



Stelselwijziging Jeugd

Informal expert group on the rights of the child - 27 May



Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie



Ministerie van Volksgezondheid,
Welzijn en Sport



Vereniging van
Nederlandse Gemeenten

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Aims of the system change
3. Quality assurance
4. Child protection and youth probation services
5. Decentralisation programme
6. Transformation of local and central government

1. Introduction

Current system:

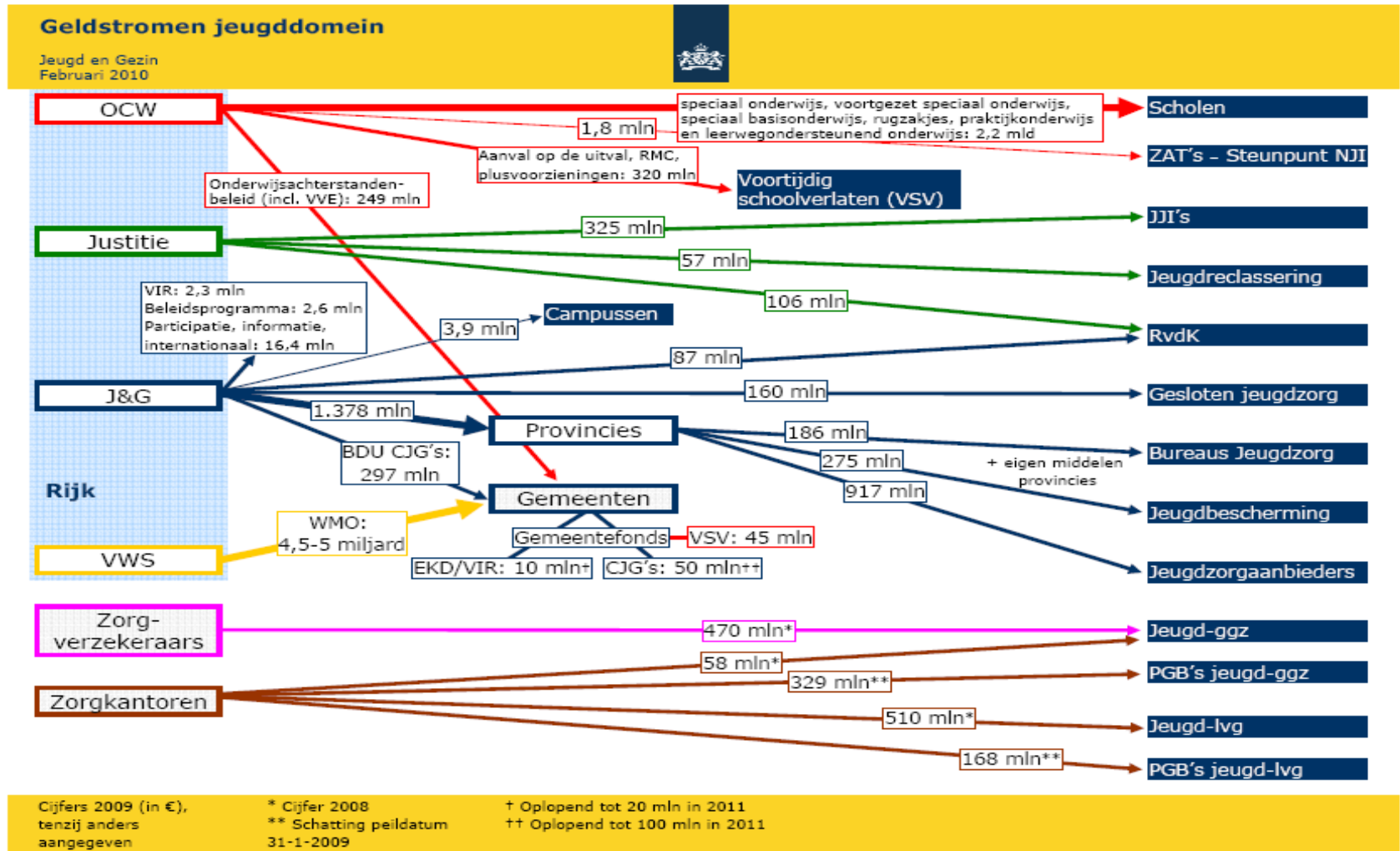
- Universal, preventative and specialised services
- Different layers of government are responsible
- 2 ministries, 15 provincial and 408 municipalities
- Youth Care Act (2005) and Social Support Act (2007)

The need for change

Parliamentary Advisory Group (2010):

- High level of fragmentation
- Lack of coordination of care to families
- Disproportionate use of specialised services
- Prevailing practice of referring clients
- Unmanageability

Different funding authorities prevents an integrated approach.



2. Aims of the system change

Change in vision ('transformation')

- 'from care far away to prevention, support and care closeby'
- 'from complex to simple care'
- 'from single service to an integrated approach'
- 1plan - 1family - 1director

Change in governance ('transition')

- responsibilities of ministries of Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS) and Security and Justice (VenJ), provinces and health insurers to local government
- in coherence with other decentralisations (inclusive education, possible changes in social security, social support)

Change in funding

- Merging of systems of funding
- Cuts to the budget (15%)

All children's services to local government

Huidig jeugdstelsel

Nieuw jeugdstelsel vanaf 2015

Gemeenten	Jeugdgezondheidszorg Opvoed- en opgroeiondersteuning
Provincies	Geïndiceerde jeugdzorg Jeugdbescherming, Jeugdreclassering
Rijk	Gesloten jeugdzorg
Rijk via Zorgverzekeraars en zorgkantoren	Jeugd GGZ
Rijk via zorgkantoren	Jeugd (L)VB (m.u.v. verblijfszorg voor jeugdigen die i.v.m. hun verstandelijke beperking levenslang en levensbreed zorg nodig hebben) Begeleiding en persoonlijke verzorging van jeugdigen (+ bijbehorend vervoer en kortdurend verblijf) voor alle AWBZ-grondslagen

Gemeenten

Alle ondersteuning,
hulp en zorg bij
opgroei-, opvoedings-
en psychische
problemen
en stoornissen:

- Preventie
(o.a. JGZ o.b.v. WPG)
- Jeugdhulp
- Jeugdbescherming
- Jeugdreclassering
- AMHK

3. Quality Assurance

Legal requirements

Convention on the Rights of the Child

- a qualitatively and quantitatively sufficient offer of services
- youth services must be easily accessible
- always reachable and available in emergencies
- access to youth services through referrals by general practitioners and pediatricians
- Duty to offer youth services
- Information and permission
- File-use, complaints procedure and client participation

4. Child protection and youth probation services

Local government will be responsible for the funding and policy for child protection and youth probation services

- Any child protection or youth probation order and the additional care referred to
- Care reports concerning children
- Setting up Advice and Reporting Centre for Domestic Violence en Child Abuse
- Setting up a 24/7 crisis intervention service.

Certification

- Child Protection en Youth Probation orders can only be executed by certified organisations
- An organisation can become certified if it meets all the requirements in the recently developed quality framework
- The framework was designed based on the input of children's services, local government and a number of other experts and stakeholders
- Regular audits will be held to check the organisations still meet the requirements

5. Decentralisation Programme

- A joint programme from both ministries and association of dutch municipalities
- Up to 2014; developing legal and policy framework
- Local governments start to transform and develop local policies

In 2014:

- *Transformation*: Local government innovate with youth service providers and stakeholders
- Contracts and budgets are finalised
- *Implementation*: Government monitors, advises and intervenes on problem areas
- Continued policy development

6. Transformation of Central Government

- Government is responsible for the functioning of the system
- Monitoring of quality through certification and inspections
- Monitoring of legal requirements
- Evaluation of the system
- Letting go control of policy and allowing local government autonomy
- Still responsible for the criminal justice framework and policies

Conclusions

- The Youth Law will enter into force on 1 January 2015
- One year implementation period is given to municipalities and organisations
- Evaluation of the system after 3 years

Thank you for your attention, questions?

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