



KLINË/A

Action strategy for

**Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali
communities in Klinë/a municipality**

2010 - 2012

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of the authors and not necessarily
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Acronyms:

DRC	- Danish Refugees Council
IRDK	- New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo
KEK	- Kosovo Energy Corporation
PRBK	- United Roma Party of Kosovo
PTK	- Post and Telecom of Kosovo
PZHK	- Municipal development plan
PZHU	- Urban development plan
RTK	- Radio and Television of Kosovo
SiV	- Syri i Vizionit
SHKA	- Cultural and artistic association
TMK	- Kosovo Protection Corps
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS
REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
REPUBLIKA KOSOVO

KOMUNA E KLINËS
MUNICIPALITY OF KLINA
OPŠTINA KLINA



www.komuna-klina.org

Municipality of Klina permanently engaged for creation of an equal society in which all its citizens would be equal irrespective of their ethnic, religious and other backgrounds. Municipality of Klina joined all the efforts for creation of a multiethnic society, it has supported all initiatives that came in this municipality and was part of implemented projects in Kosovo.

We have also welcomed the work that the nongovernmental organization "Syri i Vizionit" does in drafting of the action strategy for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in the municipality of Klina and we see it as a contribution to improvement of these communities' situation.

All together we can work on creation of a society which is equal to all citizens and for a developed municipality.

Sincerely,
Klina Municipality Mayor
Sokol Bashota



Me respekt
Kryetari i Komunës së Klinës
Sokol Bashota

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Olof Palme Center

The Olof Palme International Center works with international development co-operation and the forming of public opinion surrounding international political and security issues.

The Palme Center was established in 1992 by the Swedish Social Democratic Party, the Trade Union Confederation (LO) and the Cooperative Union (KF). Today the Palme Center has 28 member organizations within the labour movement.

The centre works in the spirit of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, reflected by the famous quotation: "Politics is wanting something. Social Democratic politics is wanting change."

Olof Palme's conviction that common security is created by co-operation and solidarity across borders, permeates the centre's activities.

The commitment of these member organisations is the core of the centre's activities. Besides the founding organisations, they include the Workers' Educational Association, the tenants' movement, and individual trade unions. As popular movements and voluntary organisations, they are represented in all Swedish municipalities and at many workplaces. An individual cannot be a member of the Palme Center, but the member organisations together have more than three million members.

International development co-operation is concentrated on six regions: The Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia, Latin America, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa.

The Palme Center and its member organizations are involved in approximately 450 international development projects a year. These range from civic education and organisational structure, to human rights and reconciliation projects.

The centre has a framework agreement with the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA), which finances the international development projects of the member organisations. Most projects are carried out directly by the member organisations, which together with their local co-operation partners are responsible for project planning, initiation and evaluation. This helps to create very strong local ties. The centre carries out relatively few international development projects on its own, except in the Balkans.

The centre also administers the International Solidarity Fund (the I-Fund), which is the labour movement's fund for international solidarity and development co-operation. All money collected by the I-Fund is used exclusively to support trade union and political development work.

The centre is located in central Stockholm.

NGO "Syri i Vizionit"

The organization "Syri i Vizionit" officially registered as a local NGO in September 2001, but started operating as early as 1999 as a Community-Based Organization (CBO) in the city of Pejë/Pec to coordinate the publication and release of a Youth Magazine in Kosovo, with the financial support of USAID. Since inception, the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" has gained in professionalism and implemented a large spectrum of multi-faced projects, proving itself as a genuine Civil Society actor in Kosovo. Throughout most recent years, the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" developed numerous partnerships with a wide range of national and international organizations, municipalities and other stakeholders Kosovo-wide and in the Balkans (USAID,

IREX, DRC, CARE international, OSCE, Swiss Labour Assistance, Olof Palme Center,...)

Mission statement & Values. The NGO "Syri i Vizionit" primarily aims to promote local democracy and citizens' participation in Kosovo, in Pejë/Pec region in the first place. In its continuous efforts to enforce democratic practices, the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" puts a special emphasis on the promotion of good governance, accountability, transparency and participation in multiple spheres of civic life. In practice, any project implemented by the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" seeks to establish sustainable linkages between municipal authorities and civil society actors at institutional and/or individual level.

Programmatic objectives. Since start, the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" has articulated its work around specific objectives:

to develop the provision and dissemination of reliable and tested *information* to citizens

to promote *public awareness* on substantial or/and urgent societal issues among a wider public through awareness-raising actions

to equip citizens with sufficient *advocacy*, lobbying and networking skills to exercise their basic rights and challenge government institutions

Since 2003, the NGO is one of the official partners of One World Web Portal for South Eastern Europe. As of 2004, the NGO "Syri i Vizionit" became an active member of the Kosovo Initiative Program (KIP).

The NGO "Syri i Vizionit" plays an active role in the field of youth networking and peace-building at regional level: in the Board of the Kosovo Youth Network for years and is a founding and active member of Pejë/Pec multiethnic youth network since 2002.

The organization takes an active part in other networking initiatives on a project basis such as the ProPeace Platform launched in Kosovo with the participation of local NGOs in 2005, the Coalition for a Clean Parliament, the Coalition for a Civilian Oversight of the Security Sector, the Coalition "Democracy In Action Elections 2007", and the Coalition for Cooperation between Civil Society and Government.





I. Drafting of the strategy

1.2 Legal framework on which the Strategy is based on

Strategy supports the Kosovo Government Strategy for Romas, Ashkali and Egyptians, which has been adopted in national level at the end of 2007 and it represents local basis of this strategy, which aims to improve the quality of life for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in the region.

Same as governmental document, local strategy for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities is called upon the recommendations outing from the Agreement of Roma Decade (2005-2015) of the European Union. Strategy is in line with other international documents such as recommendations of European Council Committee of Ministers for the policy towards Roma in which affirmative approach toward this community is recommended, etc.

Since this strategy has been compiled in cooperation among the municipality, Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities and other important stakeholders in this process, this document will be at the service of the municipality, to use it as needed or to transform it into a working document for the municipality in the upcoming period, or to present it before the donors that might express their interest for action in these communities.

1.3 Route followed for drafting of the Strategy

Strategy has been drafted after a year's work that NGO Syri i Vizionit (SiV) has conducted with Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, representative of the localities inhabited with these communities, activists and community NGO's as well as with the Klinë/Klina municipality.

Initially, Syri i Vizionit visited communities in all the localities where they live and has collected data for the conditions and situation in which these communities live in, in order to have a better picture. In lack of previous studies, in the first phase a research was conducted to see the situation in figures and concrete facts. Research has been conducted in main localities where the Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities live while it has been focused in main points to find out the state of families and houses among these communities.

1.1 What is this strategy?

Action strategy for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in Klinë/Klina municipality (hereinafter Strategy) is a document that aims to put forward all the problems faced by the Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in Pejë/Pec municipality. It summarizes needs and requests of these communities in localities where it lives in the entire municipality, including their living problems, requests of the communities and area they live in as well as it enunciates future orientations of the work in this community.

As such this document is a good basis for municipality, donors and communities in the future. In it have been included all the problems, divided into different sectors, possible solutions have been provided and an approximate calculation of costs has been made for actions in these communities. In this way, Strategy consist an action and activity plan; it slots in itself needs of the municipality and communities.

Strategy has been compiled by NGO "Syri i Vizionit" from Pejë/Pec in cooperation with the communities, village representative and localities as well as with the municipality, municipal officials for communities. Project has been funded by Olof Palme Center.

Project in itself is a pilot project that aims to mobilize and train Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, to assist them in better advocacy in order for them to be participants of the changes in their life and decision-making. With the projects that this strategy foresees it is thought to improve living conditions of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, communities that traditionally lived in grave economic situations and without an existential minimum, in difficult inhabitation and infrastructural conditions.

After this, in the largest localities of Klinë/Klina municipality focus groups have been created with members of these communities and a structure has been established with persons in the field with whom Syri i Vizionit has worked and maintained contacts during the project drafting. Focus groups initially have been created in "Mahalla" neighborhood and Shtupel, Klinavc, Budisalc, Poterç, dhe Grabanicë villages.

With these focus groups meetings were organized in each village or neighborhood, in which have been discussed on seven defined problems. There have been seven sectors discussed on and routes of solutions have been sought: Property issues, inhabitation and informal settlements; Education and youth; Employment and economic development; Health and social issues; Antidiscrimination, security, minority rights and representation; Culture, media and information; Women rights.

After presenting the project to communities, their active participation was sought with suggestions and requests they might have, since they know best their problems and needs in their area.

Meetings were held in each locality, in neighborhoods and villages. In such meeting their requests have been obtained, which consist the basis for drafting of the action plan. Tens of meetings were organized with the groups, but also many meetings with individuals and smaller groups as well as with community leaders.

During this phase have been contacted also community representative in other areas of the municipality, such as in Krushevë e Madhe and Rudicë villages.

Representatives of these villages have taken part in the meetings of "Joint Steering Committee of Communities" with representatives of other villages. To the end of strategy drafting has also been involved Jagodë and Videjë villages bringing the number of localities involved localities in the process to ten.

To make the communities aware that in best manner to put forward their request, ways of presenting and further advocating, for the representatives of the communities three trainings by experts on advocacy, strategy drafting and compilation of project proposals have been conducted.

On the first time (during July 2009) they have been skilled to identify problems in the communities they live in and to find ways of

advocating until realization of their projects. In the second training, also held on July 2009, Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities' representatives have been equipped with skills on compilation of project proposals. While, the third training on strategy drafting, also organized at the end of July, managed to agree with the community representatives that they prepare themselves documents which will be part of the strategy.

After this, joint meetings have been organized with representatives of "Mahalla" neighborhood, Shtupel, Budisalc, Klinavc, Poterç, Grabanicë, Krushevë e Madhe, Jagodë and Videjë villages with which has been worked chapter by chapter on strategy drafting. Such meetings were participated by municipality representatives and Office of Communities as well as political subjects of communities.

Strategy at its final form is based on all the collected materials from these tens of meetings with the communities and requests made particularly by each locality. It has been drafted by NGO Syri i Vizionit, while before publication it has been provided for review to community representative in each locality and to municipality.

1.4 Participants in the process of Strategy drafting

Project for drafting of action strategy for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities has been led by NGO Syri i Vizionit from Pejë/Pec, while it has been funded by Olof Palme Center.

Strategy at this step is a result of joint work done during a year between Syri i Vizionit and other participants, communities, community organizations and municipality.

Communities have been engaged in active and creative manner at all times of the project. Each locality had its focus groups which in series of meetings have given their suggestions and ideas. To be more active in participation, representatives of each locality have also attended respective trainings of drafting of projects and advocacy. Gathered suggestions from the community representatives have been included in the draft strategy, which afterwards again was analyzed and fulfilled with supplements, suggestions and community requests.

Municipality of Klinë/Klina has also been part

of the work, since it took part in the overall process, starting from the initial information acquired from the municipality, to meetings in the field, in trainings and the review of final strategy version.

1.4.1 Communities involvement in drafting of the Strategy

Communities have been involved in both active and creative manner at all times of the project in several ways:

- Communities were directly involved in drafting of the strategy during the meetings held in localities. In each locality that has a considerable number of inhabitants several meetings were held.
- Community representatives have taken part in joint meetings of the "Joint Communities Council" meetings held in Klinë/Klina, in which was discussed about the problems according to fields set.
- During strategy drafting were met community leaders gathered in political subjects, nongovernmental organizations and other groups representing communities.

1.4.2 Municipality involvement in drafting of the Strategy

From the very start of the projects contacts were maintained with the municipality. Mayor in the two first meeting has been informed for the foreseen process on strategy drafting and he took an active role to assign persons in charge for cooperation and further assistance throughout the overall process. From this onwards cooperation mainly went through Office of Communities and it was of crucial importance for Syri i Vizionit which benefited from the experience and work conducted earlier with these communities by municipality.

Apart from assisting in advisory role, Office has taken part in most of the activities implemented throughout the project flow, in the project presentation phase, further in meetings and review of the final draft. Initial information for the field were acquired from the Klinë/Klina municipal officials while it served as basis for research conducted in the field by Syri i Vizionit. Subsequently, municipal officials have also taken part in the meetings of "Joint Steering Committee of Communities" and in trainings. Office of communities has taken active part in the meetings with village representatives and has given its ideas and suggestions, while contacts with municipal

officials have been maintained before and after these meetings, until the end of the process for strategy drafting. Klinë/Klina municipality Office of communities has also taken part in the trainings organized throughout the project implementation. Strategy in its draft version before publication has been submitted to municipality, Mayor and Office of communities to give their suggestions, to fulfill or add something to final version.

1.5 Current situation

1.5.1 Spreading of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in Klinë/Klina municipality

Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities traditionally lived in very hard situation in Klinë/Klina municipality. They live in several localities, but majority mainly are orientated in a number of places: "Mahalla" neighborhood, Shtupel, Budisalc, Klinavc, Krushevë e Madhe, Jagodë, etc. In a fewer number (meaning on the number from 3-10 families) they live in the villages of Videjë, Dollovë, Dollc, Resnik, Stupë, Volljak, Bokshiq, etc.

In all these localities they live in vicinity with Albanian majority population and other minorities, with which can be said that during the postwar year have lived in good vicinity. When talking about localities where the Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali lives it doesn't imply clean ethnic localities, but rather localities with mixed population, however in all these villages being minority communities. In almost all villages, the majority of these communities houses are close to each other, but in areas which are inhabited with Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, houses are dispersed throughout the village and the community is little or not at all organized on ethnic basis.

During the war of 1998-1999 many members of these communities displaced from Kosovo. After the war, members of these communities mainly have returned with individual initiative. A part has returned in organized manner from the refugee camp in Konik of Podgorica (Montenegro) as well as from different European countries. In general, Klinë/Klina communities have either returned on individual basis or benefited as part of balancing projects. Nonetheless, there were cases of organized return such as in the villages of Budisalc and Rudicë, when the

European Perspective organization implemented the return program 2005-2008. According to estimate figures that UNHCR possesses, in the municipality of Klinë/Klina currently live 1.600 members of these communities, respectively 220 Roma, 800 Egyptian and 580 Ashkali. After the war these communities remained collected in "Mahalla" neighborhood, Klinë/Klina town and in Shtupel and Rudica villages, where the majority of these communities live in.

While in Kosovo there are no official census statistics, currently various statistics are at disposal. In this document for the sake of comparison and for the need of enunciating the situation approximate figures by UNHCR (since it is a credible institution, competent and impartial) and figures extracted in field by "Syri i Vizionit" itself have been used.

1.5.2 Situation in which Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities live in

A part of these communities live in partially urban areas, in difficult inhabiting conditions, old houses and neighborhoods without proper road infrastructure, canalization, etc.

Unemployment in these localities is higher than anywhere else, since very few members of these communities are employed. Families of these communities are distinguished for the life in extreme poverty. From the statistics of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from 2004-2005 around 77% of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities live under the minimum poverty level, while 81% were never employed. Many of them do not attend classes in schools and have little access to health services. In their localities they have unsolved property problems, unregistered properties in cadastre unit and other problems related with the land.

Their social organizing is at a very low level. They have community political subjects, but within these communities other organizing, such as nongovernmental organizations or organizing of youth and women, are little or not at all developed.

1.6 Research conducted by Syri i Vizionit for situation of these communities in Klinë/Klina municipality

NGO "Syri i Vizionit" during February and March 2009 conducted a research for the situation of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in Klinë/Klina municipality. Interviews done by the researchers of NGO "Syri i Vizionit" have collected information of the situation of families from these communities and their dwelling places. Research was conducted in nine areas inhabited by members of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities: "Mahalla" neighborhood, Shtupel, Klinavc, Budisalc, Rudicë, Krushevë e Madhe, Jagodë, Grabanicë, Potërç. In these areas were interviewed all families, from which interviewers have taken general data and in specific topics. Respondents replied on the questions about the number of family members, their age and gender, economic/employment situation, incomes, wealth and properties. Also on the questionnaires for the situation of their houses/objects during interviews were collected data on the size of houses and living space for the families, time and conditions of reconstruction, furnishing of the houses with respective equipment, etc.

Interviewing provides a complete picture of the situation in which live these communities, a more detailed picture was not done by any institution earlier, extracting accurate data for the communities and conditions they live in.

1.6.1 Situation of the families

In these nine localities of the municipality 121 families were interviewed. Results have shown that in nine villages live 775 persons, 398 males and 377 females. Out of the interviewed, it results that there are 6.35 members per family, 59% of the population in these interviewed families belong to young age up to 24 years.

In regard to education, research has highlighted that only a small number of this community schooling, particularly when it comes higher education. There are only 16 adults that have completed secondary school, 11 males and 5 females, while there is also one with faculty degree. This wrong trend of the past continues again when it comes to secondary schooling: only three students continue attending municipal secondary schools: two boys and a girl. While in primary

schools situation is better with 95 pupils: 52 males and 43 females. Situation in preschools is also bad; only six children have access to preschool classes/kindergartens and other institutions of this level.

Research shows also an unhandy situation as far as employment: only ten persons between 18-65 years of age from these communities are employed while 15 of them occasionally manage to cover jobs for which they are paid. Low incomes that these families have mainly come from social assistance (71%) and from very low amounts of money coming from Diaspora (no more than 6 percent). Out of declared monthly income amounts it comes out that from 122 families, 65 do not have any incomes whatsoever, 49 families have incomes lower than 100 Euros per month, and while there is only one family has over 300 Euros per month. Out of the interviewed only 12 families possess motorized vehicles.

1.6.2 Condition of the housings

In regard to conditions of the housings, interviewing has showed that during the war 41 percent of the houses have suffered different level damages (21% of the houses had category V damages) while 59% of the houses were not damaged. Most of the houses (80 percent) are one-floor, while after the war 31 houses were reconstructed. Out of the interviewed, 21% of the houses have bad construction quality. As far as building licenses, 46% declare that do not possess one, while 45% say that they don't have urban accord in use.

As far as municipal services there is a limited access for families of this community. Interviewing brings out that 93% do not have landline telephones, but also that 53% use cellular phones; 55% are connected to water supply system, 10 % are not connected to canalization system, while 96% use illegal garbage collection sites. The same as services are like also is response to obligations: 38% of the interviewed declare that they do not pay property tax.

1.7 Access to public services

In localities where Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities live there are joint services with majority communities in regard to most of their matters. They attend classes in schools with Albanian majority, in mixed classes where classes are held in Albanian language, a language very well known for young members of these communities and they don't encounter language obstacles to attend their classes.

Health services are provided to them in the same manner as to majority population and in this regard Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities have the same services as major Albanian population. As to social services members of these communities enjoy the same conditions as the all other citizens of Kosovo. In regard to employment in municipal and state institutions, communities have around 50 persons in various institutions.

On the representation aspect, Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities do not have any representative of their own in Klinë/Klina Municipal Assembly, but their political entity has representatives at the MA committees and office of communities, where they present demands and needs of these communities.

Housing, property and informal settlements problems are not present in the areas where these communities live in, however in Klinavc, Budisalc and Grabanicë villages problems appear, since the properties they live in are state owned/

Safety doesn't present a problem for the communities anywhere in Klinë/Klina municipality. Members of the communities have the right and safety while they express their ethnic and religious backgrounds without any obstacle.

Due to little number of these communities' members, lack of experiences and cadres, they did not have access to media and information. Albanian media outlets covered their problems with an approach that has been entirely positive and affirmative, nonetheless they didn't ever possess a media of their own.

1.8 Approach

Strategy approached communities in affirmative manner. Aim of this strategy is to affirm positive action towards communities, in reconcilability with European orientations for actions with these communities as well as with policies of Kosovo Government toward minority communities in Kosovo.

From the formal point, problems of the communities' strategy approached in two ways: with overall approach and according to particular localities. First approach has to do with requests and problems dealing with the communities in general whenever they live within Klinë/Klina municipality. At this point, it deals with topics which are not related with the locality, but are rather joint needs for each and everyone. Here come to surface requests for learning Roma language, information, political representation, campaign for health awareness, etc.

Strategy is supported on the debates with communities focusing on seven main topics considered as most important for communities:

- Houses, property issues, informal settlements
- Education and youth
- Employment and economic development
- Health and social issues
- Antidiscrimination, security, rights of minorities and representation
- Culture, media and information
- Women rights

Taking into account that security matter and another one in the list were not considered to be of any particular difficulty, in this regard less efforts were paid, focusing on other sectors where it was thought that contribution can be greater for communities themselves.

Approach to different localities has to do with particular projects. The most frequent in this aspect are the projects dealing with infrastructure, road infrastructure projects, drinking water, canalization, agriculture, etc. In this part of strategy drafting Syri i Vizionit together with the communities have tried to make approximate cost of budget implications for particular projects. This way, community requests have taken the form of mini-projects, in which, according to a joint model have been determined some requests such as approximate cost, objectives and goals, beneficiaries, etc. These data were considered as a first reflection to make possible presentation before the municipality and donors and to measure financial engagement possibility.

1.9 Strategy implementation

This document is addressed to all institutions, organizations and the ones interested to work with Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities Klinë/Klina municipality. However, at first place Strategy has been drafted to be at the disposal of the municipality and communities, for planning needs, intervention in these communities and to be at the disposal for donors.

Strategy at its drafted form offers to Office of communities a reflection of situation in the field, communities' requests and gives suggestions for projects and possible ways of development and investment in the upcoming period. It can be used by municipal officials in the meetings with donors that might see the part where they can get involved to assist both the municipality and communities. With determination of requests/projects Strategy gives also an approximate of intervention costs, therefore it presents a good indicator of needs and budget implications for the municipality itself or donors, in order for them to be able to measure their possibilities and engagement in these communities.

It is a document at disposal notably for the communities themselves, their representatives, either in political institution or civil society to request projects and to develop the communities. It is an important document that reflects overall situation of their communities, possibilities and perspectives.

1.10 Difficulties in implementation of this strategy

Authors of the strategy understand that all recommendations and suggestions that come out of this document cannot be achieved at once, or within a short period of time. They remain as permanent orientations for institutions and society in a mid-term and long-term period. However, some of the requests according to sectors and some of the projects distinct on the urgency needed to intervene on them. Priority in this aspect appears the need for intervention in health and social sectors, urbanization and housings, human rights and antidiscrimination women and children in particular. These require urgent intervention, while other sectors are also as much important and with need to act as soon as possible on them.

Authors of the strategy are aware for difficulties that will impact in implementation of this strategy. Main difficulties in these cases are lack of financial means for fulfillment and realization of need that these communities have. Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in the localities they live need great change starting from the infrastructure and lifestyle to change of approach and way that institutions and society deals with them. Real possibility of local and central institutions, budget and Kosovar society are very limited, while the needs are high and requests come from all communities and from all the categories.

It is also known that number of donors, where are the funds and international organizations operating in Kosovo and Klinë/Klina municipality, has decreased; therefore the possibility for supporting of communities' projects is lesser now.

Another difficulty is by communities themselves, their economic and social situation, lack of development, lack of cultural elite that would lead these communities to identify its needs and routes of solutions, lack of educated cadres within the communities, etc. Communities are not organized in as much as it should, has no competitiveness of thoughts and ideas, under this municipality, apart from two political subjects there is almost no other form of action. Even in the cases when there were attempts to establish nongovernmental organizations or other similar groupings, they didn't manage to get an important role in communities' lives.

Another difficulty in this aspect represents the fact that communities are spread into different localities, which quite often are far from each

other, in smaller communities that rarely exceed the number of ten families per village. In this manner communication and intercommunion among communities is little and possibility of joint organizing is lesser too. As far as employment project difficulties add from the fact that of overall Kosovo unemployment in Klinë/Klina is at the highest rate, number of new jobs that might open is very small and thus it makes inclusion of these communities' members in employment projects.

The ultimate difficulty that should be mentioned is the fact that Strategy is not obligatory in the sense that it doesn't have a body in charge that would implement this document. In this regard institutions and donors decide themselves for the form and how much they will fulfill recommendations coming out of this document. Syri i Vizionit encourages institutions to use this document to the largest extent and to fulfill as much requests as possible coming out of it.



II. Initiatives and Recommendations

2.1 Introduction

Strategy approaches the communities in two ways: with overall approach and according to particular localities. First approach has to do with requests and problems dealing with the communities in general whenever they live within Klinë/Klina municipality. At this point, it deals with topics which are not related with the locality, but are rather joint needs for each and everyone. Here come to surface requests for learning Roma language, information, political representation, campaign for health awareness, etc. out of which benefit all communities in every locality, including smaller localities in which there are only some families.

Strategy is supported on the debates with communities focusing on seven main topics considered as most important for communities. Selection of these topics came out of the work that Government has done in preparation of the strategy for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities during 2007. The topics include:

1. Houses, property issues, informal settlements
2. Education and youth
3. Employment and economic development
4. Health and social issues
5. Antidiscrimination, security, rights of minorities and representation
6. Culture, media and information
7. Women rights

As a matter of fact in most of the cases, problems encountered by Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities are general, for all communities, so it is not a matter of problems belonging only to Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities. In most cases with the same problems is encountered also the majority Albanian community itself, such as the matter of informal settlements, lack of living infrastructure, not the best health services, lack of social support, etc. But there are also problems which are specific for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities such as the matters of culture and information, and to a certain extent education and gender equality also.

Taking into account that security matter and another one in the list were not considered to be of any particular difficulty in Klinë/Klina municipality, in this regard less efforts were paid in the Strategy, focusing on other sectors where it was thought that contribution can be greater for communities themselves.

2.2 Ownership issues, habitation and informal settlements

Situation description: Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in Klinë/Klina municipality at the largest extent lives in communion with Albanian majority and other communities. For this reason, matter of habitation for RAE communities in this municipality is laid together with all other communities. Areas in which Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities live in do not present an informal settlement problem. However, in some of the villages, these communities face with the ownership problem. A good part of the houses they live in Klinavc, Grabanicë, Dollovë, Budisalc, Bokshiq and Rudicë villages are in state owned or municipal owned property, which needs to be solved. This relates utterly to those properties that are under privatization or will enter one of its future waves.

As far as property registrations, houses and dwelling places, problems in these communities is also the same as with other communities. In a far past, transactions were bases on oral agreements and they were not registered in municipal cadastre and for this matter many of the citizens do not have their properties registered. It is talked mainly for transactions that were done in the period between 50's and 80's of last century. For this matter, Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, due to higher illiteracy rate, maybe has the problem more emphasized than others. Nonetheless, in a part of the villages members of these communities have sufficient properties for their needs.

Problems are presents also with equipment of citizens with identification documents. There are persons that were never registered in civil office, there is no documentation and as a consequence they do not posses any identification documents. This was a problem in the past, but it also present now in particular with children that are born out of hospital premises.

Homeless problem for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities is a problem that traditionally is related with lifestyle of a part of these communities that were always without any shelter or in old houses with low building qualities. This is particularly an issue in "Mahalla" neighborhood of Klinë/Klina, Shtupel, etc. As a consequence of houses damaging during the war, lack of dwelling places a part of these communities live out of Kosovo. They have settled in hosting countries and show no interest for return to Kosovo, where they do not see a future life perspective.

Existing initiatives:

Klinë/Klina drafted its ideal urban and development plan and has started working in drafting of the detailed regulative plan for this town. Completion of the regulative plan for these areas will clarify direct actions in all neighborhoods, "Mahalla" in particular, and at the same time would verify closer the need of inhabitants for legalization of houses and potential reconstructions in the future. The houses reconstructed so far at this municipality were done by the following organizations: A.S.B. UNDP, Kosovo Government, Movimondo, Erikshjalpen, ICMC, Klinë/Klina municipality, THW, Cordaid, Caritas Italia, IOM, etc.

Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities managed to benefit a great deal from the post-war reconstruction programs. Most of their houses were reconstructed as part of balancing in Serb return projects, nonetheless these communities have benefited with reconstruction of 120 new houses.

In regard to registration and equipment with identification cards for unregistered persons, an international organization, Civil Rights Program Kosovo - CRPK, is implementing a project which deals with solution of these cases. CRPK is an international organization that deals with registration of Roma and Egyptians members which haven't been registered. Their activities are laid also in Pejë/Pec, where they have an office at the service of these communities.

Recommendations for further actions:

- to complete to the earliest time the Klinë/Klina urban plan, in order to prevent illegal building in the future, based on the urban plan, existing buildings to legalize or to be ruined.
- during this process a new registration of properties should be made and their recording in cadastre, according to the existing legislation in force.
- to involve in the project of social building members of these communities which do not have property/house for living.
- to look at the possibility for donation of building plots for these members of communities that do not have property to build their house

2.3 Education and youth

Situation description: Pupils of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities attend their classes in Albanian language on joint schools of Klinë/Klina municipality. They are integrated in regular classes together with pupils of Albanian majority population and other communities. Due to low level of awareness, grave economic situation and other reasons, however many Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali children remain out of schools, some of them getting divided from their parents at a very young age. Though according to Kosovo laws in force nine-year education is obligatory, a great part of parents do not send their children at all in school or take them out before finishing primary education. Afterwards these children are used for work or other activities for holding their families.

As far as education, a research was conducted within months of February and March 2009 in nine localities with great number of these communities in the municipality. The research included "Mahalla" neighborhood, Shtupel, Klinavc, Budisalc, Rudicë, Krushevë e Madhe, Jagodë, Grabanicë, Poterç. It brought out that only a small number of these communities' children attend education, particularly when it comes for higher classes. There are a very small number of students who attend secondary schools, while only two of them finished university. Situation in primary schools is better. During the academic year 2009/2010 there are 303 members of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities who attend primary and secondary schooling in Klinë/Klina municipality. However, situation at the preschool education is really bad, since number of children attending them is really insignificant, while kindergartens are almost not attended at all by any of the RAE children.

Egyptian community in Klinë/Klina region uses Albanian language as their mother tongue therefore its members do not face language obstacles, while Roma community has its old language, Roma language. However this community at home, in daily communication uses Albanian language. The number of young members of Roma community is very little that knows more than a few words in Roma language. In this aspect, regarding their education usage of Albanian language schools does not present a difficulty. But, representatives of this community require that for the sake of protection of language heritage and for the needs of identity and heritage development of the community itself in the future to insert the subject of Roma language in schools of this community. Lack of respective cadre would be solved with

qualification of a teacher, who would keep his classes in schools attended by Roma children, or with hiring a teacher from other regions. An issue raised as the need for education of this community is the one for catch-up classes. Since a great part of the communities is illiterate, pupils, particularly the one of lower classes face learning problems. These children have parents that do not know to read and write and this is assessed to be one the reasons for low results, since they have no support at home to understand tasks and homework. For this matter organizing of catch-up classes for these pupils is considered necessary for improvement of their results. Also for youth and pupils of these communities could be organized intensive learning classes. We are talking about the one that have passed the age to start attending classes in primary schools that didn't do so. For them would be enabled a fast learning process with reduced programs, in order to finish within a short time period required elementary schooling. This kind of learning would also in eradication of illiteracy within these communities.

Same as with Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, Klinë/Klina also does not have a proper organizing. Some nongovernmental subjects of these communities haven't taken initiatives for youth activities. Within political subjects of these communities there is no organizing or presence of youth component. Since the vast majority or RAE communities live in extreme poverty a great burden to hold the family falls on youth which very often are used by their families at early age to work and support the family. They are parted from school without finishing even elementary education. As a consequence possibility of these youngsters to get education, but also an elementary cultural formations are quite small or do not exist at all. They are not included in any kind of cultural, sportive or recreational activities.

Existing initiatives:

In Klinë/Klina municipality schools were involved a good number of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities students and local authorities have shown readiness to engage them in greatest number possible.

A number of nongovernmental organizations worked with these communities to raise their awareness on education. NGO "Elena Gjika" implemented a number of projects to combat illiteracy among these communities in Klinë/Klina. This organization is focused in work with women and was at the service of raising awareness of these communities' women for their education. This NGO has also

conducted illiteracy eradication courses for two years in the row at this municipality.

The Italian organization RTM under a larger project implemented in this municipality, as well as in other municipalities of the region, for years now is leading a preschool activity in Shtupel village which includes Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali children as well. Their project impacted in bringing these children more close to each other in schools.

Among the young people of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities there was a certain interest to establish nongovernmental organizations, which although never managed to empower, they achieved to bring the youth together and create structures that would deal with organizing of youth life. Certain informal groups of young people are operable in "Mahalla" neighborhood. These groups mainly focus in musical activities, but also show interest for other sectors.

Recommendations for further actions:

- to seek ways for including Roma language in curriculums of some municipal schools for Roma pupils and others that express desire for it. Here is included also support (financing) for qualification of the cadre that would teach Roma language and for procuring or publishing books on learning Roma language and culture
- to organize catch-up classes for pupils of these communities.
- intensive learning for the pupils that haven't been included in education process
- to allocate specific quotas in secondary professional schools of Klinë/Klina in order to guarantee acceptance of these communities into schools
- to be worked with teachers and pupils in order to have equal treatment for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali pupils into schools
- to involve youth in cultural and sportive activities
- to fund projects for organizing and empowerment of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali youth, starting from youth organization, sports clubs, etc.
- to have fellowships for education of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali students

2.4 Employment and economic development

Situation description: Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities living in Klinë/Klina municipality make a small community within the overall population of the municipality. Communities have 1.600 members in a municipality with around 55.000 inhabitants. Number of the persons working is not very high, since not only these communities, but the whole region faces with high unemployment and a good part of the municipality population lives in hard living conditions and poverty. According to data collected by "Syri i Vizionit" from the situation in the field it results that in state institutions work a number of around 22 persons. (In municipal administration and its three main sectors work 13 members of these communities, six in Kosovo Security Force (KSF) and three in Kosovo Police. Meanwhile members of these communities were not involved in enterprises such as Kosovo Energy Company (KEK), Water Company and Hygiene.

The remaining part is mainly unemployed, but they work on their land and are engaged in agriculture and farming. Nonetheless, most of these families live in extreme poverty under minimal surviving conditions, without much perspective.

The reasons why this situation is such are numerous. They come from previous years and a position in which these communities weren't well-organized and didn't know to present and address their requests. Reason is low awareness, lack of stronger organizing and a more inferior positioning towards other communities. Also, based on the factual situation it is evident that respective cadre is missing, but even when there are qualified cadres, they do not have much work. Among these communities there are no initiative takers in private sector, which would create possibilities for employment or self-support. This comes also from the reason that a part of this population does not have their properties, doesn't have jobs (wages) and as an outcome doesn't have access to banks and chances for getting loans to start businesses. In the past, a good part of these communities worked to support themselves with professions which were inherited crafts in these communities. They were engaged as blacksmiths, coachmen, ironmongery sellers, cultivators and sellers of horses, etc., professions which have lost their importance and do not offer many opportunities. A part of these communities continues surviving from working in the agricultural land they possess, while their products are sold in local markets.

Existing initiatives:

A number of around 22 members from these communities already are employed in different state, municipal and regional institutions. There are 13 persons employed in the municipality (administration, education and health), six in KSF, three in police department, while they did not find space in other public enterprises of Klinë/Klina. This presents a good basis for a start and has brought down the taboo regarding these communities employment, which in the near past were rarely any employed in state sector.

A number of organization and Klinë/Klina municipal assembly provided their support to these communities self-employment, taking into account that they possess working land. Organizations such as FAO, AKTED donated tractors and agricultural equipment, as well as seeds and livestock to these communities.

In the village of Videjë, DRC built a milk collection point where local residents brought together their milk and had a contract with milk producer from Pejë/Pec town. This guaranteed the sale of milk for village residents and encouraged them to work in farming.

Recommendations for further actions:

- institutions with finances from Kosovo budget to employ members of these communities within them
- in particular members of these communities should be employed in projects concerning them
- to support farm projects and mini-businesses which would be run by members of these communities
- to support agriculture development in the village zones in which these communities have properties

2.5 Health and social issues

Situation description: Members of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities have joint health services with other communities in their localities. Mainly, in each locality there are ambulances that conduct basic services for all citizens of Kosovo.

There is no accurate research which could present the real situation of the communities in this regard, but it is evident that members of these communities face with emphasized health problems. A part of them die at very young age, babies and children mortality is high and noticeable health problems.

In localities inhabited by Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, houses are under the general living conditions. Many of them live in conditions which do not fulfill no inhabitation conditions, supplying with healthy food for some of them is not satisfactory, a large number of them do not have the possibility to have completed bathrooms nor sewage canals. Since a great majority live in extreme poverty, they have no adequate food; many times they feed themselves with things found or given that can be very harmful. All these impact on human health and beginning of diseases. A number of children are born out of hospital facilities, while babies and children are not vaccinated. Medical checks are not regular as an outcome of proper health education of parents coming from these communities.

As far as social services it should be taken into account that Kosovar society doesn't offer much in social policies. Small number of the ones that benefit from this assistance comes from the fact that benefiting criteria are very strict and rare are the ones that can match them. In November 2009, Center for Work and Social Welfare has evidenced in general 942 beneficiaries in Klinë/Klina municipality. Out of them, 37 families with 678 members come from Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities.

One of the most worrisome occurrences of society today is the one of young beggars coming from these communities. Children, mainly up to 10 years of age, wander the streets of town seeking alms. Occurrence as such is very worrisome for the fact that these children spend a part of their childhood being used by adults, which in most cases are their parents, are forced to leave schools, wander the streets not wearing properly, without proper health care seeking alms in streets and shops. Furthermore, a part of parents use these children immediately after they come to life taking them to the streets when they seek alms, or leaving these babies laying on the sidewalks in inhuman conditions waiting for

alms by people passing by. Local and central institutions, together with the Center for Social Work and police should create and implement policies for giving an end to such occurrences of child use in inhuman manner for children, a part of which from the very early age face with this bitter human fate.

Existing initiatives:

Municipality together with donors during last five years has implemented tens of infrastructural projects for improvement of living conditions including roads, drinking water systems, sewages, etc in all localities inhabited by these communities, which have impacted in the quality of life for Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities. Water supply and sewage systems were laid in a number of villages, while improvement of infrastructural conditions has also improved the hygiene level in the neighborhood.

Municipal health centers provide their services to members of these communities without any distinctions in each area they live in.

The Police in cooperation with international organizations at all times organize actions from removing children seeking alms off the streets, while at the same time is worked with parents to prevent using little children for alms.

Recommendations for further actions:

- to make a complete research for health situation within these communities.
- to increase medical visits in localities inhabited by communities.
- to monitor vaccination situation and to vaccinate children which haven't done so
- to distribute preventive tools for free, medicines against contagious diseases, awareness materials on the importance of hygiene
- to support NGO projects for communities that deal with health
- to build and implement policies for prevention of children usage for seeking alms and to undertake measures against parents that practice it

2.6 Antidiscrimination, security, minority rights and representation

Situation description: As a lack of official census accurate number of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities' members in Klinë/Klina municipality is unknown. According to data that municipality possesses in Klinë/Klina there are around 1.600 members of these communities, but figures changes because this population is on the move and changes their living space, therefore there is no accurate number of these communities. They live in poverty with very low incomes and few employment opportunities or private entrepreneurship, mainly not involved in social life. For a long period they have faced with society negative opinions for their lifestyle, poverty and social status as well as prejudices that came in lack of education, cultural formation, nomad life and conditions they lived by these communities. With the position they once had, earlier it was impossible their inclusion in administration or in other job positions. Though today almost in all institutions are employed persons from these communities. With all this change for the better of these communities, nonetheless they have requests for more employments.

Their unequal position is particularly felt in comparison with other minority communities. We talk about for a huge distinction in employment that existed in the past compared Serb community, which although is half the number of RAE communities, benefits more from employment. Another distinction among minority community is also made when it comes to the return process and houses reconstruction. During the last five years, since the return process is taking place in Klinë/Klina municipality, from municipal and foreign donors' funds around 230 Serb houses were built, while for RAE community organized return projects were only implemented in Budisalc and Rudicë villages.

Discrimination is sometimes felt also during offering of state public services, from the employed persons in these institutions or in daily life. It happens that doctors do not treat the same way patient coming from these communities, quite often due to their hygiene, due to poverty they are in, or because they don't give them money. Or there are cases such as when teachers don't put Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali pupils in separate tables or when the parents do not want their children to sit in the same table with pupils coming from these communities.

As far political representation of Roma,

Egyptian and Ashkali communities, they are represented by two political entities that mainly gather members of these communities: New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK) which in its program has engagement for situation of Egyptian community in Kosovo and United Roma Party of Kosovo (PRBK), a Roma political subject, which due to dispersion of votes does not have any councilor at Klinë/Klina municipal assembly or municipal offices.

Existing initiatives:

Klinë/Klina municipality has a number of these communities' members in its three budget sectors: administration, education and health work 12 members of these communities. Six others are employed in KSF, three in police department and one in the local court, bringing their number to 22 and making it a positive change compared to the past.

In Kosovo higher education has also been provided possibilities for enrollment of students from these communities. Apart from the same competition as all other students, Prishtinë/Pristina University also divides specific quota for members of these communities in each of its faculties, to guarantee higher education. At least three students from these communities attend their studies in Prishtinë/Pristina and Pejë/Pec universities.

Minority representation in Kosovo Parliament is foreseen with Kosovo Constitution. According to the Constitution for Egyptian community at least a seat is allocated in Kosovo Parliament where 100 seats for MP's are won through votes while 20 other are reserved for minorities.

Klinë/Klina Municipal Assembly has two committees that have been envisaged to treat problems of minority communities: Communities Committee and Committee for Intermediation in which minorities have majority of members. While, under municipal governance there are two offices dealing with communities: Office of Communities and Office of Return, where have been employed representatives of the communities. Municipal Assembly until 2009 has allocated a specific annual budget for minority communities.

Recommendations for future actions:

- on cases of employment according to national basis to see and have as a basis a kind of percentage, not to happen that one minority is favored and other ones neglected.
- recommendation for educational institutions to work with their cadre to prevent distinction cases among pupils in classes.
- to continue with reservation of seats for minority communities' representation in municipal and central bodies according to the "positive discrimination" principle

2.7 Culture, media and information

Situation description: Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities have their national identities. While Roma community has a more separate and emphasized identity, Egyptian communities in many things are common with Albanian majority community. Egyptian community has Albanian as its mother tongue, same national wears and flag. Roma community has its language, its national wears and Roma national flag.

Roma language according to data of some studies and history has some centuries that it has been used in Kosovo. It is part of the language that this community speaks in other countries of the world. But in Klinë/Klina municipality, the greatest number of members of this community, in particular young generations do not know it at all or not it very little. In this way, it slowly is risking to disappear among members of this community, since it is known only by elderly persons. To protect this inherited part of Roma identity, learning of Roma language is one of the interests for this community. This would be achievable by inserting it in curriculum for region schools or two hours a week for learning of Roma language. Teaching initially would be organized for all pupils of one school together, no matter their levels, while it would be covered with a teacher, who according to a schedule would travel from one school to the other during the whole week. In case this is not achieved, than an additional course out school would be needed in which

learning of Roma language would take place with the same engagements as laid above.

Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities also have their cultural heritage, known Roma folklore. In the past there were good examples or artists' representation and of this culture but nowadays there are no efforts at all for preserving and further development of this cultural inheritance. Currently there is no institution, organization or association that would deal with communities' culture and while other communities always get funds, assistance and subventions for development and preservation of their cultural identity, these (RAE) communities haven't ever benefited in this aspect from governmental or donor funds. As a matter of fact until not even the communities were ready to present and argument such a request. Therefore establishment of a kind of body (Cultural and Artistic Association or Center of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali culture) could play the role of a coordinator of cultural life. Such body would motivate youth to learn and further keep this heritage which includes songs, dances and traditional wears of these communities.

In regard to information of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities get informed from the news provided from the ones in Albanian and other minority languages. From the language aspect this doesn't present a problem for them, since these communities themselves use as first language the Albanian one, but the problem is that in those media are few shows or news regarding the situation of these communities. Currently Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities do not have a medium of their own in Klinë/Klina municipality. Public broadcaster of Kosovo, RTK, has an informative and entertainment show once a week.

A local newspaper which primarily would be published once or twice a month would cover also the need for information. Such newspaper would launch with a very limited number of pages, out of which 60 to 80 percent would be in Albanian language, the language which is used by communities. But in these pages would be written about the topics of these communities lives. The other part, approximately one fourth of the pages would summarize such content in Roma language impacting further in spreading of this language.

Apart of information, a medium in Roma language would also impact in increasing of connections and communications within communities' members.

Existing initiatives:

In public broadcaster of Kosovo, RTK, there is a weekly show in Roma language that serves to a certain point in affirmation of Roma language and culture. Show also gives information for community lives and developments occurring among them, important events and developments such creating a linking space between Roma in Kosovo.

Regional civil society newspaper "The Herald" from Pejë/Pec for a while reported on activities and problems of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities in this municipality. The newspaper that initially was published by the OSCE and later by "Syri i Vizionit", included two pages per edition dedicated to minority communities, including RAE.

Recommendations for further actions:

- to support establishment of a Cultural and Artistic Association (or of another cultural body) that would work on preservation of folklore heritage of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities
- to allocate a budget for protection of heritage of these communities the same way municipal and central funds are allocated for heritage of other communities
- to include Roma language into schools
- to support opening of a newspaper in Roma language

2.8 Women rights

Situation description: As far as position of women in Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities there is no specific research that shows it, but there is space to doubt that their position is very hard within the family and society. Being a woman and a member of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities she in some way is faced with double discrimination.

Families of these communities mainly are patriarchal functioning in that way where women are not offered much space, while being without school education, poor and without any economic support she has no possibility to fight for more rights in decision-making within the family. Situation is particularly difficult for girls of these communities, a good part of which are stopped from school at a very young age. These girls from their young age are forced to work and support the family. A particular problem is marriage of these girls at very young age. They as minors are very often married without their approval, often selling them in exchange for money. As a consequence of marriages at young age they become mothers at young age too. This is followed with many births during lifetime which come as lack of health education, family planning, and etc. which make the life of these women even harder.

Existing initiatives:

Different organizations in Klinë/Klina municipality implemented women empowerment projects among these communities as well. "Elena Gjika" organization implemented illiteracy eradication projects with Klinë/Klina municipality women. The other organization, "Zana", also of Klinë/Klina town organized campaigns against illiteracy among women of all communities, not excluding RAE communities women. There projects were conveyed with different courses, such as with tailoring, hairdressing, etc.

The local women association "Indira" was established upon the the Italian organization (RTM) support in the village of Videjë. This association gathers women of all communities: Albanian, Serb, Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali.

Recommendation for further actions:

- to create as much spaces as possible for education of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali women,
- to organize courses for women, illiteracy courses, qualifying them on tailoring, hairdressing, etc.
- to hold constant medical visits in which would be talked about family planning,
- women, in particular girls of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities to explain their rights in order for them to be able to face their parents regarding decisions they take for marriage at young age
- to create employment opportunities



III. Intervention in the communities

3.1 Introduction

This part of the strategy deals with approach into different localities, with specific projects within neighborhoods and villages of Klinë/Klina municipality. The most frequent ones are infrastructural, road infrastructure, drinking water systems, sewages, agriculture, etc.

In this part, during drafting of the strategy together with the communities SiV has tried to make approximate calculation of budget implication for specific projects.

In this way communities' requests have taken the shape of mini projects, in which according to a joint model have been determined some requests such as approximate costs, goals and objectives, beneficiaries, etc. These data have been considered as a first reflection before municipality and donors to weigh possibility of financial engagement.

Implementation of these projects smoothes most evident problems in communities which appear initially at the areas where they live, but don't solve problems generally regarding the communities, therefore this third part of the strategy should be seen as addendum to of the second where recommendations are given.

In this projects' list have been included nine main localities, those villages where the request of communities can be articulated and addressed to donors.

3.2 Budisalc village

Budisalc village is located around 15 kilometers away from Klinë/Klina town. The village is inhabited with mixed communities. Around 20 percent of the village residents come from the Egyptian community, while 80 percent are of Albanian community. This village is among the villages that face extreme poverty and this phenomenon mostly impact the Egyptian community which deals with its problems on daily basis. Key problems in the villages include drinking water, employment, education, health and other issues. At the same time infrastructural problems are widely emphasized.

Education of young people remains at low level, since only the primary school is present in the village and in order to continue their studies, they need to travel to Klinë/Klina. Due to grave economic conditions, many young people are forced to abandon secondary education.

Life in Budisalc village is also very difficult for its residents, since all its families get engaged in agriculture or hampering, when there is that kind of work at disposal. Most of them do not get social assistance due to criteria set and constant refusal of institutions to provide them with this assistance. There are also among these residents that live with remittances of their family members living abroad.

Project Title: Village access to water supply network

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 2 years (starting from 2010)

Place: Budisalc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 150.000 €

Project goal:

The project aims to provide Budisalc village residents with drinking water, since it currently gets supplied from wells and this water is not allowed for consumption. Residents supplying with drinking water from the town water supply network will also impact in protection of their health.

Objectives:

- Village access to Klinë/Klina water supply network
- Provision of drinking water to Budisalc residents
- Better provision of residents with drinking water
- Provision of drinking water to primary school located in the village

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are all Budisalc village residents and primary school students, who also lack drinking water at their premises. Water supply network will also impact on improving residents' conditions, their health in particular.

Approach:

According to this project, the water supply network will be laid from the Klinë/Klina town to the village center, with a length of 15 kilometers. Afterwards, networking will continue throughout the village and into the local primary school. This will enable Budisalc village residents to get supplied with proper drinking water, and stop using their wells.

Project Title: Women emancipation through professional courses

Sector: Women Rights

Timeframe: 12 months (starting from 2009)

Place: Budisalc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 12.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to assist in women independence and their employment through professional courses in tailoring and hairdressing as well as in providing different courses on reproductive health.

Objectives:

- Promotion of housewife position into society
- Creation of better conditions for Budisalc village women
- Creation of possibilities for employment of Egyptian women

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are women between 18 and 45 years of age from Egyptian and Albanian communities. Most of Budisalc village women are housewives and by provision of these courses they will manage to create incomes for their families, working in the future as tailors or other jobs.

Approach:

According to this project, a building will be rented to serve as a space for conducting these courses. Courses will be conducted into two stages three months per course, and will include a great number of village women with shifts. Ten sewing machines and other hairdressing equipment will be procured for the start of the course.

Project Title: Opening of Youth Center and its furnishing with computers

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Budisalc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 30.000 €

Project goal:

Aim of this project is to provide better conditions for young people of Roma and Egyptian communities, as well as to advance youth these communities in this technology field through organizing of courses.

Objectives:

- Building of the Youth Center and empowering of communities' youth
- Building of youth capacities in information technology
- Providing of space for these young people to get engaged in different social and cultural activities

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are all Egyptian community youth, as well as other communities living in this village. Indirect beneficiaries also are young people of the surrounding villages; Jagodë, Krushevë e Madhe and other villages. By implementation of this project, village people will find it easier in the future to access society and get a job easier.

Approach:

According to this project, a Youth Center will be built. It will be equipped with computer, tables and chairs, thus enabling computer courses to be held. In this center is envisaged to organize different courses, including the computer one.

Project Title: Placement of garbage containers

Sector: Health and Social Issues

Timeframe: 6 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Budisalc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 3.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to create a cleaner environment in the village as well as to protect the health of its residents. At the same time, it will make residents aware of protecting their living environment.

Objectives:

- Placement of garbage containers
- Creation of a healthier and cleaner society through protection of environment and hygiene
- Cleaning of illegal garbage dumpsites
- Provision of better services for environment protection.

Beneficiaries:

All Budisalc village residents are direct beneficiaries of this project, since they will be provided the opportunity to create a better living environment for themselves. The project will create better living conditions, in particular regarding health, since with the placement of containers all garbage from village streets and illegal dumpsites will be removed.

Approach:

This project envisages placement of six garbage containers in different streets of the village. This will enable cleaning of illegal dumpsites created by the local residents. Public Services Company will be engaged in providing its weekly services for removal of garbage. This project will provide better living condition and better health in particular.

Project Title: Provision of agricultural equipment to Budisalc village

Sector: Economic Development

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Budisalc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 40.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to assist village residents in working the agricultural by providing them relief in insemination of their field with different agricultural cultures. It will also impact on economic development of the rural areas.

Objectives:

- Provision of agricultural equipment to Budisalc village residents
- Organizing of this community to engage in agriculture development
- Improving of economic situation through creating incomes from agriculture products
- Relief in insemination of agricultural land

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be Roma and Egyptian communities' residents, taking into account that they do not possess any agricultural equipment, although many of them have a lot of land. With provision of this equipment, they will manage to inseminate their field with different agricultural cultures and create incomes for their families through selling these products in local markets.

Approach:

This project envisages procurement of a tractor and other agricultural equipment that will assist the agricultural work and agriculture development in the village. This equipment will be at the disposal of all residents. A person will be appointed to maintain the equipment and coordinate farmers' work on the fields. With procurement of this equipment will ultimately be impacted on improvement of economic situation for Roma and Egyptian communities in this village.

3.3 Klinavc Village

Klinavc village is located around eight kilometers from Klinë/Klina town. This village is inhabited with a large number of families of all communities. Klinavc village is the area where the return of Roma, Egyptian as well as Serb communities has taken place. Even at present, return at this village is happening on individual and collective ways.

It faces many economic and infrastructural problems. Most of its residents live under social assistance or pensions, while a part of the villages create incomes from agriculture.

A great problem for Roma and Egyptian communities in this village remains the economic situation, while infrastructure, drinking water, sewage and garbage add burden to this problem.

The village does not even have a primary school building where children would attend their classes. All Albanian, Roma and Egyptian children are forced to travel eight kilometers on foot to attend their school. Furthermore, the village does not have a local healthcare center. In general, all health services of Klinavc residents are done in Klinë/Klina town.

Taken in general, the vast majority of village resident are mid-age and elder. Young people are not numerous, since most of them did not return after the war or immigrated abroad.

Another problem of the village is agricultural non-development due to lack of equipment, although it offers good conditions for its development.

Project Title: Klinavc village road asphaltting

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Klinavc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 250.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to improve the infrastructural conditions in the village of Klinavc.

Objectives:

- Improving of conditions for all residents living in this village.
- Creation of better conditions for students attending their classes in Klinë/Klina town
- Creation of better conditions for agriculture work.

Beneficiaries:

All residents of the village, including all communities will benefit. Beneficiaries will also be students of this village who travel up to eight kilometers on foot to attend their primary school classes.

Approach:

Under this project would be enabled asphaltting of the street within the village, where the road has been much damaged. In particular during autumn and winter time there are no conditions for movement in this road since many muddy ravines are created making it impossible for villages to finish their agricultural works. Road that will be asphalted is five kilometers long and three meters wide. Asphaltting of the street is the best solution for the road problem and inhabitants of this village.

Project Title: Provision of agricultural equipment

Sector: Economic Development

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Klinavc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 60.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to impact on agricultural development in rural areas as well as in improvement of economic situation of Roma and Egyptian communities of the village.

Objectives:

- Provision of collective agricultural equipment for agriculture development
- Organizing of this community to engage in agriculture development
- Improving of economic situation through creating incomes from agriculture products
- Relief in insemination of agricultural land
- Creation of better conditions for Klinavc village community

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of this project will be Roma and Egyptian communities' residents, taking into account that they do not possess any agricultural equipment. Serb community of the village possesses similar equipment, but it is used particularly for this community. With provision of this equipment, they will manage to inseminate their field with different agricultural cultures and create incomes for their families through selling these products in local markets.

Approach:

This project envisages procurement of agricultural equipment such as tractors and other following equipment needed for agriculture work. The idea of this project is that provided equipment remains under collective possession and be used by all village residents in equal manner. In order for this approach to function properly and in equal manner, it is envisaged that a number of persons will be put in charge for maintenance of this equipment.

Project Title: Water supply network repair in Klinavc village

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 9 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Klinavc - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 40.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to solve the problem with drinking water supply for residents of this village. There is an existing water supply network in the village; however the water pressure is low. Due to inoperability of this network, residents are forced to use different alternatives, such as wells.

Objectives:

- Regular supply with drinking water for each family in the village
- Increase and deepening of credibility toward local institutions and among different ethnic groups living in the village
- Creation of better living conditions for village residents, including all communities.

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be all Klinavc village residents, irrespective of their ethnic background.

Approach:

The idea of this project is to create better conditions for residents of this village. Although the village is connected to water supply network, it cannot use it properly due to its low pressure. This makes the residents use other alternatives, such as wells, to get their needs for water fulfilled.

3.4 Grabanicë village

Grabanicë village is located around 15 kilometers away from Klinë/Klina town. The village is inhabited with over 300 families, while 15 families belong to Egyptian community families. Grabanicë residents mainly work in agriculture, as the only source of incomes for their families.

The Egyptian community lives in a very grave economic situation and most of the families are under social assistance. A part of them lives from pensions, while a smaller number of Egyptians live with remittances of their family members living in different European countries.

The village lacks a local health center, and this makes its residents to travel to Klinë/Klina town Health House and conduct their health services. Children attend their education in local primary school, while due to heavy economic situation and long distance to the nearest school (Klinë/Klina), they quit their secondary school. In this village also are inexistent recreational center that would enable its youth to get involved in any activity.

Project Title: Placement of garbage containers

Sector: Health and Social Issues

Timeframe: 4 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 3.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to create a cleaner environment in the village as well as to protect the health of its residents. At the same time, it will make residents aware of protecting their living environment.

Objectives:

- Placement of garbage containers
- Cleaning of illegal garbage dumpsites
- Provision of better services for environment protection.

Beneficiaries:

All Grabanicë village residents of all communities are direct beneficiaries of this project, since with placement of containers the level of hygiene will increase and provide be better living conditions, in particular regarding health.

Approach:

This project envisages placement of approximately five garbage containers in different streets of the village. This will enable cleaning of illegal dumpsites created by the local residents. The idea of the project is that Public Services Company will be engaged in providing its weekly services for removal of garbage.

Project Title: Road repair within Grabanicë village

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 6 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 5.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to improve infrastructural conditions in the village of Grabanicë, by covering the main village road with gravel.

Objectives:

- Improvement of living conditions for Grabanicë village residents.
- Regular attendance of primary school by village children
- Creation of better conditions for Egyptian community

Beneficiaries:

All Egyptian community members living in this village will benefit from it.

Approach:

The project envisages covering of the road that links the Egyptian community with Grabanicë village. By doing this road, better conditions will be created for this community and their children to attend school. The road will be three kilometers long and two kilometers wide.

Project Title: Building of the Youth Center in Grabanicë

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 2 years (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 50.000 €

Project goal:

Aim of this project is to provide better conditions for Grabanicë youth. This project will advance young people of the village in different field offering these young people of all ethnic groups various courses and programs.

Objectives:

- Opening of the Youth Center and their empowerment
- Youth empowerment and awareness increase through information technology and other programs
- Provision of the space where communities can have the possibility to develop joint activities

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be all young people of the communities, irrespective of their backgrounds. At the same time, other groups might benefit from this center. By implementation of this project, village people will find it easier in the future to access society and get a job easier.

Approach:

Based on this project, a Youth Center will be built with aim of inclusion of men and youth groups living in this village. The Center will be built in a 120 m² in order to be able to provide space for implementation of all kinds of activities within it. In order for the Center to be operable it should have all necessary equipment for work. It will be used to empower communities, namely youth, through courses and trainings that will be conducted. This will enable that youth are made aware how to approach different municipal institutions about the problems they face.

Project Title: Sewage reconstruction in Grabanicë village

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 10.000 €

Project goal:

To offer better living conditions to Egyptian residents of the village, and to solve the problem with sewage and fecal waters in the village.

Objectives:

- Creation of better living condition for the community through connecting them to regular sewage system
- Connection of all community families to sewage system
- Protection of residents health

Beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries will include the area where Egyptian community lives. They have set this project as one of their top priorities.

Approach:

According to this project, Egyptian families' households will be connected to the village sewage system. The village has sewage system, but Egyptian community did not have the possibility of connecting to it due to grave economic condition and inability to participate with money in previous project they still remain disconnected from this system. With channeling of sewage, protection of health of all residents will be provided.

Project Title: Provision of transport means for Grabanicë village students

Sector: Education, Safety

Timeframe: 24 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 18.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to provide better education conditions for Grabanicë village students, who, in order to attend secondary school need to travel over 15 kilometers per day on foot.

Objectives:

- Provision of a mini-bus for transporting to school and back
- Increase of secondary school students from this village
- Regular school attendance from students of this village and Egyptian community.

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be all Grabanicë village, respectively Egyptian and Roma communities, who do not have the opportunity to pay for transport in order to attend their school in Klinë/Klina town. With provision of transport to these young people will also increase their security to go to school and further studies.

Approach:

The project envisages provision of an autobus or a mini-bus that will transport village students to Klinë/Klina schools and back. This bus will have four lines a day; two in the morning and two in the afternoon hours.

Project Title: Repair of the drinking water reservoir

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 12 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 15.000 €

Project goal:

To repair the drinking water pump for Grabanicë village residents. With this project will be solved the issue of drinking water in the village, since all Egyptian community members are supplied with water from the local wells.

Objectives:

- To eliminate reductions of drinking water problems in the village.
- To improve the supply with drinking water and thus the living conditions for Roma and Egyptian communities
- To improve the current situation in health, environment, agricultural and social aspect.

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are utterly Roma and Egyptian families of the village. The village has a water supply network, Roma and Egyptian families were never able to connect to it due to their economic conditions and because their neighborhood is positioned in a hill.

Approach:

The project envisages that the problem of drinking water will be solved upon repairing of the water pump which has not been functioning well and this pushed Roma and Egyptian community members to use water from the wells instead. With solution of this problem is also eliminated the possibility of diseases, epidemical ones in particular, that cannot be localized fast. It also improves the environment and agricultural issue that reflects positively in economy, social welfare and many other related aspects.

Project Title: Repairing of the football field

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 9 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Grabanicë, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 10.000 €

Project goal:

Repair of the small football field for community youth of the Grabanicë village, where they and mid-age persons will have the opportunity to implement sportive activities at all times.

Objectives:

- Activation of youth in different sports.
- Moving away of youth from negative phenomena and enrichment of their life with recreational activities
- Better conditions for youth engaged in football

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are Egyptian community youth. From this project will also benefit other age groups that will use it for sport activities.

Approach:

The project envisages a sports field which will be closed and operable during all seasons of the year. With realization of this project, youth will have the opportunity to organize tournaments in football and other sports. It is also envisaged that the land that will be used for this field will be taken from the municipality, taking into account that Klinë/Klina municipality possesses a lot of unused land in the village.

3.5 Mahalla neighborhood - Klinë/Klina

"Mahalla" is a Klinë/Klina town neighborhood, located just a kilometer away from the center. This neighborhood is entirely inhabited with Egyptian community members and there are around 30 families living in it.

Among main problems in this neighborhood are the ones that deal with economic development, extreme unemployment, education and health, while the situation with infrastructure stands nothing better. Other serious problem of the neighborhood also is the drinking water one. The neighborhood is connected to water supply network, but it does not have sufficient water because the existing network is very old and does not meet the needs of all its residents. Furthermore, a part of neighborhood families are not supplied from this network, but use wells as the only alternative.

In general, all residents of this neighborhood face with grave economic conditions. Most of the residents live from agriculture, a part of them from social assistance and the remaining part from remittances of their relatives living abroad. As far as health, education and other services, neighborhood residents get those in Klinë/Klina. Primary school students attend their education in Klinë/Klina schools, while secondary education appears to be a problem because of heavy economic situation that is present among this community.

Project Title: Repairing of the electric network

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 10 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Mahalla, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 50.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to supply residents of the neighborhood with electric power, providing them a normal life.

Objectives:

- Supplying with qualitative electric power for neighborhood residents
- Repair of the electric network and improvement of electric power supply
- Prevention of risks and damages caused by the existing network

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of the project will be all neighborhood residents that are supplied with electric power, since at present they are supplied very vaguely.

Approach:

According to the idea of this project, the existing electric network that is much damaged will be repaired and neighborhood residents will be provided with opportunity to get supplied in satisfactory manner. The existing network, as it is, also presents a real risk for neighborhood residents.

Project Title: Building of the Communities' Center in "Mahalla"

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 24 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Mahalla, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 55.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to provide better conditions for Roma and Egyptian communities' youth and advance them.

Objectives:

- Building of the Communities' Center for "Mahalla" neighborhood and surrounding villages
- Creation of better conditions for Roma and Egyptian communities
- Provision of space that these young people get involved in different activities

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be "Mahalla" neighborhood residents and the ones of surrounding who will be provided the possibility to use this space for different activities. Direct beneficiaries will be young people of the communities who will be activated in the Centre's operations.

Approach:

This project envisages building of a Communities' Center with aim of creating better conditions for residents of "Mahalla" neighborhood and other surrounding villages who will use this Center. The Center is envisaged to be built in a space of 80 m² and will be equipped with all necessary things to meet all conditions of a proper center.

Project Title: Repairing of the football field

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 6 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Mahalla, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 12.000 €

Project goal:

The idea of this project is to encourage young people in sport activities and to provide them with a sports field.

Objectives:

- Opening of a sports field for "Mahalla" neighborhood residents.
- Better conditions for youth involved in football
- Advancing of youth sportsmen from Roma and Egyptian communities

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be both the Egyptian and Roma communities' youth as well of other communities who are engaged in football. All other residents of "Mahalla" neighborhood will also benefit from this project.

Approach:

The project envisages localization of a space for preparing the sports field for "Mahalla" neighborhood youth. Apart of the field that will be 50 meters long and 30 meters wide, it is also envisaged to lay a fence around it.

3.6 Shtupel village

Village of Shtupel is located at northern part of Klinë/Klina at a distance of around seven kilometers. It has 130 houses, while 54 of them are of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities. Residents of this village mainly live from agriculture, a number of them work as hampers, while the number of the ones that get social assistance is small, since application criteria do not provide them this opportunity.

Education of youth is dissatisfactory, taking into account that only the primary school is in the village, while to attend their secondary education they must travel to Klinë/Klina town. Grave economic conditions force many young people abandon their secondary education.

The village faces many problems, starting from infrastructure, health and education. However, the most emphasized problems are drinking water since the network reservoir is broken. The list of problems does not stop here. Residents also enlist damaged village road and lack of transport as other two problems that hinder their access to Klinë/Klina public services, in particular to secondary education for their students.

Project Title: Repair of the drinking water pump and reservoir

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 12 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 7.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to supply Shtupel village residents with drinking water, because as of damaging of the water pump and reservoir they face with lack of it. This has pushed them to use water from the wells instead. Repair of the pump and reservoir would improve their living conditions and their health.

Objectives:

- Supplying of Shtupel residents with drinking water
- Better supplying of village residents with drinking water

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be all Shtupel village residents, in particular members of Egyptian and Roma families, that remained without their drinking water since this pump and reservoir were broken. Repair of this network to a certain point will impact on improvement of their living conditions and health.

Approach:

This project envisages repairing water reservoir and the pressure pump. Residents of Kërellaj neighborhood, were the vast majority are of Egyptian community, will be provided with regular drinking water supply.

Project Title: Road repair with gravel
Sector: Infrastructure
Timeframe: 12 months (starting from 2010)
Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina
Budget: 3.000 €

Project goal:

The project aims to repair the main village road, namely the road that leads to Kërellaj neighborhood where Roma and Egyptian families live in. This road is in a bad condition and its covering with gravel will improve welfare of the village residents, providing them an easier movement especially during wintertime when it is not passable and hindering their life.

Objectives:

- Repair of the Shtupel village road with gravel
- Village infrastructure improvement
- Easier movement of village residents to town

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are all Shtupel village residents. The most direct beneficiaries are Egyptian and Ashkali families, since this road during winter is almost not passable for vehicles in particular.

Approach:

This project envisages laying gravel in one kilometer long road and three meters wide to improve movement conditions of the community, which during fall and winter time is worsened.

Project Title: Providing Shtupel village with agricultural equipment

Sector: Economic and Agricultural development

Timeframe: 24 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 30.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to create better conditions for Shtupel village residents in working the agricultural land.

Objectives:

- Economic development through agriculture
- Improvement of economic situation through investments in agricultural equipment
- Supporting farmers with equipment for working the land

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries are Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali communities, while all other residents of Shtupel village will also benefit indirectly.

Approach:

This project plans to provide village residents with agriculture equipment that will be at the collective use. Residents will organize themselves in the best manner for usage of the equipment equally. The main aim of the project is to impact on development of agriculture and improvement of economic situation through investments in this field. It also aims to increase cooperation and capacities of farmers in working their land.

Project Title: Building of Youth Center and its furnishing with computers

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 8 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 35.700 €

Project goal:

This project aims to provide better conditions for Roma and Egyptian youth of Shtupel village as well as to advance them in information technologies through different courses.

Objectives:

- Building of the Youth Center and empowering of communities' youth
- Building of youth capacities in information technology
- Providing of space for these young people to get engaged in different activities

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of this project are RAE communities' youth as well as all other young people of Shtupel village, since they do not possess computer skills. By implementation of this project, village youth will find it easier in the future to access society and get a job easier.

Approach:

According to this project, a Youth Center will be built. It will be equipped with computers, tables and chairs, thus enabling computer courses to be held. Courses will be held for all age groups. Project idea is to create better conditions for Shtupel residents, focusing youth who cannot conduct their activities due to lack of space, since the village is located at a long distance from the town.

Project Title: Sewage repair in Shtupel village

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 12 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 300.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to provide better living conditions to Egyptian and Albanian residents of the village, and to solve the problem with sewage and fecal waters.

Objectives:

- Creation of better living condition for the community through connecting them to regular sewage system
- Connection of all community families to sewage system
- Protection of residents health

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are all Shtupel village residents who still haven't solved their sewage problem. With repair of the sewage system will also be protected residents health, children in particular, from potential infections and sewage odor.

Approach:

This project envisages opening of the ditches at the beginning of the village and will continue toward the village center where it will be channelized in several directions. The length of the ditch is around three kilometers and it will be laid in all village parts, connecting household to the main sewage system.

Project Title: Provision of transport means for Shtupel village students

Sector: Education, Safety

Timeframe: 24 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Shtupel - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 12.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to provide better transport conditions for Shtupel village students, who, in order to attend secondary school need to travel to Klinë/Klina in order to attend their secondary education.

Objectives:

- Provision of a mini-bus for transporting to school and back
- Increase of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali secondary school students from this village
- Provision of opportunity to attend secondary education for community of this village

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are RAE students and pupils of this village as well as Albanians. With provision of a bus for transport will be influenced on increase of these communities youth number in secondary schools of the town.

Approach:

This project envisages provision of a minibus that will transport village students to Klinë/Klina schools and back. This bus will have four lines a day; two in the morning and two in the afternoon hours. With implementation of this project will be impacted on advancing of community in general and its easier integration into Kosovar society. They will gain more knowledge that will contribute to eradication of illiteracy among their parents as well, while creating them better opportunities to get a job in the future.

3.7 Krushevë e Madhe village

Krushevë e Madhe village is inhabited with mixed communities. Albanians compose the majority community, while Roma and Egyptians also live in it. Around 130 Roma and Egyptian community members live in Krushevë e Madhe.

Its residents live in very hard economic conditions. The problem is most emphasized problem, since most of its residents are jobless. Main sources of incomes for these families are the ones coming from social assistance and the remittances of their family members living in different European countries. Unfortunately, there is a part of residents that have no incomes. Krushevë e Madhe residents get engaged in agriculture and have a lot of working land, however they face with the lack of needed equipment to do so.

Among the most burning problems and difficulties of the residents is the drinking water. Villagers use their wells for water needs, since the village does not have a drinking water supply network, same as it does not have a sewage system.

Project Title: Krushevë e Madhe road asphaltting

Sector: Infrastructure

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Krushevë e Madhe - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 60.000 €

Project goal:

Project aims to improve living conditions of Krushevë e Madhe village mixed residents where Albanian, Roma and Egyptian communities live in.

Objectives:

- Improvement of living conditions for residents living in the village and potential returnees
- Regular attendance of primary school by village pupils
- Increase of communities' trust living in the village towards the institutions

Beneficiaries:

All residents, Roma and Egyptian ones in particular, will benefit from this project. At the same time beneficiaries of this project will be primary school pupils who use this road every day.

Approach:

This project envisages asphaltting of the road within the Krushevë e Madhe village which connects it to the main village road. The road to be asphalted is 500 meters long and three meters wide. The road spoken about is very damaged by rain and snow falls, while during wintertime movement of people, children in particular, are difficult due to ravines created.

Project Title: Agricultural equipment for
Krushevë e Madhe

Sector: Economic Development

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Krushevë e Madhe - Klinë/Klina

Budget: 40.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to assist village residents in agricultural works by providing them relief in insemination of their field with different agricultural cultures. It will also impact on economic development of the rural areas and Roma and Egyptians of this village.

Objectives:

- Provision of collective equipment for development of agriculture
- Organizing of this community to engage in agriculture development
- Improving of economic situation through creating incomes from agriculture products
- Relief in insemination of agricultural land with equipment

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project will be Roma and Egyptian communities' residents, taking into account that they do not possess any agricultural equipment, although many of them have a lot of land. With provision of this equipment, they will manage to inseminate their field with different agricultural cultures and create incomes for their families through selling these products in local markets. At the same time, Albanian community of the village will benefit from this project, since they will get organized collectively in using the equipment.

Approach:

This project envisages procurement of tractors with all other agricultural equipment needed for the agricultural work. This equipment will be at the disposal of all residents. Organizing of a structure will be done and persons in charge for maintenance of the equipment will be appointed. It will be made sure that equipment is used in equal and fair by and for everyone.

3.8 Jagodë village

Jagodë village is mainly with inhabited with Albanian community as well with a smaller number of Roma and Egyptian communities. Around 120 members of Roma and Egyptians communities live in this village.

Jagodë residents are impacted by the general economic situation in the country. Unemployment is present among all communities; however Roma and Egyptians are mostly unemployed.

Most of Roma and Egyptian families of Jagodë live under the social assistance , while the other part of the residents live with remittances of their family members living abroad. A fewer number of people who get engaged in agriculture and get their incomes from it.

Jagodë residents also face infrastructural problems, although not as big as in other villages around it. All communities conduct their health services in Klinë/Klina located near.

Project Title: Building of the Communities' Center for Jagodë and Videjë villages

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 24 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Jagodë and Videjë, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 90.000 €

Project goal:

The project aims to provide better conditions for Roma and Egyptian communities of these two villages and all other communities.

Objectives:

- Building of the Communities' Center and activation of RAE and other communities' youth
- Communities' youth empowerment and awareness increase through various activities in different fields
- Providing a space for communities where they can develop joint activities

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are Roma and Egyptian communities. From this project also benefit all residents of both Jagodë and Videjë villages. Direct beneficiaries will be the young people who will be provided the opportunity to develop various activities such as courses on languages, computers and many other activities that will assist in advancing further youth of these communities.

Approach:

This project envisages building of a Communities' Center in Videjë village, offering the opportunity to Jagodë and other villages to access and use it. It will be equipped with all necessary things to meet function as a proper center. It will be used by all age groups .

Project Title: Women emancipation project

Sector: Education and Women Rights

Timeframe: 9 months (starting from 2010)

Place: Jagodë and Videjë, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 15.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to emancipate women through trainings, education and other forms to increase their level of participation in decision-making and greater engagement in public life.

Objectives:

- Increasing women awareness on the role and importance of their engagement in social life sphere.
- Empowerment of women in different self-initiatives.
- Adequate support of women for participation in decision-making.
- Creation of better conditions for women in order to get involved in different activities.

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are Roma and Egyptian women of Jagodë and Videjë villages as well as other communities' women that will be provided the opportunity to get involved in activities, including the ones from the surrounding villages.

Approach:

With implementation of this project women will have the opportunity to a better education and awareness on their rights to access in decision-making processes. This is meant to be achieved through different activities and trainings that will be implemented. This project creates a good and efficient basis for cooperation and initiatives within and out of Jagodë and Videjë villages.

Project Title: Repairing of the football field for young people

Sector: Education and Youth

Timeframe: 1 year (starting from 2010)

Place: Jagodë and Videjë, Klinë/Klina

Budget: 25.000 €

Project goal:

This project aims to prepare a football field for communities of all villages irrespective of their backgrounds.

Objectives:

- Activation of youth in sports life
- Moving away of youth from negative phenomena and enrichment of their life with recreational activities
- Empowerment of youth engaged in football and other sports
- Better conditions for youth engaged in football

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of this project are all young people of communities as well primary school children who will be provided the opportunity to use this field for implementing their sport activities.

Approach:

The project envisages that Klinë/Klina municipality will provide a public space for this football field. Subsequently, the field will be prepared for implementation of different activities. With implementation of this project, youth will have the opportunity to organize tournaments in football and other sports.

IV. Budget



Budget

Nr.	Përshkrimi	Sasia	Koha	Euro	Totali në EUR0
1	Edukim dhe Rini				247,700.00
1.1	Fshati Budisalc				30,000.00
1.1.1	Hapja e qendrës rinore dhe pajisja më kompjuterë	1	12	2,500.00	30,000.00
1.2	Fshati Grabanicë				78,000.00
1.2.1	Ndërtimi i Qendrës për të rinj në fshatin Grabanicë	1	24	2,083	50,000.00
1.2.2	Sigurimi i transportit për nxënësit e fshatit Grabanicë	1	24	750	18,000.00
1.2.3	Rregullimi i një terreni për futboll të vogël	1	9	1,111	10,000.00
1.3	Lagja Mahallë Klinë				67,000.00
1.3.1	Ndërtimi i Qendrës së Komuniteteve në Mahallë	1	24	2,291.67	55,000.00
1.3.2	Rregullimi i fushës së futbollit	1	6	2,000.00	12,000.00
1.4	Fshati Shtupel				47,700.00
1.4.1	Ndërtimi i qendrës rinore dhe pajisja me kompjuterë	1	8	4,462.50	35,700.00
1.4.2	Sigurimi i transportit për nxënësit e fshatit Shtupel	1	24	500.00	12,000.00
1.5	Fshati Jagodë				25,000.00
1.5.1	Rregullimi i fushës së sportit për të rinjtë	1	12	2,083.33	25,000.00
2	Punësimi dhe zhvillimi ekonomik				1,140,000.00
2.1	Fshati Budisalc				190,000.00
2.1.1	Kycja e fshatit në rrjetin e ujësjellësit	1	24	6,250.00	150,000.00
2.1.2	Fumizimi i fshatit Budisalc me pajisje bujqësore	1	12	3,333.33	40,000.00
2.2	Fshati Klinavc				340,000.00
2.2.1	Asfaltimi i rrugës në Klinavc	1	12	20,833.33	250,000.00
2.2.2	Fumizimi i komunitetit me pajisje bujqësore	1	12	5,000.00	60,000.00
2.2.3	Rregullimi i ujësjellësit për fshatin Klinavc	1	9	3,333.33	30,000.00
2.3	Fshati Grabanicë				30,000.00
2.3.1	Rregullimi i rrugës në brendësi të fshatit Grabanicë	1	6	833	5,000.00
2.3.2	Rregullimi i kanalizimit për fshatin Grabanicë	1	12	833	10,000.00
2.3.3	Restaurimi i rezervuarit të ujit të pijshëm	1	12	1,250	15,000.00
2.4	Lagja Mahallë Klinë				50,000.00
2.4.1	Riparimi i rrjetit elektrik	1	10	5,000.00	50,000.00
2.5	Fshati Shtupel				340,000.00
2.5.1	Rregullimi i pompës së ujit dhe rezervuarit	1	12	583.33	7,000.00
2.5.2	Rregullimi i rrugës me zhavorr	1	12	250.00	3,000.00
2.5.3	Pajisja e fshatit me mjete bujqësore	1	24	1,250.00	30,000.00
2.5.4	Rregullimi i kanalizimit të fshatit	1	12	25,000.00	300,000.00
2.6	Fshati Krushevë e Madhe				100,000.00
2.6.1	Asfaltimi i rrugës në Krushevë të Madhe	1	12	5,000.00	60,000.00
2.6.2	Përkrahja e komunitetit me pajisje për zhvillimin e bujqësisë	1	12	3,333.33	40,000.00
2.7	Fshati Jagodë				90,000.00
2.7.1	Ndërtimi i Qendrës për komunitete për fshatrat Jagodë dhe Videjë	1	24	3,750.00	90,000.00
3	Shëndetësia dhe çështjet sociale				6,000.00
3.1	Fshati Budisalc				3,000.00
3.1.1	Vendosja e kontejnerëve për hedhjen e mbeturinave	1	6	500.00	3,000.00
3.2	Fshati Grabanicë				3,000.00
3.2.1	Vendosja e kontejnerëve për hedhjen e mbeturinave	1	4	750.00	3,000.00
4	Të drejtat e femrave				27,000.00
4.1	Fshati Budisalc				12,000.00
4.1.1	Emancipimi i femrës përmes kurseve profesionale	1	12	1,000.00	12,000.00
4.2	Fshati Jagodë				15,000.00
4.2.1	Projekti i emancipimit të grave	1	9	1,666.67	15,000.00
	Overall Total (1+2+3+4)				1,420,700.00

Budget forecasting in this financial overview is referred only to the third part, intervention in with project in communities. Part two, under which fall initiatives and recommendation hasn't been budgeted, because strategy authors believe that such recommendation remain permanent orientations for work with the communities.

V.
Photos







