



INSIGHTS ON THE LITHUANIAN FOSTERING SYSTEM

Transnational Partners Meeting

November 18th, 2021
Lisbon, Portugal

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



To know more about LT fostering system:

- The Internet
- State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Services under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor
- Foster Care Centres (tot. 66)



Duration-based differentiation of care:

Temporary Custody of a Child:

- Return the child to their biological family;
- Established by an order of the Municipal Administration's Director;
- Regulated by «Rules on Temporary Custody of a Child»;
- Up to 12 months (+ 6 months).

Permanent Custody of a Child:

- Childen left without parental care;
- Established by the court;



Process of becoming a foster parent at a glance

1. Initial Assessment

- Made by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service (SCRPAS)

3. Assessment and conclusion

- GIMK specialist working at Foster Care Centres: Yes/ No & Child profile

2. Training

- GIMK programme
- GIMK specialist working at Foster Care Centres

4. Matching & Placement



Phase 1: Initial assessment



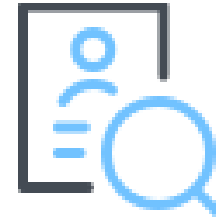
Profile:

1. 21 – 65 years old
2. Not necessarily married
3. Not necessarily owner of house



Exclusion:

1. Age requirements
2. Incapacitated/restricted
3. Child has been separated from you/
previous bad experience



Needed documents:

1. Personal data
2. Motivation
3. Health certificate
4. Written consent of people +16 y.o. living with you



Where to go:

1. Administration/
municipality of residence
2. >5 days forward to foster care centre



Phase 2: GIMK Training

Duration and costs

- > 3 Months
- Free of charge

Story:

- Introduced in 2018

Organization

- 7 group session (3 hours once a week)
- 2 individual meeting (1 is a home visit)

Topics:

1. Openness and cooperation
2. Overcome developmental and behavioral problems
3. Prevent exhaustion

When is mandatory

- Mandatory for every person who wants to be guardian /caregiver
- Just suggested for close relatives of the child



Phase 3: Assessment and conclusion

- Evaluation and writing of conclusion;
- Transmitted within 5 days to Municipality.

“It is not the child who is chosen for the family, but the family that is best placed to meet the needs of a particular child.”



Phase 4: Matching and placement

Case 1:

«Person/family identified a specific child/children in the application»

→ After receiving the positive conclusion they become foster parent/family

Case 2:

«Person/family didn't identify a specific child/children in the application»

→ Registration in the Social Support Family Information System
→ >10 days process of research starts

In any case, specialists of the care centre will keep contact with the family.

Phase 4: Matching and placement

Case 2: «Person/family didn't identify a specific child/children in the application»

- When a child is found the CCC will contact the legal representatives
- More info about the child are asked (age, health, story, etc.)
- Forwarding info to potential foster parent/ family (10 days):

1. Match: contacts child's legal representatives – parent
2. Mismatch: provide reasons for the choice; research continues.

IMPO: after the third not-well-motivated refusal further actions are taken by CCC.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

Presentation made by:
Carlotta Maria Crippa, My Family Academy (LT)

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

