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## **Fryshuset Child Protection Policy**

Fryshuset follows the Government's child rights policy aim to apply and strengthen the rights and interests of the child in society, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Every child up to the age of 18 has special rights. Children have the right to a secure upbringing and opportunities to develop at their own pace and on the basis of their own abilities and needs. Children are competent individuals who must be respected and allowed to participate in decisions that concern them.

A child perspective and a child rights perspective are to be mainstreamed into all areas and activities involving children, such as educational policy, migration policy, cultural policy and social services policy.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. Sweden ratified the Convention following a decision by the Riksdag in 1990. Almost every country in the world has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention contains different kinds of rights - civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. The Convention also pays special attention to the exposed and vulnerable situation of children, as manifested in the rights intended to give the child protection from exploitation and abuse.

In summary, Fryshuset recognises the right of the child to respect, and that childhood is valuable and must therefore be protected. Fryshuset works strategically to strengthen the rights of the child in Sweden

To strengthen the rights of the child, the following strategy is to apply:

- All legislation concerning children must be designed in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The child's physical and mental integrity must be respected in all circumstances.
- Children must have the right to express their views in all matters that concern them.
- Children must receive information about their rights and what they mean in practice.
- Parents must receive information about the rights of the child and be offered parenting support.
- Decision-makers and relevant professional groups must have knowledge of child rights and put this knowledge into practice in their relevant professional activities.
- Actors involved in activities concerning children must strengthen child rights by working in partnership.

- Current knowledge of children's living conditions must form the basis of decisions and priorities affecting children.
- Decisions and measures affecting children must be monitored and evaluated based on a child rights perspective.