

CHILDREN in CONFLICT With LAW – CCWL

January 2010 – Juli 2012
Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia – YPI

With full support from the European Commission: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); Country-based Support Scheme (CBSS) Indonesia, Pusaka Indonesia had carried out a project entitled: Evaluating the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) toward the Establishing the Juvenile and Restorative Justice for Children in Conflict with Law: Voices from Five Cities in Indonesia.

The project was carried involving 5 committed partners: (1) Medan Pusaka Indonesia (lead organization); (2) Bandung with LAHA (Lembaga Advokasi Hak Anak); (3) in Surabaya with SCCC (Surabaya Children Crisis Center) ; (4) in Jakarta with Komnas-PA (Komite Nasional Perlindungan Anak); (5) in Banda Aceh with RJWG (Restorative Justice Working Group). The project started on 4th January and ended on 3rd July 2012.

The project had impacted a wide range of beneficiaries, namely: 1000 children in correctional houses; 1000 families of marginalized community groups; 250 law enforcers (direct) and 1000 others (indirect); 250 government officials (the Executives and the Legislatives).

The project sought to achieve the following 5 results: (1) Making available the



up-to-date conditions of children in contact with law in 5 different cities; (2) Developing and strengthening National Network of Juvenile and Restorative Justice System; (3) Capacity Building Promotion of 250 state actors (the Police, Prosecutors, Law enforcers and Human Rights defenders, District Court, and the High Court Officials); (4) Strengthening Regional Advocacy Framework on Budget Allocation for the protection of children in contact with law; (5) Making available the temporary “Safe Homes” for children in contact with law being in legal prosecutions in 2 project locations.

The project has brought such a great success, that the commendable results of the implementation had been brought to the attention of the IJJO (International Juvenile Justice Observatory), during its first meeting of the Asia Pacific Council for Juvenile Justice, in Bangkok, Thailand, sometimes in 2013, represented by Drs. Prawoto, the Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board of Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia. YPI calls for an appeal for a wide segment of public to join efforts and provide necessary supports that children be protected, for they deserve to enjoy rights to better education, decent health and good living environment.

Indonesian Children Criminal Justice System
No. 11/2012

1. Chapter I, Article 1 till 3: General Definition
2. Chapter II, Article 6 till 15: Diversion
3. Chapter III, Article 16 till 62: Child Justice Procedures
4. Chapter IV, Article 63 till 68: Societal Roles
5. Chapter V, Article 69 till 83: Sanctions and Actions
6. Chapter VI, Article 84 till 88: Services, Care, Education, Guidance, and Nurturing.
7. Chapter VII, Article 89 till 91: Child Victim and Child Witness
8. Chapter VIII, Article 92: Education and Training.
9. Chapter IX, Article 93: People's Roles
10. Chapter X, Article 94: Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.
11. Chapter XI, Article 95: Administrative Sanctions
12. Chapter XII, Article 96 till 101: Criminal Provisions
13. Chapter XIII, Article 102 till 104: Shifting Provision
14. Chapter XIV, Article 105 till 108: Concluding Provisions.

Enacted, 30th July, 2012

Restorative Justice:
Criminal Case-settlement by involving victims, families of the victims/perpetrators, and other related parties together to seek for fair and just settlements by emphasizing to restore to the previous condition – and not a revenge.
Law No. 11/2012 on Children Criminal Justice System: “It is mandatory to promote Restorative Justice”

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