



# CHILDREN OF PRISONERS EUROPE





## **VISION**

Every child will be guaranteed fair, unbiased treatment, protection of their rights, and equal opportunities regardless of social, economic or cultural heritage or their parent's status.

## **MISSION**

Safeguard the social, political and judicial inclusion of children with an imprisoned parent

Foster the pursuit and exchange of knowledge which enhances good practice and meaningful action

*Keep children connected—to their parents, to their families, to society, to themselves.*

## 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 drafting of the UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty and 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 Council of Europe Recommendation for Children with Imprisoned Parents, an Explanatory Report and a questionnaire for all Council of Europe member states; working closely with children and young people to draft a version of the Council of Europe Recommendation that is accessible to and resonates with them; identifying children's needs, articulating positive solutions, exchanging good practice; using young people's 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. The year 2018 was a key year for fortifying our partnerships with the Council of Europe, with prison services across Europe and with child rights champions. COPE plays a crucial role in bringing together child rights and penological issues to effect change for the estimated 2.1 million children separated from a parent in prison in Council of Europe countries on any given day (stock rate); 800,000 children in EU-28. We are working to ensure that national criminal justice policies and legislation in COE Member States incorporate a child rights perspective when a parent is imprisoned; and that government policies for children address the rights and needs of children with imprisoned parents.

COPE also plays a crucial role as a catalyst and link to bring together synergies on EU, COE and UN levels and ensure that advocacy work continues; to reduce stigma and mitigate violence; and to foster a reflective and ethically driven ap-

proach 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.

Liz Ayre, Executive Director

Lucy Gampell, President

### **The Board**

Lucy Gampell - President

Marie-Jeanne Schmitt - Board Member

Viviane Schekter - Vice-President

Edoardo Fleischner - Board Member

Nancy Loucks - Secretary General

Madelein Kattel - Board Member

Kate Philbrick – Treasurer

Alain Bouregba – Honorary Board Member

Rachel Brett – Board Member

Maja Gabelica Suplička – Board Member

# Impact Summary

## 2011

28 members and affiliates

19 countries

## 2018

92 members and affiliates

31 countries

*COPE membership tripled between 2011 and 2018 bringing additional enhanced support to children across Europe.*

Countries in Europe where COPE has a member or affiliate:

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Bulgaria
4. Croatia
5. Czech Republic
6. Denmark
7. Finland
8. France
9. Germany
10. Greece
11. Hungary
12. Ireland
13. Italy
14. Luxembourg
15. Malta
16. Netherlands
17. Norway
18. Poland
19. Portugal
20. Romania
21. Sweden
22. Switzerland
23. United Kingdom

Countries worldwide where COPE has an affiliate:

1. Australia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. New Zealand
5. South Korea
6. Turkey
7. United States
8. Zimbabwe

## **Indirect support\***

COPE works to support the estimated 650,000 children separated from a parent in prison in the 23 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 2018 European Campaign “Not My Crime, Still My Sentence”, in which young people across Europe participated in the drafting of a child-friendly version of the Council of Europe Recommendation concerning children with imprisoned parents, to make it accessible to all children. COPE also sent a delegation of young people to the Children as Actors in Transforming Society (CATS) Global Forum on Inclusion in July 2018.

## **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 level, going from 28 members and affiliates working on the ground in 2011 to 92 in 2018.

In 2006, Croatia had little awareness of the issue of children with imprisoned parents. In 2018, COPE counts 4 members in Croatia, including the Ombudsman’s Office for Children.

COPE launched initiatives for prison staff and imprisoned fathers in Bulgaria in 2018, including an Art Klub at Sofia Prison, as well as the foundations for a multi-sectoral support network, including Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, the National Child Protection Agency, the National Network for Children, UNICEF and the National Preventive Mechanism. COPE is supporting awareness-raising initiatives in Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia and Albania.

In 2018, COPE participated in expert meetings in Vienna with an eye to drafting the chapter on children co-residing with imprisoned parents as part of the UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty, and promoting the Council of

Europe Recommendation for children with imprisoned parents alongside Euro-Pris, fortifying its partnerships with prison services across Europe. COPE also participated in the EU Forum on Child Protection, and joined forces with Euro-child in becoming a member.

---



# Background

## COPE: Keeping children connected

### The issue

An estimated 2.1 million children across Europe have a parent in prison, 800,000 children in EU-28<sup>1</sup>. 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<sup>2</sup>. 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<sup>3</sup>. 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 studies<sup>4</sup> 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.

### What COPE is doing

Children of Prisoners Europe and its network of organisations and experts

---

1 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.



working with and for children across Europe have been influencing policies, promoting meaningful action and fostering the exchange of good practice for eighteen 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 92 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 Recommendation on Children with Imprisoned Parents, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 April 2018.

## Why It Matters

*“You’re not impossible. Put an apostrophe in it and it becomes ‘I’m possible’.”*

— Olivia, 16

“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 thing get better. You’re not alone.”

— Alex, 12



“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

---

## **Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation**

4 April 2018: COPE worked hand in hand with the Council of Europe's Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) in Strasbourg in drafting Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning children with imprisoned parents, adopted 4 April 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 report, which includes responses from COPE's questionnaire on child-friendly prison policies and practices, and was sent by the PC-CP to prison services in the 47 Council of Europe Member States.

The 2018 'Not my crime, not my sentence' campaign focused on promotion of Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)5 and child participation. Some 125 children in 11 countries took part in the campaign, which encouraged members to organise small working groups with children to 'translate' the Recommendation into child-friendly language. This campaign provided an opportunity for children to engage with the Recommendation and share their interpretations of the 56 articles. Campaign results (an accessible version of the Recommendation will be published by COPE in 2019 in an illustrated booklet.

COPE worked closely with prison service responses to the questionnaire to map gaps in rights and child protection systems. Mapping provided an overview of the existing initiatives that consider the rights and needs of children with imprisoned parents, and the prison services that would like more support in implementing programmes to support children with imprisoned parents.

## **UN Global Study on Children Deprived of liberty**

The UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty (to be published Autumn 2019) was a key focus for COPE in 2018, as one of the two main NGO consultants for the chapter concerning children living with parents in prison. The initial impulse for the study came from a call to look at children incarcerated through the justice system, particularly given the lack of information about the numbers of such children. The scope was broadened to include other forms of deprivation of liberty of children. COPE participated in a number of expert meetings with the research lead for the UN Global Study and in the drafting of a section of the chapter on children living with their parents in detention. In 2019 COPE will continue to be involved with the review process and will contribute to recommendations put forward by the Study.

## Highlights of Key Achievements

### **Italy: second renewal of Memorandum**

20 November 2018: 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 for the second time. 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.

### **UK: Pact's Visiting Mum programme**

COPE member Prison Advice and Care Trust (Pact) has seen continued success with its Visiting Mum programme, with 292 special family visits taking place at HMP Eastwood Park. The programme was developed to support children who were not getting visits with their mothers in prison due to (a) distance, (b) difficulties faced by carers, (c) reluctance of carers, (d) child being in state care. Through a partnership with another NGO and with the agreement of the prison to allow trained, vetted volunteers to accompany children and sometimes the carer on special visits in small, family-friendly rooms. An evaluation of the programme is available on Pact's website. <https://www.prisonadvice.org.uk/news/pacts-vital-visiting-mum-project-supports-150-children-to-see>

### **Netherlands: launch of K.I.N.D.**

On 22 November 2018 COPE President Lucy Gampell attended and spoke at the National Centre of Expertise Inaugural Conference in Hertogenbosch, in the Netherlands. This was an event of national significance to launch K.I.N.D.—a new national centre of expertise on issues affecting children with a parent in prison. The role of the centre will be to provide advice, information, knowledge and care to children themselves and those professionals working to support them in the community. It has been established to fill a gap that had been highlighted by the work of Exodus, research carried out by Joni Reef (University of Leiden) and by children themselves.

K.I.N.D. is an important collaboration between COPE member organisation, Exodus Netherlands, the Avans Hogeschool (College) and the University of Leiden. Avans Hogeschool will host, develop and monitor the centre whilst the University of Leiden will lead on research and establishing a national network,

in collaboration with Exodus. It is a bold vision, which it is hoped will see the Centre becoming a not just a national hub, bringing together expertise and knowledge from all parts of the Netherlands, but will also act as an “ambassador” for Europe.

### **France: The impact of incarceration on the child-parent relationship**

How can a parent in prison be responsible for their child? What are some of the parenting difficulties that can occur when a child is separated from their parent in prison? How can families broach the subject of parental imprisonment with children?

These, among others, were some of the questions addressed by the varied panel of experts present at the conference hosted by the Fédération Internationale des Relais Enfants Parents on 30 November at UNESCO in Paris. The conference was organised to consider the impact of incarceration on the child-parent relationship, through an exploration of a selection of articles from the recent Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec 2018(5), and a review of initiatives across Europe working to improve awareness on the need to support the child-parent relationship while a parent is in prison. Alain Bouregba spoke of the importance of ensuring that children with parents in prison are not stigmatised, and to keep in mind that they are children like all other children, having to contend with unusual circumstances. Margaret Tuite discussed Adverse Childhood Experiences, and mentioned that there is strong evidence to support having one strong, compassionate, caring adult in the life of the child. The presence of a caring adult is a protective factor, a means of resilience.

# 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 Recommendation CM/Rec (2018) 5 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 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 implement the COE Recommendation concerning children with Imprisoned parents, which draws on the Italian model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) , which agrees common progress indicators; promotes cooperation between relevant agencies; and fosters the sharing of good practice; and on the Recommendations of the EU-funded FP7 Framework Coping study. 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.
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.

# 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**

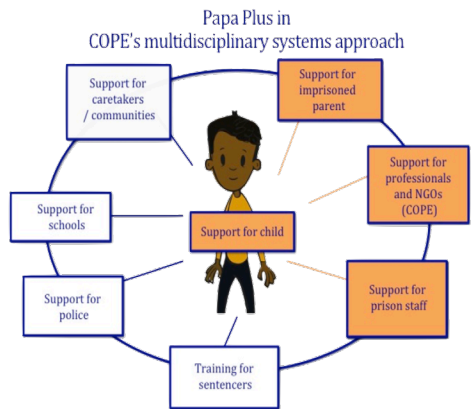
Papa Plus looks to encourage shifts in the way imprisoned fathers and their children are seen by prison staff and professionals whose work directly or indirectly impacts their lives. These shifts aim not only to strengthen the self-esteem of imprisoned parents (thus enhancing their relationship with 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.

### **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 worked closely with Child and Space in 2018 to pilot the Papa Plus parent support model for imprisoned fathers in Bulgaria. Two expert meetings were held in Paris, focusing on exchange of knowledge and practice, and one nationwide expert meeting and two training sessions took place in Sofia, Bulgaria. Outcomes of the training initiative in Sofia prison fed into and informed the follow-up study on the specific needs of Roma children with a parent in prison. In addition, an ArtKlub was launched at Sofia prison, an arts-based initiative that benefits children and their imprisoned parents.

# 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.

## **At a glance: Not my crime, still my sentence 2018**

A ‘child-friendly’ version of the COE Recommendation

### **Article 41**

Children need parents. Even if they are in prison, mums and dads are still parents of their children. When choosing a sentence, the court must think about the best way to make sure that children and their parent stay connected.

Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)5, child-friendly version

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 trust 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.



**Bernard  
van Leer**  
FOUNDATION



# Members

---

## Full member organisations

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

Bambinisenzasbarre  
associazione@bambinisenzasbarre.org  
Italy

Bedford Row Family Project  
larry@bedfordrow.ie  
Ireland

Buff  
madelein@buff.nu  
Sweden

Czech Helsinki Committee  
info@helcom.cz  
Czech Republic

Exodus NL  
w.hanekamp@exodus.nl  
Netherlands

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

FREP  
alain.bouregba@gmail.com  
France

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

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

Office of the Ombudsman Croatia  
info@diжете.hr  
Croatia

Prison Advice & Care Trust (Pact)  
pa@prisonadvice.org.uk

United Kingdom (England and Wales)

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

Probacja Foundation  
ewelinas.probacja@wp.pl  
Poland

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

RODA  
roda@roda.hr  
Croatia

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

Solrosen  
solrosen@raddningsmissionen.se  
Sweden

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



voicing the needs of families affected by imprisonment

Republic of Croatia  
Ombudsman for children



MAŁOPOLSKIE  
STOWARZYSZENIE  
PROBACJA



QUANO  
Quaker United Nations Office  
Geneva - New York



Stöd till barn och unga med familjemedlem i fångelse  
GÖTEBORGS RÄDDNINGSMISSION



hoppenbank e.V.



BEDFORD ROW FAMILY PROJECT  
TIONSČADAL TEAGHLACH RAÉ BEDFORD



### Applicant members (approved by Board):

Alternative Sociale  
agulei@alternativesociale.ro  
Romania

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

Hoppenbank e.V.  
welchner@onlinehome.de  
Germany

SAVN  
line.dahl.krabsen@savn.dk  
Denmark

Status: M  
status-m@status-m.hr  
Croatia

### Individual members:

Rachel Brett  
Switzerland

Una Convery  
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Marylene Delhaxhe  
Belgium

Fiona Donson  
Ireland

Maja Gabelica-Šupljika  
Croatia

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

Henriette Heimgartner  
Germany

Attila Juhász  
Hungary

Barbara Malherbe  
Netherlands

Shona Minson - United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Linda Moore  
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Paul Murphy  
Ireland  
Aisling Parkes  
Ireland

Kate Philbrick (Treasurer)  
United Kingdom (Scotland)

Sarah Roberts Beresford  
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Oliver Robertson  
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Marie-Jeanne Schmitt (Board member)  
Luxembourg

Austin Treacy  
United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Ria Wolleswinkel  
Netherlands

**Affiliates:**

Ann Adalist-Estrin - United States

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

Sandra Cavaliere - Italy

SEUM Child Welfare Practice – South Korea

Morning Tears Deutschland e.V. - Germany

Relais Enfants Parents En Milieu Carceral - France

Freedom Gate Greece - Greece

Ana Freitas - Portugal

Heilsarmee Gefängnisdienst - Switzerland

Mandy Gusha – Zimbabwe

Philipp Hamedl - Austria

Yvette Harris – United States

Sarah Hartley – United Kingdom (England and Wales)

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)

Nuala Mole - United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Dr. Bahiyah Muhammad – United States

Angus Mulready-Jones - United Kingdom



(England and Wales)

William Muth – United States

Maureen Mwagale – United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Helene Oldrup - Denmark

Sinead O'Malley – Ireland

Ben Raikes - United Kingdom (England and Wales)

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



8-10 rue Auber, BP 38  
92120 Montrouge, France  
contact@networkcope.eu  
www.childrenofprisoners.eu

---

[www.childrenofprisoners.eu](http://www.childrenofprisoners.eu)

Children of Prisoners Europe is a non-profit organisation registered in France under French Association law 1901. COPE is grateful for the longstanding support of the Bernard van Leer Foundation and current financial support of the European Union for making the production of this journal possible.

SIRET : 437 527 013 00019



This report has been produced 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.

