

Children First Programme

15 September 1999 - 15 September 2001

EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Table of contents

Introduction	2
1. Evaluation rationale	4
2. The activities of the Children First Programme	5
3. The national interim assignments	8
4. Overall comments on the Children First Programme	11
5. The management committee	13
6. Information Dissemination, Evaluation and Reporting	13
7. Major evaluation findings	15
8. Conclusions	16
9. The future	17
Annexes	

Introduction

The Children First Training Programme is aimed at developing a holistic encounter with separated minors seeking asylum.

Separated children are defined by the SCEP as children under 18 years of age, outside their country of origin and without parents or guardians to care for and protect them. European countries have very different practices dealing with separated minors. Even in the same given country there is confusion over how the situation should be handled.

The Children First Programme is focused on training officials and other actors on efficient and safe procedures concerning the reception, interviews, status determination and post-decision measures. Creating and strengthening national and international networks of the officials has been a vital part of this programme.

The project was managed by the Directorate of Immigration, Finland (UVI) and co-ordinated by IOM-Helsinki Office. The duration of the project is one year, starting from September 2000 and lasting until September 2001. Financed by the European Union Odysseus Programme and national co-funding, the project covers Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Poland. The total costs of the project are EUR 299,536; the EU contribution being EUR 118,131 (39%), applicants contribution EUR 82,026 (27 %) and other donors such as IOM and national co-funding EUR 99,379 (33 %).

The international partners are the following:

- Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior, Reception Centre of Perniö (Finland)
- Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (Ireland)
- Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Reception Centre of Rukla (Lithuania)
- Ministry of Interior and Administration, Ministry of Justice, Office for Repatriation and Aliens (Poland)

The project is closely linked with harmonizing the procedures, policies and legislation in the field in accordance with the present EU efforts. Children First Project has facilitated the communication and discussion of the topics related to unaccompanied minors in the asylum process. This is also one of the major outcomes of the project.

The best interest of the child has been emphasised in all the activities of the project.

The tasks for the interim assignments rose from the local needs of the partners. The Irish prepared a report on overall situation of separated minors seeking asylum and the Finns designed guidelines for interviewing the minors. The Lithuanians produced a review of national recommendations for legal aspects, and finally, the Polish conducted a comparison study on the legal guardianship.

The interim assignments have given important knowledge on the matters mentioned above and been very useful for both the national and international parties. Several sub-projects have also been started. The formation of networks has eased the dialogue between actors in the reception, the decision-making as well in the post-decision stages. Best practices and new working methods have been produced. New projects are being planned to continue the successful co-operation that The Children First Programme started during the past year.

1. Evaluation rationale

The data for the external evaluation of the Children First Programme has been gathered with interviews and questionnaires to the officials and other actors. Participants from all institutional levels have been contacted for the evaluation. The evaluator has also studied the material produced by the partners and enjoyed the possibility to take part in the closing seminar in Lithuania and the study visit to Rukla Refugee Reception Centre.

The contact persons in the participating countries were also interviewed. They distributed the questionnaire to relevant participants of the project activities. If there were difficulties with the language, a thematic discussion could be conducted with the national network members instead of the questionnaire. The country contact persons translated the discussion topics given them prior to the meeting. They chaired the discussion and wrote a summary for the evaluator. Similar topics were handled in both methods for gathering the relevant information. The list of the persons interviewed for the evaluation is attached as Annex 4.

The short time allocated for the external evaluation reduced the number of informants and narrowed down the scope of issues studied. Therefore interviewing the contact persons in each country has been a crucial element in the attempt to conduct the evaluation successfully.

The feedback collected during the project activities was also available for this evaluation. The observations, interviews, answers to the questionnaires as well as the written and audio-visual material produced by the partners were analysed with qualitative methods.

The Children First Project has started a journey towards a more wholesome co-operation between various officials and actors. Therefore many of the outcomes will be realized after this one-year project has already ended. In this study a special emphasis was put on the participants self-reflection and evaluation of the process. This does not undermine the fact that the project has achieved many empirical results.

2. The activities of the Children First Programme

Training for Encountering Separated Minors in the Asylum Process

The first seminar, held in Finland (31.10-1.11.2000), gave general information of the issues related with unaccompanied minors in the asylum seeking process, the psycho-social development of the child, international principles, age assessment and interviewing.

The second seminar, held in Poland (5-6.2.2001), handled issues such as situation assessment, the national asylum and reception systems and interviewing practices.

The third seminar, held in Ireland (5-7.6.2001), studied issues with the reception of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers, best practices and recommendations.

The closing seminar, held in Lithuania (3-4.9.2001), was a venue for discussing the current situation of asylum seeking minors in Europe, trafficking children as well as the health and psycho-social factors affecting separated minors.

The seminars in Finland, Poland and Lithuania gathered roughly 50 participants and the seminar in Ireland around 100 participants.

The questionnaires and interviews gathered for the evaluation have shown that the seminars have been well organized, the information presented adequate and useful to the audience. Some of the respondents stressed the need of variation in presenting the information. The study visits to reception centres and other facilities have given an opportunity to get to know the practical arrangements and procedures. This has accompanied the more general information gained in the seminars.

Two training workshops were held for officials responsible for interviewing separated asylum seeking minors. General information, as well more specific issues such as the interviewing situation, situation assessment, legal framework, international agreements were covered during these workshops.

The **first workshop on asylum interviews** was held in Finland and succeeded quite well despite of the short planning period. The **second workshop on situation assessment and interviews** was held in Poland. Experimental learning methods were used to learn about working with children, the meaning of trauma and the memory system of a child. The feedback tells us that the workshop was good but there was not enough time for conclusions and discussion. Drawing together the lessons learned were left to the individual.

The importance of child specific questions in the interviews was stressed. The different memory systems and age related development levels of the child have been explored. Specialists have produced discussion themes and questions that aim to loosen up the communication and draw attention to the reality. This helps the burden of repeating possibly pre-taught stories.

Exchange of staff, on-the-job-training periods and study visits of officials

Study visits and on-the-job-training periods have taken place. These activities have enhanced the skills of the relevant government officials and other appropriate actors working with separated minors. According to the feedback gathered from the participants, the visits have given both practical and general information. The visits were the following:

- from Ireland to Poland (2 officials)
- from Lithuania to Ireland (2)
- from Poland to Ireland (3)
- from Finland to Ireland (13)
- from Ireland to Finland (3) and
- from Poland to Finland (2)

The limited financial resources of the project have restricted both the level of activities and number of persons to be trained abroad. National co-funding was needed to carry out the activities planned. Some of the activities were joined to save money. The national co-funding also made it possible for more people to take part in the domestic seminars. A brief summary of the project expenditure can be found in the introduction of this report.

As the challenges of developing the systems in refugee reception are greatest in Lithuania and Poland, the visits and trainings have been most useful for participant from these countries. According to the interviews with the contact persons, these opportunities for exchange of information, practices and methods have been very useful and a great opportunity to learn in practice.

DNA-testing in problematic cases in order to speed up the family reunification process

As sub-project for the Children First Programme, the Directorate of Immigration in Finland produced a demonstration video and a report on **DNA-testing for family reunification**. DNA testing can be seen as a method raising many questions and even distrust. This sub-project has helped to give clearer picture of the method and answers to many of those questions.

The project report and the video review the purpose of DNA-testing, the practical arrangements and analysis of the tests both in Finland and abroad. The video is of very good quality, as it is a clear and thorough description of the role of DNA-testing in the family reunification process. The video and report have been very well received by the participants in the Programme and will be useful for officials and specialists home and abroad.

3. The national interim assignments

National report on the situation of separated children in Ireland

The Irish had as their national assignment to carry out a review of practice in terms of reception and procedures for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. The report consists of recommendations for:

- Administrative structures/cross agency co-operation
- Procedures for dealing with asylum applications
- The provision of care to unaccompanied minors
- Psycho-social needs of the child and
- Issues with voluntary return and family tracing

The assignment report is very useful, as it not only reviews the practices, but also brings the reader around the key findings, objectives and best practice recommendations for each section mentioned above.

Finland: questionnaire for interviewing minors

As an interim assignment for Finland, The Directorate of Immigration produced guidelines for interviewing the minors. The review handles the practical issues and procedural matters in the interview. A special questionnaire for interviewing the (unaccompanied) minors was also designed in co-operation with a researcher from Save the Children Finland.

In the interviewing situation, the focus is turned to the communication between the child and the interviewer, the interpreter and support person(s). The report also covers issues such as activating different memory systems, topics of the questions and the ways to encourage the child to produce data openly in a safe and comfortable environment.

Instead of an examination of the child this approach opens up new opportunities to a more wholesome communication situation between the parties. The questionnaire is of good quality and most likely very useful to all officials working with asylum seeking minors. The assignment is also

a good example of sharing best practices and building up networks between government institutions and NGO's.

According to the data gathered for the evaluation, issues related with safe voluntary return of rejected minors and other post-decision related matters need further training and development.

It is not always the best interest of the child to stay in the receiving country. Nor is it always easy to return to the country of origin. A joint project between Ministry of Labour and Perniö Reception Centre in Finland has designed best practices for a safe voluntary return of the child.

Review of national recommendations for legal aspects of the Republic of Lithuania

Four years ago Lithuania started implementing the asylum procedure. On it's way to become a member of the European Union, Lithuania has taken actions to improve the situation of the refugees in co-operation with officials and specialists from Scandinavian and other European countries. In addition to sharing knowledge and best practices, these international networks have also financially helped the Lithuanians to establish the refugee centres and other systems needed.

Along with the other activities in the Children First Project, the Lithuanians reviewed the legal aspects concerning separated or unaccompanied children seeking asylum in the Republic of Lithuania. The main tasks of this process range from the definition of "unaccompanied minor" to the right to apply and obtain refugee status, questions related with admission to the territory, assignment of guardianship, family reunification and the rights to use the diverse services needed by the client to name a few. The interim assignment of Lithuania shows the urgency there is to take over these matters and regulate the various procedures.

Comparative study on legal guardianship by Poland

A comparative study on legal guardianship was part of the Poland's participation in the Children First Programme. A brief, concise and clear questionnaire was sent to relevant government institutions in several European countries. Before the closing seminar held in Lithuania in the

beginning of September 2001, institutions from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom had given their answers to the questionnaire.

Due to the differences in legislature and practices in the European countries, the study was very difficult to perform in such a short period of time. Only some draft description of the situation was gained by this comparative study. However, the results of this study show us the great need for further research on the matter.

Conclusions on the national interim assignments

The national interim assignments have brought into discussion many of the relevant issues in each participating country. Although the information collected by these assignments may not be useful for each and every participant in this project, there is always something new to be learned in each dimension of the processes related with unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. Therefore it is important to collect the information and spread it to a wider audience to give new approaches to the daily activities and working with the refugee children and families.

The assignments have also given another reason to build national and international networks, which might very well have not been established without this project. Many tasks still remain to be dealt with in the future, but the networks are already there to continue the work. It is important to keep up the good work and form regular meetings for the officials from home and abroad. This work demands also resources from the key institutions, national as well as from the European Union.

4. Overall comments on the Children First Programme

Creating new national and international networks has been one of the main tasks for the project. According to the interviews with the participants and the answers in the questionnaires, this has taken a long time and has progressed greatly during the process. The respondents have stated that the project has been a catalyst for a more frequent and wholesome working in the networks and sharing experiences, getting acquainted with the other parties and their working tasks and methods.

The project has also **helped to strengthen the already existing networks**, such as the officials working in reception, decision-making and post-decision stages of the asylum seeking process. The dialogue between the partners has opened up and focus has moved from performing the daily activities towards **working together for the best interest of the child**. Many respondents have stated that without this project, they would have hesitated to get in contact with the other parties to discuss the more general matters and guidelines. Much of the interaction has been dealing with the individual applications of the asylum-seeking minors.

The network could be formed for example of a group of immigration officer, social worker from the reception centre, a police officer, the legal representative of the minor, the interpreter and representatives of the NGO's such as the Red Cross, Save the Children etc. A network similar to the one described above has been formed in Finland and Ireland.

There is an urgent need for developing methods and procedures. By helping to establish national and international networks the project has drawn the various parties together. The partners have also contacted officials from other European countries to improve the methods and procedures needed in working with minor asylum seekers. The Lithuanians and the Polish have exchanged information with other so-called transit countries. The Finns and the Irish have discussed the need to design similar procedures and methods within the other EU member countries.

The interim assignments will also become official documents of the governments. The project will also lead to changes in the legislature in Lithuania. These results stress the importance of the project to the participating countries.

The data collected for the external evaluation unanimously stresses **the importance of informal meetings and discussions** during the seminars and activities for better understanding of other partners for working for the best interest of the child. The open self-reflections of the officials have described also **a change in understanding the nature of one's own work** during this project towards a more co-operating and wholesome direction.

The officials have been educated to focus on the child when interviewing him or her. The use of technical device such as tape recorders and computers may interfere this delicate situation. New working methods have been tested during the Children First Programme. The idea of **Family Group Conferencing** is to bring together the networks of the child to work together for the best interest of the child. These networks are the group of officials and specialists and the community of possible family members and relatives of the child.

The conferencing is as form of communicating important issues between the networks as well as a chance to show the child that he or she is cared for respected as an individual and member of her community. Family Group Conferencing is still in the process of development, but experiences gained so far are very promising and show that this form of work has many benefits for the assessment of the child's situation and establishment of networks, which was one of the projects targets.

5. The management committee

The project coordinator from IOM and the representatives of the international partners have formed a management committee for the Children First Project. The committee has held meetings in conjunction with the seminars and discussed the objectives, tasks, methods and activities of the project.

It has also been a venue for sharing information and duties. The participants have had the possibility to discuss the contents as well as the methods of the programme in these meetings. Comments from the representatives in the committee have stated that the work has been useful and beneficial to the project and its objectives.

6. Information Dissemination, Evaluation and Reporting

A publicity plan was made for the project. This consisted of reporting, an Internet website, news releases, handouts, articles on newspapers and magazines. Executing this publicity plan has enhanced the general knowledge of the project and its purposes. The project activities have received local, national and international interest.

The media follow-up has helped to broaden the audience from the specialists and officials working with refugees to the surrounding societies. In countries with fewer asylum seekers it has been more difficult to get the media's attention.

A project website was created. General information of the project, partners, activities contacts and links as well as all the training material has been available through the website. The website (www.uvi.fi/cfproj) is functional and easy to use. It has helped in spreading the information for a larger national and international audiences without the limitations caused by time and place.

However, it is uncertain whether the participants of the project have used all the capacity the website holds. The Internet is still for many people a new media for getting valuable information. While writing the evaluation report, it was still uncertain who would be managing the site, updating it and developing it in the future to disseminate the information further on.

The interim report of the programme states clearly the objectives, purposes and outcomes of the project. As the other materials produced within the project, the reporting is adequate and to the point. The report also contains a thorough view on the results of the project so far.

The closing report was not yet available for this evaluation and therefore it is impossible to examine how the great quantity of information produced by the project will be drawn together.

This project has started an important progress for working for the best interest of the unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. Many of the paths it has paved for co-operation are yet not explored and the outcomes of this project will be clarified and hopefully taken into practice in the future. According to the feedback, the improvement of post-decision stage support measures and issues related to safe voluntary return of the minor are one of the questions that need to be studied further.

7. Major evaluation findings

The project has helped to create and strengthen networks of co-operation to the officials and actors both nationally and internationally. Information has been collected and disseminated in the various activities of the project. Officials have been trained to focus on the best interest of the child in all the phases of the asylum seeking process of the unaccompanied minor.

The project has facilitated the dialogue between officials in the reception, the decision-making as well as the post-decision stage. Various sub-projects have been commenced to continue the work done so far. These actions indicate a positive change in the daily practices and working environment of the participants. Due to the practicality of the new methods and best practices, the beneficial effects of the Children First Project are most likely to enhance the status of the unaccompanied minors seeking asylum both in the participating countries as well as in other European countries.

Effectiveness

The activities have supported achieving the objectives of the project. In spite of the somewhat insufficient funding of the project, the majority of the activities have been carried out successfully. National co-funding was collected to increase the number of officials and actors participating in the seminars and workshops. Some of the activities were united to a single occasion. The national co-funding partly covered the travelling and accommodation costs. This way none of the activities planned had to be cancelled.

The preliminary reports on the expenditure of the project show that the activities have been very cost-efficient and reasonable.

The feedback collected from the activities show that the training has been both effective and relevant to the participants. Both general and practical information has been collected and disseminated during the training.

8. Conclusions

The following overall conclusions can be drawn from the data gathered for the external evaluation:

- New networks of cooperation have been created and the existing networks have been strengthened during the project. The communication and dialogue has been greatly improved both in the national and international networks.
- The participants have shared new working methods and best practices to work in cooperation for the best interest of the child.
- The interim assignments have produced new information and working methods based on the actual needs of the participating countries. The reports have proved to be useful for further development on the area.
- The reviews on legal aspects and guardianship stress the need for harmonizing procedures, policies and legislation in accordance with the present EU efforts in both member states and applicant states.
- The project has activated both NGO's as well as governmental organizations to work for enhancing the situation of the unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. New networks have been formed and projects commenced to continue the work.
- The efficient execution of the publicity plan has attracted media follow-up in all the participating countries. Information has been disseminated both by the traditional and the new media. This has increased awareness the objectives, activities and results of the project.
- More attention should be drawn in the future to the support measures concerning the post decision stage in both positive and negative decision on granting of asylum or residence permits as well as issues related with safe voluntary return of the minors.

9. The future

The Children First Project has increased the knowledge and methodological capacities of the officials. Issues such as encountering holistically the separated minors, efficient and safe procedures concerning the reception, interviews, status determination and post-decision measures have been studied together with government officials and the NGO's.

Some further education and training will be needed to share these capacities with the colleagues and reach the practices of the organisations.

Frequent meetings are crucial to strengthen the networks and find new ways to work together. New projects are already being planned and co-operation between the national and international organisations will be broadened.

The data gathered for the external evaluation shows that the Children First Programme has effectively collected and disseminated information and new skills for officials and actors working with unaccompanied minors in the asylum seeking process. The contentment for the project and its coordination can clearly be seen in the feedback and reactions given by the participants from all levels of the organisations involved.

ANNEX 1: Interviews with the country contact persons



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Evaluation of the Children First project

Interviews with the contact persons

Discussion themes

Description of your own role and tasks in the project

- how would you describe your own and the institutions role
- name the tasks and objectives you had during the project
- the positive outcomes of the project to your own work
- what could have been done otherwise from your point of view
- which way would you have changed your role and tasks

Overall evaluation of the project – the country co ordinate’s point of view

- how were the objectives formed in the beginning
- describe the outcomes of the project
- which were the most important outcomes: 1, 2, 3 ...
- are you satisfied with the outcomes so far
- describe your role in reaching those outcomes

The benefits of the project

- describe how the following main objectives have been met and their significance to your own institution and work there
- Training for Encountering Separated Minors in the Asylum Process
- Reception Procedures, Assesment of the Child’s Situation and Establishment of Networks
- Support Measures at the Post-Decision Stage
- Exchange of Staff
- Information Dissemination, Evaluation and Reporting

Creating networks of co operation

- how fluent/influent was the national co operation before the project
- describe the national co operation during and after the project
- how fluent/influent was the international co operation work before the project
- describe the international co operation during and after the project
- were there any problems in the co operation
- did the project help to solve those problems
- which was your own role in creating networks

- how has the networks helped your work so far to reach for the best interest of the child

The interaction and work within the networks

- describe the issues, subject matters dealt in the networks
- describe the forms of co operation, the practical meetings, dates etc.
- how has the interaction helped the work to reach for the child's best
- describe the national and international networks

Seminars, study visits, on-the-job-training

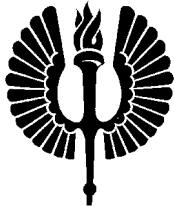
- has the objectives of the seminars and training been met
- which issues should have been dealt more, and more deeply
- reflect your own role in the educational parts of the project
- interim assignments: describe and evaluate the assignments

The future

- how will you continue the work in the future
- how useful has this project been to the future development of your work

Other feedback

- is there something else you would like to say concerning this project?



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Evaluation of the Children First project

Contact persons in Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Poland

Discussion themes for written answers

Please write down your experiences and comments concerning the Children First Programme. Your point of view should cover the following topics and if possible, the free self reflection on the process so far. You may write the answers to a separate paper, but please refer to the topic mentioned in this presentation. Please send the answers attached to an email-message before the 20 July 2001.

1) Description of your own role and tasks in the project

- how would you describe your own and the institutions role
- name the tasks and objectives you had during the project
- the positive outcomes of the project to your own work
- what could have been done otherwise from your point of view
- which way would you have changed your role and tasks

2) Overall evaluation of the project – the country co ordinate’s point of view

- how were the objectives formed in the beginning
- describe the outcomes of the project
- which were the most important outcomes: 1, 2, 3 ...
- are you satisfied with the outcomes so far
- describe your role in reaching those outcomes

3) The benefits of the project

- describe how the following main objectives have been met and their significance to your own institution and work there

- Training for Encountering Separated Minors in the Asylum Process
- Reception Procedures, Assessment of the Child’s Situation and Establishment of Networks
- Support Measures at the Post-Decision Stage
- Exchange of Staff
- Information Dissemination, Evaluation and Reporting

4) Creating networks of co operation

- how fluent/influent was the national co operation before the project
- describe the national co operation during and after the project
- how fluent/influent was the international co operation work before the project
- describe the international co operation during and after the project
- were there any problems in the co operation
- did the project help to solve those problems
- which was your own role in creating networks
- how has the networks helped your work so far to reach for the best interest of the child

5) The interaction and work within the networks

- describe the issues, subject matters dealt in the networks
- describe the forms of co operation, the practical meetings, dates etc.
- how has the interaction helped the work to reach for the child's best
- describe the national and international networks

6) Seminars, study visits, on-the-job-training

- has the objectives of the seminars and training been met
- which issues should have been dealt more, and more deeply
- reflect your own role in the educational parts of the project
- interim assignments: describe and evaluate the assignments

7) The future

- how will you continue the work in the future
- how useful has this project been to the future development of your work

8) Other feedback

- is there something else you would like to say concerning this project?

ANNEX 3: Questionnaire



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Evaluation of the Children First project

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please write down your experiences and comments concerning the Children First Programme. Your point of view should cover the following topics and if possible, and the free self reflection on the process so far. Please write the answers to this paper. If the space is insufficient, please use the other side of the paper. Please send the questionnaire to your country contact person before the 31 July 2001.

Please return this questionnaire to the following address before the 31.7.2001

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Formation of networks between government officials and actors working with separated minors

Please evaluate how the project has helped you to work better in the best interest of the child

Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>create and strengthen networks</i>- <i>work in national networks</i>- <i>work in international networks</i>- <i>information collection</i>- <i>dissemination of information</i>- <i>personal objectives:</i>
Results and Indicators of Achievement, Analysis of Effectiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>has the project achieved these objectives?</i>- <i>how has the project changed your work?</i>
Recommendations/Discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>problems and tasks for future development on this field</i>

Evaluation of the projects main components: Training and Reception

Please indicate the parts you have participated in and describe how beneficial the component has been to your work

<p>Training for Encountering Separated Minors in the Asylum Process</p>	<p>Overall evaluation of the component</p>
<p><i>Please mark the parts you have participated in</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> training <input type="checkbox"/> interim assignments <input type="checkbox"/> other:</p>	<p><i>- information and best practices</i></p> <p><i>- contact with the colleagues</i></p> <p><i>- discussion between colleagues</i></p> <p><i>- change of points of views, experiences</i></p>
<p>Reception procedures, Assessment of the Child's Situation and Establishment of Networks</p>	<p>Overall evaluation of the component</p>
<p><i>- Please mark the parts you have gained knowledge on</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the circumstances in the country of origin <input type="checkbox"/> the identity <input type="checkbox"/> age and educational background <input type="checkbox"/> existence of family members/relatives <input type="checkbox"/> the network of the child <input type="checkbox"/> the network of actors around the child <input type="checkbox"/> needs for protection and care <input type="checkbox"/> other:</p>	<p><i>- Please evaluate how these have helped you to work in the best interest of the child</i></p>

Evaluation of the projects main components: Support Measures and Exchange of Staff

Please describe how beneficial the component has been to your work

<p>Support Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - positive and negative decision - asylum/residence permits - voluntary return - co operation with the authorities and individuals - family reunification - resettlement - DNA-testing 	<p>Overall evaluation of the component</p> <p><i>- Please evaluate how these have helped you to work in the best interest of the child</i></p>
<p>Exchange of staff</p> <p><i>- Please mark the parts you have participated in</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> on-the-job-training <input type="checkbox"/> study visits <input type="checkbox"/> other: 	<p>Overall evaluation of the component</p> <p><i>- Please evaluate how these have helped you to work in the best interest of the child</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reception facilities - cross-administrative approaches - interview methods - training judges - compiling country of origin information

Evaluation of the projects main components: Information Dissemination, Evaluation and Reporting

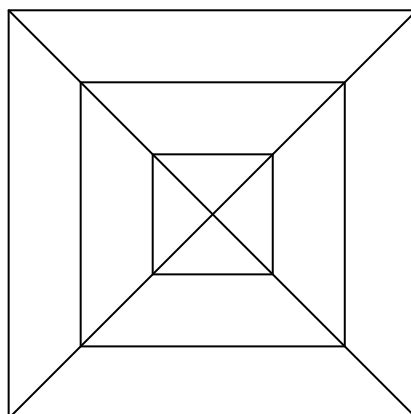
Please describe how beneficial the component has been to your work

Information dissemination, evaluation and reporting	Overall evaluation of the component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dissemination of the results and findings - evaluation of national and transnational measures - interim report - national and international forums for sharing information and experiences 	<p><i>- Please evaluate how these have helped you to work in the best interest of the child</i></p>

Please fill the box from the centre towards the edges and indicate how well the project has met the main components. The boxes indicate average, good, excellent from the centre to the edges

Training for Encountering Separated Minors in the Asylum Process

*Reception Procedures
Assessment of the Child's
Situation
Stage*



*Support Measures
Post-Decision*

Exchange of Staff

Further information and self reflection

Please write here your overall comments on the project and your participation, role and experiences during the process

ANNEX 4

List of the contact persons interviewed for the evaluation

Ms. Mc Caffrey Caron, Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Ireland

Ms. Brewis Kielo, Directorate of Immigration, Finland

Ms. Hänninen Miia, IOM-Helsinki, Finland

Ms. Jablonska Anna, Ministry of Interior And Administration, Poland

Ms. Kasulaitiene Dalia, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuania

Mr. Koivuniemi Kari, Ministry of Interior, Finland

Ms. Laakso-Luikkonen Ritva, Directorate of Immigration, Finland

Ms. Lappalainen Kirsi, Directorate of Immigration, Finland

Ms. Lundqvist Kia, Reception Centre of Perniö, Finland

Mr. Mäkynen Mauri, Municipal Police of Salo, Finland

Ms. Qvist Leena-Maija, Ministry of Labour, Finland

Ms. Sikiö Jaana, Turku Reception Centre, Finland

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