



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Unaccompanied Minors – “Social Folder”

Requested by Stefania NASSO on 13th February 2018

Unaccompanied minors

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (20 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:

In April 2017 Italy passed a new law on the protection of Unaccompanied Minors (Legge n.47/2017). One of the provisions of the law regards what the law defines the “Minor’s Social Folder” (Cartella Sociale del Minore, in Italian) - a tool for the collection of detailed information on the minor's biography, not just for administrative purposes, but, more importantly, for supporting her/his integration process. More specifically, the Social Folder:



1. illustrates the tailor-made "integration project" designed for the minor, based on the minor's personal specific needs (Piano di accoglienza integrato individuale – PAI – in Italian);
2. records in detail all of the steps of the minor's itinerary through the Italian reception system - who took charge of her/him, when, where, the number and type of meetings with doctors, psychologists and social workers, the number and type of activities she/he took part in (school attendance, attendance of language courses or of training courses, etc.);
3. provides information on a range of salient aspects – her/his identification, her/his family in her/his country of origin, her/his migratory journey, her/his legal status, reports on her/his health and psychological conditions, reports of meetings and activities with social workers.

This is meant to guarantee that all the information concerning every single unaccompanied minor in Italy is properly compiled and transferred through the different stages of reception and is not dispersed, so as to facilitate the transition from the early phases of reception to the successive phases, to better respond to the needs of the minor and to ensure the minor’s successful integration process - the final goal being to protect and safeguard the minor’s best interest. Furthermore, the Social Folder ensures that professionals involved in the minor’s reception (psychologists, doctors, social workers...) work in conjunction with the professionals involved in reception projects financed through AMIF, in order to monitor and exchange constantly updated information on the minor’s condition and integration pathway.

Questions



1. Does your country use a similar tool (Unaccompanied Minors – “Social Folder”) for the reception of unaccompanied minor?
2. Does your country use a similar tool (Social Folder) for other categories of vulnerable migrants/other targets?
3. If the answer to question 1. and 2. is “yes”: - what are the similarities and the differences between the tool created by your country and the minor’s Social Folder realized by Italy?- what kind of information are collected through the tool created by your country? - who collects these information? (in terms of entities, institutions, organs and type of professionals involved).



Responses


	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 2. No. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 3. N/a
	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, in Belgium we do use a “social folder” for the reception of unaccompanied minors. In the reception facilities of Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) the social workers use an Individual Guidance Plan (individueel begeleidingsplan (IBP) in Dutch or plan d’accompagnement individuel (PAI) in French). In Belgium, this individual guidance plan is part of the “social folder”. The social folder is compiled and kept to date by the social worker for each unaccompanied minor who is accommodated in the reception network (more on the social folder in general, see question 2). Note: Because of the medical secret, information and reports on health and psychological conditions are kept in a separate folder, the medical file, only accessible by medical staff. This file also follows the resident throughout his/her entire reception trajectory. 2. Yes, every beneficiary of reception, regardless of whether s/he is identified as vulnerable, has an individual guidance plan which is part of the social folder of the resident. The social folder kept for every resident in the federal reception centres contains all the elements that may be useful for the guidance/support of the resident: • History • Administrative procedure • Psychosocial well-being • Training, education and leisure • Personal and social functioning within the center • Objective specific needs / adapted reception place • Future perspective • Optional: Individual action plan More specific, it concerns a 1. Follow-up of the procedure for international protection or other residence procedures: documents, dates for hearings/interviews at the asylum instance, contacts with lawyers and guardians, decisions in the procedure, etc. 2. Follow-up of the stay in the reception structure (throughout the different stages of reception): the individual guidance plan, the reports of the evaluation of the specific needs of the beneficiary of reception (and if proved necessary the proposal to transfer the resident to an adapted reception structure), the reports of the multidisciplinary consultations (between staff of the social service, educators, medical staff, psychologists, staff of




external organisations, etc.), documents regarding schooling, training (including language classes), community services, working (including volunteer work), (civic) integration courses, leisure activities, proof of permission to spend the night outside the reception facility (with family or friends), appointments with external organisations, etc. 3. Sanction report: if the resident receives (one of the seven sanctions as described in article 45 of the Reception Act), these are kept in a sanction report. According to article 32 of the Belgian Reception Act of 12 January 2007, the resident has access to his/her social folder and a copy can be provided if requested by the resident. And the social folder, including the individual guidance plan, is kept up to date by the social worker at the reception facility where the resident is accommodated. In case the resident is transferred to another reception facility, the social folder is sent to this new reception structure to ensure the continuity of the guidance. So the employees in the federal reception facilities have in principle multiple tools at their disposal for the collection of detailed information on the resident. For administrative purposes, but, more importantly, for better identifying and responding to the needs of the resident, for providing better support and counselling and to ensure the residents' wellbeing and successful integration process. These tools are: the individual guidance plan (individueel begeleidingsplan (IBP)/plan d'accompagnement individuel (PAI), the autonomy scale, the reports of the regular multidisciplinary consultations, the evaluation reports to determine whether the reception place is adapted to the specific needs of the resident.

3. Please see also question 1 and 2. The Individual Guidance Plan is a tool for the various phases and reception structures. It allows a follow-up of the overall evolution of the young person during his entire trajectory. It centralizes the necessary information for the supervision of the unaccompanied minors in all aspects of his/her life: the follow-up of his/her procedure for international protection and other statuses and his/her individual life project, his/her personal functioning, his/her school project, etc. The preparation and actualization of this plan implies a multidisciplinary cooperation (social workers, educators, medical staff, legal guardian, etc.) To promote the continuity of the guidance, the Individual Guidance Plan is a standard document, the structure of which cannot be changed. It must be used in every step of the youngster's accompaniment. The plan consists of two parts: an administrative section that has to be filled in (identification, contact details, state of affairs concerning the residence procedure, ...) and a pedagogical component. The pedagogical component section consist of: • genogram and migratory journey and flight story • individual and social functioning of the youngster • competences (the strengths, working points, stressors and protective

			<p>factors of the youngster are noted here and this on the basis of the information obtained about the individual and social functioning of the youngster) - both the position of the social worker and that of the young person are taken into account here. On the basis of the analysis of the competences, goals and actions are developed together with the minor. • autonomy scale • conclusions (the conclusions should only be completed at the end of the stay of the youngster and should resume what does / does not seem to work in the supervision of the youngster Who collects these information: the social worker is responsible for the management of the Individual Guidance Plan. The reception structure determines the internal agreements concerning the completion (e.g. employees with other functions as the social worker have a right to input the individual guidance plan). Since the plan includes several aspects of the life of the young person (procedure, daily life, education, autonomy, etc.), multidisciplinary work is necessary (social workers, educators, medical staff,...) The Individual Guidance Plan is completed on the basis of information from the conversations with the minor; the observations in daily life; his/her level of autonomy (autonomy scale); the result from multidisciplinary consultation; the course of his/her residence procedure; etc.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. 2. No. 3. N/A
	Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, it does. But the Czech tool is not specifically developed and focused only on unaccompanied minors. It is general tool which is part of the Czech general social and legal child protection system. It is called the Individual Plan for Child Protection. 2. See above. 3. As mentioned before, the Czech Republic has similar tool which is not focused only on unaccompanied minors. The tool is used as a part of the general child protection system. The Individual Plan for Child Protection (developed by the Socio-legal Child Protection Authority) collects all data available in the process starting from the reception of the child in the Czech Republic


			including mapping of all steps which were taken. In specific cases of unaccompanied minors who are placed in special accommodation facilities there are also individual plans worked out by the facility itself which are focused on personal development, individual education etc.
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. In Estonia there is no Social Folder tool as such. However, according to the Social Welfare Act a case plan is prepared for every unaccompanied minor. A case plan is a written document consisting of an evaluation of a person's need for assistance and the activity plan for application measures which is reviewed at least once a year. In case of unaccompanied minors the Social Insurance Board is responsible for preparing of the case plan.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. In Finland the information regarding an unaccompanied minor is recorded in different plans and case files. In the accommodation unit, the minors are provided with a client plan and a care and upbringing plan that complements and concretises the client plan. When the minor is granted a residence permit, he or she is provided with an integration plan by the municipality he/she lives in, or by the local Employment and Economic Development Office if the minor is registered as a jobseeker.</p> <p>2. According to Section 25 of the Act on the Reception of Persons Applying for International Protection, asylum seekers have the right to receive social services stipulated in the Social Welfare Act if the services are deemed necessary. If an adult asylum seeker or asylum seeker family needs such social services, all services and meetings with a social worker or social instructor must be recorded in a client report. The report may also include a client plan made for the asylum seeker / family. When the client / family moves to a municipality, the client report is given to the receiving municipality with the client's consent.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied minors are provided with a client plan pursuant to section 30 of the Child Welfare Act. The client plan includes a record of the support and services needed. The plan is drawn up by the social worker of the accommodation unit the child lives in. When necessary, the client plan is</p>



			<p>supplemented with a detailed care and upbringing plan, which is made by the child’s counselor at the accommodation unit. An independence promotion plan is made for those approaching adulthood. The implementation of the plans is monitored and they are updated on a regular basis. The plans include measures to ensure the best interests of the child. The care and upbringing plan may include the child’s personal data, the date when they came to Finland and the date when they sought asylum, the child’s social network (parents/family, representative, school), hobbies, education/schooling, skills (including skills in everyday life, household chores etc.). The plan also includes information about the child’s medication and health condition necessary for those taking care of the child. Other health-related information, such as medical reports, diagnosis, and doctor’s appointments are saved in the system maintained by health care officials. The information related to the child’s migratory journey and asylum claim are only available to the social worker and the child’s representative. When the minor is granted a residence permit, he or she is also provided with an integration plan, either by the municipality or the Employment and Economic Development Office or by both of them. The integration plan may include integration training, adult studies and other measures and services that support integration, employment and social inclusion. The representative of the minor is involved in drawing up the plan.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Yes. A document entitled “Project for the child” (projet pour l’enfant) is issued for each child taken into care by child welfare services. Pursuant to Article L. 223-1-1 of the Social Action and Family Code, the “project for the child” aims to ensure every child’s physical, mental, emotional, intellectual and social development. The document follows the child for the whole duration of protection and care by the child welfare services. The project includes a medical and psychological evaluation in order to identify the care needs and to integrate it into the document. The project is updated in order to take into account the evolution of the child’s basic needs. The president of each French department is responsible of the project for the child. The child, depending of his/her age and maturity, is also involved in the drafting of the project. The document is structured around other documents relating to care and protection of the child in particular the individual document relating to child care and the reception contract of the reception facility.</p> <p>2. No.</p>



			3. See Q1.
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. In Germany, there is not one database or file for unaccompanied minors. For details see Answer 3.</p> <p>2. No informaton, the responsibility lies with the local foreigner authorities.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied minors entering Germany are taken into care by the locally responsible youth welfare office (preliminary taking into care), where first data on their case is collected in order to determine if the minor concerned will be distributed to another youth welfare office within the Federal territory. If this is the case, this documentation is passed on to the youth welfare office that takes the minor concerned into care regularly. In a so-called clearing process this new youth welfare office then collects further data in talks with the minor, on his/her migratory route, the medical situation, whereabouts of the family etc. This information is used as a basis for a so-called assistance planning ("Hilfepfanverfahren"), a process in which the youth welfare office, the minor and other stakeholders involved (e.g. guardians, teachers) gather to determine what further steps are in the best interest of the minor. This assistance planning also contains information on the (medical, educational, etc.) needs of the minor concerned. This data is used for the purpose of finding the most suitable care arrangements for the minor and is not shared with foreigners' offices or the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. Administrative data is, however, also collected by these authorities at different points of the arrival of the minor.</p>
	Hungary	No	
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. In April 2017 Italy passed a new law on the protection of Unaccompanied Minors (Legge n.47/2017). One of the provisions of the law regards what the law defines the "Minor's Social Folder" (Cartella Sociale del Minore, in Italian) - a tool for the collection of detailed information on the minor's biography, not just for administrative purposes, but, more importantly, for supporting her/his integration process. More specifically, the Social Folder: 1. illustrates the tailor-made "integration project" designed for the minor, based on the minor's personal specific needs (Piano di accoglienza integrato individuale – PAI – in Italian); 2. records in detail all of the steps of the minor's</p>


itinerary through the Italian reception system - who took charge of her/him, when, where, the number and type of meetings with doctors, psychologists and social workers, the number and type of activities she/he took part in (school attendance, attendance of language courses or of training courses, etc.); 3. provides information on a range of salient aspects – her/his identification, her/his family in her/his country of origin, her/his migratory journey, her/his legal status, reports on her/his health and psychological conditions, reports of meetings and activities with social workers. This is meant to guarantee that all the information concerning every single unaccompanied minor in Italy is properly compiled and transferred through the different stages of reception and is not dispersed, so as to facilitate the transition from the early phases of reception to the successive phases, to better respond to the needs of the minor and to ensure the minor's successful integration process - the final goal being to protect and safeguard the minor's best interest. Furthermore, the Social Folder ensures that professionals involved in the minor's reception (psychologists, doctors, social workers...) work in conjunction with the professionals involved in reception projects financed through AMIF, in order to monitor and exchange constantly updated information on the minor's condition and integration pathway. The Unaccompanied minor's social folder is stored in a national repository/archive and made accessible to all competent authorities. The uniqueness of the Social Folder consists in its purpose, i.e. the protection of the child best interests – which is reflected in the Social Folder structure and functioning.

2. No. We have a general mechanism for the collection of information concerning migrants hosted in the Italian reception system. This system, called SGA, manages all the planning stages of reception, at national, regional and provincial level, through sequential operations, allowing, for each area, to view the data of the migrants welcomed in the various structures, detecting their daily presence, personal data detail and procedural steps regarding the examination of the asylum application and also allowing to manage the transfers of guests within the same province, from one province to another and between regions, until the activation of the process of exit from the reception. Each Prefecture is called to a constant activity of feeding, visualizing, updating and implementing information. SGA is interconnected with the Vestanet information systems (responsible for handling asylum applications) and Dublinet (relating to asylum seekers subject to the Dublin Regulation). The functionality of the SGA is instrumental to the equitable distribution on the national territory of the migrants, as well as to the strategic evaluations of this Administration in the field of hospitality



			governance. 3. n/a
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. The State information system “Register of Asylum seekers” (hereinafter – Register) has been introduced in 2014 for the purposes of implementing the asylum policy and ensuring the planning function (Cabinet Regulations Regarding the Register of Asylum Seekers (No.456, adopted 12 July 2016, https://likumi.lv/ta/en/id/283577-regulations-regarding-the-register-of-asylum-seekers). The Register includes information about any of asylum seeker from the moment of registering of asylum application till the final decision has been taken on his/her application, as well as the information with regard to some aspects of reception. The Register does not enclose information in relation to integration. In addition to the Register which was created in particular for information relating to asylum procedure and reception issues the Information system for the support of minors (hereinafter – Information system) operates in the country. Information system integrates information of State and local government institutions, as well as of medical practitioners regarding minors who need support and cases when preventive measures should be taken for the protection of the rights of children. The purpose of the Information system is to promote the protection of the rights and interests of children, ensuring processing of the necessary information and promoting inter-institutional co-operation.</p> <p>2. Please see the answer on previous question.</p> <p>3. The Register includes the following information: 1) regarding an asylum seeker: name/names; surname; sex; date, state and place of birth; nationality and type thereof; ethnicity; religious affiliation; level of education; languages of communication; country of threat; safe third country; first country where asylum was received; presented personal document; personal document of the asylum seeker issued by Latvian authority; photo of the asylum seeker; detailed route of entry; identification number of the information system of fingerprints of asylum seekers; 2) regarding an unaccompanied minor: given name, surname, personal identity number or birth data of the representative appointed by the Orphan's and Custody Court; address, telephone number, e-mail of the representative; 3) regarding the application examination and appeal procedure; 4) regarding the readmission and transfer of an asylum seeker from the European Union states and associated countries; 5) regarding accommodation and assistance granted during the reception; 6) regarding educational institution for a</p>

			<p>minor asylum seeker. Information shall be included and updated in the Register online by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs and the State Border Guard. The State administration institutions, courts and the Prosecutor's Office are entitled to receive the information from the Register and use it according to the competence of the abovementioned institutions.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Lithuania does not have the "Social Folder" tool but uses something similar. When an unaccompanied minors arrives to the Refugee reception center the meeting of the Commission for Continuous Control of Results of the Implementation of Social Welfare and Temporary Guardianship of Minors and Unaccompanied Minor Aliens is organized. The Commission draws up an individual action plan for the integration of a child taking into account the child's age, sex, origin and other important aspects and evaluating his/her health condition. When assessing the individual social needs of an unaccompanied minor, an Assessment Form for Unaccompanied Minors' Social Needs is filled out.</p> <p>2. In Lithuania an Assessment Form for Unaccompanied Minors' Social Needs is filled out. In filling out this Form, the following aspects are evaluated: social data (citizenship, education, occupation, language of communication), social independence (interpersonal skills, leisure activities, motivation for employment, ability to overcome difficulties, school/kindergarten attendance, adaptation to kindergarten/school); physical independence (personal care, motoric activity, nutrition, cognitive functions and perception of reality, characteristic features of behaviour, indications of experience of torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, sensory disorders); methods of provision of assistance are determined.</p> <p>3. See answer to question 2</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No. At the moment Luxembourg does not have a similar tool. The Luxembourg government introduced a bill to parliament (bill n° 7238) which establishes that a multi-disciplinary team will evaluate the best interest of the child in the return procedures but there is no provision on a similar tool as the UAM Social Folder.</p>


			<p>2. No.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. No. In Malta every entity will have a separate file for every minor. At the reception centre, the unit's social worker is responsible for service user files on a day-to-day basis including recording interventions with service users particularly related to health, education and employment, accommodation and AVR. The ultimate responsibility for the service user files is of the unit coordinator entailing: - monitoring of practice of the social worker, including monitoring of recordings of interventions; - responsibility for adequate filing procedures; - ensuring that files are being regularly updated.</p> <p>2. No. In Malta every entity will have a separate file for every minor. At the reception centre, the unit's social worker is responsible for service user files on a day-to-day basis including recording interventions with service users particularly related to health, education and employment, accommodation and AVR. The ultimate responsibility for the service user files is of the unit coordinator entailing: - monitoring of practice of the social worker, including monitoring of recordings of interventions; - responsibility for adequate filing procedures; - ensuring that files are being regularly updated.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service does not use a similar tool for unaccompanied minors nor for vulnerable migrants. Therefore, there is no system like this between all the organizations cooperating in the immigration service. Nidos, the organization that is responsible for the guardianship of the unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands, does use some methods that can be</p>

			<p>compared with the mentioned tool; they use methods like plans of action, a journal of all the contacts and an ecogram.</p> <p>2. See Q1</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. no</p> <p>2. no</p> <p>3. n/a</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Reception of UAMs in the Slovak Republic is governed by the Act on Social Protection of Children and Social Guardianship, as amended. After the UAM is placed in the Foster Home for UAMs (FH) in Medzilaborce, all known documents and information (identification and anamnestic data, health or other documentation of the child, list of personal items and other relevant information) are collected and handed to the FH and guardian. All needed information about the UAM are collected within the 48 hours from placement of the UAM to the FH and are gathered through the process of so called “case conference” The participants of this process are: translator, director of the Foster Home, social worker of the FH for UAMs, tutor/guardian of the UAM/representative of the social protection of children and social care authority, nurse of the FH, psychologist of the FH, and head of the caretaking unit of FH. The aim of the case conference is to identify personal details during the interview with the child, his relatives – parents and siblings, place of birth, place of residence, education, religion, language skills, reasons for leaving the home country, journey that s/he took until coming to Slovakia, target destination, travel documents, possible risks and dangers, traumatising facts during the journey, contact with the relatives, persons living in the EU. The opinion of the child on solutions to his life situation and about his future is also identified. Continually, social and legal counselling, psychological support, healthcare, SK language course and education is provided to the UAM. These information become a base for assessing the best interest of child and further work with the UAM, elaboration of the plan of social work with the child,</p>

			<p>individual development plan for the child's personality, plan of the educational activities and plan for child becoming independent. Record of this case conference becomes a part of the guardianship folder of the UAM that is kept by a guardian of the UAM in material form and in electronic form. This record also becomes a part of the file of UAM kept in FH. The social-legal protection and social guardianship body (guardian of the UAM) keeps the documentation of the UAM in electronic system DMS under a given file reference number. After the work with the UAM has finished, the file is archived for 10 years. Another evidence is kept by the guardian in the electronic system KIDS, which contains the registry of all the children in the territory of the SR, including the UAMs, for which measures of the social-legal protection and social guardianship and activities in the interest of the child were carried out. In this registry system each child has a folder with his/her personal information and measures. This also serves for statistical purposes of the Ministry of labour, social affairs and family of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>2. During the asylum procedure workers of the Migration Office of the MoI of the SR process a social profile of the asylum seeker. This profile is a “behaviour and personal analysis” of the applicant and his level of vulnerability depending on the specific and additional data, as well as his/her integration potential. The NGO that cooperates with the MO MoI of the SR in the given period and ensures additional service for asylum seekers, processes the casuistry of the asylum seekers which includes the following – social history, self-perception of the client, motivation of the client, overall health status, general information on psychological status, legal status, accommodation, financial status and support, overview of the up-to-date work with the client, overview of the informal education, of the labour counselling. Information on the client are also gathered during the integration process of the persons granted international protection. These are processed by the entity that implements the integration plan – usually the NGO cooperating with the MO MoI SR on the project basis. NGO receives the casuistry of the client from the asylum procedure period and further complements and processes the data related to specific needs/vulnerability of the client.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
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	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Not to the best of our knowledge. But the care of unaccompanied minors is the responsibility of the social service in the different municipalities which means that it can differ a lot between municipalities.</p> <p>2. Not to the best of our knowledge.</p> <p>3. NA</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. We do not produce a folder as such. However, Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 imposes a general duty on local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need. Children seeking asylum who have no responsible adult to care for them are separated or 'unaccompanied', and are therefore 'in need'. Consequently, various plans are put in place to protect and support unaccompanied minors, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from age 16, looked after children/care leavers (including unaccompanied minors) must be allocated a Personal Adviser who must coordinate a pathway plan (based on the care plan for a looked after child) setting out the services the child will access to support their aims and ambitions as they make their transition to adulthood. Planning transition to adulthood for unaccompanied children is a particularly complex process that needs to address their developing care needs in the context of their immigration status. Social workers and personal advisers work with the care leaver's immigration legal representative and the Home Office decision maker to ensure that the young person can engage in a timely and effective way with the asylum or immigration process, and understands and is prepared for the possible outcomes. They should also recognise the impact of any uncertainty and instability on children and be ready to support them. • Pathway planning to support an unaccompanied child's transition to adulthood must cover the areas that would be addressed within any care leaver's plan as well as any additional needs arising from their immigration status and the action required to resolve this. Pathway plans should always seek to identify a durable solution as planning for this will have a fundamental positive impact on the wellbeing of the child, their integration into the community where their long-term future is in the UK, and their successful negotiation of the transition to adulthood. • Pathway plans should always consider the implications for the child or young adult if their asylum claim is refused without a grant of leave, if their application to extend their leave is refused or if their appeal against a refusal is dismissed. In such circumstances, the person will become unlawfully

			<p>present in the UK and be expected to make plans for a return to their home country. A plan for a return to their home country may also need to be made at any other point, should the care leaver decide to leave the UK. Plans for transition to adulthood must be in place for all looked after children aged 16 and 17 who have been looked after for at least 13 weeks after they reached the age of 14. The 13 weeks can be continuous or made up of separate episodes of care; they exclude short-term placements made by way of respite care, but must include a period of time (at least 24 hours) after reaching the age of 16. However, transition to adulthood for looked after children should not just start on their 16th birthday; preparation for a time when they will no longer be looked after should be integral to the care planning process throughout their time in care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsibilities for planning continuing support applies to all care leavers until they reach the age of 21 or, if they are being helped with education or training, to the end of the agreed programme of education or training (which can take them beyond their 25th birthday). The Children and Young Persons Act 2008 includes provision so that, where a former relevant child previously entitled to leaving care services wishes to take up additional education or training beyond the age of 21, but before the age of 25, then their responsible authority must ensure that they are allocated continuing PA support. (DfE Transitions guidance)• Assessment and care provisions for the child should commence immediately, as for any looked after child, irrespective of whether an application (e.g. an asylum claim) has been submitted to the Home Office.• As for any looked after child, the assessment carried out by the local authority should be used to produce a care plan for the unaccompanied minor. The care plan will incorporate the health and education plans, along with a range of other assessment information. If a child is an unaccompanied asylum seeking child or there is reason to believe they are a child victim of modern slavery, including trafficking, this must be recorded on their care plan. (DfE 2017 guidance).• As for any looked after child, a health plan and a personal education plan should be produced as part of the overall care plan. The health plan should cover the children's state of health including physical, emotional and mental health. This should include detail of how any psychological issues will be addressed. For example, these may result from the child's experiences in their country of origin, on their journey to the UK or at the hands of traffickers in the UK. The health plan should also take into account any developmental or learning difficulties.• The education plan should include a clear education pathway for securing high quality education provision in school or other education setting and details of particular support the child may need, for example, where the child has a special educational need. With children for whom English is not their first language, this may also include
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			<p>support both to learn English and to develop literacy skills in their mother tongue. (DfE 2014 guidance)</p> <p>2. See Q1.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	<p>Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Norway does not use the kind of tool described by Italy (as we understand the description of information collected in pt. 3 of the background description), which appears to involve a thorough collection of specific information throughout the whole asylum application process. However, reception centers for unaccompanied minors in Norway are required to individually outline a UM's background as well as any necessary plans of action for the period of time that person is going to be in a reception center. The goal is to make sure each child gets the mandatory individualized required care. The individual applicant also gets help to plan their future and the information required for a given child is made available to the appropriate authority, such as a municipality which will take over the child's care after leaving the reception center. In this manner, the child is "taken care of" while in the reception center as well as after placement in a municipality. Generally, the time spent in the reception center is supposed to help the child, whether they remain in Norway or return to their country of origin. Also, it should be noted that the Norwegian immigration system has a common data system where the different authorities and actors involved in the immigration process can read much of the same information about the child. Norway has well established rules and regulations protecting personal information. This also applies to unaccompanied minors. The practices in Norway limit the kind of information we can collect and if and how that information is distributed and used. Personal information about UMs is collected on a volunteer basis and must be provided by the child to the extent that is possible. Regulation 2016/679, the European Union's ('EU') new General Data Protection Regulation ('GDPR') regarding protection of personal information is going into effect in May 2018 will further regulate access to personal information.</p> <p>2. We are not sure; it seems not. Norway has been systematically working on identifying and assisting vulnerable refugees for a number of years now and we have an extensive cooperation with the health services/agencies that are present at the initial phase in the transit/ arrival center. It should</p>

			<p>be noted that anyone who applies for asylum in Norway is entitled to live in a reception center and to have their basic needs met, including health services (if their case is rejected, there are fewer health rights even though they continue to live in a reception center). When a person applies for asylum in Norway, he/she will undergo a tuberculosis test and his/her asylum case and special needs will be registered in the reception center. We do not however, have a specific procedural mapping regarding mapping vulnerability.</p>
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3. The reception center system in Norway is built on the principal that those living there who have special needs will get their needs addressed. There are standards in the reception centers that are monitored to ensure that needs are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Please also note that children under the age of 15 are cared for by the Office for Children, Youth and Family Affairs, (Bufetat). The 15-18 age group generally receives adequate care in the ordinary reception system (either in specialized centres for UAMs or in separate units for UAMs at ordinary centres), but different concerns have been identified. These concerns relate to access to adequate healthcare (especially specialist care and care for mental health issues), screening of and care for vulnerable groups, access to adequate nutrition, and access to education for those aged 16-18. The health care professionals make note of needs that are identified during the initial in-take phase, other professionals along the way may add to this and of course if anything is brought to the attention of reception center staff, that is also noted. Information about obvious health issues or obvious learning issues or other obvious special needs will be registered.