

Report of exchange programme in Denmark



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HUB INTERVIEW GUIDE

On CHILDREN, INCLUDING UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (UAMs)

The definition of 'child' in this questionnaire applies to anyone under 18 years of age. However, different reception practices may exist for children of different age groups, including adolescents, and these should be accounted for in the reporting.

Reception of clandestine entrants/ port of entry claimants

How are clandestine entrants/ port of entry claimants received?

They are received by the police in the entrance. Then the legal guardians of the Danish Red Cross are contacted. They have a meeting and then they bring the child into a Centrum specialist in minors.

Are suitable facilities offered to children?

The legal guardians supply a translator, if necessary.

Do children receive information on their rights?

Yes, the police explain them before legal guardians and translators.

Age determination

What are the procedures for age determination?

In three ways: osseous-cartilagous structure (x-rays), evolution of the teeth, psicotechnical studies.

Are they compulsory?

If they want the asylum or refuge, they must be coherent and pass the exams. The exams only are made when there are some doubts because the young can be over 18 years old. In this case they receive treatment as an adult.

How are children prepared for and supported throughout the procedures?

Children are accompanied by their legal guardians.

Age definitions

What is the age definition of a 'child' in the asylum process and what are the implications of this?

Under 18 years old, they receive bigger protection, special education, medical attention, legal guardian, etc.

What happens when an asylum-seeking child reaches the legal age for adulthood?

When is a asylum case, the education goes on, then they brings to her/him at an adults Centrum or at an shared apartment, receiving the same training than a adults Centrum gives.

Interview arrangements

Are the interviewers trained in interviewing children?

In the Interior Ministry they have two persons specialized for attend the child with one translator.

Is the purpose of the interview explained to the child in a way that he/ she can make sense of it?

This is one raison d'être of the legal guardians of child, in order he/she understand in any time what it'll happens and they need.

Initial Accommodation

Where are children placed for accommodation, and how are the accommodation facilities like?

If you come in with the family you can go in an Accommodation Centrum. A mother with child can go to a specific Centrum. Unaccompanied minors have a specific Centrum too. Some of them can live with their family and the local community and the staff of a Centrum checks them.

Are children accommodated separately, or with adults?

As has been said above.

What are the accommodation arrangements for UAMs?

As has been said above.

Guardians

Are UAMs assigned a guardian?

Yes, they are. There is a legal guardian (volunteer designated personally to the child) and another one at the Centre; it would be a nurse, social worker, etc. In these cases they manage several children.

How are the guardians selected?

Danish Red Cross selects one legal guardian for one child at the beginning of procedure. One person takes care as a guardian at the Centrum.

Language support

Are interpreters available for children?

Yes, they are, always they need them.

Are they trained in communicating with children?

Yes, they are a staff very qualified and with a big experience.

How is trust built between the interpreter and the child?

It depends on situation (child's age, if the child has problems, etc)

Do all children receive training in the host language?

From the first day in the Centre school or in the Centre kindergarten

Information

Do children receive adequate information at all stages of the asylum process, and are children explained their rights, in a language they can understand?

Yes, with the legal guardians, the translators and the specialized staff of the Centers.

Do children in families and UAMs differ in the extent of information they receive?

If he/she is accompanied, their parents must to inform to the child. If he/she comes alone, he/she is appropriate informed according to the age.

Legal support

What kind of legal services are on offer for children?

Legal Guardians, NGOs, Lawyers, Courts, Translators, if it's necessary.

Family tracing

Do children receive services for tracing their families?

Through Danish Red Cross that has special services, through the diplomatic and other kind of channels, discretionary

Can children and UAMs in particular keep in touch with their families or friends abroad, if they wish to do so?

This is the first thing for to do, that the unaccompanied minors have contact with their parents or relatives, in order to take care of them.

Waiting times

How long do children have to wait for decisions in their case, and how are they prepared for and supported throughout the waiting?

They take the same time than adults of them depending on. Adults should explain them every thing they want. If the child comes alone, the legal guardian, with a translator if necessary, explains all, even about the time that takes, to the child, and depending on the age.

Access to education

What kind of education do children receive?

They receive courses on Danish language and a parallel education to the national system of titles.

Is the schooling mainstream or separate?

Pre-Schools even Schools are separated to the rest of Danish child.

Health and mental health screening

At what stage are children screened for health/ mental health?

Children are screened at the first steps of their stay in Denmark.

Are there any specific health services for children?

The nursery and the medical care at the centers, and then the same than the Danish (urgencies, hospitals...)

Are adolescents (in families/ UAMs) offered information on sexual health?

They have the general explanations given by health services or educational services at the centers, and the particular doubts they ask for.

What kind of mental health services are offered to children?

The all two kinds of mental health services; Psychological and Psychiatric:

Psychologist costs about 785 dkk and the psychiatrist costs about 1.000 dkk. Every child has right to three treatments in his/here period of stay, but govern can renovate it if the health service of Centrum thinks it is needed and applies for, and reach 12 treatments or more.

Are children aware of the health/ mental health services on offer?

It depends if they are minors unaccompanied or not. If they are accompanied by their parents, they must to be informed by them.

Psycho-social support

How is trust built between children and professionals?

The trust is built day after day, with the daily work.

Are members of staff trained in communicating with children?

Yes, they are trained in. The staff has a daily practice, they are very close.

Are members of staff familiar with cultural and religious differences in the experience of childhood?

Yes, they have a lot of experience and many of them have degrees or courses connected to Anthropology or Social Sciences.

What information does the centre collect about a child's past, and how does staff treat this information?

When they have the first interview, a psychologist or a nurse can ask him/her about possible traumas. The staff of the centre cans monitoring them and they take care to give them treatment.

Do children have the opportunity to engage with children from the host community?

They have a social club, organized for ranks of age, they go for journeys, they playing performances, and they have many kinds of guided activities indoors and outdoors. In all those cases children of host community are invited.

Do UAMs receive support/ coaching in every-day life-skills?

They receive support or coaching by the legal guardians, teachers, nurses, etc.

Are there activities that bring together children at the centre as a group?

Yes, the most of activities are for to be done in group: Music, playing, performances...

Are there any special programs available for enhancing children's well-being?

Yes, there are some campaigns for take personal care. They are managed by the teaching staff and the health workers.

Children's voice

Are children being heard as individuals at the reception centre?

When the children are accompanied, not, their parents decide for them. If they are unaccompanied minors, they are heard.

Do they take part in decision-making processes?

If the decision is transcendental their parents decide about it. In other cases UAMs can choose themselves if it's possible.

Are children in families treated differently compared to UAMs?

Obviously yes, because they need more support.

Freedom of movement

Are there any restrictions on children's freedom of movement?

In general they have the same freedom that their parents have the individual freedom that their parents give them, always respecting Danish laws. The UAMS have special restrictions due of their condition as minors without parents.

Dispersal practices

Is there a dispersal policy for children?

They have separated systems of education with respect to the Danish. As far as the ages yes, by blocks of ages, day-care center, minors, preadolescents and adolescents, according to sections of ages 2 to 6, 7 to 9, from 10 to 13 and of 13 to 18 years. As far as the origin, they are not mixed with the Danish because these follow the system national. As far as sexes they have joint classes but they can have separated playrooms according to thematic.

How long can children normally stay in one place?

It depends on the phase in which it is within the process. What their parents take in obtaining for them the status. 10 years maximum.

How are children prepared for and supported during dispersal?

The educators and the people who have them as pupils they explain the things to them in his level, if it is necessary in his own language, through a translator.

Transportation

If dispersed, what are the practical arrangements for traveling to a new location?

They are prepared by the legal guardians and translators. They are accompanied by the legal guardians in public transport.

How are children prepared for the journey?

One comments to them to where they go and so that.

Financial support

What kind of financial support do children receive?

They do not receive money of the system directly, occur their parents it.

Are there any conditions attached?

Their parents must to do “activities” (training, courses, works, etc) for earn a little more money than the minimum. Children must to go to school or pre-school and other “activities”.

Recreational activities

What kinds of play facilities exist for children of different ages?

They have educative, of sport type, recreational, artistic, suitable games to each age, use the common spaces in turns and ages.

Do children have the opportunity to engage in sports or games?

Yes, they have club by sections of ages, have activities promoted by the people in charge of the different areas from the center, have musical areas of games, books, instruments, etc.

Do children have the opportunity to engage in arts, music, reading and other recreational activities?

Yes they have room of games, to learn and playing music to learn to handle the computers, etc.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to minors?

They deal with a special affection and dedication. They as far as possible replace the deficiencies of the Danish system of asylum and refuge.

HUB INTERVIEW GUIDE

On STATISTICAL DATA AND GENERAL RECEPTION CONDITIONS

Please provide data on the following, if available

1. Number and countries of origin of asylum seekers in a) the whole country, b) the reception facility

A)

NUMBRE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY AT 1-1-2007

DANISH CENTER	FASE 0	FASE 1	FASE 2	FASE 3	
KONGELUNDEN		7	87	76	
AVNSTRUP		1	42	357	
SANDHOLM		52	137	341	
BROVST		10	80	26	
THYREGOD		5	2	10	
GRIBSKOV		8	17	8	
JELLING		8	126	46	
HANSTHOLM		9	54	10	
FASANVEZ-VOKSEN		1	34	18	
DATE 1-1-2007		101	579	892	TOTAL 1572 PERSONS

COUNTRIES

Statistics of 2005: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burma, Burundi, china, Croatia, Dem.Rep of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, FYROM, Morocco, Moldavia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia (with Chechen), Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro (with Kosovo), Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Stateless, Stateless Palestinians, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Turkey, Others.

2. Number and countries of origin asylum seekers in a) the whole country, b) the reception facility, who are

- women
- pregnant women
- single mothers with minor children
- families
- minors
- unaccompanied minors asylum-seekers 109 (statistic 2005)
- older people
- disabled people
- victims of trauma and other people with mental health problems

Please note down the ways in which information was/ could be accessed. If information was not available, please note down the reasons for this.

We asked for the statistics everyone, they answer us that we must to ask to the staff responsible in the Red Danish Cross. She brought us two, one of them above in Danish, but clear, the other, in Danish shorted words, impossible to translate. I tried to entry in <https://uip.udlst.dk/ybs/UdbetSats.aspx>, but is necessary a

password. I found some old dates in the web of the Danish immigration service in an inform called “Statistical Overview 2005”

GENERAL RECEPTION CONDITIONS

Initial reception

Where are asylum seekers placed when they first enter the country?

In a reception Center “Sandholm”

Medical screening

What are the minimum practices on medical screening (health and mental health)?

In the entrance it is requested to them to pass a control, if they come from countries with risk of suffering infected-contagious diseases tests to them. Vaccinating to the people whom they ignore if they have the vaccination adapted according to the sanitary legislation of the country.

To the babies a more continuous pursuit by a nurse is made them in center of accommodation. To the children and adults an annual control is done to them.

In the most serious cases derives it self to them to the Public systems. They must right to call to the services of emergencies the 24 hours of the day.

Information

Do asylum seekers receive information on the asylum process?

Yes, with a translator if it’s necessary.

Do they receive adequate information on their rights?

Put here the same answer that above. When they are in center of reception explains and them to them aid to complete questionnaires, with the help of translators if it is necessary.

What is the quality and accessibility of this information?

It is accessible through personnel of the Centers, is in Internet, it is possible to be consulted from the computers of the Centers, in pamphlets in different languages—

Legal services

What types of legal services are offered?

The legal services are offered through personnel of the legal service of the Red Cross and the communitarian services, and translators if they need it and for the children, with the support of the legal guard.

How are asylum seekers supported in making their application?

With the same aid that has been said in the previous answer.

Interpreters

Are professional, culturally sensitive and gender-matched interpreters available for asylum seekers when required?

Yes in the subjects of feminine health, in the case of women with abuses or mistreat, one considers the culture from which comes and it treats not to bother them too much, reason why it procures medical nurses to them and of he herself sex. One puts them separately if they are not customary to coexist with men other people's to the family in he herself surroundings.

Waiting times

How long do asylum seekers have to wait for a decision in their case? Please provide examples.

They have to wait in the phase of reception 3 or more months. In the second phase, a year and in phase 3 up to 9 years. Altogether they can be 9 or 10 year.

I have spoken with some asylum-seekers and some take already more than four years in center of Jelling. And they spoke to me of other cases of up to ten years.

Detention

Are any asylum seekers held in detention/ detention-like facilities? Please provide statistical data if available.

If they are in unknown whereabouts they stop to them. The data are of the police not of the system of Danish asylum. They are not available through system of the Danish Red Cross.

What are the conditions and practices around detention (e.g. lengths of time spent in detention, material conditions, and services available for detainees)?

If they escape of a center in phase 3 or a minor goes away of the center, they can be under legal process in courts and in addition police with translators if it's necessary says its rights before maintaining to the adults in prison and the minors to them in jail of youth, of preventive form.

Dispersal

Is there a dispersal policy for asylum seekers?

Yes depending on the group, children, women with children, unmarried, etc...

What are the effects of the dispersal policy on asylum seekers?

I do not have concrete data. In some cases it is positive the dispersal policy, if one is to protect to women or children, other times is positive for the centers: in order to not having much population with physical or mental or collective problems that are enemy, together.

Staff

How is staff at the reception centre trained?

Preparation of the employees: all are licensed or titled in the Danish system.

What is the level of involvement by staff members in their clients' experiences at the reception facility?

The implication with its clients is strong because he is personnel with a great level of humanity.

What is the turnover rate of members of staff?

100%

Client information

How much information does staff have about their clients?

Each one in its specialty, directly and indirectly and put in common later.

How is this information obtained?

They obtain the data of the police, the social services, and doctors. The data that put in danger physical or moral integrity are not accessible.

How is client information recorded, and how are the records maintained and accessed?

The data can be put in non-Accessible place. To him it puts a different code from the countries and usually does not put the authentic names to the people who have in danger their lives.

Schooling and education

What kind of educational opportunities are available to asylum seekers?

They have an education parallel to the system, tending to acquire the asylum but not it degree.

Do they receive language training?

Yes from the first moment and in two levels: one for the Basic skills and another one of improvement.

Health care

What kind of health services is available?

There is available a Nurse, doctor, general system of health, dentist, psychologist, psychiatrist.

To what extent do asylum seekers have access to medical aid and treatment?

It is limited a certain number of services according to the specialty. He would not be bad if they were 6 months the process, but sometimes are ten years waiting to the end of it.

Mental health care

What are the provisions for mental health care?

They have in general three treatments in psychology or psychiatry. Sometimes, in serious cases, the nurses or doctors of the center ask the government new treatments.

Food

What are the arrangements around food provision?

There are several arrangements. In phases 1 and 3 less money and in two more occurs (by benefit of services).

Accommodation

Where is asylum seekers housed at various stages of the asylum process?

In different centers and ways (apartments, with relatives, if young they are not accompanied in special centers...)

Are they able to choose their own accommodation?

Within the possible it is heard to them in its necessities. It is provided to them with more space if they have more members in the family.

What is the quality of accommodation arrangements for asylum seekers?

They have the elementary services of heating, bathrooms, sometimes shared, electricity, cooks, and television takings.

Financial support

What kind of financial support do asylum seekers receive?

One occurs aids them according to the phase of its process: From the 624.75 Dkk by person and in 14 days, if it does not make activity. 729 if it makes activities. In Phase 2 it can receive 989 DKK with activity. 624.75 Dkk without activities.

Are they expected to refund expenses?

I have not had a clear answer to this question. Sometimes the aids do not cover totally the expenses of a treatment and the residents must disburse the difference. The service of dining room is not gratuitous (although it is cheap) 20 dkk.

Clothing

What kinds of arrangements exist for clothing, including shoes, winter garments, etc.?

They have managing with the money that receives, in the centers occurs packages them of clothes, to a botton drawer of baby from the neo-born ones, access to the laundry, (fruits, toys etc for the children) donations, interchange of clothes of second hand-

Freedom of movement

Do asylum seekers have freedom of movement in the country?

Yes to move to where they want but they cannot go away definitively by its account. The money limits to them. Also the accesses to administrative elements are controlled and of activities when they are not being used in the timetable.

Recreation

Are there opportunities for recreation and leisure activities, in areas such as arts, sports, reading, games, music, and being outdoors?

Yes of all type and they are planned, or they been able by themselves, with suitable means and places.

Religious practice

Are there facilities for religious practice?

The accommodation centers are not closed can go to their religious offices, does not prohibit their practice if they do not bother.

Host community

To what extent can asylum seekers engage with members of the host community?

They engage with the host community according to its mental state and desire to be related.

Communication and media

Do asylum seekers have access to phone-cards, telephones and/ or mobiles?

The cheapest options they have: a public telephone and access to Internet, and a post office in the town.

Do asylum seekers have access to the Internet, TV and radio?

Yes they have.

Withdrawal of benefits

Are there any circumstances in which benefits or services may be withdrawn from asylum seekers?

They are benefited by the food and extra expenses. They must withdrawing what exceeds the established limitations.

Complaints and participation

Do asylum-seekers have the opportunity to make official and/ or informal complaints against practices in the residence facilities?

The doors of the offices have a schedule of attention to the public. They can speak with the administrative services and go to administrative instances or courts. Also they have an assembly in whom people participate who reside in center and can expose the problems.

How are complaints processed?

An assembly with the representatives of the put in home ones exists and soon staff meets to solve the things. In serious problems, it digs the judicial route.

Are asylum seekers involved in any aspect of the ways in which the facility operates?

It depends on the attitude of each one according to its mental degree of collaboration, its problems, etc.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to any of the above aspects?

Some examples of good practice are: Meetings, direct treatment, pursuit of the customized cases, etc.

HUB INTERVIEW GUIDE

On OLDER PEOPLE AND DISABLED PEOPLE

OLDER PEOPLE

Interpreting

Are professional, culturally sensitive and gender-matched interpreters available for older people?

They are professional of the Red Cross with a strong vocation.

Information

Do older people receive sufficient information on the asylum process in their own language?
How are they supported throughout the process?

Like the rest. It is explained to them so that they can understand it. The staff in the centers helps them.

Accommodation

How are older people accommodated?

Houses with easy accesses and without barriers are procured. They have technical assistance for its daily cleanliness.

Do they have access to privacy if required?

The privacy in all the ages is procured.

Social support

What kind of social support do older people receive in the reception centre?

Such and sometimes they have facilities to obtain the status of assyled for humanitarian reasons
How does staff take into account the cultural backgrounds of older people?

The nurses give to char them and well-taken care of to the adults according to their necessities.

Are there activities that bring together older people as a group?

There are very little few in center of Jelling cannot be gotten up to a group. They have not given references me of another center in which there are a bigger number of them.

Health services

What kind of health services do older people receive?

The same benefits that the rest, with the special features of the chronics'.

Do older people receive appropriate medication and other medical treatment?

The treatments that is necessary.

How are they supported in looking after their health?

With the same system that the whole of all. Support, if it is precise.

Mental health services

What kind of mental health services are offered to older people?

Idem as above.

Food

Do older people have access to the kind of food they require and are accustomed to?

It is difficult with little that they win.

Are the dietary needs and intake of older people monitored regularly?

The nurses and the volunteers (asylum seekers in activities) take care of them.

Language

Do older people receive language tuition appropriate for their needs and style of learning?

In the way of the possible -

Religious practice

Are there facilities for religious practice if needed?

If the centers are close yes, if no, probably the preachers approach if they demand it and they need.

Recreational activities

Are there recreational activities suitable for older people?

There are some activities for them: going for a walk, painting, television, handcrafts, etc.

Dispersal

What are the effects of dispersal practices on older people?

They can take care of them better.

How are older people transported during dispersal?

They are transport in vehicles with lap belt.

Training and education

What kind of training/ educational opportunities exist for older people?

Nurses and trainers who teach care to them, on feeding, hygiene, etc.

Host community

Are there opportunities for older people to interact with people in the host community?

They interact with difficulty. From time to time days of open doors are prepared and come to the Center people of the town.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to older people?

It is taken care of to them by the staff and volunteers.

DISABLED PEOPLE

Types of disability

What kind of disabilities do the asylum-seekers have?

There are two kinds of disabilities: Physical and mental. The physical ones often are psychosomatic.

Accommodation

How are disabled people accommodated?

Separation of the rest is tried to them not to disturb to them.

Do they have access to privacy if required?

Yes, they have the same than the others younger.

Disabled facilities and services

Are there special facilities/ services for disabled people?

In some cases it has a permanent nurse: In the others just as the rest.

Counseling

What kind of suggest services are available for disabled people?

The services are the same than the other ones.

Social support

How are disabled people supported socially?

It is taken care of to them especially but the rest of asylum seekers have enough with their own problems.

Health screening and support

Do disabled people receive appropriate health screening and treatment/ support?

Yes the nurse, specialist, hospital...

Do they have access to professional support for their disability?

In the case of a disabled child, do parents receive appropriate information and support?

First he is the boy, but always through its parents.

Recreational activities

Are there recreational activities for disabled people to take part in?

They can going for a walk, to speak with them, etc.

Dispersal

How are disabled people transported if dispersed?

To more comfortable and accessible apartments or houses with facilities such as inclines and showers for wheelchairs.

Detention

What is the impact of potential detention policies on people with disabilities?

It depends on the case. Police officers have these data.

How is this dealt with?

With specialists, translators and if it is necessary to carry them to the hospital...

Training and education

What kind of training/ educational opportunities exist for disabled people?

Those they admit, according to the cases.

Host community

Are there opportunities for disabled people to interact with people in the host community?

Physical handicapped yes, the psychic ones is more difficult.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to disabled people?

In Jelling a nurse always accompanies a mental patient. In some cases of psycho-somatic "problems" they remain into a normal appearance when staff is not present.

HUB INTERVIEW GUIDE

On VICTIMS OF TORTURE, RAPE AND PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE, VICTIMS OF TRAUMA AND OTHER PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Health and mental health screening

At what stage is health and mental health screening arranged?

The screening is, from the first moment, with specific specialists.

What is the quality of the screening?

They are qualified persons: psychologists and psychiatrists.

Interpreters

Are professionally trained, culturally sensitive and gender-matched interpreters available?

Yes the nurses send to the women to female specialists in health. They try a single residence of women or in separated zones of the men, according to culture.

Information on processes

Do people with mental health problems receive adequate information on the asylum process, their rights, and the services available to them?

In the form that the victims can understand, their nurses, the voluntaries or legal guardians, through translators are informed.

How are they prepared for and supported throughout the various stages of the asylum process?

With the information that they require of the form explained in the previous answer.

Interview arrangements

Are there appropriate interview arrangements for women, minors and elderly people with mental health problems?

Yes with its legal guards and their nurses.

Waiting times

For how long do victims of trauma normally have to wait for their case to be decided?

Just like the rest, sometimes before because there are humanitarian reasons for health.

Psychological and psychiatric support

What forms of support or rehabilitation are on offer, and to whom?

With means available: nurses, psychologists, doctors. In general they have right to 5 treatments of mental health of 4,000 DK.

Is specialist support available for minors, women, older people and/ or disabled people with mental health problems?

Obviously, there is one according to its specialty.

Are services available to asylum seekers with mental health problems, who have not been diagnosed as victims of trauma?

Obviously, there is one according to its specialty.

Medical support

To what extent do asylum seekers have access to medical aid and treatment?

The nurses control the treatments, can be derived the patients to the general system and health through a doctor. They always can go of urgency to the public system of health, the hospitals, etc.

Psycho-social support

Are the personal backgrounds of victims of trauma known to members of staff?

What types of community support are available?

The staff supports them in the measurement of its capacities. They have the nurses and doctors.

Do people with mental health problems have the opportunity to participate in community activities?

Yes, they participate in the measurement of its capacities.

Can they receive support with daily tasks, if required?

Yes from who comes, according to the cases: professors, administrative, nurses, technicians of maintenance ...?

Can family members of people with mental health problems receive suggestion and social support, if required?

Yes from whom it comes according to the cases.

Accommodation

Is the physical environment suitable for people with mental health problems?

They are not recommendable for the rest of residents of the centers, aggravates the situation by which they surround to them and they put under to them more stress. In Jelling there are good surroundings of nature and rest, but they need too much attention a sometimes little personnel.

Is there adequate privacy?

They give them all the privacy that they can, as much respecting its intimate space of life like protecting the data at administrative level.

Is the accommodation environment both safe and unthreatening?

Yes, it is. It's very safe an there is not danger in the village.

Dispersal

What is the impact of potential dispersal policies on people with mental health problems?

Not to have to coexist with them improves the mental health of the rest of the asylum seekers. On the other hand it makes worse its possible recuperation.

How is this dealt with?

With nurses, doctors, psychiatrics, psychologist...

Detention

What is the impact of potential detention policies on people with mental health problems?

It aggravates it.

How is this dealt with?

It's dealt with the specific procedures in these cases (nurse, relatives of confidence...)

Age determination

For victims of trauma, how is the potentially traumatic effect of age determination procedures dealt with?

There is no difference with a normal examination. The caretakers who accompany to them help them to understand so that they become.

Recreation

Do people with mental health problems have opportunities for recreation and leisure activities, in areas such as arts, sports, reading, games, music, and being outdoors?

What they admit, but it's difficult, due to its state.

Host community

Are there opportunities for people with mental health problems to interact with people in the host community?

It is more difficult for the people with problems of mental health that to the rest of the residents.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to people with mental health problems?

There is a support of 24 hours. There is an accessible service of urgencies of 24 hours in the localities.

HUB INTERVIEW GUIDE

On PREGNANT WOMEN, SINGLE PARENTS WITH MINOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND FAMILIES

PREGNANT WOMEN

Health screening

Do pregnant women receive adequate and ongoing health screening?

Yes they accompany them and they try gynecologists and obstetricians avoiding problems of religious conscience or the trauma for being forced or by cultural differences.

Do they have access to medication and gynecological treatment if necessary?

Yes, see please that I have answered before.

Information

Do pregnant women receive sufficient information on practices around giving birth in the host country?

Yes through the nurses on whom they depend in the centers.

Interpreters

Are professional, culturally sensitive, female interpreters available for pregnant women?

The interpreters ONLY interpret what a person says to them. The professionals who speak are prepared in these subjects, with sensitivity

Counseling

What kind of counseling is available for pregnant women?

How to take care of the baby, the own hygiene and the one of the boy, the food of the mother and the boy, etc, through the nurses.

What kind of guidance/ counseling services are on offer for women after giving birth?

They put in practice the learned thing before and if no, it is taught to them on the part of the nurses...

Material environment

Is the material environment adequate for pregnant women's needs?

The Centre of Jelling is comfortable, but it does not count on a hospital.

Do they have required privacy?

They give them the entire one that can. To the mothers with babies one lets them be together in calm surroundings. There are exclusive centers for women to whom they can go.

Are pregnant women in families accommodated with their families or with other women, and do they have a choice in the matter?

Whenever it is possible, they can choose.

Food

Do pregnant women have access to the food they require?

They don't have special food. They have to buy themselves and preparing them. Nurses are training to the pregnant women on healthy foods.

Clothing

Is maternity and baby clothing available?

Yes, they are available: baby clothing and other things of first necessity.

Financial support

Is the financial allocation sufficient to cover for pregnancy-related needs?

I do not know. It would be to ask it to the mothers, not to the system, although it seems that the aids usually are little...

Social support

Are there opportunities for women to interact with pregnant women in the host community?

They have the same than the rest of the residents. The pregnancy makes difficult mobility but it does not prevent the relations.

Do pregnant women have the opportunity to keep in touch with friends or family members abroad, if required?

Yes they are in contact with their relatives, if they want, through telephone, Internet, mail, etc.

SINGLE PARENTS WITH MINOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND FAMILIES

Interviews

Are all family members interviewed separately?

No, only they are interviewed separately if bad treatments are confirmed or menaces for the life of the women according to their cultural condition.

Interpreters

Are professional, culturally sensitive, female interpreters available for women?

They are accompanied by nurses or professional staff. The translators are only translators. It can have some trained in addition in these abilities, but it is not required.

Family friendly accommodation

Is accommodation family-friendly?

It depends, sometimes are many people of a family in little space, but it is tried to give better arrangement to them as soon as it is possible.

Play facilities

Are there play facilities available for children?

Nest and pre-school rooms with nurses and nursemaids specialized, zones of games with suitable surroundings and means adapted by ages.

Child care

Is child care available if required?

Yes, if they need it, they have gratuitous dentist treatment and the rest of sanitary cares.

Educational opportunities

Are educational opportunities available for single mothers and other women?

The mothers and other women have access to formation, languages, training for the care of the son...

Children's schooling

Are parents consulted with around matters regarding their children's schooling?

The professors and nursemaids of kindergarten speak the things of relevance with the parents of the children.

Safety

How is the safety and security of women taken into account?

One separates of parents or dangerous husbands. If they have been victims of attacks it sends them to a center of women with children.

Privacy

Is there sufficient privacy for single women and families?

The families or the unmarried ones have a relative privacy, within their houses or rooms.

What are the arrangements for toilets and washing areas?

To the entrance in center bed clothes occur them, the cleaning is the responsibility of the residents.

Freedom of movement

Do single women have the same freedom of movement as single men and families?

They have the same rights that are given to a man. (Not if she is a minor).

Dispersal

What is the impact of potential dispersal policies on pregnant women?

The dispersion policies are positive for them, to protect them.

How are pregnant women transported if dispersed?

The pregnant women are transported in vehicles of the Red Cross for the transport of passengers, with lap belts, even, using the public transport (tickets of train, airplane, etc.)

Detention

What is the impact of potential detention policies on pregnant women?

These questions depend on the Department of the Interior

How is this dealt with?

These questions depend on the Department of the Interior

Sexual health counselling

Do women/ men receive information/ counselling about sexual health and family planning options?

Yes they have, every time that they want to speak to the nurses, and also there are some meetings explaining all they need.

Do women/ men have access to their preferred forms of contraception?

Due to its culture it is acted with confidentiality, it is tried to them to accede through the services public if they ask for its nurses, and soon a doctor.

Children's clothing

Are children provided required clothing?

Yes they receive clothes of baby when being born, soon clothes of winter and summer, his lingerie, etc.

Financial support

Is the financial allocation sufficient to cover for family-related needs?

The financial allocation is little.

How are financial allocations distributed to families?

According to the number of members, to the head of household if there are minors or disabled employees of them..

Do mothers receive a personal share of the financial allocations?

According to the number of members, to the head of household if there are minors or handicapped to under safekeeping of them.

Information and psycho-social support

Do single mothers and families have access to services by professionals such as nurses, councils, social workers, etc.?

Yes, in the schedules qualified for it.

Do women receive information on their rights in the host country?

They receive information through voluntary personnel and nurses, with the help of translators, if it is necessary.

Do they have access to women's support services?

Through voluntary personnel and nurses, they can have contact with communal services.

What kinds of opportunities exist for women to interact with women in the host community?

Are there activities at the reception facility that bring together women as a group?

The nursemaid receives them as group and trains them in group.

Recreational activities

What kinds of recreational activities are available for women?

Just as the rest of individuals, and they even have rooms of games and raising of children to the margin of other glances or annoying activities.

Good practice

Are there specific examples of good practice relating to pregnant women, families, single mothers or women in general?

If the women in the post-childbirth or by disease are not able to be worth by themselves, the nurses and nursemaids of the garden and childhood take care of the baby.