

2015-11-04

Fråga-svar

Kosovo. Levnadssituation och vård för barn med funktionshinder

Fråga

Hur ser situationen och möjligheten att få vård ut för barn med funktionshinder?

Svar

Allmänt om sjukvården

Norska Landinfo skriver sammanfattande i en rapport om sjukvården i Kosovo att det finns vissa brister. Norge. Landinfo (2014-08-14):

Helsevesenet i Kosovo har en rekke utfordringer. Lav kompetanse blant helsepersonell og dårlig infrastruktur innebærer blant annet at ikke alle lidelser kan behandles i Kosovo. Organisering og finansiering av helsesektoren er også utfordrende. Helsepersonell har lave lønninger i offentlig sektor, og mange leger arbeider også i privat sektor. Dette kan innebære at det kan oppstå interessekonflikter. Det er også tid- og stedvis mangel på medisintilgang. I tillegg må mange borgere av Kosovo ofte betale for helsetjenester som skulle ha vært gratis. (s. 5)

För mer detaljerad information om hur vårdsystemet är uppbyggt, se Landinfo, [Temanotat Kosovo: Helsevesenet](#).

Även International Organization for Migration (IOM) och tyska Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) bedömer att sjukvården inte räcker till för att täcka medborgarnas behov. IOM, BAMF (2014):

The healthcare structures in Kosovo can at present stage not provide health for all, the problem being most notably in rural areas, and large parts of the population have no access to healthcare services or health information. A comprehensive review or analysis of the health situation in Kosovo is yet to be conducted. Despite the

significant investments made with the support of the international and NGO community, the healthcare system in Kosovo is not able to cover even the basic health needs at present. There remain significant deficiencies in the provision of healthcare services, and extremely limited access to specialized health services to the whole of the population. (s. 30)

I sina råd, riktade till amerikanska resenärer, skriver den amerikanska ambassaden i Pristina (2015):

Medical facilities in Kosovo consist of private medical clinics and the government sponsored University Clinical Center. Quality controls are lacking in many medical facilities and their services are very basic. Medical care is below Western European or U.S. standards. U.S. or Western European licensed physicians and specialists are not available in Kosovo. Clinics frequently lack medical supplies and may not follow U.S. hygiene standards.

/---/

Medical facilities outside Pristina have very limited capabilities. Emergency and major medical care requiring surgery and hospital care is often inadequate because of a lack of medical specialists, diagnostic aids, medical supplies, and prescription drugs. (s. 5)

Situationen för funktionshindrade

Enligt en genomgång av EU- kommissionen har lagstiftningen som ser till de funktionshindrades rättigheter förbättrats de senaste åren. European Commission (2014):

Kosovo has improved its legal framework for the socially vulnerable and/or persons with disabilities. In December, the government adopted a programme on the provision of sign language (2013-16). A law on paraplegics and tetraplegics is to be adopted. Equal access to quality education for persons with disabilities and persons from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities remains very limited, despite the commitment to inclusive education. In the absence of adequate medical facilities, health care and rehabilitation services for persons of very low income, in particular persons with disabilities and elderly persons living in poverty, are inadequate. Implementing legislation for a law for blind persons is still to be adopted. The government needs to address the lack of assistant teachers for children with special needs. (s. 19)

/---/

However, children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and children with disabilities continue to face limited access to quality education. (s. 38)

I ombudmannens årsrapport för 2014 konstateras att det finns brister i fysiskt tillgänglighet både i sjukhus och i skolor och att lagstiftning som skyddar funktionshindrades rättigheter finns, men att implementeringen inte alltid fungerar. Republic of Kosovo, Ombudsperson Institution (2015):

Firstly, in the field of education, the physical access of persons with disabilities it is unsatisfying in public schools. In Prishtina, for instance, there are only two schools fulfilling the requirements for free access of children with disabilities to education, while the other school only partially fulfills them. The Ombudsperson considers this as a serious violation of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Secondly, the problem of free movement of persons with disability remains a problem even in other public institutions including the University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCK). (s. 23-24)

/---/

Of particular concern for the Ombudsperson presents non-implementation of legal infrastructure, which as its primary purpose has alleviating the discrimination of [people with disabilities]. (s. 41)

/---/

Unfortunately, inclusion of the students with disabilities in Kosovo's education it is still low. In special schools, in joined classrooms and students with assistance (help) in the school year 2013/2014, a total of 1,239 pupils have been included.²⁰² In Kosovo there are identified around 6,100 children with special needs, however it is assumed that this number is even greater but are not registered. (s. 83)

/---/

Another problem children with disabilities are faced with it is the lack of transportation which is not organized by the institutions and this makes that many of the families have no material opportunity to send their children to school. Therefore, despite the fact that primary education it is compulsory, this category of persons is unable to exercise this right.

The issue of free movement of people with disabilities remains a problem even in other public institutions, including the University Clinical Centre of Kosovo. According to information OI has been ensured by "Hendikos", there are cases when the doctor was forced to walk out to the courtyard of the hospital to check the patient in the absence of access to the building due to the use of the wheelchair as an aid to move. This case is evidenced in the Dermatology Clinic of the UCCK. (s. 100)

/---/

In health, people with disabilities are exempted only from paying medical checks. They are required to provide the medicaments on their own. In the essential list there are not sufficient medicines for this category. (s. 100)

/---/

The lack of transport is not the only barrier the children are facing, in particular the children with disabilities. In school they also face with inadequate school infrastructure, lack of personal assistants, supporting teachers and many times the individual educational plans/curricula, which denies them to fully enjoy the right to quality education and all-inclusive, as stipulated under the law. (s. 108)

Även en skribent på EU:s informations- och kulturcenter anser att mycket kan göras för att förbättra de funktionshindrades situation. EU Information and Cultural Centre (2014):

But people with disabilities in general in Kosovo, are very much discriminated. People with disabilities are not able to move freely in the streets due to access barriers. They are often stuck at home and have limited opportunity at this time to live independently, without relying on family support, or to access the labour market or socialise as everyone else.

/---/

There is still much more to do to ensure children with disabilities do, indeed, go to school and that day centre support and home based support for children and adults with disabilities is properly funded by the Kosovo authorities. The need for assistant teachers is very important to support inclusion of children with disabilities as is the need for general awareness among the general population in Kosovo about disability issues and how to ensure children and adults with disabilities are not left to one side.

Efter en undersökning som inkluderade ett antal intervjuer med föräldrar konstaterar Rädda Barnen att det ofta saknas plats för och stöd till funktionshindrade barn i förskolan. Save the Children (2014):

As regards children with disabilities, the lack of public psychological support and public facilities to host these children is highlighted. In addition, this indicator often intersects with a lack of expertise and medical training. (s. 55)

Också i myndighetsundersökningar framkommer det brister vad gäller tillgång för funktionshindrade barn till sjukvård. Republic of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister, Office on Good Governance (2014):

There is still lack of adequate infrastructure for access without barriers for children with disabilities in healthcare institutions. MEST in cooperation with different partners, governmental and non-governmental, organizes trainings aiming at raising awareness of school employees, pupils and those working on provision of health services with regard to primary healthcare and prevention of abusing of children, as well as prevention of negative occurrences. (s. 25)

I en stor undersökning som klarlade funktionshindrades levnadssituation framkom att ekonomiskt stöd ofta saknas, att det saknas rehabiliteringsmöjligheter och hjälpmedel till funktionshindrade samt att många funktionshindrade barn inte går i skolan. Republic of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister, Office for Good Governance, *Broad survey of Persons with Disabilities in Kosovo*, 2011:

The conditions of families with children with physical disabilities also remain of considerable concern, since in most cases they do not

receive any material support. If social services are in such a state, there is a need for financial assistance to families with one or more family members with physical disabilities and who are living in poverty. (s. 32)

/---/

There is a lack of rehabilitation facilities and rehabilitation of people with physical disabilities continues to be managed by NGOs. There is a shortage of wheelchairs, crutches, sanitary devices and hearing aids. In addition, many health care services need to be financed directly by the citizens instead of being covered by an insurance scheme, given that laws on health insurance still need to be adopted. (s. 32)

/---/

The Law on Material Support for Families with Children with Disabilities¹ sets the criteria of eligibility to this support and delegates the competence to establish the evaluation commission of children's disability to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. (s. 38)

/---/

Regarding PWDs' education, there has been a step forward with the launch of the Strategic Plan for Organizing the Inclusive Education of Children with Special Educational Needs in Pre-University Education in Kosovo 2010-2015⁶⁰, by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST). Despite a 30 percent increase in the number of children with disabilities that received support and were included in schools - from 909 children in the academic year 2008-2009, to 1179 children in the academic year 2009/2010 - in general, only 10 percent of children with special needs attend compulsory education.

The assessment of children's cognitive abilities and assistance in difficulties during their education is done by School Psychologists. However, currently in Kosovo there are only six qualified school psychologists⁶² hired in schools and the rest of the staff performing this function is unqualified⁶³. There is a lack of institutions and professional staff trained to deal with PWDs, which contribute to create limited employment opportunities⁶⁴. In addition, few public education institutions have been given the means to provide transport for students with disabilities.

Another issue is the low budget dedicated to PWDs' education /.../ (s. 47)

/---/

Despite an increase in recent years in the number of children with disabilities that are included in schools, still there are no curricula developed for special needs education and currently in Kosovo there are only six qualified school psychologists hired in schools and the rest of the staff performing this function is unqualified. Therefore training of professional qualified staff, transport and tailored

¹ Kuvendi i Kosovës, *Ligji për përkrahje materiale të familjeve të fëmijëve me aftësi të kufizuar të përhershme*, No.03/L-022, 2008-05-16, http://www.assembly-kosova.org/common/docs/ligjet/2008_03-L022_al.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-02)

educational material for children with disabilities, along with opportunities for continuing higher education, have been identified as the issues of main concern to be addressed. (s. 54)

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationsökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

Amerikanska ambassaden i Pristina, *List of Hospitals and Medical Providers*, 2015, http://photos.state.gov/libraries/kosovo/231771/acs/List_of_hospitals_and_clinics_May_2015.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-02)

European Commission, *Commission Staff Working Document. Kosovo. 2014 Progress Report*, 2014-10-08, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-kosovo-progress-report_en.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-02)

EU Information and Cultural Centre, *What has Kosovo achieved over the last seven years? - Sophie BEAUMONT*, 2014, <http://www.euicc-ks.com/what-has-kosovo-achieved-over-last-seven-years-sophie-beaumont> (hämtad 2015-11-02)

Republic of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister, Office for Good Governance, *Broad survey of Persons with Disabilities in Kosovo*, 2011, <http://www.eevg.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/ks/OPM%20Broad%20Survey%20of%20Persons%20with%20Disabilities,%202011.pdf> (hämtad 2015-11-03)

Republic of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister, Office on Good Governance, *Progress Report on Children. Volume IV. Period (January - December 2013). Strategy and National Action Plan for Children's Rights in the Republic of Kosovo, 2009-2013*, 2014, http://kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/Progresi_i_Raportit_ENG_01_web.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-03)

Republic of Kosovo, Ombudsperson Institution, *Annual Report 2014 No. 14*, 2015,
http://www.ombudspersonkosovo.org/repository/docs/RAPORTI_2014_-_anglisht_21841.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-04)

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Tyskland. Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF), *Country Fact Sheet. Kosovo*, 2014-06-30, <http://lifos.migrationsverket.se/dokument?documentSummaryId=32933> (hämtad 2015-11-02)

Norge. Landinfo, *Temanotat Kosovo: Helsevesenet*, 2014-08-14,
<http://lifos.migrationsverket.se/dokument?documentSummaryId=33217> (hämtad 2015-11-02)

Save the Children, *Early childhood care and development situation analysis*, 2014,
http://images.savethechildren.it/IT/f/img_publicazioni/img236_b.pdf (hämtad 2015-11-02)