



Sofie Vindevogel, Yasmine Boumahdi, Fayez Alabbas, Jürgen Magerman **TOPPSY**

Transcultural competence enhancement for the follow-up of persons with mental health vulnerability in the Fedasil refugee shelter network.

Mental health care for people with a refugee background: a front-line perspective

Context

Objectives

Increase in residents with a very **complex vulnerability profile** (psychological, psychiatric and behavioural problems, addictions).

Need to develop **knowledge** to deal with this vulnerability in a targeted, evidence-based way and to set up collaborations with more specialized centers.

Develop **training and intervision** adapted to the needs and specificities of the refugee shelter network (1st and 2nd phase reception) focused on frontline workers (multidisciplinary teams).

Design thinking proces: iterative process with end users, steering committee and management

Online Survey FEDASIL

Participants

391
Participants85%
Fedasil75%
Second
phaseTraining needs85%
Mortant71%
RealisticImportant85%
Realistic35%

6 82% Frontline professionals stic Previous training

Reported need for training

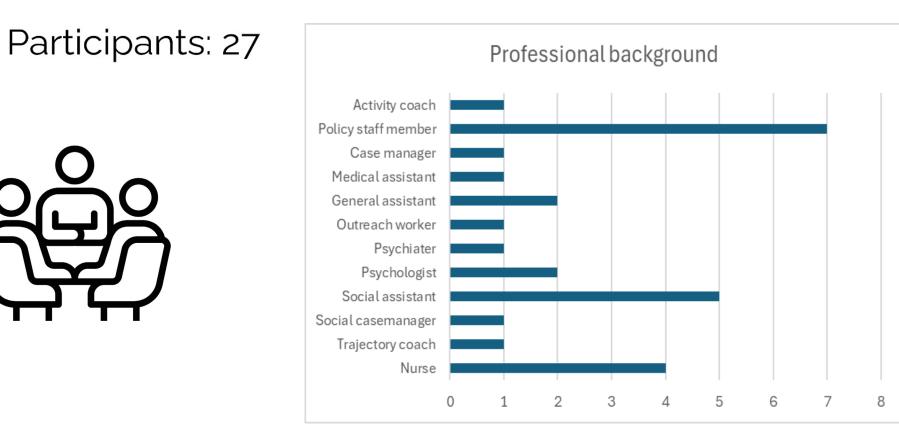
Training Priorities

Cultural influences on perception of mental health
 Self-care and care for colleagues

3) How to administer mental health "first aid"

4) Impact of experience of fleeing and shelter context on mental health
5) Establishing a supportive context and mitigating stressors.
6) Trauma-informed care
7) Addressing powerlessness and resistance

Interviews caregivers



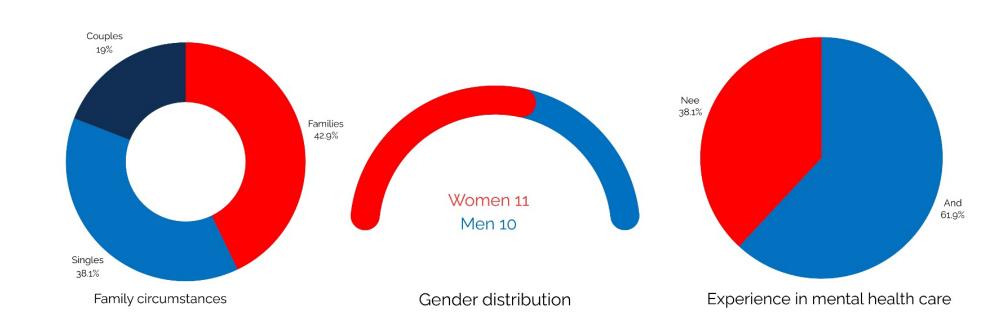
Designated training themes

1) Insight into "first aid" for mental health conditions
 2) Insight into impact residential environment on experiential perspective
 3) Understanding of decision-making, follow-up, and referral
 4) Addressing powerlessness and resistance
 5) Self-care

4) Interpersonal skills and basic behavorial attitude in practice
5) Conversational techniques to achieve depth in discussions
6) Normal age-related processes
7) Influence of cultural processes on mental health experiences
8) Influence of lived experience of fleeing on mental health
9) Principles of professional confidentiality in professional collaboration

Interviews with residents refugee shelter

Participants: 21 from 15 countries

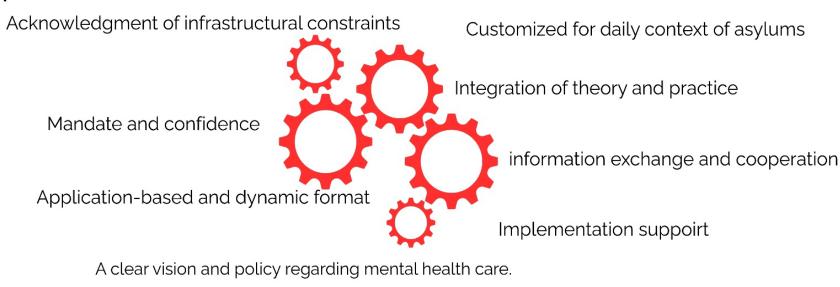


Challenges encountered by residents

1) Altered living conditions

Loss of family, friends, status, home, network, and culture. Lack of awareness regarding rights and opportunities in Belgium.
2) Addressing feelings of helplessness, powerlessness, and uncertainty Worries regarding family in the home country Feeling trapped in the situation Uncertainty about procedure "temporary residence visa"
3) Addressing feelings of injustice Remaining on the streets due to insufficient shelter Comparing with others who obtain formal resicence visa
4) Managing stressful memories and traumatic experiences
5) Addressing power imbalances and reduced dependency

Prerequisites



Expectations of the training Customized to the professional context of the center

Eliminating uncertainties Integration of theory and practice
Incorporated in basic vision
Practical and dynamic format
Challenging established "traditions"
Integration of theory and practice
Theory and prac

Recognized requirements pertaining to mental health care

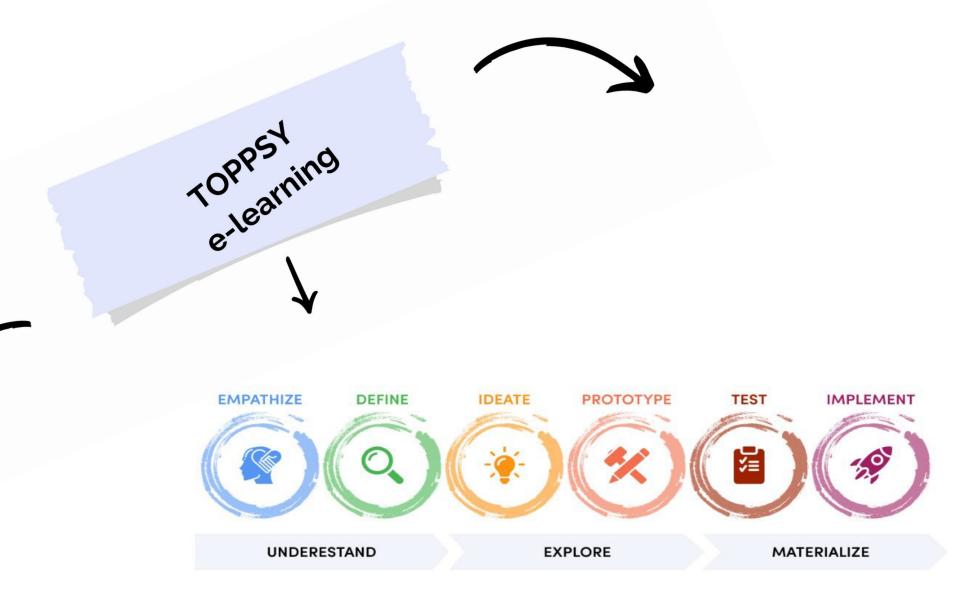


Module 1 Comprehensive basic support regarding mental health - Impact of lived experience of fleeing and

 Impact of lived experience of fleeing ar asylum context

-Principles of cultural diversity and psychological well-being

- Core attitude and how to be authentic present



Module 3 Collaborative practices for supporting mental health

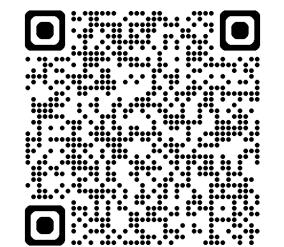
- Professional advancement and boundaries

- Prioritization and decision-making

- Professional networking and collaboration

Resilience-focused initiatives, fostering a supportive environment

- Transcultural dialogue



Module 2 Enhanced support for mental health

- Trauma and trauma-informed care

-Assessment of vulnerability and need for support

- Psychological first aid strategies, crisis interventions and dealing with anhedonia

- Ethical principles and deontological standards



-Sharing professional information in a network-orientated environment

- Navigating powerlessness and resistance

