



Formation pour les professionnels  
de l'enfance, de l'adolescence et de la famille

# Pourquoi et comment développer l'adoption tardive des enfants pupilles de l'État ?

La formation continue du Centre d'Ouverture Psychologique Et Sociale (Copes) s'adresse à tous les acteurs du champ médical, psychologique, pédagogique et social (médecins, gynécologues, obstétriciens, psychologues, psychiatres, pédiatres, infirmiers, éducateurs, travailleurs sociaux, moniteurs d'éducation familiale, psychomotriciens, orthophonistes, sages-femmes, puéricultrices, enseignants...), garants de la prévention précoce et de la santé globale de l'enfant, de l'adolescent et de la famille.

Les stages et les formations sur site proposés par le Copes explorent les domaines de l'enfance à l'adolescence, les problématiques familiales, sociales et culturelles et les questions institutionnelles.



La France est le pays qui a le système juridique et administratif d'adoption tardive le plus lent et le plus compliqué au monde. Cela explique en partie le faible nombre d'adoptions réalisées chaque année. L'adoption tardive concerne les enfants devenus pupilles de l'État, hors accouchement secret, suite au délaissement ou à la violence continue de leurs parents. La moyenne d'âge est de 7 à 8 ans et, chaque année, entre 200 et 240 enfants grands sont adoptés en France. Avec la création des CESSEC, au fil des ans, une augmentation sensible des admissions pupilles « d'enfants grands » a été constatée. Par contre, les différentes lois (notamment sur la protection de l'enfance en 2016 et 2022) n'ont eu aucun effet sur le nombre d'adoptions tardives réalisées chaque année. Fondée entre autres sur des références anglo-saxonnes et québécoises, la formation a pour but d'apporter les bases théoriques et pratiques pour maîtriser la mise en œuvre des projets d'adoption tardive dans ses différentes étapes.

**Animée par Nadine Muszynski, assistante de service social, et Philippe Liebert, psychologue clinicien.**

## Thèmes

Les besoins fondamentaux de l'enfant et la notion de projet de vie. — La double appartenance familiale et les 5 « caregivers ». — La temporalité de l'enfant. — La nécessité du retrait total de l'autorité parentale. — Préparation et accompagnement « des familles suffisamment bonnes ». — Les 3 rapports prévus par la loi et les prérequis psychologiques à l'adoption. — L'adoptabilité institutionnelle. — Les facteurs de risque chez l'enfant. — La méthodologie de projet (choix des familles, apparentement et accompagnement). — Le « post adoption » : devenir et évolution de l'enfant adopté.

## Objectifs

Rédiger/compléter les projets d'adoption tardive. — Appliquer la méthodologie de projet d'adoption dans ses différents aspects. — Maîtriser les enjeux de l'adoption tardive. — Identifier les différentes formes de dysparentalités extrême et les modalités d'admission pupille spécifiques. — Distinguer les notions d'adoptabilité psychologique et institutionnelle. — Spécifier la méthodologie de projet d'adoption tardive (choix de la famille, accompagnement, apparentement). — Se repérer dans les différents modes d'adoption et prévenir leurs échecs

## Public et prérequis

Travailleurs sociaux, psychologues, médecins, cadres administratifs ASE, membres de conseils de famille des pupilles ou d'associations en lien avec l'adoption.

## Méthodes de travail

3 jours. — Exposés théoriques et de situations concrètes. — Présentation d'outils (récit de vie, livret des habitudes, album de vie de l'enfant, dessin de famille, etc.). — Échanges d'expériences.

### Stage

SM24-37

### Tarif

810 €

### Lieu

Paris

### Dates

14-15-16 mai 2024 (soit 21 h sur 3 jours)

## MARDI 14 MAI 2024

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De la notion de placement long à celle de projet de vie, les différentes formes de dysparentalités irréversibles, la notion de double appartenance familiale, pourquoi développer l'adoption tardive ..... 9 h à 13 h

**Liebert Philippe, psychologue clinicien ; responsable du service adoption, Département du Pas-de-Calais.**

**Muszynski Nadine, assistante de service social ; service départemental adoption et accès aux origines ; Pilote de projet mission pilotage et accompagnement des projets de vie, Pas-de-Calais.**

Les 3 modalités principales d'admission pupille pour les enfants grands, mode d'emploi, caractéristiques et conséquences pour l'enfant.

Étude de situations ..... 14 h à 17 h

**Liebert Philippe et Muszynski Nadine**

## MERCREDI 15 MAI 2024

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La méthodologie de projet d'adoption tardive, comment évaluer l'adoptabilité de l'enfant.

Étude de situations ..... 9 h à 13 h

**Liebert Philippe et Muszynski Nadine**

Les principes fondamentaux du dispositif d'apparentement, les différents choix possibles.

Aller au rythme et selon les besoins de l'enfant ..... 14 h à 17 h

**Liebert Philippe et Muszynski Nadine**

## JEUDI 16 MAI 2024

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La préparation « dans l'idéal » des familles candidates à l'adoption.

Quelles sont les compétences à rechercher ?

L'adoptabilité institutionnelle ..... 9 h à 13 h

**Liebert Philippe et Muszynski Nadine**

Faut-il développer l'adoption simple ?

Les risques spécifiques des adoptions de fratrie, les adoptions par la famille d'accueil.

Réussites et échec en adoption tardive, les différents constats possibles ..... 14 h à 17 h

**Liebert Philippe et Muszynski Nadine**

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing so fast that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing even though the percentage of illiterate people is decreasing.

Another reason is that the quality of education is poor in many countries. Many children who go to school do not learn to read and write.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they do not have access to schools. In many rural areas, there are no schools or the schools are very far away.

Finally, many people are illiterate because they do not have the time or money to go to school. They have to work to support their families and do not have time to go to school.

There are many ways to help people who are illiterate. One way is to build schools in rural areas. Another way is to provide free education for poor children.

Another way is to provide literacy training for adults. This can be done in community centers or through home visits.

Finally, it is important to provide people with the resources they need to learn to read and write. This includes books, newspapers, and other reading materials.

By providing people with the resources and opportunities they need, we can help them to become literate and improve their lives.

There are many people who are illiterate in the world. It is our responsibility to help them to become literate and improve their lives.

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