

# FRANCE STUDY VISIT SUMMARY REPORT

This study visit is part of a series of study visits for experts involved in the protection and integration of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, as part of the project, “No Longer Alone: Advancing Reception Standards for Unaccompanied Children”

**Reception and durable solutions through apprenticeship**  
Paris, France, 7-8 September 2015



European Refugee  
Fund of the European  
Commission



The study visit was organised by France terre d'asile<sup>1</sup>, represented by the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children (DPMIE), in close collaboration with ECRE.

This report was written by Clara Mallet, Project Officer in the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children. We would like to thank Oriane Le Boudic-Jamin, former Project Officer in the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children, for the organization of this study visit.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

France terre d'asile and more particularly the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children would like to thank the nine participants of the European delegation, not only for their active participation during this study visit but also for their interest in our reception model and for contributing to a better model in the future through their comments and feedback.

We would like to thank all the speakers who agreed to share their knowledge on the reception of unaccompanied children in France. We thank the AMIE Estrella Centre's team for explaining the functioning of their centre.

We would also like to thank, Mr. Steevens Tetu-Dumas, Project Officer at the International Department at the Ministry of Justice in France, for his constructive collaboration as a project partner.

We thank Ms. Elona Bokshi, ECRE coordinator of this project, for her help and her guidance, especially in the organization of the study visit and its report.

The graphic design of the report was done by Azzam Daaboul at ECRE. Special thanks are also offered to Claire Rimmer at ECRE for her valuable feedback and editing.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASE	Aide sociale à l'enfance – Child welfare services
DASES	Direction de l'Action Sociale de l'Enfance et de la Santé - Department of Social Action, Childhood and Health
DPMIE	Direction de la protection des mineurs isolés étrangers - Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children
ECRE	Conseil européen pour les réfugiés et exilés - European Council on Refugees and Exiles
FTDA	France terre d'asile
MoJ	Ministère de la Justice - Ministry of Justice in France
SEMNA	Secteur éducatif Mineur Non Accompagné - Education Service for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors
UFM <sup>2</sup>	Mineur isolé étranger - Unaccompanied Foreign Minor

1. France terre d'asile is an independent and non-religious association. Today, France terre d'asile manages seven services for UFM's. These establishments offer legal assistance, administrative support, and financial aid to unaccompanied children and provide analyses directed towards the public authorities concerned. At present, more than 10,000 people (asylum seekers, refugees and UFM's) benefit daily from France terre d'asile's services (accommodation, domiciliation, counselling, etc.).
2. We chose to use this term for the report, as this is the closest translation for "mineur isolé étranger".

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## PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY VISIT

### Context

The visit was part of a series of study visits for European state officials, decisions makers and other experts involved in the protection and integration of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, as part of the project, “No Longer Alone: Advancing Reception Standards for Unaccompanied Children”. The project was co-funded by the European Union (DG Home affairs) and aimed to contribute to the improvement of reception standards for unaccompanied children and to ensure that when designing accommodation and reception conditions the needs of UAMs are properly taken into account. This was done through creating a space for discussion and information sharing amongst policy makers, practitioners and service providers dealing with UAMs. In order to help Member States develop and implement good reception practices, it is important to provide them with the possibility to directly exchange experience and information on the application of existing practices and concrete ways to adapt them in their national contexts.

In order to attain its objectives, the project carried out the following activities in five selected countries:

- Five case studies (France, Sweden, Netherlands, Hungary, Scotland)
- Five study visits (France, Sweden, Netherlands, Hungary, Scotland)
- Two youth participation workshops in Sweden
- A roundtable, bringing together key experts in the field of child protection, held in Belgium.

The specific aims of the case studies were to conduct an in-depth study of five reception models/practices as listed below and to underline key challenges and solutions for improvement.

- Dedicated facilities for trafficked children (Netherlands)
- Dedicated reception centre with a range of integrated services (Hungary)
- Reception and durable solutions through apprenticeship (France)
- The role of guardians in ensuring appropriate reception (Scotland)
- Youth empowerment in relation to reception conditions (Sweden)

The study visits were an important output as they targeted the main beneficiaries of the project: authorities from EU Member States and others working on the reception of unaccompanied children, both at national and at local level. In addition, the study visits were an opportunity for participants to visit specific sites and directly interact with the different stakeholders involved. The study visits directly involved approximately 65 Member State representatives. A compendium of selected practices has been put together. It includes the case studies and the reports from the study visits as well as a toolkit on empowering children and young people to take part in policy and decision-making processes, as well as evaluate them.

The project was coordinated by ECRE, in partnership with Nidos in The Netherlands, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, Save the Children Sweden, the Scottish Refugee Council in cooperation with the Scottish government, and France terre d’asile in cooperation with the Directorate for Juvenile Justice Protection of the French Ministry of Justice and the *Groupement d’intérêt public ‘Justice Coopération Internationale’* (GIP JCI).

### Aim of this study visit

The aim of this study visit was to facilitate an understanding for the delegation of how the AMIE Estrella Reception Centre works, focusing on the practice and legal obligations to provide vocational training in order to guide UFM towards a long-term solution to integration in France. It served as a forum for exchanging knowledge on the reception practices of the EU countries represented in the official delegation.

### *The AMIE Estrella Centre*

The reception centre “Accueil des Mineurs Isolés Etrangers” (AMIE) was created in 2012, and is run by France terre d’asile, following a call for proposals launched by the Department of Paris. The Centre was developed in the context of the overall framework and orientation of the departmental plan for child protection (2010-2014). Its purpose has been to develop new responses to the care of UFM, which are tailored to their needs and the reality of their situation.

The Centre is foreseen as long-term accommodation for more than two years for unaccompanied foreign minors supported by the child welfare services of Paris.

Given its role, the reception centre targets UFM who can be rapidly oriented towards vocational professional training. Beneficiaries are orientated towards the most relevant available training programmes after a short evaluation period, update of skills and consideration of the potential job opportunities.



## Overview of the study visit and its objectives

The study visit was designed to facilitate conversations and mutual learning between the visiting delegation and those who have policy and operational responsibilities and experience working with unaccompanied minors and young people.

The study visit was to:

- Provide the delegation with an understanding of France's approach to working with unaccompanied foreign minors and more particularly Paris's approach;
- Understand the French model on vocational training;
- Visit the AMIE Estrella Reception Centre that aims to help direct unaccompanied minors towards vocational professional training and meet with its team.

### Day 1: 7 September 2015

A roundtable was held gathering different French stakeholders and the European delegation. The general national policy and legal framework for the reception of unaccompanied children in France was presented to the delegation by different French stakeholders as well as the current situation in Paris. In addition, the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children from France terre d'asile presented its work with UFM.

### Day 2: 8 September 2015

A field visit was organized to the AMIE Estrella Centre, located in Creteil (a Paris suburb). AMIE Estrella staff gave a presentation on how the centre works followed by a presentation on how the vocational training is provided in practice to the 20 male unaccompanied foreign minors.

## DAY 1: ROUNDTABLE ON THE MAIN ISSUES RELATED TO UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS, 7 SEPTEMBER 2015

### List of speakers:

- **Pierre Henry**, General Director of France terre d'asile
- **Steevens Tetu-Dumas**, Project Officer at the International Department, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – Pôle international, Direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse, Ministère de la Justice
- **Elona Bokshi**, ECRE Project Coordinator – Coordonnatrice du projet, ECRE
- **Serge Durand**, Director for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children (DPMIE), France terre d'asile – Directeur de la Protection des Mineurs Isolés Etrangers, France terre d'asile
- **Gérard Seillé**, Head of the UFM Project, Department for the Legal Protection of Youth, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – Chef de projet Mineurs Isolés Etrangers, Direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse, Ministère de la Justice
- **Valentin Saumier**, Director of the Unaccompanied Minor Education Service, Department of Paris (SEM-NA) – Responsable du Service éducatif auprès des mineurs non-accompagnés (SEMNA), Département de Paris

**Pierre Henry** (France terre d'asile) warmly thanked the participants for their participation as well as the different speakers. He informed the delegation that on the same day, the French government had announced that it would welcome 24,000 refugees. Pierre Henry pointed out that half of the refugees arriving in Europe are children, not always accompanied by their parents. This crisis is causing organizations, including France terre d'asile to question how to welcome these unaccompanied children with dignity. As it seems clear that this crisis will last, reception capacities and standards will continue to be questioned and put to the test.



In his presentation, **Steevens Tetu-Dumas** (MoJ) informed the delegation about the role of the Ministry of Justice in this project and why it was important for them to be part of it. The Ministry of Justice is involved, through the UFM Project, in the reception of UFM in France. **Elona Bokshi** (ECRE) detailed the objectives of the “No Longer Alone” project. She pointed out that the five countries (Scotland, France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Sweden) which had been chosen to be studied constitute some good practices in the reception of UFM and therefore an in depth study will be done for each, with the aim for different ideas to be replicated or adapted to the needs in other Member States.

Afterwards, **Serge Durand** (DPMIE, France terre d'asile) described the different projects run by France terre d'asile for asylum seekers and refugees. France terre d'asile's work with UFM consists in providing them with support and protection through educational, legal and social services (shelters, social evaluation, reception centres, social integration) and in defending their rights, in accordance with national and international legislation. These activities started in 1999, with the creation of a centre housing unaccompanied children seeking asylum. Between 1999 and 2015, seven care facilities were opened by France terre d'asile. These seven facilities offer protection to UFM through a wide range of services, such as shelter, housing, language courses or legal assistance. The AMIE Estrella Centre, created in 2012, is one of them. Its main objective is to facilitate the independence of the young people through apprenticeships, training and access to housing.

**Gérard Seillé** (MoJ) explained the system of reception for UFM in France. The protection of UFM in France falls under the child welfare services, within the “department administration”.<sup>3</sup> Since the 2000's, the Ministry of Justice has been in charge of reflecting on how to best provide solutions to the increasing arrivals of UFM in France. This new situation has led to a reform of the whole reception system, defined in the 2013 national plan,<sup>4</sup> based on the principle of solidarity between departments. It organizes the distribution of newly arrived UFM in different departments of France. The plan also regulates the procedures for age assessment in France through three steps: a so-

3. “**Départements**”: State decentralization goes to three types of local authorities and administrative divisions: Regions > Departments > town halls (Mairies). There are a hundred departments in all, four of which are overseas. Each is run by a *conseil départemental*, which has its headquarters in the principal town of the *département*.

4. Circulaire du 31 mai 2013 relative aux modalités de prise en charge des jeunes isolés étrangers : dispositif national de mise à l'abri, d'évaluation et d'orientation :

[http://www.textes.justice.gouv.fr/art\\_pix/JUSF1314192C.pdf](http://www.textes.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/JUSF1314192C.pdf)



cial evaluation, an evaluation of ID documents and a medical evaluation. From 1 January to 31 December 2015 we know that 5,990 persons who presented as UFM were evaluated as UFM by the 96 French departments. Gérard Seillé pointed out that there can be a tension in this system. Some departments do not consider the protection of UFM as one of their responsibilities, but as one of the State's responsibilities, in the framework of the management of migratory flows. By law, however, child protection is the departments' responsibility.<sup>5</sup> UFM are children deprived of their parents on French territory, who, therefore, have to be protected by child welfare services at department level.

**Valentin Saumier** (SEMNA, Department of Paris) explained the objectives of the unit created for providing services for UFM arriving in the Department of Paris. "SEMNA" was created in 2011 for the Department of Paris only, to answer the needs of the increasing number of unaccompanied children arriving in Paris. He pointed out that the period during which an UFM is accompanied by this service is very short since most of the UFM arrive between the ages of 16 and 18. A lot of them are not French speakers and have never been to school. Valentin Saumier stressed the importance of building an educational (vocational training) project with the adolescents, taking into account their desires and dreams. This is done through a "Contrat Jeune Majeur"<sup>6[1]</sup> signed between the young adult and child welfare services or "ASE"<sup>7</sup>. The purpose of this contract is to set out the terms and duration of the extended support a young person can receive from the ASE between the ages of 18 and 21, with the aim of the young adult being able to live independently and integrate into French society. The department provides further financial and educational support during this time, to allow the young adult to integrate in French society, thanks in particular to the continuation of their studies or training.

The presentations were followed by questions and comments that also reflected the national practices of different countries.

The information that only a few UFM apply for asylum (only 273 in 2014<sup>8</sup>) came as a surprise to many members of the delegation. **Serge Durand and Valentin Saumier explained that an unaccompanied child in France is protected and supported by child welfare services and does not need to apply for asylum to be protected.** Besides, it was pointed out by the speakers that asylum procedures can be very heavy and stressful for children who may have difficulty in expressing their story verbally. Another reason is that UFM receive protection and have the right to stay until they turn 18. Therefore, applying for asylum is less crucial immediately after their arrival and does not always reflect their best interest.

Another question was raised about the legal representation of UFM. *Valentin Saumier explained that UFM are not represented during the age assessment evaluation period but have the possibility of being referred to a juvenile court judge.* Once the unaccompanied youngster is admitted in the child protection welfare procedure and benefits from educational assistance measures, the ASE becomes the institutional guardian and has the right to take decisions on things concerning everyday life, such as medical intervention for the minor (adolescent), authorization for a school trip, etc. For less usual acts, which includes things such as opening a bank account, a decision regarding educational orientation, etc, a family court judge is in charge of designating a guardian. This procedure is rarely used, however, especially in big Departments such as the one in Paris, due the fact it takes more than one year in most cases. As a consequence, if a young person arrives at the age of 17, it is useless to launch such a procedure because there is little chance of a guardian being appointed before he or she turns 18.

Last but not least, a question was raised concerning the existence of a specific system in France for children who have been trafficked. There is no specific system for these children in France. Some organizations are however specialized in this issue and are advocating against child trafficking.

5. <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074069&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006796426>

6. <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074069&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006796426>

7. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074069&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006796802&dateTexte&categorieLien=cid>

8. As of February 2016, the latest figures were not known.

## DAY 2: FIELD VISIT TO THE AMIE ESTRELLA CENTRE, 8 SEPTEMBER 2015

### List of speakers:

- Camille Thomas, Deputy Director of the AMIE Estrella Centre
- Emerita Munsy, Social Worker in charge of professional inclusion, AMIE Estrella Centre
- Cedric Demeulles, Area Manager at "Compass Group", a catering group
- Jean-Marie Rossi, Les Apprentis d'Auteuil Association
- Sourakhé Diawara, former UFM at the AMIE Estrella Centre, who is currently working for Compass Group
- Monique Julien, Teacher, AMIE Estrella Centre
- Viola-Maria Sanna, Social Worker, AMIE Estrella Centre
- Suraju Olajun, Social Worker, AMIE Estrella Centre
- Lucile Nerestan, Social Worker, AMIE Estrella Centre
- Marta Abreu, Social Worker in charge of professional inclusion, AMIE Estrella Centre

The field visit to the AMIE Estrella Centre was divided in two parts: a presentation of the centre by the AMIE Estrella team and a roundtable on vocational training.

First of all, on behalf of the [AMIE Estrella Centre's staff](#), **Camille Thomas** presented the work and aims of the centre (see [annex 3](#)). The AMIE Estrella Centre promotes vocational training for twenty young men, aged 16-18, with the aim of supporting them to get a job as soon as possible, to be financially independent and integrated into French society.



The focus is mainly on the empowerment of the 20 UFM they are working with, and their integration in France through learning the French language, integration through work, living independently and getting a residence permit. **Emerita Munsy**, a social worker in charge of professional inclusion, emphasized the different steps leading to access to a permanent job: the presentation of various professions to the young people, job shadowing, workshops (how to write a cover letter, CVs, and job interviews). One of the main tasks of the team is to help them find an employer and training, which is facilitated by the Centre developing partnerships with employers and training centres. The main objectives are to help UFM choose a profession and start professional training, developing their skills first in the reception centre and in individual accommodation later on and finally to help them acquire a residence permit.

**Cedric Demeulles** (Compass Group) opened the second part of the afternoon on vocational training. He explained that his company is facing difficulties recruiting motivated people willing to work in catering, as a cook. He met the AMIE Estrella Centre a few years ago and its team gave him the opportunity to train and to hire young people, highly motivated and interested in the job. This partnership has been successful since 15 young men have done internships and five of them went on to sign a contract of apprenticeship, which then led to a permanent job. Cedric Demeulles emphasised the quality of the recruitment and the importance of replicating this model. This experience should be shared as it has been successful.



**Jean-Marie Rossi** presented his association, *les Apprentis d'Auteuil*, and how they take care of UFM. He stressed that they operate in a similar way to the AMIE Estrella Centre: the young person learns French for a year before starting an apprenticeship. He pointed out that they often lose contact with the youngsters once they get a job and leave the centre, but



they can get news years later. **The AMIE Estrella Centre's team often keeps in touch with the former UFM, inviting them to share their experience with the youngsters in the centre now.**

**Sourakhé Diawara**, a former UFM from the AMIE Estrella Centre, was invited to talk about his experience. He currently works for Compass Group, where he previously did his apprenticeship as a cook. He shared his experience in the centre and his relations with the staff. He stressed that he was assisted throughout his stay in the centre by the social workers in getting this contract and an "employee" residence permit, which he has to renew every year.



The presentations were followed by questions and comment for clarifications. The main issues raised and discussed were related to residence permits and the apprenticeship itself.

One of the main questions was about the residence permit and the procedure for it to be issued. The participants questioned the sustainability of this solution for a child. As it relies completely on a contract with an employer, the "employee" residence permit can be unstable and uncertain. For instance, if a person is fired while having an "employee" residence permit, he will lose his residence permit. Another issue raised was the specific role of the prefecture in granting residence permits.

The participants stressed the specificity of the French reception model. The issue of a very low number of UFM's seeking asylum was highlighted again (see page 7 for more information). The participants questioned the unstable nature of the residence permit and wondered why the asylum procedure was not preferred instead. **It was explained that during the asylum process, a UFM is not able to work and there cannot access apprenticeships. This is one of the reasons why some UFM's do not apply for asylum during their training. Besides, due to their background, not all UFM's necessarily apply for asylum.**

Furthermore, the delegation perceived apprenticeship as the only way for UFM's in France to study, get a diploma and then a job. UFM's do also have the possibility to access secondary studies. UFM's in France terre d'asile's facilities are largely enrolled at high school. However, the French legal system is based mostly on residence permits through work and studies. France terre d'asile has tried to adapt to the situation, in the best interest of the child. Signing an apprenticeship contract is often the safest way to help the young person get a residence permit. Apprenticeship, however, is only one of the different successful ways for UFM's to access education and to be integrated in French society.

## FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Over the two days, the delegation had the possibility to interact with the French national authorities and to learn about recent French policies and legislation in this area more in depth. The field visit allowed them to understand the French model on vocational training better; its strengths and weaknesses, illustrated by the AMIE Estrella Centre. The delegation was asked to reflect on their national practice and if the model implemented by France through vocational training and the AMIE Estrella Centre could be implemented in their respective countries. Though the delegation saw the AMIE Estrella Centre as a good model, it was perceived that this model could only be implemented in France based on the policy framework and its legal, social and educational system.

The two days of discussion clarified that the increase of apprenticeships for UFM<sup>9</sup>s in France is partly linked to the legal context, i.e. getting an “employee” residence permit<sup>9</sup>. In other countries, such as Belgium, it is impossible to get a residence permit through training or working. Therefore, the legal framework is seen as playing a key role in France for the development of apprenticeship contracts.

**In addition, it was stressed that the geographical location of a country also has an impact on the reception model of UFM<sup>9</sup>s. In the Mediterranean area, where there are mostly transit countries, the issues faced by the authorities and the NGOs are different. Indeed, the short period of residence does not allow local actors to focus on apprenticeships. Fundamental needs have to be addressed first such as accommodation, food, etc. Therefore, the apprenticeship model could not be easily implemented in these countries.**

Reception models vary from one country to another and do not always allow transference of a model, at least in its totality. However, some of the aims of the French model were appreciated by all the delegation, and could be applied in different member states: language lessons as soon as the young person arrives, hiring professionals specialized in career guidance, the focus on integration, the development of partnerships with employers willing to hire UFM<sup>9</sup>s, the work on empowerment and the promotion of high motivation amongst the youngsters and their wish to be integrated in society.

France and all the countries represented by the ECRE delegation share a common challenge: the integration of UFM<sup>9</sup>s in the host country, through education.

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9. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31037>

## ANNEX 1 - AGENDA

### 7 September

Venue: France terre d'asile headquarters  
24 rue Marc Seguin  
Paris, 18<sup>ème</sup>

**10am - 2pm** Arrival of the delegation and reception at the accommodation place

**2pm - 4pm** Welcoming

- **Pierre Henry**, General Director of France terre d'asile: presentation of France terre d'asile
- **Steevens Tetu-Dumas**, project officer at the International Department, Ministry of Justice: the role of the Ministry of Justice and their role in the project

Presentation and discussion on reception conditions of unaccompanied foreign minors in France : legal framework and main issues

- **Elona Boshi**, ECRE Project Coordinator: presentation of the project No longer Alone: Advancing Reception Standards for Unaccompanied Children
- **Serge Durand**, Direction Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children, France terre d'asile : presentation of reception centre for minors run by France terre d'asile with a focus on the AMIE Estrella Centre
- **Gérard Seillé**, Head of the UFM unit, Department of Legal Protection of Youth, Ministry of Justice: national legal framework and description of the profile of unaccompanied foreign minors in France
- **Valentin Saumier**, SEMNA, Department of Paris: role of the Department, "young –adults contracts" and the situation in Paris

**Open session for discussion and questions.**

*Location : France terre d'asile headquarters  
24 rue Marc Seguin – 75018 Paris*

### 8 September

Venue: AMIE Estrella Centre  
112-120, chemin vert des Mèches  
Créteil

**10am-12pm** Presentation of the AMIE Estrella Centre

- **Camille Thomas**, Deputy Director of the AMIE Estrella Centre : the running and the management of the structure
- **Emerita Munsy**, Social Worker in charge of professional inclusion, AMIE Estrella Centre
- **Monique Julien**, Teacher, AMIE Estrella Centre

**Open session for discussion and questions.**

*Location : Amie Estrella Centre  
112-120 Chemin Vert des Mèches – 94 000 Créteil*

**12pm - 2pm** Lunch : Pizzeria Di Clara - 2, rue Léonard-Euler, 94 000 Créteil

**2pm - 4pm** Roundtable about vocational training

- **Camille Thomas and the AMIE Estrella team** : presentation of the partners
- **Cedric Demeulles**, area manager at "Compass Group", a catering group
- **Jean-Marie Rossi**, Les Apprentis d'Auteuil Association
- **Sourakhé Diawara**, former UFM at the AMIE Estrella Centre, who is currently working for Compass Group

**Open session for discussion and questions.**

*Location : Amie Estrella Centre*

**16: 00** Departure of the delegation



## ANNEX 2 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Function	Organization	Country
European delegation			
Helene De Clerck	Study Officer	Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil)	Belgium
Johan Vangenechten	Officer	Minor-Ndako Association for Unaccompanied Minors	Belgium
Bent Hansen	Senior supervisor	Welfare Department, Municipality of Roskilde	Denmark
Angela Gkini	Directorate-General	Welfare - Department of Protection of the Family at the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Solidarity	Greece
Barbara Köhalmi	Legal expert	Migration Unit, Ministry of Interior	Hungary
Viktoria Princz	Officer	Ministry of Justice, Human Rights Working Group	Hungary
Alexandra Devoy	Official	Care and Justice Division, Scottish Government	Scotland
Amir Hashemi-Nik	Development Manager	County Administrative Board of Stockholm for the Reception of Unaccompanied Minors	Sweden
Elona Bokshi	Coordinator	ECRE project	Belgium
Julia Ivan		Hungarian Helsinki Committee, partner of the ECRE project "No Longer Alone"	Hungary
French stakeholders			
Steevens Tetu-Dumas	Project Officer	International Pole at Ministry of Justice	France
Pierre Henry	General director	France terre d'asile	France
Serge Durand	Director	Department for Protection for Unaccompanied Children, France terre d'asile	France
Oriane Le Boudic-Jamin	Project Officer	France terre d'asile	France
Judith Sebő	Project Officer	France terre d'asile	France
Clara Mallet	Project Officer	France terre d'asile	France
Emilie Piérard	Deputy Director	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Camille Thomas	Deputy Director	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Monique Julien	Teacher	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	
Viola-Maria Sanna	Social Worker	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Suraju Olaojun	Social Worker	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Lucile Nerestan	Social Worker	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Emerita Munsy	Social Worker in charge of professional inclusion	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Marta Abreu	Social Worker in charge of professional inclusion	AMIE Estrella, France terre d'asile	France
Gérard Seillé	Head of the UACs mission	Department for the Legal Protection of Youth, Ministry of Justice	France
Valentin Saumier	Head	Unaccompanied Foreign Minor Service of the Department of Paris	France
Cedric Demeulles	Area manager	Compass Group company	France
Jean-Marie Rossi		Les Apprentis d'Auteuil Association	France
Sourakhé Diawara		Former UFM of the AMIE Estrella Centre	France



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