SOM

Norwegian NPM
- experiences of
gender-sensitive
monitoring

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APT Side event OSCE/ODIHR 24 September 2015



SOM

NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM AGAINST TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

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Torture and ill-treatment

What is deprivation of liberty?

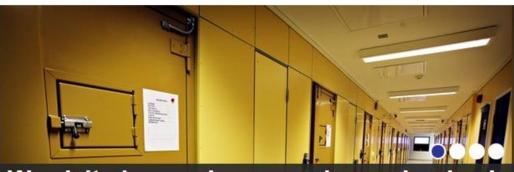
Whats new

Reports

National Preventive Mechanism against Torture and III-Treatment

The Norwegian National Preventive Mechanism against Torture and III-Treatment (NPM) was established in spring 2014, following Norway's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) in summer 2013.

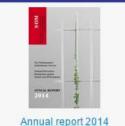
The NPM is permitted to visit all places where persons are deprived of their liberty in order to strengthen their protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The visits may be announced or unannounced. The NPM does not handle individual complaints.



We visit places where people are deprived of their liberty

Calendar July 2015 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 This month's activities

Annual report



What's new

- What does a #TortureFreeWorld mean to you? (26, June)
- Role confusion between the accident and emergency unit and the police at Lillestrøm
- The National Preventive Mechanism visits the psychiatric units at Telemark Hospital in Skien (08. April)
- Breakfast seminar: Launch of the

Current Status

In spring 2015, the NPM will focus on conducting visits to places of detention as well as following up the visits that have already been conducted.

The reports from the NPM's visits are published here.

Links to some key documents relating to the establishment of the NPM:

> Consent to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or



Norwegian NPM visit methods

During a visit

- Inform detainees brochures and posters
- Meet with leadership
- Inspection
- Private interviews with detainees
- Review of documents
- Meet (formal/informal) with employees
- Meet with health personell

After a visit

- Analysis, prepare report
- **Draft sent to institution(s)**
- Final report is published
- Deadline follow-up of recommendations





Gender-sensitivity – methods

Preparation:

- 1. Collect gendered information
- 2. Identifying relevant legal framework; CEDAW, Bangkok Rules, national law
- 3. Putting together the team
- 4. Designing the visit
- 5. Need for interpreters? Female/male?

Conducting visit:

- 1. Female interpreter for female interviewee
- 2. Female interviewer?
- 3. Ask the right questions, talk to right people
- 4. Do no harm and be flexible!





Gender-sensitivity – findings

Prisons:

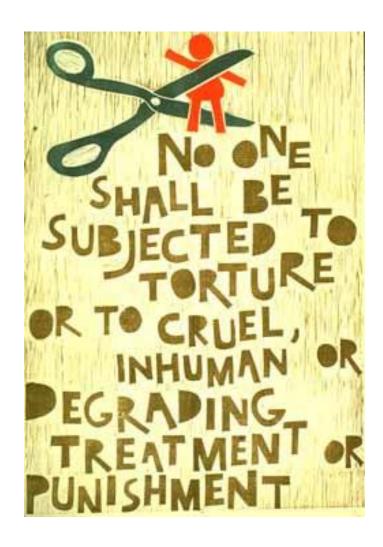
- Separate departements for women
- Both male and female guards
- Far from home or very restrictive regime
- Insecurity
- Less activities, smaller outdoor areas
- Often no available treatment for drug abuse
- Fewer job and education possibilities
- Remand + foreigners + women = marginalised groups including Roma/Sinti
- Transgendered persons isolation

Psychiatric institutions:

- Mixed male/female
- Mechanical retraints implemented by both male and female staff







Thank you!