
Children of Prisoners Europe

Keeping children connected





Foreword

The European Commission, DG Justice has identified Children of Prisoners Europe (COPE) as a strategic partner in putting children affected by parental imprisonment at the heart of policymaking, bolstering their rights and promoting policies that support their well-being and meet their needs. In fostering the provision of meaningful action for children, COPE has worked closely with the European Union, a primary funder of the network since 2013, and through EU-funded transnational research projects, a partner since 2009. With the support of the Commission, we look back on the remarkable progress that COPE and its network of organisations working with and for children across Europe have made on behalf of children over the past several years: participating in the 11th European Forum on the Rights of the Child which spotlighted children with parents in prison to over 350 UN, EU, Council of Europe and national stakeholders; joining forces with the PC-CP in elaborating a draft Council of Europe Recommendation for Children with Imprisoned Parents, an Explanatory Report and a questionnaire for all Council of Europe member states; promulgating a comprehensive charter for prisoners' children in Italy, with efforts for replication currently underway in Croatia, the Netherlands and Argentina.

COPE has achieved this progress through the involvement and commitment of its 84 members, experts and affiliates across Europe and beyond, identifying children's needs, articulating positive solutions, exchanging good practice; giving children and young people a voice, using their messages to inform policy makers while ensuring they receive support; spearheading further collective action and expanding COPE's reach to those prisoners' children who are not yet receiving much-needed support—children in institutions, those from minority ethnic groups such as Roma and Travellers, children of foreign nationals in prison, among others.

An estimated 2.1 million children are separated from a parent in prison in Council of Europe countries on any given day (stock rate); 800,000 children in EU-28. A pan-European network for prisoners' children is vital to ensuring that advocacy work continues, on local, regional, national, European and international levels on their behalf; to reduce stigma and mitigate violence; and to foster a reflective and ethically driven approach to working on behalf of these young people. COPE is a reflective network, constantly assessing and evaluating its work on behalf of children, bringing it back to whether or not what we are providing is the best possible support initiative for children and young people. Imprisonment of a parent affects the lives of their children in a myriad of ways which challenge them to be able to gain a foothold in life, bolstered by support and human understanding and by opportunities for self-expression. As the only pan-European network working on behalf of children separated from a parent in prison to date, COPE plays a vital role in ensuring that they receive this understanding and support, that their rights are upheld and that their voices are heard.



Lucy Gampell | President



Liz Ayre | Executive Director

The Board

Lucy Gampell | President

Nancy Loucks | Secretary General

Marie-Jeanne Schmitt | Board Member

Madelein Kattel | Board Member

Viviane Schekter | Vice-President

Kate Philbrick | Treasurer

Edoardo Fleischner | Board Member

Alain Bouregba | Honorary Board Member

Impact Summary

2011

28 members | 19 countries

2017

84 members | 28 countries

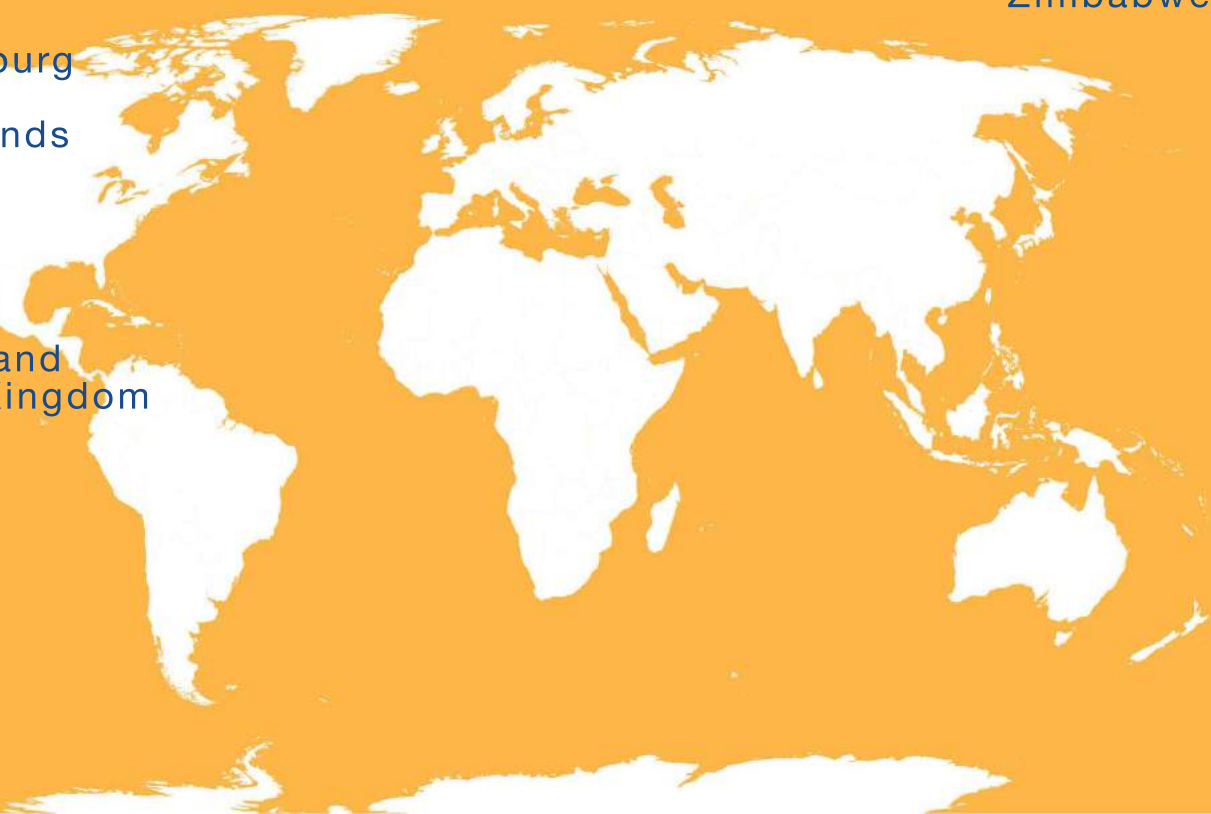
COPE membership tripled between 2011 and 2017, bringing additional enhanced support to children

Countries in Europe where COPE has a member or affiliate:

Belgium
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

Countries worldwide where COPE has an affiliate:

Australia
Brazil
New Zealand
South Korea
Turkey
United States
Zimbabwe



Impact Summary

Indirect support*

COPE works to support the estimated 650,000 children separated from a parent in prison in the 21 European countries where it has a member or affiliate. COPE is working to extend that support to the estimated 2.1 million children separated from a parent in prison across Europe.

**estimates*

Direct support

COPE supports children with imprisoned parents directly through its members and by involving children and teenagers in international campaigns and events, such as the 2017 11th European Forum on the Rights of the Child, which focussed on children deprived of liberty and in which three young people from COPE members in the UK and Sweden participated. COPE also sent a delegation of young people to the Children as Actors in Transforming Society (CATS) Global Forum on Inclusion in July 2017.

Advocacy

COPE advocacy has helped put children of prisoners on the agendas of the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, the European Platform for Investing in Children, the United Nations, the World Health Organization, UNICEF.

COPE advocacy has increased service provision for and boosted awareness of children with imprisoned parents on the national levels, going from 28 members and affiliates working on the ground in 2011 to 84 in 2017.

In 2006, Croatia had little awareness of the issue of children with imprisoned parents. In 2017, COPE counts 4 members in Croatia, including the Ombudsman's Office for Children.

In 2015, Portugal had little awareness of the issue of children with imprisoned parents, and few provisions for them. Following an advocacy mission to the country in 2015, COPE gained two new affiliates from Portugal, including the organisation Confiar, who launched the first national conference on the issue in January 2017.

COPE is working to develop initiatives for prison staff and imprisoned fathers in Bulgaria, bringing additional awareness to a particular context where COPE has identified a gap (see page 12), and is supporting awareness-raising initiatives in Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia and Albania.

Keeping children connected

The issue

An estimated 2.1 million children across Europe have a parent in prison, 800,000 children in EU-28.¹ In addition to having to cope with separation from their parent, these children are vulnerable to stigma, instability, poverty and violence. Large numbers are witnessing a parent's violent arrest. In the UK, where the number of women prisoners has more than tripled since 2000, only 5 per cent of women prisoners' children remain in their home after sentencing; only 9 per cent are cared for by fathers.² Many children's whereabouts are not recorded, as making basic checks on children with imprisoned parents is not a statutory requirement in most countries. In addition to loss of income, the incarceration itself is expensive. Families in Belgium spend an average €200 monthly for prisoners; 39 per cent of partners quit or change jobs to take care of the prisoner.³ Although overall progress on the issue of parental imprisonment has been made in Europe, thanks in part to EU support for advocacy on their behalf, some countries still have little awareness of it, levels of service provision vary greatly and policy is lagging, despite recent EU-funded research indicating that 25 per cent of prisoners' children are at risk of greater mental health difficulties and studies⁴ emphasising how regular contact with an imprisoned parent promotes resilience. To compound these difficulties, an array of criminal justice, police, prison, educational and welfare sectors, unique to each country, are required to meet children's multiple needs; while few countries record data on prisoners' parental status. COPE, the only pan-European network for children with imprisoned parents, is vital to ensuring that advocacy work continues.

Keeping children connected

What COPE is doing

Children of Prisoners Europe and its network of organisations and experts working with and for children across Europe have been influencing policies, promoting meaningful action and fostering the exchange of good practice for seventeen years—identifying the problems; highlighting children's indivisible rights and needs; articulating positive solutions and strategies; building network capacity to better support children, and spearheading further collective action across Europe and beyond. COPE is a reflective network. Through its core activities—advocacy, capacity-building, co-production of knowledge and network development—, COPE draws on holistic, multidisciplinary approaches for children and challenges existing prison paradigms to overcome barriers linked to stigma, discrimination and other adverse effects of parental incarceration. Working hand in hand with its 85 members, experts and affiliates across Europe and beyond, COPE is changing the way people perceive prisoners' children; giving children and young people a voice; using their messages to inform decision-makers; refining and systematising training and support initiatives; building new strategic alliances; and maximising network impact by capacity-building in communicating issues and solutions more effectively—to further raise the visibility of prisoners' children, get them onto policy agendas, promote policy to ensure their needs are met and ensure the healthy development of even a greater number of children. At the same time, COPE is working to ensure that this knowledge, awareness, expertise and action is enshrined in treaties, conventions, resolutions, strategies and policy plans. Significant steps in 2016 and 2017 included the launch of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Rights of the Child 2016-2021; and COPE's joining forces with the Council of Europe's Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) on a Draft Recommendation on Children with Imprisoned Parents, to be adopted by the Council of Ministers in early 2018 (see page 8).

¹

Source: COPE network (extrapolation based on data from International Centre for Prison Studies and SPACE).

²

Protecting the welfare of children when a parent is imprisoned. A report highlighting concerns that up to 6,000 children a year are being forgotten by the system when their mother is sent to prison (2011). London: PACT.

³

Pierre LE QUEAU, dir., « "L'autre peine". Enquête exploratoire sur les conditions de vie des familles de détenus », Cahier de Recherche, n°147, 2000.

⁴

In addition to the Coping study, see for example Poehlmann, J., Dallaire, D., Loper, A. B., Shear, L. D. (2010). Children's contact with their incarcerated parents: Research findings and recommendations. *American Psychologist*, 65(6), 575.

Why it matters

"I think that people can assume parental imprisonment only affects the child's relationship with that parent, but it can have an effect on almost every other aspect of their life. As a child, I felt completely disconnected from everyone. When you're carrying around this huge burden it makes it almost impossible to truly establish an emotional connection with anyone... I felt like I just didn't really belong anywhere..."

In hindsight the only reason I felt like I had to hide it is because I'd never heard anyone talk about it before. We had never discussed the legal system in school. There was no information on how to deal with this at all, and I truly felt like I was the only person in the world with this experience... But that was only my experience, and every experience is different. We still have a lot of work to do, and I'm hoping to continue to use my own experience to make sure that children going through the same thing will not go through the same pains I did."

– Dylan, 25



"I had a real confidence knock: I had no confidence or self-esteem at all. Coming here, speaking out about my story, participating in community groups and workshops, has boosted my confidence. If you were to say to me three weeks ago 'you're going to be speaking in front of people about your story, I wouldn't have done it; I wouldn't have been able to.' I want to say to the kids that things get better. You're not alone."

– Alex, 12



"Many prisoners and their families feel isolated. Agencies that assist them run the risk of being isolated also. Being in an international network is very supportive and hearing about other ways of working is refreshing and educational."

"I have learned a lot from other models of practice and truly enjoy and value the friendships I have made with people who share a common purpose."

"COPE is a very good platform to be informed about new developments, issues and best practice projects. It helps to see the bigger picture."

"I love the work of COPE, in particular the way it the organisation brings various practices and cultures together."

– COPE member survey, 2016

"Many people don't think about the children's perspective. Adults need to understand that we are children. The questions they sometimes ask take a toll on the child. All I advise them is to be careful with the questions they ask and be open-minded. Please get up and give the kids support, that's all they're asking for!"

– Olivia, 16



Milestones

Children of prisoners at the European Forum on the Rights of the Child

7-8 November 2017: Entitled Children deprived of liberty and alternatives to detention, the 11th European Forum on the Rights of the Child brought together 350 participants from UN agencies and bodies, global, European and national organisations and individuals working to protect, defend and promote the implementation of the rights of children deprived of liberty and those with parents in prison. The event focused on raising awareness, facilitating implementation and promoting the use of alternative measures to custody while highlighting standards relevant to them.

Council of Europe



EuroPris



Family Relations Good Practice Collection

September 2017: COPE has been working closely with the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris) as part of their Family Relations Expert Group, to identify good practice and gaps, and to draft a Good Practice Collection which includes chapters on visiting facilities, community involvement, communication, intervention programmes and prison staff training.

European Union

Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2016-2021

2016: Alongside the COPE member Children's Ombudsman's Office Croatia, COPE lobbied the Council of Europe to ensure the inclusion of children affected by parental imprisonment in their 2016-2021 Strategy for the Rights of the Child. Children of imprisoned parents are now considered a group of vulnerable, marginalised children in the Strategy, expanding the criminal justice frame previously used.

Draft Committee of Ministers Recommendation 2017

Ongoing work with the Council of Europe's Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) in Strasbourg should result in the adoption of a Recommendation¹ on children with imprisoned parents by the Committee of Ministers in early 2018. The Recommendation, drawing on COPE member Bambinisenzasbarre's landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), stipulates the child's right to contact, child-friendly spaces and information; and a supported child-parent relationship, and includes recommendations on staff training, parent support and monitoring.

COPE has drafted both the Recommendation and its accompanying report², which includes responses from COPE's questionnaire on child-friendly prison policies and practices, which was sent by the PC-CP to prison services in the 47 Council of Europe Member States.

¹

<https://rm.coe.int/mj-draft-recommendation-children-with-imprisoned-p-/16807653e5>

²

<https://rm.coe.int/mj-draft-explanatory-report-to-recommendation-children-with-imprisoned/1680765ea3>

Highlights of key achievements

Italy: Memorandum of Understanding renewed 6 September 2016

COPE member Bambinisenzasbarre's pioneering Memorandum of Understanding (signed by Italian Minister for Justice, Italian Ombudswoman for Childhood and Adolescence and Bambinisenzasbarre) on children with imprisoned parents (MOU) was renewed. Since its original signing on 21 March 2014, improvements have been seen across the Italian prison system, including the creation of new outdoor, green play areas for children and their parents; visiting times outside school hours; and data collection on children visiting their parents in prison.¹

Sweden/Switzerland: Transnational good practice sharing

COPE's Swiss partner Relais Enfants Parents Romands (REPR) is piloting a prison parenting programme rolled out in Sweden by one of the network's Swedish members BUFFF, entitled Child Talk. Initially being piloted in two prisons in 2018, Child Talk has four programmatic objectives:

- a. to collect data on the numbers of children whose parents are imprisoned in the two prisons
 - b. to provide imprisoned parents with information on parenting from the beginning of their incarceration
 - c. to provide "Child Talks" with all imprisoned parents; individual interviews with REPR professionals on issues surrounding parenting
 - d. to offer a 10 session group training programme on parenting in prison
- Once the pilot programme has been implemented, it will be continuously evaluated. The final results of this evaluation will allow BUFFF and REPR to compare results and further develop their respective practices.

¹ <http://childrenofprisoners.eu/2016/09/06/italy-renews-memorandum-of-understanding-on-children-with-imprisoned-parents/>

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/642244/farmer-review-report.pdf

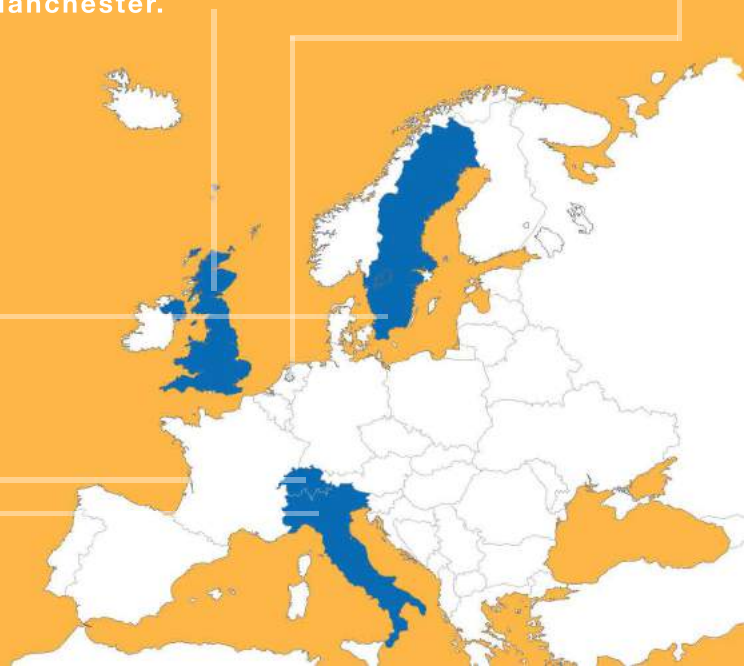
³ <http://www.dekinderombudsman.nl/ul/cms/fck-uploaded/Kinderombudsman-Ziejemijwel-kinderenmeteenouderin-detentie-webversie.pdf>

Netherlands: Children's recommendations

a group of young people with parents in prison supported by COPE's Dutch member Exodus Nederland and the Dutch Children's Ombudsman presented their recommendations to the Ministry of Justice, police, prisons, education and child protection authorities, calling for better information services, more child-friendly visits and greater awareness in schools and in the community. The young people also made "timelines" of their stories, highlighting issues faced at different points throughout the detention process and how they could be supported better. As a result, the Children's Ombudsman made a series of policy recommendations on the issue.³

UK: The 2017 Farmer Review

Lord Farmer's August 2017 Review "The Importance of Strengthening Prisoners' Family Ties to Prevent Reoffending and Reduce Intergenerational Crime" investigated how engagement with families of prisoners in the adult male prison system in England and Wales could reduce reoffending and address intergenerational crime. It addressed the importance of prison governors helping to maintain and support male prisoners' family relationships.² The Farmer Review is one of the focusses of COPE's annual conference in 2018, co-organised with and hosted by Partners of Prisoners (POPS) in Manchester.



Recommendations

1. The issue of children affected by the imprisonment of a parent is a public health issue. Decision-making bodies should ensure that relevant treaties, conventions and recommendations are implemented to help minimise stigma and exclusion for children and to guarantee support. With respect to the Council of Europe, the COPE network welcomes in particular the 2018 Committee of Ministers Draft Recommendation CM/Rec (2018) XX to Member States concerning children with imprisoned parents.

a. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child should continue to make country-specific recommendations on children with imprisoned parents in its Concluding Observations on Member States' periodic reports and should draft a General Comment on the issue.

b. The Council of Europe should ensure that the Draft Committee of Ministers Recommendation is implemented in Member States.

c. The European Union should continue to promote initiatives that protect the rights of children separated from a parent in prison and encourage Member States to replicate the Italian model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which agrees common progress indicators; promotes cooperation between relevant agencies and fosters the sharing of good practice; EU legislation should be passed to ensure that Article 24 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is binding in relation to children with imprisoned parents.

2. National monitoring bodies should be established in all Member States so as to obtain better, more accurate information and statistics on children with imprisoned parents and to foster interagency collaboration among public and private agencies in the various sectors involved in supporting and making decisions about children and their imprisoned parents. The European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) should drive efforts to establish these bodies.

Recommendations

3. Bearing in mind that the imprisonment of a family member is recognised as one of ten Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) that can negatively impact a person's life, decision-makers should ensure that anyone whose work impacts children of imprisoned parents (directly or indirectly; e.g., prison staff, police, the judiciary, social workers, teachers) consider their best interests, needs and rights:

- a. Prison services should implement child-friendly visits and other forms of contact for children with imprisoned parents; prison staff should be trained to be able to respond to the needs of children; children should be given appropriate and timely information regarding the imprisonment of their parent;
- b. National arrest procedures should be reviewed in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) when it comes to arresting parents, particularly when children are present;
- c. States should legislate to ensure that courts take the child's best interests into account at the time of sentencing a parent, with consideration given to the use of child impact assessments;
- d. Training bodies for social workers should include children with imprisoned parents as an "at risk" group; social workers should be made aware of the need for sensitivity when working with these children so as not to judge them on the actions of their parents;
- e. Local, regional and national education authorities should include the children of prisoners as a vulnerable group in their strategic planning; teachers and other school staff should be trained to identify and protect children affected by parental imprisonment.

4. National authorities should ensure that adequate resources are allocated to state agencies and non-governmental organisations to support children with imprisoned parents, including providing logistic and financial support, if necessary, in order to maintain contact with their parent in prison.

¹
<http://childrenofprisoners.eu/about-us/memorandum-of-understanding/>

²
European Union (2000). *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*. Available online: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf

³
<http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1517/tackling-the-attainment-gap-by-preventing-and-responding-to-adverse-childhood-experiences.pdf>

On the horizon

Papa Plus

What is the issue?

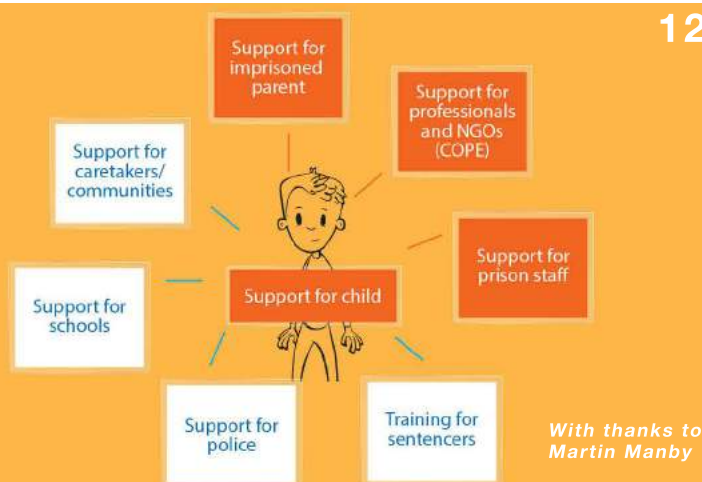
Whereas support initiatives for imprisoned mothers exist in many countries in Europe, those for imprisoned fathers tend to be lagging. Yet 96 per cent of prisoners are on average male. As a result, the number of children separated from an imprisoned father is far greater than that of those separated from their mother, and, given that fewer support mechanisms are in place for imprisoned fathers, the child-father relationship is more prone to suffer. Many fathers experience difficulties in remaining responsible, committed parents; many lose contact with their children. These difficulties are compounded by the humiliation, alienation and exclusion common to many prison settings, which can negatively impact parenting and distort the child-parent bond.

A positive solution-based model

With the child's best interests at its centre, Papa Plus is a positive solution-based parent support model which aims to build the capacity of prison staff and professionals in contact with children and their imprisoned fathers, to strengthen the child-parent bond, provide fathers with the means to support their child's development and prepare them for release and reintegration.

A paradigm shift

Papa Plus looks to encourage shifts in the way imprisoned fathers and their children are seen by prison staff and professionals whose work directly or indirectly impacts their lives. These shifts aim not only to strengthen the self-esteem of imprisoned parents (thus enhancing their relationship with their children), but also to acknowledge and boost the key role that prison staff and other professionals play in changing the lives of children affected by the imprisonment of a parent. respective practices.



A holistic grassroots approach working with the stakeholders

Papa Plus offers concrete pathways for supporting and strengthening the child-father bond, minimizing risks to the relationship and protecting children's healthy development.

Papa Plus also serves to raise awareness of prison personnel on how their daily work can incorporate children's rights and needs, and offers ways for accessing further help, advice and support as a parent from relevant cross-sectoral agencies. It showcases the good practice and expertise that exist among COPE members, and as a cross-sectoral model can be geared and tailored to the specific needs of each specific context, cross-fertilising this member expertise and good practice. It fits solidly within the multidisciplinary support systems framework that the COPE network is currently developing [see Fig. 1], and can serve as a pilot for co-developing further support initiatives with likeminded organisations in other countries, such as Albania and Estonia, looking to expand awareness of children's rights and needs and strengthen support for imprisoned parents.

Bulgaria

Papa Plus: COPE has identified a need for support for imprisoned fathers in Bulgaria

The organisation Child and Space has piloted a support programme for imprisoned mothers at Sliven prison in Bulgaria. The original purpose of the project was to contribute to prison reform efforts with the aim of reducing reoffending and the risk of mothers abandoning their children both during and after imprisonment. The overarching objective was to support the social reintegration of the imprisoned mothers.

COPE aims to implement its Papa Plus parent support model for imprisoned fathers in Bulgaria, through close collaboration with Child and Space. COPE's training of Child and Space staff will be carried out ensuring consideration of their previous experience and expertise. Child and Space will train prison staff to consider the needs of children and their imprisoned parents in their everyday work.

Campaign

Every year, COPE runs an international campaign with its members entitled “Not my crime, still my sentence”. With a strong focus on child participation, this campaign aims to:

- > raise awareness about the rights and needs of children affected by the imprisonment of a parent
- > effect policy change for these children on local, national and European levels

The campaign started in 2010 without a budget, and now takes place every year carried by COPE’s members across Europe and as far away as the US and New Zealand.

Using online interactive tools, videos, artwork, emails and social media, the annual campaign targets key policymakers as well as the media and general public.



Not my crime, still my sentence 2017: At a glance

Positive solutions for improving prison visits for children & young people

“I like that I get to spend quality time with my Dad. I also enjoy playing games and drawing. We also like the view out of the window.”

“I wish I could go outside with my Dad.”

The campaign’s 2017 edition sought to support children visiting a parent in prison through child participation, by collecting positive solutions for improving the prison visits environment in the children’s own words. Children in nine countries posted handmade postcards to prison directors, sharing their ideas for how to make prison visits more child-friendly. The children made sure to use positive, reinforcing language to appeal to and encourage the relevant stakeholders.

Supporting “out of reach” children with imprisoned parents in schools

A second focus sought to include children with imprisoned parents not yet in contact with COPE members for support and, in some cases, not visiting their imprisoned parent. Using eye-catching visuals and targeted advocacy, COPE reached out to children in schools. Members not only distributed posters to schools, but also contacted teachers to sensitise them on the needs of children impacted by the imprisonment of a parent, particularly if they are not receiving appropriate support.

Funding

COPE has welcomed the longstanding support of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, which focusses on early childhood development. In 2013 and from 2015-2017, COPE has been grateful to receive co-financing from a European Union operating grant under the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of DG Justice and Consumers. In 2016, COPE launched its first major crowdfunding effort, through the trusted online platform GlobalGiving, which was a success. As of 2017, COPE is a member of Transnational Giving Europe (TGE), a system of tax-effective donating across Europe.



Members

Full members:

Service TreffPunkt
service.treffpunkt@mee.etat.lu
Luxembourg

ASBL Relais Enfants-Parents Belgique
stefania.perrini@relaisenfantsparents.be
Belgium

Czech Helsinki Committee
info@helcom.cz
Czech Republic

Bedford Row Family Project
larry@bedfordrow.ie
Ireland

Fédération des Relais Enfants Parents
alain.bouregba@gmail.com
France

Göteborgs Räddningsmission, Solrosen
solrosen@raddningsmissionen.se
Sweden

NIACRO
donnie@niacro.co.uk
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Office of the Ombudsman Croatia
info@dijete.hr
Croatia

Treffpunkt e.V.
coping@treffpunkt-nbg.de
Germany

Bambinisenzasbarre
associazione@bambinisenzasbarre.org
Italy

Families Outside
nancy.loucks@familiesoutside.org.uk
United Kingdom (Scotland)

POPS
mail@partnersofprisoners.co.uk
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Prison Advice & Care Trust (Pact)
pa@prisonadvice.org.uk
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO)
ltownhead@quno.ch
Switzerland

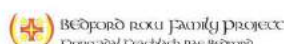
Relais Enfants Parents Ile-de-France
repidf@club-internet.fr
France

Relais Enfants Parents Romands (REPR)
schekter@repr.ch
Switzerland

St. Nicholas Trust
stnicholastrust@gmail.com
Ireland

Bufff
madelein@bufff.nu
Sweden

For Fangers Pårørende (FFP)
post@ffp.no
Norway



Members

Applicant members (approved by Board):

Alternative Sociale
agulei@alternativesociale.ro
Romania

Children Heard and Seen
contact@childrenheardandseen.co.uk
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Exodus NL
w.hanekamp@exodus.nl
Netherlands

Hoppenbank e.V.
welchner@onlinehome.de
Germany

Probacja Foundation
ewelinas.probacja@wp.pl
Poland

RODA
roda@roda.hr
Croatia

SAVN
line.dahl.krabsen@savn.dk
Denmark

Individual members:

Rachel Brett
Switzerland

Una Convery
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Marylene Delhaxhe
Belgium

Fiona Donson
University College Cork, Ireland

Lucy Gampell (President)
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Henriette Heimgartner
Germany

Attila Juhász
Hungary

Barbara Malherbe
Netherlands

Linda Moore
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Paul Murphy
Ireland

Aisling Parkes
University College Cork, Ireland

Kate Philbrick (Treasurer)
United Kingdom (Scotland)

Oliver Robertson
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Marie-Jeanne Schmitt (Board member)
Luxembourg

Maja Šupljika Gabelica
Croatia

Austin Treacy
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Ria Wolleswinkel
Netherlands

Affiliates:

Christine Andrews
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Lucy Baldwin
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Heather Ball
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Barnardos
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Annetta Bennett
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

IFAN Brazil - Brazil

Mid-Dlam ghad-Dawl -
Malta

Sergio Cavaliere
Italy

SEUM Child Welfare Practice
South Korea

Morning Tears Deutschland e.V.
Germany

Members

Affiliates continued:

Relais Enfants Parents En Milieu Carceral
France

Freedom Gate Greece
Greece

Ana Freitas
Portugal

Heilsarmee Gefängnisdienst
Switzerland

Mandy Gusha
Zimbabwe

Yvette Harris
United States

The Croft, HMP Barlinnie
United Kingdom (Scotland)

Pillars Incorporated
New Zealand

Irish Prison Reform Trust (IPRT)
Ireland

Mona Kassarp
Sweden

Bedřiška Kopoldova
Czech Republic

Krits Probation Foundation
Finland

Heleen Lauwereys
Belgium

Person Shaped Support (PSS)
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Shona Minson
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Nuala Mole
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Dr. Bahiyyah Muhammad
United States

Angus Mulready-Jones
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

William Muth
United States

Helene Oldrup
Denmark

Sinead O'Mallley
Ireland

Marian Quinn
Ireland

Norman Reed
Australia

BAG-S e.V.
Germany

Maggie Ross
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Vicky Saunders
Australia

**Scottish Families Affected
by Alcohol & Drugs**
United Kingdom (Scotland)

Service Network for Children of Inmates
United States

StoryBook Dads
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

TCYOV
Turkey

Telefono Azzurro
Italy



This publication has been made possible with the financial support of the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union. The contents are the sole responsibility of Children of Prisoners Europe and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.