

TKO SVE MOŽE BITI PODRŠKA DJETETU ČIJI JE RODITELJ U ZATVORU?

DIJETE MOŽE BITI:

malo, veliko, ekstrovertirano, introvertirano, može biti žrtva roditelja, osjećati odbojnost ili bliskost s roditeljem, zbog roditelja u zatvoru može osjećati strah, sram, brigu, ljutnju, gubitak ili – oslobođenost od nasilja. Trebamo ga slušati i kada šuti!

Roditelj izvan zatvora, skrbnik treba biti oslonac i podrška djetetu i omogućiti mu kontakte s roditeljem u zatvoru ako ono to želi i treba; ne opterećivati ga svojim problemima s partnerom; potražiti podršku za dijete u obiteljskom centru ili udruzi za pomoć djeci zatvorenika.

Druga djeca u vrtiću, školi, sportskom klubu, igraonici, zatvorskoj sobi za posjete; korisni su kontakti s djecom koja imaju isto obiteljsko iskustvo.

Drugi bliski ljudi

šira obitelj uključuje se u podršku djetetu; susjedi, vozač u školskom autobusu ili prodavačica koja poznaje obiteljsku situaciju, mogu biti podrška djetetu ako se prema njemu odnose s poštovanjem i jednako kao prema drugoj djeci. Ne trebaju mu otežavati život ogovaranjem!

Roditelj u zatvoru treba održati povezanost s djetetom, ako to za dijete nije štetno; reći djetetu gdje se nalazi i utješiti ga, ne opterećivati ga svojim problemima; ne davati nerealna obećanja; uključiti se u brigu o djetetu i njegove svakodnevne aktivnosti, razgovarati o prijateljima i kućnom ljubimcu, čitati mu, slati mu pisma...

Odgovornost u vrtiću, učitelj, trener, odgojitelj u dječjem domu, svećenik

oni mogu, ali ne moraju znati zašto je roditelj u zatvoru – važno je da znaju kako dijete reagira na to, da se potrudite doznati što mu treba, je li mu teško, što ga zbunjuje, te da pokažu poštovanje i razumijevanje za dijete.

POLICIJA

treba obzirno postupati, posebno ako je dijete prisutno za vrijeme uhićenja; dati djetetu primjerenu informaciju o uhićenju i onome što će se dalje događati.

SUD

suci istrage, suci koji vode postupak i suci izvršenja trebaju pri sudačkim odlukama uzimati u obzir, koliko god je moguće, potrebe djece u obitelji.

ZATVOR

treba osigurati odgovarajući prostor, te službenika za podršku djeci i roditeljima pri posjetu, kao i ugodno ozračje tijekom posjeta i u čekaonici; minimizirati pretraživanje djece; provoditi programe jačanja roditeljske kompetencije i surađivati s udrugama.

PROBACIJA

pri donošenju odluka o zatvoreniku treba voditi računa o djetetovim potrebama i obiteljskoj situaciji.

CENTAR ZA SOCIJALNU SKRB

treba pratiti kvalitetu kontakta djeteta s roditeljem i njegove učinke na dobrobit djeteta, biti podrška roditelju skrbniku i drugim članovima obitelji, osigurati financijsku pomoć, pomoć u zapošljavanju, primjerenom životnom standardu, organiziranju kontakata djeteta s roditeljem; surađivati s civilnim društvom.

ZDRAVSTVENI SUSTAV

treba voditi računa o mentalnom zdravlju djeteta i skrbnika i promjenama u zdravlju zbog stresa ili traume.

DJEČJI VRTIĆ I ŠKOLE

mogu biti izravna podrška i poveznica s drugim sustavima; ne treba unaprijed očekivati da će dijete imati teškoće zbog roditelja u zatvoru; osigurati osposobljavanje učitelja, odgojitelja i stručnih suradnika za podršku djetetu u svakodnevnim školskim aktivnostima.

ORGANIZACIJE CIVILNOG DRUŠTVA

pružaju usluge savjetovanja, igraonica, prijevoza i pratnje djeteta, pomoć u učenju, podršku roditeljstvu. Mogu biti mjesta vršnjačke podrške i osnaživanja za pojedine faze pravosudnog postupka, te partner zatvorskom sustavu.

ZNANSTVENICI I VISOKO ŠKOLSTVO

provoditi istraživanja o djeci i obiteljima; u izobrazbi kadrova za rad s djecom razvijati svjesnost o položaju i potrebama djece čiji su roditelji u zatvoru, osposobljavati ih za pružanje podrške djeci.

JAVNOST I MEDIJI

osvještavati potrebe djece čiji su roditelji u zatvoru, štiti njihovu privatnost i dostojanstvo, doprinositi inkluzivnoj klimi i smanjenju diskriminacije i predrasuda, jačati empatiju za dijete i obitelj.



GLOBALNO

TIJELA UN-a: Odbor za prava djeteta UN-a, UNICEF, Child rights connect

ORGANIZACIJE: International Coalition for Children with Incarcerated Parents - INCCIP, Advocacy in Action Coalition - AIAC



EUROPA

Vijeće Europe, EU - Europska komisija i Europski parlament, Europska mreža pravobranitelja za djecu - ENOC, Eurochild, EuroPris, Children of Prisoners Europe - COPE



NACIONALNO

VLADA RH I HRVATSKI SABOR stvara zakonski i akcijski okvir, javne politike i uvjete za ostvarivanje prava djece; prepoznatljivost njihovih prava u strateškim dokumentima i periodičnim izvješćima.



Republika Hrvatska
Pravobranitelj za djecu

PRAVOBRANITELJ ZA DJECU zalaže se za: nediskriminaciju, dostojanstvo, podršku djetetu i roditelju (onome u zatvoru i onome izvan zatvora), za neprekidno procjenjivanje najboljeg interesa djeteta.



LOKALNO

LOKALNA ZAJEDNICA kreira javne politike i podržava programe i projekte koje provode udruge u zajednici.

OSOBE IZ NAJBЛИŽEG DJETETOVA OKRUŽJA

SUSTAVI I CIVILNO DRUŠTVO - podršku mogu davati izvan i izvan zatvora!

OD LOKALNOG DO GLOBALNOG - Prepoznavanje potreba i zagovaranje prava djece čiji su roditelji u zatvoru

WHO CAN PROVIDE SUPPORT TO CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS?

CHILDREN

can be small and big, extroverted and introverted, they can be their parents' victims, they can feel repulsion towards their parents or be close to them, they can feel afraid, ashamed, worried, angry, deprived, or freed from violence because of their incarcerated parents. We should listen to them even when they are silent!

PERSONS FROM CHILDREN'S CLOSE ENVIRONMENT

Parents outside prison, guardians

should provide strong support to children; they should enable them to stay in touch with their incarcerated parents if this is what children want and need; they should not burden children with partner-related problems; they should seek support for them in a family support centres or NGOs



Other children

– in the kindergarten, at school, in a sports club or a playroom, in prison visiting

rooms; it is helpful to keep in touch with other children who have the same experience in their own families.



Kindergarten nurses, teachers, coaches, children's homes staff, priests

– they may, but need not know why parents are imprisoned; it is important that they know how children feel about that, that they make an effort to learn if children need anything, if they have a hard

time or are confused, and they should treat them with respect and understanding.



Other people close to children – the wider family becomes involved in providing support to children; neighbours, school bus drivers or salespersons familiar with the family situation can be a source of support to children if they treat them with respect. They should not make their life difficult by gossiping!



GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS AND THE CIVIL SOCIETY

POLICE

should act with caution, especially if children are present during arrest; they should provide children with appropriate information about the further course of action.

COURTS

when adopting court decisions, investigating judges, procedural judges and executive judges should take into account, as far as possible, the needs of children in the family.

PRISONS

should ensure adequate areas for children and parents and trained officers to support them as well as child-friendly environment in visiting and waiting rooms; body-searching children should be reduced to a minimum; parenting skills programmes should be implemented and cooperation with NGOs established.

PROBATION SERVICE

should take account of children's needs and family situation when adopting decisions on prisoners.

SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRES

should monitor the quality of children's contacts with incarcerated parents and the effect they have on their well-being, provide support to parents-caregivers, ensure financial aid, employment assistance and adequate standards of living, organise children's contacts with their incarcerated parents and cooperate with the civil society.

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

should care about the mental health of children and their guardians as well about changes to their health caused by stress or trauma.

KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS

can provide direct support and act as links with other systems; it should not be presumed that children will necessarily have difficulties because of their incarcerated parents; teachers and educators should be trained to provide support to children in everyday school activities.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

provide the services of counselling, playrooms, transporting and accompanying children, learning assistance and parenting assistance. They can provide peer support and empowerment during the specific phases of judicial proceedings and act as partners to the prison system.

SCIENTISTS AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

carry out research on children and families; caution is warranted when publishing results and conclusions to avoid promoting stigma and prejudice. The training of the staff working with children should include raising awareness of the position and needs of children of incarcerated parents and providing support to them.

PUBLIC AND THE MEDIA

raise awareness of the needs of children of incarcerated parents, protect their privacy and dignity; contribute to building an inclusive climate and reducing discrimination and prejudice, increase empathy towards children of incarcerated parents and their families.



AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

UN BODIES: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF, Child rights connect

ORGANISATIONS: International Coalition for Children with Incarcerated Parents - INCCIP, Advocacy in Action Coalition - AIAC



AT THE EU LEVEL

Council of Europe, European Commission and European Parliament, European Network of Ombudsmen for Children (ENOC), Eurochild, EuroPris, Children of Prisoners Europe (COPE)



AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

CROATIAN GOVERNMENT, CROATIAN PARLIAMENT establish a legal and action framework, public policies and conditions for respecting the rights of children of incarcerated parents; raise the visibility of their rights in strategic documents and periodic reports.



Republic of Croatia
Ombudsman for Children

OMBUDSMAN FOR CHILDREN advocates non-discrimination, dignity, support to children and their parents (in and outside prison) as well as the continuous assessment of the best interest of the child.



AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

LOCAL COMMUNITY creates public policies and supports programmes and projects implemented by associations in the community.

FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL - Recognising the needs and advocating the rights of children of incarcerated parents