

**UČEŠĆE DECE
U IZVEŠTAVANJU
PRED KOMITETOM
ZA PRAVA DETETA**

**PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN
IN REPORTING TO THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE RIGHTS
OF THE CHILD**



Centar za prava deteta



**Save the Children
Norway**

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↑ Ovako smo pripremili publikaciju / This is the way we worked on the publication

Uvod

Republika Srbija je država ugovornica **Konvencije o pravima deteta** (**Konvencija**). **Ratifikacijom** ovog dokumenta Republika Srbija je preuzeila obavezu da nadzorno telo Konvencije, **Komitet za prava deteta** (Komitet), izveštava o primeni ovog međunarodnog ugovora tj. o ostvarivanju prava deteta u Srbiji. Kako bi Komitet imao celovit uvid u ostvarivanje prava deteta, mogućnost da izveštavaju pred Komitetom imaju organizacije civilnog društva, ombudsman, međunarodne organizacije, kao i sama deca. Komitet posebno ceni izveštavanje dece, smatrajući da se na taj način ostvaruje jedan od osnovnih principa Konvencije o pravima deteta — pravo deteta na participaciju.

Centar za prava deteta (Centar) je počev od 2007. godine u proces izveštavanja pred Komitetom uključio i decu. Učešće dece u procesu izveštavanja o ostvarivanju Konvencije je prvo učešće dece iz Srbije pred

Konvencija o pravima deteta
— dokument donet pod okriljem
Ujedinjenih nacija koji precizira koja sve
ratifikuju Konvenciju time prihvataju
obavezu da je primenjuju, odnosno u
međunarodni pravni
akt dobija snagu zakona. Usvojena je na
zasedanju Generalne skupštine UN-a
20. novembra 1989. godine.

Konvencija — vrsta međunarodnog
ugovornice.

Ratifikacija (Potvrđivanje)
potvrđ
iz međunarodnog ugovora. U Republici
Srbiji Narodna skupština donosi
zakon o potvrđivanju međunarodnog
ugovora, čime on postaje deo domaćeg
zakonodavstva.

Komitet za prava deteta — nadzorno
telo ustanovljeno Konvencijom (član
43) radi stalne provere napretka
sprovođenja Konvencije o pravima
deteta i Fakultativnih protokola u
čini
osamnaest eksperata visokih moralnih
vrednosti i priznate stručnosti na polju
koje pokriva Konvencija i Fakultativni
protokoli.

Introduction

The Republic of Serbia is a state party to the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** (hereinafter **the Convention**). By the **ratification** of this document, Serbia accepted the obligation to report on the implementation of the Convention, i.e. on realization of child rights in Serbia, to the supervisory body for the Convention, **the Committee on the Rights of the Child** (hereinafter the Committee). In order for the Committee to have a comprehensive insight into the child rights realization, the possibility of reporting to the Committee was given to the civil society organizations, the Ombudsman, international organizations, as well as to children themselves. The Committee holds children's reports in particularly high regard, believing that in this way one of the basic principles of the Convention is being realized — the right of the child to participation.

The Child's Rights Center (hereinafter the Center) has, since 2007, included children in the process of reporting to the Committee. The participation of children in the reporting process pertaining to the

Convention on the Rights of the Child — document adopted under the auspices of the United Nations which provides clear definitions of the rights that children should have. The state that ratifies the Convention thus take on the responsibility to implement it, that is, in these states this international legislative act gets the authority of a law. The Convention was adopted on the Session of the United Nations' General Assembly held on November 20th 1989.

Convention — type of international agreement that legally binds the state parties.

Ratification (Validation) — a process in which a competent authority affirms that the state would take on the obligations under an international agreement. In the Republic of Serbia, the National Assembly adopts a law on the validation of an international agreement, thus making the agreement a part of domestic legislation.

Committee on the Rights of the Child — a supervisory body established by the Convention (Article 43) in order to provide an ongoing check of the development in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols in the state parties. The Committee consists of 18 experts of the highest moral standards and approved expertise in the field covered by the Convention and Protocols.

međunarodnim ugovornim telima. Kada govorimo o izveštavanju dece o ostvarivanju **Fakultativnih protokola**, onda je važno istaći da su deca iz Srbije bila među prvima u svetu koja su to učinila.

Izveštavanje dece iz Srbije ocenjeno je od strane Komiteta kao model dobre prakse koji odražava punu participaciju dece i mlađih. Želeći da svoja iskustva podele sa grupama dece i mlađih, organizacijama i institucijama koje se zalažu za ostvarivanje prava deteta kako u Srbiji tako i u drugim zemljama, Centar za prava deteta i deca koja su učestvovala u procesu izveštavanja pripremili su publikaciju koja se nalazi pred vama.

Zahvaljujemo se partnerskim organizacijama, Save the Children Norway, Save the Children Sweden, Nemačkoj organizaciji za internacionalnu saradnju GIZ (GmbH) — projekat „Jačanje struktura za osnaživanje i participaciju mlađih u Srbiji”, koje su prepoznale važnost uključivanja dece u proces izveštavanja i doprinele uspešnosti celokupnog procesa.



Fakultativni protokol uz Konvenciju o pravima deteta o prodaji dece, dečjoj prostituciji i dečjoj pornografiji – međunarodni ugovor

ugovornice treba da preduzmu kako bi garantovale zaštitu deteta od prodaje, dečje prostitucije i pornografije. Usvojen je pod okriljem UN-a 25. maja 2000. godine.

Fakultativni protokol uz Konvenciju o pravima deteta o učešću

međunarodni ugovor usvojen radi proširivanja mera
bi unapredile nivo zaštite deteta u ovoj oblasti.
Usvojen je pod okriljem UN-a 25. maja 2000. godine.

realization of the Convention is the first participation of the Serbian children in reporting to international treaty bodies. When it comes to the reporting of children from Serbia on the realization of the **Optional Protocols**, it is important to emphasize that the Serbian children were among the first in the world to have done it.

Reporting of the Serbian children was assessed by the Committee as a model of good practice that reflected the full participation of children and youth. Wanting to share their experiences with the groups of children and youth, organizations and institutions advocating for the realization of child rights, both in Serbia and in other countries, the Child's Rights Center and children that participated in the reporting process prepared the publication that you have before you.

We are grateful to our partner organizations, Save the Children Norway, Save the Children Sweden, the German Organization for International Cooperation GIZ (GmbH) — the “Strengthening of the Structures for the Youth Empowerment and Participation in Serbia” project — for they recognized the importance of the inclusion of children in the reporting procedures and contributed to the overall success of the process.



Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography — an international agreement adopted in order to widen the range of measures that the state parties should take in order to guarantee the protection of the child against sale, child prostitution and pornography. It was adopted under the auspices of the UN on May 25th 2000.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict — an international agreement adopted in order to widen the range of measures that the state parties should take in order to improve the level of children's protection in this field. It was adopted under the auspices of the UN on May 25th 2000.

Osnovne informacije o aktivnostima Centra za prava deteta u radu sa decom i za decu

**Basic Information on the Activities of
the Child's Rights Center in Working
with Children and for Children**



Centar je udruženje građana sa sedištem u Beogradu, osnovano 1997. godine. Centar se bavi promovisanjem i unapređenjem ostvarivanja prava deteta u Srbiji u skladu sa Konvencijom o pravima deteta i drugim međunarodnim dokumentima.

Od samog osnivanja Centra, obrazovana je i grupa dece i mladih Deca-deci. Početkom 2002. godine, spajanjem ove grupe i grupe mladih koji su završili Školu za medije organizovanu od strane Centra, nastao je omladinski klub Dečji informativno kulturni servis — DX.

DX se bavi vršnjačkom edukacijom, omladinskim medijima i organizovanjem istraživanja stavova dece i mladih uz podršku Centra. Članovi DX-a su deca i mladi do 18 godina.

Članovi prve generacije DX-a su 2004. godine osnovali posebno udruženje pod nazivom Klub OPA „Omladina pokreće akciju“ kroz koju članovi DX nastavljaju svoj rad i nakon što postanu punoletni.



The Child's Rights Center is a citizens' association based in Belgrade, founded in 1997. The Center deals with the promotion and development in realization of child rights in Serbia in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international documents.

At the very beginning of the Centre's operation, the group of children and youth named Deca-deci (Children to Children) was also created. At the beginning of 2002, merging of this group with the group of youth who had attended the School for Media organized by the Centre, resulted in the creation of a youth's club named Children's Service for Information and Culture — DX.

DX deals with peer to peer education, youth's media and organization of the children and youth opinions' survey supported by the Center. Membership of the DX club consists of children and youth younger than 18.

In 2004, the members of the DX group's first generation founded a separate association named the "OPA" Club (Omladina pokreće akciju — Youth Starting Action) where the DX members may continue their work after they become of age.

Izveštavanje Republike Srbije
pred Komitetom
za prava deteta

Reporting of the Republic of Serbia
to the Committee on the Rights
of the Child

O primeni Konvencije o pravima deteta

- Decembra 1990. godine Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija je ratifikovala Konvenciju o pravima deteta, a Republika Srbija je nakon svog osnivanja preuzeila obaveze koje proističu iz Konvencije.
- Maja 2007. godine Republika Srbija podnela je Komitetu **Inicijalni izveštaj** o primeni Konvencije o pravima deteta za period 1992–2005. godine.
- Septembra 2007. godine, na inicijativu Centra, obrazovana je Koalicija organizacija civilnog društva za monitoring prava deteta (Koalicija za monitoring prava deteta) koja je pripremila **Alternativni izveštaj** o primeni Konvencije o pravima deteta i podnela ga Komitetu krajem iste godine.



Inicijalni izveštaj

ugovornice o merama koje je usvojila za ostvarivanje prava i o napretku

Alternativni izveštaj – izveštaj koji Komitetu podnose organizacije civilnog društva.

ugovornica je u obavezi da podnese ovaj izveštaj dve godine nakon ratifikacije Konvencije ili Protokola, a zatim podnosi objedinjene periodične izveštaje svakih pet godina.

On Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- In December 1990, Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, while the Republic of Serbia, after its establishment assumed the obligations under the Convention.
- In May 2007, the Republic of Serbia submitted to the Committee the **Initial Report** on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the period 1992–2005.
- In September 2007, on the Center's initiative, the Coalition of the civil society organizations for the monitoring of the child's rights (Coalition for the Child's Rights Monitoring) was created and they prepared the **Alternative Report** on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was submitted to the Committee late that year.



Initial Report — report of a state party on the measures adopted in order for the rights of children to be realized, as well as on the progress in the achieved level of the rights enjoyment. State party is obliged to submit this report within the two years from the ratification of the Convention or the Protocols, followed by the consolidated periodical reports once in five years.

Alternative Report — a report submitted to the Committee by civil society organizations.

- Septembra 2007. godine Centar je u saradnji sa članovima grupe DX obrazovao dečju koaliciju. Dečja koalicija je pripremila poseban izveštaj „Prava deteta u Srbiji — kako to vide deca”, koji je zajedno sa Alternativnim izveštajem dostavljen Komitetu.
- Februara 2008. godine izveštaj Dečje koalicije o sprovođenju Konvencije predstavljen je Komitetu na sastanku koji je posebno organizovan sa predstavnicima Dečje koalicije, a predstavnici Koalicije za monitoring prava deteta su predstavili Alternativni izveštaj.
- Maja 2008. godine državna delegacija Republike Srbije predstavila je Komitetu Inicijalni izveštaj o primeni Konvencije o pravima deteta.
- Juna 2008. godine Komitet je usvojio zaključne primedbe na Inicijalni izveštaj Republike Srbije i dao preporuke za unapređenje primene Konvencije.
- Jun–oktobar 2008. godine — članovi Dečje koalicije, po preporuci Komiteta, upoznali su svoje vršnjake i širu javnost sa rezultatima izveštaja.

- In September 2007, the Centre in cooperation with the DX group founded the Children's Coalition. The Children's Coalition prepared a separate report "The Rights of the Child in Serbia — the Children's Perspective", which was submitted to the Committee together with the Alternative Report.
- In February 2008, the report of the Children's Coalition on implementation of the Convention was presented to the Committee on a meeting specially arranged with the Children's Coalition representatives, while the representatives of the Coalition for the Child's Rights Monitoring presented their Alternative Report.
- In May 2008, a state delegation of the Republic of Serbia presented to the Committee the Initial Report on Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- In June 2008, the Committee adopted concluding remarks to the Initial Report of the Republic of Serbia and gave their recommendations for the promoted implementation of the Convention.
- June–October 2008 — the Children's Coalition members, following the recommendation of the Committee, informed their peers, as well as the general public, of the results of the Report.

O primeni Fakultativnih protokola uz Konvenciju o pravima deteta

- Maja 2002. godine Savezna Republika Jugoslavija je ratifikovala Fakultativni protokol o prodaji dece, dečjoj prostitutuciji i dečjoj pornografiji i Fakultativni protokol o učešću dece u oružanim sukobima, a Republika Srbija je nakon svog osnivanja preuzeila obaveze koje proističu iz Fakultativnih protokola.
- U prvoj polovini 2008. godine Republika Srbija je podnела Komitetu Inicijalne izveštaje o sprovođenju Fakultativnih protokola uz Konvenciju o pravima deteta za period 2002–2007. godine.
- Juna 2008. godine Koalicija za monitoring prava deteta započela je rad na pripremi Alternativnih izveštaja.
- Septembra 2009. godine osnovana je Dečja koalicija za učešće u izveštavanju po Fakultativnim protokolima. Dečja koalicija je sprovedla istraživanje o mišljenjima i stavovima dece o temama koje obuhvataju Protokoli, a koje predstavlja sastavni deo Alternativnih izveštaja.
- Decembra 2009. godine Alternativni izveštaji dostavljeni su Komitetu.
- Februara 2010. godine predstavnici Dečje koalicije, zajedno sa predstavnicima Koalicije za monitoring prava deteta, predstavili su članovima Komiteta Alternativne izveštaje.

On Implementation of Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- In May 2002, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ratified the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, while the Republic of Serbia, after its establishment assumed the obligations under the Optional Protocols.
- In the first half of 2008, the Republic of Serbia submitted to the Committee the Initial Reports on implementation of Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the period 2002–2007.
- In June 2008, the Coalition for the Child's Rights Monitoring started the work on preparation of the Alternative Reports.
- In September 2009, the Children's Coalition for participation in the reporting procedure pertaining to the Optional Protocols was established. The Children's Coalition conducted a research of the opinions and attitudes of children on the topics covered by the Protocols, which became an integral part of the Alternative Reports.
- In December 2009, the Alternative Reports were submitted to the Committee.
- In February 2010, the Children's Coalition representatives, together with the representatives of the Coalition for Monitoring of the Right's of the Child, presented the Alternative Reports to the Committee members.

- Maja 2010. godine Republika Srbija predstavila je Komitetu Inicijalne izveštaje o primeni Fakultativnih protokola.
- Januar-jun 2010. godne — projektni tim Centra i članovi Dečje koalicije upoznali su učesnike istraživanja i širu javnost sa rezultatima izveštaja.
- Juna 2010. godine Komitet je usvojio zaključne primedbe na Inicijalni izveštaj Republike Srbije o primeni Fakultativnih protokola i dao preporuke za unapređenje primene.

- In May 2010, the Republic of Serbia presented to the Committee the Initial Reports on Implementation of the Optional Protocols.
- January–June 2010 — the project team of the Center and members of the Children’s Coalition informed the research participants, as well as general public, of the results from the Reports.
- In June 2010, the Committee adopted concluding remarks to the Initial Report of the Republic of Serbia on implementation of the Optional Protocols to the Convention and gave their recommendations for the promoted implementation.

Koraci u procesu izveštavanja dece pred Komitetom

Steps in the Process of Children
Reporting to the Committee

Formiranje Dečje koalicije

Na početku oba procesa izveštavanja (po Konvenciji 2007. godine, po Protokolima 2009. godine) okupljena je grupa dece i mlađih — Dečja koalicija. Okošnicu Dečje koalicije činili su članovi DX-a, a pored njih grupu su činila i deca i mlađi koji su uključeni u programe drugih organizacija, ustanova, škola i lokalne zajednice. Prilikom formiranja Dečje koalicije vodilo se računa da sve osjetljive grupe dece i mlađih budu uključene u proces. Tako su u rad bila uključena i deca koja žive i/ili rade na ulici, deca sa smetnjama u razvoju, deca bez roditeljskog staranja. Ovakvom sastavu grupe doprinela je saradnja sa partnerskim organizacijama i institucijama koje rade sa osjetljivim grupama dece.

Obe Dečje koalicije činila su deca uzrasta od 12 do 18 godina. Koalicija koja je izveštavala po Konvenciji, imala je 25 članova iz svih krajeva Srbije, dok je Koalicija koja je izveštavala po Fakultativnim protokolima imala 12 članova iz Beograda i okolnih mesta.



- **način rada treba osmisliti tako da svi članovi grupe mogu aktivno da učestvuju i iznose svoje mišljenje i predloge.**

Establishment of the Children's Coalition

At the beginning of both reporting processes (on the Convention in 2007 and on the Optional Protocols in 2009) the group of children and youth was gathered — the Children's Coalition. The backbone of the Children's Coalition was made by the members of the DX group, while besides them, the Coalition consisted of the children and youth included in the programmes of other organizations, from institutions, schools and local communities. When establishing the Children's Coalition a particular attention was paid that all vulnerable groups of children and youth were included in the process. Thus the work of the Coalition was participated by the children living and working on the street, children with disabilities and children without parental care. Such composition of the Coalition was the result of cooperation with partner organizations and institutions working with vulnerable groups of children.

Both Children's Coalitions were made by children aged 12 to 18. The Coalition that reported on the Convention had 25 members from all parts of Serbia, while the Coalition that reported on the Optional Protocols had 12 members from Belgrade and neighbouring towns.



- **Modus operandi needs to be designed, so that all the group members are able to actively participate and state their opinions and suggestions freely.**

- Koaliciju formirati tako da budu obuhvaćena i deca iz osetljivih grupa jer su njihova iskustva značajna.
- da Koalicija kroz ceo proces izveštavanja ima koordinatora (odrasla osoba koja neposredno radi sa decom i zajedno sa njima planira i realizuje aktivnosti).

Osnaživanje Dečje koalicije za proces izveštavanja

Nakon formiranja koalicija sledeći korak odnosio se na osnaživanje članova za proces izveštavanja. Osnaživanje se, oba puta, sastojalo od tri elementa:

- upoznavanje sa osnovnim pojmovima i pravima,
- upoznavanje sa metodologijom rada,
- upoznavanje sa prirodom rada u grupi i izgradnja tima.

U procesu izveštavanja po Konvenciji, polazna ideja je bila da dobijemo opštu sliku o ostvarivanju prava deteta iz ugla dece, dok je izveštavanje po Fakultativnim protokolima bilo usmereno na informisanost dece i njihovo razumevanje specifičnih pojmoveva i prava obuhvaćenih Protokolima. Zbog toga je proces osnaživanja za pripremu i izradu izveštaja po Konvenciji bio različit od procesa osnaživanja za izveštavanje po Fakultativnim protokolima.

- The Coalition is created so that the children from vulnerable groups are included, for their experiences are valuable.
- The Coalition has a coordinator (an adult directly working with children, planning and realizing the activities with them) throughout the process.

Strengthening of the Children's Coalition for the Reporting Process

After the Coalition was established, the next step concerned strengthening of the members for the reporting process. Both times, this strengthening consisted of three elements:

- Introduction to the basic terminology and rights,
- Introduction to the methodology of work,
- Introduction to the group work and team building.

In the process of reporting on the Convention, the initial idea was to obtain a general picture of the child's rights realization from children's point of view, while the reporting on the Optional Protocols was directed to the informing of children and their understanding of specific terms and rights incorporated into the Protocols. For these reasons, the process of strengthening for preparation and making of the Report on the Convention was quite different from the process of strengthening for the reporting on the Protocols.



↑ Obuka za izveštavanje po Konvenciji / Training for reporting on the Convention



Obuka za izveštavanje po Protokolima ↑ Training for reporting on the Protocols

Obuka održana na početku procesa izveštavanja po Konvenciji obuhvatila je upoznavanje sa Konvencijom o pravima deteta s posebnim akcentom na pravo deteta na participaciju, Komitetom za prava deteta, procesom izveštavanja pred Komitetom, a naročito sa ulogom i iskustvima dece u ovom procesu. Važan deo obuke predstavljalo je i upoznavanje sa načinom prikupljanja podataka putem upitnika, koji su u pripremnom procesu članovi DX-a prepoznali kao najbolji metod za istraživanje stavova i informisanosti dece o njihovim pravima. Nakon sticanja ovih znanja koalicija je uz podršku koordinatora izradila plan akcije za sprovođenje daljih aktivnosti.

Proces osnaživanja za izveštavanje po Protokolima obuhvatio je informacije o pravima i osnovnim pojmovima iz Protokola, a potom upoznavanje dece sa različitim vrstama istraživanja stavova i sa instrumentima koji se pri tome primenjuju (upitnici, ankete, fokus grupe i sl). Na bazi dobijenih informacija deca su uz podršku projektnog tima Centra definisala način rada tj. koju vrstu podataka će prikupljati i na koji način.

Pored sticanja specifičnih znanja i veština za proces izveštavanja bilo je važno raditi i na uspostavljanju grupne dinamike. Učesnici su na obukama upoznati sa prirodom rada u grupi i kakve su osobenosti takvog načina rada. Naglasak je stavljen na značaj i ulogu saradnje u grupnom radu, koja im je u daljim aktivnostima u procesu izveštavanja bila veoma značajna.

The training that was organized at the beginning of the process of reporting on the Convention included familiarizing with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with a special emphasis on the right of the child to participation, the Committee for the Rights of the Child, the process of reporting to the Committee, and especially the role and experiences of children in this process. An important part of the training was acquainting with the way in which the data are gathered in polls recognized by the DX members during the preparatory process to be the best method to explore the attitudes and awareness of children pertaining to their rights. After gaining this knowledge, the Coalition, supported by the Coordinator, developed a plan of action for the implementation of further activities.

The process of strengthening the children for the process of reporting on the Protocols included the information about the rights and basic terms included in the Protocols, followed by children's familiarization with different types of research and the instruments used in it (questionnaires, polls, focus groups, etc). Based on the information they received, the children, with the support of the Center's project team, defined their mode of work, i.e. which type of data they would gather and in what way.

Apart from the work on the acquiring of specific knowledge and skills required in the reporting process, it was also important to promote the group dynamics. During the trainings, the participants were acquainted with the nature of group work and the specifics of such mode of work. The emphasis was put on the importance and role of cooperation in group work, which was highly important during the further activities of the reporting process.



- je korisno imati u grupi decu koja imaju prethodnog iskustva i koja mogu biti lideri u celom procesu.
- je velika prednost upoznati se sa iskustvima drugih, koja vam mogu pomoći kao smernice za vaš rad. Vršnjačka edukacija pokazala se kao izuzetno značajna za prenos znanja.
- način rada treba prilagoditi deci — uzrastu dece, prethodnim znanjima, posebnostima grupe. Materijal treba da bude pisan jezikom koji deca razumeju i prezentovan na način da im drži pažnju.
- od samog početka raditi na izgradnji timskog duha i jačanju saradnje među decom.
- obezbediti da sva deca u Koaliciji na početku steknu osnovna znanja iz oblasti prava deteta i budu upoznata sa načinom rada koji će biti korišćen.





- It is useful to have children with some previous experience in the group, for they can become leader in the process.
- It is highly advantageous to be acquainted with the experiences of others, since it can serve as guidelines in your work. Peer to peer education proved to be very important for the transfer of knowledge.
- The mode of work needs to be adjusted to children — their age, previous knowledge, specificities of the group. The material needs to be written in the language that children understand and presented in a way that would hold their attention.
- Work from the very start on the building of team spirit and strengthening of cooperation among children.
- Make sure that all the children in Coalition first acquire some basic knowledge in the area of child rights and get acquainted with the mode of work that would be used.



Prikupljanje podataka

Izveštaj Dečje koalicije po Konvenciji bio je baziran na istraživanju o informisanosti i stavovima dece o pravima deteta. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 1132 dece (osoba do 18. godine starosti) iz 23 mesta širom Srbije. Polna struktura ispitanika bila je 3:2 za devojčice; desetina ispitanika bili su pripadnici nacionalnih manjina, a prosek godina ispitanika je bio 15.

Kako bi sproveli istraživanje, članovi Dečje koalicije kreirali su upitnik koji je obuhvatio pitanja koja su se odnosila na opštu sliku o informisanosti i znanju dece o njihovim pravima, koliko su prava koja su garantovana deci važna za njih, kako vide ulogu odraslih u ostvarivanju prava deteta i kako vide svoju ulogu u ostvarivanju prava. Takođe, želeli smo da saznamo kako se prema viđenju dece država/vlada, školski sistem, roditelji/staratelji i vršnjaci odnose prema njihovim pravima.

Pomoć koaliciji u distribuciji upitnika i prikupljanju podataka pružile su organizacije članice Koalicije za monitoring prava deteta.

Izveštaj po Protokolima baziran je na istraživanju koje je realizovano kroz šest fokus grupa sa decom iz beogradskih osnovnih škola, decom sa smetnjama u razvoju, decom koja žive i/ili rade na ulici, decom bez roditeljskog staranja i decom i mladima uključenim u različite programe Kancelarije za mlade opštine Palilula. U fokus grupama je učestvovalo ukupno 53 dece i mladih između 12 i 18 godina, od čega 20 dečaka i 33 devojčice.

Gathering the Data

The Report of the Children's Coalition on the Convention was based on the research on the children's awareness of and attitudes towards the rights of the child. The research was made on a sample of 1132 children (persons up to 18 years old) from 23 locations all over Serbia. The gender structure of the respondents was 3:2 in favour of girls, a tenth of the respondents were members of ethnic minorities, while the average age of the respondents was 15.

In order to convey the research, the members of the Children's Coalition created a questionnaire that included the questions pertaining to the general awareness and knowledge of the children pertaining to their rights, to what extent are the rights guaranteed to children important to them, what do they make of the role of the adults in realization of child rights and what do they think to be their role in the right's realization. Furthermore, we wanted to find out in what way, from the children's perspective, the state/government, school system, parents/carers and peers act in the context of child rights.

The support to the Coalition in distribution of questionnaires and gathering of data was provided by the organizations members of the Coalition for the Child's Rights Monitoring.

Report on the Optional Protocol was based on the research realized through six focus groups with the children from Belgrade's primary schools, children with disabilities, children living and/or working in the street, children without parental care and children and youth included in the various programmes of the Youth Office of the Belgrade's

Putem fokus grupe želeli smo da dobijemo mišljenja i stavove dece o temama obuhvaćenim Protokolima, da steknemo uvid u stepen njihove informisanosti, ali i da saznamo kome bi se obratili ako bi se osetili ugroženo.

Fokus grupe su zajednički vodili koordinator koalicije i po dvoje dece iz Dečje koalicije u svakoj fokus grupi.

Članovi Dečje koalicije su za fokus grupe pripremili listu pitanja koja su ispitanicima postavljana sa mogućnošću digresija u vidu dodatnih objašnjenja i primera. U slučaju da neki korišćeni pojmovi nisu bili poznati deci koja su ispitivana, pružena su im osnovna objašnjenja tih pojmoveva. Na taj način rad u fokus grupama imao je i edukativni karakter. Ceo tok fokus grupe sniman je diktafonom, kako bi na taj način bile sačuvane beleške o njihovom toku. Snimanju razgovora se pristupilo po prethodno dobijenoj saglasnosti svih učesnika fokus grupe, kao i njihovih nastavnika ili vaspitača.

Osim fokus grupa, u okviru ovog istraživanja obavljena je i analiza uključenosti dece i mlađih u Fejsbuk grupe koje zagovaraju mržnju prema bilo kojoj posebnoj grupaciji (drugom narodu, drugom polu, homoseksualcima, pripadnicima drugih religija, itd), da li je pristup ovakvim grupama ograničen, koji vidovi aktivnosti su zastupljeni (da li mlađi samo komentarišu ili koriste Fejsbuk za preduzimanje konkretnih akcija, npr. organizovanje okupljanja i sl).

municipality of Palilula. The focus groups were attended by 53 children and youth in total, aged 12 to 18, 20 of them being boys and 33 girls.

By using focus group discussions, we wanted to get the children's opinions and attitudes on the topics covered by the Protocols, to gain insight into the level of their awareness, but also to find out to whom they would turn to if they felt jeopardized.

The focus groups were led jointly by the Coalition Coordinator and two children from the Children's Coalition in each of the focus groups.

Members of the Children's Coalition prepared for the focus groups lists of questions posed to the respondents with a possibility of digression, such as further explanations and examples. In case that some of the used terminology was not familiar to the children included in the discussion, basic explanations of these terms were provided. Thus the work in focus groups had an educative character as well. The whole duration of the focus groups was recorded by voice recorders, in order to keep the records of the course of the discussions. The conversations were recorded after the agreement of all the participants had been obtained, as well as the agreements of their teachers and educators.

Apart from the focus groups, in the course of this research, an analysis was performed of the inclusion of children and youth into the Facebook groups that advocated hatred towards any particular group (other nationality, other sex, homosexuals, members of other religions, etc.), whether the access to these groups was limited, which types of activities were present (was this just a place for the youth to make comments, or did they use Facebook to initiate concrete actions, i.e. organized gatherings, etc).



- da prilikom izrade upitnika treba naročito obratiti pažnju na njegovu strukturu jer dobra struktura upitnika olakšava obradu podataka. Isto tako važno je da pitanja budu pisana jezikom koji je razumljiv deci i da pitanja budu što preciznije napisana da bi se izbegli problemi u obradi. Treba izbegavati tabele i dugačka pitanja. Prilikom distribucije upitnika potrebno je napraviti detaljna uputstva za anketare. Oni bi trebalo, kad god je moguće, da imaju iskustva u anketiranju kao i iskustvo u radu sa decom.
- da za svaku fokus grupu treba prilagoditi pitanja posebnostima te grupe. Pokazalo se da snimanje toka radionice diktafonom olakšava proces prikupljanja, a kasnije i obrade podataka (ako se radionica snima neophodno je imati prethodnu saglasnost učesnika).

Izrada izveštaja

Podaci prikupljeni putem istraživanja su uz podršku koordinatora obrađeni, sistematizovani i analizirani. Pored rezultata istraživanja koji su dali presek trenutnog stanja, izveštaj je obuhvatio i neka prethodna istraživanja i iskustva članova koalicije. Na osnovu ovako objedinjenih podataka pripremljen je Izveštaj „Prava deteta u Srbiji — kako to vide deca“. Osim rezultata istraživanja izveštaj sadrži i zaključke i preporuke Dečje koalicije za unapređenje ostvarivanja prava deteta.



- In the course of a questionnaire preparation a special attention should be paid on its structure, for a good structured questionnaire facilitates data processing. Furthermore, it is important for the questions to be written in a language that children can understand and be phrased as precisely as possible in order to avoid problems during the data processing. Tables and long questions should be avoided. When distributing the questionnaires, it is necessary to give detailed instructions to the interviewers. Whenever possible, they should be experienced in interviewing and in working with children.
- The questions need to be adjusted to the specific characteristics of each separate focus group. It turned out that the voice recording facilitates the process of gathering and later processing of the data (if a focus group is being recorded, one needs to obtain the agreement of the participants first).

Making of the Reports

The data gathered in the research were processed, systematized and analyzed with the support of the Coordinator. Apart from the research data that provided a cross section of the present situation, the Report included some previously made research studies and experiences of the Coalition members. Based on thus consolidated data, the report entitled “The Rights of the Child in Serbia — the Children’s Perspective” was prepared. Apart from the research results, the Report includes both the

Prilikom pripreme izveštaja po Protokolima članovi koalicije, nakon što su obavili istraživanje u fokus grupama, objedinili su dobijene podatke, a s obzirom na specifičnost tema, njihovu analizu uradio je koordinator grupe. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata, članovi Dečje koalicije su uz podršku koordinatora izradili izveštaj.



VAŽNO JE

- znati da je nakon prikupljanja podataka do izrade izveštaja potrebno proći kroz nekoliko koraka. Mi smo to uradili ovako:
 - uradili smo analizu prikupljenih podataka,
 - sistematizovali rezultate,
 - na nivou grupe diskutovali (razgovarali) o dobijenim rezultatima (na koje probleme ukazuju podaci, koji rezultati ukazuju na pozitivno stanje, a koji na negativno, poređenje sa prethodnim istraživanjima i sl),
 - odredili strukturu izveštaja,
 - odabrali najvažnije zaključke,
 - dali preporuke koje smo smatrali najbitnijim.
- izveštaj pisati razumljivim jezikom (bez upotrebe žargonskih izraza (slenga), kratkim i jednostavnim rečenicama i sl).
- da je podrška odraslih neophodna tokom celog procesa, a naročito prilikom obrade prikupljenih podataka.



conclusions and recommendations of the Children's Coalition for the promoted realization of child rights in Serbia.

When preparing the Report on the Protocols, after they had conveyed a research in the focus groups, the Coalition members consolidated the received data and the analysis was conducted by the coordinator, due to the specificity of the topics. Based on the obtained results, the Report was made by the Children's Coalition members with the support of the Coordinator.



- Know that after the data are gathered, some steps need to be taken before the report is prepared. We did it like this:
 - We analyzed the obtained data,
 - We systematized the results,
 - We discussed (talked about) the obtained results within the group (the problems indicated by the data, the results indicating positive achievements and negative condition, comparison with earlier research, etc),
 - We defined the structure of the Report,
 - We chose the most important conclusions,
 - We gave those recommendations that we believed to be the most important.
- Write a report in comprehensible language (without using slang expressions, in short and simple sentences, etc).
- The support of adults is necessary throughout the process, and especially while processing the gathered data.



Predstavljanje izveštaja pred Komitetom (rečima dece koja su neposredno razgovarala sa članovima Komiteta)

Predstavljanje izveštaja po Konvenciji

Nakon što je izveštaj napisan i poslat, februara 2008. godine smo prisustvovali sednici Komiteta na kojoj je prvi sat bio izdvojen za nas. U prvom delu izveštavanja, predstavili smo svoj izveštaj. Onda su članovi Komiteta postavljali pitanja. Prvo su nas pitali da im objasnimo proces izrade izveštaja. Najviše ih je zanimalo kako je napravljena koalicija, kako su izgledali upitnici, kako smo uspeli da uključimo nacionalne manjine i sl. Nisu nas pitali za same rezultate istraživanja, jer su imali gotove izveštaje pred sobom. Nakon toga smo zapisivali ostala pitanja i odgovarali na njih, pri čemu nismo uspeli da odgovorimo na sva, jer ih je bilo mnogo. Pitanja koja su nam postavljali nisu se odnosila samo na naše izlaganje, već su se odnosila na konkretnе situacije i stvari na koje samo deca mogu da odgovore, na primer, Kako se profesori u školama odnose prema pravima deteta? Ali bilo je i drugačijih pitanja: Kakva je participacija dece u Srbiji? Da li u Srbiji postoji Ombudsman? Da li je rat u SFRJ i na Kosovu uticao na nacionalnu netrpeljivost u Srbiji? Članovi Komiteta su zaista bili zainteresovani, zapisivali su odgovore, i mogli smo slobodno da kažemo šta mislimo. Sednici su prisustvovali svi članovi Komiteta, što je, kako nam je rečeno, retkost.

Presentation of the Report to the Committee (Given by the Children who Spoke Directly to the Committee Members)

Presentation of the Report on the Convention

After the Report's preparation and submission, in February 2008, we attended the Committee session the first hour of which was scheduled for us. In the first part of our address, we presented our Report. Then the Committee members posed some questions. First they asked us to explain the process of the Report preparation. They were the most interested for the way in which the Coalition was formed, the way the questionnaires looked, how did we manage to include national minorities, etc. They did not ask us about the very results, since they had our Reports in front of them. We wrote down the questions and gave our answers to some of them, but we did not manage to answer them all, for there were too many. The questions they asked were not only about our presentation, but they concerned concrete situations and things that only children can respond to, i.e.: What is the attitude of school teachers to child rights? But there were some questions that were quite different: What is the participation of children in Serbia like? Is there an Ombudsman in Serbia? Did the wars in Yugoslavia and on Kosovo inspired national intolerance in Serbia? The Committee members were genuinely interested, they wrote down the answers, and we were free to say what we thought. The session was attended by all the members of the Committee, which was rare, as they told us.

Predstavljanje izveštaja po Protokolima

Kada smo saznali da ćemo predstavljati naš izveštaj o Fakultativnim protokolima uz Konvenciju pred Komitetom u Ženevi, bili smo veoma uzbudeni, ali i uplašeni. Pomoglo nam je to što smo imali od koga da saznamo više o samom procesu predstavljanja izveštaja, o tome kako će članovi Komiteta da se ponašaju prema nama i o tome kako mi treba da se ponašamo. Takođe je bilo od velike pomoći to što smo imali priliku da izveštaj predstavimo na dve konferencije za novinare pre nego što smo otišli u Ženevu. Na taj način smo se bolje upoznali sa javnim nastupom i stekli smo početno samopouzdanje.

Uz sve naše pripreme, i dalje nam nije bilo svejedno kada smo ušli u salu za sednicu. Prezentovanje izveštaja pred zvaničnicima UN-a nije ni malo lako, a s obzirom na naše godine i to da nikada ranije nismo imali slično iskustvo, imali smo i malu tremu. Sedeli smo za centralnim stolom dok su članovi Komiteta sedeli za spoljašnjim stolom, oko nas. Na samom početku smo predstavili glavne zaključke našeg istraživanja. Onda su odrasli predstavili svoj izveštaj pa su članovi Komiteta postavljali pitanja. Članovi Komiteta nisu od nas tražili rešenja, već su nas pitali za probleme i šta treba popraviti.

U pauzi smo se dogovorili ko će da odgovori na koje pitanje.

Biti dete i videti ljude koji se profesionalno bave pravima dece, a i diplomatijom, kako zapisuju ono što vi govorite i pokazuju interesovanje za ono što vi govorite, zaista je divno i uliva vam osećanje da zaista činite nešto važno u vezi sa pitanjima kojima se bavite.

Presentation of the Report on the Optional Protocols

When we found out that we were going to present our Report on the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Committee in Geneva, we were highly excited, but also very scared. It helped us a great deal that we had someone to tell us more about the process of report presentation itself, about the way in which the Committee members would behave and the way we had to behave as well. It was also quite helpful that we had had the opportunity to present our report twice at the press conferences before we went to Geneva. In this way we became more familiar with public presentation and events, and we gained initial confidence.

As prepared as we were, still we were ill at ease when we entered the Session Hall. Giving presentations to the UN officials is not easy at all, and given our age and the lack of any similar earlier experiences, we had a small amount of stage fright as well. We were sitting at the central table, while the Committee members were sitting at the outer table, around us. At the very beginning, we presented the major conclusions of our research. Then the adults presented their Report, followed by the questions asked by the Committee members. The Committee members did not ask us to provide solutions, but they wanted to know about the problems and the things that needed to be fixed.

During the break, we agreed on who would answer which question.

To be a child and see the people who professionally deal with the rights of the child and work as diplomats, writing down your words and showing interest for your words, is truly wonderful and inspires the feeling that you are really doing something important related to the issues that you are dealing with.



- Iskustva prethodnih izveštača su veoma značajna jer vam mogu pomoći da budete bolje pripremljeni za situaciju u kojoj se nikada ranije niste našli (da vam ispričaju kako teče sastanak, kako sedite, kako vam se obraćaju i kako da se vi njima obratite i sl.).
- ukoliko postoji mogućnost da izveštaj javno predstavite pre odlaska u Komitet obavezno to i uradite, jer ćete tako stići dodatno samopouzdanje.
- na sastanku sa Komitetom nikada nema vremena da se kaže baš sve što želite, zato je važno da izdvojite i kažete ono što smatrate najbitnijim da Komitet treba da čuje.





- The experiences of the previous reporters are highly valuable, for they can help you to be more prepared for the situation that you have never been in before (to tell you about the course of the meeting, about the way you sit, the way you will be addressed, as well as the way in which you should address them, etc).
- If there is any opportunity to publically present the report before going to the Committee, make sure not to miss it, for it will give you additional confidence.
- There is never enough time on a meeting with the Committee to say quite everything that you want, so it is important to feature the things you believe to be the most important for the Committee to hear.

- **da ukoliko ste u prilici da kontaktirate nekoga ko je imao iskustva u predstavljanju izveštaja pred Komitetom to i uradite.**
- **da zapišete pitanja članova Komiteta i grupišete ih po temama kako biste lakše odgovorili na njih.**
- **da znate da ne morate da odgovorite na sva pitanja koja vam postave članovi Komiteta već samo na ona koja smatrate važnima i na koja mislite da možete dobro da odgovorite. Potrebno je skoncentrisati se na pitanja na koja možete da odgovorite iz ličnog iskustva. Ukoliko na neko pitanje ne znate da odgovorite nije problem to i reći.**

Dalje aktivnosti

Predstavljanjem izveštaja pred Komitetom proces izveštavanja nije bio završen. Sledeći korak bio je upoznavanje što većeg broja dece i mlađih sa sadržinom izveštaja i procesom izveštavanja. Ovo je bila i jedna od preporuka Komiteta.

Prvi zadatak bio je da decu i mlade koji su učestvovali u istraživanju kao ispitanici upoznamo sa rezultatima i zaključcima istraživanja. Radi toga, oba puta, nakon povratka predstavnika Dečje koalicije iz Ženeve, organizovane su radionice na kojima su ih članovi Dečje koalicije uz podršku koordinatora, upoznali sa rezultatima izveštaja i zajedno sa



- Contact someone who has experience in reporting to the Committee, if you have the opportunity to do that.
- Write down the questions of the Committee members and divide them into groups, in order to be able to give answers to them more easily.
- Know that you don't need to answer all the questions asked by the Committee members, but only to those you believe to be important and think you can answer well. It is crucial to focus on the questions you can answer out of your own experience. If you don't know the answer to some of the questions, there is no shame in admitting it.

Further Activities

The reporting process was not finished by the presentation of the Reports to the Committee. The next step involved acquainting as many children and young people as possible with the contents of the Reports and the reporting process in general. This also constituted one of the Committee's recommendations.

The first task was to acquaint the children and youth that participated in the research as the respondents with the results and conclusions of the research. For this reason, both times that the Children's Coalition representatives had returned from Geneva, the workshops

njima identifikovali teme na osnovu kojih je dalje moguće realizovati različite vrste akcija na lokalnom i nacionalnom nivou.

Pored toga, ideja je bila da se i šira javnost upozna sa postignutim rezultatima. U tom smislu, organizovane su druge promotivne aktivnosti — gostovanja u radijskim i televizijskim emisijama, učešće na okruglim stolovima i konferencijama, publikovanje izveštaja na web stranama i razgovori sa novinarima štampanih medija.



were organized where the Coalition members, with the support of the Coordinator, acquainted them with the results of the Report and together with them identified the topics that may serve as a basis for different further actions, both locally and nationally.

Furthermore, the idea was for a wider public to get familiarized with the achieved results. For that reason, the other promotional activities were organized — guest appearances in radio and TV shows, participation in round table discussions and conferences, publication of the Reports on the internet and interviews to the journalists of the printed media.



■ je mnogim učesnicima bilo veoma značajno to što su bili u prilici da dobiju povratnu informaciju o rezultatima istraživanja u kome su učestvovali kao saradnici ispitanici.

■ je veoma značajno da na radionicama učešće uzmu i odrasli (koordinatori partnerskih organizacija, nastavnici, predstavnici lokalnih vlasti), koji deci i mladima mogu biti podrška u relizaciji daljih aktivnosti.

VAŽNO JE

■ dati povratnu informaciju učesnicima istraživanja o konačnim rezultatima i dati im priliku da diskutuju o postojećim problemima dece i mlađih u njihovoј lokalnoј sredini, kao i omogućiti razmenu ideja o tome kako i na koji način mogu da unaprede položaj dece i mlađih u svojim sredinama.





- It was highly important for many of the participants that they were able to receive feedback on the results of the research that they participated in as respondents.
- It is very important that the workshops are also participated by the adults (coordinators of the partner organizations, teachers, local government representatives) who may provide support to children in realization of further activities.
- Give feedback to the participants of the research about the final results and offer them an opportunity to discuss the present problems of children and youth in their local community, as well as to enable the exchange of ideas about the ways in which the position of children and youth in their communities may be improved.
- Consolidate the workshop results and received suggestions and systematize them in accordance with the subject they include, for they can serve as a starting point for the planning of activities of the children's groups and youth's organizations.
- Present the Reports to as wide range of people as possible.



VAŽNO JE

- rezultate radionica tj. dobijene predloge objediniti i sistematizovati po oblastima, jer oni mogu da posluže kao polazna osnova za planiranje aktivnosti grupa dece i omladinskih organizacija.
- sa izveštajima upoznati što širu javnost.

Šta deci znači učešće u postupku izveštavanja

**What is the Importance of the
Participation in the Reporting
Process for the Children**



Činjenica da smo predstavljali svoj izveštaj u Ujedinjenim nacijama, jednoj toliko važnoj organizaciji, i da smo tom prilikom pričali u ime dece Srbije, čini da se osećamo ponosnima na sebe i kao da smo barem malo doprineli poboljšanju situacije u svojoj zemlji. Važno je da deca imaju šansu da iskažu ono što ona osećaju i misle pred Komitetom, jer se Komitet njima i bavi, a niko ne može da prenese ono što deca osećaju bolje od njih samih. Za nas je pozitivno iskustvo bilo i prezentovanje izveštaja u desetini gradova u Srbiji i to što smo svoja iskustva podelili sa svojim vršnjacima.

Vukan: „Meni je lično bio jako značajan trenutak ‘nastupa’ u Ženevi. Imam tu čast da mogu da za sebe kažem da sam sa 13 godina bio u Ujedinjenim nacijama, i da sam tamo nešto govorio. Ne opterećujem se time koliko je to moglo doprineti stanju deteta u Srbiji, jer sam svestan da je moja uloga u svemu tome mala.”

Višnja: „Važno je da deca imaju šansu da iskažu ono što ona osećaju i misle pred Komitetom, jer se Komitet njima i bavi, a niko ne može da prenese ono što deca osećaju bolje od njih samih.”



The fact that we presented our Report in the United Nations, an organization of such importance, and that on this occasion we spoke in the name of all Serbian children, makes us feel proud of ourselves and as if we contributed, if only a little bit, to the improvement of situation in our country. It is important for children to get the opportunity to express what they feel and think in front of the Committee, for the Committee works on the issues related to children, while no one can express what children feel better than the children themselves. We also feel positive about the presentation of the Report in dozens of Serbian towns and the fact that we shared our experiences with our peers.

Vukan: “I personally felt very strongly about the moment of our ‘performance’ in Geneva. I have an honour to say that, in my 13 years of age, I went to the United Nations, and that I spoke about something there. I am not much bothered with the thoughts of how much it may have contributed to the position of children in Serbia, since I am aware that my role in it is quite small.”

Višnja: „It is important for children to get the opportunity to express what they feel and think in front of the Committee, because the Committee works on the issues related to children, while no one can express what children feel better than the children themselves.”

Dunja: „Osećala sam se posebno, ali u početku nisam znala koliko je to važno. Postala sam svesna kako smo veliki posao uradili kada smo preneli sva svoja iskustva novim članovima” (članovima Koalicije za izveštavanje po Fakultativnim protokolima).

Luka: „Bilo je potrebno uložiti dosta truda da bi se postiglo tako nešto (izveštavanje pred Komitetom), ali kad je sve bilo završeno bili smo presrećni i osećali smo se jako odvažno i osnaženo, jer smo shvatili da možemo i da sav naš trud nije bio uzaludan.”

Dunja: “I felt special, but I wasn’t aware at first how important that was. I started to be aware of the immensity of the work we did, when we transferred our experiences to the new members” (members of the Coalition for the reporting on the Optional Protocols).

Luka: “Much effort had to be invested to achieve something like that (reporting to the Committee), but when everything was finished, we were overjoyed and felt very daring and strong, as we realized that we had power to do something like that, and that all our efforts were not in vain.”

**Viđenje učešća dece
u postupku izveštavanja
iz ugla člana Komiteta
za prava deteta**

**Participation of Children
in the Reporting Process
from the Point of View of the
Member of the Committee
for the Rights of the Child**



Nevena Vučković-Šahović:

„U periodu 2003–2009. bila sam član Komiteta za prava deteta. Komitet je telo u kome je nas 18 eksperata iz svih delova planete vredno radilo istražujući kako se Konvencija o pravima deteta i dva Fakultativna protokola uz Konvenciju sprovode u delo u državama ugovornicama. Iako smo radili na raznim poslovima, najinteresantniji i svakako onaj koji nam je i najviše vremena uzimao bio je upravo razmatranje izveštaja država. Izveštaj država nije dovoljan da se stekne slika o sprovođenju Konvencije i Protokola, tako da smo u Komitetu sa velikim interesovanjem proučavali izveštaje koje su nam slale međunarodne organizacije, predstavnici nezavisnih institucija za ljudska prava (ombudsmeni, zaštitnici, komesari...), nevladine organizacije ali i sama deca. Nakon temeljnog proučavanja svih tih izveštaja, sastajali smo se prvo sa predstavnicima organizacija, a tek nekoliko meseci kasnije sa predstavnicima država.

Pored dečjih pisanih izveštaja, članovi Komiteta posebno uvažavaju razgovor sa decom. Tako je bilo i u februaru 2008. godine, kada su Vukan i Dunja predstavljali dečju koaliciju iz Srbije.



Nevena Vučković-Šahović:

“Between 2003 and 2009, I was a member of the Committee for the Rights of the Child. The Committee is the body in which we, 18 experts from all over the world, worked hard on researching how the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention were being implemented in the State Parties. Even though we engaged ourselves in different tasks, the most enjoyable and certainly the most time consuming one of them all was reviewing different national reports. A report made by a state is not enough to get a clear perspective on the implementation of the Convention and Protocols, therefore we examined with great interest the reports sent to us by international organizations, representatives of independent human rights institutions (Ombudsmen, Defenders, Commissioners...), non-governmental organizations, but also children themselves. After the thorough research of all the reports, we had meetings first with the representatives of the organizations, and only few months later with the representatives of the states.

Apart from the reports written by children, the Committee members especially appreciate conversations with the children. That was the case in February 2008, when Vukan and Dunja represented the Children’s Coalition from Serbia.

Kada ste član Komiteta, vi ne predstavljate državu već ste tu kao stručnjak, ali ipak ispod mog imena je uvek pisalo Srbija. Zbog toga a i iz drugih razloga, Pravila o proceduri nalažu da član Komiteta ne sme da učestvuje u postupku u kome njegova država podnosi izveštaj. To znači da član ne sme da postavlja pitanja, ne sme da daje komentare, ne sme da učestvuje u donošenju zaključaka i preporuka. Jedino što sme je da bude fizički prisutan. Tu šansu nisam propustila, posebno kad su moje kolege iz Komiteta razgovarale sa Vukanom i Dunjom, na potpuno zatvorenom sastanku, bez prisustva drugih međunarodnih i domaćih organizacija. To me čini jedinim svedokom njihovog neverovatnog ‘uspeha’.

Dunja i Vukan su prvo u desetak minuta predstavili izveštaj dečje koalicije a zatim su počela da pljušte pitanja. Njihovi odgovori su bili elokventni i iskreni. Od prvog trenutka je bilo očigledno da njih dvoje nisu ‘pripremljeni’ da deluju kao dve odrasle osobe, već su pokazali da na svoj način razumeju pitanja i daju odgovore o mnogim temama. Članovi Komiteta su najviše bili iznenadjeni nivoom nasilja nad decom u Srbiji i bili su vrlo zahvalni Dunji i Vukanu što su im iz svog ugla objasnili kako to izgleda u životu jednog deteta.

When you become a member of the Committee, you are not there as a state representative, but as an expert. However, before my name it was always written that I was from Serbia. For that and other reasons, Rules of Procedure require that a member of the Committee must not participate in the procedure when his/her state is presenting a report. This means that the member must not ask questions, make comments, participate in the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations. It is only allowed for him/her to attend the session. That was a chance I did not want to miss, especially when my colleagues from the Committee were talking with Vukan and Dunja, in a session that was completely closed, without the presence of other international and domestic organization. This made me the sole witness to their unbelievable 'success'.

Dunja and Vukan first made a ten minute presentation of the report made by the Children's Coalition, then they were showered with questions. Their answers were eloquent and honest. From the first moment it was obvious that the two of them were not 'trained' to appear as two adult persons, but they demonstrated that they understood the questions in their own way and were able to provide various answers from different fields. The Committee members were most surprised with the level of violence towards children in Serbia and they were ever so grateful to Dunja and Vukan for providing them with the explanations from their point of view as to what the life of a child in Serbia is like.

Bilo mi je veliko zadovoljstvo što su Dunja i Vukan bili upravo ono što je Komitet najviše cenio: autentičan i slobodan izvor informacija iz dečjeg ugla. Bila sam ponosna na njih dvoje, na njihovu spretnost da na sva ta pitanja smisleno i kratko odgovore i utiču na članove Komiteta da u zaključke i preporuke Srbiji upgrade ono što je bio predmet razgovora na tom sastanku. Moje kolege su bile pune reči pohvala i za dečji izveštaj i za razgovor sa Dunjom i Vukanom.

Prisustvo njihovom razgovoru sa Komitetom mi je jedan od najlepših događaja za 6 godina članstva u tom telu. Jer, taj razgovor je između ostalog pokazao da Konvencija nikada neće biti u potpunosti primenjena dok je sama deca ne razumeju, ne prihvate i ne počnu da je koriste kao oruđe za aktivnosti usmerene ka ostvarivanju svojih prava.”

It was a great pleasure for me that Dunja and Vukan were just what the Committee appreciated the most; an authentic and free source of information from the children's point of view. I was proud of them, of their skill to provide meaningful and concise answers to all those questions and influence the Committee members to incorporate the subjects of that day's conversation into their conclusions and recommendations to Serbia. My colleagues were full of praise for both the children's report and for the conversation with Dunja and Vukan.

Being witness to their conversation with the Committee was one of the nicest events in my 6 year membership in that body. For that conversation demonstrated, among other things, that the Convention would never be fully implemented until the children themselves are not able to understand it, accept it and utilize it as a tool in the activities aimed at realization of their rights.”

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on the Rights of the Child

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Why is it important that the children participate in the reporting process?

Children's perspective

It is important for children to participate, because no minister can know how teachers behave towards child rights, children know the best, because it concerns them.

The Committee has an opportunity to be directly acquainted with children's attitude sand views. How can adults know about peer violence, for example?

The Committee members can perceive some things that they couldn't have read in the various reports.

A Committee member's point of view

Even though the Convention was adopted in 1989, more than ten years had to pass before the children themselves began submitting reports on implementation of the Convention in the State Parties. Recently, children's reports are ever so often included in the files of the states. Only between 2007 and 2009, more than 20 children's reports were received by the Committee. The Committee members believe children's reports to often be valuable sources of information, since they provide insight into situation in a particular state from the point of view of children, not adults. Quite frequently, children present the facts and impressions that cannot be found in any of the reports, either national, or prepared by some alternative source.

Zbog čega je važno učešće dece u procesu izveštavanja?

Iz dečjeg ugla

Važno je da deca učestvuju jer ne može nijedan ministar da zna kako se nastavnici odnose prema pravima deteta, najbolje znaju deca jer se o njima radi.

Komitet ima priliku da se upozna neposredno sa stavovima dece. Kako će odrasli da znaju kakvo je vršnjačko nasilje, na primer.

Članovi Komiteta mogu da sagledaju neke stvari koje nisu mogli da pročitaju u raznim izveštajima.

Iz ugla člana Komiteta

Iako je Konvencija usvojena 1989. godine, trebalo je da prođe više od deset godina da sama deca podnesu izveštaj o sprovođenju Konvencije u nekoj državi. U poslednje vreme, izveštaji dece su sve češće sastavni deo predmeta za neku državu. Samo u periodu od 2007–2009, preko 20 dečjih izveštaja je stiglo u Komitet. Članovi Komiteta smatraju da su dečji izveštaji često vrlo dragocen izvor informacija jer pružaju uvid u situaciju u zemlji očima dece a ne odraslih. Vrlo često deca iznose činjenice ili utiske o kojima se ne može pročitati ništa, bilo u državnom, bilo u nekom od alternativnih izveštaja.

