

Personal guardianship by volunteers in the Netherlands

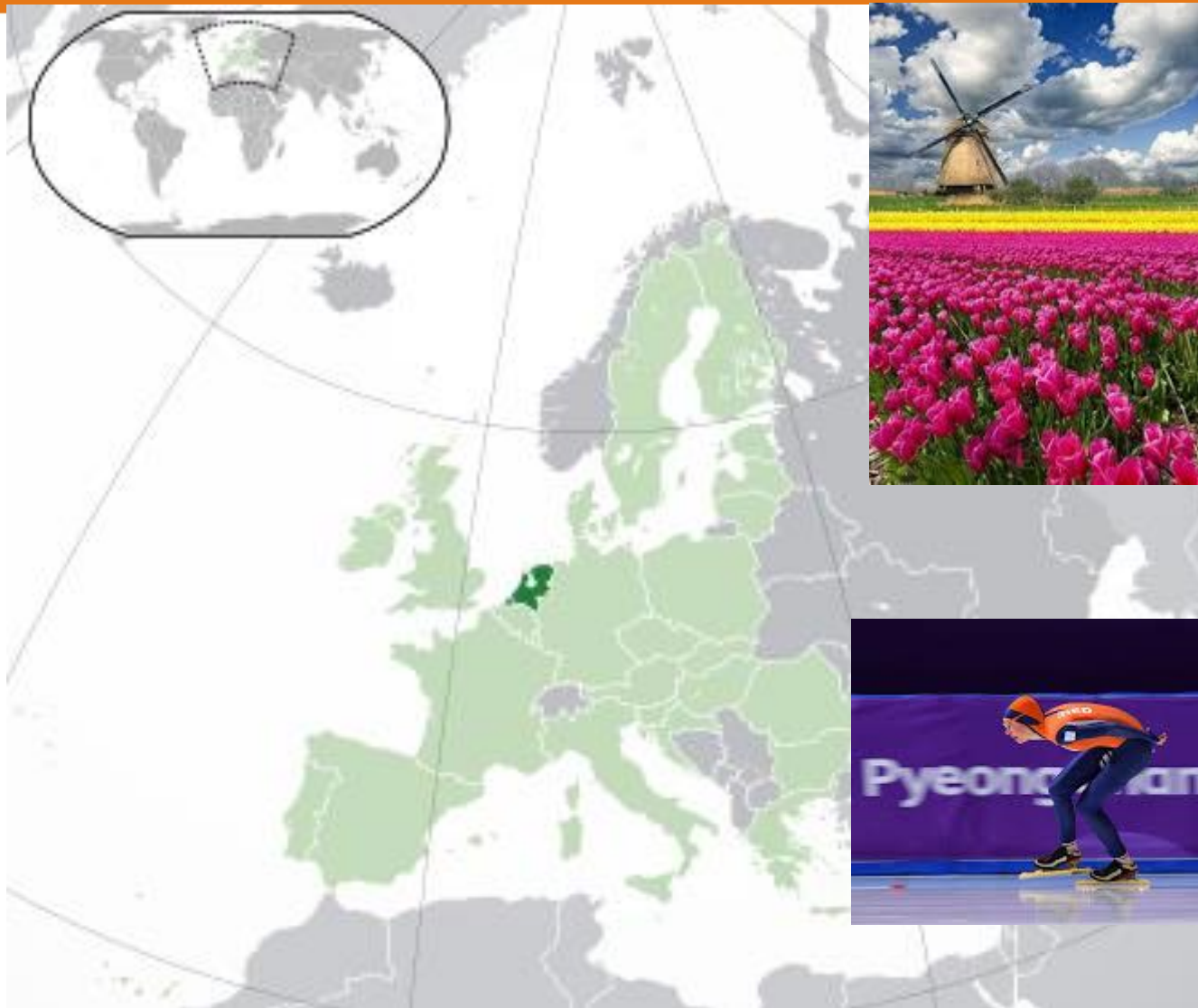


Possibilities and challenges

Speakers:



Bob Pieters
Hilde Blankman



Representatives for adults

Ex lege,
next of
kin

Power of
Attorney

Court
appointed



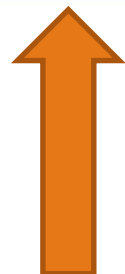
Financial



Personal



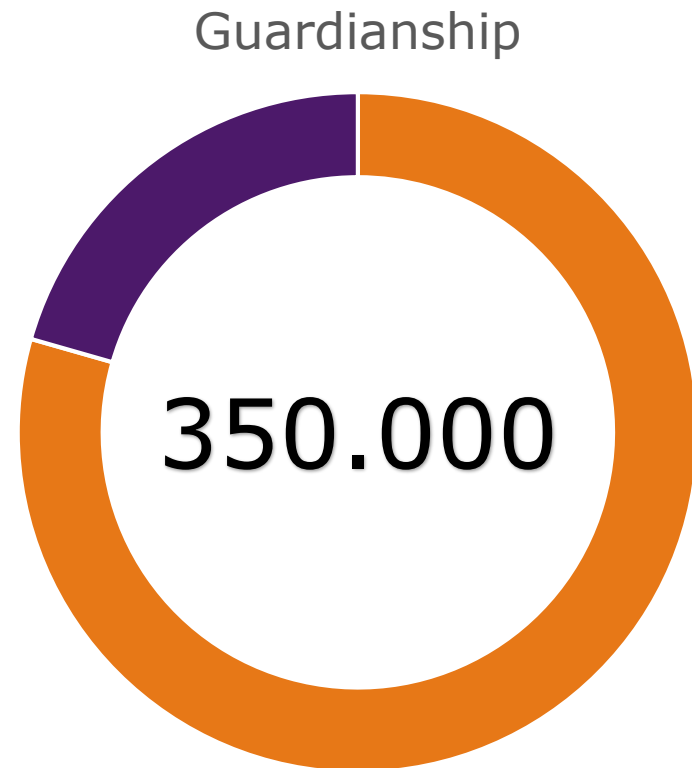
350.000



20.000

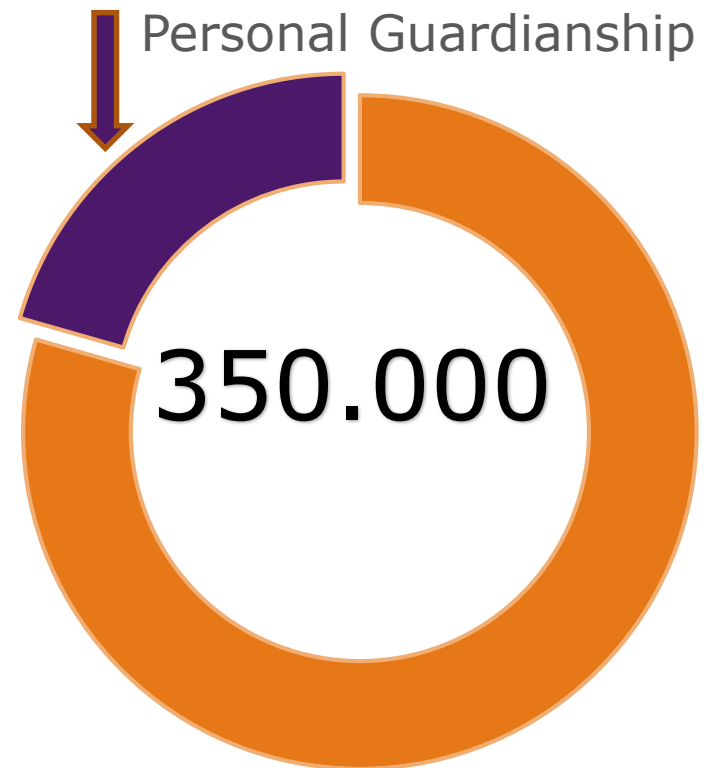
The number of guardianship measures for adults in the Netherlands:

- **350.000** guardianship measures at the moment
- increasing \pm **20.000** each year
- Most of these measures only deal with supporting the adult in taking care of his financial interests.



Personal guardianship

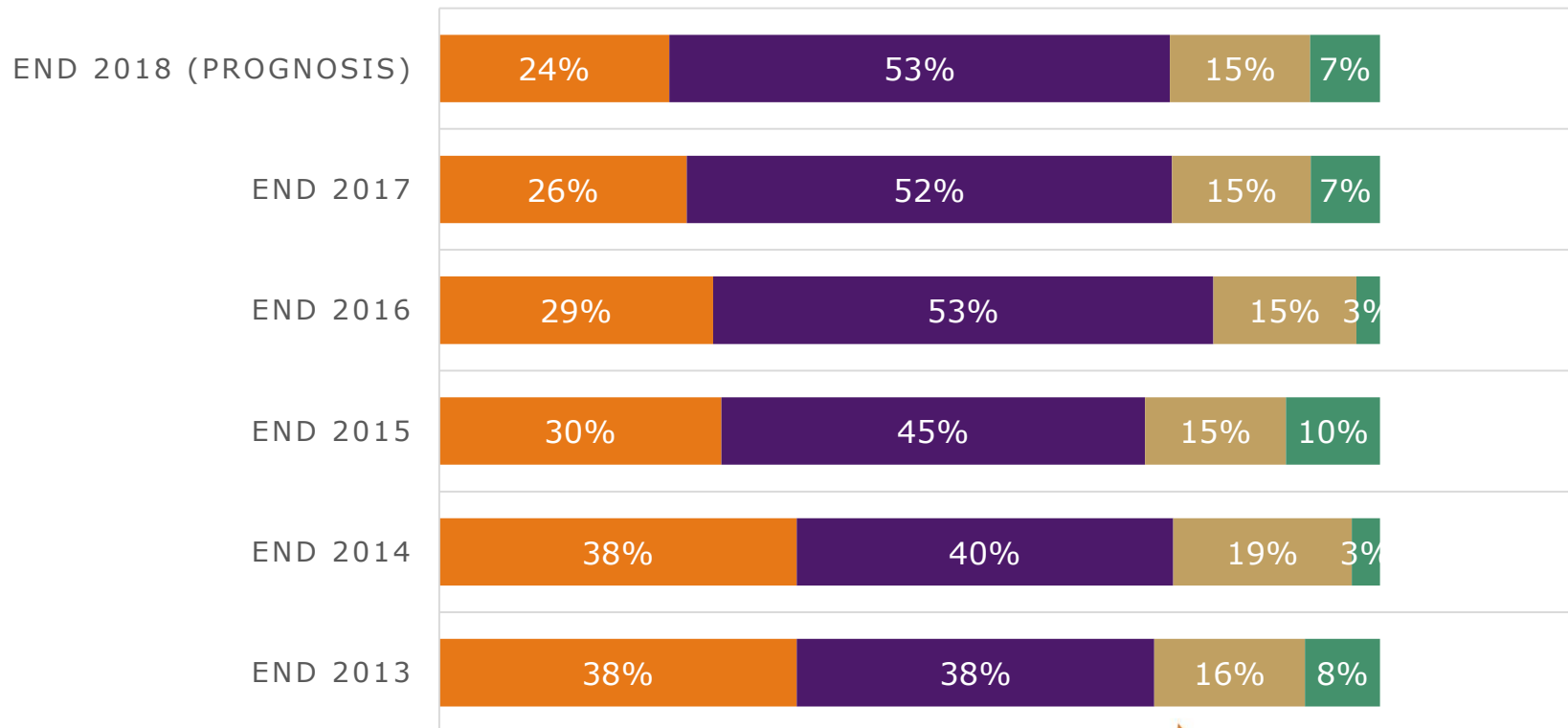
- **72.000** personal guardians appointed by Dutch Courts
- \pm 4000 a year



Percentages of the cases

■ **Mental Disorders**
■ **Dementia**

■ **Intellectual Disabilities**
■ **Other (traumatic brain injury (TBI))**



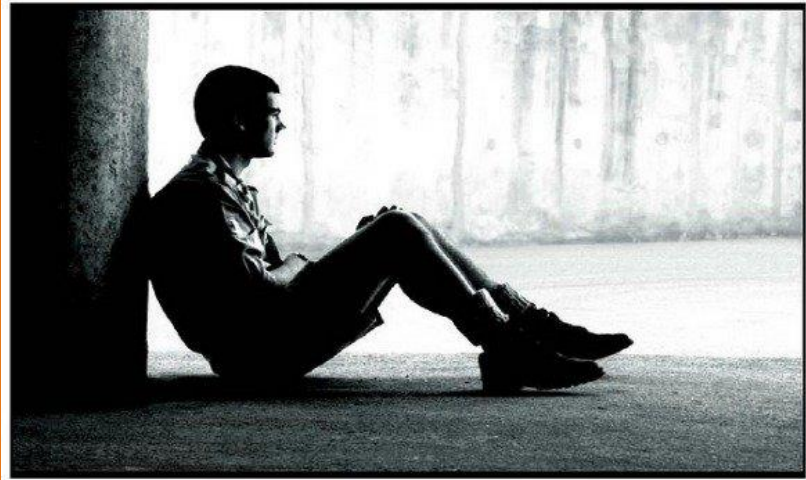
Representatives for adults

		Court appointed
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Court appointed

- family members (by preference) or
- volunteers and professionals or
- legal persons





MOG



Our association (MOG) can be approached by:

- - the cliënt himself
- - relatives of the cliënt
- - caregiver/organisation
- - court
- - financial guardian



Quality requirements

- social or healthcare educated
- certificate of moral conduct
- minimum 18 years old
- specially trained for guardianship with an emphasis on supporting the client
- minimum contact once in 2 months



Relation MOG and volunteer

- The association is appointed; the volunteer is mandated
- The legal powers of the mandated volunteer equal the legal powers of the (professional) association
- The association/legal person (MOG) remains responsible



Supervision by court

- The court requires a yearly report
- After 5 years (max.) the court evaluates the measure itself
- No court approval needed in case of farreaching health decisions



To maintain and safeguard the quality standards MOG is held to:

- train the volunteer, in advance and during his work
- support the volunteer in his relation to the client and the – professional - caregivers
- supervise the process



Supported decision-making

Starting point:

the volunteer supports the client in decision-making

this means helping the person with the disability to decide for himself as much as possible instead of taking over and making the decisions for him (according to the CRPD)







Why do we need a volunteer instead of family?

- old age of the family member or a conflict in the family
- family wants to act as family instead of representative
- family does not live in the neighbourhood



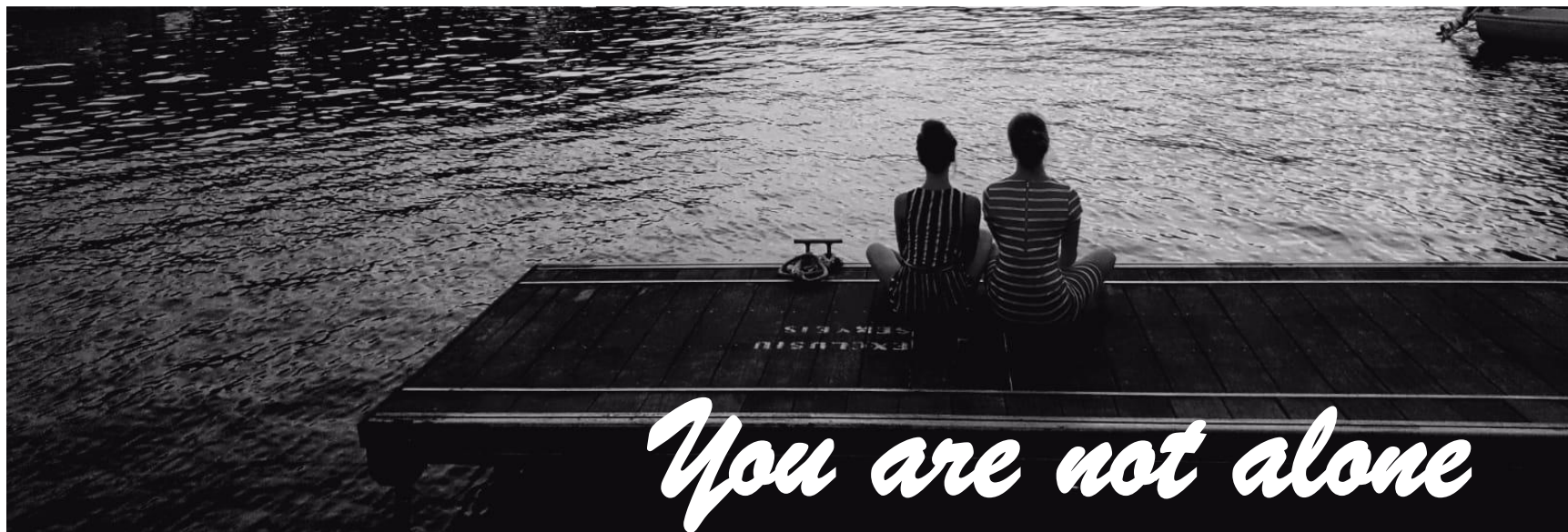
How does a volunteer make a difference for a client?

- The organisation analyses the needs of the client
- The organisation looks for the best match between client and volunteer → **tailor made**
- The **relation** between client and volunteer grows



human capital

time and attention





Challenges for the future

- Applying the CRPD and the Yokohama Declaration
- How to find and maintain the volunteers
- Financial funding

Thank you for your attention



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