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Mapping of Existing Training for Professionals in Belgium

Family-based care for unaccompanied migrant children in Belgium: mapping report on existing training for professionals, inclusive of country-specific analysis of gaps and needs

Fostering Across Borders (FAB) Project

November 2018





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Introduction

This report has been produced as part of the Fostering Across Borders (FAB) project (2018-19), funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020) with the aim of improving and expanding the provision of family-based care (FBC) for unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) in six European countries – Austria, Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

The project's objective is to help increase the capacity of FBC services to look after UMC through initiatives that support the recruitment, support and training of FBC providers – driven by the desire to provide the highest quality of care for this group of children.

This report concentrates exclusively on Belgium and it informs the project's work by outlining the broad context of fostering for UMC, and by mapping the training provision for and training needs of professionals supporting FBC-providers and/or UMC. In particular, it identifies this training's gaps and needs, and offers recommendations for future provision. A mixed data collection methodology combining desk research, circulation of questionnaires and a survey was used to this end, and was followed by data analysis.

Our findings, as summarized in this report, will inform the next steps of the project: namely supporting our Training-of-Trainers (ToT) offer and the related development of a ToT training package adapted to the specific needs of FBC-providers and professionals in Belgium, as per their own feedback.



Executive summary

Reception of Unaccompanied Migrant Children in Belgium

In Belgium, the Guardianship Service is the federal entity responsible for all unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) residing in the country. The Guardianship Service is in charge of recruiting, training and supporting legal guardians for UMC, as well as leading the age assessment process¹. At present, Belgium has a total of 610 legal guardians (265 French-speaking and 345 Dutch-speaking) for UMC.

Legal guardians have a duty to act in the UMC's best interest until the child reaches the age of 18 and are thus responsible for ensuring their general well-being. This includes, for instance, supporting the UMC with their asylum or regularization process; taking the necessary actions in order to trace their family; ensuring they are benefiting from appropriate psychosocial, educational and other support; and more².

The Guardianship Service is also responsible to ensure that, on arrival and until a legal guardian is appointed, UMC are appropriately accommodated. Where an UMC has not been properly accommodated, the Guardianship Service will need to contact Fedasil, the Federal Agency responsible for the reception of Asylum Seekers and UMC in Belgium. Fedasil works together with other organizations in order to provide suitable accommodation to asylum seekers, including UMC, taking into account their individual needs. More specifically, the reception of UMC is organized in three distinct phases:

- 1) The first phase normally lasts a maximum of one month and is dedicated to observation and orientation.
- 2) The second phase, called 'stabilization', takes place in collective reception centres and lasts as long as the immigration procedure (asylum or other).
- 3) The third phase, called 'transition', aims at helping minors transit from living in collective centres to living on their own. This phase consists of providing individual or shared accommodation and is available for all UMC holding a residence permit longer than three months.

Fedasil runs seventeen reception structures, which include four 'observation and orientation centres' for UMC and thirteen 'stabilisation centres' (second phase of reception), which accommodate UMC alongside asylum-seeking adults and families. In 2017, Fedasil counted 832 reception places for UMC and circa 930 staff working across the seventeen reception centres.

The Belgian Red-Cross is part of the Fedasil network and is mandated, among others, to organize the UMC's second reception phase. In Belgium, Red-Cross is divided in two distinct entities: *Croix-Rouge de Belgique* and *Rode-Kruis Vlaanderen*. In 2016, *Croix-Rouge* ran twenty-six reception structures located across Wallonia and Brussels (914 professionals), including five exclusively dedicated to UMC. On the other hand, *Rode-Kruis* runs fifteen reception structures, which in 2017 included 211 places available for UMC.

¹ More information on the age assessment process in Belgium:

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/enfants_et_jeunes/mineurs_etrangers_non_accompagne/service_des_tutelles/identification_d_un_mineur_etranger_non_accompagne

² The legal guardians' objectives and responsibilities are stated in the 'General Directive for legal guardian of unaccompanied minors' of the 2nd December 2013.



The third reception phase for UMC is mostly organized by the Public Social Welfare Centres (CPAS/OCMW)³ located across Belgium, which in 2017 counted a total of 245 places available for UMC. NGOs also play an important role in the third reception phase, as some of them, such as Mentor-Escale⁴ and Minor-Ndako⁵, have implemented different systems of supervised housing for UMC.

Since the surge in arrivals of UMC to Belgium in 2015, the French and Dutch-speaking communities' governments have made agreements to expand their UMC reception capacity.

The Youth Welfare Office of the French-speaking community, the *Administration Générale de l'Aide à la Jeunesse (AGAJ)*, counts 85 professionals supporting UMC working across nine small-scale reception structures, for a total of 130 places available to UMC in 2017. The Youth Welfare Office of the Dutch-speaking community, *Jongerenwelzijn*, counts 115 professionals supporting UMC, working in 13 small-scale reception structures, for a total of 145 places available for UMC in 2017. It is important to mention that part of Minor-Ndako's reception activities fall under this agreement and are therefore partly funded by the Youth Welfare Office.

Family-Based Care in Belgium

In Belgium, the accommodation of children in family-based care (FBC) is the responsibility of the communities (Dutch, French and German-speaking) and more specifically falls under the mandate of the Youth Welfare Offices.

In the Dutch-speaking community, *Pleegzorg Vlaanderen* is responsible for organizing the reception of children in FBC. Pleegzorg Vlaanderen is divided into five family placement services, one per each province of Flanders⁶. It currently employs more than 600 professionals⁷.

In the French-speaking community, the reception of children in FBC is organised by seventeen family placement services, divided into twenty-seven offices spread over Wallonia and Brussels. Altogether, these services form the Federation of the Family Placement Services (*Fédération des Services de Placement Familial*). The Federation represents all seventeen placement services when inter-facing with the government or other entities. More than 200 professionals currently work for these family placements services.

In the German-speaking community, only one family placement is in place and currently employs four professionals.

All family placement services in Belgium are responsible for recruiting, screening, training and supporting FBC providers. They organize urgent, short-term, middle-term and long-term placements. Every service is composed of a multidisciplinary team including psychologist(s), social workers and administrative staff.

³ The Public Social Welfare Centres (OCMW/CAPS) provide a number of social services and ensure the well-being of every citizen legally residing in Belgium (e.g. financial support, accommodation, medical support and so on). Each municipality and/or city has its own PSWC. For more information on the Public Social Welfare Centres see www.belgium.be/fr/aide_sociale/cpas

⁴ Mentor-Escale is a Belgian NGO working in the field of migration. Its main aim is to support UMC and former UMC to integrate in Belgian society. Mentor-Escale is partnering with IOM on the FAB project.

⁵ Minor-Ndako is a Belgian NGO working mainly in the field of migration. It offers adapted care and guidance for children and young people whose situations can be seen as problematic. Minor-Ndako is partnering with IOM on the FAB project.

⁶ Brussels is counted alongside Vlaams-Brabant.

⁷ This number includes admin and finance staff, directors, etc.



French and German-speaking communities context

In the French and German-speaking parts of Belgium, the NGO Mentor-Escale is fully responsible for the organization of FBC for UMC, including training of professionals supporting UMC and/or FBC providers.

Mentor-Escale started the 'Foster Family' project in March 2016 and now counts eleven professionals as part of the project team. The team is multidisciplinary and includes psychologists, social workers, administrative staff and more. Each new staff member automatically receives an UMC training⁸, enabling them to subsequently train FBC providers and professionals. Mentor-Escale developed its training package based on a number of FBC methodologies, on systemic psychology⁹ research, and on its professional experience working with Youth Welfare Services and in the migration field.

The training for new staff members focuses on the main project objectives, i.e. fostering recruitment, screening, matching and follow-up, one-to-one work and administrative tasks. In addition, training on UMC-related topics (e.g. cultural and religious awareness, immigration procedures, migration route, migration policy, age assessment, psychological and physical needs, trauma etc.) is available to all new staff members that have no previous professional experience in migration.

When requested, Mentor-Escale also provides training to legal guardians and reception centres' staff with the aim of providing them with the tools to identify UMC interested in living in foster families and in taking part in the 'Foster family' project. So far, Mentor-Escale has trained about fifty professionals from reception centres that are part of the 'Plan MENA'¹⁰, following an agreement with the Youth Welfare Office. Moreover, two professionals from 'Familles sur Mesure', a family placement service based in Brussels and specialized in recruiting families with a Muslim background, were trained by the 'Foster Family' team. Lastly, approximately 100 legal guardians from the French and German-speaking communities attended the training. Notably, Mentor-Escale established a partnership with the Guardianship Service, which gives them the opportunity to directly introduce the 'Foster Family' project to legal guardians, and which allowed them to create a pool of guardians specialised in supporting fostered UMC (15 at present). Mentor-Escale also organizes bi-annual meetings with their legal guardians in order to discuss relevant topics related to fostering UMC, such as challenges encountered in active foster situations and more. These meetings are also used to enhance relevant support provision and procedures.

The training for professionals lasts in average around two or three hours and its content is adapted according to the audience (e.g. social workers, legal guardians, educators, etc.). Nonetheless, three main topics are generally discussed with professionals: mental health awareness, educational and physical needs and commitment of the UMC to the project¹¹. For legal guardians, an additional topic is generally covered, namely on the tools to foster a good collaboration with the foster family as well as the 'Foster family' project team.

⁸ UMC training refers to training on UMC in FBC.

⁹ For more information on systemic psychology, please refer to the FAB project's *Mapping of Existing Training for Family-Based Care Providers in Belgium* report.

¹⁰ The 'Plan MENA' aims to support Fedasil's UMC reception policy by making available the expertise of the youth welfare sector. This plan was initiated on 28 October 2015 by the French-speaking community of Belgium, 'Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles', and includes the management of specialized small-scale reception centres for UMC, as well as the 'foster family' project of Mentor-Escale.

¹¹ In order for the foster situation to work, both the UMC and the foster family need to be committed to the fostering project. Therefore UMC needs to be happy with being fostered and understand what it entails. Legal guardians and professionals working in reception centres are trained to explain to the child what being a foster child means, as well as debunking the myths around foster care.



The main objective of the training session is to enable professionals to identify UMC who could really benefit from living in a foster family. Mentor-Escale helps professionals identify such UMC based on their social skills, their ability to build positive relationships with adults and other community members, to adapt to a new lifestyle and ability to commit to a long-term fostering placement.

Lastly, Mentor-Escale is currently being funded by the Youth Welfare Office for the provision of thirty FBC placements for UMC, as well as by Fedasil via the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), for the allocation of twenty additional placements.

Dutch-speaking community context

In the Dutch-speaking community of Belgium, the '*Geef de Wereld een thuis*' project¹², focusing on the provision of family-based care to unaccompanied migrant children, is currently under implementation. The project started in 2016 and brought together the five Pleegzorg Vlaanderen placement services and the NGOs Minor-Ndako, Kiosk and De Oever. The project includes a work strand specifically dedicated on UMC younger than 13 years old and focused on fast forward placements¹³. This strand is called '*Minor-Ndako Family*' project and is run by Minor-Ndako and Pleegzorg Vlaanderen.

Each of the five Pleegzorg Vlaanderen placement service has a professional appointed as UMC focal point who is responsible for the training of all other staff members. Each service is divided into teams, each team is responsible for one phase of the fostering process: recruitment, selection, matching and support. All professional supporting FBC providers need to also be able to provide support to FBC providers who wish to foster UMC. Currently, Minor-Ndako counts a team of 2.5 professionals working on the '*Minor Ndako Family*' project.

Between 2015 and 2017, Minor-Ndako participated in the ALternative FAMily CARE project (ALFACA)¹⁴, led by Nidos¹⁵ and funded by the European Union. As part of the project, Minor-Ndako staff attended a three-day internship at Nidos and received training on the ALFACA methodology. Subsequently, as part of the training-of-trainers activity envisaged by the project, in January 2017 Minor-Ndako trained twenty-six professionals from different Pleegzorg Vlaanderen services on the ALFACA methodology, which had been adapted to the Belgian context.

The ALFACA training generally lasts three days, but can be delivered in two days if needed. It is supported by a training manual, an e-learning platform and provides additional tools to support FBC. Just as the training provided by Mentor-Escale, the ALFACA training is divided in two parts. The first one focuses on UMC and includes topics such as background information on UMC in general, developmental needs, psycho-social wellbeing, and culturally sensitive communication. The second part focuses on the fostering process: recruitment, screening, matching and follow-up.

In 2017, the Pleegzorg Vlaanderen's UMC focal points trained 95 professionals working in its five services on the ALFACA methodology. The following was mentioned in the Pleegzorg Vlaanderen's end of the year report 2017:

¹² '*Geef de Wereld een thuis*' in English means 'Give the world a home'

¹³ Fast-forward placements are dedicated to UMC that are younger than 13 years old for their placement in foster families a few days after their arrival in Belgium.

¹⁴ ALFACA stands for Alternative Family Care. Nidos (the Netherlands) in cooperation with Minor-Ndako (Belgium), Jugendhilfe Süd-Niedersachsen (Germany), OPU (Czech Republic), the Danish Red Cross and KIJA (Austria) developed a training for professionals working with host families caring for of UMC, as main objective of the project.

¹⁵ Nidos is an independent family guardian organization responsible for the guardianship of UMC in the Netherlands.



“Every province has evaluated the ALFACA methodology to ascertain how this method differs and can be implemented in the Dutch-speaking community. Not all services are advancing at the same pace, but the Pleegzorg Oost-Vlaanderen and Pleegzorg Vlaams-Brabant en Brussel services have been using ALFACA for their screening, matching and training since 2016 when dealing with kinship placements or with foster families with similar cultural backgrounds as the UMC.”¹⁶

In 2018, the ALFACA II¹⁷ project was launched by Nidos: the project is a follow-up to the ALFACA I project. Both Minor-Ndako and Pleegzorg Vlaanderen participate in this follow-up project.

Lastly, Minor-Ndako shared its expertise by also training the coordinators (2) of two separate Fedasil-run reception centres and two Guardianship Service technical experts who, in turn, trained their own team. The main objective of this training is to help professionals identify UMC who could benefit from living in a foster family and provide them with the preparative support needed for them to transition into living in a FBC context.

Methodology

Data was identified and collected with the aid of an internal mapping framework of reference developed by IOM and the FAB project partners. The framework provided an internal guideline on how best to carry out preliminary desk research, identify target audiences and key stakeholders, and gather relevant data.

Two surveys for professionals supporting UMC and/or FBC providers in Belgium were developed, one for the French and German-speaking communities and one for the Dutch-speaking community¹⁸. The surveys included open-ended questions, to allow for the collection of qualitative data alongside quantitative data, the analysis of which will inform the adaptation of relevant training materials. The surveys were made available and shared in electronic version (Google form).

In the French and German-speaking areas, the survey was shared with contact persons in the Guardianship Service and at Fedasil Headquarter; and with the “Plan MENA” director, who cascaded it to its staffs (mainly legal guardians and social workers working in reception structures) reaching around 400 professionals. The survey was also shared with Mentor-Escale ‘foster family’ team and ‘Familles sur Mesure’, reaching 13 professionals working on FBC for UMC.

A total of 64 professionals supporting UMC and/or FBC providers for UMC answered the survey. Most of the respondents (45) were legal guardians, of which eight are part of the pool of guardians put in place by Mentor-Escale. Other respondents included professionals working for Mentor-Escale (5), Fedasil (5), and in reception centres run by the Youth Welfare Office (5); and a professional working for ‘Familles sur Mesure’.

In the Dutch-speaking community the survey was directly shared with Minor-Ndako’s contacts, including professionals working in reception centres (in both Fedasil’s centres and its network, and centres run by Jongerenwelzijn) and legal guardians, reaching around 400 professionals. Unfortunately, Pleegzorg Vlaanderen did not authorize contact with their professionals for the purpose of completing the mentioned survey. Nonetheless, a meeting with key stakeholders was held

¹⁶ Eindrapport 2017 ‘Geef de Wereld een Thuis’ – Pleegzorg Vlaanderen – 2017

¹⁷ More information available at: <https://engi.eu/projects/alfaca-ii/>

¹⁸ See Annex One and Annex Two.



on 25 June 2018 in Brussels, which allowed participants to discuss and collect observational findings and opinions on the training needs of professionals across the country.

A total of 157 professionals supporting UMC and/or with FBC providers answered our survey. Most of the respondents (95) were legal guardians. Other respondents included professionals working in reception structures run by the Dutch-speaking community (30), working for Fedasil (16), for Minor-Ndako (11) and for Rode-Kruis Vlaanderen (5).

Findings

French and German-speaking communities

Out of the 64 respondents, thirty-one stated they had not received any UMC training. Twenty-six of them stated they would be willing to attend a training session.

The remaining thirty-three respondents stated they had been trained by Mentor-Escale, among which were: twenty-one guardians, five professionals working in reception structures, one professional from '*Familles sur Mesure*' and five from Mentor-Escale. Fourteen of them stated they would like to attend a second training session, while nineteen considered themselves sufficiently prepared and hence not in need of further training.

Although aware of the limitations of this type of enquiries and having carefully interpreted all results, the data collected still enabled us to identify important gaps and needs regarding the trainings provided to professionals supporting FBC providers and/or UMC by Mentor-Escale. The main findings are listed below.

Training gaps:

- Need to include more personal accounts and experiences of FBC providers, UMC and legal guardians in the training delivery.
- Need to include case studies, in order to stir meaningful discussions; additionally, need to include more interactive learning tools, such as role-plays and group discussions.
- The training layout should be 'cabaret-style', i.e. participants should be seated at round tables in smaller groups to foster discussions and exchanges.
- Increase the number of sessions to allow more topics to be covered in more depth.
- Provide participants with useful handouts at the end of the training.

With reference to the **training content**, fifteen respondents deemed it relevant but incomplete. A few topic suggestions were made:

- Gender-based violence within the FBC context
- UMC's personal development and psycho-social needs within the FBC context
- Country of origin information and cultural awareness.
- Case studies and practical tips: examples of difficulties UMC could face in a FBC, based on real life experiences;
- Tools to enable foster carers to build healthy relationships with the UMC's biological family and to support the UMC's contact with their family.
- More information about the legal guardian's role and responsibilities and how to distinguish between the responsibilities of the guardian and those of the foster family.



Dutch-speaking communities

More than half of the respondents (83) stated they were well informed on the possibility for UMC to be placed in FBC; fifty-nine respondents had heard about this option and fifteen (mostly volunteer legal guardians) had never heard about it.

Only seventeen respondents had received UMC training, among which: ten legal guardians, three Minor-Ndako professionals, two Jongerenwelzijn professionals, one from Fedasil and one from Rode-Kruis. The **training gaps and needs** identified by these respondents are listed below:

- Receive further information on current foster care situations.
- Guardians to be given more information enabling them to respond to existing or future FBC providers' questions.
- More information on how best to support UMC whose applications are rejected and who are turning 18.
- Include UMC's and FBC providers' personal accounts to help prospective FBC providers, and subsequently UMC, better understand what to expect from the fostering situation.
- Include case-studies.
- Information on the psychological aspect of the fostering process.
- Information on the relationship between the UMC and their biological family, and how this might affect the child's development.
- Concrete explanations on the different phases of the fostering process including the support UMC receive during each of the phases.
- Information about legal guardians' role and responsibilities throughout the fostering process.
- Need for joint exchange opportunities between guardians, FBC providers and professionals to boost discussions and interactive exchanges.

With reference to the **training scope**, the majority of the respondents suggested it should be delivered to smaller groups, to allow for more discussions.

Of the 140 respondents that did not receive training, sixty-eight stated they would like to receive training, whereas sixty-one felt they either had no need or time for it. Eleven respondents stated their attendance strictly depends on the training's content and scope.

As previously mentioned, we were unable to share the survey with professionals working for Pleegzorg Vlaanderen. Given that Pleegzorg Vlaanderen is the main FBC actor in the Dutch-speaking community of Belgium, we acknowledge the limitations of our findings.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we were able to observe that the gaps and needs of UMC training for professionals are similar across Belgium and no major differences were identified between the communities.

The survey showed that legal guardians have a clear interest in FBC as an alternative reception method for UMC, while they seem to be less informed of and trained on fostering options than reception centres staff. However, guardians from the French-speaking community seem more likely to be aware of fostering options than those in the Dutch-speaking community. This may be due to the fact that Mentor-Escale trains legal guardians in the French-speaking area, whereas this kind of training is not provided in the Dutch-speaking community.



In both communities, professionals expressed the need for more interactive exchanges and discussions between professionals based on practical and realistic case-studies, and the inclusion of UMC's and FBC providers' personal accounts and experiences in the training.

Overall, professionals would like to receive more general and practical information on the needs of UMC in a FBC context, with legal guardians expressing a need to clarify the role and responsibilities of professionals and foster families involved in the care of UMC in a FBC context.

Recommendations

Our findings, as summarized in this report, will inform the next steps of the project: namely supporting our Training-of-Trainers (ToT) offer and the related development of a ToT training package adapted to the specific needs of FBC-providers and professionals in Belgium, as per their own feedback.

- Provide participants with handouts following the training, to complement the training manual, such as a list of useful resources and literature.
- Assess the viability of including short videos or other form of personal accounts by UMC and/or FBC providers about their fostering experience.
- Increase the number of training sessions to allow for more topics to be discussed in more depth.
- Organize the training in smaller groups in order to boost interactions and exchanges.
- Assess the viability of inviting experienced legal guardians and FBC providers to share practical information and discuss case-studies.
- Assess the viability of adapting the training content to the different profile and experience of participating professionals.
- Create a document stating clearly the roles and responsibilities of each actor involved in the fostering process and/or in supporting UMC.



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Annex One

Survey for professionals supporting UMC and/or FBC providers in the German and French-speaking communities of Belgium

Questionnaire à destination des professionnels travaillant avec des MENA

Dans le cadre d'un projet européen, Fostering Across Borders (FAB), financé par le DG Justice et organisé en partenariat avec l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations l'équipe Familles d'accueil de Mentor-Escale est dans un processus d'autoévaluation et d'évaluation des besoins de ses collaborateurs. Pour ce faire, nous aimerions avoir vos avis et suggestions concernant les formations relatives à notre projet.

Question 1 : Pour quelle organisation/institution travaillez-vous ? Ou êtes-vous lié ?

- FEDASIL
- Croix-Rouge
- Plan MENA
- Famille sur Mesure
- Mentor-Escale
- Tuteurs issus du pool Familles d'accueil
- Tuteurs non-issus du pool Familles d'accueil
- Autres, précisez :

Question 2 : Connaissez-vous le projet d'accueil de MENA en familles de Mentor-Escale ?

- Oui, j'en suis informé
- Oui, j'en ai entendu parler vaguement
- Non, pas du tout

Question 3 : Dans le cadre d'une collaboration avec Mentor-Escale, avez-vous reçu une formation quant au projet ?

- Oui, j'ai été formé au projet Familles d'accueil
- Non, je n'ai pas été formé au projet Familles d'accueil

Question 3a : Sur quels aspects avez-vous été formés ?

- Vision globale du projet Familles d'accueil
- Les différentes phases du projet (dont l'investigation théorique, le matching, la période de pré-accueil et la formalisation)
- Repérer les MENA pour qui le projet est le plus pertinent

Question 3b : désirez-vous suivre une formation, que vous en ayez déjà suivi ou pas ?

- Oui, je souhaite en suivre une pour la première fois
- Oui, je souhaite en suivre une pour la deuxième fois
- Non, je ne souhaite pas en suivre une pour la première fois
- Non, je ne souhaite pas en suivre une pour la deuxième fois

Question 3c : si vous avez répondu par la négative à la question précédente, veuillez spécifier pourquoi vous ne souhaitez pas être formé par Mentor-Escale

- Je possède déjà des informations suffisantes sur le projet
- Je ne travaille pas auprès de MENA pressentis pour le projet Familles d'accueil
- Je ne considère pas le projet comme pertinent pour un MENA
- Je ne dispose pas d'assez de temps pour participer à une formation



- Autre :

Questions spécifiques à la formation de Mentor-Escale

Veillez répondre aux questions suivantes seulement si vous avez été formé au moins une fois par Mentor-Escale

Question 4 : Après avoir suivi la formation, identifiez-vous plus facilement les Mena pour qui ce projet serait le plus adéquat ?

- Oui
- Non

Veillez développer :

Question 5 : Estimez-vous la formation reçue comme étant :

- Complète et pertinente
- Incomplète mais pertinente
- Incomplète et non pertinente

Veillez développer :

Question 6a : D'après vous, comment cette formation pourrait-elle être améliorée au niveau de la forme (nombre de formateur, nombre de participants, lieu, etc.) ?

Réponse :

Question 6b : D'après vous, comment cette formation pourrait-elle être améliorée au niveau de sa méthodologie (supports, documents partagés, table ronde, etc.) ?

Réponse :

Question 6c : D'après vous, comment cette formation pourrait-elle être améliorée au niveau du contenu (thèmes à aborder, etc.) ?

Réponse :



Annex Two

Survey for professionals supporting UMC and/or FBC providers in the Dutch-speaking community of Belgium

Vragenlijst voor professionele medewerkers die werken met niet-begeleide minderjarigen

In het kader van het Europees project Fostering Across Borders (FAB), gefinancierd door DG Justice, georganiseerd in samenwerking tussen de Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie (IOM) en Minor-Ndako wensen wij de noden van de partners in het project 'pleegzorg voor Niet-Begeleide Minderjarigen' (NBM) te evalueren.

Hierbij willen we vragen naar uw medewerking door ons te informeren over de noden die jullie ondervinden in het kader van het project 'pleegzorg voor NBM'. Alvast dankjewel voor uw tijd en inzet.

*required

Voor welke organisatie werkt u? *

- FEDASIL
- Rode Kruis
- Pleegzorg Vlaanderen
- Jongerenwelzijn (agentschap en voorzieningen)
- Dienst Voogdij
- vrijwillige voogd
- professionele voogd
- andere:

Waar is uw organisatie gelegen? *

- Antwerpen
- West-Vlaanderen
- Oost-Vlaanderen
- Vlaams-Brabant Brussel
- Limburg

Bent u op de hoogte van het project 'pleegzorg voor NBM'? *

- Ja, ik ben goed op de hoogte
- Ja, ik heb hier iets van opgevangen
- Nee, helemaal niet

Heeft u een vorming gevolgd in het kader van het project 'pleegzorg voor NBM' ? *

- Ja, ik heb een vorming gevolgd in het kader van het pleegzorgproject
- Nee, ik heb geen vorming gevolgd in het kader van het pleegzorgproject

Wenst u een vorming te volgen in het kader van het pleegzorgproject ? *

- Ja, ik wens een vorming te volgen in het kader van het pleegzorgproject



- Nee, ik wens geen vorming te volgen in het kader van het pleegzorgproject

Indien u NEE antwoordde bij "Wenst u een vorming te volgen in het kader van het pleegzorgproject ? " Specificeer waarom u geen vorming wenst te volgen.

- Ik beschik over voldoende info over het pleegzorgproject
- Ik werk niet met NBM die in aanmerking komen voor het pleegzorgproject
- Ik vind het pleegzorgproject niet relevant voor NBM
- Ik heb te weinig tijd om deel te nemen aan een vorming

Indien u JA antwoordde bij "Wenst u een vorming te volgen in het kader van het pleegzorgproject ?" Welke thema's zijn relevant voor uw organisatie?

De volgende vragen zijn voorbestemd voor diegene die vorming volgden in het kader van het pleegzorgproject.

Beschouwt u de gevolgde vorming als :

- Compleet en relevant
- Compleet en irrelevant
- Niet compleet en relevant
- Niet compleet en irrelevant

verduidelijking:

Na het volgen van de vorming, waarin bent u sterker geworden?

- het identificeren van de NBM die in aanmerking komen voor het project
- het rekruteren van kandidaat pleegouders voor NBM
- ondersteuning bieden bij de voorbereiding van de pleeggezinnen
- ondersteuning bieden bij de voorbereiding van de NBM die naar een pleeggezin verhuist
- ondersteuning bieden bij de pleegzorgplaatsing van de NBM

verduidelijking:

Hoe kan deze vorming worden verbeterd in termen van de methodologie (materialen, documentatie, enz.)?

Hoe kan deze vorming worden verbeterd qua inhoud (thema's, procedures, visie, enz.)?

Hoe kan de vorming worden verbeterd op het vlak van organisatie ? (aantal deelnemers, aantal vormingsmedewerkers, plaats,...)



Annex Three

Questionnaire for the Guardianship Service for UMC in Belgium

Vragen voor Dienst Voogdij

In het kader van een Europese project, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, gefinancierd door het Directoraat-Generaal Justitie van de Europese Commissie en georganiseerd in vennootschap met de **Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie (IOM)**, Minor Ndako is bezig met een mapping proces van de situatie van kinderopvang, inclusief NMBV, georganiseerd in België door de staat en de gemeenschappen.

Het uiteindelijke doel van het FAB-project is om de opvang van NBMV in pleeggezinnen in België en in heel Europa te verbeteren en te vergroten.

Om dit te doen, willen we U vragen om vriendelijk de onderstaande vragenlijst te beantwoorden. Cijfers voor het jaar 2017 (of 2016 als cijfers van 2017 nog niet beschikbaar zijn) zijn aangevraagd. Gelieve dit document ingevuld z.s.m. terug te sturen.

Vraag 1 : Aantal NBMV die momenteel in België verblijven – *gelieve het aantal kinderen per leeftijd, per land van herkomst, per geslacht en als mogelijk per verblijf gemeenschap /provincie te vermelden.*

Vraag 2: Aantal NBMV die bij netwerk gezin verblijven - *gelieve het aantal kinderen per leeftijd, per land van herkomst, per geslacht en als mogelijk, per verblijf gemeenschap /provincie te vermelden.*

Vraag 3: Aantal voogden die momenteel werken met / ondersteunen NBMV – *gelieve het aantal per gemeenschap/provincie te vermelden.*



Annex Four

Questionnaire for Fedasil, the federal agency responsible for the reception of asylum seekers and UMC in Belgium

Questions pour Fedasil

Dans le cadre d'un projet européen, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, financé par le directeur Général Justice et organisé en partenariat avec l'**Organisation International pour les Migrations (OIM)**, l'équipe Familles d'accueil de **Mentor-Escale** est dans un processus de mapping de la situation de l'accueil des enfants, incluant les MENAs, organisé en Belgique par l'état et les communautés. Le but final du projet FAB est d'améliorer et d'augmenter l'accueil des MENAS en famille d'accueil en Belgique et à travers l'Europe.

Pour ce faire, nous souhaitons vous demander de bien vouloir répondre à la liste de questions ci-dessous. Merci de nous renvoyer ce document complété au plus vite.

Pour information, nous avons besoin des chiffres pour l'année 2017 (ou la dernière année disponible).

Question 1: Nombre de MENA qui sont actuellement accueillis dans les structures Fedasil et le réseau Fedasil – *merci d'inclure le nombre de MENA par âge, par origine et par genre.*

Question 2 : Nombre de MENA qui sont actuellement à charge des communautés (ex : IPPJ, centre d'accueil d'urgence,...) – *merci d'inclure le nombre d'enfants par type de placements (institutions court ou long séjour, familles d'accueil,...) par âge, par origine et par genre.*

Question 3: Nombre de MENA qui sont actuellement accueillis par des membres de leur famille - *merci d'inclure le nombre de MENA par région/communauté, par âge, par origine et par genre.*

Question 4 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant avec les MENAs dans les centres d'accueil de Fedasil.

Question 5 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant avec les MENAs dans les autres structures du réseau d'accueil de Fedasil (ex : LOI, centres Croix-Rouge,...).



Annex Five

Questionnaire for Jongeren Welzijn, the Youth Welfare Office of the Dutch-speaking Community of Belgium

Vragen voor Jongerenwelzijn

In het kader van een Europese project, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, gefinancierd door het Directoraat-Generaal Justitie van de Europese Commissie en georganiseerd in vennootschap met de **Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie (IOM)**, Minor Ndako is bezig met een mapping proces van de situatie van kinderopvang, inclusief NBMV, georganiseerd in België door de staat en de gemeenschappen.

Het uiteindelijke doel van het FAB-project is om de opvang van NBMV in pleeggezinnen in België en in heel Europa te verbeteren en te vergroten.

Om dit te doen, willen we U vragen om vriendelijk de onderstaande vragenlijst te beantwoorden. Cijfers voor het jaar 2017 (of 2016 als cijfers van 2017 nog niet beschikbaar zijn) zijn aangevraagd. Gelieve dit document ingevuld vóór terug te sturen.

Vraag 1 : Aantal kinderen die momenteel de leiding heeft van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap – *gelieve het aantal kinderen per type plaatsing (instellingen voor kort of lang verblijf, pleeggezinnen, enz.) per leeftijd, per herkomst en per geslacht te vermelden.*

Vraag 2 : Aantal NBMV die momenteel de leiding heeft van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap – *gelieve het aantal NBMV per type plaatsing (instellingen voor kort of lang verblijf, pleeggezinnen, enz.) per leeftijd, per herkomst en per geslacht te vermelden.*

Vraag 3 : Aantal professionals die werken met / ondersteunen NBMV in opvangcentra van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap – *gelieve het aantal per organisatie / centrum te vermelden.*



Annex Six

Questionnaire for AGAJ, the Youth Welfare Office of the French-speaking community of Belgium

Questions pour l'Administration Générale de l'Aide à la Jeunesse

Dans le cadre d'un projet européen, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, financé par le directeur Général Justice et organisé en partenariat avec l'**Organisation International pour les Migrations (OIM)**, l'équipe Familles d'accueil de **Mentor-Escale** est dans un processus de mapping de la situation de l'accueil des enfants, incluant les MENAs, organisé en Belgique par l'état et les communautés. Le but final du projet FAB est d'améliorer et d'augmenter l'accueil des MENAS en famille d'accueil en Belgique et à travers l'Europe.

Pour ce faire, nous souhaitons vous demander de bien vouloir répondre à la liste de questions ci-dessous. Merci de nous renvoyer ce document complété au plus tard le 17/06.

Question 1 : Nombre d'enfants qui sont actuellement à charge de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles – *merci d'inclure le nombre d'enfants par type de placements (institutions court ou long séjour, familles d'accueil,...) par âge, par origine et par genre.*

Question 2 : Nombre de MENAs qui sont actuellement à charge de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles – *merci d'inclure le nombre d'enfants par type de placements (institutions court ou long séjour, familles d'accueil,...) par âge, par origine et par genre.*

Question 3 : Nombre de familles d'accueil **s'occupant d'enfants placés (non-Mena)** actuellement disponibles en Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles – *merci de spécifier le nombre de familles d'accueil actuellement disponibles par province.*

Question 4 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant avec les familles d'accueil – *merci de spécifier le nombre par organisation / institution.*

Question 5 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant avec les MENAs dans les centres du Plan MENA – *merci de spécifier par centre.*



Annex Seven

Questionnaire for Jugendhilfedienst, the Youth Welfare Office of the German-speaking community

Questions pour Jugendhilfedienst

Dans le cadre d'un projet européen, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, financé par le directeurat Général Justice et organisé en partenariat avec l'**Organisation International pour les Migrations (OIM)**, l'équipe Familles d'accueil de **Mentor-Escale** est dans un processus de mapping de la situation de l'accueil des enfants, incluant les MENAs, organisé en Belgique par l'état et les communautés. Le but final du projet FAB est d'améliorer et d'augmenter l'accueil des MENAS en famille d'accueil en Belgique et à travers l'Europe.

Pour ce faire, nous souhaitons vous demander de bien vouloir répondre à la liste de questions ci-dessous. Merci de nous renvoyer ce document complété au plus tard le 17/06.

Question 1 : Nombre d'enfants qui sont actuellement à charge de la communauté germanophone – merci d'inclure le nombre d'enfants par type de placements (institutions court ou long séjour, familles d'accueil, ...) par âge, par origine et par genre.

Question 2 : Nombre de familles d'accueil actuellement disponibles en communauté germanophone.

Question 3 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant avec les familles d'accueil – merci de spécifier le nombre par organisation / institution



Annex Eight

Questionnaire for Familles sur Mesure, a family placement service specialized in the recruitment of foster families with a Muslim background and working in the French-speaking community of Belgium

Questions pour Familles sur Mesure

Dans le cadre d'un projet européen, **Fostering Across Borders (FAB)**, financé par le directeur Général Justice et organisé en partenariat avec l'**Organisation International pour les Migrations (OIM)**, l'équipe Familles d'accueil de **Mentor-Escale** est dans un processus de mapping de la situation de l'accueil des enfants, incluant les MENAs, organisé en Belgique par l'état et les communautés. Le but final du projet FAB est d'améliorer et d'augmenter l'accueil des MENAS en famille d'accueil en Belgique et à travers l'Europe.

Pour ce faire, nous souhaitons vous demander de bien vouloir répondre à la liste de questions ci-dessous. Merci de nous renvoyer ce document complété au plus tard le 17/06.

Question 1 : Nombre de professionnels travaillant en contact indirect ou direct avec les MENAs dans le cadre du projet *Familles d'accueil* de Mentor Escale.

Question 2 : Comment procédez-vous pour atteindre et recruter des familles d'accueil de religion musulmanes ? Avez-vous des conseils à nous donner ?