

Infographics on

ANALYSIS OF LAW, PRACTICE, AND CHALLENGES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NEPAL

Rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law



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Background & Context

The stated goal of the juvenile justice system in Nepal is to rehabilitate and reintegrate children in conflict with the law, ensuring their rights and best interests are protected. While this is the intended goal, the system faces significant challenges in its implementation and practical enforcement. Currently, there are 1350 juveniles in the 9 Child Reform Homes (CRHs) ¹across Nepal.²

The year 2023 and 2024 witnessed a series of protests and clashes in CRHs. The protest started following the death of a 14-year-old juvenile at the Child Reform Home in Bhaktapur, who died on 20 August 2023, due to an untreated infection from a severe boil which is linked to a lack of timely medical treatment. The second death was of 20-year-old from Rupandehi, who died on 20 September 2023 at the Jayendu Child Reform Home in Asamanpur, Banke, during a violent incident that also injured eleven others. Following this, clashes and protests have continued in even 2025 at several Child Reform Homes, including those in Bhaktapur, Birgunj, Naubasta, and Asamanpur. The Naubasta CRH has experienced five major violent incidents since its establishment in 2023, including a mass escape attempt where 38 juveniles fled, of whom 16 remain unaccounted for. The repeated incidents have caused significant concern regarding the state’s commitment to juvenile protection and the welfare of those within CRHs.

The lack of proper age-based and risk-based segregation adds to the tension. While the CRH in Bhaktapur ensures dormitories are organized by age groups, including ‘captains’ aged 18 plus being separate from younger age groups, the remaining 8 facilities do not do this. This absence of segregation in most CRHs can lead to increased risk of abuse, with 24% juveniles reported instances of physical or psychological abuse, which constitutes a serious violation of their human rights and undermines their rehabilitation efforts. It has been seen that older juveniles tend to dominate or abuse younger ones which creates a hostile environment among them.

Despite deaths, destruction of CRH infrastructure, and mass escape incidents, the government has shown little urgency in addressing the grievances of both the CRH staff and the juveniles. This

¹ Before recent laws of the Childrens Acts, these were known as Childrens Correctional Homes

² AF collected data from the following CRHs on these dates: Biratnagar CRH - May 26, 2025, no. of juveniles 225; Bhaktapur CRH - June 2, 2025, no. of juveniles 244; Birgunj CRH - May 16, 2025 no. of juveniles 61; Doti CRH - May 16, 2025, , no. of juveniles 61; Jayendu, Banke CRH May 26, 2025 no. of juveniles 211; Kaski CRH; May 16, 2025 no. of juveniles 114; Rupandehi CRH - May 28, 2025, no of juveniles 103; Naubasta CRH - May 22, 2025, no. of juveniles 176.

continued inaction raises serious concerns about the state's commitment to resolving the deep-rooted issues within the juvenile justice system.

This infographic highlights the current challenges within Nepal's juvenile justice system, focusing on CRHs. By analyzing data collected by AF, this report aims to raise awareness about challenges that CRHs face, inform the policy advocacy and push for urgent reforms to ensure the system protects, rather than harms, the children it is meant to serve.

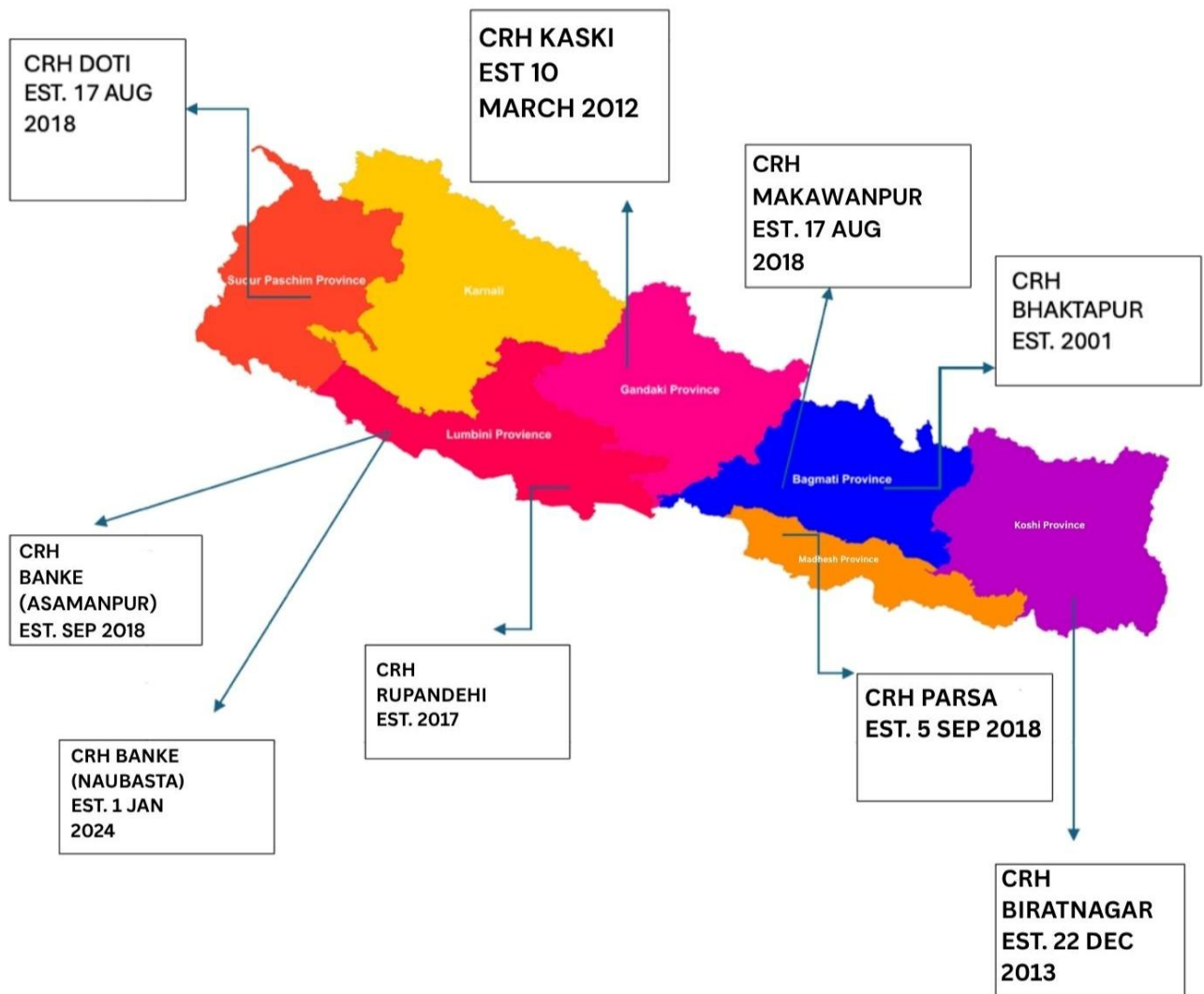


Fig 1: Child Reform Homes across Nepal

Methodology of Data Collection

To comprehensively assess the juvenile justice system in Nepal, Advocacy Forum-Nepal (AF) employed a mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative data collection. AF lawyers conducted structured interviews with 1,370 juveniles currently held in all nine CRHs across Nepal. These interviews focused on the legal procedures followed during their arrest, detention, prosecution, and rehabilitation. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held in each CRH with up to 15 participants per group. These included CRH staff, security personnel, healthcare providers, social workers, legal professionals, counselors, teachers, and selected juveniles. The discussions were guided by pre-prepared questions to capture insights not reflected in the interviews. The data collected through both interviews and FGDs were systematically recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to identify trends, challenges, and gaps in the implementation of juvenile justice laws and procedures.

National and International legal framework

Nepal's laws governing its juvenile justice system have seen significant advancements in recent years. Understanding the legal framework in place to protect children is essential to see the lack of implementation and the action needed to improve the juvenile justice system and prevent torture.

Nepal ratified the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990, laying a foundational commitment to uphold child rights. Since then, significant legislative and policy reforms have been introduced. This includes:

- **Constitution of Nepal, 2015, Article 39:** Rights of the Child: Ensures rights to protection, identity, education and health; and safeguards against exploitation, abuse and wrongful detention.
- **The Penal Code 2017 and Criminal Procedure Code 2017:** Sets the minimum age of criminal responsibility at 10, with lenient accountability for older juveniles (10-18); prohibits life imprisonment/death penalty; encourages alternatives like probation; ensures separate juvenile courts, confidentiality, legal representation, and segregation from adults.

- **Act Relating to Children, 2018 (Child Rights Act):** Reflects CRC principles, prioritizing child's best interests; prohibits torture; promotes rehabilitation; established juvenile courts; mandates child-friendly procedures and legal safeguards.
- **Juvenile Justice Procedure Guidelines 2023 and Diversion Guidelines 2023:** Operationalize restorative justice mechanisms and diversion procedures (mediation, counseling, skill training), outlining roles of stakeholders and ensuring privacy.
- **Regulations Regarding Children 2018:** Provides guidelines for CRHs, promoting disability-friendly environments with adequate shelter, food, education, and healthcare.
- **District Juvenile Justice Committees:** Monitor CRHs.
- **National Child Rights Council:** Oversees child rights protection and policy implementation.
- **Evidence Act 1994:** Contains specific provisions for the protection of child victims and witnesses.
- **The Juvenile Court Rules, 2024:** Effective from 2082/01/02 BS, these rules define territorial jurisdiction for juvenile cases in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kavrepalanchok districts.
- **The National Children Policy, 2023:** Broadens focus to include children's mental health, education, protection from violence, participation, and climate resilience.
- **Amendment Bill for Act Relating to Children, 2018:** Currently tabled, indicating ongoing efforts to strengthen the legal framework.

International Legal Frameworks Upheld by Nepal Includes:

- The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989
- The United Nations (UN) Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) 1985
- The UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) 1990
- The UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines) 1990
- The UN Rules for the Protection of Juvenile Deprived of Their Liberty (JDL Rules), 1990

Judiciary and its Contribution to Legal Reforms

The Supreme Court of Nepal has played an essential role in advancing juvenile justice by making significant judicial interventions, issuing orders to protect the rights of juveniles, and ensuring that the legal framework aligns with constitutional guarantees and international standards. These include: a) segregation of children from adults; b) requiring priority hearing of cases of juveniles within 120 days; c) establishment of Juvenile Benches/Courts; d) requiring free legal aid in cases involving juveniles; and e) requirement of diversion, social reports, court directed rehabilitation.

The *Act Relating to Children 2018 (2075)*, *Juvenile Justice Procedure Guidelines 2080* and *Diversion Guidelines 2080* outlines diversion in Sections 27 to 29, allowing minor juvenile cases to be resolved outside court through options like counseling or community service. A Social Report under Section 29 of the Children's Act assesses the child's background before such decisions. Rehabilitation, emphasized throughout the Act and specifically in Section 43, allows courts to refer children to reform homes or reintegration programs, focusing on their best interests.

Other Systemic Reforms and Relevant Initiatives

- Country's first specialized juvenile court in Bhaktapur commenced its operations from April 2025. This court has been handling juvenile cases from the Kathmandu valley and surrounding districts.
- Both central and district-level Juvenile Justice Committees have been established to oversee legal compliance, coordinate child rights programs, and recommend improvements to the justice system.
- In May 2025, AF organized a national workshop on juvenile justice to assess implementation challenges and strengthen child-friendly legal procedures. It brought together stakeholders from the judiciary, police, government, child reform homes, civil society, and international organizations. Key issues discussed included delays in legal proceedings, limited use of diversion, lack of trained personnel, and overcrowding in CRHs. The workshop also reviewed the proposed amendment to the Act Relating to Children, 2018 and concluded with policy recommendations and a shared commitment to advancing juvenile justice reform in line with CRC standards.

Gaps in Practice

AF’s lawyers visit police detention facilities and CRHs to provide legal assistance to juveniles, facilitate dialogues among diverse actors involved in juvenile justice to promote effective implementation of the laws and standards. It also monitors and assesses implementation of the laws and standards relating to juvenile justice. The data reveals that although Nepal has made considerable progress in setting up legal and policy framework, a huge gap exists in their implementation. There are several gaps in compliance with legal safeguards at all levels, including investigation, prosecution and adjudication to rehabilitation. The analysis of data is presented below.

1. Investigation Stage

a. Reason of arrest explanation:

Juvenile Justice (Procedures) Rules, 2019, Rule 7(b) require police to inform juveniles of the reason for the arrest. However, out of 1370³ juveniles interviewed in detention, 1,245 (91%) juveniles stated they were informed of the reason of their arrest after they were taken into detention, only 125 (9%) were informed beforehand, indicating a significant breach of both domestic law and international human rights obligations.

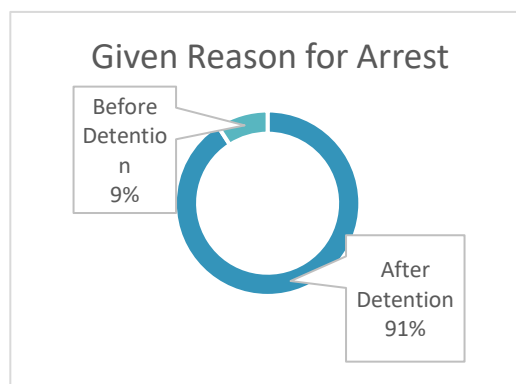


Fig 2: The security officials gave reason before arrest

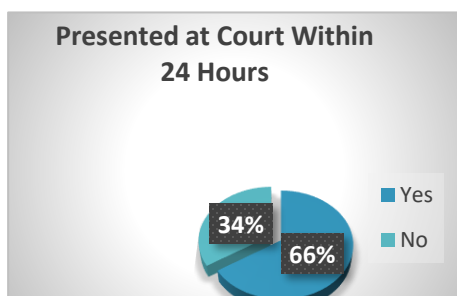


Fig 3: Juvenile presented in court within 24 hours of detention

b. Juvenile presented in court within 24 hours:

Article 20(3) of *Constitution of Nepal* and the *National Criminal Procedure (Code) Act, 2017*, Section 14(1) require the arresting authority to present juvenile before the judge within 24 hours of arrest. However, out of 1370 only 904 (66%) juveniles were presented before a court within the legally required 24 hours

³ A total of 1,370 juveniles were interviewed during data collection. This number includes newly admitted juveniles whose profiles had not yet been entered into the CRH system at the time. In contrast, the FGD data reflects a total of 1,350 juveniles, based on the official system records available on the specific day the discussions were conducted.

of arrest, while 466 (34%) were not. This large number of children not being brought before a judge in time is a clear violation of the *Act Relating to Children, 2075* and their right to due process.

c. Health Checkup

Rule 37 of the *Juvenile Justice Procedural Rules, 2021* requires that children admitted to any correctional facility undergo an initial medical check-up and receive periodic health screenings. Health checkups are critical in preventing and documenting abuse but not consistently conducted. This reinforces the lack of effective action. Out of 1370 children, 876 children underwent a health check before detention, while 494 were examined once in detention. Although pre-detention checks were higher, a considerable number of juveniles did not receive medical examinations at all, raising serious concerns given the reported incidents of torture and ill-treatment in CRHs.

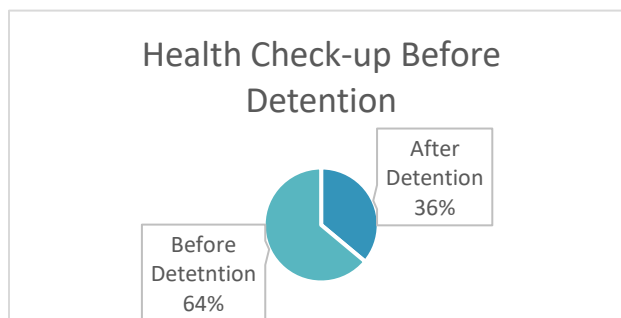


Fig 4: Health checkup done before or after detention

d. Charge sheet submission within 21 days of detention

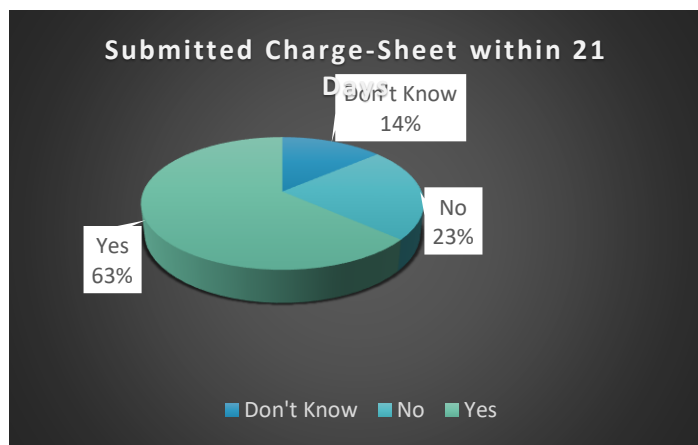


Fig 5: Charge sheet submitted within 21 days of detention

Under the *National Criminal Procedure (Code) Act, 2017*, Section 32(1), the Government Attorney is responsible for preparing and submitting the charge sheet to the concerned court after reviewing the investigation file and confirming there is sufficient evidence to prosecute. This must be done within 21 days. Out of 1370, cases, 311 cases experienced delays, and in 189 cases, the status was unknown to the

juveniles. These delays can prolong detention and hinder access to justice for the child. Furthermore, it is significant that 14% of juveniles were unaware whether their charge sheet was submitted within 21 days.

e. Torture & Ill-treatment

The data reveals alarming instances of torture and ill-treatment faced by juveniles, both during arrest and in detention.

- **Torture during arrest**

The *Act Relating to Children, 2018 (2075)*, Section 42, requires that children in conflict with the law must not be handcuffed during arrest, transport, or detention, except in exceptional cases with justification. However, findings have suggested otherwise.

During the arrest process, out of 1370 children interviewed, 247 (18%) juveniles reported being subjected to torture, and 7 (1%) reported other forms of ill-treatment. Although this is an improvement that 1,089 (79%) children reported no experience of torture, a significant percentage still faced torture or ill-treatment during arrest, which is a serious concern.

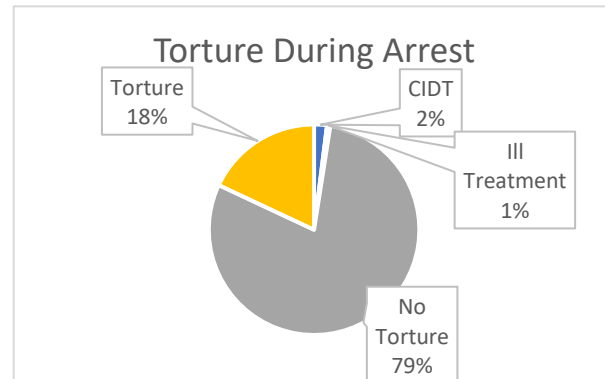


Fig 6: Torture by security forest during arresting the Juveniles

- **Torture in detention**

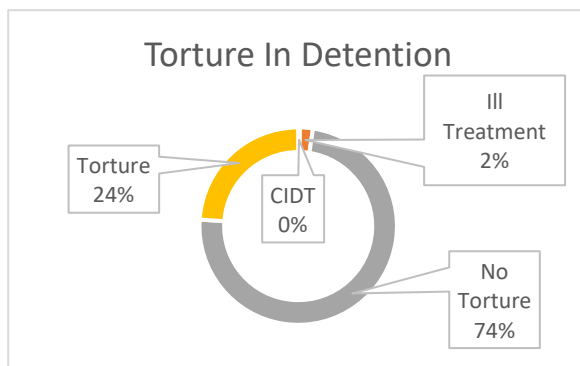


Fig 7: Torture of juvenile in detention

The situation appears worse during detention, where 328 (24%) out of 1370 juveniles reported torture. The higher incidence of abuse in detention compared to arrest highlights detention facilities as high-risk zones for torture and other ill-treatment, underscoring the urgent need for stronger monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

f. Whether the judge asked about the torture⁴

Judges' enquiry contributes to the prevention of violations of fair trial rights and torture in detention. Thus, AF encourages judges to scrutinize if detainees suffer torture when detainees are brought before the court. However, judges asked about torture in only 464 (34%) cases, while in 895 (65%) cases, no such inquiry was made. This lack of consistent judicial oversight undermines the protective role of the judiciary.

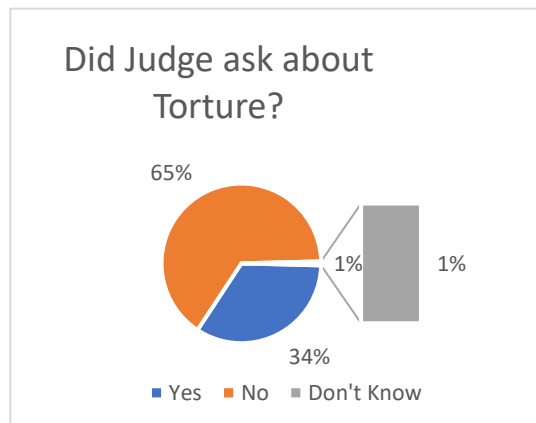


Fig 8: If the judge asked about the torture in detention

g. Access to lawyers: AF data reveals that 493 juveniles (36%) out of the 1370 interviewed did not have access to lawyers. Even more concerning, 1215 (88%) indicated that they were not accompanied by a guardian when their statements were being recorded.

2. Adjudication Stage

The data highlights significant procedural gaps in handling juvenile cases. Out of the 1370 cases of juveniles in CRHs, in only 870 (63%) of the cases, the charge sheet was served within the required 21-day period. However, in 311 (22%) cases, there were delays.

Furthermore, in 1,233 (97%) cases, no social report was prepared by social workers, both of which are essential for better adjudication of the case. Additionally, diversion measures, which are alternatives to formal judicial proceedings, were rarely used, which indicates a lack of rehabilitative focus at the prosecutorial stage.

⁴ The responses indicating 'not knowing' whether the judge asked about torture may be attributed either to a lack of understanding of the legal process or to inadequate communication during the hearing.

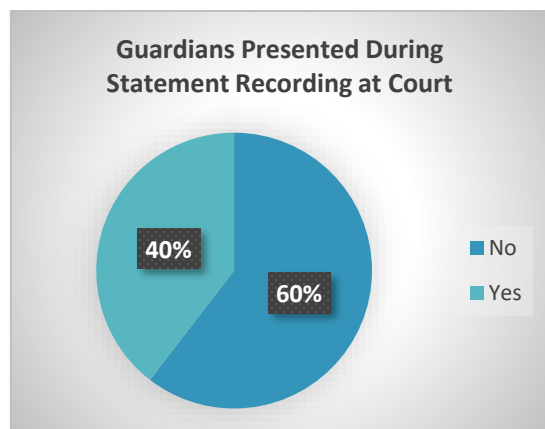


Fig 9: Guardians present during recording statement of the juveniles

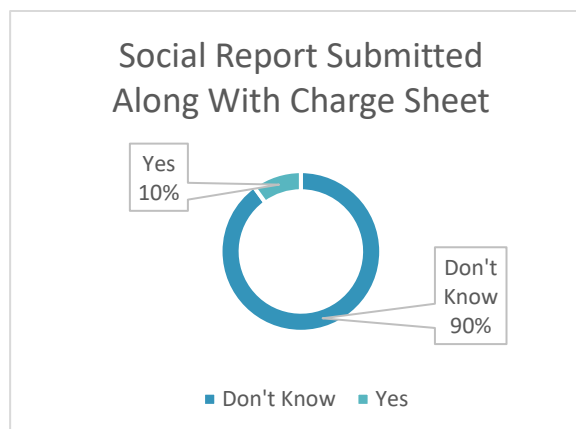


Fig 10: Social report submitted to the judge by the social worker

Despite legal provisions, many cases were not concluded within the mandated 120-day timeframe and juvenile benches that are meant to provide child-friendly adjudication, were not effectively implemented in several districts.

The data shows major flaws in Nepal's juvenile justice; delays in charge sheets, lack of social reports, minimal use of diversion, and poor juvenile bench implementation, resulting in slow, unfair, and ineffective child justice.

Inside Child Reform Homes of Nepal

a. Distribution and Location of Child Reform Homes

Nepal currently operates a total of nine Child Reform Homes (CRHs) across different provinces. These include two CRHs in Bagmati (Bhaktapur and Makawanpur), one in Gandaki (Kaski), one in Koshi (Morang), three in Lumbini (one in Rupandehi and two in Banke, Asamanpur and Naubasta), one in Madhesh (Parsa), and one in Sudurpaschim (Doti). Underprivileged Children's Educational Program Nepal (UCEP), currently manages four CRHs located in Bhaktapur, Kaski, Morang, and Banke (Asamanpur). Remaining five CRHs are operated under Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens remaining accross Nepal, which are located in Banke (Naubasta), Makwanpur, Doti, Parsa, and Rupandehi.

b. Capacity of the CRHS

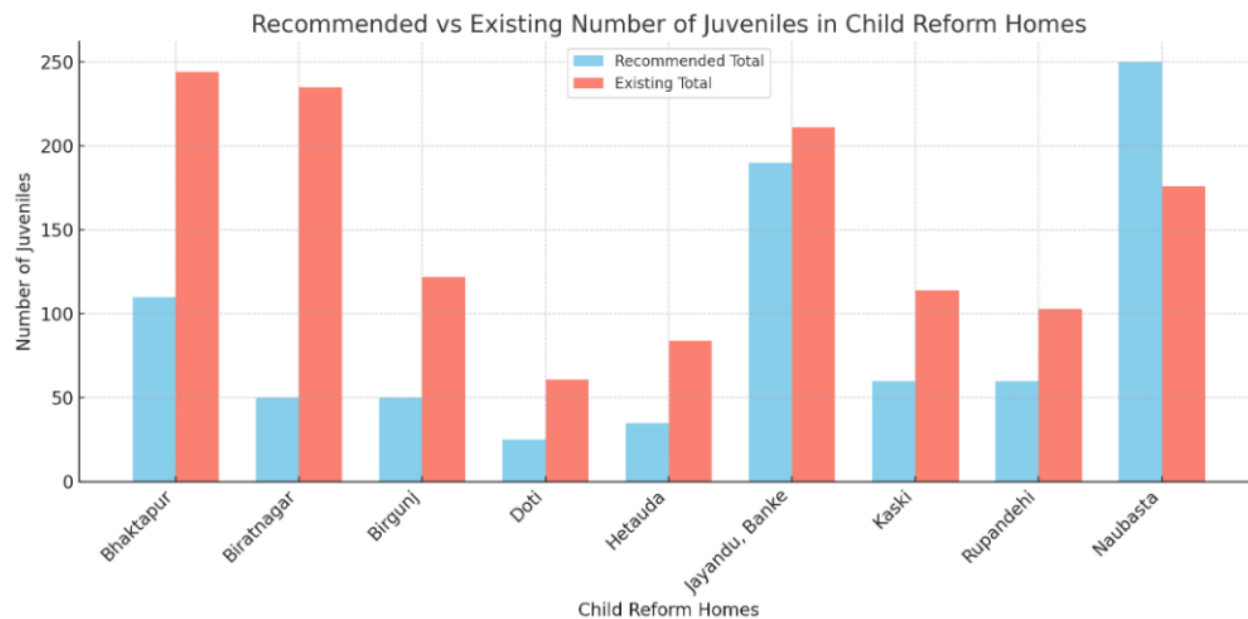


Fig 11: Recommended V Existing Number of Juveniles in CRHs

The data provides a comparison between the recommended capacity and the actual number of juveniles in all nine Child Reform Homes (CRHs) in Nepal. The total recommended capacity is 830 juveniles (820 boys and 10 girls), while the current population is significantly higher at 1,350 (1,313 boys and 37 girls). This results in an overcapacity of 520 juveniles, with rate of approximately 62.6%.

Bhaktapur is the only CRH that accommodates girls, housing a total of 244 juveniles, 207 boys and 37 girls, despite a recommended capacity of just 110 (100 boys and 10 girls). This makes Bhaktapur both the most overcrowded and the only mixed-gender facility. The Biratnagar CRH is also critically overcrowded, with 235 boys in a space meant for only 50. Similarly, Birgunj, Doti, Hetauda, Kaski, and Rupandehi are also severely overcrowded with the actual number of juveniles exceeding recommended levels by 36 to 72 in each reform homes.

CRH Asamanpur in Banke is above capacity but by a smaller margin of 21 juveniles. Notably, Naubasta is the only CRH operating under capacity, with 176 juveniles against a recommended limit of 250, which indicates potential for redistributing juveniles from overcrowded reform homes.

The gender disparity is significant, as Bhaktapur is the only facility specifically designed for girls, highlighting a lack of gender-inclusive infrastructure in the other CRHs. Overall, the prevailing overcrowding negatively impacts living conditions and access to rehabilitation, education, and health services for juveniles.

c. Profile of Juveniles: A total of 1370⁵ arrests are documented, predominantly involving older juveniles (age 16 and over) as shown in *figure 12*. The highest number of arrests occurred for 17-year-olds (570) 41%, followed by 16-year-olds (379) 28% and 15-year-olds (230) 17%. Arrests for younger ages, such as 12-

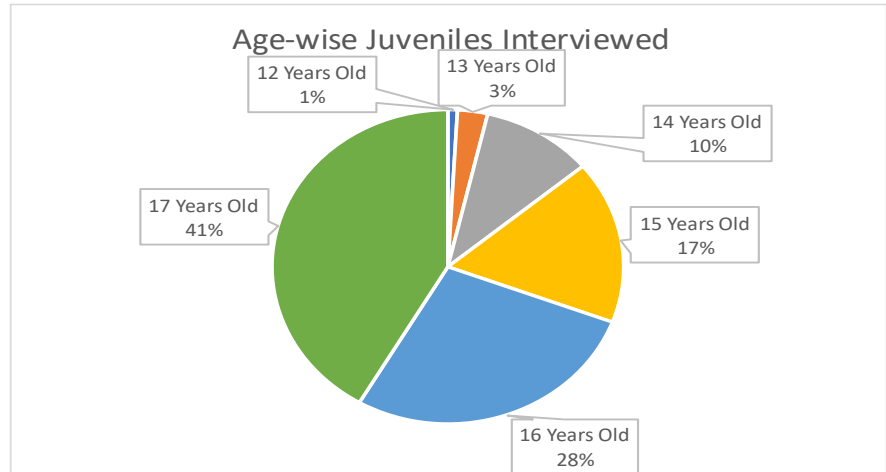


Fig 12: Age of Juveniles during arrest

year-olds (12) 1% and 13-year-olds (38) 3%, indicating that most individuals enter the system in their later teenage years.

Individuals who were juvenile at the time of arrest but became adult are also housed in the same facilities at CRHs. *Figure 13* data encompass a wider range, from 12 to 25 years old, reflecting the aging of individuals within the detention system. The highest concentrations are observed at 17 years (304 individuals), 18 years (277 individuals), and 16 years (188 individuals). There are still individuals in detention who are 18 years old and above, with significant numbers at 19 (155 individuals), 20 (102 individuals), 21 (94 individuals), and even up to 25 years old (7 individuals) residing in various CRHs.

The data shows a progression in age from the time of arrest to the current age, as expected. Individuals arrested at 17, who were the largest group at arrest, continue to be a significant cohort at 17 and 18

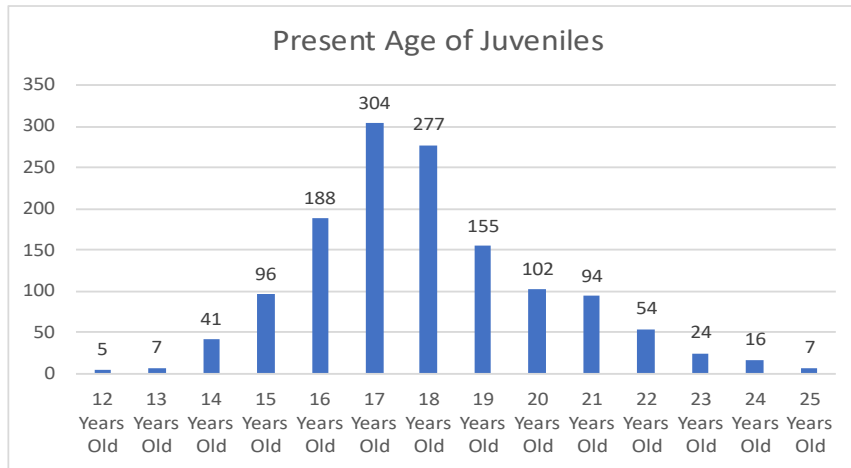


Fig 13: Current age of Juveniles in CRHs

years old, suggesting that many arrested as minors remain in detention past their 18th birthday. The presence of individuals up to 25 years old in the "current age" data highlights that even those who were arrested as minors may still be held in facilities that might not be age-appropriate or have transitioned to adult

facilities, which raises questions about the duration of their detention and the pathways for rehabilitation or transfer after reaching adulthood. Lawyers from AF have reported instances of bullying among juveniles within CRHs, often perpetrated by older inmates (aged 18 and above) acting as "captains" against younger juveniles. This highlights an imbalance of power and an unhealthy environment within CRHs, stemming from CRHs apparent inability to effectively manage the internal dynamics of the juveniles and to segregate them according to age.

Figure 14 shows the caste breakdown of the juveniles. Janajati constitute the largest population with 496 (36%) individuals. This is followed by Bhramin/Chhetri/Thakuri with 315 (23) juveniles, Dalit with 264 (19%), and Madheshi with 219 (16%). Smaller proportions include Muslim juveniles at 37 (2%), and Newar juveniles making up the smallest group with 16 (1%) and those categorized as "Others" at 23 (2%).

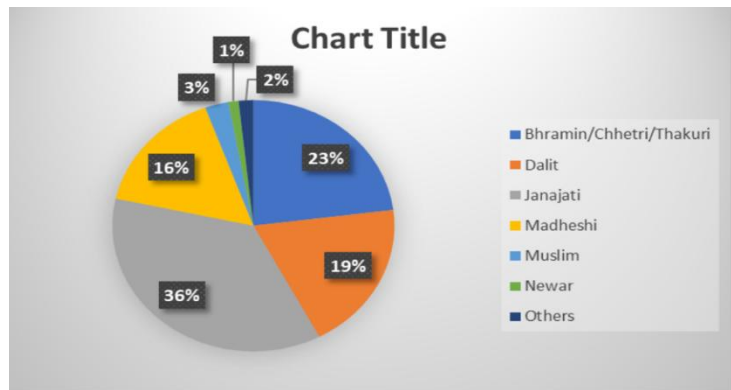


Fig 14: Caste wise segregation of Juveniles in CRHs

This breakdown provides insight into the diverse demographics within these facilities. Janajati, who are indigenous and a disadvantaged group in Nepal, constitute the largest population within CRHs. This significant overrepresentation suggests that systemic challenges, socio-economic disparities, and potentially limited access to justice disproportionately affecting indigenous and disadvantaged communities.



Fig 15: Allegations of the Juveniles

The data on *figure 15* classifies 1370 juvenile offenses. It shows a clear imbalance, with Sexual Offenses/Rape making up the largest part at 809 cases, about 59.1%. Next, offenses related to the human body total 229 cases (around 16.7%), and theft along with robbery accounts for 124 cases (about 9.1%). "Others" and drug-related offenses each show 104 cases, each around 7.6%. This distribution plainly shows that sexual offenses are the primary crime type

among the juveniles in this dataset; they surpass all other categories by a wide margin.

Facilities inside CRHs

a. Education

Access to education in CRHs is severely limited. Formal education up to the secondary level is only accessible in three CRHs (Biratnagar, Pokhara, and Bhaktapur) with 10 person classes. Juveniles in CRHs who wish to pursue education beyond the secondary level must bear the financial cost themselves, as government support for higher education is not provided. They can request to attend local schools or opt for self-study and take examinations within the CRH premises. CRHs lack of ability to provided teachers in a sustainable manner for those interested in studies is duly noted.

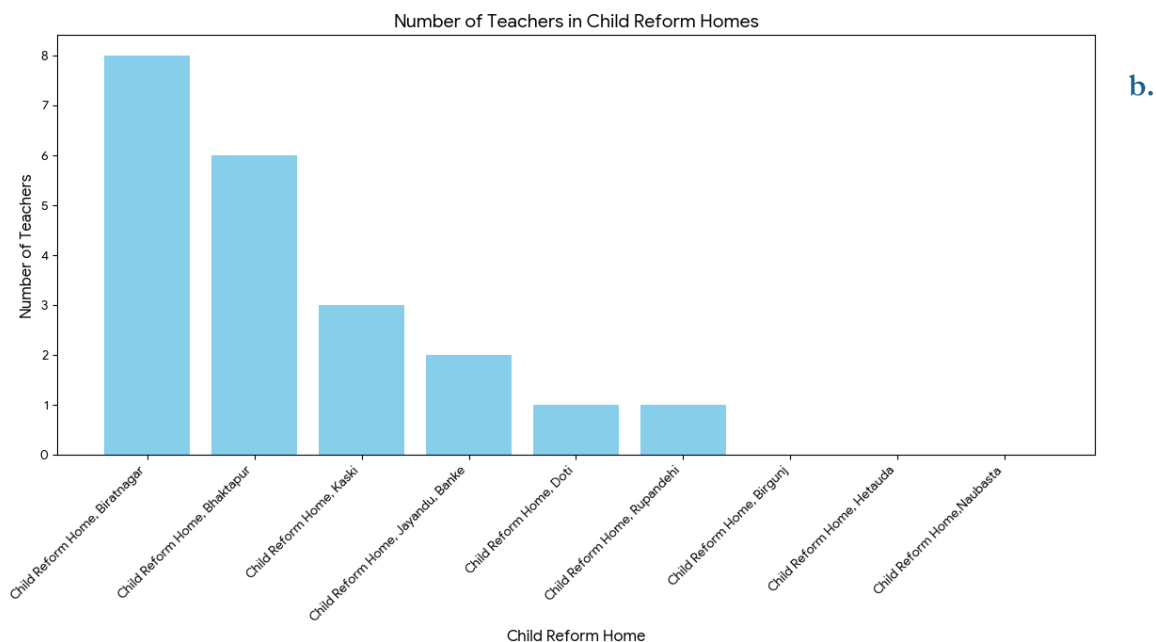


Fig 16: Number of teachers in each CRHs

Health

Medical care is a fundamental right for juveniles in CRHs, with the *Act Relating to Children, 2018 (2075)* Section 55(1)(b) stating: Every child placed in a Child Reform Home “shall have the right to timely health check-ups, treatment, and counseling”. Section 56 states: “The government must make arrangements for essential services, including healthcare, for children in protection or correctional facilities.” This however has not been the case, clearly seen through the death of a 14-year-old attributed to the lack of timely and regular health checkups within CRHs. As well as this, while some CRHs have access to psychologists and counsellors, these services are seldom delivered systematically or uniformly. The government has introduced health insurance for all juveniles, marking a notable improvement in their medical care. However, only the Child Reform Homes (CRHs) in Naubasta, Hetauda, and Birgunj are equipped with medical staff for immediate treatment, while the remaining six CRHs lack even fundamental on-site medical services. Moreover, access to safe drinking water remains a concern. While a few CRHs have installed water filters, they are often insufficient in quantity and not easily accessible to all juveniles. Poor hygiene and overcrowding; where multiple juveniles share small rooms, have also contributed to the frequent outbreak of skin-related diseases, particularly during the summer months.

c. Vocational Trainings

Rule 24(d) of the *Rules Relating to Children 2078* mandates the provision of formal teachers and vocational trainers based on the number of children and their needs and appropriateness. However, the delivery of vocational training remains fragmented. UCEP Nepal provides some training to the juveniles under its care, but this support is neither regular nor sustainable. The situation is even more concerning in Child Reform Homes managed by the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, where there is no structured program, and occasional support comes inconsistently from local governments. Given the strong interest of many juveniles in vocational trainings and recreational activities, CRHs frequently turn to civil society organizations for support, though the long-term sustainability of these programs remains uncertain.

Conclusion:

The findings reveal a critical disconnect between Nepal's legal commitments to justice and the lived realities of juveniles in conflict with the law. Despite a comprehensive legal framework grounded in both national and international child rights standards, systemic failures persist across the investigation, adjudication, and rehabilitation processes. AF's data analytics shows that alarming rates of lack of safety and violation of juveniles' rights has been seen. Data collected reveals CRHs in Nepal suffer from overcrowding, understaffing inadequate educational and health service and frequent incidents of abuse and neglect. Furthermore, findings reveal the investigation and adjudication stages are undermining the juvenile justice system, including procedural delays, inadequate access to legal representation and absence of guardians during critical phases. These challenges require urgent action from the police, the prosecution, the judiciary, civil society and concerned government authorities. AF remains committed to supporting reform efforts by monitoring the system, advocating for policy change, and promote access to justice that prioritize the dignity, protection, and future of every child.

Recommendations

We make the following recommendations for the implementation of the JJ related laws, policies and practices in Nepal:

To the Police

- Provide comprehensive training for law enforcement personnel on juvenile justice laws and child protection standards.
- Ensure that the investigation process involving children prioritizes their best interests at all stages and safeguards them from any form of torture or ill-treatment.
- Examine the recurring incidents of violent clashes and deaths that have taken place in CRHs.
- Adopt child-sensitive practices from the first point of contact to ensure dignity, confidentiality, and procedural fairness.

To the Prosecution (Government Attorneys)

- Strengthen the role of government attorneys in advocating for child-friendly prosecution practices and supporting juvenile courts.
- Prioritize rehabilitative and restorative justice approaches in cases involving children in conflict with the law.
- Facilitate regular training programs to enhance prosecutors' understanding of national and international juvenile justice standards.
- Enforce laws and procedures related to the juvenile justice system during investigation, prosecution, and adjudication

To the Judiciary

- Ensure the consistent and effective application of juvenile justice laws and child protection provisions during judicial proceedings.
- Establish juvenile benches and courts with trained judicial officers for handling juvenile cases.
- Encourage jurisprudence that reflects a child-sensitive, rehabilitative, and rights-based approach, in line with international obligations.

- Implement diversion programs to shift juveniles from court processes to rehabilitation.
- Use mediation and restorative justice for minor offenses.

To the Government / Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens and CRHs

- Increase training for all CRH staff, including judges, lawyers, social workers, and counsellors.
- Conduct regular sharing workshops on best practices in the juvenile justice system
- Establish in-house schools in CRHs with adequate teaching staff and a number of students to create a good working environment.
- Create separate facilities for juveniles turning 18 while in CRHs.
- Provide age-appropriate rehabilitation distinct from adult systems.
- Ensure gender-sensitive facilities and services for female juveniles, including access to female staff, healthcare, and privacy protections.
- Improve the physical facilities, nutritious food, education, health and mental care and skill development, and reintegration system

To NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

- Support the Ministry and CRHs in improving health, education, and rehabilitation services.
- Provide legal aid and case updates through an online case tracking system.
- Conduct awareness sessions with police, courts, and stakeholders.
- Promote a coordinated, rights-based approach to juvenile justice.
- Monitor CRH conditions and provide evidence-based assessments to inform policy changes and reforms.

The End !!!