

The Ombudsman for Children in Norway

The rights of the Child today and Solidarity with future generations

Conference on a sustainable future, Budapest 24-26 april 2014



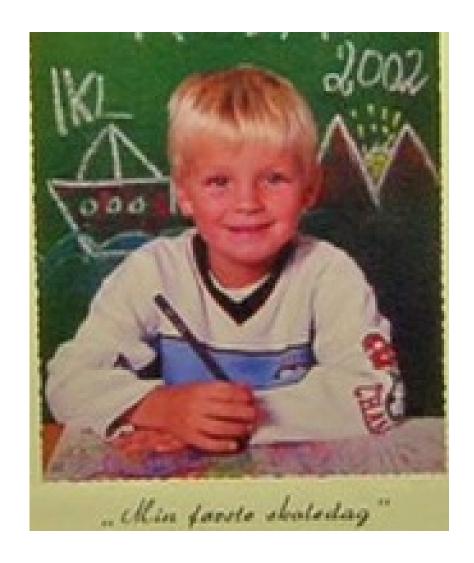
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What is an ombudsperson for children?

- Independent institution
- Spokesperson for children
- Influencing policy makers and practitioners to take greater account of rights of children
- No formal power









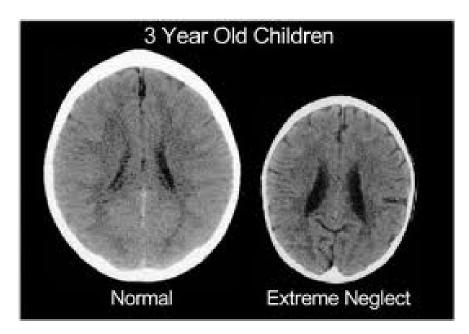








Experiences from early childhood has a high influence on the development of the brain.



Dr. Bruce Perry, The Child Trauma Academy, Houston, Texas



Basic Rights

- The right to Participation (Art 12)
- The right to Education (Art 28, 29)
- The right to Leisure, Play, Culture (Art 31)
- The right to Protection (Art 19,34,35,36)
- The right to Healthcare (Art 24)
- The Right to Adequate standard of Living (Art 27)

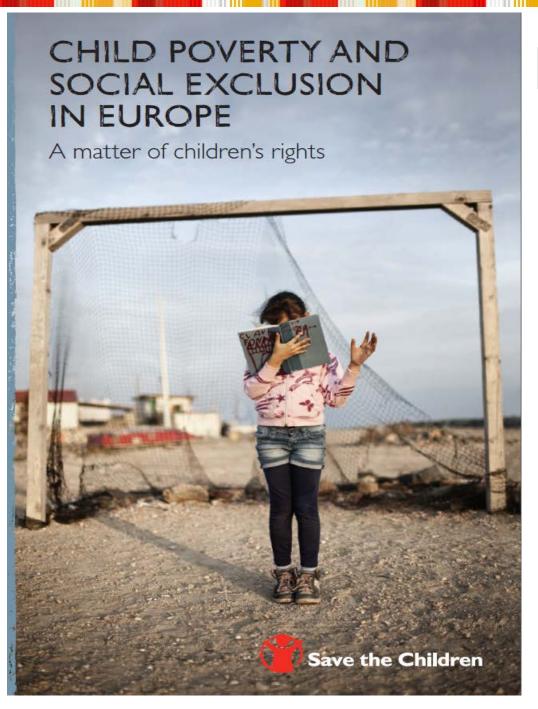


When a child experience chaos, neglect, threats, violence and other adversity, their potential is stunted, distorted and fragmented



Increased risk for more selfabsorbed, impulsive, aggressive, violent and antisocial behaviour.





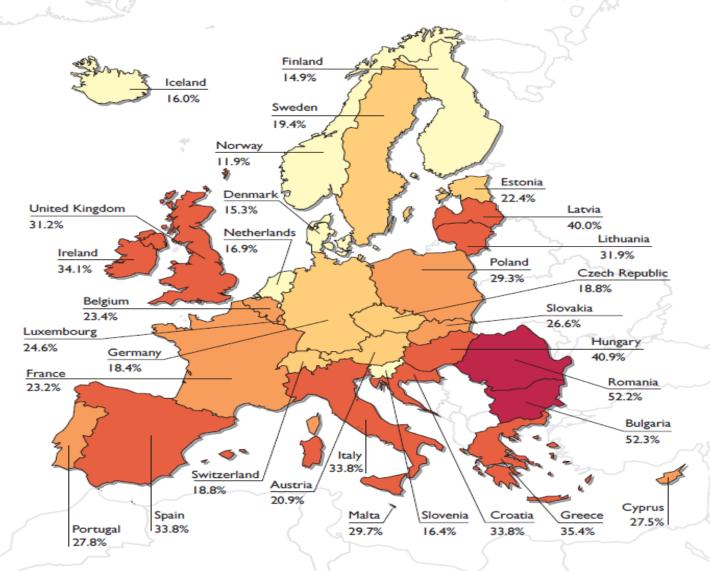
Report 2014



Close to 27 million European children are in the risk of being excluded from society because of poverty. In countries such as Sweden, Germany and Switzerland, 20 % of the children belong to low-income families.



FIGURE I: CHILDREN AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (AROPE) (%) 2012









We need their competence





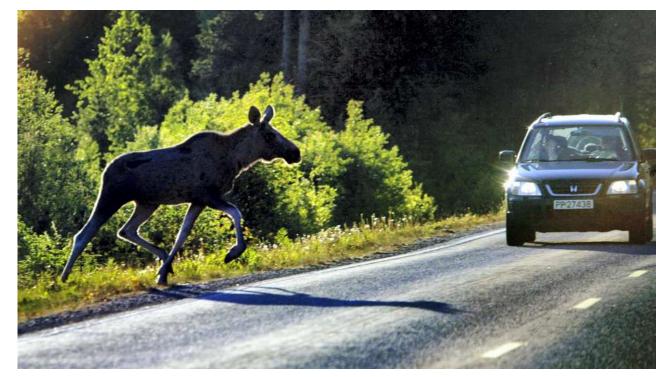
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They are experts in being children









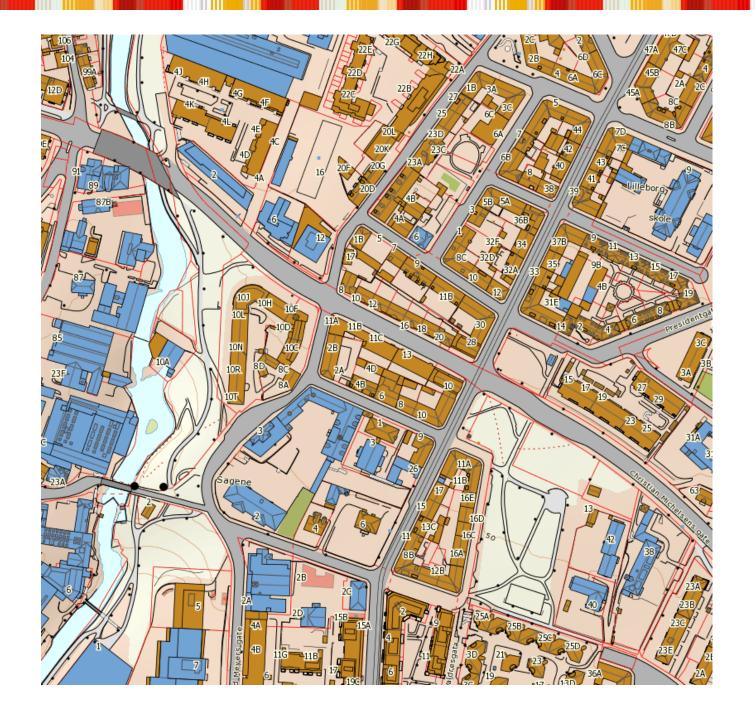














Tracking children

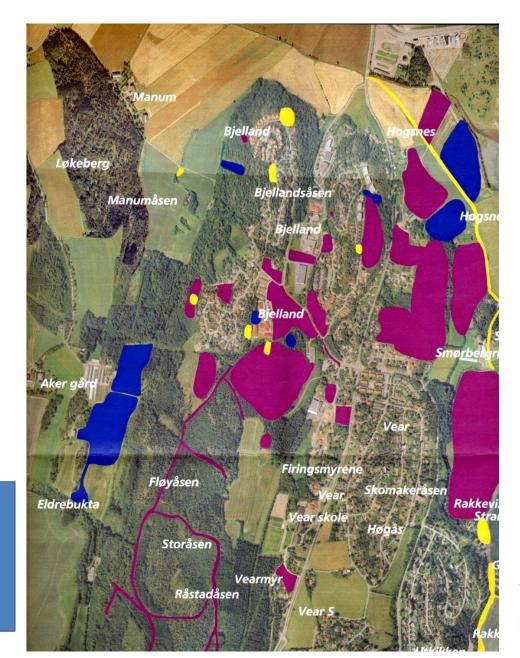
Areas used:

All year

Winter

Summer

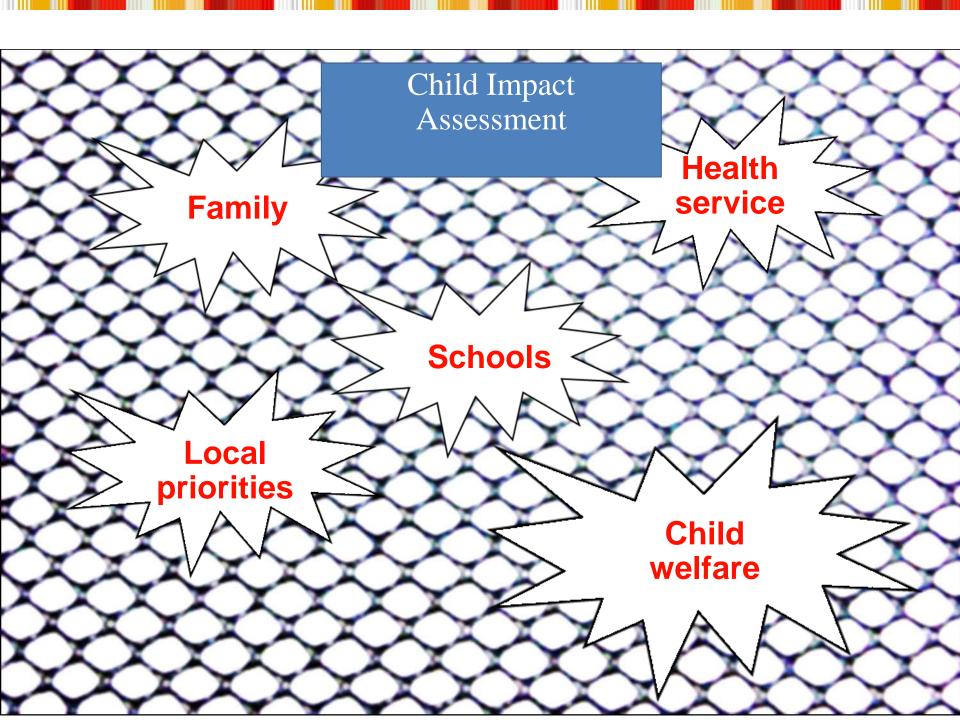
Child Impact Assessment





Safety net

Social services **Correctional** service **NGOs** Child welfare **School** Local Kindergarden community Health **Family Police** service



The Constitution of Norway

- Article 110 b Every person has a right to an environment that is conducive to health and to a natural environment whose productivity and diversity are maintained.
- Natural resources should be managed on the basis of comprehensive long-term considerations whereby this right will be safeguarded for future generations as well.

§1 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to promoting the interests of children in society.

§3 Duties of the Ombudsman

The duties of the Ombudsman are to promote the interests of children vis-à-vis public and private authorities and to follow up the development of conditions under which children grow up.





Investigation

- •The Ombudsman has the right to access all relevant information in any case concerning children.
- Access to all institutions for children.





Tools

- •Statements
- Analysing existing law, policy and practice
- Advisory service
- Commenting on proposed new legislation
- Undertake inquiries and produce reports
- Lobbying
- Meetings
- Speeches
- Media



Examples of focus areas

Protection

- Child welfare authorities
- Domestic violence
- Children with divorced parents
- School: bullying,

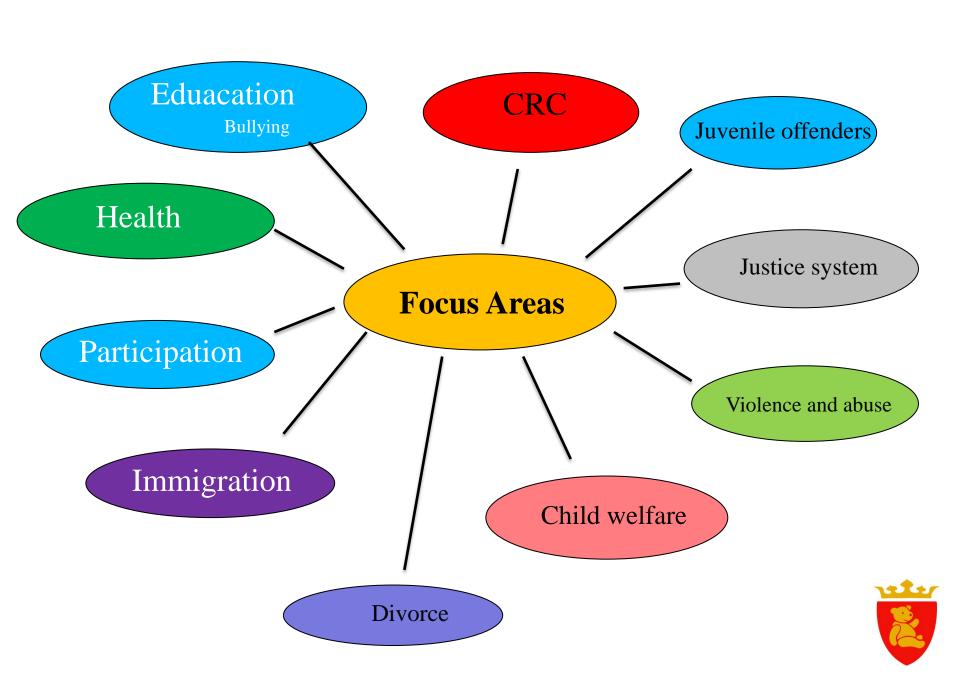
Provision

- Health care psychological and somatic, disabled children
- Schools physical working conditions

Participation

- Dialogue instruments
- Expert groups

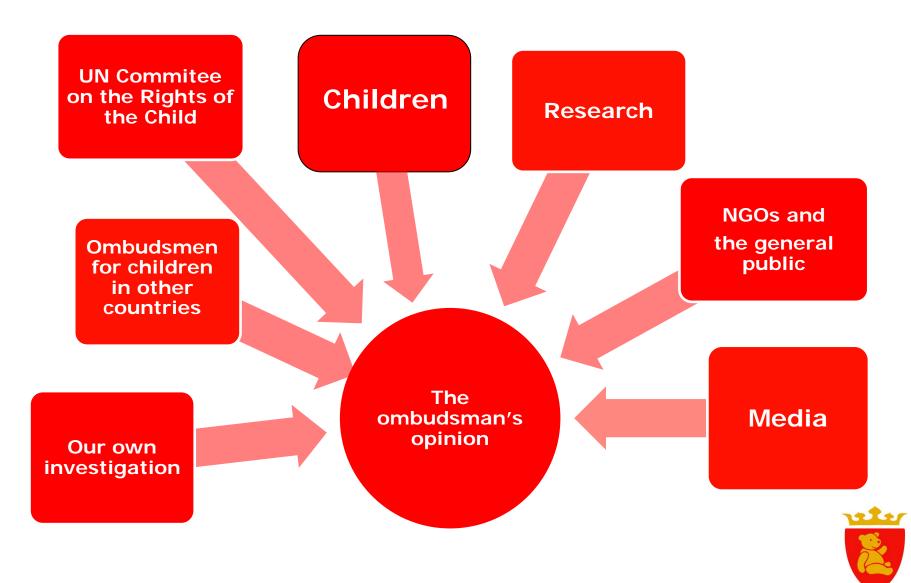




Expert groups

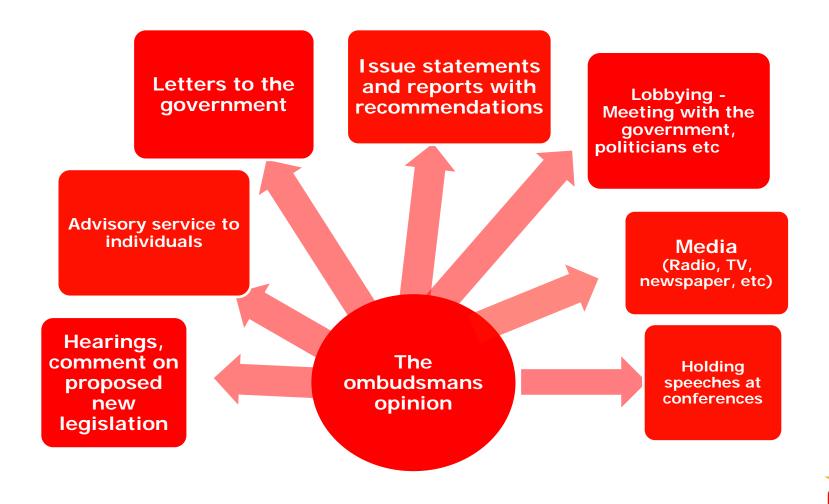
- Child victims of sexual abuse
- Children exposed to domestic violence
- Children with parents in prison
- Minorities
- "Drop-outs"
- Children in poor families
- Roma children
- Children in split families with high conflict level
- ect

We gather information from:





Then we take action









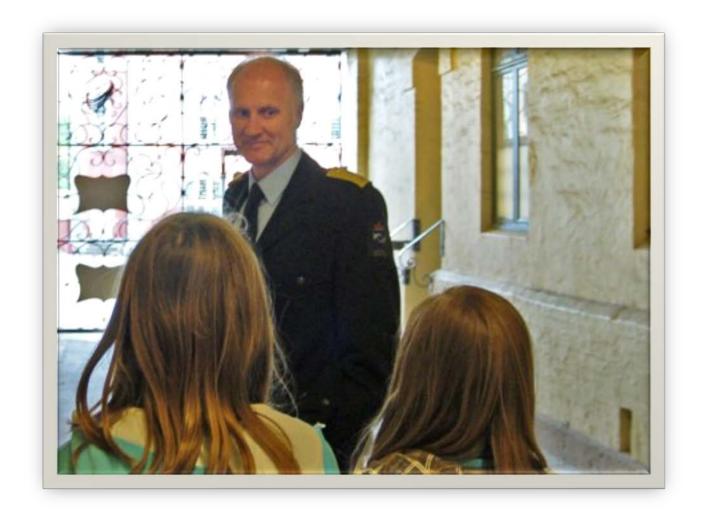
Expert Group on Incest

Sexual abuse committed by someone you know



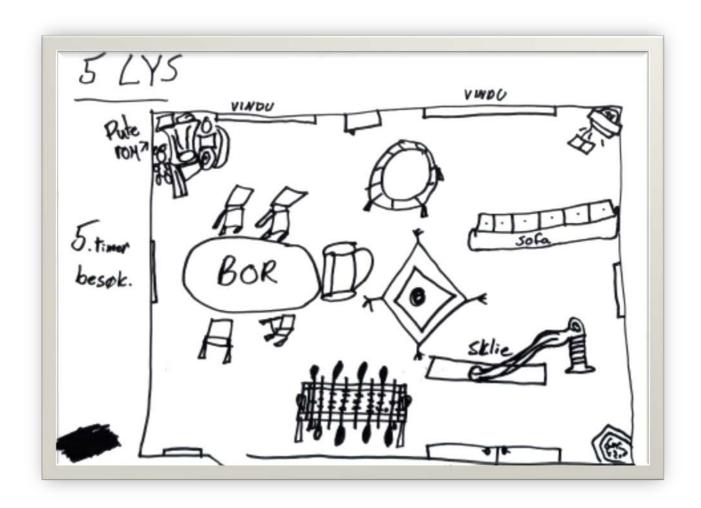




















This is all about HOW you involve children

...not IF you shall involve them



Childhood is not an illness that passes—



Childhood lasts for a lifetime...



..and it lasts through generations



Thank you for listening

