

Module 4



How to Adapt Justice for Children to a United Nations Peace Operation

Assessment



Distribute the assessment for Module 4 to participants and give them 15 minutes to answer the questions. Then distribute the answer sheet and ask participants to work in pairs and correct each other's answers.

Note that the questions relate to the content of the module as well as to the knowledge and skills that should have been part of previous training.

- 1) A 17-year-old girl is accused of stealing a loaf of bread for the third time this month. Should she be handcuffed?
 - a. Yes, as it is clear that the girl has a criminal mind.
 - b. No, it is neither appropriate nor necessary to do this.
 - c. Yes, but for a short time, until a social worker comes to take care of her.
 - d. Yes, but only if the police officer clearly asks the girl's opinion.

- 2) A 14-year-old boy is arrested and the identity papers he shows are not clear because they are covered in dirt and some information is not visible. Should the boy be detained?
 - a. No, detention should be used only as a last resort, and there is no factor here that would justify such action.
 - b. Yes, the police should detain the boy for as long as necessary to teach him a lesson that he should take better care of his identity papers.
 - c. Yes, but for the shortest time possible in order to double-check his identity.
 - d. Yes, the police should detain him until an adult comes to take care of him.

- 3) A police officer wishing to respect the right of the child to participate in the justice process must:
 - a. Let the child decide his/her own sentence and length of detention.
 - b. Provide all relevant information to the child in a child-friendly manner, allow the child to express his/her point of view, and take the child's opinion into account in the next step.
 - c. Let the child work and contribute to his/her family's revenues.
 - d. Allow the child to witness the judicial procedures concerning his/her own case.

- 4) A boy and a girl are both victims of sexual violence. Should the police deal with the children in the same way?
 - a. Yes, all humans are equal, and nothing differentiates the two children.
 - b. No, a gender-sensitive approach requires that the police officer adapt the response to the particularities of each child, taking into account that boys and girls experience such crimes differently and need specific care that specialized services should be able to offer.
 - c. Yes, they should be both condemned for their offence and detained separately from adults.
 - d. No, the girl should be considered as a victim, and the boy as a weakling who should be prosecuted.

- 5) When a child is arrested, which action occurs only because the case involves a child, and would not occur if the person accused was an adult?
 - a. The police officer will take care of the child, making sure he/she is safe and his/her health is not compromised.
 - b. The police officer will ensure that the child has access to a lawyer.
 - c. The police officer will promptly inform the child's family and involve them in the case.
 - d. The police will arrest those who were complicit in the actions of the child.

- 6) At the first contact with the child, the police officer's responsibility is to:
- a. Make sure to talk to the child in a friendly manner, explaining what is happening, and letting the child know that he/she can trust the officer for the next step.
 - b. Conduct a medical assessment to ensure the child is safe and in good health.
 - c. Reunite the child with his/her family and assess the family's capacity to take care of the child, as well as mobilize social services and monitor how the situation evolves over time.
 - d. Take the child in their arms to reassure him/her, take the child to their home and provide him/her with a place to sleep if there are no shelters open at that time of the day.
- 7) Which technique is not appropriate for managing cases involving a child victim of a crime?
- a. Keeping files, including reports and personal data, in a cabinet which cannot be accessed by unauthorized personnel.
 - b. In a coordination meeting, sharing all the data associated with the case, including the names and addresses of the victim, suspect(s) and other parties involved, to facilitate effective collaboration and avoid overlap in the actions of the justice authorities.
 - c. Indicating in the police report all the information collected, including the sex and age of the persons involved, and the full contact details of all social, judicial and medical actors involved in the case.
 - d. Discussing with colleagues only when necessary and relevant, without disclosing the identity of the victims nor information that might help to identify them (e.g., address, name of parents, links between victim and known people).

- 8) A boy has stolen bread to feed his siblings. He is poor, uneducated and sympathizes with an opposition group. How should the justice actor consider the boy?
- a. As a child in conflict with the law because he has committed a crime and who could be indoctrinated to commit more crimes. This is the priority in the context of terrorism.
 - b. As a witness and informant, as he might have access to important information about Islamist groups.
 - c. As a victim, since the crime he committed so far is stealing and he was obliged to do this because of the circumstances. The inability of his parents, family and community to uphold all his rights forced him into crime.
 - d. As all of the above, because the justice actor has a duty to consider all dimensions of a case, taking into consideration the best interests of the child.