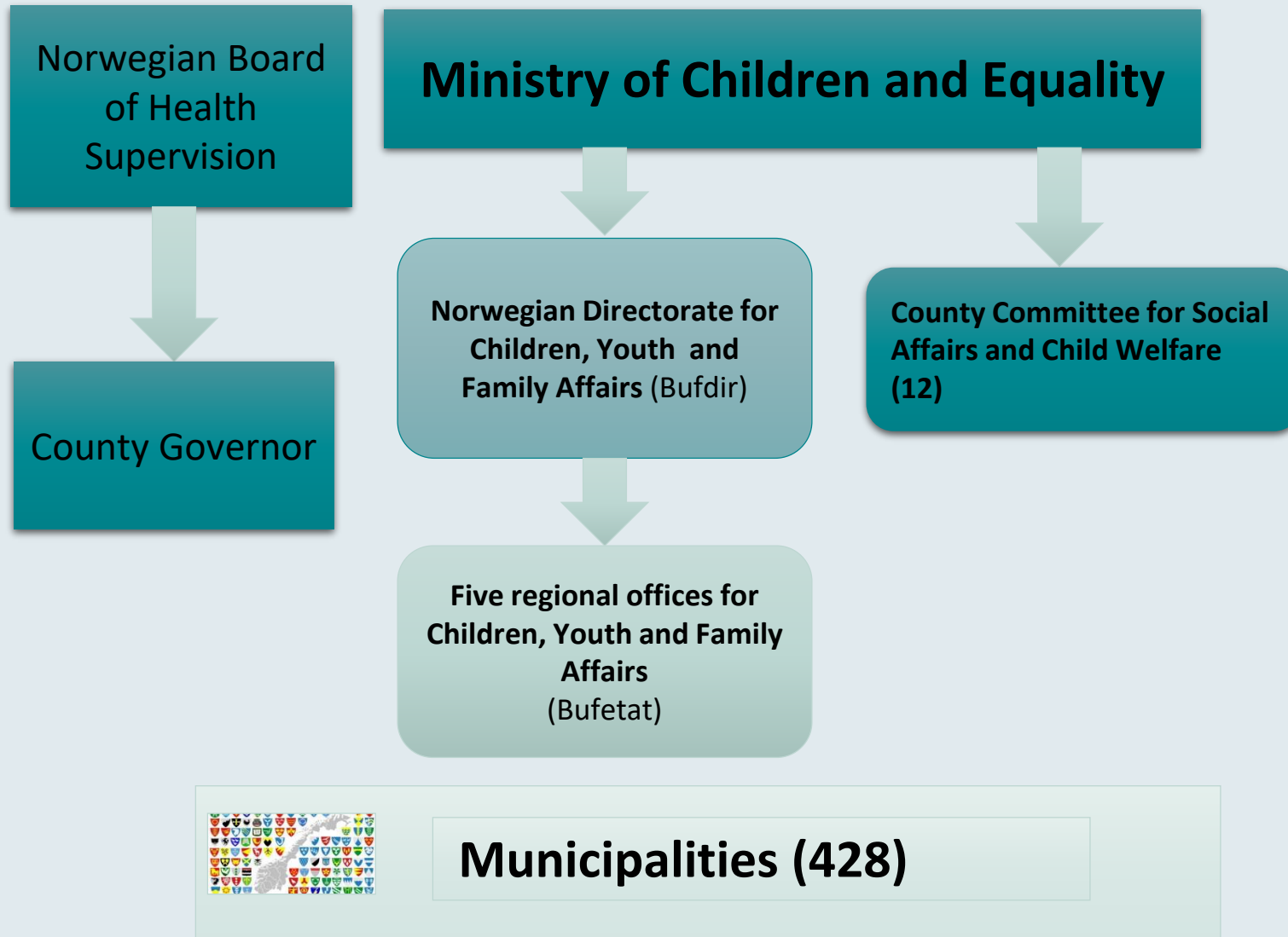




Alternative care in Norway
Fostercare

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The main tasks of the Child Welfare Services

- *Ensure that children and young people who are living in conditions which may harm their health and personal development receive the care and necessary assistance they need at the right time*
- *Help to ensure that children and young people grow up in a safe, secure and caring environment*



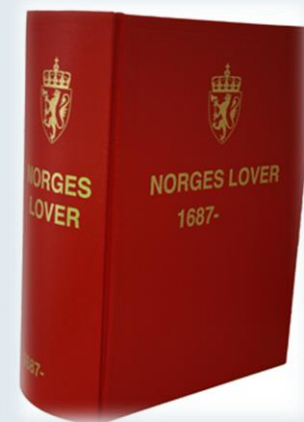
Legislation



- Constitution
- Child Welfare Services Act of 17 July 1992 No. 100 (CWA)
- Other legislation;
 - The Public Administration Act
 - The Civil Procedure Act

- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children(Hague Convention 1996)

- Degree decision from County Committee for Social Affairs and Child Welfare
- Case law
- Judgements of the European Court of Human Rights



Foster care

- The preferable option for children in care
- Different kind of foster homes depending on the severity of the child`s problems
- Most placement in foster care is directly from the birth family or from a short placement in emergency foster homes
- Kinship Foster care have the same rights to training, support and to receive the same remuneration

9 out of 10 in foster care



The health of fosterchildren

- More health problems than other children
- Emotional, cognitive, behavioral and social problems
- 50%: depression, PTSD, serious attachment and relational disorders and ADHD
- Significant relations between neglect and mental disorders

(Lehmann, 2015, Backe-Hansen et.al, 2013)

CWA§4-12 Placement outside of home - considerations

- The placement shall be chosen with respect for the child's individuality and need for care and upbringing in a stable environment
- Continuity in the child's upbringing
- Ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious background
- The duration of placement
- Whether it is possible and desirable that the child has visitation and contact with parents

Requirements

- “good conduct” certificate from the police
- stable living situation
- time, energy and good caregiving skills
- general good health
- good co-operation skills
- stable economy
- regular living conditions and a social network.

Recruitment and training

- Bufetat/state level is responsible for the recruitment of foster families
- Foster care services hold regular information sessions for those who are interested in becoming a foster parent
- It is held every two years national recruitment campaigns besides ongoing local initiatives
- Foster care services is responsible for carrying out the training and recruitment program PRIDE (Parents Resources for Information, Development and Education)

The biological parents of foster children

The child welfare office is responsible for support after placement

- Guidance in connection to visitation
- Enhance cooperation between fosterparents and birth parents
- Help the birth parents to enhance their living conditions
- Enhance parental skills
- Emotional support and grief counseling

A good upbringing last for generations

Paldies par uzmanibu!

