

2012-10-01

Fråga-svar

Barnhem i Uzbekistan – kompletterande information

Fråga

Mer information om barnhem i Uzbekistan önskas.

Har barnhem i Uzbekistan möjlighet att tillgodose ett barns grundläggande behov som:

- Möjlighet att vara i kontakt med släktingar
- Tillgång till tillräcklig och näringsrik mat enligt lokala matvanor
- Tillgång till sjukvård
- Lämpliga hygieniska och sanitära förhållanden
- Skydd mot våld och utnyttjande
- Tillräckligt och säkert utrymme för att förvara personliga ägodelar.

Svar

Efterforskning barn, barnhem i Uzbekistan

Sverige har ingen beskickning i Uzbekistan och det är allmänt sett ett stort underskott vad gäller rapportering därifrån.

För information om barnhem i Uzbekistan hänvisas främst till Migrationsverket, *Information om barnhem i Uzbekistan*, 2011-04-13 (Lifos 25059).

Myndighet för socialt beskydd

United Nations, *Convention on the Rights of the Child, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention Third and fourth periodic reports of States parties due in 2010 Uzbekistan*, 26 January 2012:

“Every November, the Ministry of National Education, in coordination with the regional branches of the Children's Foundation of Uzbekistan, holds a study week in all schools, out-of-school institutions and Mekhribonlik children's homes on the Convention. During that week, competitions are organized on such subjects as "Do you know your rights?" and "What is law?".

Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *The state social protection policy*, [2012]
http://www.gov.uz/en/helpinfo/social_protection/2677

Barnhem som finns med i Uzbekistans gula sidor

[Uzbekistan - Gula sidor] *Boarding schools, orphan's houses* [2012]
<http://www.goldenpages.uz/en/rubrics/?Id=1177>

SOS barnbyar

Barnhem under SOS barnbyar finns i Samarkand, Tashkent och Urgench.

SOS Children's Villages, General information on Uzbekistan, [2012]
<http://www.soschildrensvillages.ca/where-we-help/asia/uzbekistan/pages/default.aspx>

"Most of the children who are taken into care are placed in institutions. In particular there is a culture of "institutionalization" of children with disabilities. The Uzbek government is striving to improve the conditions in such facilities. Children leaving this type of care are not prepared for independent living. The situation of girls is particularly bad as they tend to get married early, they do not continue into higher education, receive lower salaries and have more limited access to social services such as housing.

SOS Children's Villages in Uzbekistan

SOS Children's Villages runs a variety of programmes to support children, young people and families in Uzbekistan. These programmes include care in SOS families, day-care in the kindergarten, care and support for young people and community support in social centres. Since 2007, the family-strengthening programmes have been working with local agencies to allow children who are at risk of losing the care of their family to grow within a loving family environment. SOS ensures that children have access to essential services for their healthy development and also strengthens the support systems for vulnerable children within the community. "

Statistik

Statistik gällande barnhem i Uzbekistan finns på sid. 115:

Unicef, *The State of the World's Children 2012. Children in an Urban World*, February 2012

http://www.unicef.org/sowc/files/SOWC_2012-Main_Report_EN_21Dec2011.pdf

Levnadsförhållanden för barnhemsbarn

Den svåra situationen för barnhemsbarn beskrivs i en rapport från 2007

World Organisation Against Torture, *Uzbekistan, Torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Recommendations for dealing with their economic, social and cultural root causes. A report to the United Nations Committee Against Torture*, November 2007:

sid.5

"Street Children and Orphans

Street children and orphans are frequent victims of human right violations"

sid.23

"There are numerous similar cases taking place within the country, particularly when foster children are involved, because 70 percent of

these children are foundling, orphans, or children from very poor families who do not have permanent residence and cannot expect support (of any kind) from their own family members. The government so far has been ignorant to such issues, and no actions are taking place."

sid. 36-37

"□Street children and those deprived from the family care and placed in state institutions – orphanages are extremely vulnerable to human rights violations. The system of orphanages in Uzbekistan tends to be almost fully corrupt. According to unofficial information state allocates considerable funds from the budget to orphanages, children still live under the difficult conditions. They rarely eat well-cooked food, wear clothes given mainly from the charity of common people.

Family type homes that could replace large state institutions are not encouraged in practice. Definition of patronage/foster family is included to the USSR Family Code since 1968 and was transferred to the Family Code of Uzbekistan. However, this mechanism is not encouraged in practice and yet not developed properly"

"Despite the fact the Uzbekistan legislation in conformity with the article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child defines the child as a person above 18, children in orphanages are forced to leave the institution at the age of 16. Children leaving the institution at the age of 16 are totally unadapted to living in the outside world. Many of them fall into the criminal activities, such as prostitution, theft and other activities, and often become drug addicts. There is no state monitoring what happens with children who left the orphanages. These children are easiest victims of trafficking and other types of violations"

sid. 38

"Children from orphanages have no opportunity to find legally paid work, since life in such institutions is strictly regulated. Yet, some children manage to escape from orphanages without permission. While in escape they are basically engaged in begging and petty larceny on markets and other crowded places, sometimes they become victims of violence or abuse"

US Department of State, *2011 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*
- *Uzbekistan*, 2012-05-24 (Lifos 27918)

sid. 26

Section 6. Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons

The law and constitution prohibit discrimination on the bases of race, gender, disability, language, and social status. Nonetheless, societal discrimination against women and persons with disabilities existed, and child abuse persisted.

sid. 28

Children ...”

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

[Uzbekistan - Gula sidor] *Boarding schools, orphan's houses*
<http://www.goldenpages.uz/en/rubrics/?Id=1177>

Government of the Republic of Qzbekistan, *The state social protection policy*, [2012]
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Migrationsverket, *Information om barnhem i Uzbekistan*, 2011-04-13 (Lifos 25059)

SOS Children's Villages, *General information on Uzbekistan*, [2012]
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Unicef, *The State of the World's Children 2012. Children in an Urban World*, February 2012
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United Nations, *Convention on the Rights of the Child, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention Third and fourth periodic reports of States parties due in 2010 Uzbekistan*, 26 January 2012
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC-C-UZB-3-4.pdf>

World Organisation Against Torture, *Uzbekistan, Torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Recommendations for dealing with their economic, social and cultural root causes. A report to the United Nations Committee Against Torture*, November 2007
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/ngos/omct2uzbekistan39.doc>