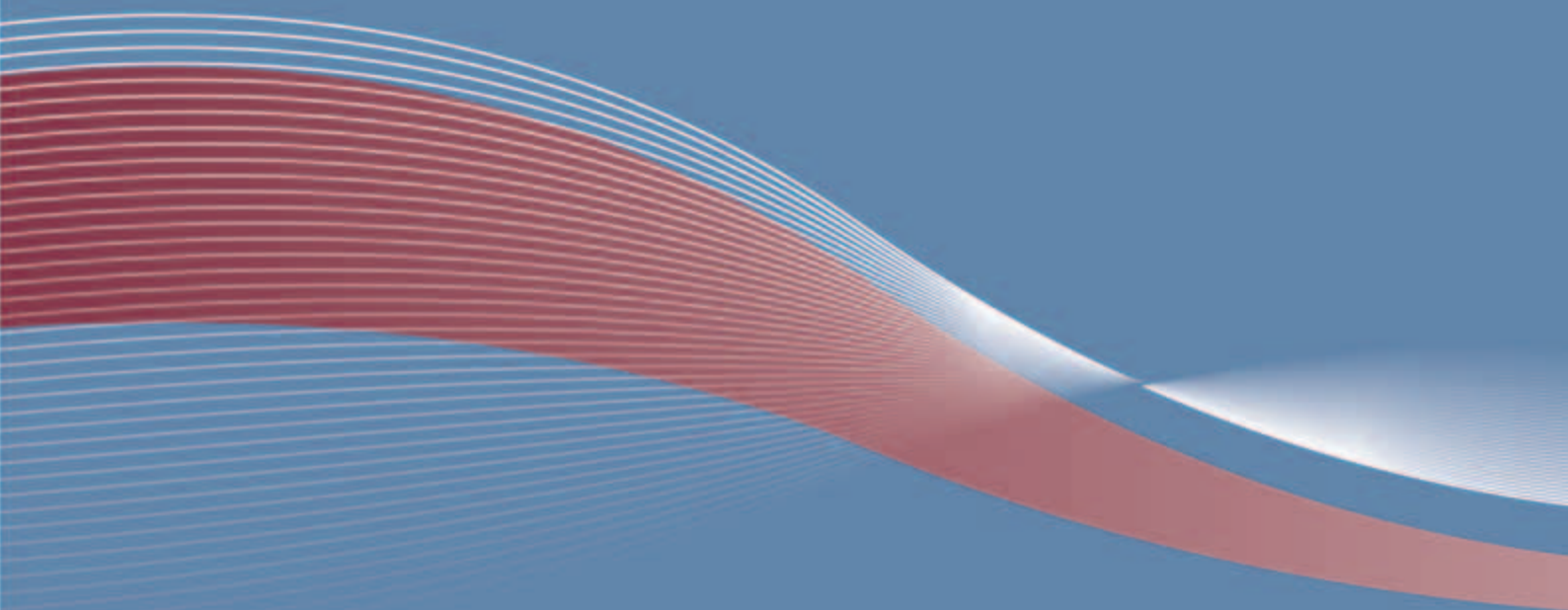
5. Bunaíodh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL), atá ina cuid den Roinn Sláinte agus Leanaí, ag an Rialtas i Nollaig 2005 agus cúram air as saol leanaí a fheabhsú mar atá leagtha amach faoin Straitéis Náisiúnta Leanaí agus déanamh beartais do leanaí a chomhtháthú níos mó. (Ghlac an OAL le hobair na hOifige Náisiúnta Leanaí.) Tógtar san áireamh níos mó tuairimí leanaí maidir le ceisteanna a théann i bhfeidhm orthu trí mheán an Aire do Leanaí, a fheastalaíonn ar gach cruinniú Comh-aireachta.

Díríonn an OAL ar cheisteanna beartais a théann i bhfeidhm ar leanaí a chomhchuibhiú i réimsí mar chúram agus oideachas luath-óige, ceartas an aosa óig, leas agus cosaint leanaí, rannpháirteachas leanaí agus daoine óga, taighde ar leanaí agus daoine óga agus saintionscnaimh leithne.

6. Tacaíonn an OAL leis an Aire leis na nithe seo a leanas:
 - an Straitéis Náisiúnta Leanaí (2000–2010) a chur i bhfeidhm;
 - an Clár Infheistíochta Náisiúnta um Chúram Leanaí (2006–2010) a chur i bhfeidhm;
 - beartas agus reachtaíocht a fhorbairt ar leas leanaí agus cosaint leanaí;
 - Acht na Leanaí 2001 a chur i bhfeidhm;
 - gealltanais *I dTreo 2016* a chur i bhfeidhm maidir le seirbhísí leanaí

Freisin déanann an OAL maoirseacht straitéiseach ghinearálta ar chomhlachtaí a bhfuil freagracht orthu as seirbhísí leanaí a fhorbairt agus a sheachadadh, mar an Roinn Sláinte agus Leanaí, Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig agus an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta.

2 Forbairt na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig



Fócas agus scóip na straitéise

7. Clúdaíonn an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig na blianta 2008 go 2010 agus déileálann sí le leanaí a raibh teagmháil acu cheana leis an gcóras ceartais coiriúil. Is í aidhm na straitéise ná cur chuige comhordaithe a sholáthar i measc gníomhaireachtaí atá ag obair sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig thar na trí bliana atá romhainn amach. Leagann sí amach roinnt spriocanna agus an chaoi a mbainfear iad amach, agus í ag féachaint chuig ról an SÉCAÓ, na gníomhaireachtaí éagsúla agus na sochaí sibhialta maidir leis na spriocanna seo a chomhlíonadh. Mar sin, braitheann a rath ar rannpháirteachas leanúnach agus seachadadh leanúnach na ngealltanais ag an SÉCAÓ agus na gníomhaireachtaí seo.

Aithnítear go bhfuil idirghabháil luath riachtanach le cuidiú le coir a chosc, maidir leis an gceist leathan de chosc ar choireanna. Chuige seo, soláthraíonn an Rialtas raon d'idirghabhálacha den sórt seo trí mheán an chórais oideachais agus an chórais leasa. Ach tugann an straitéis 3-bliana tús áite do leanaí atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí cheana.

Fiúntais

8. Tá an straitéis seo bunaithe ar an gcur chuige a glacadh in Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú). Smaoiníonn sé ar chur chuige leanbh-coibhneasaigh i dtreo seirbhísí a sheachadadh agus torthaí, agus leas an linbh chun tosaigh. Cloífead le reachtaíocht ábhartha lena n-áireofar reachtaíocht ar chomhionannas agus leis an gcleachtas is fearr maidir le beartais leasa leanaí agus an straitéis á cur i bhfeidhm. Chuige seo féachtar i gcur i bhfeidhm na straitéise chuig cearta an linbh, a riachtanais a riar agus freagracht a leagan orthu as a gcuid gníomhartha, agus a dtodhchaí sa tsochaí a fhorbairt.

Déanfar an obair seo ar bhealach a thógann san áireamh freagracht na sochaí maidir le hÍobartaigh coire agus sábháilteacht an phobail. Cuirfear chun cinn agus éascófar cleachtais ceartais aisrioch.

Forfheidhmiú na straitéise

9. Leagann an straitéis seo amach sraith de spriocanna, cuspóirí, gníomhartha agus torthaí agus táscairí seirbhíse sonracha do ghníomhaireachtaí lárnacha sa chóras ceartais aisrioch (*féach Caibidil 4*). Tugann an straitéis seo tús áite do dhaoine óga a bhí i dtrioblóid leis an dlí cheana agus do na torthaí is fearr a sheachadadh dóibh siúd agus don phobal.

Is é an Grúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a chuirfidh cur i bhfeidhm na straitéise ar aghaidh ag leibhéal náisiúnta, bunóidh an tAire do Leanaí an grúpa sin le cinntiú go gcuirtear an straitéis i bhfeidhm go héifeachtach agus leis an gcomhoibriú tras-ghníomhaireachta atá ag teastáil chun é seo a dhéanamh a éascú. Áireoidh an Grúpa Maoirseachta ionadaithe ó roinn Rialtais ábhartha, ó ghníomhaireachtaí ceartais coiriúil agus gníomhaireachtaí cúí eile.

Ag leibhéal áitiúil, bunófar Foirne um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig le feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh na dtorthaí do na leanaí atá i gceist. Is é a bheidh i gceist leis na foirne ná gníomhaireachtaí lárnacha ag obair le chéile ag leibhéal áitiúil.

Naisc agus fachtóirí rathúlachta criticiúla

10. Braitheann cur i bhfeidhm agus rath na straitéise ní hamháin ar ghealltanais agus obair an SÉCAÓ, ach ar ghealltanais agus obair gníomhaireachtaí eile agus iad ag obair le chéile lena gcuid seirbhísí a sheachadadh ar bhealach comhordaithe, éifeachtach agus tráthúil.

Chuige seo, beidh ról tábhachtach ag an nGrúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig i monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar an dul chun cinn a rinneadh sa straitéis a chur i bhfeidhm, chomh maith le comhoibriú idir gníomhaireachtaí a éascú. Beidh sé riachtanach naisc a bhunú trí bheartais éagsúla mar an Straitéis Náisiúnta Drugaí agus an straitéis a leanfaidh í, agus ag leibhéal oibriúcháin trí chomhlachtaí mar Fheidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte (FSS), Foireann na Straitéise Náisiúnta Drugaí, agus an Grúpa Idir-Ranna ar Dhruaí. De bharr idir-ghníomhaíochta den sórt seo, díreofar agus soláthrófar leanúnachas maidir le hidirghabhálacha agus torthaí do dhaoine óga a bhfuil baint acu le hiompar frithshóisialta agus coir, agus soláthróidh sí an tacaíocht riachtanach le hiad a atreorú ó chiontú agus ath-chiontú.

Acmhainní

11. Réitíodh an straitéis seo ar an mbunús go gcomhlíonfaidh na comhlachtaí sin atá i gceist na gealltanais seo laistigh dá n-acmhainní reatha. D'fhéadfadh an Grúpa Maoirseachta, mar chuid dá choimre, na gníomhartha a thabharfar tosaíocht dóibh a shocrú, ag brath ar na hacmhainní atá ar fáil. Tá sonraí ar na hacmhainní atá ar fáil don SÉCAÓ in *Aguisín 5*.

Comhairliúchán

12. De bharr a fócais agus a réimse, forbraíodh an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig trí mheán comhairliúcháin le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha, lena n-áirítear ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí Rialtas, eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha (NGOanna) agus leis an tsochaí shibhialta. Tugtar liosta dóibh siúd a rinne aighneachtaí in *Aguisín 1*.

Comhairliúcháin le leanaí

13. Chuathas i gcomhaire le leanaí lena gcuid tuairimí ar an straitéis seo a fháil, i gcuibhreann le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL). Áiríodh leo leanaí idir 12-17 bliain d'aois ó Thionscadaíl na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg i NYP Mhuineacháin (MNYP); Ionad Óige Chnoc na hAoine/Chnoc an Chuilinn, Corcaigh; Grúpa Forbartha Óige Corpus Christi, Maigh Rois, Luimneach (CCYDG); agus GRAFT, Baile Rónáin, Baile Átha Cliath. Bhuaíl an SÉCAÓ le buachaillí agus cailíní ón Fóram Leanaí agus Daoine Óga (CYPF), grúpa a dtéann an OAL i gcomhairle leis maidir le ceisteanna a bhaineann le daoine óga.

Tháinig na ceisteanna lárnacha seo a leanas chun cinn go soiléir le linn na gcomhairliúchán seo:

- an tuiscint ar choir mar rud atá inghlactha agus spráúil fiú i measc roinnt daoine óga;
- dúlagar agus strus i measc daoine óga;
- fadhbanna teaghlaigh;
- easpa tacaíochta óna dtuismitheoirí agus teaghlaigh do roinnt daoine óga;
- deacrachtaí maidir le cruthú go maith ar scoil;
- an gá le níos mó saoráidí do dhaoine óga, lena n-áirítear saoráidí áineasa;
- caidreamh idir daoine óga agus iad siúd atá i gceannas;
- an gá le níos mó teagmhála idir daoine óga atá faoi choinneáil agus a dteaghlaigh.

Measadh go gcabhródh na bearta seo a leanas leis an mbaol ciontaithe ag daoine óga a laghdú:

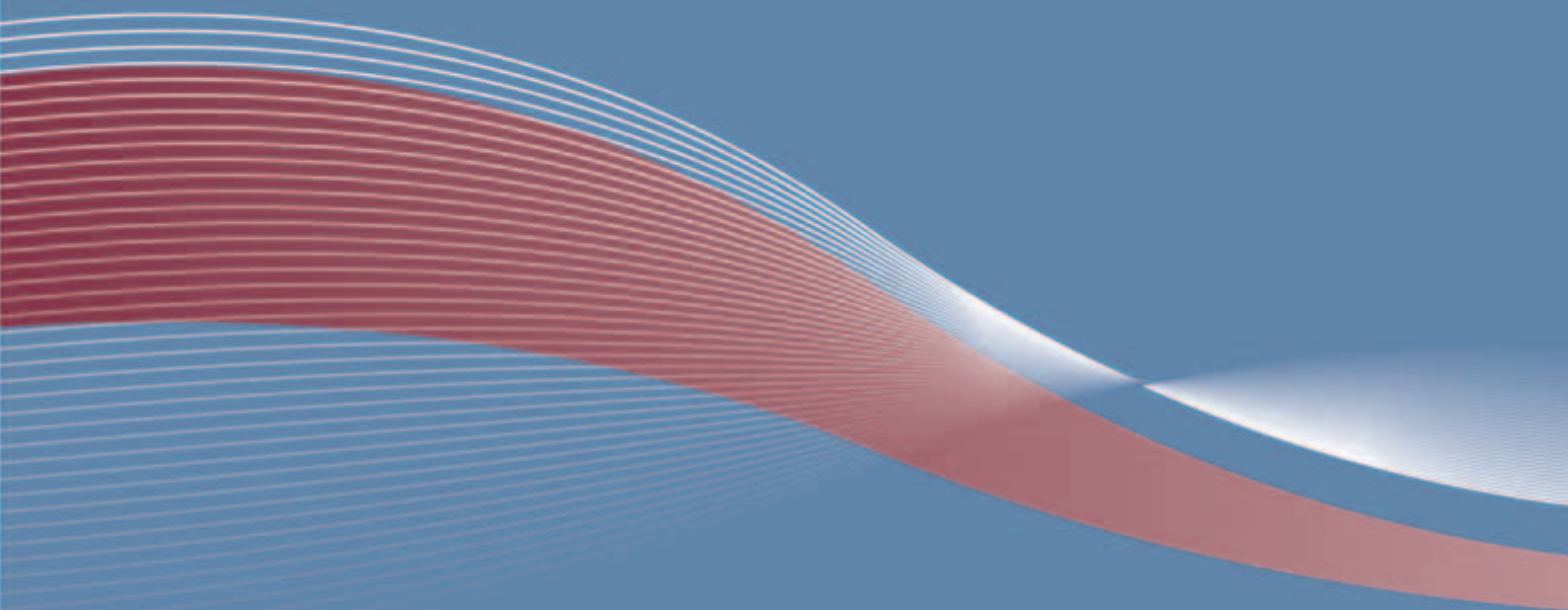
- daoine óga a sholáthar le hoideachas agus oiliúint;
- níos mó saoráidí a sholáthar, lena n-áirítear saoráidí áineasa;
- Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a leathnú ar fud na tíre agus uaireanta níos faide;
- cláir a fhorbairt do thuismitheoirí chun tacú leo ina gcuid freagrachtaí;
- cláir fheasachta (cosúil leis an gclár ‘Copping On’) ar andúile drugaí agus mí-úsáid alcóil a leathnú, chomh maith le cláir eile ar chomhairleacht agus seirbhísí meabhairshláinte;
- cúnaimh níos fearr a sholáthar le daoine óga a ath-chomhtháthú ina gcuid pobal tar éis dóibh bheith faoi choinneáil.

Ba í an teachtaireacht thábhachtach a tháinig as na comhairliúcháin seo le leanaí agus daoine óga ná an tábhacht a bhaineann le cosc agus idirghabháil ina saol, go háirithe maidir le teaghlaigh agus pobail atá i mbaol. Admhaíonn an SÉCAÓ na tuairimí seo agus an obair atá á déanamh cheana ag Ranna Rialtais cosúil leis an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta tríd an Acht um Obair don Aos Óg, 2001 a chur i bhfeidhm aici. Tríd an straitéis seo agus comhairliúchán le daoine óga mar is cuí, tá sé mar aidhm ag an SÉCAÓ seachadadh seirbhísí agus torthaí a fheabhsú dóibh siúd, dá dteaghlaigh, íobartaigh agus don phobal.

Aitheantais

14. Tá Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig fíor-bhuíoch as an gcúnaimh agus an tacaíocht a fuair sí uathu siúd go léir a raibh baint acu léi agus as a ngealltanas leanúnach chun na straitéise agus chun í a chur i bhfeidhm. Tá liosta de gheallchoimeádaithe a thug aighneachtaí maidir leis an straitéis tugtha in *Aguisín 1*.

3 Gníomhaíochtaí agus Spriocanna Ardleibhéil



Spríoc Ardleibhéil 1

Chun ceannaireacht a sholáthar agus forbairt a dhéanamh ar mhuintín phoiblí sa chóras ceartais óige.

Comhthéacs

15. Bunaíodh an Tascfhórsa um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig go deireanach i 2004 le breathnú ar chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig. Thug sé tuairisc i Nollaig 2005 agus ba í an conclúid a bhí aige ná gurb iad na príomhfhadhbanna a bhain leis an gcóras ná easpa ceannaireachta agus seachadadh comhordaithe seirbhísí (*tuarascáil ar fáil ar <http://www.iyjs.ie/>*). Bhí gá le treoir shoiléir agus dírithe ar bheartas agus le cur chuige comhpháirtíochta i dtreo seirbhísí a sheachadadh do leanaí a bhí i dtrioblóid leis an dlí.
16. Le dul i ngleic leis an bhfadhb seo, d'aontaigh an Rialtas i Nollaig 2005 glacadh le conclúidí agus moltaí an Tascfhórsa agus bhunaigh sé Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ) le beartas a threorú agus a fhorbairt sa réimse seo. Oifig fheidhmiúcháin de chuid an Roinn Cirt, Dlí, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí atá san SÉCAÓ, agus oibríonn sí freisin mar chuid d'Oifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL). Chuaigh an SÉCAÓ i mbun oibre i 2006 agus ceapadh a Stiúrthóir Náisiúnta in Aibreán na bliana céanna.
17. Tasc lárnach don SÉCAÓ atá i leasú i réimse ceartais i leith an aosa óig a threorú agus a stiúradh agus is é atá i gceist leis ná oibriú i ndlúthpháirt leis na gníomhaireachtaí ceartais coiriúil, leis an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, An Garda Síochána, an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, agus Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann i dtreo prionsabail agus cuspóirí lárnacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) a sheachadadh. Gné eile a bheidh i gceist leis ná oibriú i ndlúthpháirt le seirbhísí sa chóras sláinte, sa chóras oideachais agus sa chóras leasa, mar Fheidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte (FSS), agus leis na hearnálacha pobail agus deonacha le cur chuige comhordaithe a chinntiú i dtreo leanaí atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí.
18. Le dul i ngleic leis an dúshlán seo, beidh ar gach gníomhaireacht atá ag obair sa chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig breathnú ar an leibhéal seirbhísí a chuireann siad ar fáil do leanaí agus cinntiú go mbíonn seirbhísí agus idirghabhálacha tráthúil agus cuí, chomh maith le hoibriú le gníomhaireachtaí eile leis na seirbhísí seo a sheachadadh ar bhealach comhordaithe.
19. Is é prionsabal lárnach Acht na Leanaí 2001 ná daoine óga a atreorú ó choir agus ón gcóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig, agus is é seo a threoróidh cur chuige an SÉCAÓ i dtreo an tasc seo. Tá sé rithabhachtach naisc éifeachtacha a bhunú idir an córas ceartais agus an córas leasa le go n-éireoidh leis an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig. Agus an dá shraith seo á dtógáil le chéile aige, oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ laistigh den OAL agus leis an mBord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí (CAAB).
20. Tá an SÉCAÓ freagrach as ucht an straitéis a stiúradh agus as a cur i bhfeidhm a mhaoirsiú i dteannta leis an nGrúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig, a bhunóidh an tAire. I dteannta leis an ról seo, tá freagracht dhíreach ar an SÉCAÓ as na ceithre scoil choinneála do leanaí a bhainistiú agus tá pleananna aici leis an tseirbhís seo a fhorbairt sa toadhcháil. Thar thrí bliana na straitéise, agus í ag obair le geallsealbhóirí lárnacha, tógfaidh an SÉCAÓ córas ceartais i leith an aosa óig atá freagrúlach, comhordaithe agus éifeachtach, agus a mbeidh muintín aisti. Gnéithe riachtanacha atá i ndul i ngleic le ciontú agus an t-íobartach a mheas agus é seo á dhéanamh agus díreoidh na cláir agus tionscnaimh éagsúla atá luaite níos déanaí sa doiciméad seo orthu.

21. Le ceannaireacht a sholáthar agus muinín a chothú, tá sé mar chuspóir ag an SÉCAÓ córas ceartais i leith an aosa óig a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí trí ceannaireacht shoiléir, comhaontaithe agus straitéiseach a chur ar fáil.
22. Leis na cuspóirí seo a bhaint amach, glacfar leis na gníomhartha seo a leanas:

TABHAIR FAOI DEARA LE DO THOIL: Baineann na huimhreacha atá idir lúbíní tar éis na ngníomhartha dó seo agus do na Spriocanna Ardleibhéil thíos leis na GNÍOMHARTHA atá liostaithe i gCaibidil 4 do chuspóirí gach sprice.

- Soláthróidh an SÉCAÓ ceannaireacht éifeachtach agus déanfaidh sí leasú a bhainistiú trí haontú ar ghníomhartha inbhraite atá le glacadh ag an SÉCAÓ agus gellsealbhóirí lárnacha le seachadadh seirbhísí a fheabhsú. Agus é seo á dhéanamh, déanfaidh na gníomhartha seo beartais agus cláir reatha a léiriú agus a chomhlánú (*féach* 1.1–1.2).
- Bunóidh an tAire do Leanaí Grúpa Maoirseachta, a mbeidh ionadaíocht ag gellsealbhóirí lárnacha air, le monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na straitéise ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus é a chur ar aghaidh agus a éascú. Le cabhrú le monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar an straitéis agus í a chur ar aghaidh, forbróidh an SÉCAÓ taighde agus sonraí cuí, agus tógfaidh sí san áireamh ceisteanna luach ar airgead (*féach* 1.3–1.4; 1.7; 5.1.2).
- Bunófar Foirne Áitiúla um Cheartas i leith Aosa Óig le feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh seirbhíse ag leibhéal áitiúil (*féach* 1.5).
- Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ cláir le ciontú ag ógánaigh a laghdú atá éifeachtach agus a léiríonn luach ar airgead agus a chuireann feabhas ar chláir reatha freisin (*féach* 1.7; 2.1.1; 4.2.1; 5.1.2).
- Cinnteoidh An Garda Síochána go gcuirtear i bhfeidhm straitéis óige an Gharda Síochána le seirbhísí cuí do leanaí agus daoine óga a chur ar aghaidh (*féach* 1.9).
- Le feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh éifeachtach seirbhísí do dhaoine óga atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí, oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí; leis an mBord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí; An Garda Síochána; an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna; an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh; Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte; FÁS; agus an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta; an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta; an Roinn Fiontair, Trádála agus Fostaíochta agus an Roinn Sláinte agus Leanaí (*féach* 1.6; 1.9–1.19).
- Oibreoidh SÉCAÓ leis na gníomhaireachtaí seo chun riachtanais oiliúna a aithint dóibh siúd a oibríonn le daoine óga a chiontaíonn (*féach* 1.8).

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 2

Chun oibriú i dtreo ciontú a laghdú trí dhaoine óga a atreorú ón iompar ciontach.

Comhthéacs

23. Díríonn an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ar leanaí atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí. Is í príomhaidhm na straitéise ná leanaí a atreorú ó choir agus ón gcóras ceartais coiriúil. Agus é seo a dhéanamh aici, tá sé mar chuspóir ag SÉCAÓ leanaí a chiontaíonn a choimeád ó choinneáil, fad agus is féidir, trí roghanna eile a úsáid in áit ionchúisimh trí mheán idirghabhálacha ar nós:

- Tionscdaíl na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (*féach Aguisín 2*);
- Clár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (*féach Aguisín 2*);
- smachtbhannaí pobail (*féach Aguisín 3*);
- ceartas aisiríoch.

Trí mheán na mbeart seo, leagfar freagracht ar leanaí as ciontú agus tabharfar deis athshlánaithe dóibh. Dar leis an SÉCAÓ is é an cur chuige is fearr i dtreo déileáil le ciontú ag ógánaigh le haghaidh na leanaí atá i gceist agus le haghaidh na sochaí go ginearálta ná duine óg a athshlánú, áit ar féidir, laistigh dá dteaghlach agus dá bpobal.

24. Idirghabháil luath

Tá an straitéis dírithe ar leanaí a bhí i dtrioblóid leis an dlí cheana. Ach ní mór a lua freisin gur mian cinntiú nach mbeadh aon teagmháil ag leanaí leis an gcóras ceartais coiriúil. Tá idirghabháil luath agus gníomh tráthúil ag na gellsealbhóirí lárnacha go léir riachtanach le leanaí a atreorú ó choir go luath. Trí fhreastal go dóthanach ar riachtanais leasa agus oideachasúla leanaí, is féidir leanaí a chosaint ó bhaint le coir agus iompar frithshóisialta.

25. Aontaítear go ginearálta go gcuireann ceisteanna cosúil leis an mbochtaineacht, dífhostaíocht, luathfhágáil scoile, andúile agus tuismitheoireacht neamhdhóthanach go mór le coir ag daoine óga. Is gnách gur leanaí a bhfuil deacrachtaí acu as teaghlaigh a bhfuil réimse deacrachtaí sóisialta acu iad na leanaí úd a bhíonn i dtrioblóid leis an dlí. Meastar go bhfuil dearcadh frithshóisialta agus easpa de thionchair piaraí sóisialta i measc na bhfachtóirí a théann i bhfeidhm ar dhaoine óga a chiontaíonn. Thug an Rialtas go leor infheistíochta le raon de chlár agus seirbhísí cuí a sholáthar le dul i ngleic le míbhuntáiste oideachasúil agus sóisialta agus mí-úsáid alcóil agus drugaí, agus is iad na Ranna ábhartha atá freagrach as athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar a gcuid beart.

26. Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL), le ranna Rialtais, gníomhaireachtaí agus grúpaí deonacha a sholáthraíonn clár agus seirbhísí chun tacú le daoine óga agus teaghlaigh ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil. Tá ról lárnach ag an OAL sna comhlachtaí sin a oibríonn le leanaí, leanaí i mbaol ach go háirithe, a thógáil le chéile go straitéiseach ionas go bhféadann idirghabháil luath bheith éifeachtach le hiad a choimeád ó dhul ar aghaidh sa chóras ceartais coiriúil.

27. Atreorú

I measc an raoin leathan de thionscnaimh choisctheacha:

- **Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (GYDPanna):** Cuireann iad seo dúshlán faoi chiontú agus forbraíonn siad scileanna leanaí ionas go bhféadann siad níos éasca leas a bhaint as deiseanna um oideachas, fostaíocht, oiliúint, spórt, ealaíon, ceol agus gníomhaíochtaí eile, chomh maith le timpeallacht struchtúrtha a sholáthar le cobhsaíocht a chur i saol an duine óig. Faoi láthair tá 100 ceann de na tionscadail sin ar bun ar fud na tíre, agus pleananna le hiad a fhorbairt níos mó (*féach Aguisín 2*).
- **Clár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (GJDP):** Is í Oifig Ógchiontóirí Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána a fheidhmíonn an clár seo. Déileálann sé le leanaí a rinne cion ar bhealach eile seachas ionchúiseamh. Is é an prionsabal a n-oibríonn sé dá réir ná nuair a ghlacann duine óg freagracht as cion a rinne siad, go gcuirtear raon de thionscnaimh – lena n-áirítear rabhadh agus maoirseacht – ar bun le cabhrú lena bhforbairt phearsanta agus smaoinítear ar an duine óg a atreorú chuig Tionscadal na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (*féach Aguisín 2*).
- **Cláir faoin Straitéis Náisiúnta Drugaí** agus gníomhaíochtaí atá ceadaithe faoin gCiste um Saoráidí agus Seirbhísí an Aosa Óig agus faoi chlár an Tascfhórsa Drugaí ach go háirithe. Tá na tionscnaimh seo go léir dírithe ar oideachas, cosc, cóireáil agus athshlánú daoine óga atá i mbaol drugaí a úsáid.

28. Ceartas aisiríoch

Thug Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) isteach scéim chuimsitheach um cheartas aisiríoch ar bhonn reachtúil, trína n-éilíonn cur chuige atá dírithe ar íobartaigh agus ar an bpobal, ar an gciontóir aghaidh a thabhairt trí mheán comhdhála, ar an dochar a rinne sé nó sí agus é a chur i gceart. Trí mheán ceartais aisiríoch cuirtear an t-íobartach i lár an phróisis. Leanfaidh an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ar aghaidh ag tacú le agus ag forbairt na dtionscnaimh seo. Chuige seo, tógfaidh sí san áireamh aon mholtaí a rinne an Coimisiún Náisiúnta ar Cheartas Aisiríoch a bhunaigh an tAire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí, Michael McDowell, TD, i Márta, 2007 agus a bhfuil an Breitheamh Mary Martin ina cathaoirleach air. Is iad téarmaí tagartha an Choimisiúin ná cur i bhfeidhm ceartais aisiríoch a mheas maidir le daoine a thógtar os comhair na gCúirteanna ar chúisimh choiriúla agus moltaí a dhéanamh maidir le hé a chur i bhfeidhm níos leithne lena n-áirítear é a chur i bhfeidhm i gcomhthéacs cúirteanna pobail.

29. Is iad na cuspóirí a bheidh ag an SÉCAÓ agus gellsealbhóirí ná bearta idirghabhála reatha a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí agus beartais agus cláir nua a fhorbairt mar is cuí, ionas go laghdófar ciontú ag ógánaigh agus go ndéanfar daoine óga a atreorú ó iompar den sórt seo.

30. Leis na cuspóirí seo a bhaint amach, glacfar na gníomhartha seo a leanas:

- Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ cláir nua a chomhlánaíonn cláir agus tionscadail reatha an Gharda Síochána agus na Seirbhíse Promhaidh (*féach 2.1.1*).
- I dteannta leis An Garda Síochána déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ éifeachtúlacht Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg atá ann faoi láthair a mheas, forbróidh siad treoirlínte nua dóibh, cuirfidh siad chun cinn an cleachtas is fearr agus méadóidh siad an líon tionscadal atá ar fáil (*féach 2.1.3 – 2.1.6; 2.1.8*).
- Leanfaidh An Garda Síochána air ag déanamh na cláir Feasachta Scoileanna a sheachadadh do bhunscoileanna agus meánscoileanna (*féach 2.1.7*).
- Méadóidh An Garda Síochána an líon oifigeach idirchaidrimh don óige atá ar fáil do Chlár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg agus leathnóidh sé a réimse le leanaí 10 agus 11 bliain d’aois a áireamh (*féach 2.1.9 – 2.1.10*).
- Déanfaidh An Garda Síochána monatóireacht ar úsáid beart i gcoinne iompair fhrithshóisialta agus oibreoidh sé le húdaráis áitiúla mar atá cuí maidir le ciontú an aosa óig (*féach 2.1.11 – 2.1.12*).
- Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ Cairt Íobartach agus tógfaidh sí san áireamh aon mholtaí a dhéanann an Coimisiún Náisiúnta ar Cheartas Aisiríoch (*féach 2.1.2*).
- Déanfaidh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL) i dteannta le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha na hidirghabhálacha agus an raoin de sheirbhísí atá ar fáil do leanaí a dteastaíonn cúram uathu, leanaí atá i dtrioblóid leis an dlí agus iad siúd atá i mbaol bheith i dtrioblóid leis an dlí a leagan amach (*féach 2.2.1*).
- Cuirfidh an OAL, i dteannta le gellsealbhóirí eile, chun cinn forbairt scéimeanna um idirghabháil luath ar bhonn píolótach do dhaoine óga tríd na Coistí Seirbhísí Leanaí, atá le forbairt i ngach contae, agus tríd na Foirne Áitiúla um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig áitiúla (*féach 2.2.2 – 2.2.3*).

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 3

Úsáid níos leithne smachtbhannaí agus tionscnaimh pobail le déileáil le daoine óga a dhéanann ciontú a chur chun cinn.

Comhthéacs

31. Baineann an spríoc seo le leanaí a théann os comhair na gCúirteanna agus a chiontaítear i gcoir. Mar rogha eile in áit coinneála, is féidir dul i ngleic leis an bhfadhb seo go héifeachtach trí dhéileáil le ciontú trí mheán clár a sheachadtar sa phobal agus is féidir leanbh a choimeád ó thuilleadh teagmhála leis an gcóras ceartais coiriúil ná le coinneáil sa bhealach seo.
32. Tugann Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) isteach raon leathan de thionscnaimh nuálaíocha a sholáthraíonn creat reachtúil le córas ceartais i leith an aosa óig a fhorbairt de réir an chleachtais is fearr go hidirnáisiúnta. Leagann an tAcht béim láidir ar smachtbhannaí pobail agus soláthraíonn sé do raon leathan de roghanna leis an gcumas déileáil le castacht na gceisteanna a chuireann le ciontú an aosa óig a uasmhádú.
33. Tá raon de smachtbhannaí pobail nua ar fáil do na Cúirteanna le héifeacht ó 1 Márta 2007. Áirítear leo orduithe Dian-Mhaoirseachta agus orduithe um Shrianadh Ghluaiseacht (*le haghaidh liosta d'orduithe atá ar fáil do na Cúirteanna, féach Aguisín 3*). Beidh ar na Cúirteanna bheith cinnte go bhféadann na smachtbhannaí seo bheith éifeachtach le hiad a úsáid i níos mó cásanna. Mar sin, beidh ar an SÉCAÓ, i dteannta leis na seirbhísí ábhartha, cinntiú go bhfuil dóthain bainistíochta agus acmhainní ag na smachtbhannaí, agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar a n-éifeachtacht.
34. Is í an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh agus í ag oibriú i gcomhpháirtíocht le pobail, seirbhísí áitiúla agus eagraíochtaí deonacha le ciontú a laghdú agus pobail a dhéanamh níos sábháilte, a chuireann na horduithe Cúirte seo i bhfeidhm. Tá beagnach leath de bhuiséad iomlán na Seirbhíse Promhaidh (€60m i 2007) tiomanta do mhaoiniú agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do bhreis is 60 eagraíocht agus tionscadal a sholáthraíonn socruithe fostaíochta, lóistín, cóireáil drugaí, oideachas agus oiliúint, tionscnaimh um cheartas aisíoch agus seirbhísí tábhachtacha eile do chiontóirí, lena n-áirítear ciontóirí óga agus a bpobal le hath-chomhtháthú agus athlonnú a fheabhsú.
35. Forálann Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) freisin do chomhdhálacha ceartais aisíoch ina bhféadann an t-íobartach bheith i láthair agus a dtuairimí a thabhairt go díreach don chiontóir. D'fhéadfadh go ndéanfadh cláir mar seo atá bunaithe ar phrionsabal an cheartais aisíoch, riachtanais na n-íobartach agus na gciontóirí iad féin a riar níos fearr. Arís eile, díríonn an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ar an gcur chuige seo a chur chun cinn.
36. Le húsáid níos mó smachtbhannaí agus tionscnaimh pobail a spreagadh is é an cuspóir a bheidh ag an SÉCAÓ – agus í ag obair leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, an FSS, agus An Garda Síochána – na tacú go cuí le forbairt na n-idirghabhálacha agus na dtionscnaimh seo.

37. Leis na cuspóirí seo a bhaint amach, glactar na gníomhartha seo a leanas:

- Cinnteoidh an SÉCAÓ, i dteannta leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, go bhfuil dóthain acmhainní ag an Rannóg Promhaidh don Óige (RPO) den Seirbhís Phromhaidh, atá nua-bhunaithe, le cinntiú go bhfuil fáil bharrmhaith ar smachtbhannaí pobail ag na Cúirteanna ar fud na tíre (*féach* 3.1–3.2; 3.7).
- Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ, i dteannta leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, teagmháil leis an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna agus soláthróidh sí eolas cuí do na Cúirteanna agus gellsealbhóirí eile maidir le roghanna in áit coinneála (*féach* 3.3; 3.9).
- Coimeádfaidh an RPO na Cúirteanna ar an eolas trí mheán tuarascálacha ar chásanna aonair, lena n-áireofar moltaí a dhéanamh áit ar cuí ar smachtbhannaí pobail a d'fhéadfaí a ghearradh. Soláthróidh an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna áiseanna do chomhairliúcháin réamh-Chúirte. Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, An Garda Síochána agus an FSS le prótacail a bhunú do bhainistiú cásanna lena n-áireofar tarchuir mheasúnaithe (*féach* 3.5; 3.8; 3.10).
- Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh le gellsealbhóirí eile le socruithe reatha um eolas agus tacaíocht bannaí a athbhreithniú le cinntiú go n-úsáidtear a oiread agus is féidir na roghanna eile in áit athchuir atá ar fáil do na Cúirteanna (*féach* 3.4).
- Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh i dteannta le agus tabharfaidh siad maoiniú do ghrúpaí pobail agus deonacha le hidirghabhálacha a sholáthar a bhfuil sé mar aidhm acu laghdú a dhéanamh ar ath-chiontú an aosa óig. Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ iniúchadh ar chlár a chuirtear ar fáil do chiontóirí óga agus déanfaidh sí moltaí le hiad a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí (*féach* 3.2; 3.6).
- Cinnteoidh an FSS go gcuirfear seirbhísí sláinte príomhshrutha nó seirbhísí coibhéiseacha ar fáil do leanaí atá faoi smachtbhannaí pobail agus idirghabhálacha eile (*féach* 3.11).
- Cinnteoidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta go gcuirfear oideachas príomhshrutha nó oideachas coibhéiseach, cibé acu is mó a chuireann le leas an linbh, ar fáil do leanaí atá faoi smachtbhannaí pobail agus idirghabhálacha eile (*féach* 3.12).

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 4

Timpeallacht shábháilte agus dhaingean a sholáthar do leanaí faoi choinneáil a chabhróidh le hiad a ath-chomhtháthú sa phobal.

Comhthéacs

38. Mar chuid den leasú ar an gcóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig, aistríodh freagracht as leanaí a choinneáil ar 1 Márta 2007 ón Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta chuig Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (de chuid na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí). Faoi láthair, tá ceithre scoil choinneála do leanaí, a sholáthraíonn seirbhísí agus leibhéil slándála éagsúla. Tá trí cinn de na scoileanna suite i Lusca, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath ar choimpléasc amháin, i.e. Teach na Tríonóide, Scoil na mBuachaillí Bhaile an Oibricigh agus Scoil na gCailíní Bhaile an Oibricigh. Is í an ceathrú scoil choinneála ná Ionad Leanaí agus Ógánach Fhionnghlas arb é a sainréimse ná measúnaithe.
39. Soláthraíonn scoileanna coinneála leanaí saoráidí cónaitheacha do leanaí a athchuireann nó a dhaorann na Cúirteanna chun coinneála. Is iad cuspóirí na scoileanna sin ná soláthar do chúram agus riachtanais oideachasúla na leanaí agus dul i ngleic le ciontú ionas go réitítear iad le filleadh ar an bpobal chomh luath agus is féidir. Tá sé mar phrionsabal ag Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) nár cheart coinneáil a úsáid ach mar rogha deireanach agus nár cheart í a úsáid ach le haghaidh na tréimhse is giorra agus is féidir. I dteannta le sainchláir oideachais, soláthraíonn na scoileanna cláir chúraim aonair atá curtha in oiriúint do riachtanais agus priacail gach linbh. Tagann na baill foirne sna scoileanna as cúlra ildhisciplíneach agus áirítear leo foireann cúraim, maoirseoirí oíche, múinteoirí, altraí, foireann riaracháin agus choimhdeach. Cuirtear seirbhísí síceolaíochta agus míochaine ar fáil nuair is gá.
40. Tá gach scoil choinneála dearbhaithe ag an Aire do Leanaí mar áit oiriúnach le freastal ar leanaí a athchuireann agus a dhaorann na Cúirteanna Tá acmhainn iomlán de 77 áit ag na ceithre scoil. Ba í an mheán-áitíocht i 2007 ná 54 duine, arbh fir iad breis is 90% acu. Bíonn costas reatha bliantúil na scoileanna éagsúil i ngach bunáíocht, de réir a hacmhainne agus a feidhme. I 2006, ba é an meán-chostas bliantúil in aghaidh an linbh thar na ceithre scoileanna ná €330,263. Cé nach bhfuil na figiúir dheireanacha do 2007 ar fáil, níltear ag súil go bhfuil laghdú tagtha ar an meán-chostas bliantúil agus d'fhéadfadh go bhfuil méadú tagtha air leis an bhfirinne a dhéanamh.
41. Tá an SÉCAÓ ag obair i gcomhpháirtíocht leis na baill foirne agus an lucht bainistíochta thar na ceithre scoil choinneála leanaí leis an gcóras agus na struchtúir reatha a fhorbairt. Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ le cinntiú ach go háirithe go bhfuil na leibhéil foirne, acmhainní airgeadais, struchtúir rialachais agus beartais agus nósanna imeachta barmhaithe ar bun le soláthar do chúram agus oideachas is fearr ciontóirí óige agus le dul i ngleic lena gciontú.
42. Tá comhtháthú ár mbeartais cúraim leanaí agus ár mbeartais ceartais coiriúil ina phríomhghné de leasuithe an Rialtais maidir le ceartas an aosa óig. De réir an Chlár Comhaontaithe Rialtais (2007–2012), forbrófar scoileanna coinneála leanaí cuí le seirbhís chomhtháite agus aontaithe a sholáthar do leanaí a athchuireann agus a chimíonn an Cúirteanna. Beartaítear go fadtéarmach an córas a leathnú do leanaí suas go 18 bliain d'aois agus saoráid amháin Náisiúnta um Choinneáil Leanaí a fhorbairt. Áirítear le seo soláthar a dhéanamh do na ciontóirí óga úd atá á gcoinneáil faoi láthair in Institiúid. Phádraig. Ar feitheamh soláthar lóistín nua do na leanaí 16-17 bliain d'aois i saoráidí SÉCAÓ, rachfar i gcomhairle le Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann maidir leis an gcineál socruithe atá ar bun in Institiúid. Phádraig. Chuir Sainghrúpa tús leis an bpróiseas forbartha do shaoráidí coinneála nua.

43. Déanfar beartais agus nósanna imeachta a chaighdeánú le timpeallacht shábháilte agus dhaingean a sholáthar do leanaí coinnithe a chabhróidh le hiad a ath-chomhtháthú go luath sa phobal. Ina theannta, déanfar cláir a fhorbairt níos mó le hath-chiontú a chosc agus chun tacú le hathshlánú dearfach sa phobal; agus tabharfar tacaíocht do bhaill foirne trí mheán oiliúna agus forbartha. Ag an am céanna, déanfar saoráidí a nuashonrú agus a athfhorbairt chun tacú leis na hathruithe seo.

44. Leis na cuspóirí seo a bhaint amach, glacfar na gníomhartha seo a leanas:

- Soláthróidh an SÉCAÓ ceannaireacht straitéiseach ar gach gné de leasú laistigh de agus ar fud chóras na scoileanna coinneála (*féach* 4.1.1).
- Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ forbairt, monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú ar an bpróiseas socrúithe (bainistiú leapacha) le cinntiú go bhfuil seirbhís éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil ar fáil do na Cúirteanna agus leanfaidh sí uirthi ag obair leis an FSS le cinntiú go dtabharfar cúram cuí do leanaí a dteastaíonn cúram agus cosaint uathu (*féach* 4.1.2–4.1.3).
- Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ bainistiú ar, tógfaidh sí ar agus forbróidh sí raon caighdeánach de bheartais agus nósanna imeachta atá bunaithe ar an gcleachtas is fearr thar chóras na scoileanna coinneála. Agus é seo á dhéanamh aici, oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ leis an gCigireacht Seirbhísí Sóisialta, atá ina cuid den Údarás um Fhaisnéis agus Cáilíocht Sláinte anois, chun é seo a bhaint amach (*féach* 4.1.6–4.1.7).
- Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ cláir le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha le ciontú a laghdú agus le haon oiliúint a theastaíonn a sholáthar do bhaill foirne (*féach* 4.2.1; 4.3.1–4.3.2).
- Rachaidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta i gcomhairle leis an SÉCAÓ agus oibreoidh sí leis na Coistí Gairmoideachais (CGOanna) ábhartha le cinntiú go bhfaighidh leanaí atá faoi choinneáil oideachas cuí. Forbróidh an Roinn straitéis d'oideachas na leanaí seo agus soláthróidh sí dá n-ath-chomhtháthú in oideachas príomhshrutha nó oideachas eile, cibé acu is fearr maidir le leas an linbh, nuair a scaoiltear iad (*féach* 4.2.1–4.2.4).
- Soláthróidh an FSS cúram sláinte do leanaí atá faoi choinneáil agus soláthróidh sí do chúram leantach dóibh, chomh maith le aon riachtanais seirbhísí sóisialta a d'fhéadfadh bheith acu, nuair a scaoiltear iad (*féach* 4.2.7–4.2.9).
- Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ socrúithe dea-rialaithe i gcuibhreann leis na scoileanna coinneála (*féach* 4.1.7).
- Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ iniúchadh ar an stoc foirgneamh reatha le hathchóirithe gearrthéarmacha agus meántéarmacha a threorú agus a chur in ord tosaíochta, agus í ag tógáil ar mholtaí an tSainghrúpa le forbairt agus maoiniú saoráidí coinneála nua a phleanáil. Maidir leis an dara gníomh, oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ le Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann le réiteach i gcomhair buachaillí 16 agus 17 bliain d'aois a aistriú chuig na saoráidí nua seo (*féach* 4.4.1–4.4.3).
- Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ athbhreithniú ar leibhéil agus socrúithe foirne reatha le cinntiú go bhfuil dóthain ball foirne ar fáil le cúram agus slándáil dhóthanach a sholáthar do chiontóirí óga (*féach* 4.1.4).

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 5

Foinsí eolais agus sonraí a neartú agus a fhorbairt ar chóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig chun tacú le beartais agus seirbhísí níos éifeachtaí.

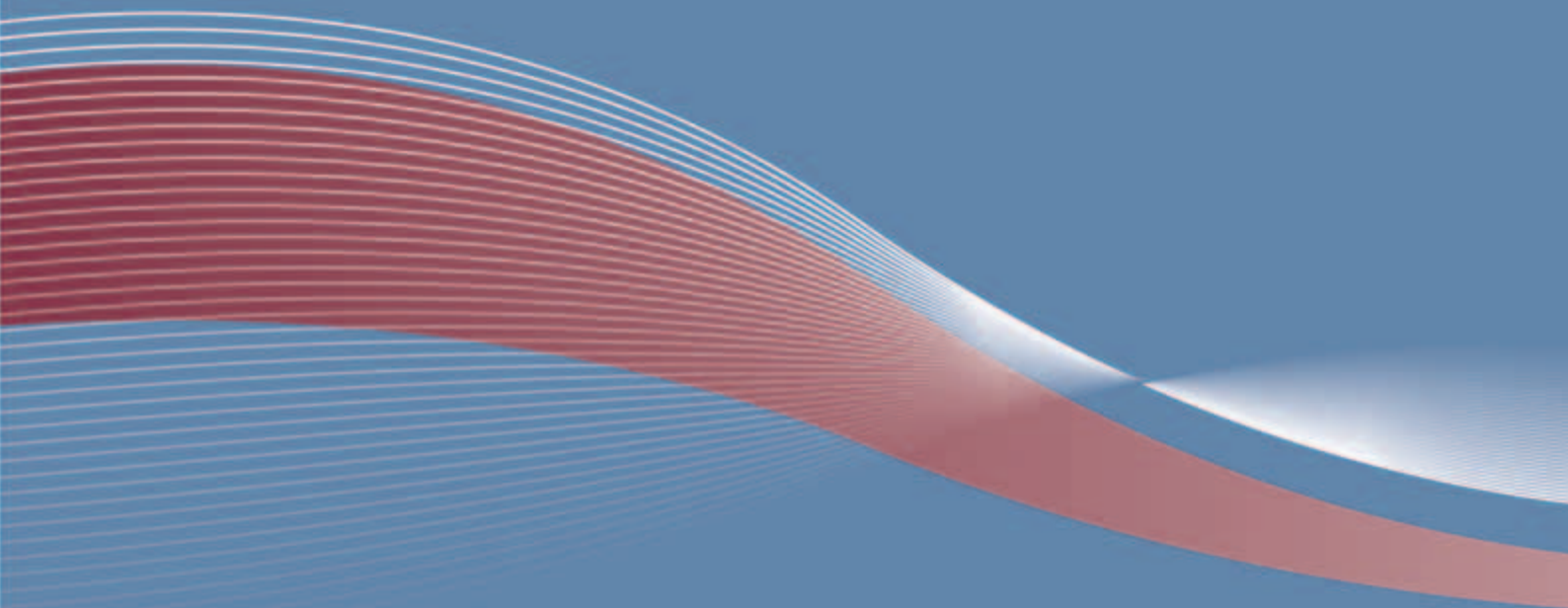
Comhthéacs

45. Tar éis dó athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an gcóras ceartais i leith an aosa óig i 2005, shocraigh an Tascfhórsa um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig go raibh easpa eolais inrochtana i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig. Beidh tionchar aige seo maidir lena dhoimhne agus a bheidh an anailís ar féidir a dhéanamh le fadhbanna a aithint agus réitigh a fháil ar chiontú ag ógánaigh. Fadhb idirnáisiúnta freisin atá san easpa eolais inrochtana. Toisc go bhfuil sé tábhachtach go mbaileofar sonraí in-chomparáide le cinntiú go mbeidh straitéisí, beartais agus cláir sa todhchaí ábhartha agus éifeachtach, tabharfar Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ) tús áite d'fhoinsí eolais a fhorbairt
46. Le foinsí eolais agus sonraí a neartú agus a fhorbairt i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig chun tacú le beartais agus seirbhísí níos éifeachtaí, oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ, i dteannta le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha eile, le feabhas a chur ar an bhfáil eolais agus sonraí iontaofa agus ábhartha ar choir an aosa óig agus córas ceartais an aosa óig ag macraí-leibhéal. Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ freisin le gellsealbhóirí le socrú cén t-eolas ar féidir a roinnt le feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh seirbhíse ag leibhéal áitiúil.

47. Leis na cuspóirí seo a bhaint amach, glacfar na gníomhartha seo a leanas:

- Cuirfidh an SÉCAÓ a cuid oibre chun cinn trí eolas a sholáthar ar cheisteanna a bhaineann le ceartas an aosa óig tríd na meáin chumarsáide éagsúla. Rachaidh sí i dteagmháil le comhlachtaí éagsúla maidir le monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chiontú ag ógánaigh agus fáil eolais ar na treochtaí seo (*féach* 5.1.1).
- Foilseoidh an SÉCAÓ eolas agus sonraí lárnacha i dteannta le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha le luacháil a dhéanamh ar sheachadadh gníomhartha sa Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig chun a chinntiú go dtacaíonn luacháil rialta le straitéisí agus beartais in earnáil cheartais an aosa óig agus go léiríonn siad luach ar airgead (*féach* 5.1.2–5.1.3).
- Aithneoidh an SÉCAÓ uirlisí measúnaithe cuí le príocal agus riachtanais leanaí a mheasúnú ag céimeanna éagsúla sa chóras ceartais coiriúil (*féach* 5.1.4).
- Bunóidh an SÉCAÓ feidhm thaighde laistigh dá sainchuspóir agus tacóidh sí le tograí taighde ábhartha, lena n-áireofar iad siúd ón earnáil acadúil (*féach* 5.1.2; 5.1.5).
- Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL), leis an mBord Comhairleach um Achtanna Leanaí (CAAB), agus leis an earnáil acadúil agus sonraí á bhforbairt maidir le leanaí a bhíonn i dtrioblóid leis an dlí (*féach* 5.1.5).
- Oibreoidh an SÉCAÓ leis an OAL, CAAB agus gellsealbhóirí ábhartha eile le comhaontú a fhorbairt maidir le cén t-eolas atá riachtanach agus conas is féidir eolas den sórt seo a mhalartú ar mhaithe le leas leanaí le feabhas a chur ar éifeachtúlacht agus tráthúlacht seachadadh seirbhíse do na leanaí seo ag leibhéal áitiúil (*féach* 5.2.1–5.2.3).
- Aithneoidh an SÉCAÓ, i dteannta leis an OAL, CAAB agus gellsealbhóirí lárnacha na háiteanna a dteastaíonn leasuithe ar reachtaíocht de barr ceisteanna maidir le roinnt sonraí i measc comhlachtaí atá ag obair i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig (m.sh. maidir le cosaint sonraí) agus tabharfaidh sí tús áite do na leasuithe seo a chur ar aghaidh (*féach* 5.2.4).

4 Liosta na Spriocanna Ardleibhéil, Cuspóirí, Gníomhaíochtaí, Torthaí agus Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin



48. Soláthraíonn na táblaí sa chaibidil seo sceideal agus liosta tagartha iomlán de na 5 Sprioc Ardleibhéil atá leagtha amach sa Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig 2008–2010, agus iad briste síos i gcuaspóirí aonair laistigh de gach sprioc, na gníomhartha atá le glacadh le hiad a bhaint amach, na comhlachtaí sonracha a mbeidh baint acu leis na gníomhartha a sheachadadh, na torthaí a mbeifear ag súil leo agus na táscairí/aidhmeanna feidhmiúcháin a úsáidfear le gach gníomh a mheasúnú.

Sprioc Ardleibhéil 1

Ceannaireacht a sholáthar agus muinín phoiblí a chothú i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig.

CUSPÓIR 1:

Córas ceartais an aosa óig a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí trí cheannaireacht shoiléir, aontaithe agus straitéiseach a sholáthar.

	Gníomhartha leis an gcuaspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Tá an SÉCAÓ chun:			
1.1	Bheith freagrach go príomha as leasú ar chóras ceartais an aosa óig agus é a threorú.	Ceannaireacht éifeachtach ar chóras ceartais an aosa óig agus bainistiú éifeachtach athraithe.	An Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a sheoladh faoi dheireadh Aibreáin 2008.
1.2	Tosaíochtaí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a chur ar aon líne le tosaíochtaí na straitéisí, beartas agus clár de chuid gníomhaireachtaí ábhartha eile.	Comhtháthú maidir leis an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig agus straitéisí ábhartha eile a sheachadadh, agus seachadadh seirbhísí a fheabhsú.	Cuaspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a chomhtháthú i straitéisí, beartais agus clár reatha – <i>ar bun</i> .
1.3	Grúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a bhunú le comhoibriú tras-ghníomhaireachta a neartú agus a éascú.	Monatóireacht éifeachtach agus cur i bhfeidhm éifeachtach na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ag an nGrúpa Maoirseachta.	Grúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig le bunú faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2008. Cruinnithe rialta den Ghrúpa Maoirseachta i rith shaolré na straitéise
1.4	Seachadadh comhordaithe seirbhíse a chur chun cinn idir na gníomhaireachtaí reachtúla agus neamhreachtúla ábhartha tríd an nGrúpa Maoirseachta Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig.	Cur i bhfeidhm éifeachtach chuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig.	Cruinnithe rialta idir an SÉCAÓ agus gellsealbhóirí ábhartha agus comhaontaithe leibhéal seirbhíse a bhunú áit ar gá.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuaspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Tá an SÉCAÓ chun: (Ar lean)		
1.5	Foirne Áitiúla um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a bunú faoi struchtúr an Choiste Seirbhísí do Leanaí faoi choimirce an Ghrúpa Forfheidhmithe Náisiúnta (An Straitéis Náisiúnta Leanaí).	Cuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a sheachadadh go héifeachtach agus go comhordaithe ag leibhéal áitiúil.
Tá Foirne Áitiúla um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig atá bunaithe mar Choistí Seirbhísí do Leanaí <i>ar bun</i> . Foirne bunaithe i gcomhairle leis An Garda Síochána agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh.	1.6	Oibriú leis an OAL, an FSS agus CAAB le méadú a chur ar éifeachtúlacht agus seachadadh comhordaithe seirbhísí ceartais don óige.
Comhoibriú éifeachtach idir-ghníomhaireachta (lena n-áirítear eolas a roinnt nuair is cuí) le feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh seirbhísí ceartais an aosa óig.	Comhoibriú idir-ghníomhaireachta éifeachtach leanúnach.	1.7
Cláir éifeachtacha luach ar airgead a fhorbairt atá dírithe ar chiontú a laghdú agus cláir reatha a fheabhsú.	Iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar chlár reatha, lena n-áirítear seirbhísí iarchúraim, agus gníomh cuí a ghlacadh.	Sainphearsanra a cheapadh chomh luath agus is féidir le cabhrú leis na cláir seo a fhorbairt: Ceann na gClár um Chiontóirí Óga; Ceann Sláinte Mheabhrach; Taighdeoir agus Cuntasóir.
1.8	Riachtanais oiliúna dóibh síúd atá ag obair le daoine óga a chiontaíonn nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe a aithint le gníomhaireachtaí ábhartha	Riachtanais oiliúna a riar chomh luath agus is féidir.
Riachtanais oiliúna aitheanta agus soláthar déanta dóibh.		

Déanfaidh An Garda Síochána an méid seo a leanas:

1.9	Cinntiú go gcuirtear i bhfeidhm straitéis An Gharda Síochána don óige le seirbhísí cuí do leanaí agus daoine óga a chur ar aghaidh.	Cur chuige comhordaithe ag An Garda Síochána i dtreo leanaí agus daoine óga.
Déanfar é seo a sheachadadh de réir doiciméad straitéise corparáidí 2007–2009 agus Pleananna Póilíneachta Bliantúla ábhartha An Gharda Síochána, plean 2008 ach go háirithe.		

Déanfaidh an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna an méid seo a leanas:

1.10	Cinntiú go soláthraítear dóthain acmhainní do Chúirt na Leanaí.	Déanfar cásanna lena bhfuil baint ag leanaí a láimhseáil níos tapa agus déanfar laghdú ar an líon ath-aschur a éilítear.
Forálann an Bille um Dlí Sibhialta (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha) 2007 (arna leasú) do thriúr breithiúna breise anois. Táthar ag súil go sannfar na breithiúna seo do Chúirt na Leanaí.		

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna an méid seo a leanas: (<i>Ar lean</i>)			
1.11	Cinntiú go gcuirtear i bhfeidhm forálacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) maidir le leanaí atá os comhair na cúirte.	Cásanna lena bhfuil baint ag leanaí a láimhseáil de réir riachtanais Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	De réir Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) cuirfear oiliúint ar fáil do bhreithiúna sannaithe agus d'fhéadfaí oiliúint den sórt sin a eagrú tríd an Institiúid um Staidéar Breithiúnach.

Déanfaidh an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh an méid seo a leanas:			
1.12	Cinntiú trí mheán na Rannóige Phromhaidh don Óige (RPO), go n-éascaíonn a straitéis baint amach chuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig agus cur i bhfeidhm fhorálacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	Straitéisí a dhéileálann le leanaí agus daoine óga a tháinig os comhair na gCúirteanna a chomhordú.	Ráitis straitéise ailínithe.

Déanfaidh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí an méid seo a leanas:			
1.13	Comhoibriú tras-ghníomhaireachta a éascú i gcuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta Leanaí agus na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig a bhaint amach.	Seachadadh éifeachtach ceangailte seirbhísí do leanaí agus daoine óga a chiontaíonn nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe.	Comhoibriú tras-ghníomhaireachta á éascú go leanúnach.
1.14	Comhairliúchán le leanaí a éascú agus cuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta Leanaí agus na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig á mbaint amach.	Dul i gcomhairle le agus aiseolas a fháil ón OAL, nuair is cuí, maidir le tuairimí leanaí ar chur i bhfeidhm.	Comhairliúchán le leanaí a éascú nuair is cuí.

Déanfaidh an Bord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí an méid seo a leanas:			
1.15	Comhoibriú idir-ghníomhaireachta a éascú, lena n-áirítear eolas a roinnt, agus cuspóirí na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig á mbaint amach.	Comhairle a thabhairt ar sheachadadh comhordaithe seirbhísí faoi Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) do leanaí i gcóras ceartaís an aosa óig.	Comhoibriú éifeachtach idir-ghníomhaireachta – <i>ar bun</i> .

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta an méid seo a leanas:			
1.16	Oibriú leis an SÉCAÓ le cinntiú go mbaintear amach sineirgí cuí idir beartais na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig agus aidhmeanna na Straitéise Náisiúnta Drugaí 2001–2008 agus an straitéis a leanfaidh í, cláir RAPID agus CLÁR, agus cláir phobail agus forbartha áitiúla agus go bhfuil cur chuige comhordaithe i dtreo seirbhísí a sheachadadh do cheantair faoi mhíbhuntáiste.	Seirbhísí atá dírithe ar dhul i ngleic le míbhuntáiste agus leanaí agus daoine óga a atreorú ó choir a chomhordú.	Straitéis aontaithe le bheith ar bun faoi dheireadh 2008.

Déanfaidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta an méid seo a leanas:			
1.17	Dul i gcomhairle mar a theastaíonn le soláthraithe seirbhíse eile lena n-áirítear SÉCAÓ le straitéisí agus beartais a fhorbairt le dul i ngleic le riachtanais oideachasúla leanaí agus daoine óga a bhíonn i dteagmháil le córas ceartais an aosa óig nó atá i mbaol dul i dteagmháil leis.	Freastal ar dhaoine óga mar is cuí in oideachas príomhshrutha nó i sain-shuímh oideachais.	Oideachas á chur ar fáil de réir na reachtaíochta ábhartha.

Déanfaidh an Roinn Sláinte agus Leanaí an méid seo a leanas:			
1.18	Oibriú leis an FSS le moltaí Thuarascáil an tSainghrúpa ar Bheartas Sláinte Mheabhrach A Vision for Change a chur i bhfeidhm.	Rochtain a ar sheirbhísí sláinte mheabhrach cuí do leanaí agus ógánaigh a mhéadú do leanaí atá i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig.	Sainchúram sláinte mheabhrach á chur ar fáil go héifeachtach – <i>ar bun</i> .

Déanfaidh an Roinn Fiontair, Trádála agus Fostaíochta an méid seo a leanas:			
1.19	Leanúint ar aghaidh ag tacú le hoiliúint agus oideachas do chiontóirí óga trí mheán FÁS mar is cuí	Tacaíocht oiliúna leantach do chiontóirí óga le fostaíocht a fháil	Tacaí oiliúna reatha a leanúint ar aghaidh agus a fheabhsú ag FÁS i gcuibhreann le gníomhaireachtaí eile mar is cuí.

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 2

Oibriú le ciontú a laghdú trí dhaoine óga a atreorú ó chiontú.

CUSPÓIR 2.1:

Bearta idirghabhála reatha a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí maidir le ciontú a laghdú. Agus é seo á dhéanamh dea-chleachtas a chur chun cinn i gClár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg agus Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Tá an SÉCAÓ chun:			
2.1.1	Cláir a fhorbairt le daoine óga a atreorú ó choir.	Cláir chomhlántacha do chláir agus tionscadail reatha an Gharda Síochána agus na hOifige Promhaidh.	Iníúchadh a dhéanamh ar chláir reatha agus bearnaí a aithint faoi dheireadh 2008. Tionscnaimh nua a fhorbairt ar bhonn píolótach faoi dheireadh 2008. Na tionscadail phíolótacha seo a luacháil faoi 2010 agus a thar-rolladh mar is cuí.
2.1.2	Forbróidh an SÉCAÓ Cairt Íobartach agus í ag smaoineamh ar íobartaigh coire ag ógánaigh agus le treoir a thabhairt d'fhorbairt beart um cheartas aisiríoch. Ina theannta, tógfaidh an SÉCAÓ san áireamh aon mholtaí a dhéanann an Coimisiún Náisiúnta ar Cheartas Aisiríoch	Feasacht mhéadaithe ar riachtanais íobartaigh coire ag ógánaigh.	Cairt Íobartach le foilsíú faoi dheireadh 2008. Moltaí an Choimisiúin Náisiúnta ar Cheartas Aisiríoch a mheas ar bhealach tráthúil agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go tráthúil, mar is cuí.

Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ, i gcomhpháirtíocht leis An Garda Síochána, an méid seo a leanas:

2.1.3	Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar na hacmhainní atá ar fáil agus ar éifeachtacht na mbeart atreoraithe.	Bearta atreoraithe a úsáid níos éifeachtaí do leanaí a chiontaíonn nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe.	Conradh um luacháil a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg le socrú faoin 2ú Ráithe 2008. Torthaí a mheas (céimnitheach) mar a fhaightear iad ar bhealach tráthúil (céimnitheach) agus moltaí a chur i bhfeidhm mar is cuí laistigh de shaolré na straitéise.
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Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ, i gcomhpháirtíocht leis An Garda Síochána, an méid seo a leanas: (Ar lean)			
2.1.4	Éifeachtúlacht na mbearta atreoraithe a choinneáil faoi athbhreithniú agus spreagadh a dhéanamh ar fhorbairt na mbearta nua agus eiseacha, lena n-áirítear naisc oiriúnacha a lorg le seirbhísí atreoraithe eile trí chlár ar nós Ciste Saoráidí an Aosa Óig (YPPSF), Clár Speisialta an Aosa Óig (SPY) agus gníomhaíochtaí an aosa óig de chuid an FSS.	Bearta atreoraithe a úsáid níos mó i gcoibhneas le torthaí eile do leanaí a chiontaíonn nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe.	Grúpa Oibre le hathbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar fheidhmiú Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg le bunú faoin 2ú Ráithe 2008, Grúpa Oibre le dul i gcomhairle le gellsealbhóirí ábhartha, mar is cuí. Treorlínite nua do Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg le bheith ar bun faoi 1ú Ráithe 2009.
2.1.5	An cleachtas is fearr a chur chun cinn, lena n-áirítear measúnú priacal agus sainriachtanais leanaí i dTionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a mheasúnú.	Eolas ar shainriachtanais fhéideartha agus seirbhísí atá ar fáil do rannpháirtithe i dTionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg.	Scileanna a mhéadú trí mheán sraithe de sheimineáir leis an gcleachtas is fearr a chur chun cinn i dTionscadal na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg le tosú faoi 2ú Ráithe 2009.
2.1.6	Dáileadh agus cuntasáíocht an mhaoinithe ó Chiste Sóisialta na hEorpa (EFS) a bhainistiú le Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a fheabhsú	Clár fheabhsaithe a chur ar fáil do rannpháirtithe i dTionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg.	Oibrítithe breise a cheapadh do thionscadail cháilithe faoi dheireadh 2008.

Déanfaidh An Garda Síochána an méid seo a leanas:

2.1.7	Leanúint air ag déanamh na gclár Feasachta Scoileanna a sheachadadh do bhunscoileanna agus meánscoileanna.	Ciontú ag ógánaigh a laghdú chomh maith leis an líon íobartach.	Feasacht mhéadaithe ar mhí-úsáid substainteach agus sábháilteacht phearsanta.
2.1.8	Líon Tionscadal na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a mhéadú i gcomhairle leis an SÉCAÓ.	Níos mó tionscadal atreoraithe a chur ar fáil do dhaoine óga a chiontaíonn nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe.	Thart ar 130 Tionscadal na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg le bunú faoi 2010 agus 168 ceann faoi 2012.
2.1.9	Na hacmhainní atá ar fáil do Chlár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a mhéadú.	Níos mó acmhainní do Chlár nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg.	An líon Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige a mhéadú ag 28 faoi dheireadh 2010, faoi réir éileamh oibríúcháin sa réimse.
2.1.10	Réimse Chlár nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg a leathnú de réir Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	Idirghabháil luath chuí i gcás leanaí atá i mbaol tuilleadh iompair frithshóisialta nó coiriúil.	Leanaí 10 agus 11 bliain d’aois le háireamh i gClár nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg, mar a fhoráiltear dó in Acht na Leanaí (arna leasú).

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh An Garda Síochána an méid seo a leanas: (<i>Ar lean</i>)			
2.1.11	Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar úsáid na mbeart i gcoinne iompair fhrithshóisialta in Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	Eolas ar úsáid agus éifeachtacht beart i gcoinne iompair fhrithshóisialta.	Torthaí staidrimh ar úsáid beart frithshóisialta maidir le leanaí le tabhairt don SÉCAÓ ar bhonn leanúnach.
2.1.12	Oibriú le húdaráis áitiúla mar atá cuí maidir le ciontú ag ógánaigh.	Comhoibriú feabhsaithe le húdaráis áitiúla.	Comhtháthú níos fearr beartas, clár agus tionscnamh idir An Garda Síochána agus údaráis áitiúla – <i>ar bun</i> .

CUSPÓIR 2.2:

Oibriú le hOifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL), leis an mBord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí (CAAB) agus le comhlachtaí ábhartha eile, lena n-áirítear na hearnálacha pobail agus deonacha, le beartais reatha a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí agus le beartais agus clár a fhorbairt le leanaí a choimeád ón gcoir.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí an méid seo a leanas:			
2.2.1	I dteannta leis an SÉCAÓ, CAAB, FSS agus gellsealbhóirí ábhartha eile, déanfaidh an OAL – de réir Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) agus an Achta um Chúram Leanaí, 1991 (arna leasú) – an raon de sheirbhísí agus idirghabhálacha atá ar fáil do leanaí a dteastaíonn cúram uathu, leanaí a bhíonn i dtrioblóid leis an dlí agus leanaí atá i mbaol bheith i dtrioblóid leis an dlí a leagan amach.	Leagan amach críochnaithe agus prótacail aontaithe, má theastaíonn. Seirbhísí gairmiúla cuí a chur ar fáil ar bhealach tráthúil.	Leagan amach le críochnú faoi dheireadh an 1ú Ráithe 2009. Prótacail le haontú mar a theastaíonn chomh luath agus is féidir ina dhiaidh sin. Seirbhísí a chur ar fáil go héifeachtach agus rochtain orthu a bhainistiú go héifeachtach.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí an méid seo a leanas: (Ar lean)		
2.2.2 I gcomhpháirtíocht leis an SÉCAÓ, FSS, an Bord Náisiúnta um Leas Oideachais agus An Garda Síochána, oibreoidh an OAL le forbairt scéimeanna idirghabhála luaithe ar bhonn píolótach a chur chun cinn do dhaoine óga tríd na Coistí Seirbhísí Leanaí agus Foirne Áitiúla um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig.	Daoine óga atá i mbaol ciontaithe a aithint go luath agus díriú orthu níos mó agus bainistiú cásanna níos luaithe trí mheán comhdhála cuí.	Scéimeanna píolótacha a bhunú faoi dheireadh 2008. Scéimeanna píolótacha a luacháil faoi dheireadh 2009, agus é mar aidhm na scéimeanna a leathnú i 2010.
2.2.3 Inseoidh gach gníomhaireacht do na comhaltaí pearsanra ábhartha faoin gcleachtas leagan amach ag 2.2.1 (<i>thuas</i>) agus faoi na forbairtí is déanaí ar phrótacail aontaithe, s.rl.	Eolas iomlán ar fáil do na comhaltaí pearsanra ábhartha.	Rochtain níos luaithe ar sheirbhísí cuí do leanaí.

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 3

Úsáid níos mó smachtbhannaí agus tionscnamh pobail a chur chun cinn le déileáil le daoine óga a chiontaíonn.

CUSPÓIR 3:

Comhairle agus tacaíocht a thabhairt mar is cuí (a) d'fhorbairt agus úsáid smachtbhannaí pobail ag na Cúirteanna (b) do thionscnaimh ag gníomhaireachtaí ceartais coiriúil, grúpaí pobail agus deonacha, agus soláthraithe seirbhíse eile le dul i ngleic le hiompar agus riachtanais daoine óga a chiontaíonn.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh:			
3.1	Cinntiú go bhfuil dóthain acmhainní ar bun le húsáid bharrmhaith smachtbhannaí pobail a chur chun cinn do leanaí a chiontaíonn.	Fáil bharrmhaith smachtbhannaí pobail do na Cúirteanna i gcoibhneas le húsáid na coinneála.	Líontar go prompa poist phromhaidh ghairmiúla agus poist tacaíochta riaracháin a shanntar don Rannóg Phromhaidh don Óige (RPO) atá nua-bhunaithe.
3.2	Úsáid idirghabhálacha nach idirghabhálacha coimeádta iad a chur chun cinn i gcás leanaí a chiontaigh nó atá i mbaol ciontaithe le dul i ngleic lena gcuid iompair.	Raon níos leithne de roghanna nach roghanna coimeádta iad ar fáil do na Cúirteanna do leanaí a chiontaigh le dul i ngleic lena gcuid iompair agus le athchiontú a laghdú.	Athbhreithniú agus iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar chláir reatha faoi 1ú Ráithe 2009. Dírú ar chláir atá bunaithe ar fhianaise, lena n-áirítear múnlaí dian-mhaoirseachta, faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2009. Feabhsúcháin ar chláir reatha ag Eagraíochtaí atá Lonnaithe sa Phobal á bhforbairt go leanúnach ag an RPO.
3.3	Eolas a chur ar fáil do na Cúirteanna agus gellsealbhóirí eile ar na smachtbhannaí pobail atá ar fáil faoi Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	Eolas iomlán ar roghanna eile in áit coinneála i gcásanna ina bhfuil leanaí os comhair na gCúirteanna.	Coimre iomlán le tabhairt do na breithiúna maidir leis an raon de smachtbhannaí pobail agus tionscnaimh eile faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008. Eolas le háireamh ar láithreán gréasáin an SÉCAÓ faoi dheireadh an 4ú Ráithe 2008.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuispóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh: (Ar lean)		
3.4 Oibríú i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an RPO agus eagraíochtaí ábhartha eile le hathbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar shocruithe reatha um eolas agus tacaíocht bannaí le cinntiú go n-úsáidtear athchuir mar rogha deireanach, de réir phrionsabail Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú).	Gan athchuir choimeáda a úsáid ach nuair a bhfuil fíor-ghá leo.	Triail a bhaint as cláir bannaí agus tacaíochta i mBaile Átha Cliath agus Luimneach faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008. Nuair atá luacháil déanta ar an cláir phiólótacha seo, cláir bannaí agus tacaíochta ar fud na tíre a mheas faoi 1ú Ráithe 2009 agus a thar-rolladh mar is cuí faoi dheireadh 2009.
3.5 Oibríú leis An Garda Síochána agus an FSS chun réamh-chomhairliúcháin Chúirte a bhunú ar an moladh is cuí don Chúirt i gcásanna aonair.	Na torthaí is cuí do leanaí atá os comhair na gCúirteanna.	Prótacail a bhunú do bhainistiú cásanna, lena n-áirítear tarchuir mheasúnaithe, faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2009.
3.6 Oibríú agus tacú le heagraíochtaí pobail agus deonacha le hidirghabhálacha a sholáthar do dhaoine óga a chiontaigh, atá dírithe ar athchiontú a chosc.	Maoirseacht mar is cuí ar obair eagraíochtaí pobail agus deonacha a mhaoiníonn an SÉCAÓ.	Córas cúnaimh deontais d’eagraíochtaí pobail agus deonacha, lena n-áirítear critéir tacaíochta, le bheith ar bun faoi dheireadh 2008. Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar úsáid éifeachtach maoinithe nuair atá an córas cúnaimh deontais bunaithe.

Déanfaidh an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh (An Rannóg Phromhaidh don Óige) an méid seo a leanas:		
3.7 Cinntiú go bhfuil an raon iomlán de smachtbhannaí pobail faoi Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) ar fáil do na Cúirteanna.	Úsáid bharrmhaith smachtbhannaí pobail ag na Cúirteanna.	Struchtúir le gach smachtbhanna pobail a sholáthar ar fud na tíre le bheith ar bun faoin 4ú Ráithe 2008.
3.8 Cinntiú go dtugtar comhairle do Chúirt na Leanaí, go ginearálta, agus i gcásanna aonair, ar smachtbhannaí pobail atá ar fáil agus an smachtbhanna is oiriúnaí a mholadh i gcásanna aonair.	Torthaí níos cuí do leanaí atá os comhair na gcúirteanna.	Eolas maidir le comhdhálacha breithiúna ar smachtbhannaí pobail á soláthar do na Breithiúna go leanúnach. Oifigigh Chúirte tiomanta a cheapadh do Chúirt na Leanaí chomh luath agus is féidir. Tuarascálacha ar shainchásanna aonair a chur ar fáil do na Cúirteanna ag an RPO, lena n-áirítear moltaí ar smachtbhannaí pobail cuí a d’fhéadfaí a ghearradh, mar is cuí.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspoir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna an méid seo a leanas:			
3.9	Teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an SÉCAÓ maidir leis na bealaí cuí leis na Breithiúna a chur ar a n-eolas faoi fhorbairtí i réimse ceartais an aosa óig.	Eolas iomlán ar roghanna eile in áit coinneála i gcásanna ina bhfuil leanaí os comhair na gCúirteanna.	<i>Féach 3.3 thuas</i>
3.10	Áiseanna a sholáthar don ghrúpa comhairliúcháin réamh-Chúirte.	Torthaí níos cuí do leanaí atá os comhair na gCúirteanna, go háirithe nuair is é cúram agus leas an linbh is tábhachtaí.	Áiseanna ar bun de réir sprice faoi 3.5 thuas. Faoin gClár Tógála Caipitiúla – áiseanna Cúirte a uasghrádú agus seomraí comhairliúcháin a chur ar fáil. Ina theannta, seomraí comhairliúcháin a chur ar fáil i gCúirt na Leanaí i mBaile Átha Cliath agus éisteachtaí Cúirte ag ionaid áitiúla (m.sh. Tamhlacht, Dún Laoghaire, Baile Bhlainséir).

Déanfaidh Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte an méid seo a leanas:			
3.11	Cinntiú go gcuirtear seirbhísí príomhshrutha ar fáil do leanaí atá faoi smachtbhannaí agus cláir pobail.	Seirbhísí príomhshrutha a chur ar fáil mar a theastaíonn do leanaí atá sa chóras ceartais coiriúil.	Rochtain ar sheirbhísí FSS ag leanaí sa chóras ceartais coiriúil – <i>ar bun</i> .

Déanfaidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta an méid seo a leanas			
3.12	Cinntiú go gcuirtear seirbhísí príomhshrutha nó oideachas eile ar fáil do leanaí atá faoi smachtbhannaí pobail, cibé acu a chuireann le leas an linbh.	Seirbhísí príomhshrutha nó oideachas eile a chur ar fáil, cibé acu a chuireann le leas an linbh.	Rochtain ar oideachas príomhshrutha nó oideachas eile, cibé acu a chuireann le leas an linbh – <i>ar bun</i> .

Spríoc Ardleibhéal 4

Timpeallacht shlán agus dhaingean a chur ar fáil do leanaí atá faoi choinneáil a chuideoidh le hiad a ath-chomhtháthú go luath sa phobal.

CUSPÓIR 4.1:

Beartas agus nósanna imeachta caighdeánaithe a fhorbairt ar fud na scoileanna coinneála leanaí go léir.

	Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas:			
4.1.1	Ceannaireacht straitéiseach a chur ar fáil maidir le gach gné de leasú laistigh de agus ar fud chóras na scoileanna coinneála.	Ceannaireacht shoiléir agus leasú a stiúradh i gcóras na scoileanna coinneála leanaí.	Straitéis a fhorbairt leis na scoileanna coinneála leanaí a fheidhmiú faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2009, chomh maith le plean gnó bliantúil.
4.1.2	Forbairt, monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an bpróiseas socrúithe (bainistiú leapacha) le cinntiú go dtugtar seirbhís éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil do na Cúirteanna.	Riachtanais na gCúirteanna a riar.	Aontú ar nósanna imeachta leis an RPO le seirbhís idirchaidrimh Cúirte a chur ar fáil ar fud na tíre, le bheith críochnaithe faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008.
4.1.3	Leanúint ar aghaidh ag obair leis an FSS le cinntiú go bhfaigheann leanaí a dteastaíonn cúram agus cosaint uathu seirbhísí cuí ar bhonn cáis de réir cáis.	Acmhainní dóthanacha le freastal ar an éileamh ar sheirbhísí.	Acmhainní dóthanacha le freastal ar an éileamh ar sheirbhísí – <i>ar bun</i> .
4.1.4	Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar leibhéal agus socrúithe foirne reatha i ngach scoil choinneála le cinntiú go bhfuil dóthain ball foirne ar fáil le pacáiste aonair cúraim agus slándála a chur ar fáil do gach leanbh atá aischurtha agus daortha ag na Cúirteanna.	Dáileadh barrmhaith acmhainní foirne.	Athbhreithniú ar leibhéal agus socrúithe um baill foirne cúraim i ngach scoil choinneála le críochnú faoi dheireadh an 4ú Ráithe 2008. Gníomh ar mholtaí le tosú faoin 2ú Ráithe 2009.
4.1.5	Oibriú i gcomhpháirtíocht leis An Garda Síochána le cinntiú go bhfillleann leanaí a éalaíonn go tapa.	An baol don duine óg agus don phobal a íoslaghdú trí hiad a fhilleadh ar choinneáil go tapa.	Athbhreithniú ar na socrúithe reatha atá ar bun leis An Garda Síochána faoi dheireadh 2008.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas: (Ar lean)		
4.1.6	An raon leathan de bheartais reatha a bhainistiú, a fhorbairt agus tógáil orthu le cinntiú go ndéantar an cleachtas is fearr a bhaint amach, a scaipeadh agus a chur i bhfeidhm go comhsheasmhach ar fud na ceithre scoil coinneála leanaí.	Eolas faoin gcleachtas is fearr a bhaint amach agus a scaipeadh. Fóram Stiúrthóirí agus fóraim eile a bhunú le hathbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar bheartais éagsúla lena n-áirítear: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beartas ar Theagmhais Thromchúiseacha, faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2008; • Beartas ar Bhainistiú Iompair, faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008; • bailiúchán sonraí, faoi dheireadh 2008.
4.1.7	Socruithe dea-rialaithe a fhorbairt i gcuibhreann le scoileanna coinneála leanaí, lena n-áirítear feabhas a chur ar thuairiscíú agus freagrúlacht.	Róil agus freagrachtaí a shoiléiriú idir an SÉCAÓ, na Boird Bhainistíochta agus Stiúrthóirí. Athbhreithniú ar nósanna imeachta airgeadais le críochnú faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe i 2008. Gníomh a ghlacadh ar mholtaí chomh luath agus is féidir ina dhiaidh sin.

CUSPÓIR 4.2:

Cláir a fhorbairt a dhíríonn ar chiontú a chosc agus ar ath-chomhtháthú dearfach sa phobal.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta an méid seo a leanas:		
4.2.1	Feabhas a chur ar sholáthar oideachais agus oiliúna do dhaoine óga faoi choinneáil trí straitéis agus beartas i gcuibhreann leis an SÉCAÓ agus í ag obair leis na Coistí Gairmoideachais (CGOanna).	Caighdeán ard oideachais a fhorbairt le sainriachtanais na ndaoine óga atá faoi choinneáil a riar. Soláthar cuí oideachais agus oiliúna ar bun mar fhreagra ar riachtanais aonair de réir straitéise agus beartais.
4.2.2	Plé a thosú leis an SÉCAÓ maidir leis an tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Síceolaíochta Oideachais ag obair leis na scoileanna le cinntiú go bhfuil seirbhísí síceolaíochta cuí ar bun.	Seirbhísí síceolaíochta feabhsaithe do leanaí atá faoi choinneáil. Seirbhísí síceolaíochta feabhsaithe do leanaí atá faoi choinneáil ar bun chomh luath agus is féidir agus nósanna imeachta aontaithe ar seirbhísí síceolaíochta a sholáthar leis an tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Síceolaíochta Oideachais.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta an méid seo a leanas: (Ar lean)			
4.2.3	Cinntiú go bhforbraítear na naisc a theastaíonn chun tacú le hath-chomhtháthú na ndaoine óga a scaoiltear ó choinneáil in oideachas príomhshrutha nó oideachas eile, cibé acu is mó a chuireann le leas an linbh.	Leanúnachas oideachais do leanaí agus daoine óga nuair a scaoiltear iad ó choinneáil de réir na reachtaíochta ábhartha.	Seirbhísí tacaíochta agus soláthar cuí oideachais ar bun de réir na straitéise agus an bheartais.
4.2.4	Na hacmhainní a chur ar fáil, lena n-áirítear foireann múinte agus trealamh, atá riachtanach leis an tseirbhís seo a sheachadadh.	Caighdeán ard oideachais forbartha le sainriachtanais daoine óga atá faoi choinneáil a riar.	Acmhainní riachtanacha a sholáthar go tráthúil leis an tseirbhís oideachais a sheachadadh.

Déanfaidh Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte an méid seo a leanas:			
4.2.5	Cúram sláinte a sholáthar do na leanaí sna scoileanna coinneála.	Caighdeán ard seirbhísí cúraim sláinte ar bun le freastal ar riachtanais daoine óga atá faoi choinneáil.	Cuibhreann leanúnach leis an FSS maidir le cúram sláinte a sholáthar.
4.2.6	Soláthar do riachtanais cúraim sláinte daoine aonair nuair a scaoiltear ó choinneáil iad.	Leanúnachas cúraim sláinte do dhaoine óga a imíonn ó choinneáil.	Seirbhísí cúraim sláinte leanúna a sholáthar do leanaí a dteastaíonn na seirbhísí seo uathu fós i ndiaidh scaoilte – <i>ar bun</i> .
4.2.7	Soláthar do riachtanais seirbhíse sóisialta daoine aonair nuair a scaoiltear ó choinneáil iad.	Leanúnachas seirbhísí sóisialta do dhaoine óga a imíonn ó choinneáil.	Seirbhísí sóisialta leanúna a sholáthar do leanaí a dteastaíonn na seirbhísí seo uathu fós i ndiaidh scaoilte – <i>ar bun</i> .

CUSPÓIR 4.3:

Forbairt na mball foirne atá ag obair sna scoileanna coinneála leanaí a chur chun cinn agus tacú leis.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin	
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas:			
4.3.1	Dul i gcomhairle le gellsealbhóirí chun deiseanna ábhartha oiliúna agus forbartha a sholáthar do na baill foirne go léir atá ag obair i scoileanna coinneála na leanaí.	Deiseanna feabhsaithe oiliúna agus forbartha ar bun le baill foirne a fhorbairt, cabhrú le dul chun cinn gairme agus seachadadh seirbhíse a fheabhsú.	Clár oiliúna agus forbartha aontaithe le baill foirne agus ar bun faoi dheireadh 2008.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh Oifig an Aire do Leanaí, i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an SÉCAÓ agus CAAB an méid seo a leanas:			
4.3.2	Cinntiú go dtugtar comhoiliúint agus comhoideachas do na grúpaí cuí, agus é mar aidhm ról a thabhairt do gach gníomhaireacht lárnach a bhaineann le hobair an SÉCAÓ.	Comhoibriú le feabhas a chur ar riachtanais choitianta scileanna agus ar thuiscint ar na ról agus naisc um sheirbhísí nasctha níos éifeachtaí.	Riachtanais comhoiliúna/comhoideachais aontaithe agus comhlíonta faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008, agus baint ag na gníomhaireachtaí lárnacha a mbíonn tionchar acu ar shainchuspóir an SÉCAÓ.

CUSPÓIR 4.4:

Lóistín sábháilte agus daingean a chur ar fáil, a fhéadann cóiríocht a chur ar fáil do gach leanbh a dtugann na Cúirteanna ordú coinneála dó/di agus a chomhlíonann na caighdeáin idirnáisiúnta is airde.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach		Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas:			
4.4.1	Iníúchadh a dhéanamh ar an stoc foirgneamh reatha le hathchóiriú gearrtéarmacha agus fadtéarmacha a chur in ord tosaíochta.	Eolas chun ceadú do thosaíochtaí gearrtéarmacha agus meántéarmacha d'athchóirithe a shocrú. Lóistín reatha do leanaí atá faoi choinneáil a fheabhsú, a éascóidh a n-ath-chomhtháthú.	Iníúchadh ar an stoc foirgneamh reatha le críochnú faoi dheireadh an 1ú Ráithe 2008. Socruithe aontaithe le tosaíochtaí gearrtéarmacha agus meántéarmacha d'athchóirithe a shocrú. An próiseas athchóirithe a chur i bhfeidhm.
4.4.2	Tuarascáil an tSainghrúpa ar fhorbairt na seirbhíse scoileanna coinneála sa todhchaí a mheas.	Sainchomhairle ar ionad náisiúnta nua a fhorbairt do scoileanna coinneála leanaí.	Tuarascáil an tSainghrúpa faighte i Nollaig 2007. An tuarascáil a mheas, cinneadh ar mholtaí agus obair dheartha ar ionad náisiúnta nua le tosú chomh luath agus is féidir i 2008.
4.4.3	Oibriú le Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann le ullmhú i gcomhair buachaillí 16 agus 17 bliain d'aois a aistriú chuig saoráidí coinneála nua.	Plé maidir leis na socruithe eatramhacha ar feitheamh na mbuachaillí 16 agus 17 bliain d'aois a aistriú go tráthúil chuig saoráidí nua.	<i>Ar bun</i>

Spríoc Ardleibhéil 5

Foinsí eolais agus sonraí a neartú i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig chun tacú le beartais agus seirbhísí níos éifeachtaí.

CUSPÓIR 5.1:

Níos mó sonraí agus taighde iontaofa agus ábhartha ar choir ag ógánaigh agus córas ceartais an aosa óig a chur ar fáil le forbairt beartais agus seirbhíse a threorú agus a dhírú.

	Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas:			
5.1.1	Obair an SÉCAÓ a chur chun cinn agus eolas a sholáthar ar cheisteanna a bhaineann le ceartas an aosa óig trí na meáin chumarsáide éagsúla.	Níos mó feasachta agus eolais ag an bpobal i dtaobh ceisteanna a bhaineann le ceartas an aosa óig.	Láithreán gréasáin an SÉCAÓ le seoladh faoin 2ú Ráithe 2008. Sraith bileog eolais agus forbairt nuachtlitreach le heisiúint faoin 3ú Ráithe 2008. Tuarascálacha bliantúla le foilsiú gach bliain laistigh de shé mhí ó dheireadh na bliana.
5.1.2	Cinntiú go bhfuil an straitéis agus na beartais in earnáil cheartais an aosa óig tacaíthe ag luacháil rialta agus go léiríonn siad luach ar airgead.	Taighde ghairmiúil agus bainistiú airgeadais a sholáthar chun tacú le seo.	Taighdeoir lán-aimseartha; Cuntasóir; Ceann Clár do Chiontóirí Óga agus Ceann Sláinte Mheabhrach a cheapadh san SÉCAÓ.
5.1.3	Príomhshonraí a aithint le luacháil a dhéanamh ar sheachadadh na ngníomhartha agus na dtáscairí feidhmiúcháin sa Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig i gcomhairle leis an OAL, CAAB agus gellsealbhóirí lárnaacha eile. (This may include consulting with bodies and agencies with a presence in the community, including local authorities and county/city development boards.)	Eolas chun ceadú do luacháil a dhéanamh ar sheachadadh na gcuspóirí sa Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig agus ar éifeachtacht na sainmhúnlaí tionscadail.	Aontú ar shonraí le monatóireacht agus luacháil a dhéanamh ar sheachadadh na Straitéise Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig le gellsealbhóirí lárnaacha faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2009 lena n-áirítear na tosaíochtaí seo a leanas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg; • Clár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg; • úsáid agus éifeachtúlacht smachtbhannaí pobail; • treochtaí agus sonraí ó scoileanna coinneála leanaí; • freagrúlacht meicníochtaí le déileáil le fadhbanna a thagann chun cinn.

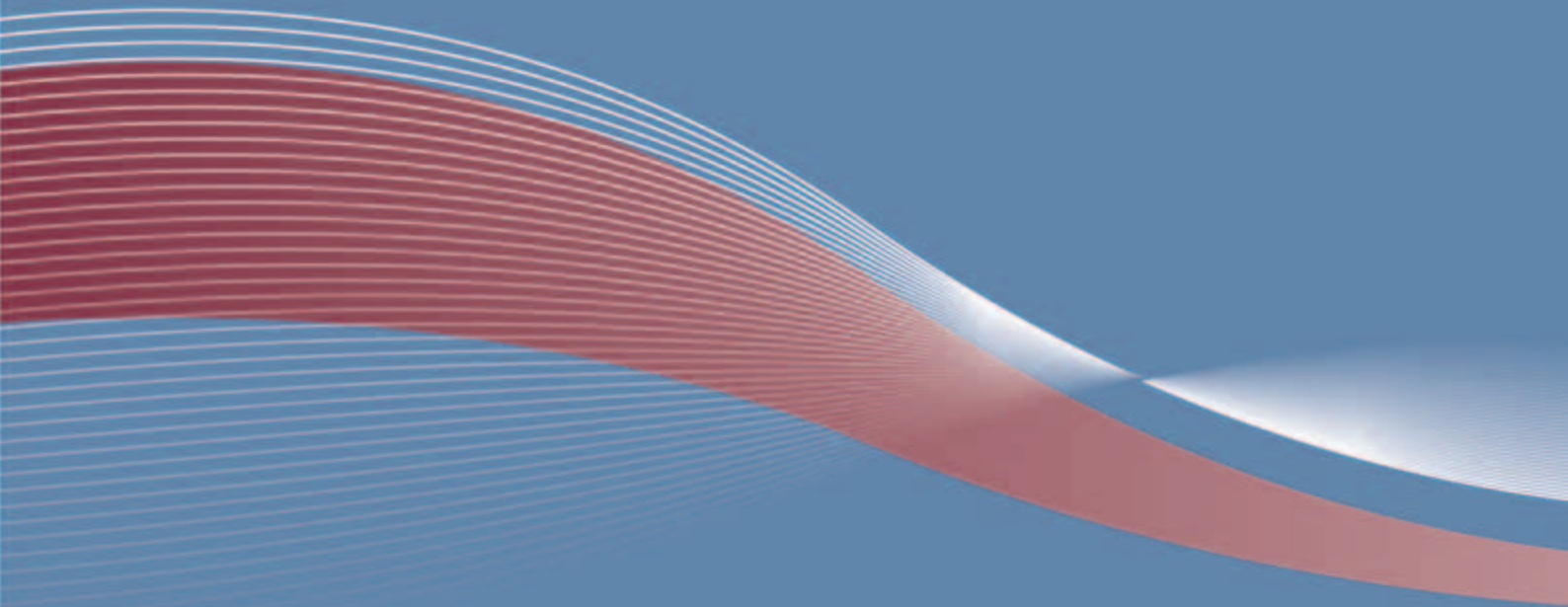
Gníomhartha leis an gcuspoir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas: (Ar lean)		
5.1.4	Uirlisí measúnaithe cuí a aithint le measúnú a dhéanamh ar phriacaíl agus riachtanais leanaí ag céimeanna éagsúla sa chóras ceartais coiriúil.	Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar uirlisí measúnaithe reatha agus aontú ar uirlisí measúnaithe cuí a úsáid.
5.1.5	Sonraí a fhorbairt agus taighde ar chóras ceartais an aosa óig a fhorbairt agus a chur chun cinn, i gcuibhreann leis an OAL, CAAB agus gellsealbhóirí lárnacha eile agus le cúnamh ón earnáil acadúil.	<p>An bunús fianaise d'fhorbairt beartais a fheabhsú níos mó.</p> <p>Cuibhreann le hinstiúidí tríú-leibhéal ar chomhoibriú féideartha ar chlár taighde sa todhchaí, faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2008.</p> <p>Tús áite le tabhairt don taighde seo a leanas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taighde coimisiúnaithe faoin 4ú Ráithe 2008 ar shonraí bonnlíne agus cineál ceana agus pátrúin ciontaithe le forbairt seirbhíse sa todhchaí a threorú, faoi dheireadh an 3ú Ráithe 2009. Déanfaidh an taighde seo spriocanna sa todhchaí a bhaineann le hatitimeachas a shocrú agus a laghdú a threorú. • Athbhreithniú ar sheirbhísí agus clár iarchúraim do dhaoine óga nuair a imíonn siad ó choinneáil: coimisiúnaithe agus críochnaithe faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2009.

CUSPÓIR 5.2:

Socrú i dteannta leis na gníomhaireachtaí reachtúla ábhartha cén t-eolas ar féidir a roinnt agus na meicníochtaí dá roinnt, mar is cuí.

Gníomhartha leis an gcuspóir a bhaint amach	Torthaí	Táscairí/Aidhmeanna Feidhmiúcháin
Déanfaidh an SÉCAÓ an méid seo a leanas i dteannta leis an OAL, CAAB agus gellsealbhóirí ábhartha eile:		
5.2.1	Roinnt agus malartú eolais a éascú, a oiread agus is féidir ar mhaithe le leas na leanaí i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig.	Feabhas a chur ar chosaint leasa leanaí a théann i dteagmháil le córas ceartais an aosa óig trí eolas a roinnt go cuí.
5.2.2	Oibriú leis an Aonad TF sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí, chomh maith le gníomhaireachtaí ceartais coiriúil agus comhlachtaí ábhartha eile atá ag obair san earnáil, le caidrimh oibre a shocrú idir córais eolais/TF.	Eolas atá le malartú sonraithe agus sainithe, agus prótacail um malairtí aontaithe faoin 4ú Ráithe 2008.
Aontú le gellsealbhóirí maidir le roinnt eolais ar leanaí faoin 2ú Ráithe 2009, faoi réir aon ábhair inmí dlíthiúla féideartha a mheas.	Cur chuige aontaithe le gellsealbhóirí lárnacha maidir le córais eolais/TF faoi dheireadh an 2ú Ráithe 2009. Cur ar aghaidh leanúnach an chur chuige seo ina dhiaidh sin.	
5.2.3	Struchtúir agus nósanna imeachta um roinnt sonraí de réir na reachtaíochta ar chosaint sonraí a fhorbairt leis na comhlachtaí seo.	Na hábhair chosanta sa reachtaíocht ar chosaint sonraí a chur i bhfeidhm.
Struchtúir agus nósanna imeachta aontaithe faoin 3ú Ráithe 2009.		
5.2.4	Na háiteanna a aithint ina dteastaíonn athruithe ar reachtaíocht ar chosaint sonraí de bharr ceisteanna maidir le roinnt sonraí i measc comhlachtaí i gcóras ceartais an aosa óig agus na leasuithe seo a chur chun cinn mar ghníomh tosaíochta.	Bunús reachtúil ag roinnt sonraí ar mhaithe le leas leanaí a théann i dteagmháil le córas ceartais an aosa óig.
Na ceisteanna agus na hathruithe ar an reachtaíocht ar chosaint sonraí a theastaíonn a aithint faoin 2ú Ráithe 2009. Na leasuithe seo mar ghníomh tosaíochta.		

Aguisín



Aguisín 1: Liosta na n-aighneachtaí a bhfuarthas maidir leis an Straitéis Náisiúnta um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig.

Leanaí

- Leanaí ó Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg:
NYP Mhuineacháin
Grúpa Forbartha Óige Corpus Christi, Maigh Rois, Luimneach
Ionad Óige Chnoc na hAoine/Chnoc an Chuilinn, Corcaigh
GRAFT, Baile Rónáin, Baile Átha Cliath
- Leanaí ó Fhóram Leanaí agus Daoine Óga (CYPF) de chuid an OAL.

An Garda Síochána

Barnardos

Bord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí (CAAB)

An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna

An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

An Roinn Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta/FÁS

An Roinn Comhshaoil, Oidhreacht agus Rialtais Áitiúil

An Roinn Airgeadais

An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí

Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte

An Coimisiún um Chearta an Duine in Éirinn

Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann

Cumann na hÉireann um Chosaint Leanaí (ISPCC)

An Chomhairle Náisiúnta um Choireacht

Foireann na Straitéise Náisiúnta Frithdhrugaí

An Bord Náisiúnta Leasa Oideachais

Oifig an Aire do Leanaí (OAL)

An Oifig um Chuimsiú Sóisialta

An tSeirbhís Phromhaidh

Cigireacht na Seirbhísí Sóisialta (An tÚdarás um Fhaisnéis agus Cáilíocht Sláinte)

Foireann mhúinteoireachta ag Scoil Speisialta Naomh Labhráis, Finglas Child Adolescent Centre

Aguisín 2: Tionscnaimh pobal-bhunaithe trí ghníomhaireachtaí um cheartas coiriúil

Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg

Is tionscnaimh pobal-bhunaithe iad Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (GYDPanna) atá beartaithe d'fhonn cabhrú chun daoine óga a atreorú ón gcoiriúlachta agus i dtreo iompar freagrach ar bhonn dearfach agus sóisialta. Téann na tionscadail i ngleic le hiompar ciontach agus déantar scileanna na leanaí a fhorbairt ionas go bhfuil seans níos fearr acu leas a bhaint as deiseanna oideachais, fostaíochta, oiliúna, spóirt, ealaíne, ceoil agus gníomhaíochtaí eile, chomh maith le timpeallacht struchtúrtha a sholáthar chun seasmhacht a chuir i saol an duine óg. I Deireadh Fómhair 2007, d'fhógair an tAire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí bunú 7 dtionscadal nua, ag tabhairt an t-iomlán reatha go 100 (*féach tábla thíos eagraithe in ord aibítre de réir an tionscadail*).

Ainm an Tionscadail	Suíomh
Tionscadal ABLE (Baile Formaid)	Baile Formaid, Baile Átha Cliath 10
Tionscadal ACORN (Laois/Uíbh Fhailí)	Éadain Dhoire, Co. Uíbh Fhailí
Tionscadal ALF (Baile Átha Luain/An Iarmhí)	Baile Átha Luain, Co. na hIarmhí
Tionscadal APT	Tamhlacht, Baile Átha Cliath 24
Tionscadal BALL (Port Láirge)	Lios Dúgáin, Co. Phort Láirge
Tionscadal Bhaile an Chollaigh (Cathair Chorcaí)	Baile an Chollaigh, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí
Baile Munna	Baile Munna, Baile Átha Cliath 11
Tionscadal Bhaile Uí Neachtain (<i>féach Northside Youth Development Project</i>)	
Tionscadal BÁN (Iarthar na Gaillimhe)	Co. na Gaillimhe
Bandon Youth Project (Iarthar Chorcaí)	Droichead na Bandan, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal BAPADE (Ciarraí)	Cill Airne, Co. Chiarraí
Tionscadal SUB Bhiorra (Uíbh Fhailí)	Biorra, Co. Uíbh Fhailí
Tionscadal BLOCK (Laois/Uíbh Fháilí)	Portlaoise, Co. Laoise
Tionscadal na Bóinne	Droichead Átha, Co. Lú
Gort an tSrutháin	Tamhlacht, Baile Átha Cliath 24
Tionscadal an Chaisleáin, Ballyvogan	Ballyvogan, Baile Átha Cliath 18
Tionscadal Step-up An Chabrach (DMR Thiar)	An Chabrach, Baile Átha Cliath 7
Tionscadal Charraig na Siúire	Carraig na Siúire, Co. Phort Láirge
CYAP Chaisleán an Bharraigh	Caisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo
GYDP 365 An Chabháin	Baile an Chabháin, Co. an Chabháin
Tionscadal CCYDG (Luimneach)	Maigh Rois, Cathair Luimnigh, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal Chill Droichid – An Droichead	Cill Droichid, Co. Chill Dara

Ainm an Tionscadail	Suíomh
Tionscadal CODY (DMR Thiar)	Baile Formaid, Baile átha Cliath 10
Tionscadal Connect 7 (Ciarraí)	Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí
An Currach	Co. Chill Dara
Tionscadal CYD (Tiobraid Árann)	Cluain Meala, Co. Thiobraid Árann
Tionscadal DAN (Deisceart Láir an DMR)	Ascaill Dhún Uabhair, Baile Átha Cliath 8
Tionscadal DAY (Port Láirge/Cill Chainnigh)	Dún Garbhán, Co. Phort Láirge
Tionscadal DIME (Tuaisceart Láir an DMR)	Sráid Hardwicke, Baile Átha Cliath 1
An Dúghlais Thiar	An Dúghlais Thiar, Co. Chorcaí
Droichead Átha	Droichead Átha, Co. Lú
Inis Córthaidh	Inis Córthaidh, Co. Loch Garman
Tionscadal na nÓg Inis	Inis, Co. an Chláir
Tionscadal EYE (An Longfort/An Iarmhí)	An Muileann gCearr, Co. na hIarmhí
An Fál Carrach	An Fál Carrach, Co. Dhún na nGall
Tionscadal FAN (DMR Thiar)	Fionnglas, Baile Átha Cliath 11
Tionscadal FAYRE (Cathair Chorcaí)	Fearann an Rí, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal Feabhas (Corcaigh Thuaidh)	An Cóbh, Co. Chorcaí
Fionnglas Thoir	Fionnglas, Baile Átha Cliath 11
Tionscadal GAP (Cathair Chorcaí)	An Gleann, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal GRAFT (DMR Thiar)	Baile Rónáin, Baile Átha Cliath 22
Tionscadal HAY (Tuaisceart Láir an DMR)	Sráid Uí Dhuinn, Baile Átha Cliath 1
Tionscadal High Voltage (Lú/An Mhí)	Dún Dealgan, Co. Lú
An Hub (Ceatharlach)	Baile Cheatharlach, Co. Cheatharlach
Tionscadal JAY (DMR Theas)	Tamhlacht, Baile Átha Cliath 24
Tionscadal Junction (Ros Comán/Gaillimh Thoir)	Béal Átha na Sluaighe, Co. na Gaillimhe
Tionscadal Just Us (Trá Lí)	Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí
Tionscadal KEY (DMR Theas)	Tamhlacht, Baile Átha Cliath 24
Tionscadal Chill Chainnigh	Cill Chainnigh, Co. Chill Chainnigh
Tionscadal Chill Rois (An Clár)	Cill Rois, Co. an Chláir
Tionscadal Oileán an Rí (Luimneach)	Páirc Naomh Muire, Luimneach, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal Chnoc na hAoine/Chnoc an Chuilinn (Cathair Chorcaí)	Cnoc na hAoine, Corcaigh, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal LAB (DMR Thoir)	Baile Uí Lachnáin, Baile Átha Cliath 18
Tionscadal LEAF (Dún an nGall)	Ráth Bhoth, Co. Dhún na nGall
Tionscadal LEAP (An Longfort/An Iarmhí)	Baile an Longfoirt, Co. an Longfoirt

Ainm an Tionscadail	Suíomh
Cromghlinn Íochtarach	Cromghlinn, Baile Átha Cliath 12
Tionscadal LSCYI (Luimneach)	Roxboro, Cathair Luimnigh, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal Mhala	Mala, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal MAY (Cathair Chorcaí)	An Charraig Dhubh, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí
MNYP (Muineachán)	Baile Mhuineacháin, Co. Mhuineacháin
Tionscadal MOST (Tuaisceart Láir an DMR)	An Cuarbhóthar Thuaidh, Baile Átha Cliath 1
An Tionscadal MY (Trá Lí)	Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí
An Caisleán Nua	An Caisleán Nua, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal New Directions (DMR Thoir)	Bré, Co. Chill Mhantáin
Tionscadal Ros Mhic Thriúin	Ros Mhic Thriúin, Co. Loch Garman
Tionscadal NICKOL (Tuaisceart Láir an DMR)	Sráid Buckingham, Baile Átha Cliath 1
Nk 10	Lios Tuathail, Co. Chiarraí
Northside Youth Development Project (Tionscadal Bhaile Uí Neachtain roimhe seo)	Baile Uí Neachtain, Cathair Luimnigh, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal NYPD (Lú/An Mhí)	An Uaimh, Co. na Mí
An tOileán	Oileán Chiarraí, Co. Chiarraí
An Tionscadal Orb (Baile Bhlainséir)	Baile Bhlainséir, Baile Átha Cliath 15
Tionscadal PACT (Ionchathair Phort Láirge)	Port Láirge, Co. Phort Láirge
Tionscadal Poodle Close (DMR Theas)	Cromghlinn, Baile Átha Cliath 12
Cúl an tSúdaire	Cúl an tSúdaire, Co. Laoise
Tionscadal RAD (Baile Ros Comáin)	Ros Comáin, Co. Ros Comáin
Ros Cré	Baile Ros Cré, Co. Thiobraid Árann
Tionscadal SAFE (Loch Garman/Cill Mhantáin)	Coolcotts, Co. Loch Garman
Tionscadal SAY (DMR Thoir)	Áth an Ghainimh, Baile Átha Cliath 18
Tionscadal SMART (Lú/An Mhí)	Baile Átha Troim, Co. na Mí
Swan – Sráid an Stórais	Sráid an Stórais, Baile Átha Cliath 1
Tionscadal SWAY (Port Láirge/Cill Chainnigh)	Port Láirge, Co. Phort Láirge
Tionscadal SWIFT (DMR Thiar)	Cluain Dolcáin, Baile Átha Cliath 22
Sord	Sord, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath
Tionscadal TACT (Cathair Chorcaí)	Corcaigh, Co. Chorcaí
Tionscadal TEAM (Lú/An Mhí)	Dún Dealgan, Co. Lú
Tionscadal Baile Thiobraid Árann	Baile Thiobraid Árann, Co. Thiobraid Árann
Trá Mhór	Trá Mhór, Co. Phort Láirge
Treo Nua (Tuaim)	Tuaim, Co. na Gaillimhe
An Tulach Mhór	An Tulach Mhór, Co. Uíbh Fhailí

Ainm an Tionscadail	Suíomh
An Gleann (Cluain Dolcáin)	Cluain Dolcáin, Baile Átha Cliath 22
Watergate/Garraí Eoin	Luimneach, Co. Luimnigh
Tionscadal WAY (Loch Garman/Cill Mhantáin)	Baile Chill Mhantáin, Co. Chill Mhantáin
Tionscadal WEB (DMR Thiar)	Baile Bhlainséir, Baile Átha Cliath 15
Iarthar na Gaillimhe	Baile na Gaillimhe, Co. na Gaillimhe
Tionscadal Woodale (DMR Thuaidh)	Darndale, Baile Átha Cliath 17
Tionscadal YAB (Maigh Eo)	Béal an Átha, Co. Mhaigh Eo
Tionscadal YAK (DMR Thuaidh)	An Chúlóg, Baile Átha Cliath 5
Tionscadal YAPS (Sligeach)	Baile Shligigh, Co. Shligigh
Tionscadal YEW (DMR Theas)	Baile Buadáin, Baile Átha Cliath 16
Tionscadal YIS (Deisceart Láir an DMR)	Sráid na Mí, Baile Átha Cliath 8
Eochail	Eochail, Co. Chorcaí

Clár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg

Sa bhreis ar Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg, soláthraíonn Clár na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (GJDP) an deis chun ciontóirí óga a atreorú ó ghníomhaíocht choiriúil. Feidhmíonn sé ar fud na tíre faoi mhaoirseacht agus faoi threoir Oifig Náisiúnta Gardaí na nÓg, Cearnóg Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2. Soláthraíonn an GJDP, i gcásanna áirithe, gur féidir foláireamh in ionad ionchúiseamh a thabhairt do dhuine óg faoi bhun 18 bliana d’aois a ghlacann freagrach go hoscailte as ucht teagmhas coiriúil. Feidhmíonn an GJDP a leithéid de straitéisí agus tionscnaimh mar fholáireamh foirmiúil agus neamhfhoirmiúil, maoirseacht, foláireamh agus comhdháil aisiúcháin, póilíneacht phobail agus tarchur chuig Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg.

Aguisín 3: Smachtbhannaí pobail

Sholáthar forálacha Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú) le haghaidh smachtbhannaí pobail breise chuig na Cúirteanna. Tá na smachtbhannaí seo dírithe ar líon na leanaí a cúisíonn na Cúirteanna chuig coinneáil a laghdú agus na torthaí a fheabhsú do leanaí i réimse áiteanna, lena n-áirítear saincheisteanna ar nós an ráta ath-chiontú, oilteacht oideachais, tacaíochtaí teaghlaigh agus mí-úsáid substaintí. Táthar ag déanamh infheistíocht de €104m faoin bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta 2007–2013 le haghaidh forfheidhmiú na smachtbhannaí pobail nua seo.

In Aibreán, 2007, d'aontaigh an Rialtas leithdháileadh na hacmhainní breise chun cead a thabhairt don fhorfheidhmiú éifeachtach d'Acht na Leanaí 2001. Áiríonn na hacmhainní breise baill fhoirne don Seirbhís Phromhaidh agus an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna.

Seo a leanas liosta de réimse na smachtbhannaí pobail atá ar fáil anois agus baineann siad leis an Seirbhís Phromhaidh agus Rannóg Promhaidh na nDaoine Óga (RPO) ach go háirithe.

- **Ordú Ionaid Lae (Alt 118 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Leagann sé seo riachtanas ar dhuine óg freastal ar Ionad Lae d'fhonn rannpháirtíocht in obair nó i gníomhaíocht nó chun treoir a fháil atá oiriúnach d'fhorbairt an linbh agus tairbheach don leanbh. Is le haghaidh uas-thréimhse de 90 lá/6mhí é an t-ordú seo.
- **Ordú Oiliúna nó Gníomhaíochtaí (Alt 124 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Leagann an t-ordú seo riachtanas ar an leanbh clár oiliúna nó gníomhaíochtaí sainiúla a chomhlíonadh atá oiriúnach d'fhorbairt an linbh agus deartha chun cosc a chur an leanbh ó bheith ag ath-chiontú.
- **Ordú Promhaidh (Dian-Mhaoirseacht) (Alt 125 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Soláthraíonn an t-ordú seo go ndéanfaí leanbh a mhaoirsiú go dlúth agus chun clár oideachais/oiliúna nó cóireála a chomhlíonadh agus iad ag fanacht in áras cónaithe sainithe (ag maireachtáil sa bhaile nó le duine fásta). Ní féidir leis an ordú 180 lá a shárú agus más rud é go bhfuil an t-ordú os cionn 90 lá, tá sé faoi réir athbhreithnithe tar éis 60 lá.
- **Ordú Promhaidh (Maoirseacht Chónaitheach) (Alt 126 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Soláthraíonn an t-ordú seo go bhfanfaidh leanbh i mbrú cónaithe. Beidh an leanbh faoi threoir an té atá i gceannas ar an áras cónaithe, ar cheart a bheith réasúnta cóngarach do ghnáth áit chónaithe an duine óg nó aon áit ina bhfuil oideachas nó oiliúint á chur ar an duine óg sin nó áit ina bhfuil siad fostaithe. Ní foláir do Cheannasaí na Seirbhíse Phromhaidh an brú a hiniúchadh agus a dhearbhu mar áit oiriúnach. Níor cheart don ordú tréimhse bliana a shárú.
- **Ordú Duine Oiriúnach (Cúram agus Maoirseacht) (Alt 129 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** D'fhéadfadh Cúirt leanbh a chur i gcúram duine fásta oiriúnach, lena n-áirítear gaol. Ní foláir do thuismitheoirí nó caomhnóir an linbh toiliú i scríbhinn agus ní foláir don Seirbhís Phromhaidh a chur in iúl don Chúirt go bhfuil duine oiriúnach ar fáil. Baineann uas-thréimhse 2 bhliain leis an ordú seo.

- **Ordú Meántóra (Tacaíocht Teaghlaigh) (Alt 131 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** D’fhéadfadh Cúirt leanbh a chur i gcúram duine a ghníomhódh mar mheantóir don leanbh sin, chun cabhair, comhairle agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don leanbh agus do theaghlach an linbh ina iarrachtaí chun cos a chur ar an leanbh cionta breise a dhéanamh agus maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar iompar an linbh go ginearálta. Ní foláir don leanbh agus na tuismitheoirí nó an caomhnóir toiliú agus ní foláir do mheantóir a bheith ar fáil. Baineann uas-thréimhse 2 bhliain leis an ordú seo.
- **Dé-Ordú (Alt 137 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Comhcheanglaíonn é seo Ordú Srianadh Gluaiseachta (arna sholáthar ag An Garda Síochána) le maoirsiú á dhéanamh ag Oifigeach Promhaidh nó freastal ar Ionad Lae ar feadh suas le 90 lá.
- **Ordú um Mhaoirsiú Tuismitheora (Alt 111 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** In aon chás go bhfaightear go bhfuil leanbh ciontach as ucht cion, d’fhéadfadh an Chúirt glacadh le hordú le haghaidh maoirsiú ar thuismitheoirí an linbh. Roimh ordú a dhéanamh, gheobhaidh agus breathnóidh an Chúirt ar eolas faoin teaghlach agus faoi chúinsí sóisialta agus an éifeacht dóchúil a bheadh ag ordú ar na cúinsí seo. Sa bhreis ar sin, ní foláir deis na héisteachta a thabhairt do thuismitheoirí.

D’fhéadfadh Ordú um Mhaoirsiú Tuismitheora tuismitheoirí a ordú chun aon cheann nó gach ceann de na nithe seo a leanas a dhéanamh:

- tabhairt faoi chóireáil le haghaidh mí-úsáid alcóil nó substaintí;
 - rannpháirtíocht i gcúrsa tuismitheorachta;
 - an leanbh a smachtú nó a mhaoirsiú;
 - cloí le treoracha eile.
- **Iarchur an Ordaithe Coinneála (Alt 144 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** D’fhéadfadh Cúirt Ordú Coinneála a leagadh faoi Alt 142 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú). Cuirfear an leanbh faoi mhaoirseacht Oifigigh Promhaidh le linn an tréimhse an iarchurtha. Tarlóidh éisteacht atosaithe na Cúirte laistigh de bhliain amháin tar éis na héisteachta atrátha agus beidh tuarascáil promhaidh de dhíth. Ansin is féidir leis an gCúirt tréimhse choinneála a ghearradh, cuid nó an t-iomlán den tréimhse choinneála a chuir ar fionraí nó smachtbhanna pobail a ghearradh.
 - **Ordú Coinneála agus Maoirseachta (Alt 151 d’Acht na Leanaí 2001 (arna leasú)):** Ceadáíonn an t-ordú seo le haghaidh tréimhse i gcoinneáil, le maoirseacht sa phobal á leanúint. Caithfear leath den tréimhse i gcoinneáil agus leath sa phobal.

Le haghaidh eolas breise ar na horduithe seo agus obair na seirbhíse phromhaidh, féach le do thoil www.probation.ie.

Aguisín 4: Bord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí

Chuir an Bord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí (CAAB) tús lena chuid oibre ar 23 Iúil 2007, tar éis dó a bheith eiseach cheana féin mar an Bord Seirbhísí Cónaitheach Speisialta ach le téarmaí tagartha feidhmiúil athraithe. Is bord reachtúil neamhspleách é an CAAB, ag soláthar comhairle do na hAíre Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí, agus Sláinte agus Leanaí. I gcleachtadh, tuairiscíonn an CAAB chuig an Aire do Leanaí. Tá ballraíocht an CAAB cuimsithe de 12 ionadaí ceaptha ag na hAire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí, Sláinte agus Leanaí, Oideachais agus Eolaíochta, agus saineolaithe um chúram leanaí. Ionadaíonn ainmnithe na príomhghníomhaireachtaí (agus bainistíocht) ag seachadadh seirbhísí do leanaí i gcóras ceartas an aosa óig agus sa chóras leasa araon.

Is éard atá mar fheidhm leathan an CAAB ná chun comhairle a chur ar na hAíre ar bheartas maidir le seachadadh comhordaithe na seirbhísí faoi Achtanna na Leanaí idir 1999 agus 2001, I dteannta le tuairisciú ar chóiríocht chónaitheach agus seirbhísí tacaíochta, tá feidhmeanna eile ag an CAAB, lena n-áirítear taighde a dhéanamh agus comhdhálacha a eagrú. Dírítear go príomha ar chur chun cinn an chomhoibrithe idir-ghníomhaireachta feabhsaithe (lena n-áirítear roinnt an eolais) faoi na hAchtanna.

Tá feidhmeanna eile ag an CAAB i réimse an chúraim leanaí, lena n-áirítear tuairimí a thabhairt do na Cúirteanna ar iarratais chúraim speisialta, critéir foilsithe le haghaidh iontráil chuig/scaoileadh ó aonaid chúraim speisialta, agus treoirlínte foilsithe do Chaomhnóirí *ad litem*, lena n-áirítear tuairisciú Cúirte ar imeachtaí cúraim leanaí.

Aguisín 5: Acmhainní ar fáil don SÉCAÓ

Soláthar meastachán

Soláthraíonn Meastacháin 2008 le haghaidh iomlán thart ar €60m do Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ). Uaidh seo, soláthraítear thart ar €50m le haghaidh caiteachas reatha agus €9m le haghaidh caiteachas caipitil. Soláthraíonn pacáiste na hacmhainne seo le haghaidh costais reatha agus riaracháin ghinearálta an SÉCAÓ (lena n-áirítear na scoileanna coinneála leanaí), mar aon le mór-oibreacha bonneagair ar áiseanna do chiontóirí óga agus maoiniú le haghaidh Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg agus Tionscadail Phromhaidh.

Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta 2007 – 2013

Faoin bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta (PFN) 2007 – 2013, tá sé i gceist maoiniú a leithdháileadh do cheartas óige. Cumasóidh an maoiniú seo leathnú agus feabhsú na mbearta chun leanaí a atreorú ó choiriúlacht agus clár mór um athchóiriú agus athfhorbairt na n-áiseanna coinneála do leanaí.

Tá an maoiniú briste síos i dtír príomhréimse:

- €104m le haghaidh forfheidhmiú réimse smachtbhannaí pobail nua;
- €120m le haghaidh leathnú Tionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg agus forbairt chláir eile do leanaí a dhéanann ciontú;
- €143m le haghaidh oibreacha, lena n-áirítear athfhorbairt na scoileanna coinneála leanaí eiseacha.

Ceadaíonn an maoiniú do Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg (GYDPanna) le haghaidh forleathnú líon na dtionscadal – ó 74 go 168 – le linn saolré an Rialtais. Táthar tar éis tús a chur leis an tionscadal seo cheana féin, le méadú go 100 tionscadal bunaithe ag deireadh 2007.

Maoiniú Sóisialta na hEorpa

Tá Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ag fáil Maoiniú Sóisialta na hEorpa (ESF) le haghaidh feabhsú uile de Thionscadail na nGardaí um Atreorú na nÓg, chuig iomlán de €1.9m i 2008.

Aguisín 6: Tagairtí/suímh ghréasáin úsáideacha

Seirbhísí um Chosaint Leanaí: www.hse.ie/en/FindaService/HealthServices/Category/ChildProtectionSocialWorkServices/

Bord Comhairleach um Achtanna na Leanaí (SRSB roimh seo): www.caab.ie

Seirbhís Chúirteanna na hÉireann: www.courts.ie

An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta: www.pobail.ie

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta: www.education.ie

An Roinn Sláinte agus Leanaí: www.dohc.ie

An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí: www.justice.ie

An Garda Síochána: www.garda.ie

An tÚdarás um Fhaisnéis agus Cáilíochta Sláinte: www.hiqa.ie

Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte: www.hse.ie

Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann: www.irishprisons.ie

An Bord Náisiúnta Leasa Oideachais: www.newb.ie

Oifig an Aire do Leanaí: www.omc.gov.ie

An Oifig um Chuimsiú Sóisialta: www.socialinclusion.ie

An tSeirbhís Phromhaidh: www.probation.ie

Cigireacht na Seirbhísí Sóisialta (anois mar pháirt den Údarás um Fhaisnéis agus Cáilíocht Sláinte): www.hiqa.ie

Promhadh na nDaoine Óga: www.probation.ie

Foilseacháin/Reachtaíocht

Clár Oibre do Sheirbhísí Leanaí: Lámhleabhar an Bheartais (OAL, 2007): www.omc.gov.ie

Clár Comhaontaithe don Rialtas (2007–2012): www.taoiseach.gov.ie

Acht na Leanaí 2001: www.justice.ie, www.oireachtas.ie agus www.omc.gov.ie

Tús Áite do Leanaí: Treoirlínte Náisiúnta um Chosaint agus Leas Leanaí: www.dohc.ie

Straitéis Náisiúnta Leanaí: Ár Leanaí – A Saol (2000–2010): www.dohc.ie

Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta (2007–2013): www.ndp.ie

Straitéis Náisiúnta Drugaí (2001–2008): www.pobail.ie

I dTreo 2016: Comhaontú Comhpháirtíochta Sóisialta Deich mBliana 2006–2015: www.taoiseach.gov.ie

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Irish Youth Justice Service
Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Floor 2, Montague Court
7-11 Montague Street, Dublin 2

Tel: +353 (01) 476 8673
Fax: +353 (01) 476 8616
E-mail: iyjs@justice.ie
Web: www.iyjs.ie

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig
An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí
Urlár 2, Cúirt Montague
7-11 Sráid Montague, Baile Átha Cliath 2

Guthán: +353 (01) 476 8673
Facs: +353 (01) 476 8616
R-phost: iyjs@justice.ie
Gréasán: www.iyjs.ie