



Kolegji AAB

FACULTY: SOCIAL POLITICS AND THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL POLITICS AND THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

MASTER

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL POLITICS AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE**

Mentor:

Prof.dr. Lulzim DRAGIDELLA

Candidate:

Ibadete KRASNIQI

PRISHTINA 2016

CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
ABSTRACT.....	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	
CHAPTER i	
PREFACE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 purpose of THE paper	
1.2 Objectives of the paper	
1.3 Methodology of the paper	
1.4 hypothesis OF THE PAPER	
CHAPTER II.....	
PROTECTION SYSTEM OF CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE IN KOSOVO	
2.1 historical short description in the context reference of administration of the Republic of Kosovo	
2.2 rEASONS and consequences THAT PROMOTE the phenomenon OF children without parental care	
2.3 Children without parental care in Kosovo	
2.4 Decentralization and social services of families in Kosovo	
2.5 Current practices for the care of children without parental care-Housing.....	
2.5.1 The notification process about traditions and culture of families in kosovo	
2.5.2 The evaluation process.....	
2.5.3 Process of Leaving.....	
2.5.4 Process of Housing	
2.5.5 End of the fammily accomidation period and determination of legal status	
2.5.6 Description of the economic situation	
chapter iii	
SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION FOR children that dont have parental care	
3.1 Legal framework of social care services / Law Nr. 2004/32	
3.2 Family Law of Kosovo	
3.3 Standards of social services for children without parental care / designations standards.	

3. 4 mandated institutions for protecting children without parental care	
3.4.1 Obligations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	
3.4.2 Municipal Departments of Health and Social Welfare	
3.4.3 The Centre for Social Work (CSW).....	
3.4.4 Services of children without parental care after housing - Adoption Procedures.....	
chapter iv	
Analysis and presentation of data obtained from the field	
4.1 Description of statistics and data analysis for children without parental care	
4.2 The table data and statistics	
4.3 Analysis of data obtained from the field.....	
END	
RECOMMENDATIONS	
SOURCES AND LITERATURE	

INTRODUCTION

Children are the most important category for the family and the future of society in each country. This study of mine for diploma thesis which aims to identify the most critical issues that has to do with the system of social protection of children without parental care in order to design effective recommendations that will promote the improvement and development of best practices about the care of children without parental care as a temporary response to the problem.

The best interest of the children is fulfilled when the needs of physical and psychological development are completed within his/her family context. Every effort should be made to promote the welfare of children within their biological families. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child clearly states that " All children without parental care, including abandoned children, children with special needs and those who have been abused should be enabled to live in the family.

Therefore among the first actions of this study, I estimated that is necessary to determine an updated picture of the present system in Kosovo today, whose synthesis is presented in the following pages. For basic design of this study, has been identified the main reasons to promote the phenomenon of children without parental care, It has been analyzed the complex system of laws and administrative guidelines that regulate the system of protection of the children without parental care.

This study doesn't claim to be complete and sufficient, but is trying to give an overview of the laws in force, standards and the method of determining the social services to protect children without parental care. Especially children in 5 municipalities where I focused more on the findings, conclusions and at the end recommendations for a better future. I was also based on the data obtained from the partners (OJQ te, QKUK, courts) who informed me with additional material regarding the provision of social services for children without parental care and protection of their rights in the state.

END

Since it was a valid and emergency alternative in the immediate post-conflict crisis, the continued deployment (15 years later) of a significant number of babies in SOS transit home that it doesn't fit with an understanding of the best interests of children and with the approval of campaign 0-3 of the UNICEF by governments in the region. This campaign requires commitment from governments and social services to all children of 0-3 years to be placed in family care, with some exceptions; for example when the baby is a member of a large group of brothers and sisters.

Kinship care is a much preferred option of accommodation for separated children, and this according to the OKB Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children and an option that is often implemented by QPS in Kosovo. The poor usage of kinship placements in a proportion of all children in an alternative care placement is likely to be connected with the power of family networks and traditional values and the effects of conflict when a number of children were separated, or actually have lost their parents.

IN THESE SITUATIONS the children are placed in the custody of the center for social work which is competent for the territory and if it is possible, it follows the path of family housing within the family (being welcomed by relatives) or outside the family, with another family which is in disposition, and that has shown opportunities that is able to guarantee the care of children, answering the special requirements and to treat housing duties. otherwise the placement of children in housing outside the family is much more frequent even though it's very inappropriate according to the provisions of law, and the placement in an institution of residential care.

SOS Kosovo 'homes of children' is a good and temporary attempt and it shouldn't be compared with some 'homes for babies' in many countries of the region that are quite big and that have a huge lack of staff. current attempts by SOS Kosovo to accept the weakness of the transit houses for the children and to replace it with 3 or 4 houses for the babies for 6 babies with a primary custodian (mother of the house) supported by 3 or 4 assistants is a short term and decent attempt to reduce the problems of the babies for which take care a lot of custodians and without affecting the possibility of the emotional attachment to a person. however, this is again a form of group care, which almost in every case it's not in the best interests of very young children who should have one or two primary custodians (people to connect with in their homes where they'll be in the spotlight stage of their development)

there are still newborn babies who experience extended stays in hospital –beyond the 21-day deadline proposed in the inter-ministerial protocol. it seems like there are problems with social work service of Prishtina hospital to contact quickly the QPS when a baby is identified in high risk. when mothers give up on their babies in hospital there are delays in issuing them in foster care or in a transit home for babies. some QPS seems to not engage with the necessary speed to try to prevent abandonment and they are satisfied with the placement of children in a transit home for children. meanwhile there are foster families who have been waiting for children and still the babies are not placed at them. further actions are needed to

improve this situation and should be relatively simple to achieve this, considering that there is a common understanding between senior officials in government, the hospital and some of the qps who are intervening quickly and appropriately, or working to prevent abandonment or quickly to place the children to a foster families.

it seems like the changes are needed in two special points of the system . first, social work services of the hospital must work more proactively to engage qps to work with mothers who are at risk and try to prevent abandonment, and secondly qps and the setting panel should be more proactive in placing more babies to foster families.

the small number of foster families – a fund which doesn't cover all municipalities in kosovo, and there isn't an active awareness campaign periodically, and in many cases are the families that spontaneously submit request to the qps to provide foster care services, promoted by active foster families.

regarding coordination usually for abandoned children is preceded to seek a source for children placement, starting from the extended family by the degree of family relationship. to search after sources that are outside of the family. it's not added any hypothesis that allows to individualize the best source for that child. and his special needs within a plan to share with the same (when age permits) family of origin, the foster family and the qps itself.

as it was stated above , it connect well with the fact that the assessment of parental capacity is usually done by case manager, and if it is possible, it's consulted with other existing figures inside the service. only in some cases external opinions are required. in reality more than an estimate of the remaining capacity develops a social-file of residence, and is made a medical assessment , except in suspected maltreatment or abuse. but the figure of the psychologist for such assessments is completely missing. generally it's not very present in kosovo but qps manage to consult only when there are funds to pay for external advice.

there isn't a separated and structured practice to define clearly the role of politics and municipal departments , responsibilities and obligations. decentralization hasn't produced such a result, not yet, leaving essentially an institutional vacuum and operational action.