



# OVERVIEW OF ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO

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# General overview

Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians traditionally live in Kosovo and essentially contribute to its diverse society with their distinct traditions and cultures. Members of the three communities are dispersed throughout Kosovo, mainly in 24 municipalities, with significant presence in the municipalities of Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Pejë/Peć and Prizren.

Any municipality where according to the 2011 census more than 50 members of any one of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities permanently reside and possess a sense of community is considered for this publication.<sup>1</sup>

The latest official data on the representation of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities in Kosovo is registered in the 2011 census,<sup>2</sup> which indicates that 8,824 Kosovo Roma, 15,436 Kosovo Ashkali and 11,524 Kosovo Egyptians live in Kosovo. Kosovo Roma thus constitute 0.51 per cent of the population in Kosovo, Kosovo Ashkali 0.89 per cent, and Kosovo Egyptians 0.66 per cent. These figures, however, do not necessarily provide an accurate demographic image of the three communities, as not all of their members took part in the census, and the census was not conducted in the four northern municipalities.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, community representatives and municipal offices for communities and returns (MOCR) have an informal estimate of the number of each community and discrepancies in numbers can account for natality and mortality rates within the communities, but also population movements related to migration towards and repatriation from Western Europe, particularly between 2014 and 2016.<sup>4</sup>

The majority of members of the three communities often live at the margins of the society, struggling with high unemployment rates and low educational attainment. They often live in settlements, which are in some cases informal, with poor infrastructure, and their houses are in dire conditions. Furthermore, members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities, and women in particular, face barriers that lead to their exclusion from participation in all areas of life. At the same time, many members of the three communities receive social assistance administered by Prishtinë/

Priština or Belgrade. In March 2019, 2,000 Kosovo Roma (813 men, 1,187 women), 3,581 Kosovo Ashkali (1,372 men, 2,209 women) and 947 Kosovo Egyptians (399 men, 548 women) received social assistance from Prishtinë/Priština<sup>5</sup>; no reliable similar data on social assistance provided by Belgrade is available. When members of the three communities are employed, it is often seasonal manual labour. Some work in the public sector, mainly as teachers or civil servants.

The situation with regards to education has been steadily improving. OSCE monitoring shows that school abandonment is no longer a systemic problem. In 2018/2019 school year, 1,509 Kosovo Roma (810 boys, 699 girls), 3,439 Kosovo Ashkali (1,750 boys, 1,689 girls) and 847 Kosovo Egyptians (444 boys, 403 girls) were attending Kosovo-curriculum primary and lower secondary schools.<sup>6</sup> Numbers of students from the three communities attending secondary education indicate a positive trend – in 2018/2019 school year, 161 Kosovo Roma (98 boys and 63 girls), 262 Kosovo Ashkali (151 boys and 111 girls) and 160 Kosovo Egyptians (93 boys and 67 girls) attended Kosovo-curriculum secondary schools.<sup>7</sup> This was aided by the provision of scholarships from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.<sup>8</sup> The number of university students from the three communities has also been steadily increasing. According to Roma Versitas representatives, 42 students from the three communities were enrolled in higher education institutions in the 2018/2019 academic year, with the figure rising to 53 in the 2019/2020 academic year.<sup>9</sup>

Within the municipalities where they reside in significant numbers, Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities are adequately represented in the community protection mechanisms: MOCR and communities committee (CC), mandatory for each municipality where all communities residing in a given municipality should be represented; deputy mayor for communities (DMC) and deputy municipal assembly chairperson for communities (DCMAC), mandatory in municipalities where communities constitute at least ten per cent of its total population.<sup>10</sup> In 2019, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje and Lipjan/Lipljan have Kosovo Ashkali DMCs and Lipjan/Lipjan a Kosovo Ashkali DCMAC. While MOCR staff are civil servants, the DMC and DCMAC

posts are political appointments and do not count towards the civil service threshold. CC members who are not civil servants receive a per diem for each meeting they attend. Outside of the municipalities where they live in significant numbers, members of the three communities are scarcely represented in the civil service.<sup>11</sup> In 2017, only 12 of 24 targeted municipalities met the minimum threshold<sup>12</sup> for civil service representation for all communities in numerical minority; the Kosovo Roma community is adequately represented in the municipal civil service in five municipalities,<sup>13</sup> while the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities are under-represented in the civil service in each municipality where they reside.

Many members of the three communities were displaced following the 1998-99 conflict, mostly in Serbia, North Macedonia and Montenegro. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of the end of September 2019, 3,935 Kosovo Roma, 2,172 Kosovo Ashkali and 1,513 Kosovo Egyptians have voluntarily returned to Kosovo. In addition, 3,917 Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians combined voluntarily returned to Kosovo between 2001 and 2005.<sup>14</sup>

Since its establishment, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OSCE) has been promoting the inclusion of these three communities in Kosovo by supporting and advocating for policy development and implementation, with the aim of improving the communities members' social inclusion and well-being. The work of the OSCE, mainly through the monitoring and advisory roles of its field teams in municipalities, has contributed significantly to the improvement of links between the three communities and institutions.

The OSCE's monitoring identified that comprehensive publications providing a glance at the life of communities in the municipalities are lacking, as are publications that identify the most common challenges communities face in their daily lives. This publication intends to raise awareness of the situation of Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians, by primarily mapping the locations where they reside in higher numbers. It also aims to outline their needs by depicting the fundamental challenges that the three communities are facing at the municipal level, and presenting facts without delving into analysis or substantial assessment of institutional performance.

## ■ Methodology

For the purposes of this publication, the OSCE field teams provided monitoring data for 24 out of 38 municipalities.<sup>15</sup> These particular municipalities were selected because they have a notable concentration of at least one of the three communities.<sup>16</sup> Twenty-two municipalities were chosen based on the 2011 census data.<sup>17</sup> In addition, Leposavić/Leposaviq and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North were included, as OSCE monitoring indicates that Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali are based in these municipalities, though some of them live in displacement. The situation of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali displaced in the camps in the municipality of Leposavić/Leposaviq had attracted significant international attention, which is another reason for the inclusion of the municipality in this publication.

The chapters on each municipality are based on data collected from questionnaires developed and interviews conducted during June and July 2017 by the OSCE. Where relevant, the data was updated through interviews conducted in March 2019, in order to reflect any changes which may have occurred since the original interviews. The main questionnaire covering the topical sections was tailored to each category of respondents. The selected respondents interviewed in each of the 24 municipalities covered in this publication were: community representatives,<sup>18</sup> representatives of the MOCR, representatives of municipal directorates of health and education, directors of schools with a significant number of pupils from the three communities, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the municipality, representatives of learning centres based in the municipality, and representatives of regional employment centres. The assessment of the OSCE field teams based on their regular monitoring in the 24 municipalities was also taken into account. All data presented in the publication is valid as of March 2019 unless otherwise stated.

## ■ Structure

The publication contains 24 profiles, presenting each of the 24 municipalities. The municipalities are listed in alphabetical order and each municipal profile first provides the 2011 census and estimated numbers of members of the three communities living in the municipality as of December 2018 provided by the MOCR and community representatives, and lists the settlements where members of the three communities live in the municipality. The following sections provide an overview of the situation of the three communities in the municipality in the areas of housing and infrastructure; representation in decision-making; education;<sup>19</sup> employment and social welfare – with a particular focus on child labour; and healthcare. The general situation of repatriated and voluntarily returned members of the three communities is then presented. Where applicable, a section on Romani as a language in official use at the municipal level is included in the chapter.<sup>20</sup> Each chapter is complemented with photographs showcasing the life of members of the three communities in the given municipality. Finally, the publication also includes an Annex outlining gender disaggregated data on school attendance of pupils from the three communities in the 24 municipalities presented. The final Annex provides a detailed demographic overview for the three communities in all Kosovo municipalities. The overview provides demographic data from the 2011 Census disaggregated by community and by gender and estimates in the municipalities where the 2011 Census was not held.

## ■ Note on the three communities

The OSCE recognizes the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities as three distinct communities. However, the publication covers all three communities since they generally face similar obstacles and challenges with regard to their inclusion in society. In municipalities where members of more than one of the three communities live, an effort has been made to clearly disaggregate the data and differentiate between the different communities.

<sup>1</sup> Leposavić/Leposaviq, for which no census data is available, is nevertheless significant due to the international focus on the lead contamination affecting members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali who have resided in displaced persons' camps located in the municipality. Similarly, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North is also added for its comparatively large population of Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities. In the absence of census data, the OSCE municipal profile data from October 2018 were used; OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Leposavić/Leposaviq Municipal Profile, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North Municipal Profile October 2018,

available at <http://www.osce.org/kosovo/13120> (accessed 11 November 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, Kosovo Population and Housing Census 2011 – Final Results, 14 September 2012, available at [http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2075/final-results\\_eng.pdf](http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2075/final-results_eng.pdf) (accessed 12 October 2017), page 143.

<sup>3</sup> Municipalities of Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zvečan/Zvečan, Zubin Potok and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North.

<sup>4</sup> No community disaggregated data for persons who left Kosovo between 2014 and 2016 and were subsequently repatriated is available. Each EU member state has cumulative data for all persons



repatriated to Kosovo.

**5** Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, 2019 statistics available to the OSCE Mission in Kosovo.

**6** Data from an e-mail from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to the OSCE dated 17 September 2019.

**7** Ibid.

**8** See OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Communities Access to Pre-University Education in Kosovo, December 2018, available at <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/406952> (accessed 17 September 2019), p.18.

**9** Figures provided by Roma Versitas to OSCE via e-mail on 17 September 2019. University education of members of non-majority communities will be a subject of a planned OSCE Mission in Kosovo report.

**10** Article 61 of the Law No.03/L-040 on Local Self Government; and Section 6.2 of the Administrative Instruction No.2014/01 on the Procedures of Appointment of Deputy Mayors in Municipalities which states that the municipality, where at least 10 per cent of its residents belong to communities in numerical minority should appoint DMC, and the post should be given to the representative of the largest non-majority community residing in the municipality.

**11** Article 11.3 of the Law No.03/L-149 on the Civil Service (14 June 2010) states that in municipalities where communities do not constitute a majority in the municipality, the number of reserved positions in the civil service shall be in compliance with the percentage of representation of the communities in the given municipality.

**12** Deçan/Deçane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Istog/Istok, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Klinë/Klina, Lipjan/Lipljan, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Obiliq/Obilić, Vushtrri/Vučitrn, Rahovec/Orahovac. For details, please refer to OSCE Report Representation of Communities in the Civil Service in Kosovo: Follow-up Report (May 2017), p.44 <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/320496?download=true> (accessed on 29 May 2018).

**13** Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Klinë/Klina, Lipjan/Lipljan and Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipalities, see supra note 8.

**14** UNCHR Office in Kosovo, Statistical Overview, September 2019. Please note that UNHCR has been recording members of Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities separately from 2006 onwards.

**15** For general information on municipalities, see OSCE municipal profiles available at <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/410279>.

[osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/410279](https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/410279).

**16** For the purposes of this publication, a municipality is included if the number of members of the three communities combined is greater than 50 according to the 2011 census or where otherwise noted.

**17** The municipalities are: Deçan/Deçane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Gračanica/Gračanicë, Istog/Istok, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Klinë/Klina, Lipjan/Lipljan, Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuşa, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Novo Brdo/Novobërdë, Obiliq/Obilić, Pejë/Peć, Podujevë/Podujevo, Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Shtime/Štimlje, Suharekë/Suva Reka and Vushtrri/Vučitrn.

**18** Defined as “persons of a position of formal or informal authority within the communities who have had long-term history of contact and co-operation with the municipal structure and with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo field teams”.

**19** A number of discrepancies are observed between the number of Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali or Kosovo Egyptian residents registered in the 2011 census and the number of pupils from the three communities attending primary and lower secondary education due to several reasons: some municipalities do not reflect the community affiliation of pupils, or register pupils based on the self-declaration of parents when enrolling their children or based on their perception of community affiliation of a given pupil. Similar issues may also apply to figures on unemployment provided by employment centres.

**20** As of July 2017, Gračanica/Gračanicë has designated Romani as language in official use at the municipal level, while there were efforts to achieve the designation underway in Prizren.

# Municipality of Deçan/Dečane

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census indicated that there are 40,019 residents in the municipality of Deçan/Dečane, of which there are 33 Kosovo Roma, 42 Kosovo Ashkali and 393 Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>21</sup> Nevertheless, estimates provided by the MOCR indicate that in December 2018, 283 Kosovo Egyptians and 11 Kosovo Roma resided in the municipality, whereas no member of the Kosovo Ashkali community was recorded.<sup>22</sup> The town of Deçan/Dečane, Baballoq/Babaloč, Pemishtë/Pemište and Shaptej/Šaptej villages are inhabited by both Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities, while Gramaçel/Gramočelj and Dubovik villages are mostly inhabited by the Kosovo Egyptian community.<sup>23</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

As of December 2018, most members of the Kosovo Egyptian and Kosovo Roma communities live in formal settlements in permanent houses without major issues, but some families are in dire need of ren-

ovation and expansion due to an increase in the number of family members. Some of the houses could be considered unfit for habitation. Members of the Kosovo Egyptian community living in Gramaçel/Gramočelj and Dubovik villages suffer from longstanding issues related to poor road infrastructure and lack of sewage systems.<sup>24</sup>

## Representation in decision making<sup>25</sup>

Both Kosovo Egyptian and Kosovo Roma communities are represented by one man each in the CC; the Kosovo Egyptian man chairs the committee.<sup>26</sup> One Kosovo Roma man, one Kosovo Ashkali man and one Kosovo Egyptian man represent their communities in the municipal community safety council (MCSC). Members of neither of the communities are employed within the MOCR. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory for Deçan/Dečane municipality as communities in a numerical minority constitute less than ten per cent of its entire population.

## Education

Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities attend Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools. As per data provided by the municipal directorate of education as of 25 July 2018, a total of 14 Kosovo Roma, 45 Kosovo Ashkali, and 25 Kosovo Egyptian pupils are enrolled in “Jusuf Gërvalla” school in Prapaqan/Prapacane village, “Drita” school in Gramaçel/Gramočelj village, “Rexhep Kadrija” school in Rastavicë/Rastavica village and “Heronjët e Dukagjinit” school in Glllogjan/Glođane village. All said schools provide primary and lower secondary education. There are no learning centres or Romani language and culture classes available in the municipality of Deçan/Dečane.<sup>27</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

While Deçan/Dečane fulfilled its minimum threshold for representation of all communities in numerical minority in civil service, it did not meet the required mini-

mum threshold for each community residing in the municipality.<sup>28</sup> According to the information provided by the employment centre representative, there are no Kosovo Roma or Kosovo Egyptian civil servants in the municipality, and only one Kosovo Egyptian woman is employed by public institutions as part of cleaning and maintenance staff.<sup>29</sup>

Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian community members rely on incomes generated by informal economic activity or from seasonal employment, where mostly men serve as providers for their families. Access to the private sector remains a challenge for members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities. According to the municipal employment office, there are 56 Kosovo Roma (36 men and 20 women), and 21 Kosovo Egyptian (19 men and two women) individuals registered as active job seekers, while according to the centre for social welfare, there are 19 Kosovo Egyptian families (with 86 members in total) and four Kosovo Ashkali families (with 21 members in total) who receive social assistance.<sup>30</sup> Based on the information provided by representatives of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities, child labour exists, but there is no reliable data available on the number and gender of children affected.<sup>31</sup>

## Healthcare

Primary healthcare services are provided by the main health centre in the town of Deçan/Dečane and family health centres in the villages. No major issues are identified in relations to the access to healthcare for members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities in the



municipality of Deçan/Deçane, except for residents of Pemishtë/Pemište village, where a healthcare provider is located five kilometres away. Free reproductive health assistance is available to all women in the municipality.<sup>32</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

No community member returned from displacement between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018. In the same period, one Kosovo Roma woman with six children and two Kosovo Egyptian men were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>33</sup>

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**21** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**22** Interview with MOCR representative took place on 12 March 2019.

**23** Interview with MOCR representative took place on 12 March 2019 and with community representatives on 13 March 2019 and 14 March 2019.

**24** Interview with MOCR representative took place on 18 July 2017 and with community representatives on 4 July 2017 and 15 July 2017.

**25** Data on representation in decision making throughout the report is valid as of 15 March 2019. It is based on field teams' monitoring and knowledge.

**26** One Kosovo Roma woman, one Kosovo Egyptian man.

**27** Interview with the municipal director of education took place on 17 July 2017.

**28** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**29** Interview with employment centre representative took place on 12 March 2019.

**30** Interviews with representatives of the employment centre and the centre for social welfare took place on 12 March 2019.

**31** Interview with community representatives took place on 4 July 2017 and 15 July 2017 and with an NGO representative on 17 July 2017.

**32** Interview with the municipal director of health took place on 20 July 2017.

**33** No gender breakdown available for the children; interview with MOCR representative on 12 March 2019.







# Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac

## General overview and settlements

A significant number of Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians were believed to have lived in the municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac before the 1999 conflict. There are, however, no official statistics available, because the 1991 census in Kosovo only provided data for the Kosovo Roma community.<sup>34</sup> According to the 2011 census, out of 108,610 residents registered in Ferizaj/Uroševac municipality, 3,629 are Kosovo Ashkali, 204 are Kosovo Roma, and 24 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>35</sup> According to the MOCR and community representatives, an estimated 3,332 Kosovo Ashkali (1,624 men and 1,708 women), 286 Kosovo Roma (138 men and 148 women) and 14 Kosovo Egyptian (six men and eight women) community members reside in the municipality.<sup>36</sup>

All Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptians and the majority of the Kosovo Ashkali live in the urban quarters of Sallahane/Salahane, Halit Ibishi/Halit Ibiši, Geric and Koçi Xoxe/Koçe Zoze. A significant number of Kosovo Ashkali reside in the rural villag-

es of Dubravë/Dubrava (1,335 members) and Koshare/Košare (34 members).

## Housing and infrastructure

According to the head of the MOCR and the DMC, both Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities do not have major housing issues, while Kosovo Ashkali community members are in need of housing construction or reconstruction, which includes either repairs or the building of annex and in-door bathrooms. According to the head of the MOCR, approximately 170 requests pertaining to the construction or reconstruction of houses from members of the Kosovo Ashkali community were submitted between January 2015 and July 2017. Between July to December 2017, 26 cases were processed as part of a joint project of the municipality with NGO “Voice of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians” (NGO VoRAE), out of which 14 housing construction and 12 housing reconstruction projects were completed.<sup>37</sup> Due to a lack of funding, the remaining cases were forwarded to the Ministry of Communities and Return and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) for assistance. In

October 2018, the municipality signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MLSW for the construction of 14 houses for ten Kosovo Ashkali, three Kosovo Egyptian and one Kosovo Roma vulnerable families. The Ministry has announced the tender for the implementation of the project and construction is expected to start in 2019.

## Representation in decision making

The three communities are adequately represented in the municipal community protection and participation mechanisms, where each of the three communities has a member in the CC and MCSC. Both the CC chairperson and the head of the MOCR are Kosovo Ashkali community members; neither of these representatives are women. In the 2013–2017 municipal administration period, a Kosovo Ashkali man was elected to the municipal assembly (MA). However, after the October 2017 local elections, there is no representative of the three communities in the MA. A Kosovo Ashkali man was appointed as the DMC.<sup>38</sup>

## Education

Children from the three communities attend Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools. Ferizaj/Uroševac does not have any schools following the Serbian curriculum, thus Kosovo Roma pupils are integrated into the Kosovo curriculum education, which was also the case prior to the 1999 conflict. According to the data provided by the municipal directorate of education, there are 36 Kosovo Roma, 637 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo Egyptian children enrolled in primary and lower secondary education, while 97 children from the three communities were attending upper secondary education.<sup>39</sup> Most pupils from the three communities are enrolled at four Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools “Ahmet Hoxha”, “Tefik Çanga” “Gjon Sereqi” and “Ve-zir Jashari” in Ferizaj/Uroševac town and “Naim Frashëri” school in Zaskok village.

According to the school director of the primary and lower secondary school “Ahmet Hoxha” in Ferizaj/Uroševac, Romani language with elements of culture and history is taught in this school. It is an elective course. The payment of the teacher as well as the publication and acquisition of textbooks are financed by the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MEST). The course is delivered once a week to around 20 pupils enrolled.<sup>40</sup>

In addition, according to the MOCR statistics, 38 Kosovo Ashkali and six Kosovo Roma children are registered in preschool institutions.<sup>41</sup> Moreover, the Ashkali Education Centre in Dubravë/Dubrava village organizes after-school activities, such as tutorial classes for children from the three

communities helping them to improve their performance at school. The Centre also provides premises for children to do their homework and study, since most children do not have adequate conditions at home as they live in small houses and with extended families.<sup>42</sup>

## ■ Employment and social welfare

While communities are adequately represented in the community protection and participation mechanisms, none of the communities are well represented in the municipal civil service as Ferizaj/Uroševac did not meet the required minimum threshold for each community to be represented in the civil service.<sup>43</sup> In total, two Kosovo Roma and seven Kosovo Ashkali men work in the municipal administration, two Kosovo Roma men and two Kosovo Ashkali women are employed in the healthcare sector, and three Kosovo Ashkali men and one Kosovo Roma woman are employed in the education sector.<sup>44</sup> Four Kosovo Ashkali men and two Kosovo Ashkali women are employed in the Kosovo Police, one Kosovo Roma man in the Kosovo Customs Office, and seven Kosovo Ashkali men in the Kosovo Security Forces. Additionally, 18 Kosovo Roma and 88 Kosovo Ashkali are employed in various public enterprises, mainly regional water and utilities companies,<sup>45</sup> and 13 Kosovo Ashkali (ten men and three women) from the municipality are either directly engaged in politics (Ferizaj/Uroševac DMC, two deputy ministers, experts on dialogue) or employed by those engaged in politics (advisors, cabinet members, drivers)<sup>46</sup>.

The socio-economic situation of the mem-

bers of the three communities and their access to private sector employment remains a challenge. According to the municipal employment office, 38 Kosovo Roma, 607 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo Egyptian individuals are registered as active job seekers.<sup>47</sup> As per the information provided by the centre for social welfare, nine Kosovo Roma families (consisting of 44 individuals) and 250 Kosovo Ashkali families (consisting of 1,259 individuals) are recipients of social assistance.<sup>48</sup> Community representatives have identified between 20 to 40 children engaged in child labour by collecting tins or carrying wares in the green market.<sup>49</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Primary health services are provided by two primary health centres five days a week, one located in the village of Dubravë/Dubrava and one in the Sallahane/Salahane urban quarter. Children from the three communities regularly receive compulsory vaccinations. Family planning and reproductive healthcare for women is also accessible. Dentistry services are provided in Dubravë/Dubrava village. Furthermore, the main family medicine centre organizes systematic general medical checks for children of these communities in their settlements and in the Ashkali Community Centre in Dubravë/Dubrava village.

## ■ Return and repatriation

The return process of displaced individuals and reintegration of repatriated persons also remains a challenge. Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 20 Kosovo Ashkali and ten Kosovo Roma families voluntarily returned to the mu-

nicipality, including six families originally from Kačanik/Kaçanik, Lipjan/Lipljan and Prishtinë/Priština who expressed a wish to return to Ferizaj/Uroševac. Since January 2016, the municipality had been attempting to identify a location for allocation of land for six Kosovo Ashkali and three Kosovo Roma landless returnee families originally from Ferizaj/Uroševac who returned from North Macedonia in 2015. In 2018, the municipal department of geodesy and cadastre in co-operation with the MOCR has identified a parcel of municipal land and proposed to the MA that the parcel be allocated for a construction of a building to accommodate the landless returnee families. The project is pending MA approval. Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 226 Kosovo Ashkali (125 men and 101 women) and 18 Kosovo Roma (ten men and eight women) were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>34</sup> According to the 1991 census, at the time 2,081 Kosovo Roma lived in the Ferizaj/Uroševac municipality.

<sup>35</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>36</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 13 March 2019.

<sup>37</sup> The cost of the joint project was €70,000 where the municipality contributed with €30,000 and the remaining amount was funded by the NGO VoRAE.

<sup>38</sup> DMC position is obligatory in the municipalities where at least 10 per cent of its population represent non-majority communities. The position is not obligatory in Ferizaj/Uroševac but was established in 2013–2017 municipal administration period upon good political will of the previous municipal leadership.

<sup>39</sup> 91 Kosovo Ashkali and six Kosovo Roma according to the interview with the municipal directorate of education conducted on 25 July 2017.

<sup>40</sup> According to the school director, the number of students attending fluctuates given the non-compulsory nature of the course. However, 12–13 Kosovo Roma, 7–10 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo

Albanian pupils attend it regularly.

<sup>41</sup> Interview with the head of MOCR was conducted on 25 July 2017.

<sup>42</sup> The Ashkali Education Centre in Dubravë/Dubrava village is run by the Ferizaj/Uroševac municipality in co-operation with the support of the local non-governmental organization Caritas Kosovo and NGO VoRAE. Around 276 children of school age of which 261 Kosovo Ashkali (120 boys and 131 girls), three Kosovo Roma (one boy and two girls) and 12 Kosovo Albanian (seven girls and five boys) attend extracurricular activities. According to the head of MOCR, the municipality in co-operation with the “Naim Frasheri” primary school and the Centre organizes preschool education for 38 Kosovo Ashkali and six Kosovo Roma in the Centre. This arrangement was made to ensure greater participation of Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma children in preschool education.

<sup>43</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>44</sup> Interview with the employment centre representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> OSCE monitoring.

<sup>47</sup> No gender disaggregated data available. OSCE field teams survey, conducted in each municipality in May–June 2018 interviewing municipal offices for employment and representatives of centres for social welfare.

<sup>48</sup> Interview with the centre for social welfare representative conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>49</sup> Interview with the president of the civil society organization “BRAN” was conducted on 27 July 2017, as well as with a Kosovo Roma officer in the MOCR office on 24 July 2017.

<sup>50</sup> Information acquired through an interview conducted with the head of MOCR on 13 March 2019.





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# Municipality of Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality has 34,827 residents, of which 436 are Kosovo Roma, 3,230 are Kosovo Ashkali and 282 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>51</sup> As of 31 December 2018, community representatives estimated that around 1,050 Kosovo Roma, over 4,000 Kosovo Ashkali and over 500 Kosovo Egyptians lived in the municipality.<sup>52</sup>

The vast majority of Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians reside in areas “02”, “07”, “28” and “29” in Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town in formalized settlements<sup>53</sup> and in Henc/Ence village.<sup>54</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma community reside in Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town as well as in Bresje and Kuzmin villages.

An increase in the number of Kosovo Ashkali residents was observed during the 1950s in the municipality with the industrialization of Prishtinë/Priština and Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, where members of the Kosovo Ashkali community were employed in local factories.

## Housing and infrastructure

The majority of houses in the neighbourhoods have been illegally constructed. As the land is not registered in the name of the residents, they are unable to apply for legalization of their houses. Between 2014 and 2016, the NGO VoRAE ran a project aimed at improving the housing conditions of the members of the three communities. In total, 155 families in Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje benefited from the €315,000 project (of which €82,000 were provided by the municipality). The main access roads are asphalted but second-

ary roads in areas inhabited by the three communities remain unpaved.<sup>55</sup> The sewage network in Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town and Kuzmin area was completed in 2016–2017; however, the pipes were not extended to the “28” and “29” neighbourhoods of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town, making residents rely on non-potable water from wells of Kuzmin area.<sup>56</sup>

## Representation in decision making

All three communities are well represented in local community participation mechanisms where each community has one representative in the CC with Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali men and a Kosovo Egyptian woman. Similarly, all three communities are represented by a man in the MCSC. Communities in a numerical minority constitute approximately 13 per cent

of the population of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, and the Kosovo Ashkali community is the largest non-majority community. Thus, the municipality is obliged to establish the positions of DMC and DCMAC. Between 2013 and 2017, both DMC and DCMAC posts were occupied by Kosovo Ashkali men, who were also re-elected after the October 2017 local elections. The Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities are also represented in the MA by one member from each community; both MA members are men. Additionally, one Kosovo Roma man is employed in the MOCR.

## Education

According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, there are ten Kosovo Roma, 236 Kosovo Ashkali and 45 Kosovo Egyptian pupils enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools “Selman Riza”, “Daut Bogujevci” and “Mihail Grameno.” Additionally, 49 Kosovo Roma pupils attend Serbian curriculum primary and secondary school “Aca Marović” in Bresje. Approximately 250 pupils attend classes in learning centres run by NGOs “Balkan Sunflowers” and “The Ideas Partnership”.<sup>57</sup> The centres provide a safe and warm space in which children can do their homework and receive assistance as necessary. The Ideas Partnership NGO further engages community advocates from the neighbourhoods to act as a bridge between the parents and the schools and to help strengthen the relationship between the two. As part of its own initiative, the municipality also sponsors catch-up classes for adults. No Romani language and culture classes are offered in the municipality and no teachers from the three com-

munities teach at the schools in the municipality.<sup>58</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality fulfilled its minimum threshold for representation of all communities in numerical minority in civil service; however, as per individual community quotas, the municipality met minimum threshold only for the Kosovo Roma community.<sup>59</sup> According to the information provided by the MOCR, only one Kosovo Roma civil servant is employed in the municipality and several Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali men are employed by public institutions as members of security and maintenance staff.<sup>60</sup>

Majority of the members of the three communities are unemployed or involved in the informal economic sector.<sup>61</sup> Around 30 per cent of households support themselves by collecting recyclable materials.<sup>62</sup> The Ideas Partnership NGO runs micro-finance projects in the “29” neighbourhood for soap-making, recycling, producing decorative candle jars, shoe-shining, to allow parents (particularly women) to earn a basic income, empower them and enable them to send their children to school.<sup>63</sup> According to a representative of the NGO, children from between five to ten Kosovo Ashkali households are forced to beg in the streets of Prishtinë/Priština municipality, and some children are also engaged in the collection of recyclable materials.<sup>64</sup> According to the municipal employment office, six Kosovo Roma (two men and four women), 52 Kosovo Ashkali (30 men and 22 women) and five Kosovo Egyptians (three men and two women) were

registered as job seekers on 31 December 2018,<sup>65</sup> while 51 Kosovo Roma households, 320 Kosovo Ashkali households and 49 Kosovo Egyptian households were receiving social assistance.<sup>66</sup>

## Healthcare

Members of the three communities have access to the healthcare facilities and both genders are equal beneficiaries. The existing medical facilities provide free reproductive health assistance for women, and they are located within accessible distance to areas inhabited by members of the three communities.<sup>67</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 288 Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian households were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>68</sup> During the same period, 13 Kosovo Roma, 63 Kosovo Ashkali and five Kosovo Egyptians returned to the municipality from displacement.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>52</sup> Interviews with three community representatives were conducted on 8 and 12 March 2019.

<sup>53</sup> In formal/formalized settlements, the properties and property titles are properly registered, as opposed to informal settlements where they are not registered.

<sup>54</sup> The areas are not officially recognized as distinct parts of the town within the municipal statute.

<sup>55</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

<sup>56</sup> Long-term OSCE field team monitoring.

<sup>57</sup> Interview with a learning centre representative was conducted on 14 July 2017.

<sup>58</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>59</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>60</sup> Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 18 July 2017.

<sup>61</sup> Interviews with three community representatives were conducted on 6, 7 and 10 July 2017.

<sup>62</sup> Interviews with three community representatives were conducted on 6, 7 and 10 July 2017.

<sup>63</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

<sup>64</sup> Interview with an NGO representative was conducted on 14 July 2017.

<sup>65</sup> Interview with the employment centre representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.

<sup>66</sup> No individualised data or gender breakdown available; interview with the centre for social welfare representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.

<sup>67</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 21 July 2017.

<sup>68</sup> No community or gender breakdown available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.

<sup>69</sup> No precise figures or gender breakdown available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.









# Municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census figures indicate that out of 94,556 residents in Gjakovë/Đakovica municipality, 738 are Kosovo Roma, 613 are Kosovo Ashkali and 5,117 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>70</sup> As of 31 December 2018, the MOCR did not possess any updated data on the communities' populations.<sup>71</sup> The most recent estimate, however, of the number of members of the three communities combined living in the municipality is 8,000.<sup>72</sup> Members of all three communities live in the "Ali Ibra/Kolonia", "Brekoc/Brekovac",<sup>73</sup> "Piskotë/Piskote" and "Sefë/Sefa" neighbourhoods of Gjakovë/Đakovica town, while only members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities reside in the "Qyl/Cul" and "Musa Zajmi" neighbourhoods, and Neticë/Netice village. The Kosovo Roma community solely lives in the "Musa Zajmi" street of Gjakovë/Đakovica town. Additionally, there are Kosovo Egyptian-inhabited areas in Bec, Hereq/Ereç, Jabllanicë/Jablanica and Skivjan/Skivjane villages, mixed Kosovo Egyptian and Kosovo Ashkali areas in Neticë/Netice and Rogovë/Rogovo vil-

lages, and a mixed Kosovo Egyptian and Kosovo Roma area in Plançor/Pljançor village.

## Housing and infrastructure

Most members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities residing in Gjakovë/Đakovica municipality live in houses in decent condition. In rural areas, most members of the three communities live in unstable permanent houses and shacks. Issues with road infrastructure and sewage systems were recorded in "Brekoc/Brekovac" neighbourhood and in other rural areas.<sup>74</sup>

Representation in decision making  
All three communities are adequately represented in the local community protection and participation mechanisms. In the MCSC, each community is represented with men, and in the CC, there is one Kosovo Roma man, one Kosovo Ashkali man and two Kosovo Egyptians, one of which is a female chairperson. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory and the current MA has no members of the three communities. Two Kosovo

Egyptian civil servants are employed within the MOCR with a Kosovo Egyptian man heading the office and a Kosovo Egyptian woman serving as a co-ordinator for communities' rights.

## Education

Children from the three communities attend Kosovo curriculum education. According to information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 467 Kosovo Roma, 403 Kosovo Ashkali and 244 Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools "Mustafa Bakija", "Mazllum Këpuska", "Zekerija Rexha", "Emin Duraku", "Fehmi Agani", "Zef Lush Marku" and "Selman Riza" in Gjakovë/Đakovica town. In rural areas, 197 Kosovo Ashkali and 113 Kosovo Egyptian children are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools "Luigj Gurakuqi" in Korenicë/Korenica village, "Dëshmorët e Kombit" in Jabllanicë/Jablanica, "Isa Boletini" in Osek Hylë/Osek Hila village, "Sylejman Vokshi" in Smolicë/Smolica village, "Fani Noli" in Dujakë/Dujak village, "Ukshin Myftari" in Skivjan/Skivjane village, "Haxhi Hoti" in Rogovë/

Rogovo village, "Dëshmorët e Herecit" in Herec/Erec village, "Ali M. Hasi" in Cermjan/Crmljane village.

The school in the village of Cermjan/Crmljane is attended by pupils from the neighbouring village Neticë/Netice, which is more than four kilometres away, and the municipality provides transportation free of charge.<sup>75</sup> Romani language and culture classes were organized only during the 2015/2016 school year and were discontinued following issues with the payment of the teacher. Two Kosovo Egyptian teachers work in the upper secondary music school. Primary and lower secondary school "Emin Duraku" in Gjakovë/Đakovica town provides adult formal primary and lower secondary education, and upper secondary school "Nexhbedin Nixha" provides upper secondary adult formal education. There are two learning community centres in the municipality, one in the ethnically mixed neighbourhood of Ali Ibra/Kolonia in Gjakovë/Đakovica town, which is run by the NGO Caritas Kosova and is regularly frequented by 22 children,<sup>76</sup> and one in "Brekoc/Brekovac" neighbourhood also in Gjakovë/Đakovica town, which is run by the NGO Bethany Christian Services and is frequented by between 150 and 170 children.<sup>77</sup> The learning centre in "Brekoc/Brekovac" neighbourhood faces difficulties with periodic lack of funding.<sup>78</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica did not fulfil the minimum threshold for all communities and individual quotas for each community in the municipal civil service. Only five civil servants from the



Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities are employed, which is below the minimum threshold, while the Kosovo Ashkali community is not represented in the municipal civil service.<sup>79</sup>

At the end of December 2018, 290 Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians were registered as unemployed, while 16 Kosovo Roma, 20 Kosovo Ashkali and 25 Kosovo Egyptians were formally employed at the end of December 2018. Additional 150 members of the three communities annually engage in seasonal work at the Stonecastle Winery in Rahovec/Orahovac.<sup>80</sup> According to the centre for social welfare, 90 Kosovo Roma, 170 Kosovo Ashkali, and 110 Kosovo Egyptian members were recipients of social assistance at the end of 2018.<sup>81</sup> Members of the three communities who are not formally employed are mainly engaged in informal work such as woodcutting and collection of recyclable materials.<sup>82</sup> The municipality awards annual grants for small businesses and assistance to farmers. It also runs employment projects for repatriated persons and youth supported by UNDP and GIZ, which members of the three communities benefit from.<sup>83</sup> Out of the 100 seasonal agricultural workers engaged through the agreement between the regional employment centre and private companies, 70 belong to the three communities.<sup>84</sup> Around 100 children are engaged in child labour. Around 50 boys carry goods for shoppers at the market, and around 50 boys and girls sell cigarettes and other small goods.<sup>85</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities generally face no major difficulties in accessing health centres due to physical distance, with the exception of Neticë/Netice and Jabllanicë/Jablanica villages.<sup>86</sup> Reproductive health assistance for women is provided free of charge.<sup>87</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 124 Kosovo Roma (70 men and 54 women), 152 Kosovo Ashkali (90 men and 62 women) and 208 Kosovo Egyptians (no gender breakdown available) were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>88</sup> During the same period, 12 Kosovo Roma (eight men and four women) and 170 Kosovo Egyptian (80 men and 90 women) community members voluntarily returned from displacement.<sup>89</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>71</sup> Interview was conducted on 11 and 13 March 2019.

<sup>72</sup> No community or gender breakdown available; interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 5 July 2017.

<sup>73</sup> Part of the neighbourhood is an informal settlement.

<sup>74</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>75</sup> Municipalities have an obligation to provide transport for pupils residing farther than four kilometers from the nearest school. Article 15, Law No. 04/L-032 on Pre-University Education in Kosovo (29 August 2011).

<sup>76</sup> 14 boys and eight girls.

<sup>77</sup> Around 60 per cent boys and 40 per cent girls.

<sup>78</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>79</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>80</sup> No disaggregated data available; interview with employment centre representative took place on 8 and 13 March 2019.

<sup>81</sup> Interview conducted with the representative on 12 March 2019

<sup>82</sup> Interview with community representatives was conducted on 30 June 2017.

<sup>83</sup> Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 5 July 2017.

<sup>84</sup> Interview with the regional employment centre representative was conducted on 21 July 2017.

<sup>85</sup> Interview with an NGO representative was conducted on 21 July 2017 and with community

<sup>86</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019. representatives on 30 June 2017.

<sup>87</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>88</sup> Interview with MOCR representative on 11 and 13 March 2019.

<sup>89</sup> Interview with MOCR representative conducted on 11 and 13 March 2019.







# Municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane

## General overview and settlements

According to the MOCR, around 6,000 Kosovo Roma, 50 Kosovo Ashkali and no Kosovo Egyptians lived in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality prior to 1999.<sup>90</sup> The 2011 census, on the other hand, indicates that of 90,178 residents, 361 are Kosovo Roma, 15 are Kosovo Ashkali and one is a Kosovo Egyptian.<sup>91</sup> According to community representatives, there are 128 Kosovo Roma households<sup>92</sup> (407 total members comprising 263 men and 144 women) in the municipality, with no information on the whereabouts of members of the Kosovo Ashkali or Kosovo Egyptian communities.<sup>93</sup> The Kosovo Roma community members reside in four urban quarters of Gjilan/Gnjilane town: “Abdullah Presheva/Abdulah Preševa”, “Elez Agushi/Elez Aguši”, “Xhemajl Mustafa/Džemalj Mustafa” and “Gyrsel Sylejmani/Gurselj Sulejmani”, and in the “Gllamë/Glama” return site in the outskirts of the town.<sup>94</sup> Given the low number of Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian residents and the lack of information available on these two communi-

ties in the municipality, this municipal profile focuses on the situation of the Kosovo Roma community alone.<sup>95</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

As the areas inhabited by the Kosovo Roma community are located in the urban area, the community has access to municipal services and all public utilities. The houses are generally of sufficient quality; however, the poor condition of several houses poses a risk of collapsing onto residents of the settlement. On 12 November 2018, Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality implemented the municipal department of inspection decision to demolish abandoned houses that were damaged during the 1999 conflict and were in a state of deterioration. It also cleared an illegal waste site in “Abdullah Presheva/Abdulah Preševa” neighbourhood of Gjilan/Gnjilane town. This decision, issued on 6 November 2018, established that the demolitions were necessary as the houses posed a threat for public safety and security. The decision was a result from local residents’ complaints in June 2018, followed by the subsequent notification of owners whose houses were

to be demolished.

According to the Kosovo Roma CC member and the head of the MOCR, the action was positively accepted by the majority of Kosovo Roma residents in Gjilan/Gnjilane town. Indeed, the CC member indicated that a number of other Kosovo Roma property owners, whose properties are damaged but not on the demolition list, requested that their properties also be included. He advised them to contact the municipality.

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Roma community is represented in the CC and the MCSC; both representatives are men. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not obligatory in the municipality. Additionally, one Kosovo Roma man is employed in the MOCR, and another in the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency.

## Education

All Kosovo Roma children are enrolled in Serbian curriculum schools in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality and in the surrounding Kosovo Serb inhabited villages in Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipality. The “Vuk Karadžić” Serbian curriculum primary school in Gjilan/Gnjilane town hosts 70 Kosovo Roma pupils and operates in a private house. The school has six Kosovo Roma employees (four teachers and two support staff).<sup>96</sup> Teaching includes Romani language classes taught by Kosovo Roma teachers.<sup>97</sup> Two supplementary education centres run by the NGO VoRAE and the Network of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Women Organizations of Kosovo (RRO-GRAEK) are located in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality. The NGO RROGRAEK Learning Centre functions within the Serbian curriculum primary school “Vuk Karadžić” and is attended by approximately 28 Kosovo Roma students.<sup>98</sup> The learning centre of the NGO VoRAE is located in a private house and is attended by 43 Kosovo Roma students.<sup>99</sup> The municipality does not offer adult formal education programmes.

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane did not meet the required minimum threshold for all communities and individual quotas for each community in the municipal civil service.<sup>100</sup> In December 2018, only ten Kosovo Roma residents were employed, none of which worked in the private sector.<sup>101</sup> Of note, six worked in the Serbian curriculum school in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality.<sup>102</sup> Most of the community members subsist on social assistance and collecting scrap



metal. Girls and boys are also engaged in the collection activities.<sup>103</sup> According to the centre for social welfare in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality, 34 Kosovo Roma families receive social assistance.<sup>104</sup> As per the municipal employment office in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality, 12 Kosovo Roma<sup>105</sup> are registered as active job seekers.<sup>106</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Members of the Kosovo Roma community primarily use services provided by the Serbia-run health clinics in the municipalities of Gjilan/Gnjilane, Novo Brdo/Novobërdë, Ranilug/Ranillug and Gračanica/Gračanicë, but also by Kosovo health clinics in Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality. Healthcare services are equally available for all community members and no issues have been reported by community members to the municipal directorate of health. In addition, the maternity hospital provides free reproductive health assistance to women from all communities living in the Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality.<sup>107</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

In 2010, the municipality allocated land on the outskirts of Gjilan/Gnjilane for six landless Kosovo Roma returnee families who returned from North Macedonia. The Ministry for Communities and Return has financed construction of six houses with adequate infrastructure.<sup>108</sup> Since 1999, 374 Kosovo Roma returnees have registered with the MOCR.<sup>109</sup> The issue of damaged or illegally occupied properties has contributed to difficulties with regard to the return of displaced Kosovo Roma.<sup>110</sup> In the period between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, six Kosovo Roma (one

family consisting of two men and four women) community members were repatriated to the municipality. Additionally, two Kosovo Roma families (comprising four men and seven women) voluntarily returned during the same reporting period.<sup>111</sup>

**90** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 17 July 2017.

**91** Kosovo Agency of Statistics, see supra note 2.

**92** Interview with the MOCR conducted on 8 March 2019.

**93** Interview with Kosovo Roma community representative was conducted on 12 July 2017.

**94** Interview with MOCR was conducted representative on 17 July 2017.

**95** Interlocutors interviewed did not possess any knowledge of the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities in the municipality beyond the 2011 census figures.

**96** Three women and three men.

**97** Interview with school director was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**98** 18 boys and ten girls. Interview with learning centre representative was conducted on 13 July 2017.

**99** 23 girls and 20 boys. Interview with learning centre representative was conducted on 13 July 2017.

**100** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**101** One Kosovo Roma man in the MOCR, one Kosovo Roma man in Customs, one Kosovo Roma man in Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency, one Kosovo Roma woman is executive director of NGO RROGRAEK, two Kosovo Roma men work in NGO VoRAE as teachers in Learning Centre, four Kosovo Roma men work as teachers and two Kosovo Roma (a man and a woman) work as janitors in Serbia curriculum primary school “Vuk Karadžić”. Interview with employment centre representative held on 8 March 2019. No Kosovo Roma members are employed in private sector.

**102** Four men and two women. Interview with school director was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**103** Interview with an NGO representative was conducted on 12 July 2017.

**104** Interview with CSW representative was conducted on 12 July 2017.

**105** Six men and six women.

**106** Interview with a regional employment centre representative was conducted on 12 July 2017.

**107** Interview with the directorate of health representative was conducted on 13 July 2017.

**108** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**109** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 17 July 2017.

**110** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**111** Interview with MOCR conducted on 8 March 2019.







# Municipality of Gračanica/ Graçanicë

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, out of 10,675 residents registered in the municipality, 745 are Kosovo Roma, 104 are Kosovo Ashkali and three are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>112</sup> As of December 2018, according to community representatives, 1,271 Kosovo Roma (630 men, 641 women), 100 Kosovo Ashkali (51 men, 49 women), and three Kosovo Egyptian (one man, two women) residents lived in the municipality.<sup>113</sup> The majority of the Kosovo Roma community resides in the Roma Mahalla in Gračanica/Graçanicë, as well as the more rural areas of Čaglavica/Çaglavicë, Dobratin, Lepina/Lepi, Livadje/Livagjë, Laplje Selo/Llapllasellë, Radevo/Radevë, Skulnevo/Skullan, and Ugljare/Uglarë. The Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities live, respectively, in

the villages of Radevo/Radevë and the urban area of Gračanica/Graçanicë.<sup>114</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

Members of the three communities reside in semi-formal settlements in permanent individual housing, with access to electricity, water and sewage; the houses do not have clarified property titles and documentation. In 2016, Gračanica/Graçanicë municipality implemented capital investment projects in the areas inhabited by the three communities, including asphaltting of secondary roads, providing sewage networks and water supply. However, the Kosovo Ashkali community from Radevo/Radevë still remains without access to potable water. Until July 2017, the NGO VoRAE provided support for the construction of annexes and bathrooms to several residents. Several Kosovo Roma households

in Gračanica/Graçanicë town continue to live in concrete constructions in a dire condition.<sup>115</sup>

## Representation in decision making

Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are well represented within community protection mechanisms. The CC includes one Kosovo Ashkali and one Kosovo Roma man, and the latter serves as its chairperson. Both the Kosovo Roma and the Kosovo Ashkali CC members also sit in the MCSC, along with one Kosovo Roma woman. The Kosovo Egyptian community is not represented in any of the local community protection and participation mechanisms. None of three communities are represented in the MA. The municipality is obliged to establish DMC and DCMAC positions. Following the 2017 lo-

cal elections, the Kosovo Roma community lost the position of DMC, which had been held by a Kosovo Roma man between 2013 and 2017.

## Education

The municipality of Gračanica/Graçanicë provides education following the Serbian curriculum and hosts a satellite Kosovo curriculum primary school of Lipjan/Lipljan municipality in Radevë/Radevo village, which is attended by Kosovo Ashkali pupils. According to the municipal directorate of education, 227 Kosovo Roma pupils attend the primary and secondary schools “Kralj Milutin” in Gračanica/Graçanicë town, and “Miladin Mitić” in Laplje Selo/Llapllasellë. The municipality provides transport for pupils from other villages attending the Serbian curriculum schools. Fifteen Kosovo Ashkali pupils from Radevë/Radevo attend the primary and lower secondary school “Vëllezërit Frashëri”, a satellite Kosovo curriculum school run by Lipjan/Lipljan municipality and complete secondary education in “Ulpiana” gymnasium in Lipjan/Lipljan town.<sup>116</sup> Similarly, an additional three Kosovo Ashkali pupils from Kišnica/Kishnicë and Sušica/Sushicë attend the Kosovo curriculum, “Ditët e Minatorit”, primary and lower secondary school, a satellite school run by Prishtinë/Priština municipality and complete Kosovo curriculum secondary education in “Ulpiana” gymnasium in Lipjan/Lipljan town. The Kosovo Ashkali pupils struggle to find permanent solution for transportation to Lipjan/Lipljan municipality. The municipality of Gračanica/Graçanicë does not provide transportation for out of municipality schooling while Lipjan/Lipljan does not provide transportation for pupils who do



not reside in the municipality. In the past, transportation has been provided on an ad-hoc basis by parents or by either of the municipalities. Parents cover transportation costs on their own. Irregular transportation is one of the leading factors of secondary school drop-outs among Kosovo Ashkali community in Gračanica/Graçanicë, given that most parents cannot afford to pay for transportation.<sup>117</sup>

The “Balkan Sunflowers” NGO, supported by the municipality, manages a learning centre in the “Roma Mahalla” area of Gračanica/Graçanicë town, and their classes are regularly attended by around 65 pupils.<sup>118</sup> The second learning centre in Preoce/Preoc village is managed by NGO VoRAE and is regularly attended by approximately 20 pupils. The learning centre operates in a private house with access to electricity and water supply.<sup>119</sup> Adults have access to formal education in the primary and secondary school “Kralj Milutin” in Gračanica/Graçanicë town. One Kosovo Roma man works as an ICT teacher in the primary and secondary school “Miladin Mitić”.<sup>120</sup> No Romani language or culture classes are offered in the municipality.

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Gračanica/Graçanicë did not meet the minimum required threshold for all communities and for individual communities for their representation in the municipal civil service. None of the three communities are represented in the civil service.<sup>121</sup> Previously one Kosovo Roma civil servant had been employed in the MOCR, but retired in early 2017.<sup>122</sup> Approximately 30 Kosovo Roma men are

employed in public utilities companies “Komunalac” and “Pastrimi” and several Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali men and women work in the civil society sector.

Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities – mostly men – are largely engaged in informal economic activity, including garbage and scrap metal collection as well as seasonal agricultural work, while younger people are hired for seasonal construction work. Women are not engaged in either formal employment or in informal economic activities. Children – mostly boys – assist parents in seasonal agricultural work.<sup>123</sup> According to the municipal employment office, 223 Kosovo Roma, ten Kosovo Ashkali and no Kosovo Egyptians are registered as active job seekers.<sup>124</sup> As per information provided by the centre for social welfare, 45 Kosovo Roma and two Kosovo Ashkali families benefit from social assistance.<sup>125</sup> As of July 2017, no members of the three communities were employed in the private sector; no up-to-date information was available at the time of publication.

## Healthcare

Members of all three communities have access to both healthcare system facilities and both men and women are equal beneficiaries. The medical facilities are located within accessible distance both in Gračanica/Graçanicë town and other areas inhabited by the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities.

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 21 Kosovo Roma households were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>126</sup> During the same period, two Kosovo Roma displaced households have returned to the municipality.<sup>127</sup>

## Language use

In October 2014, the municipality recognized Romani as a language in official use in the municipality.<sup>128</sup> As part of a Swiss CSD NGO project, two individuals underwent a six-month training course and were hired as Romani language interpreters. After six months, the municipality discontinued the provision of translation into Romani due to lack of funds, which impedes the implementation of the municipal decision on recognition of Romani as a language in official use in the municipality – this remains an issue to date.<sup>129</sup>

<sup>112</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>113</sup> Interviews with community representatives were conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>114</sup> Interviews with three community representatives were conducted on 13 and 14 March 2019.

<sup>115</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>116</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>117</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>118</sup> 25 boys and 40 girls. Interview with the learning centre representative was conducted on 21 July 2017.

<sup>119</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>120</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

<sup>121</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>122</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>123</sup> Interviews with three community representatives were conducted on 13 and 21 July 2017.

<sup>124</sup> Interview with the employment centre conducted on 12 March 2019

<sup>125</sup> Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 13 March 2019

<sup>126</sup> Number of individuals and gender disaggregation were not available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>127</sup> Number of individuals and gender disaggregation were not available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>128</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.

<sup>129</sup> According to Articles 2.4 and 8 of the Law No.02/L-37 on the Use of Languages (July 2006) in municipalities inhabited by communities whose mother tongue is not one of the official languages of Kosovo and which represents above 3 per cent of total population of the municipality, the language of the community shall have the status of a language in official use in the municipality. As per 2011 census, Kosovo Roma community in Gračanica/Graçanicë municipality constitute approximately 6.9 per cent of its entire population.







# Municipality of Istog/Istok

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census there are 39,289 residents registered in the municipality, of which 39 are Kosovo Roma, 111 are Kosovo Ashkali and 1,544 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>130</sup> The MOCR estimates that there are 46 Kosovo Roma and 1,525 Kosovo Egyptians living in the municipality as of December 2018.<sup>131</sup> No member of the Kosovo Ashkali community<sup>132</sup> was recorded as living in the municipality.<sup>133</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities live in Istog/Istok town and the following villages: Banjë/Banja, Banjicë/Banjica, Carallukë/Crni Lug, Cerrcë/Crno, Dragolevc/Dragoljevac, Drejë/Drenje, Gurakoc/Djurakovac, Gusar/Gusare, Koshicë/Košica, Koš/Kosh, Kovragë/Kovrage, Llukavc i Begut/Begov Lukavac, Muzhevinë/Muzevine, Oprashkë/Opraške, Prekallë/Prekale, Saradran/Staredvorane, Serbobran/Srbobran, Shalinovicë/Šaljnovica, Suvi Lukavac/Llukafc i Thatë, Tërshovina/Terševina, Tomoc/Tomonce, Veriq/Verić, and Zallq/Žaç.

## Housing and infrastructure

Most members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities live in formal settlements with permanent housing in the municipality of Istog/Istok. Some areas inhabited by the two communities face difficulties with water supply, especially during the summer season,<sup>134</sup> and some areas require improved sewage systems.<sup>135</sup> Previously, 33 houses in Serbobran/Srbobran belonging to members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities returning from displacement in Montenegro were reconstructed by the municipality. Upon a request of the MOCR, the municipality also asphalted roads and fixed sewage system in the village.

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Egyptian community is represented by one man in the CC and by one man and one woman in the MCSC, while the Kosovo Roma community is represented with one man in the MCSC only. Additionally, three Kosovo Egyptian men are

employed within the MOCR. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory for Istog/Istok municipality, as non-majority communities constitute less than ten per cent of its population. Both communities have no representation in the MA.

## Education

Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian children are enrolled in Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools. According to the municipal directorate of education, 20 Kosovo Roma, 67 Kosovo Ashkali and 328 Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools “Mithat Frashëri” and “Bajram Curri” in Istog/Istok town, “Martin Camaj” in Gurakoc/Đurakovac, “Martin Camaj” in Suvi Lukavac/Llukafc i Thatë, satellite schools of “Bajram Curri” in Cerrcë/Cernce, Muzhevinë/Muzevine and Dubravë/Dubrava, “Avni Rustemi” in Zallq/Žaç, “Ismajl Qemajli” in Saradran/Staredvorane, “Trepča” in Banjë/Banja and “Fan S. Noli” in the village of Llukavc i Begut/Begov Lukavac.<sup>136</sup> No school is more than four kilometres away from any of the settlements. Roma-

ni language and culture classes or adult formal education are not available in the municipality. The NGO “Vizioni 02” runs two learning centres in the municipality. As of July 2017, the centre in the village of Gurakoc/Đurakovac was frequented by 40 children,<sup>137</sup> and the centre in the village of Serbobran/Srbobran by 20 children.<sup>138</sup> The learning centres are financially supported by the municipality and the NGO “Kosovo Education Centre” under the project “EU-SIMRAES 2”.<sup>139</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

While the municipality of Istog/Istok fulfilled its minimum threshold for overall community representation in municipal civil service, it did not fulfil the minimum threshold for individual communities.<sup>140</sup> In July 2017, five Kosovo Egyptians were employed within the municipal civil service, one Kosovo Egyptian was employed as a nurse in Zallq/Žaç village, five Kosovo Egyptian women were employed as maintenance staff in the premises of Kosovo Security Force, and four Kosovo Egyptian men were employed in the Kosovo Police. Also, one Kosovo Roma man and three Kosovo Egyptian men worked as guards in the correctional centre in Dubravë/Dubrava village.<sup>141</sup> No up-to-date information was available at the time of the publication.

Members of the Kosovo Egyptian community living in the municipality of Istog/Istok mainly work as seasonal workers, woodcutters and collectors of recyclable materials.<sup>142</sup> A small number of Kosovo Roma community members engage in the same informal activities as the Kosovo Egyptians



– seasonal agricultural work, woodcutting and collecting recyclables.<sup>143</sup> According to the municipal employment office, there were 111 registered job seekers (two Kosovo Roma, 86 Kosovo Egyptian, 23 Kosovo Ashkali) at the end of December 2018, while the centre for social welfare indicated that four Kosovo Roma, 51 Kosovo Egyptian, and 21 Kosovo Ashkali families benefited from social assistance.<sup>144</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

According to the community representatives, the main challenge facing the two communities in the municipality is the distance between some villages where they reside and medical centres and pharmacies.<sup>145</sup> The municipality is aware of this issue, particularly for elderly members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities living in rural areas.<sup>146</sup> The municipality has organized systematic visits of nurses from the Istog/Istok hospital to Serbobran/Srbobran village to give community members lectures on reproductive health and provide assistance, including free check-ups and contraceptives to women from the two communities.<sup>147</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 33 Kosovo Roma (15 men, 18 women), 29 Kosovo Ashkali (19 men and ten women), and 173 Kosovo Egyptian (93 men, 80 women) community members were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>148</sup> During the same period, 38 Kosovo Egyptians (19 men, 19 women) voluntarily returned to the municipality from displacement.<sup>149</sup>

**130** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**131** Interview with the MOCR conducted on 11 and 13 March 2019.

**132** Please see supra note 14 for the explanation of discrepancies with regard to community belonging of pupils.

**133** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 13 July 2017.

**134** Interview with a community representative in Veriq/Verić was conducted on 20 July 2017.

**135** Interview with a community representative in Serbobran/Srbobran was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**136** See supra note 14.

**137** 33 boys, seven girls.

**138** 11 boys, nine girls; interview with the learning centre director was conducted on 18 July 2017.

**139** Interview with the learning centre director was conducted on 18 July 2017 and with the municipal education directorate representative on 24 July 2017.

**140** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**141** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 13 July 2017.

**142** Interview with community representatives was conducted on 19, 20, 25 July 2017.

**143** Interview with community representatives was conducted on 19, 20, 25 July 2017.

**144** Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 14 March 2019.

**145** Interview with a community representative in Veriq/Verić on 20 July 2017 and in Serbobran/Srbobran was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**146** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 10 July 2017.

**147** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 10 July 2017.

**148** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 11 and 13 March 2019.

**149** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 11 and 13 March 2019.











# Municipality of Kamenicë/ Kamenica

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census indicates that out of 36,085 residents, 240 are Kosovo Roma and no Kosovo Ashkali or Kosovo Egyptian community members are registered in the municipality of Kamenicë/ Kamenica.<sup>150</sup> The MOCR estimates that as of December 2018, there were 387 Kosovo Roma residents and confirms that there were no Kosovo Ashkali or Kosovo Egyptian registered in the municipality.<sup>151</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma community live in Kamenicë/Kamenica town, Berivojcë/Berivojçe village, Leštar/Leshtare settlement of Strezoc/Strezovce village, and Bosce/Boscë village.

## Housing and infrastructure

All settlements where the Kosovo Roma live are located in ethnically-mixed areas of the municipality and all are formal settlements. In general, infrastructural issues affecting the Kosovo Roma community in the municipality are related to poor installations and inappropriate maintenance of the sewage and water supply systems, poor road conditions, and inadequate street lighting. The housing situation of most community members is dire due to overpopulated houses and inadequate living conditions, especially for those living in the village of Bosce/Boscë and in the centre of Kamenicë/Kamenica town.<sup>152</sup>

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Roma community is represented by one man in the CC and by one man in the MCSC. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory in the municipality as non-majority communities constitute less than ten per cent of its entire population. One Kosovo Roma man is employed in the MOCR.

## Education

Kosovo Roma children in Kamenicë/ Kamenica municipality attend both Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools and Serbian curriculum schools. According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 141 Kosovo Roma pupils living in Kamenicë/ Kamenica town and the villages of Berivoj-

jce/Berivojçe and Bosce/Boscë attend the Serbian curriculum school “Desanka Maksimović” and its satellite locations, while 18 Kosovo Roma children living in Lještar/ Leshtar village attend the Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary school “Idriz Seferi” in Strezoc/Strezovce village. Kosovo Roma children attending the Serbian curricula schools have access to Romani language classes held twice per week by a Kosovo Roma male teacher. A learning centre run by the NGO VoRAE is available in the village of Berivojçe/Berivojçe. It is attended by approximately 20 Kosovo Roma children<sup>153</sup> and it employs two female tutors, one Kosovo Roma and one Kosovo Serb. The learning centre is housed within a temporary building lacking sufficient space, proper heating, water and sanitation.<sup>154</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica fulfilled the overall minimum threshold for all communities in the municipal civil service; however, it failed to ensure the minimum threshold for each community’s representation in the municipal civil service.<sup>155</sup> In this regard, there are only three Kosovo Roma civil servants. Furthermore, one Kosovo Roma woman is employed at the VoRAE learning centre, and one Kosovo Roma works in the public sector.<sup>156</sup> Additionally, three Kosovo Roma men are employed in the Serbian curriculum school.

Most Kosovo Roma community members make their living from collecting scrap metal and plastic for recycling and men are involved in seasonal work related to construction or agriculture. There are also



cases of child labour which includes begging or helping with collection of scrap metal or plastic, with no reliable data on the number of children affected.<sup>157</sup> According to the municipal employment office, 54 Kosovo Roma (36 men, 18 women) are registered as active job seekers, while, as per information provided by the centre for social welfare, 54 members benefit from social assistance.<sup>158</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

The Kosovo Roma community in the municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica uses both health system facilities available in the municipality.<sup>159</sup> Women are affected by a lack of adequate reproductive healthcare facilities and have to travel outside the municipality of Kamenicë/Kamenica.

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, seven Kosovo Roma families were repatriated to the municipality. During the same period, 29 displaced Kosovo Roma (12 men, 17 women) individuals returned.<sup>160</sup> The Kamenicë/Kamenica municipality allocated 12 land plots in the ethnically mixed village of Berivojce/Berivojë for the returns process. Seven have been used for the construction of houses for Kosovo Roma returnees, financed by the Ministry for Communities and Return and Office for Community Affairs within the Prime Minister's Office.<sup>161</sup> The returnee families faced issues with proper water supply and sewage connections as the constructed water wells and septic tanks are close to one another. In March 2017, the municipality signed an agreement with the NGO Islamic Relief for

co-financing of the construction of a water system for the return site. On 15 August 2018, the regional water company finished installing water meters and provided water access to all the houses in Berivojce/Berivojë village – including those belonging to the seven Kosovo Roma returnee families.

**150** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**151** Interview with MOCR was conducted on 12 March 2019.

**152** Interview with the community representative was conducted on 11 July 2017.

**153** 12 girls and eight boys.

**154** Interview with a learning centre tutor was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**155** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**156** Interview with the employment centre conducted on 12 March 2019.

**157** Interview with the community representative was conducted on 11 July 2017.

**158** There is no gender disaggregated data available. OSCE field teams' survey, see supra note 24.

**159** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**160** Interview with MOCR conducted on 12 March 2019.

**161** Information obtained through long-term field monitoring.







# Municipality of Klinë/Klina

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census data indicates that a total of 38,496 residents live in Klinë/Klina municipality, of which 78 are Kosovo Roma, 85 Kosovo Ashkali and 934 Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>162</sup> The MOCR representatives on the other hand indicate that, as of December 2018, approximately 192 Kosovo Roma, 130 Kosovo Ashkali and 1,718 Kosovo Egyptians were living in the municipality.<sup>163</sup> Members of the three communities live in the “Mahalla/Mahala” urban area of Klinë/Klina town, and in 20 areas across the municipality, including villages of Berkovë/Berkovo, Binxhë/Biča, Bokshiq/Bokšić, Dollovë/Dolovo, Dërsnik/Dršnik, Grabanicë/Grabanica, Jagodë/Jagoda, Jashanicë/Jašanica, Klinafc/Klinavac, Resnik, Rudicë/Rudice, and Shtupel/Štupelj.<sup>164</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

According to the community representatives and the MOCR, most members of the three communities live in permanent houses which are in good condition.<sup>165</sup> A joint

project implemented by the municipality and the NGO VoRAE for reconstruction of some of the houses inhabited by the members of the three communities was executed in August 2018.<sup>166</sup> The infrastructure in the municipality is generally good and most main roads connecting the villages are asphalted. Efforts to improve the water supply and sewage systems were underway as of July 2017, as all communities in the municipality have been facing water shortages during the summer period.<sup>167</sup>

## Representation in decision making

Each community is represented in the CC and MCSC. Currently, one Kosovo Roma man, one Kosovo Ashkali woman and one Kosovo Egyptian woman serve on the CC. In addition, one Kosovo Roma man, one Kosovo Egyptian man and one Kosovo Ashkali woman are serving on the MCSC. The DMC and DCMAC positions are not obligatory in the municipality as non-majority communities constitute less than ten per cent of its entire population. None of the three communities are represented in

the MA. Additionally, one Kosovo Roma and one Kosovo Egyptian civil servant work in the MOCR; both are men.

## Education

Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian children are enrolled in Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary education. According to the director of education, 29 Kosovo Roma, 20 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools “Ismet Rraci” and “Motrat Qiriazhi” in Klinë/Klina town, while 33 Kosovo Roma, 93 Kosovo Ashkali and 12 Kosovo Egyptian pupils are enrolled in schools “Motrat Qiriazhi” in Zajm/Zajmovo, “Azem Bejta” in Grabanicë/Grabanica, “Tre Dëshmoret” satellite schools in Jashanicë/Jašanica and Gjurgjeviku/Djurdjevik, “Isa Boletini” school in Drenoc/Drenovac and a satellite location in Potërq i Poshtëm/Donji Petrić, “Atë Gjergj Fishta” in Jagodë/Jagoda, “Avni Zhabota” in Shtupel/Štupelj, “Nëna Terezë” in Budisalc/Budisavci village. All schools are closer than four kilometres from the settlements where the members of the three communities live.<sup>168</sup>

However, learning centres, Romani language and culture classes, or adult education opportunities are not available in the municipality.

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Klinë/Klina fulfilled the minimum required threshold for all communities in the civil service and regarding individual community quotas, only the Kosovo Roma community is well-represented in the municipal civil service.<sup>169</sup> According to the MOCR, as of March 2019, ten Kosovo Egyptian community members and one Kosovo Roma member were employed in the public sector – one Kosovo Egyptian man in the MOCR, one Kosovo Egyptian man as a professor, five Kosovo Egyptian men and one Kosovo Roma man in the Kosovo Security Force, one Kosovo Egyptian woman as a nurse, one Kosovo Egyptian woman as a customs official, and one Kosovo Egyptian woman as an official in the Klinë/Klina branch of the Pejë/Peć Basic Court.<sup>170</sup> Most members of the three communities continue to face challenges in employment. The main sources of income are temporary agricultural activities, cleaning, and collection of scrap metal.<sup>171</sup> Some income generation projects have been implemented in the municipality by international organizations, particularly the International Organization for Migration (IOM).<sup>172</sup> Child labour is not reported in the municipality.<sup>173</sup> According to the municipal employment office, 30 Kosovo Roma, 40 Kosovo Ashkali and 129 Kosovo Egyptian individuals are registered as active job seekers.<sup>174</sup> As per the information provided by centre for social welfare, 20 Kosovo Roma, 36 Kosovo Ashkali, and



111 Kosovo Egyptians are registered as beneficiaries of social assistance.<sup>175</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

One family healthcare centre and three family healthcare clinics provide services to members of all communities living in Klinë/Klina municipality. Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities face no obstacle related to physical distance from the healthcare facilities. The municipality provides free reproductive health services to women from all communities.<sup>176</sup>

## ■ Returns and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, seven Kosovo Roma (two men, five women) and 31 Kosovo Egyptian (30 men, one woman) have been repatriated to the municipality. During the same time-frame, 16 families (community disaggregation unavailable) in addition to eight Kosovo Egyptian (seven men, one woman) and one Kosovo Roma man voluntarily returned.<sup>177</sup>

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**162** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**163** No gender breakdown available; interview with MOCR representatives on 8 and 11 March 2019.

**164** Interview with MOCR representatives was conducted on 4 July 2017 and the Kosovo Egyptian community representative on 19 July 2017.

**165** Interview with MOCR representatives on 4 July 2017 and the Kosovo Egyptian community representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**166** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**167** Interview with the Kosovo Egyptian community representative was conducted on 19 July 2017 and long-term field team monitoring.

**168** Interview with the Kosovo Egyptian community representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**169** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**170** Interviews with MOCR representatives were conducted on 8 and 11 March 2019.

**171** Interview with the Kosovo Egyptian community representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**172** Interview with MOCR representatives was conducted on 4 July 2017.

**173** Interview with the Kosovo Egyptian community representative and with a NGO representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**174** Interview with the employment centre representative conducted on 12 March 2019.

**175** Interview with the centre for social welfare representative conducted on 11 March 2019.

**176** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 5 July 2017.

**177** Gender and community breakdown is not available; interview with MOCR representatives was conducted on 8 and 11 March 2019.







# Municipality of Leposavić/ Leposaviq

## General overview and settlements

No census data is available for the municipality of Leposavić/Leposaviq. According to a community representative, as of December 2018, 64 Kosovo Roma lived in Leposavić/Leposaviq municipality, of which 38 reside in Kamen and five families numbering 26 individuals are settled in the “Leposavić/Leposaviq” collective camp in Leposavić/Leposaviq town.<sup>178</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

Around 50 Kosovo Roma displaced families, mainly from Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, were settled in the “Leposavić/Leposaviq collective camp” in a former military base from 1999 to 2010. Around 45 families returned to their place of origin, mainly to “Roma Mahalla” in Mitrovicë/

Mitrovica South. As of December 2018, following the demolition of the military base building, five families continue to live in the building owned by the Serbian Red Cross.<sup>179</sup> In 2017, the MA of Leposavić/Leposaviq municipality was in the process of approval of land parcels for possible housing construction projects supported by international donor organizations; however, there has not been any progress since. Members of the Kosovo Roma community from Kamen live in permanent houses often lacking proper toilets and bathrooms.<sup>180</sup>

## Representation in decision making

One Kosovo Roma man represents the Kosovo Roma residents in the CC.<sup>181</sup> No members of the community work in the

## Employment and social welfare

As of July 2017, no Kosovo Roma community members in Leposavić/Leposaviq municipality were employed in the civil service and the public sector. In 2019, barring the mention of one Kosovo Roma woman who was employed through a UNDP-run project,<sup>183</sup> data on Kosovo Roma employment in the private sector was not available to municipal institutions.<sup>184</sup> However, in July 2017, a community representative asserted that no members of the Kosovo Roma community were employed.<sup>185</sup> Up until 31 December 2018, the employment office registered 11 Kosovo Roma (four women, seven men) unemployed individuals.<sup>186</sup>

## Healthcare

The Kosovo Roma in the municipality have access to healthcare services in health centres in Leposavić/Leposaviq town, Lešak/Leshak village and the municipality of Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North hospital. The municipality of Leposavić/Leposaviq provides reproductive health assistance to Kosovo Roma women.<sup>187</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, no Kosovo Roma were repatriated to the municipality of Leposavić/Leposaviq. During the same period, one person, with a Kosovo Roma mother and Kosovo Serb father, voluntarily returned from displacement.<sup>188</sup>



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**178** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 18 March 2019.

**179** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 18 March 2019.

**180** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 1 July 2017.

**181** The MCSC has not been established in Leposavić/Leposaviq.

**182** Interview with a municipal representative was conducted on 09 August 2017.

**183** Interview with the employment centre representative conducted on 20 March 2019.

**184** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 20 July 2017.

**185** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 1 July 2017.

**186** Interview with the employment centre representative conducted on 20 March 2019.

**187** Interview with a municipal representative was conducted on 09 August 2017.

**188** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 13 March 2019.











# Municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, out of 57,605 residents, 342 Kosovo Roma, 1,822 Kosovo Ashkali and four Kosovo Egyptians residents are registered in the municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan.<sup>189</sup> According to the MOCR, 342 Kosovo Roma, 1,912 Kosovo Ashkali and eight Kosovo Egyptian community members lived in the municipality as of 31 December 2018, while community representatives indicated around 390 Kosovo Roma, 2,225 Kosovo Ashkali and eight Kosovo Egyptian residents.<sup>190</sup> Some Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma reside in the “Mostinë/Mostina” neighbourhood in Lipjan/Lipljan town. Most Kosovo Ashkali community members live in villages of Gadime e Ulët/Donje Gadimlje, Hallaq i Vogël/Mali Alaš, Konjuh, Magurë/Magura and Medvec/Medvece. Kosovo Roma community members – apart from a small number living in Lipjan/Lipljan town – mostly live in Janjevë/Janjevo village, whereas the Kosovo Egyptian community members live in Medvec/Medvece village.<sup>191</sup> Considering the small

number of Kosovo Egyptian community members registered in the municipality, the information will detail the situation of Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities.

## Housing and infrastructure

The members of the three communities live in permanent housing in semi-formal neighbourhoods and settlements; while the houses are connected to electricity, water and sewage, the property titles and documentation have not been completed by owners. Some houses require renovation due to overcrowding.<sup>192</sup> For several years prior to July 2017, families from the three communities living in Gadime e Ulët/Donje Gadimlje, Janjevë/Janjevo and Medvec/Medvece villages have benefited from housing construction financed by different donor organizations.<sup>193</sup> In 2017, the NGOs “Diakonia” and VoRAE, together with the municipality, have provided construction material to 19 families for construction of house annexes and bathrooms.<sup>194</sup> Construction of indoor bathrooms significantly improved the health condition of family members, particularly

women. Several Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma families still require house reconstruction, as the houses they live in are old and their condition deteriorates. The municipality has undertaken capital investment projects to improve sewage networks and asphaltting of secondary roads.<sup>195</sup>

## Representation in decision making

Both Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are well-represented in the local community protection mechanisms. One Kosovo Roma man and one Kosovo Ashkali man are members of the MCSC, while only one Kosovo Roma man represents the community in the CC.<sup>196</sup> One Kosovo Ashkali man is a MA member. While the positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory in the municipality, they were voluntarily established by the municipal leadership. Both positions are held by Kosovo Ashkali men. The Kosovo Egyptian community is not represented in any of the local community protection and participation mechanisms.

## Education

According to the municipal directorate of education, five Kosovo Roma, 366 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend five primary and lower secondary schools - “Fehmi Agani”, “Haradin Bajrami”, “Ismajl Luma”, “Migjeni” and “Zenel Hajdini” - and two schools provide higher secondary education, namely the vocational school “Adem Glavica” and gymnasium “Ulpiana.”<sup>197</sup> All schools are within walking distance from the areas where the pupils live. No Romani language and culture classes are provided, and no teachers from the three communities are employed at the schools within the municipality.<sup>198</sup>

Additionally, 38 Kosovo Roma children from Janjevë/Janjevo village attend the Kosovo curriculum “Shtjefen Gjeqovi” primary and lower secondary school and the Serbian curriculum “Vladimir Nazor” primary school.<sup>199</sup> Pupils of the “Vladimir Nazor” school complete secondary education in Gračanica/Gračanicë municipality, as the municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan does not host any Serbian curriculum secondary schools. Kosovo Roma high school pupils struggle to find a permanent solution for transportation to Gračanica/Gračanicë. The municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan does not provide transportation for out-of-municipality schooling while Gračanica/Gračanicë does not provide transportation for pupils who do not reside in the municipality. In the past, transportation has been provided on an ad-hoc basis either by parents or by either of the municipalities. As of the 2017/2018 academic year, parents covered transportation costs on their own. Irregular transportation is one of the leading factors of secondary school drop-outs



among Kosovo Roma community in Janjevë/Janjevo village, given that most parents cannot afford to pay for transportation.

Approximately 250 pupils<sup>200</sup> attend classes in the learning centres managed by the NGO VoRAE, in Lipjan/Lipljan town, Gadime e Ulët/Donje Gadimlje, Magurë/Magura and Medvec/Medvece villages. The learning centres are located in schools and the municipal directorate of education supports them by providing the facilities free of charge.<sup>201</sup> Two-year adult formal education classes are also organized by the municipality in Lipjan/Lipljan town, and in Magure/Magura village.<sup>202</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan fulfilled the minimum threshold for overall community representation in the municipal civil service, although individual community quotas remain unfulfilled.<sup>203</sup> One Kosovo Ashkali man is employed in the municipal civil service, one Kosovo Ashkali woman in healthcare and approximately five community members are employed in the public sector as cleaners.<sup>204</sup>

Access to private sector jobs remains a challenge. Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities – mainly men – are engaged in informal economic activity and seasonal agricultural work, while younger men are hired for seasonal construction work. Women are not engaged in either formal employment or informal economic activities.<sup>205</sup> No cases of child labour are reported besides children – mostly boys – assisting their parents in seasonal agricultural work.<sup>206</sup> One Kosovo

Roma woman anchor, originally from the municipality, is employed by RTK1, hosting programmes dedicated to the Kosovo Roma community.<sup>207</sup> In the past, several individuals from the three communities benefitted from income generation projects. Some have proven to be sustainable, such as a garage run by a Kosovo Roma in Lipjan/Lipljan town, and another run by a Kosovo Ashkali in the village Hal-laq i Vogël/Mali Alas.<sup>208</sup> According to the municipal employment office, six Kosovo Roma (four men and two women) and 23 Kosovo Ashkali (13 men and ten women) residents are registered as unemployed, while the centre for social welfare reports that 220 Kosovo Ashkali and 25 Kosovo Roma families receive social assistance.<sup>209</sup>

## Healthcare

Both women and men from the three communities have access to healthcare facilities. Medical facilities are located within accessible distance, both in Lipjan/Lipljan town and the villages inhabited by members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities. Reproductive health assistance is provided to women.<sup>210</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 285 Kosovo Ashkali (149 men, 136 women) and 74 Kosovo Roma (39 men, 35 women) community members were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>211</sup> During the same period, eight Kosovo Ashkali (two men, six women) displaced community members from the region have voluntarily returned to the municipality.<sup>212</sup>

- <sup>189</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.
- <sup>190</sup> Interview with three community representatives were conducted on 8 and 9 March 2019 and with MOCR representative on 13 March 2019.
- <sup>191</sup> Interview with three community representatives were conducted on 8 and 9 March 2019 and with MOCR representative on 13 March 2019.
- <sup>192</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.
- <sup>193</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.
- <sup>194</sup> Interview with two community representatives was conducted on 6 July 2017 and with MOCR representative on 6 July 2017.
- <sup>195</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.
- <sup>196</sup> Following the 2017 local elections, Kosovo Ashkali community leaders signed coalition agreement with then mayor Imri Ahmeti of Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) who was re-elected for a second term. As part of the coalition agreement, Kosovo Ashkali community received the position of DMC and DCMAC, and one seat in the policy and finance committee and gave up its seat in CC. The Ministry of Local Governance Administration has not issued any review of legality for the decision on the establishment of CC.
- <sup>197</sup> No figures or gender breakdown were available; interview with the municipal directorate of education representative on 7 July 2017.
- <sup>198</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 7 July 2017.
- <sup>199</sup> While these are separate schools they are situated in the same building.
- <sup>200</sup> Approximately 50 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls.
- <sup>201</sup> Interview with the learning centre representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.
- <sup>202</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 7 July 2017.
- <sup>203</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.
- <sup>204</sup> Interview with the regional employment centre representative on 9 March 2019.
- <sup>205</sup> Interview with two community representatives was conducted on 6 July 2017.
- <sup>206</sup> Interview with a NGO representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.
- <sup>207</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.
- <sup>208</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.

- <sup>209</sup> Gender breakdown and number of members per family not available; interview with centre for social welfare conducted on 9 March 2019.
- <sup>210</sup> Interview with the municipal department of health representative was conducted on 11 July 2017.
- <sup>211</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 8 March 2019.
- <sup>212</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 8 March 2019.











# Municipality of Mamuşa/ Mamushë/Mamuša

## General overview and settlements

The municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša covers an area of approximately 11 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the 2011 Census, 5,507 residents are registered in the municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša, out of which 39 are Kosovo Roma, and 12 are Kosovo Ashkali.<sup>213</sup> However, according to the MOCR, 75 Kosovo Roma and no Kosovo Ashkali currently reside in Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša (with further 55 registered in the municipality but residing outside of Kosovo).<sup>214</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

The housing situation and general infrastructure in the municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša is generally satisfactory. Housing is not considered to be an immediate need for the vast majority of members of the Kosovo Roma community.

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Roma community is represented in the CC and the MCSC by one man in each mechanism. One member of the Kosovo Roma community is employed in the MOCR and the community is not represented in the MA. The position of the DMC is filled by a Kosovo Albanian and DCMAC is not mandatory in the municipality.

## Education

According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, eight Kosovo Roma pupils are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools “Ataturk” and “Anadollu”.<sup>215</sup> Schools are located between one to two kilometres from the areas where members of the communities live and according to communities representatives there are no is-

sues preventing children from accessing schools.<sup>216</sup> Romani language and culture classes are not available in schools and neither are adult formal classes.<sup>217</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša has not fulfilled the minimum overall threshold for all communities, as well as the individual community quotas for the Kosovo Roma communities for employment in the municipal civil service.<sup>218</sup> Agriculture is the main informal economic activity for members of the Kosovo Roma community in the rural areas, while in the urban area some community members work in private companies or perform seasonal work.<sup>219</sup> According to the MOCR, while no community members are employed in the public sector, five are employed in the private sector, as of December 2018.<sup>220</sup> In total, 34 Kosovo Roma

(23 men and 11 women) are registered as active job seekers with the municipal employment office, while two Kosovo Roma families with ten members in total receive social assistance.<sup>221</sup> The economy of Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša municipality is mainly based on small-scale farming and trade activities. Some 800 registered private businesses operate in the municipality.

## Healthcare

Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša has one municipal family health centre. For more complex health issues, residents go to Prizren Regional Hospital. All communities have access to health care and all health facilities. The municipality provides free reproductive health assistance to women from the three communities.<sup>222</sup>

## Return and reintegration

According to the MOCR, two Kosovo Roma families family with ten members in total were repatriated to the municipality between January 2017 and August 2019. No members of the two communities voluntarily returned to the municipality from displacement during the same period.<sup>223</sup>

<sup>213</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>214</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 17 September 2019.

<sup>215</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative took place on 7 October 2019.

<sup>216</sup> Interview with a community representative took place on 17 September 2019.

<sup>217</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative took place on 17 September 2019.

<sup>218</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.



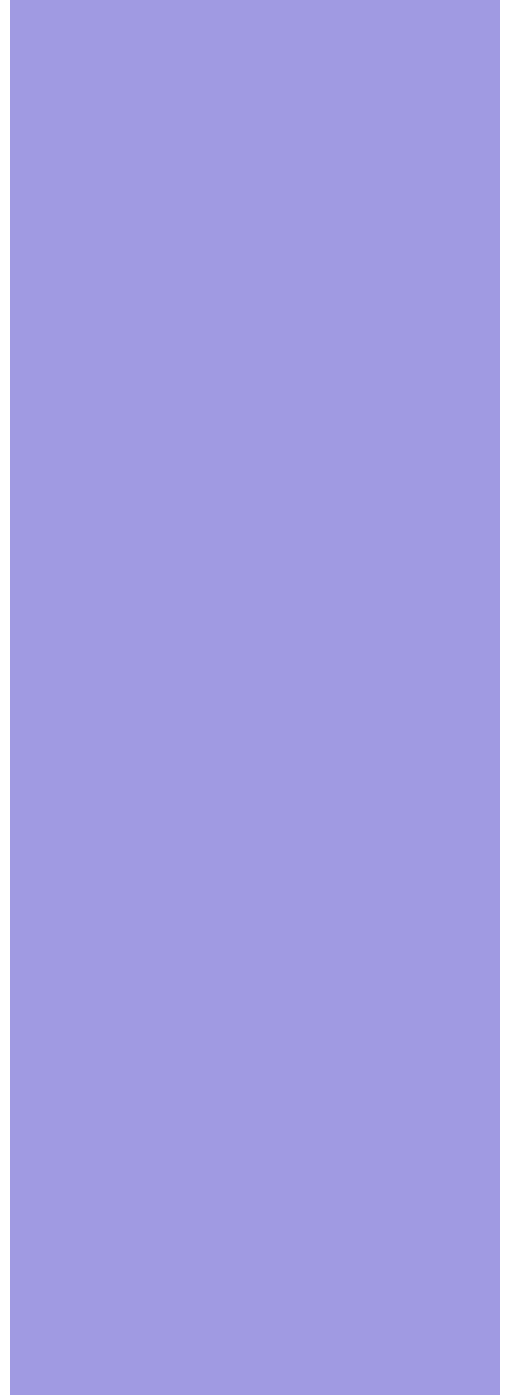
**219** Interview with a community representative took place on 17 September 2019.

**220** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 17 September 2019.

**221** No gender disaggregated data available; interview with centre for social welfare representative took place on 17 September 2019.

**222** OSCE field team monitoring.

**223** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 17 September 2019.



# Municipality of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North

## General information and settlements

No official data on the population in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North is available. However, a 2018 OSCE report on Municipal Profiles estimates that in 2010, the municipality had a population of 29,460. This included 200 Kosovo Roma and 40 Kosovo Ashkali.<sup>224</sup> According to interviews with community representatives, as of November 2019, there are approximately 86 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali community members residing in the municipality.<sup>225</sup> According to the interviews, most Kosovo Roma live in the mixed community neighbourhood of Mikronaselje/Kodra e Minatorëve, with five Kosovo Roma families residing in a newly constructed apartment building in that neighbourhood. Other members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali community reside in different places throughout the municipality, including the Bosniak Mahalla, Brdjani/Kroi i Vitakut and Suvi Do/Suhodoll neighborhoods.

## Housing and infrastructure

In 2013, Norwegian Church Aid and US-AID funded the construction of a three story apartment building situated in the mixed community neighbourhood of Mikronaselje/Kodra e Minatorëve. Alongside Kosovo Roma, members of the Kosovo Albanian, Kosovo Serb, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Bosniak communities reside in the neighborhood. The building contains six two and three bedroom apartments, five of which are inhabited by Kosovo Roma families.<sup>226</sup> The families moved into the building after the closure of displaced persons camps Osterode and Česmin Lug/Cesminlukë, both of which were located within Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North town.

## Representation in decision making

Neither the Kosovo Roma nor Kosovo Ashkali community is currently represented in the CC. Furthermore, there is no

MOCR<sup>227</sup>, MCSC or DMC in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North. However, the municipality has established the position of DCMAC.<sup>228</sup>

## Education

Seven primary schools in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North are attended by 365 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali pupils, of which 290 reside in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South.<sup>229</sup> Five of these schools; “Veljko Banašević”, “Predrag i Miodrag Mihajlović”, “Desanka Maksimović”, “Dositej Obradović”, and “Vlado Četković”, are solely attended by Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali pupils which, consist of a total of 352 pupils.<sup>230</sup> The additional 13 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali pupils attend the non-solely Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali schools of “Branko Radičević” and “Sveti Sava”.<sup>231</sup> All of the schools are Serbian curriculum schools and are situated in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North town. The irregular transport of pupils between the municipalities of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South and Mitrovica/

Mitrovicë North and negative security perceptions leads to a high rate of drop-outs of Kosovo Roma pupils.<sup>232</sup> Of note, all five schools attended solely by Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali pupils share the premises with “Branko Radičević” school.

According to information received through an interview with a community representative, none of the school-aged children of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali families residing in the apartment building in Mikronaselje/Kodra e Minatorëve are currently attending school.<sup>233</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

All Kosovo Roma families residing in the apartment building in Mikronaselje/Kodra e Minatorëve currently receive social assistance, and thus are not engaged in gainful employment.<sup>234</sup> Of the Kosovo Ashkali community, it is known to field teams that one man works at the municipal waste company, one woman works in the Serbia-run regional hospital and one man works for the Serbian Red Cross.<sup>235</sup> One Kosovo Roma man works for the OSCE.

## Healthcare

Healthcare is provided for free at the Serbia-run regional hospital of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North.

## Return and repatriation

No community members returned from displacement between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018. Likewise, no community members were repatriated to the municipality in the same period.<sup>236</sup>



**224** OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North Municipal Profile, available at <https://www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/122119>.

**225** Interviews with Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali representatives, all conducted on 11 November 2019. While interlocutors estimated 86 members of both communities, they were unable to disaggregate this data to each individual community.

**226** The sixth apartment is inhabited by a Kosovo Serb family. Interview with Kosovo Roma representative residing in the apartment complex; conducted on 11 November 2019.

**227** While municipal officers fill these roles, the office is not officially established as per relevant legislation.

**228** Since there is no official data regarding population figures, it is hard to know if non-majority communities constitute more than ten per cent of the population and thus make the positions of DMC and DCMAC mandatory.

**229** Information based on Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South municipal action committee report of the year 2018.

**230** Information provided by the Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development; no disaggregated data was provided.

**231** Ibid.

**232** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**233** Interview with Kosovo Roma representative residing in the apartment complex; conducted on 11 November 2019.

**234** Interview with Kosovo Roma representative residing in the building, conducted on 11 November 2019.

**235** Information based on interview with Kosovo Ashkali representative, conducted on 11 November 2019.

**236** Interview with municipal representative on 18 November 2019.

# Municipality of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë South

## General information and settlements

The 2011 census indicates that out of 71,909 registered residents in the municipality of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, 528 are Kosovo Roma, 647 Kosovo Ashkali and six Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>237</sup> The MOCR estimated that, as of July 2017, around 400 Kosovo Roma and 1,000 Kosovo Ashkali lived in the municipality and confirmed that no Kosovo Egyptians resided in the municipality.<sup>238</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma community reside mainly in the “Roma Mahalla” area of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South together with Kosovo Ashkali,<sup>239</sup> whereas the Kosovo Ashkali community also resides in “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje”,<sup>240</sup> and Shipol/Šipolje urban quarters.<sup>241</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

The “Roma Mahalla” is located close to the centre of the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South

town. Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities have historically inhabited this area. As a result of the 1999 conflict, the majority of inhabitants fled from the “Roma Mahalla” and many settled in the displaced persons camps of Osterode and Česmin Lug/Cesminlukë. In 2003, the process of closure of the camps was initiated with support of international institutions and organizations<sup>242</sup> and in co-operation with the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South municipality. Between 2003 and 2014, the support for gradual return to the “Roma Mahalla” led to a steady increase of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali population and improvements in the settlement’s infrastructure. The “Roma Mahalla” housing infrastructure comprises private single-family permanent houses,<sup>243</sup> collective apartments<sup>244</sup> and individual terraced houses.<sup>245</sup> Access to services, electricity, water and waste collection is functional in “Roma Mahalla”. However, due to non-payment of utility bills, utility companies have performed several collective water and electricity cuts. The functioning

of the sewage system is also an issue in “Roma Mahalla.”

The “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje” is located in the centre of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South town. It is a densely populated and mixed neighbourhood, historically inhabited by the Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Ashkali communities. The majority of the Kosovo Ashkali families in “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje” own their permanent houses with the exception of a few families who constructed their houses on municipal land without a permit. Overall, the infrastructure and access to services in the neighbourhood is fairly good and include public lighting, waste disposal and collection, electricity, water and sewage network. The road infrastructure, however, is in a very poor condition. Due to damaged river banks and a malfunctioning sewage pipe system, the neighbourhood has also suffered from recurrent flooding from the river Sitnica—resulting in flood damage to houses and the evacuation of families.

## Representation in decision making

Only the Kosovo Ashkali community is represented with one man sitting in the CC and one in the MCSC. No members of the two communities work in the MOCR or sit in the MA. The positions of the DMC and the DCMAC are not obligatory as non-majority communities constitute less than ten per cent of the entire municipal population.

## Education

According to the municipal director of education, eight Kosovo Roma and 56 Kosovo Ashkali pupils attend Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools “Andon Zako Çajupi”, “Bedri Gjinaj” and “Aziz Sylejmani” located in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South town.<sup>246</sup>

Schools in the municipality of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South do not provide Romani language classes. No teachers from the two communities are employed in the municipality of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, and no formal adult classes are available.<sup>247</sup>

One learning centre operates in the “Roma Mahalla” area under the management of the NGO “Roma and Ashkali Documentation Center.” It is financially supported by the Danish Refugee Council, while the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South municipality provides the premises and wood for heating during winter.<sup>248</sup> A total number of 417 children benefit from the learning centre programmes.<sup>249</sup> As of July 2017, the learning centre faces issues with the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency disputing the ownership of the



premises. The municipality is mediating this dispute.<sup>250</sup>

## ■ Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South has fulfilled the minimum threshold for overall community representation in the municipal civil service, although individual community quotas are not fulfilled.<sup>251</sup> As of December 2018, one Kosovo Ashkali man works as a security guard and four Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali are temporarily employed by the regional waste company “Uniteti”.<sup>252</sup> Furthermore, one Kosovo Ashkali works for the Post Telekom, one for the MOCR, one for the Roma and Ashkali Documentation Centre, and one for the Danish Refugee Council. Also, one Kosovo Roma woman works for the Danish Refugee Council, and one for the Roma and Ashkali Documentation Centre. In addition, around ten inhabitants of “Roma Mahalla” work informally, providing repair services on demand.<sup>253</sup> The majority of employed Kosovo Ashkali members living in the “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje” are self-employed and provide wood-cutting work, car and house repair services. International and local NGOs, such as “Diakonie Youth Centre”, Danish Refugee Council, Caritas Kosova and “Women for Women International” offer various vocational training, including hairdressing, tailoring and handicraft trainings targeting women.<sup>254</sup> An unspecified number of children are engaged in child labour. Boys usually collect recyclable materials and girls beg.<sup>255</sup> According to the municipal employment office, 188 Kosovo Roma (81 women, 107 men), 187 Kosovo Ashkali (77 women, 110 men), and four Kosovo

Egyptian (two women, two men) residents are registered as active job seekers, while the centre for social welfare reports that 15 Kosovo Roma and 126 Kosovo Ashkali receive social assistance.<sup>256</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

In “Roma Mahalla”, healthcare is provided by the Family Health Clinic.<sup>257</sup> Health-related issues linked to lead exposure in the displaced persons camps still affect the majority of the “Roma Mahalla” residents.<sup>258</sup> In this context, several international organizations in co-operation with the municipality of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South directorate of health have conducted campaigns to test and provide treatment to those affected by the lead contamination.<sup>259</sup>

In the “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje,” healthcare services are available outside of the neighbourhood; however, the services are easily accessible and available in the Main Family Health Centre and the Regional Hospital.<sup>260</sup> The municipality provides a comprehensive programme of reproductive health assistance to all women, including those from the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities.<sup>261</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 37 Kosovo Roma and 111 Kosovo Ashkali community members were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>262</sup> During the same period, two Kosovo Roma families (comprising seven members)<sup>263</sup> voluntarily returned to the municipality; however, 31 displaced families have submitted a request to return and were awaiting land

allocation or other forms of assistance as of March 2019.<sup>264</sup>

<sup>237</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>238</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 06 July 2017. In an interview conducted on 8 March 2019, the MOCR indicated that around 65 Kosovo Ashkali families resided in “2 Korriku/Sitničko Naselje”, 15 Kosovo Ashkali families resided in Shipol/Šipolje, and 230 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali families resided in the “Roma Mahalla”, without providing further disaggregation.

<sup>239</sup> Estimated 43 Kosovo Roma families comprising 258 members and 187 Kosovo Ashkali families with an unknown number of members; interview with a community representative was conducted on 13 March 2019.

<sup>240</sup> Estimated 56 Kosovo Ashkali families comprising 270 members; interview with a community representative was conducted on 13 March 2019.

<sup>241</sup> Estimated 12 Kosovo Ashkali families comprising 45 members; interview with a community representative was conducted on 13 March 2019.

<sup>242</sup> Council of Europe’s Commissioner for Human Rights, European Roma Rights Centre, OSCE, UNHCHR and others.

<sup>243</sup> Constructed in 2003–2004 by Danish Refugee Council and Norwegian Church Aid for families which owned land in the Roma Mahalla before the conflict.

<sup>244</sup> Constructed between 2006 and 2008 by the Danish Refugee Council and Mercy Corps.

<sup>245</sup> Constructed between 2009 and 2014 by Mercy Corp.

<sup>246</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 4 July 2017.

<sup>247</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 4 July 2017.

<sup>248</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 4 July 2017.

<sup>249</sup> 219 boys and 198 girls. Interview with a learning centre representative was conducted on 28 June 2017.

<sup>250</sup> Interview with a learning centre representative was conducted on 28 June 2017.

<sup>251</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>252</sup> Interview with the employment centre representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>253</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>254</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>255</sup> Interview with an NGO representative was conducted on 28 June 2017.

<sup>256</sup> Interviews with the employment centre and centre for social welfare conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>257</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.

<sup>258</sup> In 2005, following the results of soil samples examination conducted by the WHO, it became evident that members of the Kosovo Roma community displaced in the camps in Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North and Zvečan/Zvečan municipalities were suffering from high level of lead contamination; OSCE field team long-term monitoring.

<sup>259</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>260</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.

<sup>261</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 10 July 2017.

<sup>262</sup> No further disaggregation is available; interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>263</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.

<sup>264</sup> No further disaggregation is available; interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.











# Municipality of Novo Brdo/ Novobërdë

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, 6,729 residents are registered in Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipality, of which 63 are Kosovo Roma and three Kosovo Ashkali.<sup>265</sup> No Kosovo Egyptians were recorded in the municipality. The MOCR reported that there are 67 Kosovo Roma residents in the municipality while the Kosovo Roma representative claimed that the community had 62 members.<sup>266</sup> The Kosovo Roma community is concentrated in the ethnically mixed village of Bostane/Bostan. According to the MOCR and a Kosovo Roma community representative, despite the census data indications, no Kosovo Ashkali lives in the municipality of Novo Brdo/Novobërdë.<sup>267</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

In 2009 and 2010, the Office for Community Affairs (OCA) financed the construction

of 13 houses for Kosovo Roma families in Bostane/Bostan village. This significantly improved living conditions for the community members, despite the houses lacking thermal insulation.<sup>268</sup> Water supply had been unreliable until recently.<sup>269</sup> In 2016, the municipality signed a memorandum of understanding with the regional water company “Hidromorava” for the maintenance and management of water systems in the Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipality. However, “Hidromorava” did not take full responsibility for service provision until February 2019, due to residents’ accumulated electricity debts.

On 20 February 2019, an official signing and handover ceremony was held between Novo Brdo/Novobërdë mayor, village leaders from six affected villages, and the director of “Hidromorava.” Residents welcomed the handover and hope to have affordable potable water available to all local families.

The municipality recently reconstructed the

main road, constructed pavements and installed street lights in Bostane/Bostan village, but most side streets remain to be gravelled.<sup>270</sup>

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Roma community is represented by one man in the CC while the MCSC is yet to be established in Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipality. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are mandatory; however, the Kosovo Roma community does not constitute the largest community in a numerical minority in the municipality. No Kosovo Roma are employed in the MOCR.

## Education

According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 19 Kosovo Roma pupils attend a Serbian curriculum “Miladin Popović” primary school in Bostane/Bostan. Some Kosovo Roma

pupils attend secondary schools in the villages of Gornje Kusce/Kufcë e Epërme and Koretište/Koretishtë. As the secondary schools attended by Kosovo Roma are located about 20 km away from the Kosovo Roma settlement in the Bostane/Bostan village, all Kosovo Roma students are provided transport by the Serbian curriculum schools.<sup>271</sup> As of April 2017, the learning centre, supported by the NGO VoRAE, started to function in the premises of “Miladin Popović” school in Bostane/Bostan village. The learning centre provides catch-up classes and is attended by approximately 14 Kosovo Roma children.<sup>272</sup> The learning centre also employs two Kosovo Roma tutors.<sup>273</sup> Since October 2018, the department of education has allowed the use of the kindergarten premises for extracurricular activities. The learning centre had previously faced difficulties in conducting extra-curricular activities with Kosovo Roma pupils due to a lack of appropriate premises.

## Employment and social welfare

Municipality of Novo Brdo/Novobërdë has not fulfilled the overall minimum threshold for community representation in the civil service; however, it fulfilled the individual quota for the Kosovo Roma community.<sup>274</sup> Six Kosovo Roma community members are employed in the public sector: one female cleaning lady, one male cleaner, one male security guard, one male policeman, in addition, one woman and one man are employed by NGO VoRAE.<sup>275</sup>

Access to private sector employment remains a challenge; some members of the Kosovo Roma community engage in infor-



mal activities, including seasonal manual labour and – to a lesser extent – the collection of scrap metal/plastic.<sup>276</sup> According to municipal employment office, eight (five men and three women) Kosovo Roma individuals are registered as active job seekers, while according to the centre for social welfare, 11 Kosovo Roma members receive social assistance.<sup>277</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Members of the Kosovo Roma community from the municipality family healthcare services from both systems in Novo Brdo/Novobërdë; however, for more serious medical interventions, the residents have to travel to the Serbia-run hospitals in Gračanica/Gračanicë, and in Pašjane/Paşjan village in Parteš/Partesh municipality. In addition, the lack of adequate healthcare services for women in the municipality affects women of all communities in the municipality of Novo Brdo/Novobërdë.<sup>278</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

No cases of displacement of Kosovo Roma members from the municipality after 1999 were registered by the MOCR. Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, one Kosovo Roma woman was repatriated to the municipality, and there were no voluntary returns.<sup>279</sup>

**265** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**266** Interview with MOCR representative and Kosovo Roma representative was conducted on 11 March 2019.

**267** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 10 July 2017, interview with Kosovo Roma community representative on 28 July 2017.

**268** Interview with Kosovo Roma community

representative was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**269** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**270** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**271** Interview with Kosovo Roma community representative was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**272** Eight girls and six boys.

**273** One woman and one man.

**274** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**275** Interview with MOCR on 10 July 2017.

**276** Interview with Kosovo Roma community representative was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**277** Interview with the employment centre representative took place on 11 March 2019.

**278** Interview with a representative of the Municipal Directorate of Health on 26 July 2017.

**279** Interview with MOCR representative was conducted on 11 March 2019.











# Municipality of Obiliq/Obilić

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census indicates that out of 21,549 residents registered in the municipality, 661 are Kosovo Roma, 578 are Kosovo Ashkali and 27 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>280</sup> According to the MOCR, around 1,100 Kosovo Roma, 550 Kosovo Ashkali and 25 Kosovo Egyptians lived in the municipality as of December 2018.<sup>281</sup> The variance in figures can be due to an increase in repatriated persons and returnees arriving to the municipality.<sup>282</sup>

Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities are largely concentrated around Plemetin/Plemetina village, while the remainder is scattered across the municipality in the villages of Carrovodice/Crkvena Vodica and Milloshevë/Miloševo and the “Azitoku” and “Elektrobartja” neighbourhoods of Obiliq/Obilić town.<sup>283</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

The majority of members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities live in Plemetin/Plemetina area, in two social housing buildings and a return site with permanent houses constructed as part of the Return and Reintegration – Kosovo (RRK) project phases I, II, III, IV and V. The municipality, with the support of USAID, gravelled the roads in Plemetin/Plemetina. Members of the three communities living in other areas of the municipality generally live in permanent houses without major infrastructural issues.

The social housing buildings suffer from a number of infrastructural issues, including problems with water and electricity supply as well as with the sewage network. The poor condition of one of the social housing buildings deteriorated further in September 2017, when strong winds exacerbated the damage of an already frail roof which had been partially destroyed during two fire incidents in the past. In December 2017 and January 2018, the roof of the social housing building was reconstruct-

ed through contributions of the OSCE, Embassy of Luxembourg, Caritas Luxembourg and the municipality of Obiliq/Obilić, following the donors’ conference organized by the OSCE in October 2017. Despite this reconstruction, problems with the water, sewage and electricity persist.

## Representation in decision making

The three communities are well represented in the municipal communities’ protection mechanisms. One Kosovo Ashkali man and one Kosovo Egyptian man are members of the CC chaired by a Kosovo Roma man. Two Kosovo Roma men are members of the MCSC. None of the three communities are represented in the MA. One Kosovo Roma man is employed in the MOCR. The positions of DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory as communities in a numerical minority constitute less than ten per cent of total residents in the municipality. The municipality established the position of DMC upon good political will of the municipal leadership; however, the post is not held by the Kosovo Roma community.<sup>284</sup>

## Education

According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 161 Kosovo Ashkali pupils attend the Kosovo curriculum “Ibrahim Rugova”, “Is-majl Dumoshi” and “Pandeli Sotiri” primary and lower secondary schools in Obiliq/Obilić town and Plemetin/Plemetina area, as well as “Fazli Grajqevci” and “Hasan Prishtina” primary and lower secondary schools in Milloshevë/Miloševo. Additionally, 163 Kosovo Roma pupils attend the Serbian curriculum “Sveti Sava” primary and secondary school in Plemetin/Plemetina and “Dositej Obradović” primary and secondary school in Carrovodice/Crkvena Vodica. Around 15 Kosovo Roma pupils also attend the “Branko Radičević” primary and secondary school in Obiliq/Obilić town.<sup>285</sup> No teachers from the three communities teach in the municipality, and no Romani language and culture classes are provided.

The NGO “Balkan Sunflowers” runs two learning centres in Plemetin/Plemetina providing educational activities in both the Albanian and Serbian languages. The municipality provides facilities free of charge and also provides firewood for heating in the winter season for the learning centres.<sup>286</sup> Approximately 100 children attend the Albanian-language learning centre,<sup>287</sup> while the Serbian-language learning centre is attended by approximately 120 Kosovo Roma children.<sup>288</sup> Formal adult education classes are offered in the “Ibrahim Rugova” primary and lower secondary school, and are attended by members of the Kosovo Ashkali community.<sup>289</sup>



## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Obiliq/Obilić fulfilled the overall minimum threshold for all communities; however the minimum community quotas for Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians are not fulfilled.<sup>290</sup> Three Kosovo Roma residents are employed in the public sector - one man with the MOCR and two women work as cleaners.

Men from the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities are engaged in informal economic activity such as collection of scrap metal, wood-cutting and garbage collection. Women are not engaged in either formal employment or in informal economic activities. As of July 2017, seven Kosovo Roma and four Kosovo Ashkali are employed in metal recycling, bricklaying, and storage of goods through programmes of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and UNDP. In total, 130 Kosovo Roma<sup>291</sup> and 62 Kosovo Ashkali<sup>292</sup> are registered as job seekers with the municipal employment office. In the past, three Kosovo Roma men benefited from various income generation projects implemented by UNDP and GIZ. The children from the three communities support their families with the collection of garbage or begging in the streets of Prishtinë/Priština municipality. While no estimates of the numbers of children involved in such activity are available, more boys are engaged than girls. Most children involved come from the social housing buildings in Plemetin/Plemetina village.<sup>293</sup> Finally, according to the municipal employment office, 165 Kosovo Roma, 80 Kosovo Ashkali and three Kosovo Egyptian individuals

are registered as active job seekers, while the centre for social welfare reported that 193 Kosovo Roma families, 63 Kosovo Ashkali families, and five Kosovo Egyptian families receive social assistance.<sup>294</sup>

## Healthcare

All three communities have access to healthcare facilities and both genders are equal beneficiaries. Medical facilities are located within accessible distance to areas inhabited by members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities. The municipality provides free reproductive health assistance to women from the three communities.<sup>295</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, no repatriation data was available from this municipality, although, approximately 90 households comprising around 500 individuals were repatriated to the municipality between 2014 and 2017.<sup>296</sup> Whereas, between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 98 Kosovo Roma, 41 Kosovo Ashkali, and five Kosovo Egyptian families returned voluntarily to the municipality.<sup>297</sup>

**280** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**281** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.

**282** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**283** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 21 July 2017.

**284** The DMC is a Kosovo Serb.

**285** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**286** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 24 July

2017.

**287** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

**288** Interview with a learning centre representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

**289** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

**290** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**291** 104 men and 26 women.

**292** 54 men and eight women.

**293** Interview with a NGO representative was conducted on 24 July 2017.

**294** No gender and community disaggregated data and no information on members of families is available. Interviews with the employment centre and the centre for social welfare were, respectively, conducted on 11 March and 13 March 2019.

**295** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 25 July 2017.

**296** No gender or community breakdown is available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March, 2019.

**297** No number of individuals nor gender breakdown available. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.









# Municipality of Pejë/Peć

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census data indicates that out of 96,450 residents registered in the municipality of Pejë/Peć, 993 are Kosovo Roma, 143 are Kosovo Ashkali and 2,700 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>298</sup> According to the MOCR, the number of Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian community members in the municipality has not changed significantly since the census and remains, as of June 2017, at approximately 1,300 Kosovo Roma, 200 Kosovo Ashkali and 3,000 Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>299</sup> No up-to-date information was available at the time of publication. Members of the three communities reside in “7 Shtatori/7 Septembar”, “Dardania 3/Brzenik 3” and “Kristali/Kristal” urban quarters of Pejë/Peć town and in the villages of Brestovik/Brestovik, Çallapek/Celopek, Firajë/Firaje, Glllogjan/Glođane, Katundi i Ri/Novo Selo, Kličinë/Klinčina, Lubeniq/Ljubenić, Nakëll/Naklo, Orasje, Poçestë/Počešće, Qungur/Ćungur, Raushiq/Rašić, Rosujë/Rosuje, Ruhot/Ruhot, Treboviq/Trebović, Vitomiricë/Vitomirica, Zahaq/Zahać, and Zllapek/Zlopek.

## Housing and infrastructure

Most members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities live in permanent houses. Although the houses are old, the condition of most of the houses and infrastructure are in good condition. Most roads are asphalted and the access to electricity and water supply is generally good. While a part of the sewage system has been built and the garbage is picked up once a week, issues with street lighting persist. Additionally, members of the three communities are sometimes unable to pay their utility bills and therefore are often disconnected from the services.<sup>300</sup> To address the issues, the municipality started constructing a sewage system in “7 Shtatori/7 Septembar”, asphalted roads in most of the areas and installing street lighting.

## Representation in decision making

All three communities are represented in the municipal communities’ protection and participation mechanisms. One Kosovo Roma woman and one Kosovo Ashkali

man represent their communities in the CC which, is chaired by a Kosovo Egyptian man. The Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Egyptian communities are represented with one man each in the MCSC. The same Kosovo Roma man and Kosovo Egyptian man work for the MOCR. There are no representatives from the three communities in the MA; between 2013 and 2017, one Kosovo Egyptian man was an MA member. The positions of the DMC and DC-MAC are not mandatory in the municipality as communities in a numerical minority constitute less than ten per cent of its entire population.

## Education

Children from the three communities are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. According to the municipal directorate of education, 240 Kosovo Roma, four Kosovo Ashkali and nine Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools of “Xhemajl Kada” and “Dardania”. Additionally, 83 Kosovo Roma, 34 Kosovo Ashkali and 143 Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools the villages of Baran/Barane,

Brestovik/Brestovik, Çallapek/Celopek, Glllogjan/Glođane, Kličinë/Klinčina, Loxhë/Ljođa, Lubeniq/Ljubenić, Nabërgjan/Nabrde, Novosellë/Novoselo, Orasje, Poçestë/Počešće, Qyshk/Čuška, Raushiq/Rašić, Ruhot/Ruhot, Treboviq/Trebović, Trestenik/Trstenik, Vitomiricë/Vitomirica, Zahaq/Zahać, and Zllapek/Zlopek, some of which are also attended by pupils from Katundi i Ri/Novo Selo, Qungur/Ćungur, Nakëll/Naklo, and Rosujë/Rosuje. The main challenges related to education the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians face in the municipality of Pejë/Peć are the high incidence of school drop-outs and non-attendance. According to community representatives, this is mainly due to poor economic situation of the three communities.<sup>301</sup> No Romani language and culture classes are offered at schools in the municipality. No representatives of the three communities teach at schools in the municipality.<sup>302</sup> No learning centres operate in the municipality either.<sup>303</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Pejë/Peć has neither fulfilled the minimum threshold for overall community representation nor the individual community quotas in the municipal civil service.<sup>304</sup> There is no data available on the number of persons from the three communities employed in the civil service or public sector. According to the municipal employment office, 174 Kosovo Roma (100 men, 74 women), 75 Kosovo Ashkali (40 men, 35 women) and 233 Kosovo Egyptian (135 men, 98 women) individuals are registered as active job seekers, while the centre for social welfare reports that 124 Kosovo Roma families with 611



members, 18 Kosovo Ashkali families with 73 members, and 131 Kosovo Egyptian families with 631 members receive social assistance.<sup>305</sup>

Members of the three communities are mainly engaged in seasonal employment, such as handicraft (working mostly with metal), agriculture (assisting field owners), cleaning or construction works.<sup>306</sup> According to NGOs and community representatives, child labour exists in the municipality and the children are mainly involved in street begging and collecting cans. Although there is no accurate data available on the number and gender of the children, according to NGO representatives, the approximate number of children involved exceeds 100. Girls appear to be more involved in begging, whilst boys are more engaged in collecting cans.<sup>307</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

According to the community representatives, as the Firajë/Firaje and Orasje villages are located 10-12 kilometres away from Pejë/Peć town, their residents face difficulties with obtaining medical treatment due to the long distance from medical facilities.<sup>308</sup> In addition, residents of the “Qungur/Ćungur” neighbourhood have issues with the availability of medical treatment, as the medical centre is not functional due to an absence of medical personnel.<sup>309</sup> However, according to the municipal directorate of health, physical distance was not a major issue regarding the access to healthcare since 23 health centres are available in addition to medical mobile teams which regularly visit the villages in remote areas. Moreover, the medical centre next to “Qungur/Ćungur”

is not functioning, and residents are forced to drive to Pejë/Peć for their medical check-ups. The municipality provides free check-ups and contraceptives to women from the three communities.<sup>310</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 148 Kosovo Roma, eight Kosovo Ashkali and 52 Kosovo Egyptians were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>311</sup> During the same period, three Kosovo Roma and seven Kosovo Egyptian families, along with one Kosovo Roma and eight Kosovo Egyptian individuals voluntarily returned from displacement.<sup>312</sup>

**298** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**299** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 28 June 2017.

**300** Interview with two community representatives were conducted on 6 July and 10 July 2017 respectively.

**301** Interview with two community representatives were conducted on 6 July and 10 July 2017 respectively.

**302** Ibid.

**303** Interview with the municipal directorate for education representative was conducted on 11 July 2017.

**304** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**305** No gender disaggregated data available. Interview with the employment centre took place on 12 March, and with the centre for social welfare on 13 March 2019.

**306** Interview with two community representatives was conducted on 6 July and 10 July 2017 respectively.

**307** Interview with representatives of two NGOs (“Initiative for Peace and Unity” and “Association for Kosovo Roma”) on 10 July 2017, two community representatives on 6 July 2017 and 10 July 2017 respectively.

**308** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 6 July 2017.

**309** Information based on the OSCE field teams

monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**310** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative was conducted on 30 June 2017.

**311** No gender breakdown available; interview with MOCR took place on 14 March 2019.

**312** No gender breakdown available; interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 14 March 2019.









# Municipality of Podujevë/ Podujevo

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, 88,499 residents are registered in the municipality of Podujevë/Podujevo, out of which 74 are Kosovo Roma, 680 are Kosovo Ashkali and two are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>313</sup> As of December 2018, according to the community representatives' estimates, there are around 1,121 Kosovo Ashkali and 53 Kosovo Roma residents and 12 Kosovo Egyptians registered in the municipality.<sup>314</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali, and Kosovo Egyptian communities reside in "Xhafer Meta"<sup>315</sup> and "Ali Ajeti"<sup>316</sup> urban neighbourhoods of Podujevë/Podujevo town. The remaining community members live in the villages of Batllavë/Batlava, Orllan/Orlane, Peranë/Perane, and Svegël/Svetlja.<sup>317</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

"Xhafer Meta" and "Ali Ajeti" areas are located close to the centre of Podujevë/Podujevo town. Permanent houses are of an acceptable standard and no infrastructural issues in the areas where the members of the two communities live are reported. No issues are reported with access to water, electricity, sewage or public lighting.<sup>318</sup>

## Representation in decision making

Both Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are well represented in the local communities' protection and participation mechanisms. Two Kosovo Ashkali women and one Kosovo Roma man sit in the CC chaired by a Kosovo Ashkali man and both communities are represented in the MCSC by one man each. No members of the two communities are members of the MA or work for the MOCR. The positions of the DMC and DCMAC are not

obligatory as communities in a numerical minority constitute less than ten per cent of the municipal population.

## Education

Children from the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. According to the municipal directorate of education, ten Kosovo Roma, 124 Kosovo Ashkali pupils are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools "Naim Frashëri", "Enver Maloku", "Shaban Shala", and "Ibrahim Rugova" in Podujevë/Podujevo town and an additional 16 Kosovo Ashkali pupils attend primary and lower secondary schools "Ali Ajeti" in Svegël/ Svetlja village, "Luigj Gurakuqi" in Batllavë/Batlava village and "Zahir Pajaziti" in Orllane/Orlan village.<sup>319</sup>

No teachers from the Kosovo Roma or Kosovo Ashkali communities are employed in the schools in the municipality and no Romani language and culture classes are

available. Two learning centres operate in municipality, one in the primary and lower secondary school "Ibrahim Rugova" 320 and one in "Ali Ajeti" urban neighbourhood.<sup>321</sup> Both centres are run by the local NGO "Qëndrimi" with funds provided by NGO VoRAE. The municipality supports the learning centres by providing a classroom in the "Ibrahim Rugova" school. Formal adult classes are available at secondary schools "Aleksandër Xhuvani", "Fan S Noli" and "Isa Boletini." The classes are attended by members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities.<sup>322</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Podujevë/Podujevo has not fulfilled both the minimum threshold for overall community representation and individual community quotas in the municipal civil service.<sup>323</sup> A total of 23 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali are employed in the public sector, including five in Kosovo Security Force, four as tutors/teachers, one in the Kosovo Police, two in the learning centres as technical staff, one as a firefighter, one as a nurse in the main family healthcare centre, five in the public utilities company, one as cleaner in the municipal building, and one in the public travel company "Kosovatrans".<sup>324</sup>

According to the municipal employment office, 82 Kosovo Ashkali and two Kosovo Roma residents are registered as active job seekers, while the centre for social welfare reports that 66 Kosovo Ashkali families with 426 members and two Kosovo Roma families with 15 members receive social assistance.<sup>325</sup> According to an NGO rep-



representative, child labour does not exist in the municipality.<sup>326</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities face no obstacles in accessing healthcare services, which are provided in the family healthcare centre and the town hospital. Affordability of medication is sometimes an issue for vulnerable Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali households. Reproductive health assistance is available in the municipality.<sup>327</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

20 (12 men, eight women) Kosovo Ashkali community members were repatriated between 1 January 2016 and 31 December, 2019.<sup>328</sup> During the same period, no members of the three communities returned to the municipality.<sup>329</sup>

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**313** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**314** Interview with community representatives took place on 12 March 2019.

**315** Around 200 Kosovo Ashkali; no gender disaggregated data is available.

**316** Around 600 Kosovo Ashkali; no gender disaggregated data is available.

**317** Interviews with two community representatives were conducted on 12 March 2019.

**318** Interviews with two community representatives were conducted on 5 July 2017.

**319** Gender and community disaggregation not available; interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 18 July 2017. Figures provided by the OSCE field team.

**320** Attended by around 30 children. No gender and community disaggregated data available; interview with a learning centre representative on 5 July 2017.

**321** Attended by around 50–60 pupils. No gender and community disaggregated data available; interview with a learning centre representative on 5

July 2017.

**322** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 18 July 2017.

**323** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**324** Data disaggregated by community belonging and gender is not available; Interview with the employment centre representative took place on 12 March 2019.

**325** No gender disaggregated data available. Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 12 March 2019.

**326** Interview with an NGO “Qendrimi” representative was conducted on 5 July 2017.

**327** Interview with the municipal directorate of health was conducted on 18 July 2017.

**328** Interview with the MOCR representative conducted on 12 March 2019.

**329** Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 12 March 2019.







# Municipality of Prishtinë/ Priština

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, out of 198,897 residents registered in the municipality of Prishtinë/Priština, 56 are Kosovo Roma, 557 are Kosovo Ashkali, and eight are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>330</sup> As of December 2018, the MOCR estimates indicate seven Kosovo Roma families,<sup>331</sup> 283 Kosovo Ashkali<sup>332</sup> and five Kosovo Egyptians,<sup>333</sup> while the community representatives estimate that 23 Kosovo Roma (12 men, 11 women), 315 Kosovo Ashkali (240 men, 75 women)<sup>334</sup> and no Kosovo Egyptians live in the municipality.<sup>335</sup> Most of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali reside in the urban areas of Prishtinë/Priština municipality. Members of the Kosovo Ashkali community reside in the “Kodra e Trimave/Vranjevac” neighbourhood and around the train station.<sup>336</sup> Some members of the community also reside in the area around the University Clinical Centre of Kosovo in Prishtinë/Priština municipality,

and in Besi/Besinje and Kolovicë/Kolovice villages. Members of the Kosovo Roma community mostly reside in the “Moravska” area of Prishtinë/Priština municipality.<sup>337</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

Most of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali community members live in their permanent houses connected to sewage and electricity with access to street lighting and asphalted roads. However, most houses are old and often have leaking roofs or lack a proper entrance or façade and require immediate repairs or renovations. As of March 2019, one Kosovo Roma household does not have any housing solution and the case is pending a response from the municipality.<sup>338</sup>

## Representation in decision making

Both communities are represented with one man each in the CC and the MCSC. No members of the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma communities are employed in the MOCR nor are they represented in the MA. The positions of the DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory as communities in a numerical minority represent less than ten per cent of the entire municipal population.

## Education

Children from the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma communities are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, four Kosovo Roma and 78 Kosovo Ashkali pupils are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools “Asim Vokshi”, “Emin Duraku”, “Gjergj Fishta”, “Model”,

“Nexhmi Mustafa” and “Pjeter Bogdani”. All schools are within accessible distance from the areas where the pupils live. No teachers from the two communities are employed in these schools. No Romani language and culture classes are provided by the municipality. Adult formal education is provided in the primary and lower secondary school “Emin Duraku”; however, it is not attended by members of the two communities.<sup>339</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Prishtinë/Priština has neither fulfilled the minimum overall thresholds for communities nor the individual community quotas in the municipal civil service.<sup>340</sup> As of July 2017, four Kosovo Ashkali men were employed in the private sector,<sup>341</sup> one Kosovo Ashkali man worked for the municipality and eight Kosovo Ashkali women worked in the municipal kitchens providing food for public institutions.<sup>342</sup> Updated data was not available. In total, four Kosovo Ashkali men are registered as active job seekers,<sup>343</sup> while the centre for social welfare reported four Kosovo Roma (two men, two women), 229 Kosovo Ashkali (103 men, 126 women), and five Kosovo Egyptian (three men, two women) as being recipients of social assistance from the communities.<sup>344</sup>

Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are largely engaged in informal economic activity. Men are involved in gathering and recycling scrap metal, while women stay at home.<sup>345</sup> Children from both communities – boys more than girls – are involved in begging.<sup>346</sup> The municipality has four income generation



projects administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and by GIZ, which provide short-term employment opportunities. No beneficiaries are from the two communities.<sup>347</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Men and women from both communities have access to healthcare facilities located close to the areas where members of the communities reside. The municipality provides free reproductive health assistance to all residents of the municipality.<sup>348</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriations

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 19 Kosovo Ashkali families, in addition to ten individual men and five women,<sup>349</sup> and two Kosovo Roma families, in addition to nine individual men and five women<sup>350</sup> were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>351</sup> During the same period, no returns to the municipality were reported.<sup>352</sup>

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**330** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**331** No gender breakdown, or individual number given.

**332** 143 men and 140 women.

**333** Three men and two women. Interview with the MOCR representative was conducted on 8 March 2019.

**334** According to the interview held on 9 March 2019.

**335** Interviews with two community representatives was conducted on 8 March 2019.

**336** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 19 July 2017.

**337** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 18 July 2017.

**338** Interview with a community representative was conducted on 18 July 2017.

**339** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative was conducted on 24 July

2017.

**340** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**341** Interview with the regional employment centre representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**342** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**343** Interview with the employment centre representative conducted on 11 March 2019.

**344** Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 9 March 2019.

**345** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 18 and 19 July 2017.

**346** Estimated six Kosovo Ashkali boys and four Kosovo Ashkali girls, and an unspecified number of Kosovo Roma children Interview with a community representative took place on 19 July 2017 and with an NGO representative on 10 July 2017.

**347** Interview with the regional employment centre representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**348** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative took place on 14 July 2017.

**349** No gender disaggregated data for the families.

**350** No gender disaggregated data for the families.

**351** Interview with the MOCR conducted on 8 March 2019.

**352** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 8 March 2019.

# Municipality of Prizren

## General overview and settlements

Prizren by far has the largest Kosovo Roma population in Kosovo. According to the 2011 census, out of 177,781 residents registered in Prizren municipality, 2,899 are Kosovo Roma, 1,350 are Kosovo Ashkali and 168 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>353</sup> The MOCR estimates that 2,889 Kosovo Roma live in the municipality as of December 2018.<sup>354</sup> Additionally, they report that 1,350 Kosovo Ashkali and 168 Kosovo Egyptian community members are living in the municipality.<sup>355</sup> Members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities mainly reside in Prizren town, in the neighbourhoods of “Arbana/Dušanovo”, “Bazhdarana/Bazhdarana”, “Edit Durham”, “Jeni Mahala”, “Jeta e Re”, “Kurilla/Kurilo”, “Ortakoll/Ortakol”, “Terzimahalla/Terzimahala” and “Qytmahalla”.<sup>356</sup> Some members of the three communities also live in villages of Atmagjë/Atmađa, Krusha e Vogël/Mala Kruša, Landovicë/Landovica, Piran/Pirane, Sërbica e Epërme/Gornja Srbica, Sërbica e Ultë/Donja Srbica, Shpinadijë/Špinadija, Vllashnjë/Vlašnja, and Zojz/Zojić.<sup>357</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

The general standard of the infrastructure and housing is considered to be decent however, some permanent houses are in need of repair. In 2016, the municipality financed the renovation of 18 houses belonging to the members of the three communities, in co-operation with the NGO VoRAE. In 2017, the municipality has allocated €20,000 to further renovations and renovated additional 24 houses, again in co-operation with the NGO VoRAE.<sup>358</sup> The communities themselves also improved the sewage infrastructure in “Jeta e Re” neighbourhood with municipal assistance.<sup>359</sup>

## Representation in decision making

All three communities are represented in the local communities’ protection and participation mechanisms. Specifically, one man from each of the three communities sits in the CC, where the Kosovo Egyptian member is scheduled to be replaced by a Kosovo Gorani community member in the second half of the mandate.<sup>360</sup> A Kosovo Roma man represents all three communi-

ties in the MCSC. Additionally, one Kosovo Roma man is employed in the MOCR. The three communities are not represented in the MA. The positions of the DMC and DC-MAC are mandatory in the municipality of Prizren; however, none of the three communities constitute the largest community in a numerical minority to be able to get elected for these posts.

## Education

Children from the Kosovo Roma community in Prizren are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. According to the information provided by the municipal education directorate, there are 593 Kosovo Roma<sup>361</sup> pupils that attend “Atmaxha”, “Ardhmëria”, “Aziz Tolaj”, “Dy Dëshmoret”, “Emin Duraku”, “Ibrahim Fehmiu”, “Lekë Dukagjini”, “Lidhja Prizrenit”, “Mati Logoreci”, “Motrat Qirijazi”, “Mustafa Bakiu”, “Naim Frashëri”, “Nazim Kokollari”, “Sinan Thaçi”, and “Zef Lush Marku” primary and lower secondary schools in Prizren town and surrounding villages. No school is further than four kilometers from the areas inhabited by members of the three communities.<sup>362</sup>

Approximately 50 to 60 Kosovo Roma pupils have been attending the Romani language classes every year.<sup>363</sup> Kosovo Roma NGO “Nevi Koncepti” has been conducting afterschool classes in the premises of “Ardhmëria”, “Aziz Tolaj”, “Dy Dëshmoret”, “Ibrahim Fehmiu”, “Lekë Dukagjini”, “Mati Logoreci”, “Motra Qirijazi”, and “Mustafa Bakiu” schools, supported by the Kosovo Foundation for Open Society (KFOS) project called “PROSPECT”. Between 200 and 250 pupils from the three communities have been attending the afterschool classes.<sup>364</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Prizren has not fulfilled the overall minimum threshold for communities and individual community quotas in the municipal civil service.<sup>365</sup> Four Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali work in the municipal administration – one Kosovo Roma man is employed as a civil servant, and two Kosovo Roma men and one Kosovo Ashkali woman work as technical and support staff. Additionally, one Kosovo Egyptian man, three Kosovo Roma men, and one Kosovo Roma woman are employed in the healthcare sector as technical staff while 16 Kosovo Roma men, five Kosovo Ashkali men, and one Kosovo Egyptian man are employed in “Ekoregjioni”, a local public utilities company.<sup>366</sup>

Access to private sector employment remains a challenge; men from the three communities mainly work informally as craftsmen (blacksmiths, welders, locksmiths or builders), recycling collectors or music performers.<sup>367</sup> The IOM have been conducting small-scale income genera-



tion projects in the municipality. In 2017, it awarded 15 small business grants to members of the Kosovo Roma community including one woman. The municipality has also supported repatriated persons with small business grants from the Ministry of Internal Affairs fund for the reintegration of repatriated persons.<sup>368</sup> In total, 474 Kosovo Roma (222 women, 252 men), 102 Kosovo Ashkali (41 women, 61 men), and one Kosovo Egyptian man<sup>369</sup> are registered as active job seekers with the municipal employment office, while the centre for social welfare reports that there are 88 Kosovo Roma families, 28 Kosovo Ashkali families and ten Kosovo Egyptians families that receive social assistance.<sup>370</sup> Child labour exists in the municipality. Mostly boys are engaged in seasonal agricultural work or temporary manual labour.<sup>371</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

Access to healthcare is not perceived as an issue by representatives of the three communities.<sup>372</sup> Members of the three communities have full access to healthcare facilities, in both urban and rural areas. Reproductive healthcare for women is also available free of charge.<sup>373</sup>

## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January, 2016 and 31 December, 2018, 141 members of the three communities were repatriated to the municipality.<sup>374</sup> During the same period, no voluntary return from displacement of members of the three communities was recorded.<sup>375</sup>

## ■ Romani language

The Romani language has traditionally been spoken in the municipality. A radio station, a magazine, and a theatre using the Romani language operate in Prizren. Kosovo Roma civil society organizations have long advocated for recognition of Romani as a language in official use in Prizren<sup>376</sup> on the grounds of it having traditionally been spoken in the municipality. Civil society organizations communicated this request to the municipality in 2016 and as of the time of this publication, the municipality has not replied to the request in writing.

**353** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**354** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 14 March 2019.

**355** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 14 March 2019.

**356** Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 26 July 2017.

**357** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 24 July 2017.

**358** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 24 July 2017.

**359** Upon the initiative of Kosovo Roma NGOs “Nevi Koncepti” and “Durmish Asllano”, 11 Kosovo Roma and two Kosovo Albanian families were connected to the sewage system; OSCE field team long-term monitoring.

**360** Following the 2017 local elections, considering the large population of non-majority communities in Prizren municipality, in order to ensure representation of all communities in the CC and in compliance with the number of members assigned to CC in Prizren municipality, the decision was to have the Kosovo Egyptian member replaced by Kosovo Gorani community in the second half of the mandate. The Ministry of Local Government Administration confirmed the legality of the decision.

**361** The municipal education directorate does not have information on Kosovo Ashkali pupils.

**362** Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 26 July 2017.

**363** Information based on the OSCE field teams

monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**364** Interview with the NGO “Nevi Koncepti” director took place on 24 July 2017.

**365** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**366** Interview with MOCR took place on 27 July 2017.

**367** Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 26 July 2017.

**368** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 24 July 2017.

**369** Interview with the employment centre representative conducted on the 12 March 2019.

**370** No gender disaggregated data available, Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 12 March 2019.

**371** Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 26 July 2017 and with two NGO representatives on 20 and 24 July 2017.

**372** Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 26 July 2017.

**373** Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative took place on 27 July 2017.

**374** 91 Kosovo Roma, 44 Kosovo Ashkali and 6 Kosovo Egyptians. Interview with the MOCR conducted on 14 March 2019.

**375** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 14 March 2019.

**376** According to Articles 2.4 and 8 of the Law No.02/L-37 on the Use of Languages (July 2006) in municipalities inhabited by communities whose mother tongue is not one of the official languages of Kosovo and which represents above 3 percent of total population of the municipality, the language of the community shall have the status of a language in official use in the municipality. In addition, community whose language has been traditionally spoken in a municipality shall also have the status a language in official use within that municipality. As per the 2011 census, Kosovo Roma community in Prizren municipality constitute approximately 1.63 per cent of its entire population.









# Municipality of Rahovec/ Orahovac

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, 56,208 residents are registered in Rahovec/Orahovac municipality, out of which 84 are Kosovo Roma, 404 are Kosovo Ashkali and 299 are Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>377</sup> As of July 2017, around 900 members of all three communities lived in the municipality according to community representatives' and MOCR estimates.<sup>378</sup> The major areas where members of the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian communities live are Upper Rahovec/Orahovac and Ratkoc/Ratkovac,<sup>379</sup> while other members of the three communities live in several villages, including Celinë/Celina, Krushë e Madhe/Velika Kruša, and Xërxe/Zrze.<sup>380</sup> Between 200 and 350 members of the three communities live in Upper Rahovec/Orahovac, and around 600 in rural areas.<sup>381</sup> No up-to-date figures were available at the time of the publication.

## Housing and infrastructure

The vast majority of members of the three communities live in permanent houses in decent condition. Some families do not own any property and live either with relatives or in rented properties. Infrastructure in the areas inhabited by the members of the three communities is basic, but members of the communities have access to electricity, water supply, and sewage. Some streets are paved and some have lighting. According to community representatives, members of the three communities living in especially poor housing conditions have approached municipal authorities for support but did not receive any.<sup>382</sup> Additionally, many families from other municipalities reside in Rahovec/Orahovac municipality in rented houses or houses belonging to their relatives and they are included in the municipal strategy for integration of repatriated persons.<sup>383</sup>

## Representation in decision making

The three communities are represented in the municipal communities' protection mechanisms. Specifically, one Kosovo Egyptian man and one Kosovo Ashkali man are serving as members of the CC and one Kosovo Egyptian man and one Kosovo Roma man are members of the MCSC. No members of the three communities work for the MOCR, and none of the three communities are represented in the MA.<sup>384</sup> The positions of the DMC and DC-MAC are not obligatory in the municipality.

## Education

Children from the three communities are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. As per information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 69 Kosovo Roma, 97 Kosovo Ashkali and 42 Kosovo Egyptian pupils attend primary and

lower secondary schools "Ardhmëria" in Upper Rahovec/Orahovac, "Bajram Curri" in Krushë e Madhe/Velika Kruša, "4 Dëshmoret" in Ratkoc/Ratkovac, "Faik Konica" in Celinë/Celina, "Rudolf Walther" in Dejnë/Danjane, "Mustafë Ibishi" in Kramovik, "Hamëz Thaqi" in Xërxe/Zrze, "Skender Kastrati" in Radostë/Radoste, "Rilindja" in Çifllak/Čiflak, "Vëllezërit Frashëri" in Drenoc/Drenovac, and "Liria" in Bellacërkë/Bela Crkva.

No school attended by pupils from the three communities is more than four kilometres away from a particular area where the communities live and there are no issues preventing children from accessing schools.<sup>385</sup> As of July 2017, no teachers from the three communities are employed in the schools in the municipality, and Romani language and culture classes are not available.<sup>386</sup> Adult formal education classes likewise are not available.<sup>387</sup> Moreover, there are no learning centres, except for the NGO "Schüler Helfen Lieben" running a project since May 2017 involving supplementary classes in the school premises for pupils from the three communities. The NGO also acts as an education mediator by organizing regular meetings with parents and conducting outreach visits, advocating with the parents to enrol their children and convincing them to resume sending children to school after dropping out. The NGO also occasionally provides small equipment to pupils and organizes other activities. Likewise, the NGO VoRAE is engaged in Ratkoc/Ratkovac with a similar project.<sup>388</sup>



## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac fulfilled overall minimum threshold for all communities in the municipal civil service; however, individual community quotas are not fulfilled with regards to the representation of the three communities in the municipal civil service.<sup>389</sup> As of 31 December 2018, there were no members of any communities working in the public sector.<sup>390</sup>

The main informal economic activity of members of the three communities is seasonal work in agriculture (Stonecastle Winery), construction, playing in music bands, collection of scrap metal, begging, and woodcutting. Men are more engaged in these activities than women. Child labour is not particularly wide-spread in the municipality. As of July 2017, between 10 and 15 boys and girls are engaged in scrap metal collection in Upper Rahovec/Orahovac. Two women are employed in a private company.<sup>391</sup> Between 2016 and 2017, Council of Europe and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare ran several training and income-generation projects for women and men from the three communities. IOM also regularly runs income generation projects in the municipality.<sup>392</sup> In total, 265 (116 women, 149 men) Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptians combined are registered as active job seekers, while 25 Kosovo Roma, 256 Kosovo Ashkali and four Kosovo Egyptian community members receive social assistance.<sup>393</sup>

## Healthcare

Women and men from the three communities face no difficulties in accessing healthcare services and medical facilities due to physical distance.<sup>394</sup> The municipality provides free reproductive assistance to women from all communities equally, but does not conduct outreach to communities to raise awareness on reproductive health issues.<sup>395</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2018, 28 Kosovo Roma, 19 Kosovo Ashkali, and seven Kosovo Egyptians were repatriated to the municipality and four families voluntarily returned from displacement. No data was available for 2016.<sup>396</sup>

<sup>377</sup> Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

<sup>378</sup> No precise disaggregation available. Interview with the MOCR representative on 20 July 2017 and with three community representatives took place on 24 and 25 July 2017.

<sup>379</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative on 20 July 2017 and with three community representatives took place on 24 and 25 July 2017.

<sup>380</sup> Interview with a community representative took place on 25 July 2017.

<sup>381</sup> Interview with a community representative took place on 25 July 2017.

<sup>382</sup> Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 25 July 2017.

<sup>383</sup> Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 20 July 2017.

<sup>384</sup> Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

<sup>385</sup> Interviews with three community representatives took place on 24 and 25 July 2017.

<sup>386</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate for education directorate took place on 6 June 2017.

<sup>387</sup> Ibid.

<sup>388</sup> Ibid.

<sup>389</sup> OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

<sup>390</sup> Interview with the employment centre representative took place on 8 March 2019.

<sup>391</sup> No community disaggregation available; interview with the MOCR representative on 20 July 2017.

<sup>392</sup> Interview with the municipal employment centre representative took place on 27 July 2017.

<sup>393</sup> Interview with the centre for social welfare conducted on 8 March 2019.

<sup>394</sup> Interviews with three community representatives on 24 and 25 July 2017 and with the municipal directorate of health representative took place on 27 July 2017.

<sup>395</sup> Interview with the municipal directorate of health representative took place on 27 July 2017.

<sup>396</sup> No precise disaggregation available. Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 8 March 2019.







# Municipality of Shtime/Štimlje

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 Kosovo census, out of 27,324 residents registered in the municipality of Shtime/Štimlje, 760 are Kosovo Ashkali, 23 are Kosovo Roma and no Kosovo Egyptian residents are registered in the municipality.<sup>397</sup> As of December 2018, according to the MOCR and the community representatives' assessment, 950 Kosovo Ashkali (500 men, 450 women) and 15 Kosovo Roma (seven men, eight women) live in the municipality of Shtime/Štimlje.<sup>398</sup> While the Kosovo Roma community resides in Shtime/Štimlje town, the Kosovo Ashkali residents are scattered between Shtime/Štimlje town and Davidovc/Davidovac, Gjurkoc/Đurkovce and Vojnovc/Vojnovac villages.

## Housing and infrastructure

Members of both Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma communities live in formal settlements in individual permanent housing, with proper access to electricity, water and sewage. The municipality invested in asphalted the roads in the areas where

members of the communities reside. However, as of March 2019, most of their houses were old, often had leaking roofs or lacked a proper entrance or façade and were in need of repairs or renovations.

## Representation in decision making

The Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma communities are represented in the local community protection and participation mechanisms. Three Kosovo Ashkali men and one Kosovo Roma man sit in the CC, and one of the Kosovo Ashkali men is its chairperson. The same Kosovo Roma man, along with another Kosovo Ashkali man, also sits in the MCSC. Additionally, one Kosovo Ashkali woman is employed in the MOCR. The two communities are not represented in the MA. The positions of the DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory in the municipality.

## Education

Children from both Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities are enrolled in the Kosovo curriculum education. Ac-

ording to the municipal directorate of education, six Kosovo Roma and 154 Kosovo Ashkali pupils are attending two primary and lower secondary schools "Emin Duraku" in Shtime/Štimlje town, "Lasgush Poradeci" in Gjurkoc/Đurkovce village, "Emin Duraku" in Davidovc/Davidovac village and "Lasgush Poradeci" in Vojnovc/Vojnovac village. The education facilities are within a four kilometre distance from the areas inhabited by the members of the two communities. One Kosovo Ashkali man is employed as a primary school teacher. The municipality does not offer Romani language and culture classes or formal adult education.<sup>399</sup> There is a learning centre in the primary and lower secondary school "Emin Duraku", jointly managed by the municipality and the NGO "Balkan Sunflowers". The learning centre is attended by around 30 boys and 25 girls from the Kosovo Ashkali community along with three Kosovo Roma girls and one Kosovo Roma boy.<sup>400</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Shtime/Štimlje has not

fulfilled the overall minimum threshold for all communities and the individual community quota for representation in the municipal civil service.<sup>401</sup> As of July 2017, one Kosovo Ashkali woman worked for the MOCR, two for the municipal department of health, and five Kosovo Ashkali men for the municipal department of education. Men from the Kosovo Ashkali community are largely engaged in informal economic activities such as collection of recyclable materials, while women do not work.<sup>402</sup> According to the community representatives, child labour does not exist in the municipality.<sup>403</sup> Further, eight Kosovo Ashkali men and one Kosovo Roma man were employed in the private sector.<sup>404</sup> In total, two Kosovo Roma men and 220 Kosovo Ashkali (116 men, 104 women)<sup>405</sup> residents are registered as active job seekers, while the centre for social welfare reports that 47 Kosovo Ashkali and one Kosovo Roma individual receive social assistance.<sup>406</sup>

## Healthcare

Women and men from the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma communities do not face any issues with physical access to healthcare facilities. Women in the municipality have access to free reproductive health assistance, including pre-natal and post-natal care.<sup>407</sup>

## Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018, 135 Kosovo Ashkali (64 men, 71 women)<sup>408</sup> community members were repatriated to the municipality. No members of the two communities have voluntarily returned to the municipality from displacement during the same period.



**397** No Kosovo Egyptians were recorded in the municipality; see supra note 2.

**398** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 9 March 2019 with the Kosovo Roma and 13 March 2019 with the Kosovo Ashkali; and the MOCR representative on 12 March 2019.

**399** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative took place on 24 July 2017.

**400** Interview with the learning centre representative took place on 25 July 2017.

**401** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**402** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 17 and 21 July 2017.

**403** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 17 and 21 July 2017.

**404** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 25 July 2017.

**405** Interview with the employment centre representative took place on 11 March 2019.

**406** Interview with the social welfare representative took place on 13 March 2019.

**407** Interview with the municipal directorate for health and social welfare representative took place on 19 July 2017.

**408** Interview with MOCR took place on 12 March 2019.







# Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka

## General overview and settlements

According to the 2011 census, 59,722 residents are registered in the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka, of which 41 are Kosovo Roma, 493 are Kosovo Ashkali and five Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>409</sup> However, as of December 2018, based on estimates of the MOCR, there are 20 Kosovo Roma, 375 Kosovo Ashkali and ten Kosovo Egyptians.<sup>410</sup> Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Roma reside in Suharekë/Suva Reka town and in Gejlance/Gelance village, while solely Kosovo Ashkali reside in Leshan/Lešane and Tërnje/Trnje villages.

## Housing and infrastructure

The housing situation and general infrastructure in the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka is generally satisfactory. While housing is not considered to be an immediate need for the vast majority of members of the Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo

Roma communities, seven landless Kosovo Ashkali households, including a single woman with three children, had requested an allocation of land and house construction from the municipality. In June 2018, the Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian humanitarian organization “Rameti” organized a fundraising activity and secured funds for an apartment for the single Kosovo Ashkali woman and her children. The organization gathered €22,000 and bought an apartment for the family, while the mayor of Suharekë/Suva Reka allocated additional €3,000 since the total costs of the apartment was €25,000. Moreover, on 27 July 2018, the Suharekë/Suva Reka mayor and MA chairperson signed a memorandum of understanding with MLSW for the construction of seven houses for Kosovo Ashkali vulnerable families in Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality, including three Kosovo Ashkali households in Gejlance/Gelance and one in Tërnje/Trnje – who were in dire need of housing reconstruction, as emphasized by community leaders.

## Representation in decision making

The three communities are represented in the local communities’ protection mechanisms. One Kosovo Roma man, one Kosovo Ashkali man and one Kosovo Egyptian man are members of the CC chaired by a Kosovo Ashkali woman. The communities are represented in the MCSC by one Kosovo Roma man and one Kosovo Egyptian woman. There are no Kosovo Ashkali community representatives in the MCSC. No members of the three communities are employed in the MOCR and none of the communities are represented in the MA. The positions of the DMC and DCMAC are not mandatory in the municipality.

## Education

According to the information provided by the municipal directorate of education, 36 Kosovo Ashkali pupils are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools

“Shkëndija”, “Destan Bajrakatari”, and “7 Marsi” in Suharekë/Suva Reka town. Additionally 81 pupils go to primary and lower secondary schools “Drita” in Gejlance/Gelance village, “V. P. Shkodrani” in Leshan/Lešane village, “Flamuri Arbërit” in Reshtan/Raštane village, “Dituria” in Samodrezh/Samodrežh, and “Gjergj Kastriot Skënderbeu” in Sallagrazdë/Selograde village. Schools are located between one to two kilometres from the areas where members of the communities live and according to communities representatives there are no issues preventing children from accessing schools.<sup>411</sup> As of July 2017, one Kosovo Ashkali man works as a teacher in the primary and lower secondary school “V. P. Shkodrani” in Leshan/Lešane village, and one Kosovo Ashkali man works as a teacher at the primary and lower secondary school “Drita”, in Gejlance/Gelance village.<sup>412</sup> As of July 2017, there are no learning centres in the municipality. Romani language and culture classes are not available in schools and neither are adult formal classes.<sup>413</sup>

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka has not fulfilled the minimum overall threshold for all communities, as well as the individual community quotas for the three communities for employment in the municipal civil service.<sup>414</sup> Agriculture is the main informal economic activity for members of the three communities in the rural areas, while in the urban area some community members work in private companies or perform seasonal work.<sup>415</sup> Many Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali also work as musicians.<sup>416</sup> According to



the MOCR, while no community members are employed in the public sector, five are employed in the private sector, as of December 2018.<sup>417</sup> In total, 695 community members are registered as active job seekers with municipal employment office,<sup>418</sup> while the centre for social welfare reports that 41 Kosovo Ashkali families and two Kosovo Roma families receive social assistance.<sup>419</sup>

## ■ Healthcare

As of July 2017, Tërnje/Trnje and Leshan/Lešane villages have health facilities providing basic healthcare services, while the members of the three communities from Gejlanc/Gelance village have to travel to a nearby village of Gjinovcë/Đinovce (2 km away) or, alternatively, to main health house in Suharekë/Suva Reka town, which is about eight kilometres away. The municipality provides free reproductive health assistance to women from the three communities.<sup>420</sup>

## ■ Return and reintegration

According to the MOCR, two Kosovo Ashkali families and one Kosovo Roma family were repatriated to the municipality between January 2016 and December 2018. No members of the three communities voluntarily returned to the municipality from displacement during the same period.<sup>421</sup>

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**409** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**410** Interview with MOCR conducted on 13 March 2019.

**411** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 19 July 2017.

**412** Interviews with the municipal directorate of education representative and school directors took

place on 21 July 2017.

**413** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative took place on 21 July 2017.

**414** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**415** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 19 July 2017.

**416** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 19 July 2017.

**417** No community disaggregated data available; interview with the MOCR representatives took place on 13 March 2019.

**418** No community disaggregated available; interview with the employment centre representative took place on 13 March 2019.

**419** No gender disaggregated data available; interview with centre for social welfare representative took place on 13 March 2019.

**420** Interview with a municipal directorate of health representative took place on 19 July 2017.

**421** Interview with the MOCR representatives took place on 13 March 2019.









# Municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn

## General overview and settlements

The 2011 census indicates that there are 69,870 residents in the municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, of which 68 are Kosovo Roma, 143 are Kosovo Ashkali and one is a Kosovo Egyptian.<sup>422</sup> As of December 2018, according to the MOCR and communities' representatives, approximately 320 Kosovo Roma, 107 Kosovo Ashkali and no Kosovo Egyptians live in the municipality.<sup>423</sup> The Vushtrri/Vučitrn town has 71 Kosovo Ashkali residents, while the village of Priluzhje/Priluzhë has 320 Kosovo Roma residents and around 36 Kosovo Ashkali live in Stanovc/Stanoce and Bukosh/Bukoš villages.<sup>424</sup>

## Housing and infrastructure

Members of the Kosovo Ashkali community living in the town of Vushtrri/Vučitrn and Stanovc/Stanoce and Bukosh/Bukoš villages reside in permanent houses owned by the community members, without any housing issues. Members of the Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities

in Priluzhje/Priluzhë village face property ownership issues as they live in an informal settlement located on the municipal land and do not possess ownership documents.<sup>425</sup>

## Representation in decision making

One Kosovo Roma man and one Kosovo Ashkali man represent their communities in the CC. Likewise, one Kosovo Roma man and one Kosovo Ashkali man are members of the MCSC. The Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali communities do not have representatives in the MA, and no members of the two communities are employed in the MOCR. The positions of the DMC and DCMAC are not obligatory in the municipality.

## Education

According to the municipal director of education, six Kosovo Ashkali pupils attend Kosovo curriculum primary and lower secondary schools "Mustafë Venhari", and "School No. 2" in Vushtrri/Vučitrn town.

Additionally, ten Kosovo Ashkali pupils are enrolled in "Nazmi Zhegrova" in Stanovc/Stanoce village and "7 Marsi" in Bukosh/Bukoš village. Forty-eight Kosovo Roma pupils attend a Serbian curriculum primary and secondary school "Vuk Karadžić" in Priluzhje/Priluzhë village.<sup>426</sup> One Kosovo Ashkali male teacher teaches technology at the primary and lower secondary school "Nazmi Zhegrova" in Stanovc/Stanoce village. Romani language and culture classes are not available in the municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn. Adult formal education is available; however, it is not attended by members of the Kosovo Roma or Kosovo Ashkali communities as of July 2017.<sup>427</sup> A learning centre jointly financed by the NGO VoRAE and the municipality, operated by NGOs "Roma Road" and "Romano Anglunipe" functions in Priluzhje/Priluzhë village. The learning centre faces difficulties with heating and internet connection.<sup>428</sup> Furthermore, the learning centre is dependent on projects provided by VoRAE, leading to concerns among the community representatives regarding the long-term sustainability of the centre.

## Employment and social welfare

The municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn fulfilled the minimum required threshold for overall community representation; however, individual community quotas in municipal civil service remain unfulfilled for both communities.<sup>429</sup> As of December 2018, five community members are employed in the public sector – two Kosovo Roma are handymen in the Serbian curriculum school located in Priluzhje/Priluzhë, one Kosovo Ashkali is employed as a teacher of primary level in Stanovc/Stanoce village, and one Kosovo Ashkali works as a police officer in Prishtinë/Priština.<sup>430</sup> Two Kosovo Ashkali work in the private sector (one in private mill and one as a driver for a wholesale company). Between ten and 15 boys and girls are engaged in child labour, collecting recyclables in Priluzhje/Priluzhë village.<sup>431</sup> As of December 2018, 24 Kosovo Ashkali (eight women, 16 men) and 22 Kosovo Roma (seven women, 15 men) were registered active job seekers, while according to the centre for social welfare, nine Kosovo Ashkali and 32 Kosovo Roma families receive social assistance.<sup>432</sup>

## Healthcare

No obstacles were reported in relation to the access to healthcare in the municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn. Kosovo Ashkali living in Vushtrri/Vučitrn town and Stanovc/Stanoce and Bukosh/Bukoš villages use healthcare services provided by the family health centre in Vushtrri/Vučitrn town, while in the village of Priluzhje/Priluzhë, Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali use the services provided by the family health centre within the village of Priluzhje/Priluzhë.<sup>433</sup>



## ■ Return and repatriation

Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018 around 47 families were repatriated to the municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn,<sup>434</sup> of which 22 are Kosovo Roma, and approximately 25 are Kosovo Ashkali. During the same period, no cases of voluntary return were registered.<sup>435</sup>

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**422** Kosovo Agency for Statistics, see supra note 2.

**423** Interview with the MOCR and communities' representatives took place on 13 March 2019.

**424** Interview with the MOCR and communities' representatives took place on 13 March 2019.

**425** Interview with a community representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**426** Information based on the OSCE field teams monitoring, current as of 15 March 2019.

**427** Interview with the municipal directorate of education representative took place on 11 July 2017.

**428** Interview with a learning centre representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**429** OSCE Report, see supra note 8.

**430** Interview with employment centre representative took place on 13 March 2019.

**431** Interview with an NGO representative took place on 12 July 2017.

**432** No gender breakdown is available, no information on number of members per family. Interview with centre for social welfare representative conducted on 13 March 2019.

**433** Interviews with two community representatives took place on 12 and 21 July 2017.

**434** Approximately 60 per cent men and 40 per cent women; interview with the MOCR representative took place on 11 July 2017.

**435** Interview with the MOCR representative took place on 13 March 2019.









# Annex 1: Mapping of primary and lower secondary schools attended by Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali and Kosovo Egyptian pupils<sup>436</sup>

MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Deçan/Deçane</b>	"Jusuf Gërvalla" Prapaqan/Prapaçane village	3 / 0	0	0
	"Drita" Gramaçel/Gramocelj village	0	19 / 19	0
	"Rexhep Kadrijaj" Rastavicë/Rastavica village	2 / 2	0	9 / 16
	"Heronjë e Dukagjinit" Gllogjan/Glođane village	4 / 3	1 / 6	0
<b>Ferizaj/Uroševac</b>	"Ahmet Hoxha" Ferizaj/Uroševac town	3 / 0	0	0
	"Tefik Çanga" Ferizaj/Uroševac town	0	19 / 19	0
	"Vezir Jashari" Ferizaj/Uroševac town	2 / 2	0	9 / 16
	"Naim Frashëri" Zaskok village	4 / 3	1 / 6	0
	"Gjon Sereqi" Ferizaj/Uroševac town			
<b>Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje<sup>437</sup></b>	"Selman Riza" Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town	10	180	40
	"Daut Bogujevci" Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town	0	19	0
	"Mihail Grameno" Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje town	0	37	5
	"Aca Marović" Bresje village	49	0	0

<sup>436</sup> The data related to the education was extracted from the databases of the municipal directorates of education shared to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, where not all municipalities reflect community affiliation of pupils or register pupil based on the self-declaration of parents when enrolling their children or based on their perception of community affiliation of a given pupil. Therefore, minor discrepancies between the number of residents belonging to the three communities according to the census 2011 data and number of children enrolled in education from the three communities are observed. All data is valid as of 25 July 2018. Education data pertaining to the municipalities of Leposavić/Leposaviq and Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North were derived from a municipal director of education and the Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development respectively.

<sup>437</sup> There is no gender disaggregated data available on school attendance in the municipality of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje.



MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Gjakovë/Đakovica</b>	"Mustafa Bakija" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	87 / 72	0	50 / 48
	"Zekerija Rexha" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	71 / 86	95 / 75	1 / 0
	"Mallum Këpuska" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	4 / 1	0	0
	"Emin Duraku" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	39 / 28	15 / 17	10 / 8
	"Fehmi Agani" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	0	13 / 13	0
	"Selman Riza" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	19 / 11	19 / 28	41 / 48
	"Luigj Gurakuqi" Korenice/Korenica village	0	0	0
	"Dëshmorët e Kombit" Jabllanicë/Jablanica village	0	4 / 6	7 / 9
	"Isa Boletini" Osek Hylë/Osek Hila village	0	12 / 6	0
	"Sylejman Vokshi" Smolicë/Smolica village	0	0	7 / 12
	"Zef Lush Marku" Gjakovë/Đakovica town	29 / 20	72 / 56	12 / 26
	"Fani Noli" Dujakë/Dujak village	0	15 / 16	0
	"Ukshin Myftari" Skivjan/Skivjane village	0	0	34 / 28
	"Haxhi Hoti" Rogovë/Rogovo village	0	41 / 43	0
	"Dëshmorët e Herecit" Herec/Erec village	0	27 / 19	7 / 9
	"Ali M. Hasi" Cermjan/Crmljane village	0	5 / 3	0
<b>Gjilan/Gnjilane</b>	"Vuk Karadžić" Gjilan/Gnjilane town	36 / 34	0	0
<b>Gračanica/Graçanicë</b>	"Kralj Milutin", Gračanica/Graçanicë town	57 / 65	0	0
	"Miladin Mitić", Laplje Selo/Llapllasellë village	63 / 42	0	0
	"Vellezerit Frashëri" (satellite school of Lipjan/Lipljan municipality), Radevë/Radevo village	0	12 / 3	0
	"Ditët e Minatorit" (satellite school of Prishtinë/Priština municipality, attended by pupils from Kišnica/Kishnicë and Sušica/Sushicë)	0	3 / 0	0

MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Istog/Istok</b>	"Mithat Frashëri" <i>Istog/Istok town</i>	0	2 / 0	37 / 5
	"Martin Camaj" <i>Gurakoc/Đurakovac village</i>	0	11 / 11	38 / 35
	"Martin Camaj" <i>Llukavc i Thatë/Suvi Lukavac</i>	0	6 / 3	22 / 22
	"Bajram Curri" <i>Istog/Istok town</i>	10 / 6	12 / 12	1 / 4
	"Bajram Curri" <i>Cercë/Cernce village</i>	0	1 / 1	1 / 1
	"Bajram Curri" <i>Muzhevinë/Muževine village</i>	0	2 / 1	3 / 6
	"Bajram Curri" <i>Dubravë/Dubrava village</i>	0	0	10 / 3
	"Avni Rustemi" <i>Zallq/Žaç village</i>	0	0	44 / 41
	"Ismajl Qemajli" <i>Saradran/Staredvorane village</i>	1 / 3	0	4 / 0
	"Trepça" <i>Banjë/Banja village</i>	0	5 / 5	23 / 17
	"Fan S. Noli" <i>Llukavc i Begut/Begov Lukavac village</i>	0	0	4 / 7
<b>Kamenicë/Kamenica</b>	"Desanka Maksimovic" <i>Kamenicë/Kamenica town</i> (attended by also pupils from <i>Berivojce/Berivojcë</i> and <i>Bosce/Boscë</i> villages)	75 / 66	0	0
	"Idriz Seferi" <i>Strezoc/Strezovce village</i> (attended by pupils from <i>Lještar/ Leshtar</i> village)	6 / 12	0	0
<b>Klinë/Klina</b>	"Ismet Rraci" <i>Klinë/Klina town</i>	10 / 19	7 / 5	1 / 1
	"Motrat Qiriazhi" <i>Klinë/Klina town</i>	0	4 / 4	0
	"Motrat Qiriazhi-1" <i>Zajm/Zajmovo village</i>	0	4 / 4	0
	"Azem Bejta" <i>Grabanicë/Grabanica village</i>	9 / 8	5 / 5	3 / 2
	"Tre Dëshmoret - 2" <i>Jashanicë/Jaşanica village</i>	0	2 / 2	0
	"Tre Dëshmoret - 3" <i>Gjurgjeviku/Đurđevik village</i>	0	1 / 2	0
	"Isa Boletini" <i>Drenoc/Drenovac village</i>	0	1 / 0	0
	"Isa Boletini - 1" <i>Poterq i Eperm/Gornji Petrić village</i>	3 / 3	3 / 0	0 / 4
	"Atë Gjergj Fishta" <i>Jagodë/Jagoda village</i>	4 / 4	16 / 11	0
	"Avni Zhabota" <i>Shtupel/Štupelj village</i>	0	17 / 13	0
	"Nënë Tereza" <i>Budisalc/Budisavci village</i>	2 / 0	7 / 0	3 / 0



MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Leposavić/Leposaviq</b>	"Leposavić" Leposavić/Leposaviq town	9 / 7	0	0
	"Stana Baćanin" Lešak/Leshak village	1 / 0	0	0
<b>Lipjan/Lipljan</b>	"Fehmi Agani" Lipjan/Lipljan town and Medvec/Medvece village	0	37 / 45	0 / 2
	"Haradin Bajrami" Lipjan/Lipljan town and Magure/Magura village	0	29 / 22	0
	"Ismajl Luma" Lipjan/Lipljan town	2 / 3	43 / 40	0
	"Migjeni" Lipjan/Lipljan town	0	26 / 19	0
	"Zenel Hajdini" Lipjan/Lipljan town	0	38 / 67	0
	"Shtjefen Gjeqovi" and "Vladimir Nazor" Janjevë/Janjevo village	24 / 14	0	0
<b>Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša</b>	"Anadolu" Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša town	4 / 3	0	0
	"Ataturk" Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša town	0 / 1	0	0
<b>Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North</b> <sup>438</sup>	"Branko Radičević" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		3 / 6	
	"Desanka Maksimović" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		6 / 4	
	"Dositej Obradović" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		39 / 38	
	"Predrag i Miodrag Mihajlović" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		6 / 4	
	"Sveti Sava" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		2 / 2	
	"Veljko Banašević" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		4 / 6	
	"Vlado Četković" Mitrovica/ Mitrovicë North town		107 / 138	

<sup>438</sup> Community disaggregated data was not available for schools in this municipality.

MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South</b>	Andon Zako Çajupi" Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South town	5 / 3	3 / 2	0
	"Bedri Gjinaj" Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South town	0	20 / 19	0
	"Aziz Sylejmani" Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South town	0	6 / 6	0
<b>Novo Brdo/Novobërdë</b>	"Miladin Popović" Bostane/Bostan village	10 / 9	0	0
<b>Obiliq/Obilić</b>	"Ibrahim Rugova" Obiliq/Obilić town	0	9 / 10	0
	"Pandeli Sotiri" Plemetin/Plemetina village	0	46 / 49	0
	"Fazli Grajqevci" Milloshevë/Miloševo village	0	7 / 6	0
	"Hasan Prishtina" Milloshevë/Miloševo village	0	17 / 10	0
	"Ismajl Dumoshi" Obiliq/Obilić town	0	5 / 2	0
	"Dositaj Obradović" Carravodicë/Cerkvena Vodica village	3 / 0	0	0
	"Sveti Sava" Plemetin/Plemetina village	74 / 86	0	0
	"Branko Radičević" Obiliq/Obilić town <sup>439</sup>	15	0	0
<b>Pejë/Peć</b>	"Xhemajl Kada" Pejë/Peć town	121 / 117	0	0
	"7 Shtatori" Vitomericë/Vitomirica village	8 / 5	0	22 / 19
	"7 Shtatori" Brestovik/Brestovik village	4 / 6	0	0
	"Dëshmorët e Kombit" Baran/Barane village	2 / 1	0	2 / 1
	"Dëshmorët e Kombit" Çallapek/Ćelopek village	3 / 2	0	3 / 2
	"Dardania" Pejë/Peć town	0 / 2	3 / 1	0 / 9
	"Migjeni" Glllogjan/Glođane village	0 / 4	0	4 / 8
	"Naum Veqilharxhi" Kliçinë/Klinčina village (attended by pupils from Rosujë/Rosuje village)	0	6 / 3	8 / 9

<sup>439</sup> Fifteen Roma pupils is based on OSCE field team monitoring as of 15 March 2019. Gender disaggregated data was not available for this school.



MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
Pejë/Peć	"28 Nëntori" Raushiq/Rašić village, school branch	0	0	1 / 9
	"28 Nëntori" Lubeniq/Ljubenić village, school branch	0	0	4 / 3
	"28 Nëntori" Zllapek/Zlopek village, school branch	0	0	4 / 1
	"Pjetër Budi" Poçestë/Počešće village	1 / 1	0	0 / 1
	"Pjetër Budi" 1 Orasje village, school branch	14 / 15	0	7 / 5
	"Rilindja" Trestenik/Trstenik village	5 / 5	7 / 3	0
	"Rilindja" Ruhot/Ruhot village, school branch	0	0	4 / 6
	"Skenderbeu" Treboviq/Trebović village (also attended by pupils from Qungur/Ćungur and Katundi i Ri/Novo Selo villages) <sup>440</sup>			63 / 58
	"Haxhi Zeka" Zahaq/Zahać village (also attended by pupils from Nakëll/Naklo village) <sup>441</sup>		14 / 11	
	"Lidhja e Pejës" Novosellë/Novoselo village	0	10 / 5	0
	"Ali Kelmendi" Nabërgjan/Nabrde village	1 / 0	0	0 / 3
	"Skender Çeku" Qyshk/Čuška village	0	0	6 / 10
	"2 Korriku" Loxhë/Ljođa village	2 / 4	0	1 / 0
	Podujevë/Podujevo	"Naim Frashëri" Podujevë/Podujevo town	7 / 3	38 / 20
"Enver Maloku" Podujevë/Podujevo town		0	3 / 2	0
"Shaban Shala" Podujevë/Podujevo town		0	4 / 6	0
"Ibrahim Rugova" Podujevë/Podujevo town		0	26 / 25	0
"Ali Ajeti" Sfeqël/ Svetlja village		0	2 / 3	0
"Luigj Gurakuqi" Batllavë/Batlava village		0	3 / 3	0
"Zahir Pajaziti" Orllane/Orlan village		0	2 / 3	0

<sup>440</sup> There is no community disaggregated data available for this school.

<sup>441</sup> Ibid.

MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Prishtinë/Priština</b>	"Asim Vokshi" Prishtinë/Priština town	0	17 / 20	0
	"Emin Duraku" Prishtinë/Priština town	0	16 / 9	0
	"Gjergj Fishta" Prishtinë/Priština town	0	3 / 6	0
	"Model" Prishtinë/Priština town	0 / 4	0	0
	"Nexhmi Mustafa" Prishtinë/Priština town	0	3 / 2	0
	"Pjeter Bogdani" Prishtinë/Priština town	0	1 / 1	0
<b>Prizren</b>	"Ardhmëria" Landovica village	16 / 13	0	0
	"Aziz Tolaj" Prizren town	64 / 117	0	0
	"Dy Dëshmoret" Pirana village (also attended by the pupils from Sërbica e Ultë/Donja Srbica village)	44 / 33	0	0
	"Emin Duraku" Prizren town <sup>442</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
	"Ibrahim Fehmiu" Prizren town	27 / 26	0	0
	"Lekë Dukagjini" Prizren town	41 / 34	0	0
	"Lidhja Prizrenit" Prizren town <sup>443</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
	"Mati Logoreci" Prizren town	55 / 64	0	0
	"Motrat Qirijazi" Prizren town <sup>444</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
	"Mustafa Baku" Prizren town	10 / 8	0	0
	"Nazim Kokollari" Prizren town	8 / 12	0	0
	"Atmaxha" Atmagjë/Atmađa village	1 / 2	0	0
	"Zef Lush Marku" Velezhë and Caparc (also attended by pupil from Shpinadijë/Špinadija village)	6 / 2	0	0
	"Naim Frashëri" Vllashnjë/Vlašnja village	0 / 1	0	0
	"Sinan Thaçi" Zojz/Zojić village	4 / 5	0	0

<sup>442</sup> There is no data available for total number of enrolled pupils and their community or gender disaggregation.

<sup>443</sup> Ibid.

<sup>444</sup> Ibid.



MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Rahovec/Orahovac</b>	"Ardhmeria" Upper Rahovac/Orahovac area	20 / 15	6 / 5	6 / 7
	"Bajram Curri" Krushë e Madhe/Velika Kruša village	0	10 / 18	0
	"4 Dëshmoret" Ratkoc/Ratkovac village	16 / 16	0	0
	"Faik Konica" Celinë/Celina village	0	12 / 9	0
	"Rudolf Walther" Dejnë/Danjane village	0	4 / 1	4 / 2
	"Mustafë Ibishi" Kramovik village	1 / 1	10 / 4	0
	"Hamëz Thaqi" Xërxe/Zrre village	0	0	9 / 7
	"Skender Kastrati" Radostë/Radoste village	0	6 / 5	0
	"Rilindja" Çifllak/Čiflak village	0	0	0 / 3
	"Vëllezërit Frashëri" Drenoc/Drenovac village	0	5 / 2	0
	"Liria" Bellacërkë/Bela Crkva village	0	0	3 / 1
<b>Shtime/Štimlje</b>	"Emin Duraku" Shtime/Štimlje town	2 / 4	46 / 44	0
	"Emin Duraku", Davidovc/Davidovac village	0	1 / 1	0
	"Lasgush Poradeci" Gjurkoc/Đurkovce village	0	23 / 23	0
	"Lasgush Poradeci" Vojnovc/Vojnovac village	0	8 / 8	0
<b>Suharekë/Suva Reka</b>	"Shkendija" Suharekë/Suva Reka town	0	13 / 19	0
	"Destan Bajrakatari" Suharekë/Suva Reka town	0	1 / 1	0
	"Drita" Gejlance/Gelance village	0	27 / 20	0
	"Vaso Pashë Shkodrani" Leshan/Lešane village (also attended by pupils from Tërnje/Trnje village)	0	10 / 12	0
	"Flamuri Arbërit" Reshtan/ Raštane village	0	1 / 0	0
	"Dituria" Samodrezh/ Samodraža village	0	3 / 0	0
	"7 Marsi" Suharekë/ Suva Reka town	0	1 / 1	0
	"Gjergj Kastriot Skënderbeu" Sallagrazhdë/Selograđe village	0	2 / 4	0

MUNICIPALITY	Name of primary and lower secondary school, location	Kosovo Roma M/F	Kosovo Ashkali M/F	Kosovo Egyptian M/F
<b>Vushtrri/Vučitrn</b>	"Mustafë Venhari" <i>Vushtrri/Vučitrn town</i>	0	3 / 0	0
	"School No.2" <i>Vushtrri/Vučitrn town</i>	0	2 / 1	0
	"Nazmi Zhegrova" <i>Stanovc/Stanovce village</i>	0	1 / 4	0
	"Vuk Karadžić" <i>Priluzhje/Priluzhë village</i>	29 / 19	0	0
	"7 Marsi" <i>Bukosh/Bukoš village</i>	0	4 / 1	0



## Annex 2: Information in this table is based on 2011 census data<sup>445</sup> or estimates where the figure is not available.<sup>446</sup> Municipalities covered in this publication are highlighted in green.

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	KOSOVO ASHKALI			KOSOVO EGYPTIANS			KOSOVO ROMA		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Deçan/Deçane	40,019	42	21	21	393	189	204	33	14	19
Dragash/Dragaš	33,997	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	2
Ferizaj/Uroševac	108,610	3,629	1834	1795	24	12	12	204	96	108
Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	34,827	3,230	1560	1670	282	134	148	436	204	232
Gjakovë/Đakovica	94,556	613	299	314	5,117	2597	2520	738	362	376
Gjilan/Gnjilane	90,178	15	9	6	1	1	0	361	182	179
Glogoc/Glogovac	58,531		0	0	2	1	1		0	0
Gračanica/Gračanicë	10,675	104	47	57	3	1	2	745	383	362
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	9,403		0	0		0	0		0	0
Istog/Istok	39,289	111	64	47	1,544	782	762	39	18	21
Junik	6,084		0	0		0	0		0	0
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	33,409	1	1	0		0	0	5	5	0
Kamenicë/Kamenica	36,085		0	0		0	0	240	108	132
Klinë/Klina	38,496	85	45	40	934	455	479	78	36	42
Klokot/Kllokot	2,556		0	0		0	0	9	5	4
Leposavić/Leposaviq	18,635		0	0		0	0	64 <sup>447</sup>	0	0
Lipjan/Lipljan	57,605	1,812	876	936	4	3	1	342	154	188
Malishevë/Mališevo	54,613	5	4	1		0	0	26	13	13

<sup>445</sup> Data extracted from the online platform Askdata operated by the Kosovo Agency for Statistics, available at <http://askdata.rks-gov.net/>.

<sup>446</sup> Total population figures and figures for total numbers of Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Ashkali, and Kosovo Egyptians for the municipalities of Leposavić/Leposaviq, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok, and Zvečan/Zveçan are provided as they are found in the OSCE Municipal Profiles 2018 report unless otherwise noted. Where community population figures in the OSCE Municipal Profiles 2018 report were not disaggregated by community, these figures were not included.

<sup>447</sup> This total number of Kosovo Roma in Leposavić/Leposaviq is found within this report based on the estimate provided by a community representative.

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	KOSOVO ASHKALI			KOSOVO EGYPTIANS			KOSOVO ROMA		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Mamuša/Mamushë/Mamuša</b>	5,507	12	6	6	0	0	0	39	21	18
<b>Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North</b> <sup>448</sup>	22,530		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South</b>	71,909	647	317	330	6	4	2	528	265	263
<b>Novo Brdo/Novobërdë</b>	6,729	3	2	1		0	0	63	31	32
<b>Obiliq/Obilić</b>	21,549	578	284	294	27	15	12	661	335	326
<b>Parteš/Partesh</b>	1,787		0	0		0	0		0	0
<b>Pejë/Peć</b>	96,450	143	72	71	2,700	1317	1383	993	527	466
<b>Podujevë/Podujevo</b>	88,499	680	328	352	2	2	0	74	37	37
<b>Prishtinë/Priština</b>	198,897	557	276	281	8	5	3	56	25	31
<b>Prizren</b>	177,781	1,350	650	700	168	89	79	2,899	1483	1416
<b>Rahovec/Orahovac</b>	56,208	404	193	211	299	151	148	84	43	41
<b>Ranilug/Ranillug</b>	3,866		0	0		0	0		0	0
<b>Shtime/Štimlje</b>	27,324	750	357	393		0	0	23	12	11
<b>Skenderaj/Srbica</b>	50,858	10	3	7	1	0	1		0	0
<b>Štrpce/Shtërpçë</b>	6,949	1	1	0		0	0	24	11	13
<b>Suharekë/Suva Reka</b>	59,722	493	256	237	5	2	3	41	18	23
<b>Viti/Vitina</b>	46,987	14	6	8		0	0	12	5	7
<b>Vushtrri/Vučitrn</b>	69,870	143	68	75	1	1	0	68	34	34
<b>Zubin Potok</b>	13,900		0	0		0	0		0	0
<b>Zvečan/Zvečan</b>	16,800		0	0		0	0		0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> <sup>449</sup>	1,739,825	15,436	7,581	7,855	11,524	5,763	5,761	8,824	4,428	4,396

<sup>448</sup> Most recent estimates as provided by community representatives and as presented in the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North segment of this report, indicates that there are approximately 86 Kosovo Roma and Kosovo Ashkali in the municipality, however, disaggregated data is not available between these two communities.

<sup>449</sup> The overall population total and total population figures by community and gender disaggregation is solely based on data extracted from the online platform Askdata operated by the Kosovo Agency for Statistics, available <http://askdata.rks-gov.net/>.





# OVERVIEW OF ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO