

Juvenile justice system and the

Juvenile Justice System and the Social Work Profession: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub City,

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

By: Sityana Bereda

A Thesis submitted to School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Degree of Master of Art (Social Work)

Addis Ababa University

Addis Ababa Ethiopia

May 2017

Juvenile justice system and the

Juvenile Justice System and the Social Work Profession: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub City,

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

By: Sityana Bereda

Advisor; Emebet Mulugeta (PhD)

A Thesis submitted to School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Degree of Master of Art (Social Work)

Addis Ababa University

Addis Ababa Ethiopia

May 2017

Juvenile justice system and the

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Sityana Bereda, entitled *Juvenile Justice System and the Social Work Profession*, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts (Social Work) complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

APPROVED BY THE EXAMINING BOARD

Examiner _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Examiner _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Juvenile justice system and the

Declaration

I declare that *Juvenile Justice System and the Social Work Profession* is my own work. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated. I have acknowledged by means of reference and that this work has not been submitted before any others degree at any other institution.

Sityana Bereda Fereko

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Place: Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Abstract

This thesis paper is aimed to explore integration of juvenile justice system and the social work profession, in handling issues of children in conflict with the law. In investigating this phenomenon, the role of social workers has been exhaustively explored starting from the first contact of the children, to the extent they graduate from the system. For the purpose of this study, the first contact of the children is the police in arrest procedure, followed by the juvenile bench in court trials, throughout institutional rehabilitation programs and ends at reintegration programs and social workers and other professionals involved in the said system participated in this research. The researcher employed qualitative research method with exploratory case study design. Primary and secondary data collection methods were used and In-depth interviews as well as focus group discussion along with observation were the data collection tools used. Using purposive sampling technique pertinent agencies and specific participants were identified and the sample size was determined on data saturation. The data is analyzed thematically putting the core point as a topic or central idea. The finding indicated the juvenile justice system and the social work profession are highly interdependent in the proper rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law. The major roles of the social workers as to the findings includes but not limited to, intake screening, crisis intervention, victim offender mediation, conducting assessment, counseling, developing intervention plan, providing direct service, facilitating services through referral, case management and reintegration. Though their contribution is quite outstanding, their involvement in the system is dependent on the discretion of other legal professionals involved. It is of paramount importance to value the role social workers play and it requires the collective effort of all actors involved to promote an eclectic and holistic service provision to ensure the best interest of these children.

Key Terms; Juvenile justice system, social work, children in conflict with the law

Juvenile justice system and the

Acknowledgment

Above all Thanks to Almighty God, without whose mercy and protection, I could not even be able to see the day light, let alone to be where I am today.

Thanks to my Advisor Emebet Mulugeta (PhD), who has provided me constructive criticism, guidance and invaluable advice towards conducting this research, I remain grateful to her.

I wish to express my gratitude to W/ro Kelem Work and Commander Atsede Werdofa, from Addis Ababa Police Commission Women and Children Unit, who made the beginning very easy, Luelsilasi Liben, Juvenile court judge in the Federal First Instance Court Lideta bench who has always been there to support me; Ato Andualem Girma, Head of Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center who has provided me with ample data and information and Ato Tesfaye Estifanos and Ato Menberu from Children Cross Connection and Don Bosco Children's Center respectively, for their great help in the execution of my research.

I would like to extend my appreciation to all my friends and family members, for their support, that has greatly contributed towards the completion of my study. A very special thanks goes to my wonderful sister Dareselam, who putted me before her and always believed in me. I am thankful to all participants, who were willingly to take part.

Table of content

Abstract	i
Acknowledgement	ii
Table of content	iii
Acronyms	6
Page	Content

Chapter One

Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background to the study.....	3
1.2. Legal frameworks regarding Children in conflict with the law	5
1.3. Statement of the problem.....	9
1.4. Research questions.....	15
1.4.1. Major Research question.....	15
1.4.2. Specific Research question.....	15
1.5. Objective of the Study	16
1.5.1. General objective	16
1.5.2. Specific Objectives	16
1.6. Scope of the study.....	16
1.7. Significance of the study.....	17
1.8. Operational definition	17

Chapter two

Literature Review.....	19
------------------------	----

Juvenile justice system and the

2.1. Juvenile justice system and the social work profession19

2.2. Juvenile justice social work.....19

2.3. Roles of Social workers in the juvenile justice system.....20

 2.3.1. Role of social workers in arrest/detention process of children at the police station.....21

 2.3.2. Role of social workers at juvenile courts23

 2.3.3. Role of social workers at remand and rehabilitation centers.....23

 2.3.4. Role of social workers in rehabilitation and reintegration programs.....24

2.4. Coordination, referral and networking among juvenile social workers at different agencies.....26

2.5. Theoretical framework.....27

 2.5.1. Social constructivist perspective27

 2.5.2. Systems perspective.....27

 2.5.3. Social learning theory.....29

 2.5.4. Labeling theory.....29

 2.5.5. Social disorganization theory.....30

Chapter Three

Research Method32

3.1. Researcher’s perspective.....32

3.2. Research Design33

3.3. Study Area.....34

3.4. Sampling Technique and Sample Size.....36

 3.4.1. Sampling Technique.....36

 3.4.2. Sample Size.....36

Juvenile justice system and the

3.5. Inclusion and exclusion criteria.....	36
3.6. Source of data.....	37
3.7. Data Collection Method and Tools	37
3.7.1. In depth interview	37
3.7.2. Observation.....	37
3.7.3. Focus group discussion.....	38
3.7.4. Key informant interview.....	38
3.8. Method of Data Analysis	38
3.9. Quality Assurance.....	40
3.10. Ethical consideration	41

Chapter four

Data Presentation.....	43
4.1. Description of participant	43
4.1.1. Table 1 profile of juvenile justice social workers.....	43
4.1.2. Table 2 profile of key informants.....	46
4.1.3. Table 3 profile of Children.....	47
4.1.4. Table 4 profile of FGD participants.....	47
4.2. Understanding the juvenile justice system	48
4.3. Role of social workers in the juvenile justice system.....	49
4.3.1. Role of social workers in arrest/detention process of children in conflict with the law at the police station.....	49
4.3.1.1. Background information	49
4.3.1.2. Social work Intervention	50
4.3.1.2.1. Engagement.....	50

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.1.2.2. Assessment.....	51
4.3.1.2.3. Planning.....	52
4.3.1.2.4. Service delivery.....	52
4.3.1.2.5. Termination	53
4.3.1.2.6. Monitoring and evaluation.....	53
4.3.1.2.7. Follow up.....	53
4.3.1.2.8. Manual/standard of service.....	53
4.3.2. Role of social workers in juvenile courts.....	53
4.3.2.1. Background information.....	54
4.3.2.2. Social work intervention.....	54
4.3.2.2.1. Observation by the social worker.....	54
4.3.2.2.2. Engagement.....	55
4.3.2.2.3. Assessment.....	55
4.3.2.2.4. Planning.....	57
4.3.2.2.5. Service delivery.....	58
4.3.2.2.6. Termination	60
4.3.2.2.7. Monitoring and evaluation.....	61
4.3.2.2.8. Manual/standard of service.....	61
4.3.3. Role of social workers in remand and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law.....	61
4.3.3.1. Background information.....	61
4.3.3.2. Social work intervention.....	62
4.3.3.2.1. Engagement.....	62
4.3.3.2.2. Assessment.....	62

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.3.2.3. Planning.....	63
4.3.3.2.4. Service delivery.....	63
4.3.3.2.5. Termination	64
4.3.3.2.6. Monitoring and evaluation.....	65
4.3.3.2.7. Manual/standard of service.....	65
4.3.3.2.8. Follow up.....	65
4.3.4. Role of social workers in reunification and reintegration of children in conflict with the law.....	65
4.3.4.1. Background information.....	65
4.3.4.2. Social work intervention.....	65
4.3.4.2.1. Engagement.....	65
4.3.4.2.2. Assessment.....	67
4.3.4.2.2.1. Pre assessment with the children.....	67
4.3.4.2.2.2. Pre assessment with the family.....	68
4.3.4.2.3. Planning	69
4.3.4.2.4. Service delivery.....	70
4.3.4.2.5. Termination	71
4.3.4.2.6. Post-reunification Follow up.....	71
4.3.4.2.7. Monitoring and evaluation.....	72
4.3.4.2.8. Manual/standard of service.....	72
4.4. Coordination, networking and referral among agencies within the juvenile justice system.....	73
4.4.1. Purpose of the network.....	74
4.4.2. Coordination, networking and referral	

Juvenile justice system and the	
among the juvenile justice social workers.....	74
4.5.Best practice within the juvenile justice system.....	75
4.6.Overall Challenges of social workers within the juvenile justice system.....	77
4.7.Suggestions indicated by the social workers on the way forward.....	78
Chapter Five	
Discussion.....	79
5.1.Juvenile Justice Social Work.....	79
5.2. Role of social workers in the juvenile justice system.....	80
5.2.1. Role of social workers in arrest/detention	
process of children at the police station	81
5.2.2. Role of social workers at juvenile courts.....	83
5.2.3. Role of social workers at remand and rehabilitation centers.....	86
5.2.4. Role of social workers in reunification and reintegration programs.....	88
5.3.Service standard and manuals.....	89
5.4.Coordination, networking and referral among juvenile social workers.....	90
5.5.Discussion Summary	91
Chapter Six	
Conclusion and implication for social work.....	94
6.1. Conclusion.....	94
6.2. Implication for social work.....	98
6.2.1. Implication for social work education.....	98
6.2.2. Implication for social work practice.....	99
6.2.3. Implication for social work research.....	100
6.2.4. Implication for social work policy and programs.....	101

Juvenile justice system and the

Acronyms

- CRC** - Convention on the Rights of the Child
- UNCRC** - United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ACWRC** - African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- FDRE** - Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- CPU** - Child Protection Unit
- CJSW** - Criminal Justice Social Work
- CJPO** - Child Justice Project Office

Chapter One

Introduction

Most of the times, circumstances leading to conflict with the law are of a social nature (Bridges, 1997). Worldwide, children who offend often live in families facing difficulties such as poverty, substance abuse or separation; they may be excluded from school; they may be involved in risky behaviors such as drug use or prostitution (Cantwell, 2013). These children then get in contact with the juvenile justice system at different levels starting from the police, juvenile courts, and rehabilitative institutions and to the extent of reunification and reintegration programs.

As stated in Article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, every child in conflict with the law has the right to be treated in a manner that takes into account the desirability of promoting reintegration and assuming a constructive role in society. Tailored support for each child and family should be provided throughout the process including after release in the case of a custodial sentence, if the intervention of justice is to be meaningful.

Regardless of existing situations in our country, justice systems are neither equipped with the adequate educated man power nor with sufficient facility nor mandated to fulfill this role alone, and need to work hand in hand with the social sector towards this end. In the absence of such intersectoral cooperation, juvenile justice interventions would miss the opportunity of supporting a sustainable change in the child's behavior, circumstances and environment. Social services and the justice system are in many ways two distinct spheres and invariably the responsibility of separate ministries, but the occasions and ways in which they could and should interface and cooperate are numerous and important for the implementation of children's rights. For that purpose, it is palpable that it requires child focused and child friendly procedures and services which directly relates to social work intervention, in every contact these children have

Juvenile justice system and the

with the justice system; starting from their arrest/detention at the police station until their reintegration with the community.

Accordingly, I have learned that there are several roles of social workers working in the juvenile justice system at different levels, ranging from conducting biopsychosocial and spiritual assessment, mediation with the victim and the family, carrying out proper rehabilitation procedures to undertaking their reunification procedures.

This paper will explore the role of social workers from arrest to reintegration of children in conflict with the law, specifically in Addis Ketema sub-city where most juvenile children are coming from. According to two years data of (2006 and 2007) Federal First Instance courts, more than 50 percent of juvenile case seen under Lideta First Instance Bench, comes from Addis Ketema Sub city(166 out of 298 cases in 2006 and 172 case out of 319 in 2007)

This paper pinpointed the major roles and tasks that are being and should be undertaken by social work professionals operating within the overall juvenile justice framework. To do so, this paper first briefly reviewed role of social workers in Addis Ababa, Addis Ketema Sub city starting from police child protection units, Juvenile court, Juvenile remand and rehabilitation center and also to reintegration agencies actively operating in the area.

The paper proceeds to uncover the many facet of social work profession, taking inspiration from the description of its wide ranging roles as set out by its international professional body the, International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW, 2000). It then, provides the backdrop for examining in more depth how social workers involved in the juvenile justice system at the different levels can work together in coordination, networking and referral to optimize responses to children in conflict with the law.

Juvenile justice system and the

1.1. Background to the study

According to the research by Blair (2003), countries that studied intensively about juvenile delinquency are Brazil, Kenya, India, and the Philippines. As to the writer youth nowadays, regardless of gender, social origin or country of residence, are subject to individual risks but are also being presented with new individual opportunities, some beneficial and some potentially harmful. Quite often, advantage is being taken of illegal opportunities as young people commit various offences, become addicted to drugs, and use violence against their peers. Young people who are at risk of becoming delinquent often live in difficult circumstances. Many children who for various reasons are orphans or unaccompanied and are without the means of subsistence, housing and other basic necessities and these children are at greatest risk of falling into juvenile delinquency (World Youth Report on Juvenile Delinquency (2009)).

Juvenile Delinquency World Youth Report (2003), indicated that the problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming more complicated and universal, and crime prevention programmers are either unequipped to deal with the present realities or do not exist. Large numbers of children in conflict with the law are socio-economic victims, denied their rights to education, health, shelter, care and protection. Many of them have had little or no access to education; many are working children. These children, who are abandoned and destitute, are also at high risk of sexual exploitation, trafficking and becoming involved in substance abuse and the drug trade through peer influence or the influence of adult criminals.

Many developing countries have done little or nothing to deal with these problems, and international programs are obviously insufficient. According to the report, developed countries are engaged in activities aimed at juvenile crime prevention, but the overall effect of these programs is rather weak because the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation. On the whole, the report reflected, current efforts to fight juvenile delinquency

Juvenile justice system and the

are characterized by the lack of systematic action and the absence of task oriented and effective social work intervention with both offenders and victims, whether real or potential.

For children in conflict with the law, the processes of arrest, trial and custody destroy their childhood as a result of being denied their rights. Many of them have little chance of rehabilitation and reintegration into society: discrimination against children who have been in conflict with the law, together with deprivation and poverty, limit their opportunities for developing into active and contributing adult citizens. This throws a call for child friendly justice.

According to the adopted European Union guidelines, (2010) "child-friendly justice" refers to justice systems which guarantee the respect and the effective implementation of all children's rights at the highest attainable level. It also requires bearing in mind the principles listed in the guidelines which are set based on and in recognition of the UNCRC and all other related international and European instruments and giving due consideration to the child's level of maturity and understanding and the circumstances of the case. It is, in particular, justice that is accessible, age appropriate, speedy, diligent, adapted to and focused on the needs and rights of the child, respecting the rights of the child including the rights to due process, to participate in and to understand the proceedings, to respect for private and family life and to integrity and dignity. This calls an automatic intervention of the social sector to make the stipulations feasible.

In Africa, delinquency tends to be attributed primarily to hunger, poverty, and malnutrition and unemployment, which are linked to the marginalization of juveniles in the already severely disadvantaged segments of society and Juvenile crime and delinquency are on the rise (Igbinoia, 2016).

When we come to see the case of our country Ethiopia child friendly justice is part and parcel of the concept and practice of child protection particularly concerns children who come

Juvenile justice system and the

into contact to a justice system. Ratification of the relevant international instruments (UNCRC, ACRWC) is the starting point of creating conducive policy and legal environment for child protection. It stipulates the principles and manners of treating children and handling their cases through the processes of justice. Full range of the required measures and processes involve, however, domestication of the ratified international instruments, formulation of derivative national policies and laws, and review of all relevant national policies and laws to ensure that they are in compliance with the international instruments.

1.2. Legal frameworks regarding Children in conflict with the law

Every day thousands of children around the world get caught up in adult formal justice systems. Children are arrested and detained by police, tried by courts, and sent to institutions, including prisons, under systems of justice which in many cases are set up for adults (Parven 2011)

A juvenile delinquent is defined by the legal dictionary as, “ a person who is under age (usually below 18), who is found to have committed a crime in states which have declared by law that a minor lacks responsibility and thus may not be sentenced as an adult. However, I have learned the legislatures of several states like Canada, Greece, Netherlands, France, Israel, and New Zealand (12 years Canada, Greece, Netherlands; 13 years France, Israel, New Zealand) have reduced the age of criminal responsibility for serious crimes or for repeat offenders to as low as 14 years (Johnson & Muscroft 1999). The same document states Eastern European countries; (14 years Austria, Germany, Italy 15 years Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden; 16 years Japan, Portugal, Spain; 18 years Belgium and Luxembourg) have increased the age of criminal responsibility for serious crimes or for repeat offenders to be above 14 years. By comparison, it can be said the criminal/ penal codes of many countries prescribe higher minimum ages of criminal responsibility.

Juvenile justice system and the

Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 Article 40 stipulates that states Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular: (a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law. The general philosophy behind this approach is explained in the official commentary to the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the "Beijing Rules" 1985): The minimum age of criminal responsibility differs widely owing to history and culture. The modern approach would be to consider whether a child can live up to the moral and psychological components of criminal responsibility; that is, whether a child, by virtue of her or his individual discernment and understanding, can be held responsible for essentially antisocial behavior. If the age of criminal responsibility is fixed too low or if there is no age limit at all, the notion of responsibility would become meaningless. General Comment No 10(2007): Children's rights in juvenile justice have recommended States Parties not to set a Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR) at a too low level and to increase an existing low MACR to an internationally acceptable level. From these recommendations, it can be concluded that a minimum age of criminal responsibility below the age of 12 years is considered by the Committee not to be internationally acceptable.

Regarding controlling of juvenile delinquency, a number of United Nations instruments reflect a preference for social rather than judicial approaches. The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines, 1990) assert that, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is an essential part of overall crime prevention in society, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules, 1985) recommend instituting positive measures to strengthen a juvenile's overall wellbeing and reduce the need for State intervention. Most of the UN instruments reflect on a preference for

Juvenile justice system and the

social rather than judicial approach to controlling juvenile delinquency. Prevention requires individual, group and organizational efforts aimed at keeping adolescents from breaking the law. Some of the approaches countries implement are economic opportunities, educational programs, recreation and youth development activities, developmental change in the urban environment and the like (World Youth Report ,2003).

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), 1990 Article 17 under administration of Juvenile Justice states that, there shall be a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law. With regard to Ethiopian legal frameworks, juvenile delinquents are young offenders between the ages of 9 to 15 years of age (Criminal Code of FDRE, Art 52 and 53). For instance in Art 36 (2) of the FDRE constitution it is provided that “juvenile offenders admitted to a corrective or rehabilitative institutions and juveniles who become wards of the state or who are placed in public or private orphanage shall be kept separately from adults”. The Constitution under article 9 also provides equal place for international instruments ratified by the country. The constitution being the supreme law of the land, any law or customary practice or decision of an organ of state or public officials which contravenes with it shall be of no effect.

Following the acceptance of international and regional standards, there have been ongoing efforts by the government to ensure national laws; policies and practices conform to the international standards. The FDRE Constitution (Article 9/13/36) and the Revised Penal Code (2004) gives ample recognition to the special situation of the juvenile accused. A special section of the penal law provides for rules of both substance and procedure that are exclusively designed to deal with juvenile offender. In a specific chapter, the code attempts to provide a comprehensive and self-contained guide covering criminal procedure involving children from the first to the last stage in the process: complaint and accusation, arrest, investigation, charge and

Juvenile justice system and the

plea, trial judgment, sentence, and appeal. As a signing party of the international documents on child rights, Ethiopia obeys the respect of rights of children according to the documents.

Accordingly, UNCRC /Article 37 &40/ and related international standards on the Administration of Juvenile Justice as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) /Article 17 require states to establish a child-centered, specialized justice system whose overarching aim is children's social reintegration, and which should guarantee that their rights are respected. According to the laws, the formal justice system should only deal with the small minority of children who have committed very serious crimes and represent a threat to their society. Detention of children should always be a measure of last resort.

The criminal policy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has been drafted and been adopted as one of Ethiopia's social policies on Feb.25 2003 E.C. (The Ministry of Justice, 2003). This policy is issued in accordance with the values of justice and principles stated in the constitution which are included in part one chapter 2 and 3 of the constitution as well as Art.37 in part 2. Some of these principles are Art. 10. Human and democratic rights, Art 14. Right to life, security of a person and liberty; Art 17 the right to liberty, Art 18. Prohibition against inhuman treatment; Art 19 and 20. Right of person arrested and accused; Art 21. Right of person held in custody and convicted prisoners, Art 37 Right to access of justice and the like. This policy guides the entire justice system of Ethiopia and is to be applied in federal as well as regional states.

If delinquency policies are to be truly effective, higher priority must be given to marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged young people in society, and issues relating to youth in conflict with the law should be a central focus of national youth policies. The administration of juvenile justice should be decentralized in order to encourage local authorities to become actively involved in preventing youth crime and reintegrating young offenders into society through support projects, with the ultimate aim of fostering responsible citizenship (Yodit,2015).

Juvenile justice system and the

1.3.Statement of the problem

There are a number of studies conducted on the juvenile justice system, its social components/social work intervention and also the role of juvenile justice social workers in different countries of the world(Holtzhausen .2011; DeVeaux .2014;Eric, 2010;Igbinoia.1988; Hoffmann & Baerg .2011;Ib .2011; Nyantakyi .2013;Yekini & Esq .2013;Maganga .2005) , when we come to the literature on the case of Ethiopia (Seble .2016;Mubarek .2013;Yodit .2015; Bethlehem .2014; Tizita .2015;Dehab .2016; Selamawit .2015). Examining these studies help to have a broad understanding about the phenomenon.

Among these researches Holtzhausen (2011) published an Article, defining criminal justice social work, with a specific focus on juvenile justice system. The writer used a unified paradigm to refer to the multidimensional and multidisciplinary practice of social work in working with both those who offend and those who are victims, in order to restore harm done and prevent further offending. On the same token, DeVeaux (2014) studied that Criminal Justice Social Work in the United States and the writer states that Social work and criminal justice were made for each other and the two belong together given the core values and principles of social work. So it is put in a way one cannot stand with the other. Eric (2010) conducted a research about Saving the Young and Social workers' Perception of Juvenile Crime Prevention in Sweden. In this study it is seen as a key in an effort towards preventing youth criminality and all forms of anti-social behavior by young people in general.

When we come to see some African researches on this phenomenon, International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, Igbinoia (1988) published an article on the Perspectives of Juvenile Delinquency in Africa. This Article provides an overview of the juvenile delinquency, the process involved in its cause, prevention, control, and treatment in Africa. Stout (2007/2008), published an Article on Children's Rights, Restorative Justice and South African Youth Justice

Juvenile justice system and the

Law Reform. As to this article, South African legislative system gives the room for social workers intervention. On a Study assessing the Status of Juvenile Justice in Ghana Conducted by Hoffmann & Baerg (2011), an implication is given on the alternatives to detention of juvenile children rather than letting juvenile children pass through the formal juvenile justice system. Ib (2011) in her research about children within juvenile justice system in Nigeria, gave focus specifically on psychopathology and psychological needs of the children towards their rehabilitation. On this study, the role of social workers is indicated as a means to fulfill the psychological needs.

On a research paper presented by Nyantakyi (2013) in Ghana, it is proposed practical measures should be undertaken through a child rights based approach in rethinking Juvenile Justice. Yekini & Esq (2013) on the research finding indicated regarding probation as a non-custodial measure in Nigeria. The article advocates Imprisonment as a disposition method has created a lot of problems not only in Nigeria criminal justice system but also, in most countries and suggests considering alternatives on that regard. Maganga (2005) conducted a research on the Administration of Juvenile Justice in Tanzania. The study gives an insight in its compatibility with international norms and standards. On the findings of this research it is indicated that, although some Tanzanian laws and international standards on administration of juvenile justice provide guidance for the children's rights, the practice of courts and other state organs defeat the purpose.

Overall, most of the researches conducted in Africa advocate for preventive approaches to juvenile delinquency, the alternative to detention and unheeded the presence of children who are forced to go through detention and the services and protection these children require. Coming to Ethiopian literatures, Seble (2016) has undertaken a research on the role and contribution of social work practice in court setting and its support system in Lideta Federal First

Juvenile justice system and the

Instance Court, Addis Ababa. The research focused on juvenile justice social workers as one component. On the same area, Mubarek (2013) has also conducted related research in first instance courts of Addis Ababa and social workers were stated to have a significant role in dealing with children in conflict with the law by both researchers. Yodit (2015) on her research conducted an analysis on the Ethiopian Criminal Justice Policy focusing on Juvenile Offenders, assessed whether or not the policy is based on the international standards set on Juvenile justice and how Ethiopia has incorporated these standards in to its domestic legislations and practice.

On the other hand Bethlehem (2014) conducted a comparative study of juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa and out of Addis Ababa raised juveniles and discussed on the differentiated situation on the issue. On related issue, International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research (2013) published an article on Juvenile Delinquency, its Magnitude and Impact in Gondar Town. This article also stipulates that there is a direct relationship between the origin and living conditions of children and their involvement in criminal activities. Tizita (2015) focused on investigating child protection response through community based multi stakeholders approach. The researcher suggesting community based correction programs are significant on rehabilitation of juvenile children; investigated the case of forum on sustainable child empowerment on the selected Addis Ababa project areas.

In the same area Dehab(2016) conducted a research focusing on Arada and Kolfe sub cities. Both researches advocate the significance of community based correction programs in the rehabilitation of juvenile children. Selamawit (2015) also conducted an exploratory research on the lived experiences of delinquents and young offenders in the case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners and the researcher tried to pin point cases that are not eligible for community based correction programs and indicated the need for social workers intervention at the agency. Almost all the researches preference to alternatives to detention measures on children

Juvenile justice system and the

in conflict with the law, their diversion to community based diversion programs and advocating legal protection towards this section of the society gave them a commonality. Only two of the researchers tried to address the role of social workers with children involved in the justice system, giving a little focus on their role with children in conflict with the law at juvenile benches. The roles these professionals have in rehabilitating children throughout their detention/sentence and to the extent of their reintegration with the family is an issue that has been left alone.

Though, several studies have been conducted on the juvenile justice system in general, role of social workers in the system and possible intervention in the detention, court trial, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law in different parts of the world (Holtzhausen .2011; DeVeaux .2014;Eric .2010;Igbinovia .1988; Hoffmann &Baerg .2011;Ib .2011; Nyantakyi .2013;Yekini&Esq .2013;Maganga .2005) , when we come to the literature on the case of Ethiopia (Seble .2016;Mubarek .2013;Yodit .2015; Bethlehem .2014; Tizita .2015;Dehab .2016; Selamawit .2015) , the gap exists where many of the studies advocate on preventive approaches to juvenile delinquency, the alternative to detention and mostly recommend the application for community based correction mechanisms. The studies overlooked children who were not supported to be in the said correction system and a little has been explored on the role of social workers in institutional rehabilitation mechanisms and nothing has been said regarding their reintegration.

None of the literature seems to take in to consideration those children that are forced to go through the formal justice system for not being illegible for correction programs like community based and any other programs alternatives to detention for several reasons. The nature of the offence they are convicted of, the degree of their involvement, their repeated

Juvenile justice system and the

involvement in such offences, the law of the country against correction mechanisms like that of Ethiopia, the lack of such facilities, the absence of care giver to follow up on their cases are some of the possible factors that hinder such children benefitting from such correction programs, that I have identified through my close work experience in the system.

Especially children on the streets, who get in contact with the law, are automatically exempted from such programs for the mere reason of not having a care giver. And detention is the first priority for them rather than being the last resort. Therefore, the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation (Tizita, 2015; Dehab, 2016).

On the other hand, although the researcher strongly believes that launching and applying prevention programs is one component of protecting and prohibiting children from their involvement in criminal activities as a nation, the gap relies where prevention of children from interring in to criminal activities and protection of those who have already been convicted, are not considered as programs that should run simultaneously. It didn't also show the necessity of effective protection for those who are previously convicted of an offence from mounting to recidivism and also developing in to adult criminals.

In addition to that the 2005 Criminal Code of Ethiopia does not contain clear provisions that allows for application of community based diversion measures to channel children in conflict with the law away from judicial proceedings so there is also no ground for applying the most advocated method by literatures, community based correction programs. And some judges question the use of courts discretionary power rendered by the Criminal Code to decide on case by case bases, to impose alternative measures that are not recognized by law, like that of Community based correction programs. It is also important to check the existence of such an operational community based correction program in a country that is able to provide services

Juvenile justice system and the

based on the demand and capable of accommodating feasible number of children. Even in the existence of such systems, it needs to be guaranteed that the system is strong enough to rehabilitate the children in an adequate manner; if it is able to protect the children from further offending on one hand, and rendering protection from imminent attacks from the victims' side on the other hand.

There are several practical shortcomings witnessed, regarding these issues due to the loose protection these programs provide for the children. Though detention is said to be the last resort, according to the two years data from Addis Ababa Police commission, Federal First Instance Courts and Remand and Rehabilitation Center for children in conflict with the law, more than 2500 children every year are forced to pass through the formal justice system in Addis Ababa. Out of which 2000 are taken to juvenile courts and more than 558 are forced to be sentenced in rehabilitative center. This shows that the factual number of children going through detention is not little. Their journey starts from the police arrest, takes them to court trials, keeping them in custody in the rehabilitation center and only for the lucky ones, ends with their reintegration with family and the society they belong to.

From this one can understand the special services they demand throughout the process doesn't terminate at one point, rather it is a long path and process and requires an integrated full-fledged service delivery. Mostly the services they demand are of social nature and the social work profession being one of the helping professions in the lives of people, I believe it has a significant contribution in addressing the needs of these segments of population towards their protection and rehabilitation that needs to be explored.

As a result of these and other cumulative factors, this research focusing on children in conflict with the law, is intended to assess and explore, the omitted significant role of social

Juvenile justice system and the

workers in the formal juvenile justice system from the arrest/detention of the children, through their court trial, during their custody in rehabilitation Centers and to the extent of their reunification with family and reintegration with the society they belong to. The research also pursues to outshine social work intervention, coordination, networking and referral through the process involved in the juvenile justice system towards rehabilitating the children.

1.4. Research questions

1.4.1. Major research question

What are the roles of social workers in the juvenile justice system?

1.4.2. Specific research questions

What are the roles of social workers in arrest/detention process of children in conflict with the law?

What are the roles of social workers in court trials of children in conflict with the law?

What are the roles of social workers in rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law?

What are the roles of social workers in reunification and reintegration of children in conflict with the law?

Is the coordination and referral network, between social workers in the juvenile justice system?

1.5. Objective of the study

1.5.1. General objective

Juvenile justice system and the

To explore the role of social workers in the juvenile justice system: from arrest/detention, throughout court trial, during rehabilitation and to the extent of reintegration of children in conflict with the law.

1.5.2. Specific objectives

To explore the roles of social workers in arrest/detention process of children in conflict with the law

To explore the roles of social workers in court trials of children in conflict with the law

To explore the roles of social workers in rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law

To explore the roles of social workers in reunification and reintegration of children in conflict with the law

To explore, the coordination and referral network, between social workers in the juvenile justice system.

1.6.Scope of the study

This research is conducted in Addis Ababa, Addis Ketema sub city, which most juvenile cases of Lideta First instance Court Juvenile Bench come from, according to the data collected from the federal first instance courts (more than 50 %). The study is basically limited to investigate role of social workers in the formal juvenile justice system focusing on only those children who are in conflict with the law and not victims in juvenile cases. The study also sets aside role of social workers in community based correction mechanisms or any other alternatives to detention programs of children in conflict with the law.

1.7.Significance of the study

Juvenile justice system and the

The significance of this study is basically to explore what social workers in the formal juvenile justice system are contributing towards the respect of the best interest of the children and to enable them to be functional members of the society. It is also to give an insight of the existing circumstances of Juvenile children and the alignment of the social work profession within the legal system. It is also believed professionals in the field, justice sector professionals or any other interested academic society will have an understanding on what the social worker intervention contributes in the juvenile justice system at each stage.

This research is anticipated to gives direction for other social workers interested to involve in helping children in conflict with the law. Furthermore, it is the intention of this study to let social workers at mezzo level at different agencies benefit from the roles other social workers at macro and micro level can contribute in their successful accomplishment of their goals through cooperation, networking and referral.

This research is also intended to give an insight for the juvenile justice sector, justice system professionals and also other stakeholders the significance of the profession and help them give due attention for the profession and understand and accept the significant contribution it has,in assisting the system towards rehabilitating the children.

1.8.Operational definitions

Juvenile children- children from the age of 9 to 15 that are in conflict with the law are referred as juvenile delinquents(victim children in the juvenile justice system are exempted)

Children in conflict with the law- though the law of different nations including Ethiopia refers to these children as juvenile delinquents, the researcher desires to use this term as much as possible and interchangeably with juvenile delinquency, in some mandatory circumstances.

Juvenile justice system and the

Juvenile justice system- though there might be other definition for this, for the purpose of this paper juvenile justice system is referring to the system throughout the arrest, court procedure, rehabilitation and to the extent of reintegration of children in conflict with the law.

Court- is to mean the juvenile bench.

Rehabilitation- should refer to the service rendered for children in conflict with the law under detention

Reintegration- should mean the process of a separated juvenile child making what is anticipated to be a permanent transition back to his or her family, care giver and community

Diversion- should be defined to be community based correction programs for children in conflict with the law.

Juvenile justice social work- should mean specialized practice approach with four important functions unique to the field of juvenile justice: where the children are arrested, through their trial by court, in their rehabilitation and reintegration to the society they belong to.

Social worker- for the purpose of this study social workers are those with educational background of psychology, sociology and social work.

Agency- is used to mention the four levels of organizations in the juvenile justice system; police station, juvenile benches/court, remand and rehabilitation center and family reintegration organizations could be interchangeably used with the sector.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

Juvenile justice system and the

This chapter tries to assess various researcher findings and studies conducted related to juvenile justice social workers role. It helps to explore the role of social workers so far in the area of juvenile rehabilitation and what will be done to fill the knowledge gap. Accordingly, it is categorized by researches and scholarly articles written on similar concepts and it begins with the definition of juvenile justice system and followed by the role of social workers in the juvenile justice system, focusing on the different agencies these children come in contact with. Then cooperation and networking among the social workers in the different agencies will be investigated and at last the effect of follow up on the case of the juvenile children until they graduate from the system is briefly assessed.

2.1. Juvenile justice system and the social work profession

2.1.1. Juvenile justice social work

Holtzhausen (2014) in defining criminal justice social work in South Africa categorized the phenomenon in nature and meaning and it deals with the naming and defining the specialization of criminal justice social work as distinctly different from social work in general. These includes, among others, working with offenders and victims of crime through the use of restorative justice programs, Victim-Offender-Mediation protocols, and a stronger focus on diversion of child and youth offenders out of criminal justice. According to this study, despite the role that social workers play in these interventions, a widely accepted definition of social work in the field of criminal justice does not exist. As to the researcher, Criminal justice social work is recognized as a specialized practical approach with three important functions unique to the field of criminal justice: identifying and addressing offending behavior, reducing the risk of reoffending, restoring those that have been injured and affected by crime. This research argues that there is a significant difference between the practices of social work and criminal justice social work, warranting a paradigm shift. A new and more rigid definition of criminal justice

Juvenile justice system and the

social work was offered and explicated in an effort to create a unified practice framework for service delivery to those who offend, and those who are harmed. Roberts & Springer, (2007) has also mentioned social work has since evolved as an essential component of the nation's criminal justice system. For the most part, social work practice as performed in the various criminal (and juvenile) justice systems in the United States is variously referred to as criminal justice social work, correctional social work, or forensic social work. Social workers serving clients in the criminal justice system, including offenders and their families, are criminal justice social workers or forensic social workers. Whereas criminal justice social work is defined as it should work with the offender letting alone the harmed or the victim.

2.3. Roles of social workers in the juvenile justice system

The National Association of Social Workers (NASW), (2004) does not include juvenile justice social workers in this category. NASW advocates that children in the juvenile justice system should be treated as children, not criminals, particularly with the increasingly punitive nature of the courts. These practitioners are more aptly classified as mental health or substance abuse social workers. Criminal justice social workers serve as frontline staff and administrators in criminal justice settings. The criminal justice system encompasses a broad spectrum of public and private agencies, and settings including (but not limited to): State and federal correctional facilities; City and county jails; Federal, state, and city parole and probation agencies; Federal, state, and local court systems (including drug courts and mental health courts);

Community based nonprofit agencies serving ex-offenders or reentrants; Faith-based agencies; and Primary health and behavioral health care providers serving low-income people, including ex-offenders.

Juvenile justice system and the

The underlying premise of this discussion is that although social workers are significantly represented in the criminal/juvenile justice workforce, the profession has had limited impact on shaping criminal justice policies and assuming leadership roles in coordinating psychosocial service delivery throughout the nation's criminal justice system. Clearly, the social work profession has the requisite history and experience in providing services to the criminal and juvenile justice populations to effect meaningful change in the criminal justice system.

Roberts & Springer (2007) explained juvenile social workers may work with inmates, recently released ex-offenders, or people identified for targeted secondary prevention or intervention programs such as drug court. Social workers are responsible for identifying rehabilitative services the justice system originally intended with correctional facilities, or to support family members impacted by offender actions. The social workers are involved in the justice system at different levels; starting from the children got arrested /detained at the police station, to their court trial, to rehabilitation and to the extent of their reunification back to their family.

2.3.1. Role of social workers in arrest/detention process of children at the police station

Police social work has been defined in several ways among the entries published in major social work reference works. The first time police social work appears in the Encyclopedia of Social Work (18th ed.), it is defined in Treger (1987) as a new area of social work practice in which social workers provide assessment and crisis intervention in a timely manner to individuals experiencing delinquency, mental health issues, alcohol and substance use and abuse, family and neighbor conflicts, and crime victimization. It also states that social workers also provide counseling to police officers and their families as well as training and consultation. Treger also highlights the challenges that arise when social workers and police collaborate. The

Juvenile justice system and the

writer also notes that 50 percent to 90 percent of calls that police receive require a social service response. Similarly, Lamin(2016) explained about police social work and community policing and the findings of this study clearly show the need for police social workers in police departments since they offer a wide array of skills beneficial to children in conflict with the law, victims of crime or citizens engaged in non-emergency situations.

On the other hand, Clark (2011) addresses the prevailing explanation for social work's virtual abandonment of corrections that the coercive nature of the corrections system is incompatible with the nature of social work. The writer then examines the historical context of juvenile probation and explores what other tensions between corrections and social work helped drive the domains apart and which may remain relevant today. It concludes by proposing an agenda for reintegrating social workers into probation services.

Robert & Springer (2000) focuses on the multiple roles and practices of juvenile social workers, also known as forensic social workers and crisis counselors. Many professional social workers, counselors and field placement students work in corrections and probation, forensic mental health, addiction treatment, juvenile justice, victim assistance, and police social work settings.

Under the leadership of police officers, there are team leaders who are often qualified counselors and social workers; community workers who are trained parasocial workers, and volunteers (Tsegaye 2011). These social workers help parents to understand the causes for their child's offending and identify the support needed from the parents.

2.3.2. Role of social workers at juvenile courts

Yablonsky (2013) published an article on the role of law and social science in the juvenile court, both the social sciences and law can benefit from a more dynamic interaction in the juvenile court. And role of social workers in courts working as criminal justice social worker is

Juvenile justice system and the

to balance the conflict between the public need to safety and needs of the offenders to address their bio-psychosocial needs. Here the ethical challenge for social workers is to weight the need of society and the justice system against those of the offenders (Wilson, 2010).

In the same manner in case of juvenile delinquents as Robert & Springer (2007) documented, if the judge decide alternative correctional measure other than deprivation of liberty the child might be sent to social worker for mediation service. And if the social worker is successful in creating smooth relation between the victim and the child in conflict with the law, the judge will close the case without passing penalty.

Mubarak (2013) & Seble (2016) have also investigated the role of social workers in the juvenile courts as victim offender mediation, assessment of causes of the delinquency and go to the extent of providing professional recommendation to the court on what possible measures would be convenient to rehabilitate the child. Though the roles of the social workers has been stated as such by these researchers, Bethalem (2014) mentioned their role is limited to the discretion of the court whether to involve them in the system or not. So their roles are not as such significant to the possible measures taken on the children.

2.3.3. Role of social workers at remand and rehabilitation centers

In USA social work practice has been involved in the criminal justice system as an essential component starting from the beginning of the practice, 1904. And the practice performed in various juvenile and criminal justice systems like criminal justice social worker, correctional social worker or forensic social work (Wilson, 2010).

Kowski, Johnson & Severson (2014) on their published article about prison social work, provided a description of prison social work and the array of responsibilities that social workers in prison settings have, including intake screening and assessment, supervision, crisis intervention, ongoing treatment, case management, and parole and release planning. As to the

Juvenile justice system and the

researcher, the tension between the goals of social work and corrections is explored and opportunities for social workers to apply their professional values within the prison setting are highlighted.

On the other hand, children in conflict with the law are no longer associated with rehabilitation but instead focus on punishment and control (Gibelman, 1995) and Social workers in criminal justice settings often assess new arrivals to the prison, develop treatment and support plans for inmates, provide individual therapy and psychosocial educational support groups, provide referrals to medical or mental-health services, and monitor the progress and compliance of inmates in treatment. As in most settings, social workers in criminal justice facilities document inmates' progress in their health records, write progress reports, and, in some institutions, present their cases at grand rounds or in other institutional forums.

2.3.4. Role of social workers in reunification and reintegration programs

Any discussion of prison social work would be incomplete without some reference to the rehabilitation efforts made by connecting the services delivered inside the prison to services made available to the offender in the community at the time of release (Kowski, Johnson & Severson (2014). Indeed, the reintegration process must start the moment the offender enters the prison. From the point of assessment onward, when risks for criminal behavior and needs for specific and tailored interventions are identified, the prison social worker must think about what will be needed on the other end of the sentence, at that critical point when it is show time for the offender.

Reintegration is basically the process of a separated juvenile child making what is anticipated to be a permanent transition back to his or her family and community (usually of origin), in order to receive protection and care and to find a sense of belonging and purpose in all spheres of life, Pine, Barbara A. Spath, Robin, Gosteli, Stephanie. 2005. The discussion outlines a

Juvenile justice system and the

broader definition of positive outcomes in family reunification and provides information on the risk and protective factors of families working toward reunification. Promising research-based practice approaches, the skills and values needed for effective practice in family reunification, and ethical aspects of practice are discussed.

Little in literature helps to identify programs that are successful in achieving lasting reunification of children in out-of-home care with their families. Much of the researches looked at characteristics of children and families that help or hinder reunification, but not at whether children are able to remain in their homes over time, or what their long-term outcomes are in safety and well-being (Littell, Schuerman, 1995; Maluccio, 1998; Wulczyn, 2004).

Guideline on Inter-agency group on children's reintegration (Boothby, Rosenfield, Mailman 2009) states International law and policies recognize the importance of reintegrating separated children back into families and communities, while keeping in mind the best interests of the child. However, comprehensive guidance on what needs to be done has been lacking. As a result, policies are often not coherent, programming practice is of variable quality, and investment in reintegration has been inadequate. These guidelines are a valuable tool to overcome these challenges, to promote a caring family environment and enhance the protection of children. They have been developed by bringing together major child protection actors to pool their expertise and develop practical, accessible guidance on effective reintegration of children and their families. As to the guideline it is intended to be widely shared and taken up at all levels of government and civil society thus helping to realize the vision of a world where every child grows up safe in a supportive family environment and free from violence.

2.4. Coordination, referral and networking among juvenile social workers at different agencies

Juvenile justice system and the

Since its inception, the social work profession has established formal standards for case management based service delivery (Roberts & Springer (2007). Many of the existing and proposed services targeting criminal justice (and juvenile justice) populations are provided within a case management coordinating model. Many of the approaches in the Criminal Justice Social Work model apply practices and standards that have long been the standard of the social work profession.

From a systemic perspective (Marton1965), the greatest benefit of service coordination and integration is to eliminate duplication of services, which can be costly both from a dollars-and-cents standpoint and in terms of wasted resources. Additionally, increased communication among and between agencies along the service delivery continuum enhances ability to: Reduce barriers to services; effectively respond to problems within the service delivery system; effectively implement standards and quality improvement measures; and perform evaluations of service delivery outcomes.

Social workers are also expected to work alongside with other professionals by taking the lead in helping children adults and families to improve their life's and gain control to provide divers and multidisciplinary service as they are collaborative professionals (Moriarty, Baginsky, & Manthorpe, 2015). The writers also stated it is very important for social workers to alert other agencies and use referral. Alerting other agencies means making concerned agencies aware of what was happening in the cases they are handling as a way of re-energizing their work in progress where they already involved. And using referral is sending families to statutory and voluntary agencies for foundling, consultation, work with behavioral problems and family support.

As Mantle (2015) mentioned, in addition to their collaborative role working alongside other professionals and using interdisciplinary service social workers working under legal setting

Juvenile justice system and the

have to use an interdisciplinary and distinct range of legal and social work knowledge and skill to help people make change in their lives and to get the outcome needed.

2.5. Theoretical framework

In viewing role of social workers in the juvenile justice system form different theories the researcher chosen the following 5 theories to understand the diverse role they acquire and the challenges they face with the existing system and available resource. This part of the research will discuss system perspective, social constructivist perspective, social learning theory, social disorganization and labeling theory.

2.5.1. Social constructivist perspective

According to the constructivist perspective reality is subjective and context specific. It focuses on individual stories promoting self-determination. It also acknowledges difference and is open to new ideas and entertain new dimensions. The perspective grounded on the fact that social reality is created when actors get involved in social interaction, then they create a common understanding of their world (Hutchison, 1999). This theory helps social workers especially in case of juvenile cases to encourage parties express their own reality and to understand the client's side of story and better understand the circumstances of the children in conflict with the law and provide the appropriate service that would help them rehabilitate hurriedly.

2.5.2. Systems perspective

Systems Theory explains human behavior as the intersection of the influences of multiple interrelated systems. Even for individual issues, families, organizations, societies, and other systems are inherently involved and must be considered when attempting to understand and assist the individual (Marton1965). According to this theory, all systems are interrelated parts constituting an ordered whole and each subsystem influences other parts of the whole. The perspective sees human behavior as the outcome of reciprocal interactions of persons operating

Juvenile justice system and the

within organized and integrated social systems. It believes its roots are very interdisciplinary (Hutchison, 1999). It also acknowledges the role of external influences and demands in creating and maintaining patterns of interaction within the system.

Systems Theory is used to develop a holistic view of individuals within an environment and is best applied to situations where several systems inextricably connect and influence one another which is a typical case under the study area of this research, Addis Ketema. It can be employed in cases where contextual understandings of behavior will lead to the most appropriate practice interventions.

There are many practice interventions available to social workers, especially those working in the juvenile system. Strengthen one part of the system to improve the whole is the basic idea and in juvenile cases addressing social problems or other problems contributing to criminal activities could be an essential intervention to consider.

As Ecomaps and Geneograms are assessment tools used under systems perspective, using these tools allows social workers and clients to capture and organize the complexity of a system and construct them along with clients in order to better understand relationships and identify patterns in the system.

Networking and referrals, as one of the interventions suggested by the theory, a critical part of any social worker's job is to help clients navigate between systems. This often means referring clients to specialists, or connecting them with resources or organizations that can help their situation. In the case of juvenile children, this meant referral to a counselor or any other psychosocial support they may demand and understanding this helps the social workers provide and facilitate holistic service provision.

2.5.3. Social learning theory

Juvenile justice system and the

According to social learning theory, children learn to engage in crime, primarily through their association with others. They are reinforced for crime, they learn beliefs that are favorable to crime, and they are exposed to criminal models. As a consequence, they come to view crime as something that is desirable or at least justifiable in certain situations (Akers, 2000).

According to Akers, (2000) The primary version of social learning theory in criminology is juveniles learn to engage in crime in the same way they learn to engage in conforming behavior: through association with or exposure to others. Primary or intimate groups like the family and peer group have an especially large impact on what we learn. Using this theory helps social workers in the juvenile justice system view involvement in criminal activities could be learned through socialization and consider social reform could be a tip for proper intervention when working with juvenile children.

2.5.4. Labeling theory

Braithwaite (1989) established in his book on crime shame and reintegration, according to labeling theory, individuals who are arrested, prosecuted, and punished are labeled as criminals. Others then view and treat these people as criminals, and this increases the likelihood of subsequent crime for several reasons. Labeled individuals may find that conventional people are reluctant to associate with them, and they may associate with other criminals as a result. This reduces their bond with conventional others and fosters the social learning of crime. Finally, labeled individuals may eventually come to view themselves as criminals and act in accord with this self-concept evolving to recidivists.

The writer then extends labeling theory by arguing that labeling increases crime in some circumstances and reduces it in others. In particular, labeling reduces crime when offenders are

Juvenile justice system and the

made to feel a sense of shame or guilt for what they have done, but are eventually forgiven and reintegrated into conventional groups like family and conventional peer groups. Knowing this helps social workers, especially who are involved in reunification and reintegration of juvenile children. Such reintegration may occur "through words or gestures of forgiveness or ceremonies to decertify the offender as deviant." Braithwaite calls this process "reintegrative shaming."

Reintegrative shaming is said to be more likely in certain types of social settings, for example, where individuals are closely attached to their parents, neighbors, and others. Such shaming is also more likely in "communitarian" societies, which place great stress on trust and the mutual obligation to help one another which is typically Ethiopian culture.

2.5.5. Social disorganization theory

Social disorganization theory seeks to explain community differences in crime rates (Sampson & Groves 2014; Bursik & Grasmick 2016). The theory identifies the characteristics of communities with high crime rates and draws on social control theory to explain why these characteristics contribute to crime.

As to this theory, crime is said to be more likely in communities that are economically deprived, large in size, high in multiunit housing like apartments, high in residential mobility (people frequently move into and out of the community), and high in family disruption. These factors are said to reduce the ability or willingness of community residents to exercise effective social control, that is, to exercise direct control, provide young people with a stake in conformity, and socialize young people so that they condemn delinquency and develop self-control.

The residents of high crime communities often lack the skills and resources to effectively assist others. They are poor and many are single parents struggling with family responsibilities.

Juvenile justice system and the

As such, they often face problems in socializing their children against crime and providing them with a stake in conformity, like the skills to do well in school or the connections to secure a good job. Social disorganization theorists and other criminologists, such as Hagan (2007), point out that the number of communities with characteristics conducive to crime particularly high concentrations of poor people has increased since the 1960s. As this research is to be conducted in such area, using this social disorganization will equip the researcher view whether the perspectives of the social workers in the area are shaped accordingly in understanding the circumstance under the sub city.

Chapter Three

Research Method

This chapter presents the method used to conduct the study. It presents the researcher's perspective which explains the ways the research has been conducted. The section presents the

Juvenile justice system and the

research design, study area, selection of participants of the study, sampling technique and sample size. The sampling method, inclusion and exclusion criteria, procedure of data collection and methods of data analysis are also shown in this section and finally, it presents the data quality assurance and ethical consideration.

3.1.Researcher's perspective

As for seeing reality from different aspects, positivists take it as objectivity. As they view it, reality is taken as it is and not opens for multiple interpretations. They consider it as value free and emphasis on observable facts. The other view of reality is the constructivists, in which reality is perceived as a product of people's interpretation. The world existence is one and how it is given its meaning differs from one to another. The world exists but how people give meaning to it differ from one another. Truth and meaning do not exist in some external world, but are created by the subject's interactions with the world. Meaning is constructed not discovered, so subjects construct their own meaning in different ways, even in relation to the same phenomenon. Hence, multiple, contradictory but equally valid accounts of the world can exist (Gray, 2004).

As a researcher I take myself on the position of constructivist. As the study is about exploring the role of social workers in the juvenile justice system, from their contact to the police station until their reunification and reintegration to the society, having the constructivists will benefit me and the study to know people's behaviors become crimes through a process of social construction. The same behavior may be considered criminal in one society and an act of honor in another society or in the same society at a different time. The legal status of a behavior whether it is defined as a crime lies not in the content of the behavior itself but in the social response to the behavior or to the persons who engage in it. So I believe reconstructing the society's perception towards juvenile children will help them in properly rehabilitating as well as their reintegration to the society they belong to.

Juvenile justice system and the

3.2. Research design

Polit & Hungler (1999) describe research design as a blueprint, or outline, for conducting the study in such a way that maximum control had been exercised over factors that could interfere with the validity of the research results. The research design is the researcher's overall plan for obtaining answers to the research questions guiding the study. Burns & Grove (2001), state that designing a study helps researchers to plan and implement the study in a way that will help them obtain the intended results, thus increasing the chances of obtaining information that could be associated with the real situation.

Accordingly, qualitative research aims to address questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and experience dimensions of humans' lives and social worlds (Fossey, Harvey, McDermott & Davidson, 2002). As the researchers explained, central to good qualitative research is whether the research participants' subjective meanings, actions and social contexts, as understood by them, are illuminated. As it is employed in the real-social world, based on what they are currently engaged in the social workers interpretation in view of literatures, has been presented.

The research also employed exploratory research with case study strategy. Case study research, through reports of past studies, allows the exploration and understanding of complex issues. It can be considered a robust research method particularly when a holistic, in-depth investigation is required. Recognized as a tool in many social science studies, the role of case study method in research becomes more prominent with issues regarding education (Gulsecen & Kubat, 2006), sociology (Grassel & Schirmer, 2006) and community based problems (Johnson, 2006). Case study helps explain both the process and outcome of a phenomenon through complete observation, reconstruction and analysis of the cases under investigation (Tellis, 1997).

Juvenile justice system and the

Yin (1984) defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used, and this makes the researcher's selection of case study appropriate for the case at hand. As there are no other cases besides role of social workers available for replication, the researcher adopted the single-case design. As to Yin (1984), exploratory case studies set to explore any phenomenon in the data which serves as a point of interest to the researcher. There are a number of advantages in using case studies. The examination of the data is most often conducted within the context of its use, that is, within the situation in which the activity takes place.

Through the in depth interview it enables the researcher to gain a better understanding on the social problem (Zainal, 2007). It will be employed at cross sectional at a single point in time. This is because, it will not be able for the researcher to get back to the setting and collect data further. These are primarily used to determine prevalence. Prevalence equals the number of cases in a population at a given point in time. All the measurements on each person are made at one point in time (Mann, 2003).

3.3. Study area

As the study focuses on role of social workers in the juvenile justice system the researcher finds it significant to choose an area in Addis Ababa where by most of the juvenile children come from and where there appears to be the need for more social work intervention. Accordingly, Addis Ketema Sub City has been selected as the two years (2007&2008) data collected from Addis Ababa Police Commission, Federal First instance courts and remand and rehabilitation center, show high numbers of juvenile children are coming from. As to social disorganization theory in criminology, Crime is said to be more likely in communities that are

Juvenile justice system and the

economically deprived, large in size, high in multiunit housing, high in residential mobility (people frequently move into and out of the community), and high in family disruption.

Accordingly, as to CSA data 2007, Addis Ketema sub city is among the most populous subcity in Addis by which 225,092 citizens reside in. from these, 45,132 are children and among them 32,449 live with their biological parents and the rest 12,683 are either with their single parents or without any parent. The sub city acquires 8.98 areas, in km² and only 10 kebeles.

When compared to the other 9 sub cities in the city, Addis Ketema happens to be the most populous sub city with the least surface area (CSA data 2007). In addition to the permanent residents in the area, as the biggest bus station ‘Autobistera’ is found in this sub city which makes it susceptible to criminal activities like trafficking, smuggling theft and prostitution. The largest market in Africa is also found in this sub city whereby children are highly involved in labor work as well as petty offences as theft, being used by adult criminals, as informed by the subcity police head. Holding all these mystery in it, the sub city only has 3 police stations to tackle all the above stated criminal activities. These and other cumulative facts make this area appropriate for the study and are believed to show juvenile social workers role in such complicated situations.

3.4.Sampling technique and sample size

3.4.1. Sampling technique

For undertaking this study, the researcher used non probability sampling method to select participants and the agencies. Using purposive sampling technique the researcher reach to

Juvenile justice system and the

decision on which agencies to include and which particular participant to add in the study.

Purposive sampling techniques are primarily used in qualitative studies and may be defined as selecting units (individuals, groups of individuals, institutions) based on specific purposes associated with answering a research study's questions (Teddlie & Yu, 2007). It is further defined by the same literature, purposive sampling as a type of sampling in which, "particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that cannot be gotten as well from other choices".

3.4.2. Sample size

The sample size for this study was 9 interviewees, particularly juvenile social workers, and police head of the sub city, a judge under the juvenile bench, head of Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office and head of Rehabilitation center and Don Bosco Children's Center, which makes a total of 5 participants and 3 children as primary source of data. In addition, 6 participants, social worker from the different agencies, were included for the focus group discussion. But throughout the data collection, the researcher decided on the maximum number of participants based on data saturation.

3.5. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

As the focus of the study is on juvenile justice social work, the main participants were the social workers. It is also the intention of the researcher to involve children as key informants and those children who have no legal or judicial representative were excluded from this study. On the other hand children who are severely victims of substance abuse were excluded in the study. Social workers from the agencies were participants of the study despite their years of experience in the area.

3.6. Sources of data

Juvenile justice system and the

For the purpose of this study, the researcher used both primary and secondary data collection method. As primary, the researcher used in depth interview, observation and focus group discussion. As secondary source of data, the researcher reviewed different books, journals articles and literatures on the study area. Accordingly, the researcher take note to guide the interview.

3.7. Data collection method and tools

3.7.1. In-depth interview

As Boyce & Neale (2006) stated in-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation.

Accordingly the in-depth interview was conducted with social workers at the police station, at the juvenile court, at the remand and rehabilitation center as well as other governmental and nongovernmental reunification and reintegration agencies.

3.7.2. Observation

Observation is a complex research method because it often requires the researcher to play a number of roles and to use a number of techniques; including her/his five senses, to collect data (Beker, 2006). Accordingly, observation was conducted through the use of observation checklist for each sector the social workers work within; the police station, juvenile court, remand and rehabilitation center and reintegration agencies to see the communication the social workers have with the children and other professionals. The observation was an input to help the researcher observe the physical setup of the agencies and the communication and interaction between social workers and clients and understand what their roles are.

3.7.3. Focus group discussion

Juvenile justice system and the

Focus groups not only occupy an intermediate position between these other qualitative methods but also possess a distinctive identity of their own. On the one hand, focus groups cannot really substitute for the kinds of research that are already done well by either individual interviews or participant observation. On the other hand, focus groups provide access to forms of data that are not obtained easily with either of the other two methods.

Accordingly, agencies' social workers who were not included in the in-depth interview have participated in this discussion, for the purpose of data triangulation and to assess coordination, networking and referral among them.

3.7.4. Key informant interview

Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office head, Judge of Federal First Instance Court Lideta Juvenile Bench, juvenile children in rehabilitation center, police were interviewed, to identify the gap and strengths of the system and the interventions, accordingly.

In interviews, the researcher conducted face-to-face interviews with participants. Due to unavailability of a participant to make in person interview, the researcher used telephone interview. These interviews involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants (Creswell, 2003).

3.8. Method of data analysis

This qualitative exploratory study aimed to gain deep and detailed information on the role of social workers in the juvenile justice system using a case study design. As the nature of the qualitative data collection tool used, the information gathered from the participants was detailed as reported in the finding. Qualitative data are in the form of text written words, phrases or symbols representing people, actions and events in social life (Krueger & Nueman, 2006). In qualitative, the data analysis can start while data is still being collected accordingly, the analysis of this research started right away.

Juvenile justice system and the

The first step in qualitative analysis is to develop thorough and comprehensive descriptions of the phenomenon under study. This has become known as ‘thick’ description. Qualitative analysis often aims to provide ‘thorough’ descriptions (to adopt a more apt adjective than ‘thick’) in each of these areas (Dey, 1993).

The researcher, in order to analyze the data internalized the information that has been collected. This means to take time and to read through what have been jotted down from the observation and the notes taken during the interview. This helped the researcher to grasp the idea of what was collected and the pertinent findings presented thereof. The written data was translated in to English as the interview and focus group discussions were conducted in Amharic.

Then follows categorizing and coding the information in different themes and similar data was organized and categorized under each theme. De Santis & Ugarriza (2000) defined a theme as an abstract entity that brings meaning and identity to a recurrent experience and its variant manifestations. Coding as such helped the researcher to identify and categorize the data accordingly and to put it thematically. Similar categories came under one code and a different one stood apart under the major theme. This helped to produce and present a meaningful presentation.

A theme captures something important about the data in relation to the research question and represents some level of patterned response or meaning within the data set (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Consequently, the researcher found the central point or analyzes it according to the research questions and put it under similar ideas. This meant as a way to categorize under a general idea. It is necessary to make sure that the theme emerged from the data. In the process, the researcher used data reduction in order to remove duplicated information.

3.9. Quality assurance

Juvenile justice system and the

Honesty is essential, not only to enable straightforward, above-board communication, but to engender a level of trust and credibility in the outcomes of the research (Walliman, 2011). It is important to produce a research which is valid and trustworthy. Patton (2002), states that validity and reliability are two factors which any qualitative researcher should be concerned about, while designing a study, analyzing results and judging the quality of the study. Seale (1999), while establishing good quality studies through reliability and validity in qualitative research, states that the trustworthiness of a research report lies at the heart of issues conventionally discussed as validity and reliability.

Similarly, in undertaking this study the researcher made sure the data trustworthiness to make the study valid and reliable. This also means that the researcher avoided personal bias as the researcher had strictly stated the attitude and stance before undertaking this study. In a qualitative study the data-gathering instrument is frequently the researchers' himself/herself. Thus questions of researcher bias and researcher competency, if unchecked, may influence the trustworthiness of data considerably. Researcher bias may also be introduced by the tendency of the researchers to observe subjects and interpret findings in the light of their own values, the tendency to selectively observe and record certain data at the expense of other data (Brink 1993).

As the researcher is familiar with the subject matter and the system on ground, it was not a surprise to go through the system, the exposure in no way affected the research finding and interpretation and there was no exaggeration or understatement. A researcher should examine and declare his underlying values and assumptions in light of the research situation so that they can be considered when reading the research (Field & Morse, 1985).

One of the ways to say the researcher is honest throughout the study is when he/she employs triangulation. Rahman & Yeasmin (2012) explained triangulation as a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods. In the social

Juvenile justice system and the

sciences, it refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct, and can be employed in both quantitative (validation) and qualitative (inquiry) studies. Data triangulation involves using different sources of information in order to increase the validity of a study.

Accordingly, the very first purpose of conducting Focus Group Discussion, in addition to the in-depth interview and observation was for the purpose of data triangulation (Guion, Diehl & McDonald, 2013).

3.10. Ethical consideration

As a social work professional great care was given for ethical consideration that guarantees confidentiality and rights of all participants. At the beginning of data collection, written consent was sent for the participants individually and children's parents, representing their children as some the respondents were minors. Informed consent is a voluntary agreement to participate in research. This implies a responsibility to explain fully and meaningfully what the research is about and how it will be disseminated. Participants should be aware of their right to refuse to participate; understand the extent to which confidentiality will be maintained; be aware of the potential uses to which the data might be put; and in some cases be reminded of their right to re-negotiate consent (Corti, Day & Backhouse, 2000).

Simply agreeing to take part in a study with no idea of what it entails is not informed consent. The researcher also explained the purpose and the possible outcome of the study as to know how far their contribution would be significant to the researcher, to themselves and to the society at large. Participants in research must be aware that they can withdraw from the research at any stage. Researchers should protect the dignity of participants in their research. Research participants should not be subjected to procedures involving tangible physical risks (Howitt & Cramer, 2000).

Juvenile justice system and the

As it is explained by Scott (2005), anonymity is the degree to which the identity of a message source is unknown and unspecified. Specifically to this research, anonymity is used regarding the minor participants in order to render protection. After obtaining the consent and the willingness of their representatives to participate on the study, the researcher used pseudo names for the minor participant so as to avoid personal identifiers. Confidentiality means as protecting information about individuals is protected from inadvertent disclosure to others by physical means, such as a locked cabinet, legal means, such as signed confidentiality statements, or methodological means, such as the use of coded files (Easter, Davis & Henderson, 2004). Thus as a researcher it was important to keep all the data written papers and typed documents safe.

Chapter Four

Data Presentation

Juvenile justice system and the

This chapter outlines the findings from all sources of data, primary and secondary. The data was gathered through in-depth interviews with social workers, juvenile children as well as other professionals involved in the justice system, observations on the actual service provision, focus group discussion and document reviews. It shows the role of social workers throughout the juvenile justice system and the service delivery; in arrest and detention of the children, in court litigation, in remand and rehabilitation programs as well as in family reunification and reintegration programs. It also presents the service coordination, networking and referral among professionals as well as stakeholders working in the area. Lastly, it looks in to the opportunities and challenge, best practice and also the Way forwards suggested by the participants.

4.1.Description of participant

4.1.1. Table 1. profile of juvenile justice social workers

As the major subjects for the study are social workers involved in four subsystems of the juvenile justice system; Police, court, remand and rehabilitation center as well as reunifying and reintegrating agencies, the participants are selected from the said sectors.

In-depth interview were conducted with these participants who are the key informants for this study. Most of them acquire psychology, sociology and some social work background.

Name	Years of experience	Educational background	Trainings taken	Agency they work in
-------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Juvenile justice system and the

	cases			
Samson Kebede	4 months	1 st degree in psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Addis Ketema Subcity Police Child Protection Unit
Shewanzaw Yeshitla	More than 3 years	1 st degree in Psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Federal First Instance Court Lideta Bench
Fisseha Abadi	1.9 years	1 st degree in psychology and undergoing on MSC, social work.	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Federal First Instance Court Lideta Bench
Andualem Tafesse	4 years	1 st degree in Psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center
Tamrat Jenber	5 years	1 st degree in Psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center

Juvenile justice system and the

Genet W/gebriel	1.6 year	1 st degree in health management 2 nd degree in Psychology	Counseling	Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center
Tesfaye Mathewos	5 years	1 st degree in Psychology and working on MSC on social work	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system counseling	Children Cross Connection
Samson Getachew	12 years	1 st degree in Law and 2 nd degree in on social work	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system, many other not specified	Don Bosco Children's Center
Gizaw Tefera	4 years	1 st degree in developmental studies 2 nd degree in on social work	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system, many other not specified	Don Bosco Children's Center

4.1.2. Table 2. Profile of key informants

Juvenile justice system and the

In-depth interviews were conducted with four participants. Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office Acting Head, Police Head of Addis Ketema subcity Child Protection Unit, Judge of the Federal First Instance Court Lideta Juvenile Bench, and Program Coordinator of Don Bosco Children’s Center.

Name	Role	Years of experience	Educational background	Agency they work in
Leuleselasie Liben	Judge	17	1 st degree in law Undertaking 2 nd degree in Human Rights	Federal First Instance Court Lideta Juvenile Bench
Genet Shume	FSC CJPO Acting Head	10 years	1 st degree in Law 2 nd degree in Social Work	Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project
Tafesse Zeberga	Police CPU head	29 years	Military training	Addis KetemaSubcity Police Child Protection Unit
Menberu Asfaw	Don Bosco Reunification program coordinator	7 years	History and Heritage management	Don Bosco Children’s Center

4.1.3. Table 3. Profile of children

Juvenile justice system and the

Three children with three different types of criminal convictions; murder, rape and heavy physical injury, one on remand and two judgment passed respectively have been involved as key participants as consented by their care givers.

Psdoymn	Age	Educational Background	Type of conviction	Status
Child A Ababu	14	7 th grade	Murder	On remand
Child B Mamush	13	5 th grade	Rape	Sentenced
Child C Mitta	10	4 th grade	Heavy physical injury	Sentenced

4.1.4. Table 4. Profile of FGD participants

Focus group discussion involving 6 participants has been undertaken for the purpose of data triangulation.

Name	Years of experience	Educational background	Trainings taken	Agency they work in
Alemayehu Mihrete	7 years	1 st degree in psychology 2 nd degree in Law	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Federal First Instance Court Lideta Bench

Juvenile justice system and the

Tilahun Dagneu	5 years	1 st degree in Psychology 2 nd degree in developmental psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Federal First Instance Court Lideta Bench
Tarekegn	3 years	1 st degree in psychology and working on MSC on social work.	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center
Andualem Girma	6 years	1 st degree in Psychology	Handling cases of children involved in the justice system	Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center
Edosa	5 years	1 st degree in Psychology 2 nd degree social work	Counseling	Children Cross Connection
Andinet	1 year	1 st degree in social work	Counseling	Don Bosco Children's Center

4.2. Understanding the juvenile justice system

Though there is no specific definition provided in the Ethiopian legal system, as to the findings of this research, there is a common understanding that the juvenile justice system encompasses, the arrest and detention of children at the police station, to the juvenile court litigation, remand and rehabilitation at the remand and rehabilitation center and goes to the extent of reunification and reintegration with families and the community, respectively.

Juvenile justice system and the

These four procedures combined, provide us what we call the juvenile justice system. As to the research findings, the provision of one of the said services separately may not constitute a holistic juvenile justice system, as there needs to be a beginning and a process and an end to the procedure and it should be a process rather than a onetime intervention. The juvenile justice system encompasses a broad spectrum of public and private agencies.

4.3. Role of social workers in the juvenile justice system

As it has been stated in the previous section the system comprises of four different sectors, the role of social workers also differs in all the identified sectors. As to the findings of this research, the role of social workers at each level is paramount importance in making the larger juvenile justice system complete and holistic. The participants believe the children and the legal professionals highly demand the professional service that the social workers provide, as it applies an eclectic way of perceiving things and handling issues of the children that is proved to be effective in ensuring the best interest of the children at any cost.

Accordingly, this research provided findings of what the role of the social workers at each sector is contributing one by one.

4.3.1. Role of social workers in arrest/detention process of children in conflict with the law at the police station

4.3.1.1. Background information

It is the mandate of Addis Ketema Sub City Police Child Protection Unit to arrest and detain if necessary, children in conflict with the law that are reported/red-handed committing a criminal activity under the jurisdiction, as to the head of Addis Ketema Police, Child Protection Unit CPU Inspector, Tafesse Zeberga. The Inspector explained the police work hand in hand with the social worker as well as Public prosecutor assigned by the Federal Attorney General. The

Juvenile justice system and the

social worker involves mostly in cases of victim children and their involvement in juvenile cases is very limited.

Besides their educational background, the trainings availed to them are not enough to equip them with the needed knowledge and skills. Participant has complained the focus of the trainings is usually on victim children and issues of children in conflict with the law, is not as such the center of attention. Samson responded;

“It is with great appreciation that I am responding to the research you are conducting, because most of the times the focus is basically on victim children and children in conflict with the law are not considered as victims contrary to the CRC stipulation. The trainings, programs and facilities are mostly focused on the victim children and these segments of children are highly ignored”.

4.3.1.2.Social work intervention

4.3.1.2.1. Engagement

The findings indicated, the children reach the police station being red-handed committing criminal activities or people brings them alleging they have committed some criminal act against them. As it is required by the criminal procedure code for the police to take the children before the juvenile court as soon as they are caught, there are even times that the social workers may not get the chance to meet them. But in times the children are brought by victims, there is a chance to contact them.

At first contact, the police and the social worker hand in hand calms the child and the victim family, tries to mitigate the issue, if it is what has been stipulated on the law as petty offence. Either the police or the social workers are not to take the words of the children and conduct investigation or ask them questions regarding why they are brought or there is no chance to build rapport with the children.

Juvenile justice system and the

As to the participants, there are cases whereby children are arrested on weekends or holidays where courts are closed. Therefore it becomes necessary to keep them in custody until the next working day and this is the time the social worker believed they should highly engage with the children to provide assistance that ensures their best interest. Samson, the social worker mentioned;

“Though it is our obligation by law and professional ethics to keep this children as safe as possible keeping them in a separate room from the adult criminals, it kills me to witness they are being kept along with the adult criminals, being abused trained to other criminal activities for the mere reason of limited capacity to provide a separate facility”.

Through the observation, though there is a room built of blocks to keep adult criminals, the researcher have also witnessed there is a shelter built in plastic to put the children in a separate place which in deed is not the best place to keep the children under custody.

4.3.1.2.2. Assessment

The participants clearly mentioned conducting an assessment on juvenile case unless ordered by the court is not their mandate and there is no room for that. But they have mentioned there are times where the children are left on bail if they have a family/care giver that can guarantee their presence when needed. In such cases the social workers somehow involve informally in communicating with the children and the family.

When the children committed serious offences the court sends the case to the police to instigate action, at this time the police along with the social worker and the public prosecutor undertake investigation. During this phase the social workers communicate the child the family and the victim to identify whether the child is used as an instrument to commit the crime by an adult master mind, whether there is an instigator to the criminal act or whether there are others involved. And most of the time the assessment results tend to direct other adult individuals to be

Juvenile justice system and the

involved at different degree behind the acts of the children. But the assessment doesn't have a specific model to be used.

4.3.1.2.3. Planning

The social worker at the police station explained that, since their level of engagement in such cases is very limited there is no stage of planning that elaborates their engagement with the children so there is no specific plan for intervention.

4.3.1.2.4. Service delivery

Basically the police, social worker and prosecutor work together on cases involving children. As to the participants, the social worker's involvement is high in victim cases but in the case of the juvenile children there is no significant service they provide at the police station. The social workers may not even have the opportunity to arrange consecutive meeting with the children and even may not get the chance to communicate with them.

The social worker mentioned their involvement is limited to specific cases whereby the children are arrested on weekends that they cannot be taken to the court immediately. Their intervention is basically to assure the children are kept in separate rooms from adult criminals; whether they are provided with basic services and the like. In some cases as well, where some children are caught fighting and physical injury is obtained, they involve in mediating the children and the families to make peace as well as to ease the penalty on the offending child. They don't provide any professional service like counseling and training to the other professionals involved. Besides this, there is no as such wide involvement of the social workers as the participants briefly explained.

Therefore the professionals have the role of victim-offender mediation, assessment when ordered by the court, crisis intervention and protection of children in being detained separate from adult criminals.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.1.2.5. Termination

When the children are taken to the court the relationship terminates, and there is no communication with the children as to the beginning or end of the services.

4.3.1.2.6. Monitoring and evaluation

There is no monitoring mechanism undertaken by the social workers at this level.

4.3.1.2.7. Follow up

There is no case follow up or any other mechanism that they can even trace cases that they have involved in. The police collect records of the children that has been caught in their sub city and based on the data provided, more than 90 % of the children are taken to courts out of which more than 50 % are sent to remand and rehabilitation centers and these are the children presumed to be contacted.

4.3.1.2.8. Manual/standard of service

There are no manual and standards set for the delivery of services as to the participants, and the social workers use the knowledge and skills they have developed through regular studies and trainings at different stages.

4.3.2. Role of social workers in juvenile courts

According to Lideta Federal First Instance Court Social Workers Office Annual Report of 2012, Juvenile bench was established in 2005/2006 for children offenders between the ages of 9-15 as an Informal child friendly setting

4.3.2.1. Background information

As the CRC recommends, cases of children in conflict with the law is entertained in an informal child friendly court setting. I have witnessed through review of documents, cases of

Juvenile justice system and the

these children in Addis Ketema sub city is entertained in such a court situated under the Federal First Instance Court Lideta Bench. Judge, Leuleselasei, informed, the social work unit contributes a lot for the legal system by providing a comprehensive professional recommendation to the court. Shewangizaw also confirmed, almost all juvenile cases are referred to the unit.

4.3.2.2.Social work intervention

4.3.2.2.1. Observation by the social worker

The data gathered from the key informants shows that the child suspected to commit a crime and caught by a police is directly brought to court. Then the public prosecutor prepares a criminal charge against the child and the police bring the charge along with the child before the court. Then the judge takes a look at the charge and registered it to continue the proceeding. Unlike the adult bench public prosecutors are abide by law, not to appear in juvenile bench except the police who brings the child. The judge will read the charge to the child and if the child confesses the crime, decision on guiltiness will be followed.

However, if the child denies the charge, the judge orders the witnesses to be brought by the police for testimony before the court. The police may bring any evidence they have at hand against the accused child. The court hears the witnesses and looks the available evidences in the proceeding. So, if the child is ready to bring his defense, the court will continue hearing his defense in the proceedings. The participant continue to explain that if the offender is not able to bring any defense evidence, the judge will give plea of guilty, if believed the evidences against the child is enough to convict the child. But both when the child confess the crime and when the child convicted guilty after hearing of evidence, the judge, before passing corrective measures, orders the case to be referred to social workers and order police to bring any criminal record if any.

Juvenile justice system and the

“Observing this whole process is mandatory to the social worker at the juvenile bench, as it gives the professional an insight on what the whole process, the child has gone through. And indicates on what to follow and what kind of approaches the professional should use onwards”.

Fiseha explained.

4.3.2.2.2. Engagement

When plea of guilty is passed against the children in conflict with the law, the judge refers them to the social work unit for professional recommendation before passing the safety measure, according to Shewangzaw, a social worker at the FFIC. That is the first time the social worker gets an individual contact with the children. In principle, Fisseha mentioned, the social worker is supposed to attend the court proceeding as has been explained in the above section, in order to observe the behaviors of the children that will be an input for the professional recommendation he provides for the court. But due to limited man power and the growing number of the children in the court, this trend happens to vanish from time to time.

The social workers, Shewangzaw mentioned,

“Here comes the stage of rapport building which requires speaking in the child’s language, usually “yearadaquanqua” (an informal language used by most children from the streets), childish way of speaking or any other way that we feel like the children feel comfortable to be communicated with. This is the stage we find out what the child is interested with and what he wants to hear at the moment, it could be about soccer, movies or any other issue that takes his mind out of the issue that brought him to the office and eases his stress. In rapport building our main purpose is to establish trust with each other and make the children believe that we are there to support them and make them productive citizens”.

4.3.2.2.3. Assessment

Juvenile justice system and the

Following the rapport building, the social workers obeying the court order, will conduct a bio-psychosocial and environmental assessment that provides the root cause for the involvement in criminal activities. The assessment includes interview and discussion with the children, their parents and significant others, and/or home visit, school visit and neighborhood observation. The discussion will focus on the contributing factors that put the child at this stance, who\what take part in his deeds, what should be done to rehabilitate the child and to determine his destiny.

“This is basically to identifying the risk and protective factors at hand”, Fieha mentioned.

The focus as stated by the participants is not only on the wrong doing and the social worker always makes sure to separate the child from his deeds and not to label him as an offender. Since the main aim of the safety measure to be taken by the court is to rehabilitate the juvenile offender from their criminal behavior and bar them from climbing to recidivism, the prospect is on the solution than the problem.

Through the discussion with the researcher, the participants collectively mentioned, that they may get an understanding on why the child involved in the alleged activity. One of the social workers, Alemayehu replied; *“Though the children, specially first timers, fear of what will happen to them, tend to deny most of the time, it’s up to the commitment and capacity of the social workers to dig in and come up with a leading way in office assessment.”*

Home/school visit is one of the advantages of out of office assessment, rather than relying on the words of the people involved, it provides an open image on the risk factors for their behavior and their involvement in such activities. As to the FGD participants, the assessment basically involves bio-psychosocial and environmental assessment, interviewing family members, significant others and friends, observing the children’s surroundings the existing environmental factors the livelihood of the family as well as their lifestyle and perceptions.

Juvenile justice system and the

Shewangzaw mentioned, *“The life styles of the family really matters, sometimes we happen to cross in to some families that believe their underage children are supposed to provide their family whether through acquiring a job or theft, they really don’t care.”*

In addition to that, the findings of this research indicated environmental setup and neighborhood are said to be the other factors. The Addis Ketema sub city being the busiest area of the city, and the biggest market Merkato Is under its jurisdiction, the children are exposed to different criminal activities like theft, prostitution, drugs, trafficking and smuggling and they are brought up believing these trends as normal course of life. They do not have the capacity to differentiate what is wrong from right so it also requires understanding how the environment affected the children and in what way.

Most of the children as mentioned by the participants are street children and they usually involve in theft and physical injuries and lately in homosexuality. These are the issues the social worker get tied with when conducting assessment. Fisseha said; *“Knowing the environment takes the major reason triggering children from the streets to get involved in such activities, not being able to protect these children through other supports and send them back to the streets is one of the challenges we face every day.”*

4.3.2.2.4. Planning

After gathering the necessary information as stated, it is the role of the social workers to come up with an intervention plan that he/she believes is in the best interest of that specific child. The plan may be to let child be kept under family supervision, to be left on oral reprimand, to be in community based correctional programs or to be institutionalized. If the recommendation is of any alternative to detention, the social worker also plans to provide the child and family the necessary psychosocial support that could be financial support, counseling, that allows the children to be handled under family supervision.

Juvenile justice system and the

The findings of this research indicated community based correction programs are usually planned for children that the environment happens to be suitable for bad influence. The program will help the children involve in several activities that help them bring their best out of them. Detention is the last resort which is usually suggested for children repeatedly involved in such activities to be institutionalized for a given period of time. They have stated that they provide this plan in a report form and submit to the court to support its decision.

4.3.2.2.5. Service delivery

The findings indicated that the social workers have service to deliver for both the court and the children and families involved.

- **For the children and families**

After developing the plan for rehabilitating the child, the participants indicated they will take the initiative to discuss with the child and the family on what the professional believes is to be in the best interest of that child. Through the discussion the participants informed they provide the findings of their assessment, could be confronting them on some issues they have hidden, inform the children and the family what he/she believes is in the best interest of the child and direct them on how to facilitate the needed factors for the proper rehabilitation. Therefore the social workers main concern while they discuss either with children or with parents will be on those risk and protective factors and their causes and on how the children and their parents are planning to or supposed to cope with these risk factors.

As a result social workers may give children and the family a direction on the pros and cons of any factor existed in the child's life and give them a guide on how they have to deal with those factors. They clearly explain to them that their role is to provide professional recommendation and the court has a full discretion either to accept or reject the recommendation.

Juvenile justice system and the

Fisseha mentioned; "Some families might not be happy with our report or some might want to manipulate our recommendation but it is up to the professional to make the clients believe it is only when they have the commitment that they will make change in the lives of their children."

- **For the court**

As ordered by the court the participants has informed me they will prepare a brief report stipulating the path they have gone through and the findings of their assessment and recommend what they believe is on the best interest of the child. And what the court requires from the social workers is a report which includes the findings of the assessment and professional opinion on the appropriate safety measure to be taken.

The professional recommendation given by the social workers are three types as observed from sample report at the court;

First, having seen the juveniles crime type, the child's personal behavior, the contributing factors, their motivation to change in the future, family capacity and commitment to take responsibility for the future, the family previous effort and some other positive points; they may recommend to the court that advise and warning would be appropriate or oral reprimand.

On the other hand, the social worker observing the environmental factors and neighborhood setup might be one of the contributing factors may suggest to send the child to a community based correction program that in addition to the family supervision the community members also keep an eye on him, keeps the child busy and get focused on his studies and extracurricular activities.

As a last resort having seen the juveniles behavior complexity, family reluctance for good parenting, previous parent follow up gaps and issue which shows things are aggravating in the future, the findings indicated social workers may recommend to the court that sending the child to at remand home where the child will get psychological support and rehabilitation services

Juvenile justice system and the

while in custody, would be appropriate. And having believed the children's potential to make a change is better and things could be managed in the family and the family would take responsibility, social workers may recommend to the court to release the child with precondition.

The findings indicated the court may take the professional recommendation of the social workers and pass the decision accordingly, which happens 98% of the time as indicated by the social workers, or may reject their recommendation and pass the decision contrary to their recommendation.

4.3.2.2.6. Termination

As to the participants, as a rule the social worker is required to contact the child after judgment is passed and conduct a proper termination that entails the contact they have is ended and closing remarks are given. This is a phase whereby the social workers mostly provide counseling and advise the family and the children what would be the best way to use in maintaining the child's good behavior in the future. During this phase the social workers clearly communicate the children and the families that it is the last contact they have with them. This official termination procedure is vanishing as to the participants and only some professionals tend to do so. So basically the relationship terminates automatically after they provide their recommendation to the court.

4.3.2.2.7. Monitoring and evaluation

The findings indicated there is a social workers case review forum on two weeks bases and the social workers present their cases and evaluate how their intervention contributed. In addition, through annual review of the cases handled by each professional their cases are evaluated on what percent of cases are approved by the court and what percent of cases are rejected and the reasons for the rejection are critically assessed. According to 2007-2008 data of the Lideta Bench it is assured more than 98% of the cases are accepted by the court.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.2.2.8. Manual/standard of service

There is social worker working manual developed by Addis Ababa University School of Social work, seconded by the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office. The manual briefly entails the role of social workers in juvenile courts, assessment tools and any other skill they should use based on international standard. In addition to the manual they also have ethical code of conduct that they are accountable for.

4.3.3. Role of social workers in remand and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law

The Addis Ababa Rehabilitation Centre is the only institution in the country that is an institution established for the needs of children in conflict and contact with the law established in 1937 E.C. The center is capable of hosting not more than 100 children at a time but it holds about 150 children at the time of the assessment.

4.3.3.1. Background information

More than 500 children get in to the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center for children in conflict with the law, as to Ato Andualem head and social worker of the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center. As per the 2007 & 2008 data of the center 485 and 588 children (523 male and 65 female) accordingly, has been admitted at the center for rehabilitative services.

According to the information provided by the director there are only two social workers, for the number of children and they are also on the verge of transferring to Addis Ababa Women and Children office, the following week.

4.3.3.2. Social work intervention

4.3.3.2.1. Engagement

Juvenile justice system and the

As to the findings, all of the children come from the court through an official order. The first contact the children have at the center is with the social workers, as informed. Though the number of the social workers is very few as compared with the number of the children, the professionals try their best to contact the children at entry level and give them highlights of what to expect and how to behave throughout their stay. At this stage the social workers try to comfort them and come to them whenever they feel to contact them about any issue. Then they directly take them to their room, introduce them with their house mothers and their roommates and facilitate their sanitation.

4.3.3.2.2. Assessment

The social workers conduct bio psychosocial and spiritual assessment on the children that could be an input for their rehabilitation. The contributing factors that lead them to involve in the criminal activity; be it personal or family related issue, whether it is the financial capacity of their families, life style of the family, environmental factors, peer pressure, or any other factor will be identified through the assessment as to the participants. The assessment also gives directions on what and whom to involve in the rehabilitation process and what should be corrected in the family and the environment by for seeing their future when rejoin the family. Tamrat indicated;

“When we look in to children coming from Addis Ketema sib city, the number of children coming from the streets is very high that the assessment requires us to go beyond our capacity. Sometimes the children might be trafficked from their origin and have family in the regional states and we are supposed to address them either by going physically or through other means and this takes almost the time of other services that we provide for the rest of the children.”

4.3.3.2.3. Planning

Juvenile justice system and the

Though the profession requires keeping children in remand and those that judgment has been passed on separately, Ato Andualem confessed

“Even though we don’t believe in it, due to limited capacity of the center both are kept in the same locations”.

They develop their intervention plan based on their capacity and they plan to provide individual and group counseling, intensive counseling, educational program, spiritual programs, extracurricular activities and facilitation of vocational trainings accordingly. They don’t develop their intervention plan on individual bases unless and otherwise a specific child is believed/reported to have exceptional behavioral problem. Genet indicated;

“Once I and a previous colleague of mine started developing plans to provide a cognitive behavioral therapy, implemented it and find it to be very effective on the children. But as the process requires, longer engagement and repeated contact, our limited number and capacity, hindered us from taking continuous engagement.”

4.3.3.2.4. Service delivery

As to the social workers, ‘Corrective thinking model’ is the model used in their intervention. The model is introduced to the social workers at the center by a volunteer from one of the NGOs in the city. There is no evidence as to where this model was first introduced in to the criminal justice system and the social workers couldn’t confidently state who the founder of this model is, how it is proved to be effective in the juvenile system by previous studies or have not got the access to the original document that introduced the model to the center. As has been stated, Ato Tamrat, revised the model to an operational form based on the resources they have, and started using this model from then on. This model is said to involve activities allocated on monthly bases. There are group activities, discussions, class works as well as home works. At the completion of each round activity that takes one month each, there is graduation.

Juvenile justice system and the

The children set ground rules in consultation with the social workers and those that obey the rule and complete the round get a reward and those who failed will get punishment. Both the reward and punishments are set in agreement with the children and their tendency to obey it is high. This model involves all the staff and professionals to involve in the rehabilitation of the children, but the social workers are in charge of taking responsibility in shaping up their behavior.

There is a communication book that is put in the wall of the room of the children. The social workers, teachers and other professionals in contact with the children register the achievements and wrong doings of the children through the day time. During the night, the house mothers take the role. Based on that, the children will be properly supervised, rewarded with probation and release before time.

4.3.3.2.5. Termination

As the duration of stay of the children is prior determined by the court the termination of their relationship with the social workers is well established. When the time for their release is reaching the social workers facilitate their reunification through referral to other agencies. There are times the social workers might go further to reunify and reintegrate the children themselves.

4.3.3.2.6. Evaluation and monitoring

The participants indicated there is no monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the service they deliver. But as the corrective thinking model requires to check how the procedure is working for the children, evaluate success and take measures to correct the procedure, they so evaluation on times where there is less work load.

4.3.3.2.7. Manual or standard

Juvenile justice system and the

There is no manual or standard developed for the service and it is up to the discretion of the professional to determine whatever type of service is appropriate on case by case bases as to the participants. And corrective thinking model provides ample options in using a single standard as to the findings.

4.3.3.2.8. Follow up

There is no as such follow up mechanism, and the nature of the involvement doesn't even provide a means to follow up the cases of the children and sometimes when the children are sent to reunifying agencies, the agencies send reports of the status of the children.

4.3.4. Role of social workers in reunification and reintegration of children in conflict with the law

4.3.4.1. Background information

Children in conflict with the law under the jurisdiction for Addis Ketema subcity are basically sent to two non-governmental reunifying and reintegrating agencies in Addis. An NGO called Children Cross connection widely works with areas of reunification and reintegration of the children. Don Bosco Children Center a center providing shelter for children until their reunification is also the other agency working In the jurisdiction.

4.3.4.2. Social work intervention

4.3.4.2.1. Engagement

The children in conflict with the law, according to the participants from children cross connection are sent from the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office and the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center through a referral form explicitly mentioning the required service. In principle, the children are required to stay for not more than three months until their reunification the informant stipulated. Unfortunately we have witnessed some children

Juvenile justice system and the

are forced to stay at the agency for more than a year and above due to several contributing factors and this puts the children in a dilemma on why they are brought to the center.

Accordingly the children reach the center through referral and the service expected to be provided is just transitory as explained. The first contact person with the children is the social worker, according to the participants from Children Cross Connection. The social worker first facilitates their sanitary service (showering, haircut and hair dressing). Then the child is taken to his/her dormitory and gets to meet all the children, the house mothers and other professionals in the center (30 children, 10 house mothers, 2 cooks and 3 social workers).

At first glance the child is told openly the reason he/she is brought to the center and the maximum length of stay at the center at entry level. After undertaking this all basic information of the child like place of origin, family to be reunified with address are registered and he/she will be allowed to join the rest of the children at the center.

According to the participants from the Don Bosco, the service they deliver differs in many ways. Gizaw from Don Bosco confirmed; *“We first go to the rehabilitation center and observe the children identified to get the service, we then provide them the chance to come and observe the services we provide and the rules and obligations they have to obey is they join our center through our “come and see “program.”*

Their eligibility is determined through this process according to the participants and the social workers engage with the children through interview and discussion on issues on the come and see program.

4.3.4.2.2. Assessment

4.3.4.2.2.1.Pre assessment with the children

Juvenile justice system and the

Assessment starts as of the second day the child reaches the center as to Ato Tesfaye. The assessment is focused on investigating the whereabouts of their family, what they do for a living, how the environment is like for the children through interview and discussion with the children. Most of the children provide false information as most of them don't want to go back to their family as there are things that make them run away in the first place, involve in the criminal activity or in fear of being labeled. But through time the children reveal the true information.

As the service of Don Bosco is to provide the children a little longer stay at the center to get formal education and vocational training that will enable them stand on their foot and hinder them from involving in the criminal activity again, they conduct a thorough assessment. The assessment as to the participants involves bio psychosocial and spiritual assessment. Assessing what contributed to the deed of the child and what should be done to alleviate the factor is the basic assessment they conduct.

Samson from Don Bosco implied;

“Usually the children due to several factors might not get the chance to be heard on what really their interest is. As a culture we tend to force our children to take formal classes as an obligation and don't even allow them to do what they are interested to do in their spare time. Accordingly we put formal education as a pre-condition to get any vocational training of their interest. Accordingly the social worker assesses what kind of vocational training the child wants to take through giving a chance to experience all (lather crafting, metal work, car maintenance and wood work) on weekly bases.”

The choice of the child and the assessment of the professional will give an input for the planning as the participants indicated. The assessment also determines what makes the child to be productive when reunified with the family, considering the environmental setup and market structures.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.4.2.2.Pre assessment with the family

The participants from children cross connection implied, taking the information from the children, they travel to the residence of the family. As to them the family could be in Addis Ababa or any regional states. When they reach to the neighborhood the social workers first contact the police and ask the support of the police to identify a known and respected elder or religious father to accompany them when they contact the family. Along with these individuals the social workers go to the family of that child and inform the family their child is at their shelter.

The social workers for the mere protection of the child and to avoid labeling in the community, doesn't reveal the child's involvement in such activity and just tells them their child has been found missing in Addis Ababa. Involving the police provide the social worker protection and assure the family the reliability of the information while the elder, religious father orders the family to obey with the requirements to receive the child. Thinking back why they started involving these individuals.

Tesfaye mentioned;

“Once a child aged 10 was referred to our center for reunification. Accordingly we investigated the residence of the child is in one of the cities found in southern peoples nations and nationalities region. As the child was extremely resisting the reunification I have expected something unusual. After a long journey I have reached at the family house and revealed the news to them. But the reaction of the family was very surprising/ saying they have send him to support him and they don't care whether he is in a good or bad condition and even blame him for not contacting or supporting them for the past year not knowing he has been arrested stealing money to send for his mother. So the family resisted and attacked me and the community police and the religious father were my

Juvenile justice system and the

savior. Witnessing this itself affects the moral of the children and develops sense of worthlessness on the minds of the children”

When we see the case of Don Bosco they prefer to trace the family and provide them the necessary facility to come and visit their child before reunifying them. They will inform the family the status of the child and discuss with them what will be best for the child that is usually to provide them with the skill to support themselves and the family based on their capacity. Most of them tend to agree and arranges visitation schedules. Especially those in Addis will be given transportation to visit their family and friends, mostly on the streets and get connected to their loved ones.

4.3.4.2.3. Planning

Successful reunification must be systematically considered and planned from the earliest possible point, as to the participants. Such planning must rest on comprehensive assessment that focuses not only on the issues precipitating placement, but also on family history, relationships, the parents' health and emotional functioning, and the community environment. Following the assessment and the necessary preconditions thereof, the social workers schedule the reunification date with the family, the police and respected/religious father. Accordingly, they prepare the child; arrange the child's educational or any other ongoing program in a way that won't affect the child. The child is also given the chance to have a farewell ceremony with the children and the staff of the center.

Samson from Don Bosco explained the family of the child is usually preferred to come and take the child but, also explained thy also take the children to their origin and undertake the reunification. They identify elders that mediate the child with the family in cases where the children and the family and the child are not in good terms. The office of women and children is also involved in the reunification.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.3.4.2.4. Service delivery

Based on the developed plan, the children will get the chance to get informal education, individual and group counseling, extracurricular activities, religious lessons as to the participants provided by the social worker at the children cross connection.

Assuring both the child and family are ready for the reunification in all aspects, Tesfaye mentioned, the social workers travels along with the child to the residence of the family. As has been previously communicated, the family according to the culture of that specific area, welcomes the child all gathered, crying shouting and celebrating.

“This is the wage that motivates me to work in the area rather than any wage paid to me.”

Tesfaye mentioned.

Gizaw explained, the children will be provided with formal education and vocational training, group and individual counseling, extracurricular activities like forming circus and dance groups, visiting historical places and many other services available for their stay of one year. The length of their stay is determined based on their performance on their education. Those who have scored more than 98 % and above are granted with extended stay of three years. When the time for their reunification approaches, the respondents explained they reunify them in collaboration with the office of children and women.

Through observation the physical setup of the institutions are convenient to provide the said services and the vocational training areas are well equipped with standard materials for each available training.

4.3.4.2.5. Termination

Juvenile justice system and the

Their relationship with the centers terminate as soon as the children are reunified with the family as to the participants. To assure the proper delivery of service and indicate the termination of service, the social worker sends a letter to the agency that referred the child, which could be the court, social workers, rehabilitation center or the Child Justice Project Office.

But there are times the relationship doesn't automatically terminate and some children might require ongoing support to assure their stay within the family. At such times the participants replied, they facilitate sponsorship programs; provide financial support for the family and any other support that ensures their bond with the family.

Edossa from Children Cross Connection proudly stated; *"The pictures of happy children being reunified and some working on their own businesses hanging on the walls of the agencies are the witnesses for our success"*,

4.3.4.2.6. Post-reunification follow up

After reunification the social workers conduct post reunification assessment. Through the post reunification assessment conducted for every child in annual bases, the professionals assess the bio-psychosocial and spiritual status of the children, assess what has changed since the reunification, what challenges are there that is still triggering the child to fly/or involve in wrong doings. Accordingly they provide the possible support that family requires.

As to the participants from Don Bosco, 5000 birr as a startup capital is provided for those reunified after being trained with one of the vocational trainings. Those who manage to continue their education and submit evidence showing that will be provided with monthly allowance of 400 birr and purchase of books for up to 500 birr for each year until they complete their higher education. School uniform will also be provided to them every two years. Those who manage to complete University education and get hired in any organization, providing the letter of employment, will be awarded with 3000 birr and provided with 600 for the following 6 months

Juvenile justice system and the

as a means to cover their hose rent. Through providing this continuous support they support the children in to lead a sustainable and productive life style.

4.3.4.2.7. Monitoring and evaluation

Tesfaye indicated; *“Evaluation is one of the mechanisms we assure that the service we have rendered is successful enough to enable the child maintain his family relationship.”* If most of the children tend to fly away again and involve in wrong doings, it’s a sign of the gap that existed in the process so they mentioned that they trace back where the gap exists and try to support the family in whatever way possible and make sure that doesn’t happen to any other child. The service delivery is also evaluated by the societies of charity agency annually, and it is proved to be a quality service delivery so far.

As to the participants from children cross connection, the reunification and the reintegration procedure used by the center has been recognized as the best practice from other agencies providing similar service in 2008 E.C. Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office that provided the recognition has organized experience sharing forum with other agencies providing similar services and the participants implied that was one of the means they have assured their service delivery meets the necessary quality standards.

4.3.4.2.8. Manual/code of conduct

There is no manual or any other standard that is used to guide the reunification and reintegration of the children as to the findings. Rather the professionals use their own knowledge and skill and the already being used trend at each agency. The participants have implied that they have been informed that there is a reunification manual and standard being developed by other stakeholders working on the area but they haven’t taken part in providing any input or they haven’t got the chance to review the manual. The absence of such standard gives the

Juvenile justice system and the

professionals the authority to use whatever way convenient for them and this puts the process to be on individual capacity bases as has been observed.

4.4. Coordination, networking and referral among agencies within the juvenile justice system

As to the information gathered from the participants, all social workers, except for those from the Don Bosco Children's Center, are networked through the referral network established under the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office. W/ro Genet, Acting coordinator of the office, explained the referral network is established in the year 2005 with nearly 37 governmental and nongovernmental organization working on issues of children involved in the justice system. As to Coordinator, children involved in the justice system include victim children, children in conflict with the law and children involved in family cases.

Children in conflict with the law being one of the target areas of intervention, the office has provided technical and material support in improving the capacities of the professionals involved in the system through training and man power outsourcing and also provide material support to improve institutional frameworks to be child friendly.

Wro Genet from FSCJPO mentioned;

“As a coordinating body of the referral network, the range of our support starts from the arrest, trial, rehabilitation and remand and goes to the extent of reunification and reintegration of children in conflict with the law. We provide capacity building trainings for police, public prosecutors, judges, and social workers working at the police station, at courts, and remand rehabilitation centers and reunifying and reintegrating agencies. Through providing this we assure the best interest of children is ensured. In the year 2005 E.C under our legal protection center, We also established a referral network which insures the provision of holistic service for these children”.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.4.1. Purpose of the network

The findings show the referral network is basically established to render holistic service for the children, to bring about collaboration among the agencies, to avoid redundancy of service and waste of resource, avoid double effort, to give the opportunity for professionals involved benefit from the knowledge and skills of professionals within the network and many other purposes.

On its establishment, the coordinating body, the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project office developed manuals for the service provision, referral formats, reporting formats, follow-up formats, as well as other formats pertinent for the smooth running of the process. The referral manual also provides the need to have quarterly evaluation and reporting meetings and annual discussion and experience sharing forums and the participant indicated they are undertaking the said forums as much as possible.

4.4.2. Coordination, networking and referral among the juvenile justice social workers

Though it was the purpose of the referral network to bring about collaboration and networking among the professionals within the juvenile justice system, the findings of the focus group discussion confirmed the vice versa.

The participants from the police indicated they have no contact with the social workers at any of the agencies. And they handle their issues with no support with the other professionals and informed there were no incidents they require collaboration.

The court social workers also don't have any idea on the very existence of the social workers at the police station. Their level of coordination and networking is better with the social workers at the remand and rehabilitation center. Their relationship as to the participants is not formal and is not based on a set procedure, rather based on individual commitment and capacity of the social worker handling the case.

Juvenile justice system and the

The findings show, while transferring from one service provision to the other like from the remand and rehabilitation center to the reunifying agencies, the social workers have no mechanism to contact one another or to provide each other with information, pertinent to the next level. Tesfaye from Children Cross Connection explained;

“The social workers at remand home only send us a piece of paper requesting reunification. The history of the child is our duty to dig in find out. We conduct the same tiresome assessment and come up with the same findings like that of the social workers at the court, for the mere reason that the brief history of the child is not sent along with referring the child.”

Accordingly all the participants indicated they only get the chance to discuss and communicate with the social workers at different agencies of the juvenile justice system through capacity building trainings, annual discussion or experience sharing forums or any other forum that is not connected to their day to day activity. The findings also show they are not properly using the referral documents specially the referral forms and other tools they have committed to obey. And some blame the coordinating body for its loose coordination capacity and others blame their agency and themselves for not actively demanding coordination and networking to provide holistic service for the children through referral.

4.5. Best practice within the juvenile justice system

Even though the law doesn't specifically order the judge base their judgment on the cases of the children on the reports of the social work unit, it is quite an opportunity, as to the participants, to be highly accepted in the legal system. The juvenile bench social workers informed, the roles they obtain is perceived by the other professionals as it contribute to the court through conducting a comprehensive assessment and recommendation that eases the job for the court and also benefits the children as it makes sure their best interest is assured at any cost.

Juvenile justice system and the

Though there is limited resource and man power in the remand and rehabilitation center the participants have stated that volunteers are contributing the biggest role for the children and they are making an effort to put such support on their own. Tamrat explained;

“Before the adaptation of the corrective thinking model, we were not able to guide the children in a way that they themselves plan along with us and obey to respect. Using the corrective thinking model gave us the skills on how to supervise and guide the children and help them to properly rehabilitate. Using this model also gave our role as a social worker a meaning, earned us respect from other professionals as a helping profession and make us feel we really are helping the children”.

This was one of the best practices in the system. Through observation it was confirmed the other professionals perceive their role as a helping profession but they think their role has no limits and should involve in each and every thing that extinct the professional nature of their work. Conducting pre and post assessment is of vital importance when social workers undertake reunification of children in conflict with the law. Tesfaye in his explanation on the benefit of pre assessment;

“Previously, we were forced to take the words of the children and take them to their family before conducting a pre assessment. That has costed us a fortune as the children provide false information of their address and we go through the hardship along with them. The family might not get ready so the children are exposed to rejection and the might try to escape on the way not knowing what would expect them, as most flee from their home. But now, thanks to the pre assessment, we make sure we use the convenient transportation for the next time, we mitigate any issues the family might have prior to their contact with their children and we also inform the child what to expect and not to fear any surprises. Even to the extent of avoiding labeling we hide the true information or

Juvenile justice system and the

educate the community on the issue if it is already known. This helped us undertake a proper reunification procedure.”

The information gathered from the children in conflict with the law is also one of the implications for the best practice as all the children that have participated in the research indicated the social work profession as a helping profession. They have elucidated, the social workers are like the closest person they have throughout their stay in the system.

Ababu one of the children mentioned; *“They are like older brothers and sisters to me. While even my family doesn’t trust what I had to say they are the ones that gave me their time to listen to whatever I talk about.”*

All the participants agreed the acceptance of the role of social workers as a supporting profession to the legal system is the best practice witnessed in the juvenile justice system.

4.6. Overall challenges indicated by the social workers within the juvenile justice system

The social worker at the police station is expected to undertake issues of victim and offending children within the half day schedule he spends at the Subcity police unit. This puts the professional in a position where he can only give his time for victim children as the priority by trend is given to them. Samson explained; *“children in conflict with the law are not give equal focus as victim children and they are always the last priority and this brings about ethical concern on me”*. The absence of a proper separate room for children under custody in difficult circumstances is also stated as one of the challenges indicated by the participant.

Due to the growing number of the children coming from Addis Ketema Subcity, Fisseha explained there is limited number of social workers to handle their cases. The social worker assigned at the juvenile social workers office is also expected to handle family custody cases and this brings about work load on the social worker which resulted in vanishing of in court observation by the social worker.

Juvenile justice system and the

The remand and rehabilitation center holds over 100 children at a time and there are only two social workers assigned on the post. Genet elucidated; *“It is unbelievable to assign only two social workers to handle cases of more than fifty children each. Even the salary we are paid doesn't motivate us to come and suffer this much.”* Accordingly, it is very challenging for the social worker to address all issues of the children and be successful. Even the institutional setup of the center is very discouraging to conduct engaging activities for the children as observed. Most of the area of the center is under construction and there is a little space for the children to gather around. Though it is mandatory to separate the children on remand and those whose judgment has been passed on they are kept all together which made the social workers intervention very difficult. As reunification plays a vital role in reducing recidivism there need to be a set standard that guides every agency undertaking reunification to follow those guidelines and provide uniform and quality service, the participants explained.

In general the challenges faced by the social workers at the different agencies within the juvenile justice system range from limited trained man power, limited resource, loss of standard manuals, guideline and procedures to follow, low salary rate and unfriendly institutional structure as the participants described. Poor coordination networking and referral are identified as common challenges among all participants.

4.7. Suggestions indicated by the social workers on the way forward

Based on the identified challenges the participants indicated; developing standard working manuals, procedures and guidelines, hiring trained social workers that are balanced with standard number of cases in a time frame, improving institutional frameworks, collaboration and networking among other professionals and provision of consistent on the job training were the major way forwards that consensus has been reached in the group discussion.

Chapter Five

Discussion

This study aimed to explore role of social workers in the juvenile justice system. Using the qualitative method, six major themes are presented in the previous chapter. This chapter has presented the discussion section of the research by which the different role of social workers within the juvenile justice system is explored and their level of coordination and networking is assessed.

Using the qualitative research methodology with single case study approach, the sample size was determined to end as data saturates and number of participants was limited from the relevant sectors within the system, accordingly. Even though the in-depth interview and key informant interview provided ample information needed, organizing the focus group discussion on a planned time was the limitation to this research. The data collection started from the first social worker the children get in contact with, proceed with interviewing all involved social workers throughout the process and concluded by a focus group discussion involving all the social workers within the same system obtaining different roles. As the findings were analyzed thematically, compiling the discussion was smoothly conducted.

5.1. Juvenile justice social work

Despite the role that social workers play in these interventions, a widely accepted definition of social work in the field of juvenile justice does not exist. Holtzhausen (2014) recognizes Criminal/juvenile justice social work as a specialized practice approach with three important functions unique to the field of criminal justice: identifying and addressing offending behavior, reducing the risk of reoffending, restoring those that have been injured and affected by crime. The juvenile justice social work as to the finding of this research, also confirms there is no as such a given definition for the context. Rather it is defined to include professional support

Juvenile justice system and the

rendered throughout the juvenile justice system starting from the arrest/detention at the police CPU unit, professional recommendation on court trials at juvenile benches, correctional programs at remand and rehabilitation centers and to the end process of reunification and reintegration with the community. De Veaux (2014) also stipulates in his finding that the Social work profession and criminal justice were made for each other and the interdependence they have is of paramount importance.

NASW (2004) advocates that, along with other practitioners, criminal justice social workers should serve as frontline staff and administrators in all criminal justice settings. The criminal justice system is said to encompass a broad spectrum of public and private agencies, and settings including (but not limited to): State and federal correctional facilities; City and county jails; Federal, state, and city parole and probation agencies; Federal, state, and local court systems (including drug courts and mental health courts); Community based nonprofit agencies serving ex-offenders or reentrants; Faith-based agencies. Though the naming may differ, the finding of the research also confirms the juvenile justice system encompasses the police, courts, correction centers as well as nongovernmental agencies working on the issue.

Both the findings of this research and previous studies have confirmed, there is no specific definition as to what the juvenile justice system means, rather they all tend to elaborate the components under it in different terms that brought a common understanding to include practices under police, court, correctional facilities and reintegration programs.

5.2. Role of social workers in the juvenile justice system

As to the findings of this research, there are several roles of social workers working in the juvenile justice system at different levels. Their role as explored ranges from crisis intervention, juvenile-victim and juvenile-family mediation, conducting bio psychosocial and spiritual assessment, developing intervention planning, provision of professional recommendation,

Juvenile justice system and the

carrying out different direct services for proper rehabilitation and undertaking and facilitating reunification and reintegration procedures, accordingly.

Police, judges and parole officers involved have an interdependent role in order to work in the best interest of the children. Kratcoski, (2012) in his research finding also indicated the same and explained, to be able to decide in the best interest of the child, police, prosecutors or a judge needs first of all to know about the circumstances of the child. He/she needs a thorough assessment on the child, about the family/school/work environment, problems encountered, behavioral problems, psychological problems and the like. Only then, appropriate decisions can be made that can rehabilitate the child. The findings of this research implied that as to the nature of the profession, this calls a need for the provision of professional social work intervention that can provide the said support. Their role varies based on the agency or the sector they are assigned to work within, be it police station, courts, correctional programs as well as reunification programs.

5.2.1. Role of juvenile social workers in arrest/detention process of children at the police station

The first contact the juvenile children have is with the police and social workers at the sub city police station Child Protection Unit, as the findings indicated. When these children enter into contact with the police, the main purpose of juvenile justice systems researches suggest that, it should be to enable them not to reoffend. As the Ethiopian Criminal Procedure Code under article 172 (1), provides the practice assured, in cases where a young person is involved in commission of a crime he shall be taken immediately before the nearest first instance court, which is Lideta first instance court in this case, by the police, the public prosecutor, the parent or guardian or the complainant. The law doesn't give a room for the social workers to involve in the arrest procedure of the children. The Federal Attorney General, considering the role they have in

Juvenile justice system and the

ensuring the best interest of the children, the professionals are assigned under the police and provide crisis intervention and supportive role for the children, especially those who are forced to be kept under custody for different reasons (being caught on weekend , evening or holidays).

As to the research finding by Treger (1987), Robert & Springer (2000) juvenile social workers at the police station provide assessment and crisis intervention in a timely manner to individuals experiencing delinquency and also provide counseling, training and consultation to police officers, the children and their families. The writer also notes that 50 % to 90 % of calls that police receive require a social service response. But the existing situation in the Addis Ketema sub city police CPU unit is not in this context; rather social workers at the police station have a very limited role. Training the police officers and providing counseling service are not the mandates of the professionals as clearly explained by the participants.

Lamin (2016) also elucidated, there is a need for police social workers in every juvenile police departments. It indicates, they offer a wide array of skills beneficial to children in conflict with the law, victims of crime or citizens engaged in non-emergency situations like victim offender mediation. The findings of this research also indicated within the limited involvement the professional's acquire, they work on crisis intervention by easing the stress on the children, provide victim-juvenile-family mediation and consult with the police in cases where the children commit petty offences. Contrary to the literature, the finding of the research indicated the involvement of the social workers is not as such significant especially on those children who have committed serious crimes that tend to be kept in custody.

Agenda for reintegrating social workers into arrest and probation services is proposed by the research conducted by Clark (2011). But the finding of this research doesn't show any legal ground except the practical existence of the social work intervention towards their integration with the work of the police. The procedural law of the country where by the children are

Juvenile justice system and the

supposed to be taken to the court immediately when they reach the police, made their intervention almost impossible.

On the other hand there is no chance for the social worker to conduct any assessment at this level. South African court may request a probation officer's along with social workers pre-sentence report to guide sentencing, for which there are special provisions for children and young people(Sketton & Tshehla, 2008). It suggests that report should be based on thorough assessment of all the important issues, including family circumstances, childhood development, behavioral patterns and the maturity of the child. As to the findings of this research the role of conducting assessment is given to the professionals at Court rather than those at the police unit.

Accordingly, though several literatures and the practice of Addis Ketem Sub City require involvement of social workers with the role of police, the law doesn't give a room for their intervention. The social workers within the limited role they have acquired provide crisis intervention, mediation and consultation roles as has been explored.

5.2.2. Role of social workers at juvenile courts

According to article 54(1) of the Criminal Code of Ethiopia (2004), the court shall require information about the conduct, education, position and circumstances of the child offender by examining his/her parents, representatives of the school, guardianship authorities, institution concerned and look into files, particulars, medical and social reports in the possession of the above persons or institutions concerning the child offender and his/her family. The findings of this study have shown that the social workers are assigned to undertake this and used as a means to come up with these all information, through an exhaustive assessment.

Role of social workers in the juvenile courts as victim offender mediation, assessment of causes of the delinquency and go to the extent of providing professional recommendation to the court on what possible safety measures should be convenient to rehabilitate the child (Mubarak

Juvenile justice system and the

(2013) & Seble (2016). The finding of this research confirms this trend is widely accepted throughout the juvenile court system.

According to Article 53(1) of the Criminal Code of Ethiopia (2004), the penalties and measures to be imposed by the courts on young person between the ages of nine and fifteen years that commit a crime shall be only those provided in Articles 157 – 168 of this Code which means on the, young person's shall not be subject to the ordinary penalties applicable to adults nor shall they be kept in custody with adult criminals. The measures include admission to a curative institution (article 158), supervised education (article 159), oral reprimand (article 169), school or home arrest (article 161) and commitment to a corrective institution defined as a special institution for the correction and rehabilitation of young offenders (article 162). Penalties on the other hand include fine (article 167) and imprisonment (article 168).

Therefore, to take one of the measures listed from article 157 -168 and to find out those mentioned factors under article 54 and 55 of the criminal code the assessment report to be conducted by the social workers is crucial since it would give an insight about childhood development, behavioral patterns, the maturity of the child, family circumstances, causes of the commission of crime and the related risk factors to the criminal behavior of the children to the court which as a result the court could consider the factors to be considered when passing decision according to the law.

Though the law puts several measures to be taken, the social workers in their recommendation the findings of this research indicated, they only provide three options for the children. Oral reprimand being the first one, family supervision, and also recommend to attend community based correction program, which is out of the lists of the measures provided in law, and finally admission at rehabilitation institution. In assessing the sentence the court shall also

Juvenile justice system and the

take into account the age, character, degree of mental and moral development of the young offender as well as the educational value of the measures to be applied.

Yablonsky (2013) in his research finding indicated role of social workers in courts working as criminal justice social worker is to balance the conflict between the public need to safety and needs of the offenders to address their bio–psychosocial needs. It is also clearly identified in this research that the role of social workers in juvenile courts balances the need of the public and the safety of the child through the mediation. The research finding by Robert & Springer (2007) also indicates that if the social worker is successful in creating smooth relation between the victim and the child in conflict with the law through mediation, the judge will close the case without passing penalty and this is also an option in Ethiopian case. But the same literature elucidate that it is only if the judge decides alternative correctional measure other than deprivation of liberty that the child might be sent to social worker for mediation service. Contrary to that, in Ethiopian cases the finding of this research showed, regardless of what the safety/correction measures could be, be it alternatives to detention or detention, all children that plea of guilt has been passed on, are sent to the social work unit for professional recommendation. The judge doesn't determine the safety measure to be taken alone rather, considers the report provided by the social worker.

The juvenile judge has nevertheless to find a solution for this child to protect him from becoming a fully-fledged offender when reaching the age of criminal responsibility. He/she will call upon social services to provide assistance through supervision, treatment, counseling, vocational training, assistance at school, or whatever is necessary to get the child safely through the critical situation in which this child is involved (Lipsey, Howell, Kelly & Carver, 2010) The finding also indicated the court orders the social worker to provide or facilitate such services

Juvenile justice system and the

directly or through referral. The social worker following the order refers the child to Child Justice Project Office to get the service while on trial or sentence or after reunification.

Though the roles of the social workers is proved to be of paramount importance in providing the necessary professional recommendation used as an input in passing the appropriate rehabilitative measures, it is the discretion of the court whether to involve the social worker or not in the procedure. A research conducted by, Bethel (2014) also provided similar finding.

Almost all the role the social workers have in the justice system is widely implemented in the juvenile courts. They have a crisis intervention, assessment, mediation, professional recommendation as well as direct service provision and referral linkage. The reliability of the services they provide is confirmed as indicated in this finding, more than 98 % of juvenile cases are decided based on the professional recommendation they provide to the court.

5.2.3. Role of social workers at remand and rehabilitation centers

The finding of this research indicated that the role of social workers in remand and rehabilitation programs ranges from intake interview to post- reunification follow up. Previous research finding by Kowski, Johnson & Severson (2014) also support that social workers in prison settings should provide services, including intake screening and assessment, supervision, crisis intervention, ongoing treatment, case management, and parole and release planning.

Though the service quality is limited to the capacity of the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center and the number of the professionals involved, Social workers using the corrective thinking model provide significant services. Assessment of new arrivals to the center, developing treatment and support plans for inmates, providing individual and group therapy and counseling, facilitating educational and vocational training support, facilitating psychosocial support through referral, and monitor the progress and compliance of inmates in the process are

Juvenile justice system and the

the major intervention the professionals provide as has been found. They also conduct reunification planning in collaboration with other stake holders working on the issue.

A research conducted by Gibelman (1995) and (Kowski, Johnson& Severson (2014) in their research findings states the role of prison social workers also include reunification and reintegration, determination, planning and implementation. Contrary to that the finding of this research show the reunification and reintegration time is determined by the court as there is a period stipulated for each child's stay under custody. But still there are exceptional circumstances the social workers considering the improvements and the achievements the children are making through the corrective thinking model, apply to the court for their early release.

From the point of assessment onward, when risks for criminal behavior and needs for specific and tailored interventions are identified, the prison social worker think about what will be needed on the other end of the sentence which indicates post release planning. At that critical point when it is literally show time for the offender the social worker rather than reunifying the children themselves, usually prefer sending the children to other reunifying agencies whose mandates are to undertake the said task and make sure the child is reunified following necessary support for the family is provided.

Generally, previously conducted researches stipulate social workers in correctional facilities should provide services, including intake screening and assessment, supervision, crisis intervention, ongoing treatment, case management, and parole and release planning and some also suggest they should involve in the reunification. As per the finding from the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center, the social workers are undertaking an outstanding role through a corrective thinking model which they have adopted to the context of our country. Using the model they conduct assessment, provide individual and group activities engaging the

Juvenile justice system and the

children full time supervise and monitor their proper rehabilitation and also plan and implement their reunification. With a limited resource and capacity they are doing quite a professional job.

5.2.4. Role of social workers in reunification and reintegration programs

The draft reintegration manual developed by the Retract Ethiopia, an NGO working on issues of children on the street, briefly stipulates case work and the pace of the reintegration process. The stages in the reunification and reintegration process include; tracing, pre assessment of the child family and community, planning and best interests determination, preparation and empowering of children and families, ensuring a caring environment, and then reunification and reintegration. Issues of labeling, discrimination, neglect, violence and further exploitation in the family is addressed prior to the reunification. The planning beyond reunification should go to the extent of in the post reunification support to respond to possible risk factors that might put the child under bad influence. Planning for education and life skills training, household economic strengthening and material support and any other forms of support should be the focus of both pre and Post-reunification support as to the manual. There should be a monitoring mechanism for the child well-being that will spontaneously follow-up before the case closure.

Maintaining family relationships while children are in any institutional, specially for children under stressful situation is a critical component of any successful reunification practice as to the findings. Frequent family visitation is linked to both the likelihood of reunification and post-reunification stability.

Reunification preparation and post-reunification supports must be based on the needs of the children and family rather than on arbitrary timeframes (Warsh, Maluccio, & Pine, 1994). But the findings of this research have shown that the reunifying agencies have a time frame for the length of stay the child might have in their center. And the principle according to the findings

Juvenile justice system and the

of this research is the children should not stay at the center for more than 3 months regardless of their readiness or not.

Pine, (1994) in the finding stipulated, reunification should be viewed as a process that includes maintaining family relationships while children are in care, careful planning, and the provision of post-reunification supports. Families are best supported when all available resources, both formal and informal, are brought to bear on their behalf. Contrary to that the findings of this research informed it is not always advised to keep in contact with the family, especially with those children who flee from their home, while the children are in custody. Because as the family might be traumatized to hear what the children have been involved in, this is one of the protective measures the social workers use. It is informed that even the fact that the children have been involved in criminal activities is not revealed to the family for the mere avoidance of labeling.

Though the findings of the research doesn't indicate the presence of a uniform way or manual to the service provision the role of the social workers in the sub city includes conducting pre assessment, develop reunification plan, empowering family and the children regarding the reunification and maintaining to make it last long, undertaking the reunification, providing necessary psychosocial support and also conducting post assessment respectively.

5.3. Service standard and manuals

Since its inception, the social work profession has established formal standards for case management based service delivery (Roberts & Springer (2007). Many of the existing and proposed services targeting juvenile justice populations are provided within a case management coordinating model. But there is no model used specific for case management used among the sectors as to the finding. Only the social workers in court and correctional settings have manual and models they use respectively.

Juvenile justice system and the

5.4. Coordination, networking and referral among juvenile social workers

The findings of the research conducted by Roberts & Springer (2007), from a systemic perspective, stipulates the greatest benefit of service coordination and integration is to eliminate duplication of services, which can be costly both from a dollars-and-cents standpoint and in terms of wasted resources. But through the focus group discussion, though the Referral network exists, it is found that there is no as such a strong networking and service coordination among the social workers in the different settings of the same system. For instance both the social worker in court and social worker in remand and rehabilitation centers might conduct similar bio psychosocial assessment on a specific child and come up with the same findings. But due to their poor service coordination, the former doesn't inform or provide any written document to the latter regarding the procedure the child has gone through and this brings about double effort, duplication of service and waste of resource. It also lets the child to be traumatized by being questioned by different people at different times and develops sense of being not trusted, as to the findings from the participant children in the research.

Additionally, literatures indicate, increased communication among and between agencies along with the service delivery continuum enhances ability to: Reduce barriers to services, effectively respond to problems within the service delivery system; effectively implement standards and quality improvement measures; and perform evaluations of service delivery outcomes. But when we observe the reality on ground it lacks all the said procedures and advantages.

Social workers are also expected to work alongside with other professionals by taking the responsibility to provide a holistic service for the children. They are advised to take the lead in helping children adults and Families to improve their lives and gain control to provide divers and multidisciplinary service as they are collaborative professionals (Moriarty, Baginsky, &

Juvenile justice system and the

Manthorpe, 2015). The writers also stated, it is very important for social workers to alert other agencies and use referral. Alerting other agencies means making concerned agencies aware of what was happening in the cases they are handling as a way of re-energizing their work in progress where they already involved. And using referral is sending families to statutory and voluntary agencies for founding, consultation, work with behavioral problems and family support. Accordingly the findings of this research indicated through referral and networking established under the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office facilitate and address the psychosocial needs of the children on the available resources. Most of the psychosocial support referred has economical indication. And the findings show the professionals don't use the resources in counseling and income generating activities.

As Mantle (2015) mentioned in his study, in addition to their collaborative role working alongside other professionals and using interdisciplinary service, social workers working under legal setting have to use an interdisciplinary and distinct range of legal and social work knowledge and skill to help people make change in their lives and to get the outcome needed. But the findings show the professionals rather than using their knowledge and skill to break the bureaucratic nature of the justice system, they tend to mark their mandates and operate independently.

5.5. Discussion summary

As to Social disorganization theory of criminology (Sampson & Groves 2014; Bursik & Grasmick 2016), crime is said to be more likely in communities that are economically deprived, large in size, high in multiunit housing like apartments, high in residential mobility (people frequently move into and out of the community) and high in family disruption. This makes the study area, Addis Ketema Sub city a typical area for high crimes and the data gathered from the police and court confirmed that. As the research is conducted in such area, using this social

Juvenile justice system and the

disorganization the research finding confirmed, the views of the social workers are shaped accordingly. They use social reform through empowering family and community to rehabilitate the children.

System perspective sees human behavior as the outcome of reciprocal interactions of persons operating within organized and integrated social systems and believes its roots are very interdisciplinary (Anderson, Carter & Lowe, (1999); Hutchison, (1999). The findings elucidated the social workers understanding this; helps them to dig in to the influence of the system in relation to the deed of that specific child through their assessment. Considering the children's situation, they look through the environment they are functioning in, the mutual influence from one system on another and use the interdependence as a coping mechanism to the positive influence.

As the finding showed the children in conflict with the law require the intervention of the community as a larger system to rehabilitate them as well as to avoid labeling and make them a productive citizen. The professional social workers taking in to consideration how the environment, the family life style and other factors have negatively influenced the child to involve in criminal activities, also use the same system to provide the children, family and significant others how to impose positive influence. Especially with regard to their rehabilitation, based on this perspective, the professionals acknowledges the role of external influences and demands in creating and maintaining patterns of interaction within the system by empowering care givers.

According to Akers, (2000) the primary version of social learning theory in criminology is juveniles learn to engage in crime in the same way they learn to engage in conforming behavior: through association with or exposure to others. Primary or intimate groups like the family and peer group have large impact on what we learn. Using this theory the social workers

Juvenile justice system and the

in the juvenile justice system view involvement in criminal activities could be learned through socialization and give insight to the family that the living conditions in the sub city has putted their child in such situation demanding their close follow up for the future.

Individuals who are arrested, prosecuted, and punished are usually labeled as criminals, as to the Labeling theory by Braithwaite (1989). Others then view and treat these people as criminals, and this increases the likelihood of subsequent crime for several reasons. Labeled individuals may find that conventional people are reluctant to associate with them, and they may associate with other criminals as a result. This reduces their bond with conventional others and fosters the social learning of crime. Finally, labeled individuals may eventually come to view themselves as criminals and act in accord with this self-concept evolving to recidivists. Taking this in to consideration social workers especially involved in reunification and reintegration programs, educate family members and the community, through words or gestures of forgiveness or ceremonies to decertify the offender as deviant. This is proved more likely to be effective in certain types of social settings, where individuals are closely attached to their parents, neighbors, and other which place great stress on trust and the mutual obligation to help one another, which is typically Ethiopian culture.

Chapter Six

Conclusion and implication for social work

6.1. Conclusion

Child protection and child friendly justice entail the presence of legal instruments ensuring the best interest of children, establishment of conducive institutional frameworks developed in a child friendly manner, varied forms of specialized services and involvement of numerous professional to avail eclectic service provision. Integrating psychosocial services with the legal services under the juvenile justice system, assures the availability of holistic service that entails sustainable social reintegration of children in conflict with the law, which is beyond applying temporary rehabilitative approaches. Focusing on children in conflict with the law, it requires a full-fledged case management system that involves pertinent actors in the juvenile system including but not limited to; Police officers, judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, social workers, health professionals, counselors and therapists.

In Ethiopia, recognition has been given for international legal instruments that guarantee the rights of children, especially developed for those vulnerable children, which includes children in conflict with the law. Local legislations also provide special protection for these children in substantive as well as procedural approaches. Though limited in scope and coverage relative to the magnitude of the problem, there are also a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in providing specialized forms of protective and rehabilitative services for children in conflict with the law. And the juvenile justice system cognizant of the support social sector can provide, integrated the social sector, specially the social work profession in handling cases of children in conflict with the law.

Accordingly, the research introduced the significant role of social workers in the juvenile justice system in Addis Ketema Sub city. Their role is exhaustively investigated in every contact

Juvenile justice system and the

the children have, throughout the juvenile justice system. Their intervention is established under the four major procedures the children in conflict with the law pass through which includes; the arrest procedure at the police station, throughout court trial, in institutional rehabilitative programs and to the extent of their reintegration to the society they belong to. The findings also indicated the coordination, networking and referral mechanisms the social workers use in providing holistic service for the children.

As has been briefly elaborated in the finding section the police social workers are assigned by the Federal Attorney general. Scope of their involvement in the cases of children is identified to be very minimal as compared to the professionals in the other respective sectors. They basically serve as; crisis intervention, victim offender mediation, and protection of children to be detained separate from adult criminals and consultation with the police in handling their cases.

When we recall the role of social workers within the court system, it could be defined to have significant contribution and the profession is highly recognized by the court and other professionals involved; defense lawyers, judges, court staff. Their service provision is also guided by guiding manual and developed standards and the uniformity of services they provide is relatively better than the professionals under the other sectors. They have a crisis intervention, bio psychosocial and spiritual assessment, and victim-offender-family mediation, intervention planning, professional recommendation roles as a direct service provider and referral linkage to avail other psychosocial services. The reliability of the services they provide is indicated in the finding as more than 98 % by the court, and the professional recommendation they provide towards the safety measures to be passed against the children are highly acceptable by the court.

The Remand and Rehabilitation Center for Children in Conflict with the Law suffers from acute shortages of human and financial resources. The supervision and inspection of the

Juvenile justice system and the

center that is envisaged by Article 3(3) of the CRC is spasmodic and inadequate. The services available are far from ensuring the right of children to an adequate standard of living. The limited number of the social workers is the biggest challenge in providing the rehabilitative service the children require. Not being limited by all the challenges, the social workers are undertaking their role through a corrective thinking model which they have adopted to an applicable way considering the resources they have. Using the model they conduct, intake screening, assessment, provide individual and group counseling, supervise and monitor their proper rehabilitation and also plan and implement reunification. With a limited resource and capacity they reflect an outstanding performance.

Reintegration being the final program these children has to go through, through court order or on the application of the Remand and Rehabilitation Center, get the service from non-governmental agencies operating under the sub city. The social workers at this stage have the role of conducting pre assessment on the children and their families, providing counseling for the children and their families, developing intervention plan, assuring the existence of conducive environment, facilitate the reunification and also conduct post reunification assessment and case follow up. The major purpose of the post reunification assessment as to the findings is to ensure their sustainable rehabilitation and to provide any support they demand to strengthen their stay with family and make them productive citizens.

Regarding coordination, networking and referral, there is a referral network established under the Federal Supreme Court Child Justice Project Office, which comprises of 37 governmental and nongovernmental agencies working on issues of children involved in the justice system. But still there is poor coordination and loose contact among the agency social workers that only few children have benefited from the available services. Accordingly the findings of this research indicated through the network, the social workers facilitate and address

Juvenile justice system and the

some of the psychosocial needs of the children on the available resources. As to the findings, most of the problems faced by the children and their families have financial implication, and the show the social workers prefer to address the financial needs of their clients through availing income generating activities and don't give due attention to other resources like in counseling and mediation services. Addressing financial issues is perceived by most of the social workers in the sub city as addressing all the problems of the children, because poverty tends to be the root cause for the reason of the child involvement in criminal activities. Besides this network, that is poorly functioning, there is no other mechanism that the professionals benefit from and involvement of various professionals like medical professionals, defense lawyers, counselors and applying eclectic case management system is not promoted.

Though the FDRE constitution granted equal footing to ratified international instruments as the law of the land; lack of clarity, accessibility and confidence of the professionals to apply them, limited their practical applicability. And also failure to develop derivative laws and regulation that promote the establishment of non-existing child friendly institutional frameworks and pertinent professional to involve like social workers along with their roles mandates and authorities, resulted in the omitted application of the international instruments. This gave the room for mainstreaming of service under unrelated ministry and based the involvement of the social work professionals, on the discretion of the legal professionals. Absence of uniform approach to service provision, lack of guiding manual and procedure that sets standard service provision and tools to apply, absence of professional supervision for the social workers to get support in handling their issues and lack of applying case management system are identified by the finding as the shortcoming of the social workers intervention in the juvenile justice system. This puts the responsibility of the social work intervention to be based on individual capacities which compromises quality, uniformity and standard service provision.

Juvenile justice system and the

The underlying premise of this discussion clearly has shown the interconnectedness of the juvenile justice system with the social work profession is highly expedient. The social work professionals provide enormous contribution in the system through provision of pertinent professional support to the other professionals involved in the system and their contribution also had impacted lives of the children involved. But still, although social workers are significantly represented in the juvenile justice system in Addis Ketema Sub City, the professionals has limited impact on attaining leadership roles in holistic service delivery and application of eclectic service provision guided by case management approach should highly be promoted.

6.2. Implication for social work

6.2.1. Implication for social work education

One of the recommendations of CRC is to promote the involvement of social service, the social work education in children and family concentration give the necessary focus for the children involved in conflict with the law. Though it is mandatory to advocate alternatives to detention the custody of more than 500 children under the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center, calls the attention of producing skilled professionals to support these children. This requires framing and revising educational program that will enable interested social work professionals to be equipped with the pertinent knowledge and skill to work in the juvenile justice system.

The Addis Ababa University School of social work as one of the higher educational institution providing social work programs, should consider training professionals that are capable to provide, quality and standard professional service being assigned at whichever agency under the juvenile justice system. In addition, the school should consider while revising the Curriculum to include additional subject matters regarding the Juvenile Justice system, especially in Children and Family concentration.

Juvenile justice system and the

The university also as one of the signing partners to the referral network under the Federal Supreme Court, and committed to develop applicable standards, procedures and manuals that guide the implementation of social work intervention, should highly focus on addressing the issue in the juvenile justice system and assure the development of standards for uniform and quality service provision.

Assigning students on field education programs, especially to the Addis Ababa Remand and Rehabilitation Center could also be a huge contribution at the moment. Conducting and encouraging researches on the system could also be one of the contributions the school can provide. As part of providing community service, the school can facilitate awareness creation programs and trainings for young people in collaboration with other actors actively working in the area.

6.2.2. Implication for social work practice

A competent child welfare workforce that is likely to be a mix of professional personnel, paraprofessionals, and community volunteers; all will need particular skills to contribute effectively to juvenile justice system. In some cases, it may be necessary to use external support to boost local capacities. The finding of this research has shown the social work practice in Addis Ketema sub city is limited to benefitting victim children than the children in conflict with the law

The limited role of social workers at the police unit is evidence to this fact. This gives a call for social work practitioners to advocate on then need of social work intervention in supporting the children as well as police officers handling their case like that of the victim children. Though the role of social workers is highly recognized in juvenile benches, they have not used their recognition to stretch themselves and work beyond the mandates provided to them. The social workers limited their role to the institution they work in and they failed to apply case management system and improve the service provision for the children in conflict with the law.

Juvenile justice system and the

Their role as a referral linkage is also limited to specific organizations that provide financial support and they don't exhaustively use the available services, though limited. Accordingly, proper case management and referral role of social workers should be highly promoted through practice. There is no role of social workers in cases of children between the age of 15-18 and this calls for the social work intervention as well.

The reunification process should also be based on a specific standard procedure to follow and the social workers rather than hiding the information to the families about the child for reason of protection, should take the initiative to educate the family and the community on how to handle the child knowing the truth.

Over all it is the first hand responsibility of the social workers involved in the system to assure this eclectic and multi-disciplinary practice is in place and holistic service is provided. Providing an outstanding social work intervention at stage doesn't ensure the success of the system unless and otherwise supported by social workers and other professionals at the different agencies within the same system.

6.2.3. Implication for social work research

As this research is limited to assessing the role of social workers in the juvenile justice system focusing on children who has been sentenced to correctional institutions. Role of social workers in alternatives to detention is purposely taken out from the purpose as there are some researchers conducted on the area.

This research doesn't address the level of coordination with other professionals in the area, doesn't assess the effectiveness of the network and referral linkage claimed to exist, leaves to see cases of the children, and doesn't include the role of social workers with children who are subject to alternative safety measures to detention.

Juvenile justice system and the

This research also limits itself to assess the perception of other professional's towards the social work profession as an important profession supporting the legal system and role of social workers as helping professionals. As to limited time and unavailability of the necessary participants this research doesn't assess the reunification claimed not proved, to be undertaken by the police and volunteers at the Addis Ketema Sub City bus station 'AutobisTera'. That could also be one area for researchers to conduct a study on.

Accordingly the findings of this research indicated all these issues are open for researchers to conduct studies that provide different findings and combined could provide comprehensive information for the practice.

6.2.4. Implication for social work policy and programs

Policies provide the ground and the platform on what pertinent institutional frameworks and specific professionals to involve, stipulating their mandate and their operation by law. Accordingly, there should be clear policy stipulating what legal frameworks, which specific professionals and what kind of services should be available in the juvenile justice system. Government when ratifying international documents rendering better rights of children, should also consider forming institutional frameworks that incorporates the services obeyed to avail and pertinent to involve. In cases where appropriate legislation and guidance does not exist, civil society has an advocacy role to play.

The FDRE Constitution, the Family Code, the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and other international instruments provide ample stipulation towards the protection of Children in Conflict with the law. But none seem to stipulate the necessity to have social work institutional framework that is pertinent in providing the said social support recognized to be provided for the children. These comprise several requirements, having the necessary structural frameworks through which the child protection measures involving the social work unit will be

Juvenile justice system and the

implemented. This involves creating institutions and structures particularly dedicated to the issues of children, and integrating the issues of juvenile children into the mandates of existing institutions and agencies in the juvenile justice system that may have preexisting de facto social work units.

In Ethiopia there are strong substantial laws and the ratification of the major international instruments on the rights of children could also be one of the manifestations to that effect. But still, what the law provides and the practice on the ground failed to match, which is basically attributed to the general socioeconomic state of the nation: inadequate resources as well as human and structural capabilities. As per the constitution, all rights of children in the CRC and ACRWC are accepted without reservation. Accordingly, in principle, law enforcement and judiciary agencies are expected to directly refer to these instruments directly invoke and apply the CRC and ACRWC while dealing with cases that involve children and violation of their rights. In practice, however, that is rarely the case. Factors known to have been contributing to this include: lack of clarity, awareness and/or confidence whether to directly refer to the international instruments or not as any other equivalent domestic laws; absence of enabling legislation that rewrites the instruments or attaches them with related domestic laws; accessibility and understandability of the relevant international instruments. This puts the very existence of the social work unit within the legal system and their very existence is questioned by several professionals in the system. This calls a need to have policy and program to support it.

Building the capabilities of all involved structures, both in and outside of the government could be the other measure to be taken. They should be enabled to have the mandate by law, the implementation, and structures to perform the respective duties effectively, by providing them with the necessary legitimacy, mandates, resources, training, as well as operational standards and guidelines.

Juvenile justice system and the

If delinquency policies are to be truly effective, higher priority must be given to marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged young people in society, and issues relating to youth in conflict with the law should be a central focus of national youth policies. Legislations rather than providing temporary solutions in addressing problems of children in conflict with the law should consider establishing sustainable mechanisms that ensures their sustainability in the society; rather than reintegrating street children involved in conflict with the law back to their home where they are exposed to several factors that is conducive to make them adult criminals, the government should consider introducing sustainable programs that enables them to be productive citizens.

Full range of the required measures and processes involve, however, domestication of the ratified international instruments to make them available for the major actors in the system, formulation of derivative national policies and laws that provide mandate to social work units in the juvenile justice system, and review of all relevant national polices and laws to ensure that they are in compliance with the international instruments.

Currently there are no clear legislations, through which the social work structures have been established as well as the authorities, duties, accountabilities, and working arrangements are specified by law. This calls a need for the promulgation of specific regulations that provides the said authorities for the juvenile social work professionals.

For effective accomplishment of the policy and programs, the role of social workers alone is meaningless. Rather it requires the efforts of all involved actors; police, Judges, Prosecutors, defense lawyers, social workers, medical professionals as well as other stakeholders working on issues of children in conflict with the law at national level. Efforts between governmental and non-governmental organization need to be synchronized and integrated to work towards the best interest of children involved in the justice system. Creating mechanisms of

Juvenile justice system and the

coordination and integration of efforts among varied actors, across varied sectors and levels, therefore, forms the last crucial precondition which brings about eclectic and holistic service provision under the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile justice system and the

Reference

Akers, R. (2000). *Social Learning Theory In Criminological Theories: Introduction, evaluation, and application*, University of Washington.

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ACRWC (1990).

Betelehem, W. (2014), *Comparative Study of Juvenile Delinquency between Addis Ababa and Out of Addis Ababa Raised Juveniles*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Blair, R. (2003). *Youth Explosion in developing world cities: Approaches to Reducing Poverty and Conflict in an Urban Age*. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

Boyce C. & Neale p. (2006), *conducting in-depth interview: a guide for evaluation input*. Pathfinder international tool series, monitoring and evaluation.

Braithwaite, J. (1989) *Crime, Shame and Reintegration*: Cambridge University Press.

Braun, V. & Clarke, V. (2006) *Using thematic analysis in psychology*, *Qualitative Research in Psychology*.

Burns, N. and Grove, S. 2001. *The practice of research: conduct, critique and utilization* (4th ed). W.B. Saunders: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Central Statistics Agency (CSA) *population statistics data 2007*, Ethiopia.

Clark (2011) *Journal of Academic Social Work Social Work and Juvenile Probation: Historical Tensions and Contemporary Convergences* University of Missouri, Colombia.

Juvenile justice system and the

Clark M. Peters (2011) *Social Work and Juvenile Probation: Historical Tensions and Contemporary Convergences*.

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995).

Creswell, J. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 2nd edition. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Criminal procedure code of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1962).

Cullen, F. & Agnew, R. (2011). *Criminological Theory: Past to Present*. 4th edition. Oxford University Press.

Corti, Louise; Day, Annette & Backhouse, Gill (2000). Confidentiality and Informed Consent: Issues for Consideration in the Preservation of and Provision of Access to Qualitative Data Archives.

Davies, C. & Ward, H. (2011). *Safeguarding Children across Service*. Loughborough University, UK

De Santis & Ugarriza. DN (2000): The concept of theme as used in qualitative in research USA.

Dehab, M. (2016). *Community Based Correction Practices at Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE)*: Addis Ababa.

Dey, I. (1993). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A User Friendly Guide for Social Scientists*. London and New York: Routledge.

Easter, M. M., Davis, A. M., & Henderson, G. E. (2004). Confidentiality: More than a linkage file and a locked drawer. *IRB Ethics and Human Research*.

Juvenile justice system and the

Encyclopedia of Social Work (18th) Eighteenth Edition, (1987) Two Volume Set National

Association of Social Workers; Eighteenth Edition, 2 Vol.

European Union guidelines, (2010): Charter of fundamental rights.

Field & Morse, (1985), Introduction to Qualitative Research.

Fossey, E., Harvey, C., Mc Dermott, F. & Davidson, L. (2002). Understanding and evaluating qualitative research: New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry.

Grasmick, H. G., Bursik, R. J., & Arneklev, B. J. (1993), Testing the core empirical implications of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime. Journal of Research on Crime and Delinquency.

Gibelman, M. (1995) What Social Workers do, introduction and overview of Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice Washington: DC, NASAW Press.

Guion, Diehl & Mc Donald, 2013), Triangulation: Establishing the Validity of Qualitative Studies, University of Florida.

Gulsecen, S. and Kubat, A., (2006).; Teaching ICT to teacher candidates using PBL: A Qualitative and quantitative evaluation, Educational Technology & Society.

Holtzhausen, L. (2011). *Will The Real Social Workers Please Stand Up? Defining criminal Justice Social Work*, University of Cape Town.

Howitt, D. & Cramer, D. (2000). *First Steps in Research and Statistics. A Practical Workbook for Psychology Students*.

Howard N. Snyder & Melissa Sickmund (1999); Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Center for Juvenile Justice USA.

Juvenile justice system and the

H. I. L. Brink 1993 Validity and reliability in qualitative research Journal of democratic organizations of South Africa.

International Federation of Social Work (2000).

John Hagan (2007), Justifiability as Field Effect: When Sociology Meets Human Rights, Sociological Forum, Vol. 22, No. 3, September 2007.

Johnson & Muscroft (1999),: Juvenile Offenders and Victims, US Department of Justice.

Jason Matejkowski, Toni Johnson and Margaret E. Severson (2014): Prison Social Work in Encyclopedia of Social Work Published by NASW Press and Oxford University Press.

K. M. Banham Bridges (1997) Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology Volume 17 Issue 4 Febuary Article 3 : Factors Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.

Kreuger, L. and Neuman, W. (2006).Social Work Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Applications, Boston.

Little, J.H., & Schuerman , J.R. (1995). A synthesis of research on family preservation and family reunification programs, Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available: <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/hsp/cyp/fplitrev.htm>

Maganga, C. (2005).*Administration of Juvenile Justice In Tanzania: A study of its compatibility with International Norms and Standards, Tanzania.*

Mann, CJ. (2003). *Observational research methods. Research design II: cohort, cross sectional, and case-control studies.*

Mantle, (2015) Dhama, M., Mantle, G & Fox, D. (2009). Rstorative Justice in Prison; Contemporary Justice Review, New York.

Juvenile justice system and the

Matej kowski, J., Johnson, T.& Severson, M. (2014). *Criminal Justice, Populations and Practice Settings, Social Justice and Human Rights, Social Work Profession*: University of Kansas

Mc Neill (2002). *Beyond “what works:” How do people stop offending? CJSW Briefing Paper*.
UK.

Moriarty, J., Baginsky, M. & Manthorpe, J. (2015). *Literature Review of Roles and Issues Within the Social Work Profession in England*. London.

Morgan, D. (1996) *Focus Groups as Qualitative Research*: Portland State University Qualitative Research Methods Series Volume 16 Second Edition.

Mubarak, Leulseged. (2013) *Exploring the Role of Social Workers on Child justice Administration in different Federal First Instance court benches Addis Ababa*, Ethiopia

Naima Parven (2011), *Juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system in Bangladesh*.

National Association of Social Work (2004).

Nyantakyi, MA. (2014). *Rethinking Juvenile Justice in Ghana: Proposing Practical Measures through a Child Rights Based Approach*. The Hague, The Nether lands Police social work and community policing, St. Cloud State University.

Patric Igbinovia (2016) *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency in Africa*.

Patton, M. (1990). *Qualitative evaluation and research methods* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Phil Johnson, (2006). *Evaluating qualitative management research: Towards a contingent criteriology*, Sheffield University Management School

Juvenile justice system and the

Pine, Barbara A. Spath, Robin.Gosteli, Stephanie. (2005) *Defining and achieving family reunification* (Chapter of *Child welfare for the twenty-first century: a handbook of practices, policies, and programs.*) New York: Columbia University Press.

Polit and Hungler (1999) *Qualitative Research Methods*.

Revised Penal Code of Ethiopia (2004).

Robert, C. (2007). *The Bayesian Choice: From Decision-Theoretic Foundations to Computational Implementation*, University of Paris Dauphine.

Roberts, A. & Springer, D. (2007). *Social work in juvenile and criminal justice settings* (3rd ed.). United Kingdom.

Roberts, A. & Springer, D.(2000). *Social Work in Juvenile and Criminal Justice Settings*. Charles C Thomas Publisher.

Robert. J. Bursik JR. (2016) *Social disorganization and theories of crime and delinquency: Problems and Prospects*

Seble, A. (2016) *Role and Contribution of Social Work Practice in Court Setting and Its Support System: The Case of Lideta Federal First Instance Court Addis Ababa*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Selamawit, E. (2015); *Exploring the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders: The case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Sampson & Groves 2014 *social Disorganization and Crime: Searching for the Determinants of Crime at the Community Level in California*.

Juvenile justice system and the

Stephanie Hoffmann and Corinne Baerg (2011) *Juvenile Justice in Ghana A Study to Assess the Status of Juvenile Justice in Ghana.*

Sylvester Amara Lamin and Consoler Teboh (2016) *LAW, CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE | RESEARCH ARTICLE: Police social work and community policing*
Southampton university Minnesota.

Teddlie, C. & Yu, F. (2007). *Mixed Methods Sampling: A Typology with Examples.*

Tellis, Winston, (1997). Introduction to Case Study. *The Qualitative Report, Volume 3.*

Tizita, Y. (2015). *Child protection response through community based multi stakeholders approach: the case of Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment on the selected Addis Ababa Project area, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

Treger (1987) police social work in A Minahan (ed). *Encyclopedia of Social Work (18th ed)*
(Volume 2) Washington DC NASSAW Press.

Tsegaye Deda Baffa (2011) *Introducing Child Protection and Child Friendly Justice in a Society with Complex Socioeconomic Challenges Experiences and Lessons from FSCE Ethiopia.*

United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), General comment No. 10 (2007): Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice.

United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Riyadh Guidelines,(1990).

United Nations standard minimum rules, for the administration of juvenile justice, Beijing Rules, (1985).

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, (1989).

UNICEF report Nigel Cantwell,(2013), The role of social workers in the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile justice system and the

William, N. (2011). *Research Methods: The Basics*. Routledge 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon publisher.

Wilson, M (2010). *Traversing the Chasm From School to University in South Africa: A Student Perspective*. Tertiary Education and Management.

World Youth Report on *Juvenile Delinquency*. (2003).

World Youth Report on Juvenile Delinquency (2009).

Yeasmin, Sabina, and Khan Ferdousour Rahman. (2012). "Triangulation Research Method as The tool of Social Science Research." BUP Journal.

Yablonsky, L. (1962). *The Role of Law and Social Science in the Juvenile Court*.

Yekini. A and Esq, M. (2013). *Probation as a Non-Custodial Measures in Nigeria: Making a Case for Adult Probation Service*. Nigeria.

Yin, R., (1994). *Case study research: Design and methods (2nd ed.)*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Yin, R.K., (1984). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage.

Yodit, G. (2015). *Ethiopian Criminal Justice Policy Analysis: focus of Juvenile Offenders*, Ethiopia,

Yohannes Seyoum and Assefa Aman (2008), Harmonization of laws relating to children, African Child Policy Forum, Ethiopia.

Zainal, Z. (2007) *Case Study as A Research Method*. University Teknologi Malaysia

Juvenile justice system and the

Appendices A

Informed Consent

My name is Sityana Bereda, and I am a post graduate student at Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. For the purpose of partial fulfillment for my master's degree, I am conducting a qualitative study on exploring the Role of Social Workers in the Juvenile Justice System. The purpose of this study is to outshine the role Social workers attain in arrest process, throughout court trial, in rehabilitation programs and to the extent of reintegrating, children in conflict with the law. This is to assure your understand the purpose and is willingness to take part in this study. I would like to inform you that the information you provide for this study through participating in this research is of vital importance to unleash the existing circumstances in the role the professionals acquire.

While you are reading this, it is important to make you aware that it is voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any time and can skip any questions that you feel uncomfortable with. While being part of the study, your identity will be revealed in circumstances it is mandatory to cite the source of data. There will be no incentive entitled to your participation. Following your understanding on the terms and conditions, please assure your willingness to take part in this study through provision of your name signature.

Name: _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Appendices B

Juvenile justice system and the

Interview questions with social workers Child Protection Unit (CPU)

1. Background information
2. Have you taken any training that has equipped you with knowledge and skill to work at the position you are assigned at?
3. Explain your intervention
 - Engagement
 - Assessment
 - Planning
 - Service delivery
 - Termination
 - Monitoring and evaluation
4. Is there any standard or manual for the service provision
5. How do your clients perceive your role?
6. Do you have a code of ethics that you have to obey as an organization?
7. Do you have any supporting role with the other professionals and police
8. Collaboration networking and referral with other agency social workers
9. What kind of challenges do you face as a social worker assigned at the police station?
10. Anything you want to add?

Juvenile justice system and the

Appendices C

In depth interview questions with social workers at the juvenile court

1. Background information
2. Have you taken any training that has equipped you with knowledge and skill to work at the position you are assigned at?
3. Explain your intervention and your role at each stage
 - Engagement
 - Assessment
 - Planning
 - Service delivery
 - Termination
 - Monitoring and evaluation
4. Is there any standard or manual for the service provision
5. What professional skills do you use when working with the children in conflict with the law and their family?
6. Do you have a code of ethics that you have to obey as an organization?
7. How do others perceive your role?
8. Do you have any supporting role with the other professionals in the court
9. Collaboration networking and referral with other agency social workers
10. What kind of challenges do you face as a social worker assigned at the police station?
11. What are the best practice respectively

Appendices D

In depth interview questions with social workers at remand and rehabilitation center

1. Background information
2. Have you taken any training that has equipped you with knowledge and skill to work at the position you are assigned at?
3. What kind of offenses does most of the children get involved in?
4. Is there different services provided for the children on remand and for those whose judgments have been passed?
5. Explain your intervention
 - Engagement
 - Assessment
 - Planning
 - Service delivery
 - Termination
 - Monitoring and evaluation
6. Do you have different ways of rehabilitation mechanisms you use in rehabilitating children that are involved in different kinds of offences?
7. Is there any standard or manual for the service provision
8. What kind of professional skills do you use in the proper rehabilitation of the children?
9. Do you have a code of ethics that you have to obey as an organization?
10. Do you have any supporting role with the other professionals
11. Collaboration networking and referral with other agency social workers
12. What kind of challenges and best practices do you face undertaking your role

Appendices E

Interview questions with social workers in reintegration agencies

1. Background information
2. Have you taken any training that has equipped you with knowledge and skill to work at the position you are assigned at?
3. Do you have any eligibility criteria for reintegrating the children?
4. Explain your intervention
 - Engagement
 - Assessment
 - Planning
 - Service delivery
 - Termination
 - Monitoring and evaluation
5. Is the children's preference considered in reintegrate them to their family?
6. Is there any standard or manual for the service provision
7. What kind of professional skills do you use in when working with the children?
8. Do you have a code of ethics that you have to obey as an organization?
9. How do your clients perceive your role?
10. Do you have any supporting role with the other professionals
11. Collaboration networking and referral with other agency social workers
12. What kind of challenges and best practices do you face in undertaking your role

Appendices F

Juvenile justice system and the

Observation checklist

1. physical setup of the office where the social workers provide service
2. Is it furnished in a child friendly manner?
3. Is it equipped with child friendly materials pertinent to the service provided by the social workers?
4. Is it secured enough for the children not to be seen by other staff and clients?
5. Are the children kept in a separate place from the adult criminals?
6. Are the social workers skilled in communicating with the children?
7. Do the social workers have healthy working collaboration with the management and other staff?
8. Does the social workers have referral network with any professional within the system
9. Is the information gathered by interview confirmed through the observation?

Juvenile justice system and the

Issues identified for the focus group discussion

1. Perception of the participants towards their role as a helping profession
2. The merits and demerits of having referral network and working collaboration within the system
3. The presence of a formal referral network among the agencies
4. The practical information of network and working collaboration among the social workers within the system
5. The professional support they provide for each other
6. How do they facilitate referral
7. How is the service provision, follow up, monitoring and evaluation
8. What are the practical gaps in place
9. What are the best practices in place
10. What should be improved and discussion on the way forward

Appendices H

Juvenile justice system and the

Key informant interview questions

Interview questions for judges and police

1. Background information
2. What is your working relationship with the social workers?
3. What is the professional support the social workers provide for the court?
4. How often do you consider the professional suggestions the social workers provide
5. How is their relationship with the clients?
6. How do you see their relationship with the court support staff and management?
7. Is there any professional or ethical problem you observe on the social workers?
8. Do the social workers serve as a referral linkage?
9. What kind of challenges do you face and best practices you observe when working with the social workers and what should be improved?
10. Anything you want to add?

Appendices I

Juvenile justice system and the

Interview questions for Addis Ababa Women and Children Bureau

(Head of the rehabilitation and remand center)

1. Background information
2. What is the purpose of assigning the social workers at the remand and rehabilitation center?
3. Is there a working manual and standard developed for their practice?
4. Is there supervision for the professionals
5. Is there any professional or ethical problem you observe on the social workers?
6. Is there a code of conduct developed to take disciplinary measures for the social workers?
7. What kind of challenges and best practice do you face when working with the social workers and what should be improved?
8. Anything you want to add?

Appendices J

Juvenile justice system and the

Key informant interview with the children in conflict with the law

1. Background information
2. How do the social workers treat you at the police station, juvenile court, remand home and reintegration agencies?
3. How frequent is your contact with them?
4. What do you like most about their treatment?
5. What has not comforted you from their treatment?
6. What do you want them to improve?
7. Anything you want to add?

Appendices k

Juvenile justice system and the

— — — —

::

::

::

::

::

::

::

Appendices L

Juvenile justice system and the

1.

2.

3.

•

•

•

•

•

•

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Appendices M

1.

Juvenile justice system and the

2.

3.

•

•

•

•

•

•

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Appendices N

1.

Juvenile justice system and the

2.

3.

4.

5.

•

•

•

•

•

•

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

Appendices O

1.

2.

3.

Juvenile justice system and the

4.

-
-
-
-
-
-

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Appendices P

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Juvenile justice system and the

6.

7.

8.

9.

Appendices Q

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Juvenile justice system and the

6.

7.

8.

Appendices R

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Juvenile justice system and the

8.

9.

Appendices S

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Juvenile justice system and the

Appendices T

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Juvenile justice system and the