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Building Effective Synergy;

Child Justice Administration and Child Protection.

A short guide for a discussion session on building effective synergy among stakeholders in child justice administration and child protection.

# Introduction

Synergy is the Interaction or Cooperation of two or more organizations, substances, or other agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects.[[1]](#footnote-2)

Child Justice Administration and Child Protection are two distinct yet intertwined concepts. Child matters requires multisectoral and multi-disciplinary approach for it to be effective. The complexity of matters involving children often requires this two distinct yet intertwined systems to work together to find an effective way to manage such matters.

Ordinarily, the job description of individuals often restricts them to their assigned duties which often results in many organizations and agencies working and operating in restricted and inward-looking settings. The interaction or cooperation of different systems and organizations is essential to achieve the desired results in child matters. This is where building synergy comes in.

Child matters are quite complex, and this insular mode of operations will not give the needed results.

This paper seeks to discuss some identified stakeholders, their functions and how they can work better with other agencies to achieve effective synergy.

## Definitions

**Child Justice Administration** is the legal framework, procedure and processes designed to effectively handle children matters. The United Nations over the years through rules and guidelines have set out the underpinning principles required for setting up child justice systems. The most notable of these are:

* The United Nations Minimum Rules of Administration of Juvenile Justice[[2]](#footnote-3)
* The Guidelines on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency[[3]](#footnote-4)
* The United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty[[4]](#footnote-5)

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child under General Comment 10 of 2007 sets out the key features of a juvenile justice system as follows:

1. Ensure the Child’s right to be heard (child participation)
2. Decisions to be made without delay and to involve parents.
3. Provide free Interpreter services where needed.
4. Guarantee the privacy of the child.
5. Can consider alternatives to judicial proceedings, utilize diversionary measures.
6. Laws that will provide judicial authority with a wide variety of possible alternatives to institutional care or custodial orders.
7. Sentencing that should be proportionate and take cognisance of the child’s circumstances, type and severity of offence committed.
8. A system focused on child friendly procedures by ensuring special protection measures for child victims and witness[[5]](#footnote-6)

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children[[6]](#footnote-7) also specifies that a separate and distinct system of justice be created and exist for juvenile matters.

Here in Nigeria, with the enactment of the Child Rights Act in 2003, and the subsequent adoption of the legislation at state levels[[7]](#footnote-8), child justice administration as a separate justice system for children was established.

With the Establishment of the Family Court[[8]](#footnote-9) under the Child Rights Act, the creation of the Family Unit in the Nigerian Police Force, enabling legislation for the Correctional Services, and the powers conferred on the Ministry of Women Affairs by the Act, the stage was set for a Nigerian made Child Justice Administration.

The existence, impact and success of this child justice system may vary from state to state in the Nigerian federation.

**Child Protection** is where a child/children require care or monitoring where their normal and everyday lives are likely to become a danger or a threat to them. Child Protection services in many countries is synonymous with taking children away from homes and families where social workers assess and determine whether the living condition of any child is suitable or not.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child especially states:

*The Family shall be the natural unit and basis of society[[9]](#footnote-10)…No child shall be separated from his parents against his will, except when a judicial authority determines in accordance with the appropriate law, that such separation is in the best interest of the child.[[10]](#footnote-11)Any child who is permanently or temporarily deprived of his family environment for any reason shall be entitled to special protection and assistance.[[11]](#footnote-12)*

Removing a child from parents and home is not a choice made lightly by Welfare services and courts that grant orders for such care.

In Re C (A Minor) Interim Care Order: Residential Assessment[[12]](#footnote-13) Browne-Wilkinson L.J states;

*“Before a court can make an order it has to be satisfied that the harm being suffered or anticipated is attributable to the actual or anticipated care being received by the child, an issue likely to be dominated by the evidence as to the abilities and conduct of the parents and the relationship between the child and those parents”.*

Under the Child Rights Act, different types of child protection orders and what local authorities can apply for are spelt out under the Act. Some of these will be discussed in this paper.

### **Children and the law**

The different ways that children might come in contact with the law can be:

1. Children in conflict with the law; This is when a child is said to have committed an offence and comes in contact with the justice system either by way of arrest, prosecution, or court proceedings. They should be seen as also being vulnerable to risks of violence and discrimination. Their being in conflict with the law does not dispossess them of the rights that accrue to them under the law. Hence a separate justice system that not only effectively handles their cases but also protects them while at it.
2. Children at risk: theses category of children though having not committed an offence are at a high risk of falling into criminality for reason of their environment and circumstances.
3. Children in need of care and protection theses are children who need to be protected from their place of primary residence, from circumstances likely to cause harm or imminent danger.
4. As victims/witnesses: These categories of children are quite vulnerable as they are often the victims of crimes committed against them or their immediate family.
5. As person in matters of rights enforcement, Sometimes, it is the child who approaches the justice system or child protection services requesting for services.
6. Children of Women deprived of their liberty or women impacted by the criminal justice system.[[13]](#footnote-14)
7. Children in Domestic Violence Cases[[14]](#footnote-15)

#### **The Intersection of Child Justice Administration and Child Protection.**

A case may start out as criminal prosecution being handled in the child justice system can quickly become one that requires child protection services. Even the juvenile justice system by itself is designed to protect children that comes before it no matter the type or gravity of offence committed.

The court orders and remedies found under our legislation [[15]](#footnote-16)straddle the civil law/criminal law divide which allows the courts and other parties before them a wide range of remedies to choose from. The overriding principle remains “The Best Interest of the Child”.

It is therefore not unusual for a child who comes in conflict with the law, depending on what they are accused of may require child protection services.

Even at the point of arrest, law enforcement is required to contact social welfare which is the primary implementers of child protection. Social welfare from the onset of children coming in contact with the law are required to be present to manage cases involving children.

Among the categories of children listed above that come in contact with the law, none is more impacted than the victims and vulnerable groups. Cases of rape and defilement in Nigeria has become a cause for worry. The low success rate of prosecution and conviction from these cases would be better if all stakeholders and key players formed a synergy to get better results. An effective synergy situation would ensure that a child victim would meet every actor all at once to reduce unnecessary hardship that will be brought about from multiple contacts and frequent commute to access services.

**The Stakeholders and their functions**

1. **The Family Courts[[16]](#footnote-17)**

Diversionary measures or other on the spot administrative decisions greatly reduces the number of cases that come before the courts. Judicial proceedings in the family court though designed to be child friendly are ideally reserved for serious offences, proceedings required by legislation or where court orders are absolutely needed by local authorities.

Court orders are needed to give force of law and as such the powers of the court are not invoked lightly. Law enforcement and social services require warrants and court orders in cases of emergency.

1. **Law Enforcement**: Law enforcement not only come in where a child is in conflict with the law. They investigate, arrest, and have the duty to inform the parents of a child in their custody and also ensure social welfare is called. Law Enforcement especially the Police are also required in emergency situations of child protection where officials need to enter premises to enforce a court order. Section 44 of the Child Rights Act also empowers the specialized children’s police to remove a child likely to suffer harm and put him in a suitable accommodation. Other law enforcement agencies likely to come in contact with children are;

a) the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in substance abuse cases which has seen an almost epidemic numbers in recent years.

b) the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp whose presence at the grassroots often makes them first responders in certain matters.

1. **Social Welfare Officers and Child Protection Services**: These are the frontline contact with children. The child rights act allows these categories of service provides to straddle the Child Justice Administration/Child Protection divide. They not only make applications to the court as the recognized local authority, but they also play a role in how the courts reach their decisions.
2. **The Ministry of Justice**: The lead prosecutor backed by the Constitution to prosecute crimes against children and sometimes having to be the prosecutor in cases where children are in conflict with the law. The decision to prosecute or not to prosecute resides with the Ministry of Justice. They also have a duty to protect children who are victims and witnesses in the cases they prosecute.
3. **Schools** and other places of learning: Schools and other places of learning provide a space where children issues likely arise whether in contacting authorities where child protection is required or playing a role as supervisory or designated implementers of court orders.
4. **Custodial Centres**: Here in Nigeria, this service is provided by the Nigerian Correctional Services in form of Borstal Homes and other remand centres. While seemingly being on the side of Child Justice Administration divide, their being empowered by law[[17]](#footnote-18) to be the implementers of non-custodial orders which requires frequent contact with children outside the custodial centres they operate can also make them allies for Child Protection.
5. **Homes and Shelter Services**: These are provided for under the Child Rights Act. Children in need of care and protection often need the services of such facilities until reunification with family is achieved or appropriate family unit arrangements are made either by appointment of a guardian or through fostering. Even in foreign jurisdictions, there is a reluctance to send children to homes unless close family members willing to take custody and responsibility of a child cannot be found. Care Homes and Shelter services are for emergency situations and are options of last resort.
6. **Sexual Assault Referral Centres**: Sadly, cases of rape, defilement and child molestation have not only seen an increase in recent times. These centres are points of contact with child victims of sexual crimes. Their management of this contact and willingness to collaborate with child protection and the justice sector can make or break a case. It is important to note that these centres are donor funded. Their case management model is victim/survivor centred which means that confidentiality and comfort of the victim often takes priority.
7. **Hospitals as first responders**: Where an incident requiring medical intervention occurs, the hospitals and medical personnel are often among the first contact mostly with victims. Hospitals mainly provide basic medical intervention, and most times are not focus on noticing situations that require law enforcement or calling in child protection.
8. **The Traditional/Cultural Institutions**: In situations where contact tracing is being done to identify a child and reunify with family members, the services of the traditional/cultural institutions often prove valuable. Local chiefs and their council members are instrumental to their various communities and are sometimes entrusted with care, monitoring and sometimes supervisors/enforcers of orders concerning children.
9. **International agencies/Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations** operating in Nigeria: Through their programs and funding, many children related causes are furthered and implemented. From the grassroots to the highest levels of government, these organizations have ensured that all aspects of child related matters are kept in the nation’s consciousness.
10. Other Forms of Co-operations under the Child Rights Act: Other forms of co-operation are anticipated under the Act and as such provided for under S. 182 of the Act which states:

*(1) Where it appears to a State Government that any authority or other person mentioned in subsection (3) of this section could, by taking any specified action, help in the exercise of any of its functions under this Part, may request the help of that other authority or person, specifying the action in question.*

*(2) An authority or a person whose help is requested under subsection (1) of this section shall comply with the request if it is compatible with the authority's or person's own statutory or other duties and obligations and does not unduly prejudice the discharge of any of the authority's or person's functions.*

*(3) Subsection (2) of this section refers to‐*

*(a) a State Government;*

*(b) an education authority;*

*(c) a housing authority;*

*(d) a health authority; and*

*(e) a person authorised by the Minister for the purposes of this section*

**What is expected of Stakeholders?**

All stakeholder in child justice administration and child protection, in making every effort to build effective synergy through collaborative efforts should consider the following recommendation as laid out by the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

a) Laws and policies that protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence and that promote the use of community-based, non-punitive and non-custodial measures for the rehabilitation of young offenders as a first resort.

b) Laws, policies, and programmes that respond in the best interest of the child when violations occur.

c) A central coordination mechanism for children’s protection, bringing together central government departments, and any local levels of government and civil society.

d) Effective regulation and monitoring at all levels of child protection standards, for instance, in childhood institutions, schools and detention centres.

e) A committed workforce with relevant competencies and mandates; and

f) Mechanisms that bring perpetrators to justice where violations occur.[[18]](#footnote-19)

The above recommendations form a basic guide for authorities, partners and stakeholders in Child Justice and Child Protection.

**Remedies under the law**

The Child Rights Act provides for different types of orders which an authority can apply for, or the court may use their inherent and discretionary powers to grant.

Unlike the regular criminal justice system, where punitive measures are the means of deterrence, the child justice system’s focus is on finding root causes, applying a number of remedial sentencings with the aim to reduce recidivism.

In child protection matters, removal of children from their homes and families should be as a measure of last resort and should only do so when there is “imminent danger”[[19]](#footnote-20)

The same principle is also seen in cases where a child is in conflict with the law. Custodial orders are a measure of last resort.

Some of the Orders a state authority may apply to the court for includes:

**Child Assessment Order**: Section 41This is the first stage in child protection. Child assessment orders are applied for when the appropriate authority has reasons to suspect harm, suffering or likely to suffer. This application lets the authority determine the condition of the child. The court may decide to grant an emergency protection order alongside or instead of an assessment order depending on the findings of the court.

**Emergency Protection Order:** Section 42 of the Act. This often comes up where access to the child is required as a matter of urgency. Appropriate authorities applying for this order require this as a form of authority or authentication to have access to a child.

**Care and Supervision Order** Section 53: Care Orders are serious and not to be invoked lightly. It effectively allows a child to be removed from his or her parents or other custodians and placed with welfare services. In Haase v. Germany[[20]](#footnote-21) the court states;

“*The Court observes…before public authorities have recourse to emergency measures in such delicate issues as care orders, the imminent danger should be actually established”.*

Supervision Orders are often interchanged with care orders as can be seen under Section 53(5) (a -b) the Courts are empowered by the act to interchange or vary these orders with consideration to the circumstances of the cases before them.

The effect of care order and the power of the court to grant them is provided for under Section 55 of the Act.

**Interim Orders** Section 60: These are orders granted by the court either as interim care orders or interim supervision orders while a matter is still pending before a court. The court can sometimes make an interim residence order alongside an interim supervision order. The court may also under this section make orders as to medical examination, psychiatric examination, or other assessments unless the child (if he/she is of sufficient understanding) declines such assessments.

**Refuge for Children at risk**: Section 48 of the Child Rights Act lay out the conditions for voluntary homes or registered children’s homes as places of refuge for children at risk. The license issued by the Minister for such homes however does not cover;

1. those who have absconded from residential establishments.
2. be used to compel, persuade incite or assist a child to be absent from detention.
3. abduction of children.

Agencies in using these refuge centres should be aware of the law and the conditions under which the Minister allows the running of such homes and the type of children to be referred there.

**Education Supervision Order**: Section 58 of the Act lays out the conditions under which an education supervision order can be made. This order is granted where the court is convinced that a child of compulsory school age is not being properly educated. The facts tendered before the court shows that the child is not receiving full time efficient education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude and any special education needs such child may have.

Other remedies and orders available under the Act are Wardship Section 94, Foster Care Order 100 – 125 and Parental Responsibility conferred on court appointed guardian (section 82) These also used by the courts in certain circumstances by the courts as remedies in child matters.

In the above outlined court orders/remedies, none can be carried out singularly. Different authorities, agencies or stakeholders are expected and sometimes co-opted to play a role.

For these and other remedies/court orders to be effective, all stakeholders must play an active role and work together as judgement and court orders cannot be given in vacuum. The legal framework provided under local legislation and through international treaties require well-functioning Institutional framework. Further steps are now needed for the various Institutional framework to form a collective front for maximum impact.

**Challenges**

**Funding:** This is the number one challenge facing implementation of legislations, policies, and projects. Inadequacy of funds and mismanagement of resources often plague the effective implementation of functions of agencies, ministries. Priority is often given to other seemingly grandiose projects. The Nigerian Annual Budget focuses mainly on education[[21]](#footnote-22)and rarely mentions child protection or other welfare schemes for children. Many local intervention projects are still donor funded.

**Bureaucratic bottlenecks:** Many organizations are not known for their quick decision making. Many administrative steps required to get approval even for the most minor things often delay and tie the hands of those willing to implement.

**Trained personnels and proper deployment**: Training of personnel and deploying them to the duties they have been trained for is a huge challenge in Nigeria. The ability of decision makers to manage personnel fairly often affects efficiency and effectiveness.

Frequent transfers/High turnover rates/: Even when staff are trained to carry out certain duties, a simple letter of transfer and reassignment is all it takes to change any organizational structure.

**Operations protocols and different operational modes**: This has the likelihood of causing clashes among different organizations. This is a major challenge facing the Child Justice system and child protection services when forming an effective working synergy. Different organizations have their organizational structures and cultures. Having two or more of such coming together will require learning, relearning and even unlearning certain work protocols to accommodate the modus operandi of the other organizations they need to partner with.

### **Confidentiality and integrity:** The various stages and processes involved in child matters requires that everyone involved in the sector manage cases with utmost competence, professionalism, and some level of altruism. The goal is a better society and rarely fame and fortune. While awareness and public access to services is required from all stakeholders in child matters, the children that come in contact with the system still have the right to privacy. Information sharing among all service providers still require confidentiality and having matters handled with utmost care and diligence.

**Strategies to deploy. (Practical ways to build synergy)**

**Start** **with the Child Rights Implementation Committee:** The Child rights Act provides an avenue for getting all the stakeholders in one place. Many of the Child Rights laws and Child Protection legislations across various states of the federation provides for the establishment of child rights implementation committees at all levels of government. The Committee at the federal level has the Ministry of Women Affairs as the convener.

These committees will serve as an opportunity for the various agencies who have representation on this committee to fine tune ways of building synergy. Representatives of this committee don’t only serve as the face of their organization but are expected to come up with strategies to have effective standard operations protocol for whoever needs it among their member organizations.

Child Rights Act establishes[[22]](#footnote-23) the National Child Rights Implementation Committee and spells out its composition[[23]](#footnote-24) and functions.[[24]](#footnote-25)

It is however the Child Rights Implementation Committee at the State level[[25]](#footnote-26) that shows in its composition[[26]](#footnote-27) and functions[[27]](#footnote-28) the various actors essential to the implementation of the Act/law. The committee is also expected to have a grassroots version at the various local government areas.[[28]](#footnote-29)

**Standard Operations Protocols (**SOP): This involves setting out clear guidelines, procedures for investigation, case management and decision making. Once Standard Operating Protocols are set in place, practitioners within the system can then create **referral forms, manuals,** and **checklists**. These practices should be basic and adaptable to places, persons, and circumstances. What should be a guide to ensure effectiveness should not in itself become a bureaucratic hurdle.

Have more **regular meetings** to update each other. If there is a change in operations procedure or personnel, it important to have quick updates to bridge the gaps. Proper handover protocols should be utilized, and introduction of replacements should be done when there is a change in organizational structures.

Bring in more people, **have alternates** as this ensures institutional memory and continuity. Have internal step-down trainings/ mechanisms that allows staff at all levels to have at least rudimentary knowledge and skills on this subject matter. Ensure people who are keen and interested in the subject matter are deployed to handle them. Give support to those handling such matters, allow for development and opportunities to further the cause.

Assign **Desk Officers and focal persons** with decision making powers and specified uninterrupted tenure while handling these matters. Such persons should have alternates to ensure continuity and undisrupted services.

**Central Information board:** Most stakeholder meetings eventually form a WhatsApp group for keeping in touch and sharing relevant information and resources. An email directory and a desk officer to quickly respond to request for services and information is key. Quick response to service request and referral is also key to the success of building synergy.

**Public Access and Information on services offered**: Let people know what services each organization offers. How easy is it for members of the public to access the services organizations are created for? Government agencies need to utilize active community engagement and public awareness.

Having an agency like the National Orientation Agency as members of the Child Rights Implementation Committee at all tiers of government is a starting point. Utilizing their services to get out awareness should be one of the biggest collaborative efforts that should help foster synergy. The National Orientation Agency in the past has utilized radio jingles and local television stations (mostly state-owned media) which are no longer the primary means of spreading information.

More information should be targeted towards the other means by which people get information. Trending topics on X (formerly Twitter) and Apps such as Tik Tok have the attention of many young people rather than tuning in to state owned media.

Imbibing the **true spirit of the Public Service**: One government agency should not find it difficult to access the services or assistance of another government agency. Services offered by any agency should be easily accessible to the public but should also get priority and speedy processing time where a sister organization makes a request. Red tapes and bureaucratic obstacles should not tie down decision making or implementation.

Proper **Case management** practices. Have an organized filing and tracking system. When presented with a case, have a checklist and referral guide of every possible service a child is likely to need.

**Awareness and outreach** Advocacy groups in Nigeria play a huge role in creating awareness on child matters. It is not unusual to see events planned around International Days marking certain events and causes. Visits to places of learning where information is likely to reach a large number of participants especially children and those responsible for them are quite commonplace. However, outreach by government agencies rendering services beneficial to children is important.

Let us try the **Barnahus Project model.** This model was developed in Iceland, and it is being tried out in Spain and in other European Union Countries. The strategy is to put everything under one roof. Every service essential to a child that comes in contact with the system from investigation, prosecution, psychosocial support, and everything incidental to child matters are located within one roof or in close proximity to each other. This considers the time sensitive nature of child matters, multiple interviews and questioning, logistics of having a child commute to access services and ensuring that every player has immediate access, quick exchange of information and proper planning.

The Barnahus Project use of an integrated approach helps reduce anxiety of the child by providing “one day interaction” with the justice system and avoiding revictimization by subjecting children to repeated interviews by agencies in different locations or the time gap between the events and their processing in court[[29]](#footnote-30)

This is not a strange model in commercial and investment circles. The “One Stop Shop” model is used to ensure ease of business. A better and faster model can also be adopted for Child Justice Administration and Child Protection Services.

**Conclusion**

Ensuring effective synergy where child matters are involved should be the concern of every agency tasked with protecting children or ensuring their contact with the justice system is effectively handled. Co-operation has to be fine-tuned to the level of synergy where all lapses and loophole are quickly identified and dealt with.

Children’s contact with the justice system and child protection should help build confidence in the system rather than being a system to actively avoid because of delays, bureaucracies, and indifference. Building synergy through collaborative efforts of different Agencies and organizations working in tandem to achieve the ultimate goal of a better country. This can only be done if there is an effective and efficient system in place. Systems only work where people are committed to making it work.

1. Oxford Advanced English Dictionary (online edition) Accessed 16/05/2024 10:16am [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Beijing Rules Res 40/33 U.N Doc A/40/53 (1985) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Riyadh Rules Res 45/122, U.N. Doc A/45/49(1990)

   Synergy according to the Oxford English Dictionary is defined as… [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Havana Rules Res 45/113, UN Doc. A/45/49(1990) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Article 27 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Adopted on 11th July 1990 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Child Protection Law in some states [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Section 149 Child Rights Act, See also Section 154 on the training and professionalization of court personnel. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Article 18(1) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Article 19(1) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Article 25(1) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. 1997 AC 489, 499 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Article 30 UNCRC for women serving prison terms and the likely consequences on those with infants. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Children who witness domestic violence felt that service are very much tailored for adults, the assumption being that helping parents will automatically help their children. Geofrey Shannon, Child and Family Law, page 798, The Breton Library, Round Hall Publishers, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Child Rights Act [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Established under Section 149 of the Child Rights Act and other similar legislations nationwide. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. S. 37 Nigerian Correctional Services Act 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Page 4 Country Report of the British Virgin Islands December 2016, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States supported by UNICEF [https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/media/2861/file/accessed 17/05/2024](about:blank) at 12:12pm [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Haase v Germany [2004] 2 FLR 575 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Supra [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. 2024 budget on Education though bigger than past years still falls short of the 15% recommendation by UNESCO. Premium Times 23/12/2023 Qosim Suleiman. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Section 260 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Section 260(2)(a) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Section 261 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Section 264 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Section 264(2) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Section 265 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Section 268 Establishes the Child Rights Implementation Committee at the Local Government Level and Section 269 spells out Its functions. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. [Strengthening child-friendly justice through effective co-operation and coordination among different Barnahus-type services in the regions of Spain - European Commission (europa.eu)](about:blank) Accessed on 16/5/2024 at 6:00pm [↑](#footnote-ref-30)