

**Republika e Kosovës**

**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo**

**Qeveria –Vlada - Government**

*Ministria e Administrimit të Pushtetit Lokal*

*Ministarstvo Administracije Lokalne Samouprave*

*Ministry of Local Government Administration*

**Promotion of Human Rights in Municipalities**

Report on the Activities of the Unit for Human Rights in Municipalities, January - December 2023

March 2024

Table of contents

[**2.** **GENDER EQUALITY** 22](#_Toc162492245)

[2.1 Local mechanisms for protection from domestic violence 23](#_Toc162492246)

[3. Protection from Discrimination in Municipalities 25](#_Toc162492248)

[4. Rights of Persons with Disabilities 26](#_Toc162492249)

[5. Children's rights 27](#_Toc162492250)

[6. Prevention of Human Trafficking 29](#_Toc162492251)

[7. Rights of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Community 30](#_Toc162492252)

[10. Language rights 33](#_Toc162492256)

[RECOMMENDATIONS 35](#_Toc162492257)

**PREFACE**

The Division for the Advancement of Human Rights in Municipalities, within the Legal and Monitoring Department of Municipalities, during 2023 as well, was committed to the implementation of its priorities according to the Work Plan in order to support and advance local self-government, in particular the Unit for Human Rights in Municipalities. In addition to the local government laws within the MLGA, in 2016 the ten-year Strategy for Local Self-Government (2016 – 2026) came into force, which provides a clear vision for the progress of the reform and development of local government.

This report deals with some of the main achievements and challenges of human rights in municipalities such as: gender equality, children's rights, domestic violence, the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of minorities, the prevention of human trafficking, language rights, protection from discrimination, etc.

Human rights make politics binding, this is especially true for the concerns of those who are marginalized groups.

Therefore, the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA) within the framework of its Strategic and Operational Plan (SOP) for 2022, in 2023 has completed an assessment regarding the role and capacities of municipal structures mandated to work with groups marginalized in the municipality, supported by DEMOS III.

Likewise, an important step has been taken in the municipalities for the protection of the child, with the approval of the Administrative Instruction (GRK) no. 06/2022 for the establishment and operation of the child rights team, where municipalities are obliged to establish CRT.

Within the framework of legal obligations, municipalities are supported in raising capacities in the field of child protection, awareness campaigns have also been developed for the prevention of human trafficking and for the promotion of the team for the rights of the child, in support of international partners such as: ILO, Save the Children-Syri i Vizionit (Eye of Vision).

**Abbreviations**

|  |
| --- |
| LLSG Law on Local Self-Government |
| MESTI Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation |
| MFT Ministry of Finance and Transfers |
| MIA Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| MLGA Ministry of Local Government Administration |
| SLSG Strategy for Local Self-Government |
| DAHRM Division for the Advancement of Human Rights in Municipalities |
| UHRM Unit for Human Rights in Municipalities |
| OGG Office for Good Governance |
| OPM Office of the Prime Minister |
| MOCR Municipal Office for Communities and Return |
| NA National Authority Against Human Trafficking |
| DEMOS Decentralization and municipal support |
| EC European Commission |
| ILO International Labour Organization |
| EA European Agenda |
| CRT Child Rights Team  LAC Local Action Council |
|  |

**INTRODUCTION**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Human Rights Report for municipalities presents nine (9) areas that were of high importance for the reporting period (January 2023 - December 2023), for which these areas were presented through two questionnaires.

Doing so, we ask on the one hand, about the developments in these areas established through the questionnaire, on the other hand we evaluate the important political ones, legislative measures for human rights, achievements, challenges and the formulation of recommendations. The report presents data from those municipalities that have reported.

The report is based on comprehensive data starting from the promotion of human rights in municipalities as a whole, gender equality, prevention of domestic violence and violence against women, children's rights, Persons with Disabilities, prevention of human trafficking, protection from discrimination, the rights of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the functioning of the Municipal Office for Communities and Returns, and language rights.

1. **FUNCTIONING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS UNIT IN THE MUNICIPALITY**

The mission of the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA) is the advancement of local governance in cooperation with relevant institutions, which consists in providing efficient and non-discriminatory services at the municipal level. The Division for the Advancement of Human Rights in MLGA, in the wake of joint actions with municipal bodies related to the advancement of human rights.

GRK Regulation - No. 03/2017 on Institutional Mechanisms for Protection from Discrimination in Government and Municipalities, indicates the purpose of defining the duties and responsibilities of the relevant units or officials for protection against discrimination in ministries and municipalities, as well as the manner of their coordination, reporting and cooperation with the Office for Good Governance, as well as with other institutional mechanisms for protection against discrimination. With Article 11 are the duties and responsibilities of the relevant unit for Protection against Discrimination within the MLGA, in monitoring the municipalities and reporting to the OGG/OPM. With the entry into force of this regulation, Administrative Instruction no. 2011/04 for human rights units is repealed.

These legal regulations have complicated the organization and functioning of the human rights units in the municipalities because MLGA was considered the institution responsible and reporting on the implementation of the two administrative instructions until this time. On the one hand, the Law on Gender Equality[[1]](#footnote-1) defines that all municipalities are obliged to appoint relevant officials for gender equality with professional capacities, and defines the Agency for Gender Equality (AGE) as the institution responsible for the implementation of this law, which means that the officials for gender equality in the municipalities would henceforth report to the AGE. On the other hand, the Law on Protection from Discrimination[[2]](#footnote-2) defines that municipalities are obliged to designate the relevant unit or official to coordinate and report the implementation of this law, and defines the Office for Good Governance (OGG) as the institution responsible for the implementation of this law, which means that the human rights officials in the municipalities would henceforth report to the OPM.

However, this has not only complicated the lines of reporting from the municipalities to the central level, but has also complicated the forms of organization and the way these structures operate in the municipalities. Based on the answers received through questionnaires from human rights units/officials from 36 municipalities, in 27 municipalities it functions as a mechanism for human rights, while in 7 municipalities: Peja, Klina, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Viti, Hani i Elezit, and Novoberde function with one official each in the promotion of human rights. It is worth mentioning that a large number of officials are also in other additional positions.

As for the gender of the leaders of the units for human rights or gender equality in the 27 municipalities, 21 of them are women, while the other six (6) leaders are men. As for the other 7 municipalities that function with one official each, four (4) are women and 2 are men. Municipality of Partesh and Zubin Potok, data is missing. If we look at the total gender in the municipalities, 25 are women and 10 are men.

**Table 1:** The functioning of HRUs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Municipality** | **Structure responsible for human rights/gender equality** | **Number of officials** | **Job titles of officials** |
|
| 1 | Peja | / | 2 | Gender Equality Officer  Officer for protection against discrimination |
| 2 | Deçan | / | 1 | Gender equality official |
| 3 | Dragash | Human Rights Unit and Office for Communities and Returns | 4 | Officer for Gender Equality;  Officer for protection against discrimination;  Officer for communities and  Children's Rights Officer |
| 4 | Lipjan | Unit for human rights and gender equality | 1 | Officer for gender equality and equal opportunities |
| 5 | Fushe Kosova | Unit for human rights and gender equality | 1 | Gender Equality Officer |
| 6 | Prishtina | Sector for human rights and communities | 4 | 3 community officer and human rights coordinator |
| 7 | Obiliq | Anti-discrimination and gender equality unit | 4 | Coordinator, human rights officer, gender equality officer, community rights officer |
| 8 | Vushtrria | Human Rights Unit | 2 | 1 for human rights 1 for gender equality |
| 9 | Podujeva | Human Rights Unit | 4 | Coordinator for human rights  Gender Equality Officer  Child Rights Officer |
| 10 | South Mitrovica | Human Rights Unit | 4 | Coordinator of the human rights unit  Community Officer  Community Officer  Gender equality officer |
| 11 | Klina | Office for Gender Equality | 1 | gender equality officer |
| 12 | Skenderaj | Human Rights Unit | 2 | 1 official for human rights and 1 for gender equality |
| 13 | Istog | Sector for human rights and communities | 2 | 1 for gender equality and 1 for child protection |
| 14 | Gjakova | Human Rights Unit | 4 | 1 coordinator for human rights, 1 official for community rights, 1 for children's rights |
| 15 | Prizren | Human Rights Unit | 1 | Coordinator for human rights |
| 16 | Mamusha | Human Rights Unit | 1 | Human rights and gender equality officer |
| 17 | Suhareka | Anti-discrimination unit | 1 | Anti-discrimination |
| 18 | Rahovec | Human Rights Unit | 2 | 1 for children's rights and 1 for gender equality |
| 19 | Shtime | Anti-discrimination and gender equality unit | 3 | Anti-discrimination and gender equality officer, children's rights officer and community officer |
| 20 | Ferizaj | Human Rights Unit | 1 | Human rights and gender equality officer |
| 21 | Shterpce | Human Rights Unit | 2 | Gender Equality Officer  Human Rights Officer |
| 22 | Gjilan | Human Rights Unit | 2 | Human Rights Coordinator,  Gender Equality Officer |
| 23 | Kamenica | Human Rights Unit | 3 | Gender Equality Officer, Return and Repatriation Officer  Children's Rights Officer (simultaneously coordinators of the relevant unit) |
| 24 | Novoberde | / | 1 | Gender Equality Officer |
| 25 | Graçanica | / | 1 | Gender Equality Officer |
| 26 | Kllokot | Office for Human Rights  Office for Gender Equality | 2 | Coordinator for human rights  Gender Equality Officer |
| 27 | Gllogoc | Unit for human rights, gender equality | 1 | Coordinator for human rights, gender equality and equal opportunities |
| 28 | Malisheva | Human Rights Unit | 3 | Coordinator for human rights and gender equality  Community Officer  Children's Rights Officer |
| 29 | Ranillug | Human Rights Unit  Office for Gender Equality | 3 | Human rights officer  Children's Rights Officer  Community Officer |
| 30 | Kacanik | Office for Gender Equality | 3 | Coordinator for human rights  Gender Equality Officer  Children's Rights Officer |
| 31 | Vitia | / | 1 | Officer for Gender Equality and Protection from Discrimination |
| 32 | North Mitrovica | / | 1 | Anti-discrimination officer |
| 33 | Junik | Office for Gender Equality | 1 | Officer for gender equality |
| 34 | Hani i Elezit | / | 1 | Human rights officer, for gender equality |
| 35 | Leposavic | / | 1 | Anti-discrimination officer |
| 36 | Partesh | / | / | / |
| 37 | Zubin Potok | / | / |  |
| 38 | Zvecan | / | 1 | Anti-discrimination officer |

## **GENDER EQUALITY**

The Republic of Kosovo has made significant progress in creating a legal, institutional and policy framework to guarantee and promote gender equality. However, as in many other countries, more efforts are required to implement these laws and policies at all levels.

Equal gender representation in the country's political and legislative decision-making is a direct reflection and implementation, as well as implementing the Constitution of Kosovo according to which, "The Republic of Kosovo ensures gender equality as a fundamental value for the democratic development of society, equal opportunities for the participation of women and men in political, economic, social, cultural life and in other areas of social life".

Continuous efforts have been made by the municipalities to support the implementation of gender policies, in 30 municipalities: Istog, Podujeva, Prishtina, Prizren, Kllokot, Klina, Kamenica, Mitrovica South, Partesh, Viti Ferizaj, Suhareka, Ranillug, Gjilan, Fushe Kosova, Vushtrria, Shtime, Obiliq, Malisheva, Novoberde, Lipjan, Peja, Dragash, Gllogoc, Han i Elezit, Graçanica, Kaçanik, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Shterpce, the number of women in managerial positions is 541. In addition to them, in the local public administration including the municipal assembly, i.e. in 29 municipalities: Istog, Podujeva, Prishtina, Prizren, Kllokot, Klina, Kamenica, South Mitrovica, Partesh, Vitia, Ferizaj, Suhareka, Ranillug, Gjilan, Fushe Kosova, Vushtrria, Shtime, Obiliq, Malisheva, Novoberde, Lipjan, Peja, Dragash, Gllogoc, Han i Elezit, Graçanica, Kaçanik, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Shterpce, the total number of women in public administration is a total of 3,501.

In the 38 municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, 36 municipalities are led by men (mayors) and two municipalities are led by women: Gracanica and Ranillug (female mayors).

As for the municipal assemblies, out of 38 municipalities, in 7 municipalities they are led by the female gender (presiding): South Mitrovica, Prizren, Obiliq, Vushtrria, Novoberde, Skenderaj, Gjakova.

Deputy Chairmen from among the minorities are appointed in (9) municipalities: Dragash, Fushe Kosova, Istog, Mamusha, Novoberde, Prizren, Shterpce, Gracanica, Kllokot. While for North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and Leposaviq, the data is missing.

As for the position of Deputy Mayor of the Municipality, out of the 38 municipalities that are appointed, a total of six (6) are women, in the municipalities of: Prishtina, Gjilan, Suhareka, Klina, Podujeva, and Gracanica. Meanwhile, deputy mayors of municipalities from among the communities have been appointed in 15 municipalities: Dragash, Ferizaj, Fushe Kosova, Gjilan, Istog, Kamenica, Lipjan, Mamusha, Novoberde, Obiliq, Peja, Shterpce, Gracanica, Kllokot, Ranillug, all of the appointees are men.

As for the municipal directorates, in 29 municipalities: Deçan, Istog, Podujeva, Prishtina, Prizren, Gjakova, Klina, Ferizaj, Kamenica, South Mitrovica, Vitia, Suhareka, Gjilan, Fushe Kosove, Vushtrria, Shtime, Obiliq, Malisheva, Lipjan, Peja, Dragash, Gllogoc, Han I Elezit, Graçanica, Kaçanik, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Shterpce and Kllokot, there are 98 female directors. Meanwhile, municipalities such as Ranillug, Partesh and Novoberde have zero (0) women in leadership positions in the executive for the reporting period.

Regarding the implementation of women's property rights, on behalf of both spouses during the reporting period according to data in 28 municipalities: Deçan, Istog, Vitia, Kamenica, Prizren, Klina, Rahovec, Junik, Dragash, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Prishtina, Kllokot, Podujeva, Ranillug, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Obiliq, Suhareka, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Shtime, Vushtrri, South Mitrovica, Lipjan, Graçanica, Novoberde, 6,516 properties were registered on behalf of both spouses.

## 2.1 Local mechanisms for protection from domestic violence

According to the National Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women 2022 - 2026, as well as its action plan, regarding the Action Plan against domestic violence in 17 municipalities: Deçan, Skenderaj, Dragash, Hani Elezit, Kaçanik, Prishtina, Vitia, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Obiliq, Suhareka, Malisheva, Fushe Kosove, Shtime, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Gjakova, it has been drafted, while in 17 municipalities: Klina, Rahovec, Junik, Gllogoc, Peja, Shterpce, Istog, Kamenica, Partesh, Prizren, Kllokot, Podujeva, Ranillug, South Mitrovica, Novoberde, Deçan, Graçanica, it has not been drafted yet.

As for awareness in the field of preventing domestic violence and violence against women, most of the municipalities have marked the opening of the campaign '16 days of activation', while for the increase of public awareness about domestic violence in 30 municipalities: Deçan, Obiliq, Klina, Skenderaj, Rahovec, Junik, Dragash, Gllogoc, Peja, Hani Elezit, Kaçanik, Prishtina, Shterpce, Graçanica, Istog, Vitia, Kamenica, Prizren, Kllokot, Podujeva, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Suhareka, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Shtime, Vushtrria, South Mitrovica, Lipjan, Novoberde, measures have been taken such as: lighting of the municipality's building in orange colour, awareness-raising of citizens on the consequences of domestic violence, information sessions in schools, meetings, visits, etc.

Regarding the establishment of the municipal council for the protection of victims of gender-based domestic violence, in 28 municipalities: Peja, Prishtina, Deçan, Junik, Klina, Skenderaj, Dragash, Gllogoc, Shterpce, Istog, Viti, Shtime, Kamenica, Partesh, Prizren, Ranillug, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Obiliq, Suhareka, Hani Elezit, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Vushtrri, Mitrovica Jugore, Lipjan, Novoberde, the municipal council for the protection of victims has been established. While in 4 municipalities, Rahovec, Kaçanik, Kllokot, Podujevy, Graçanica, this council has not been established. However, the data for the year 2023 are missing for the northern municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo.

The municipalities have also reported on the approval of the three-year plan for social housing, which was drawn up in 15 municipalities: Deçan, Gllogoc, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Graçanica, Istog, Kaçanik, Klina, Malisheva, Novoberde, Obiliq, Podujeva, Rahovec, Skenderaj and Suhareka, while 6 municipalities are in the process of approval: Ferizaj, Gjilan, Kamenica, Prizren, Junik, and Vitia.

Regarding Profiling of professionals who offer reintegration services for sustainable empowerment of victims, there are 33 municipalities with 67 profiled officials: Deçan, Dragash, Gllogoc, Lipjan, Fushe Kosove, Prishtina, Obiliq, Podujeva, South Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Klina, Skenderaj, Istog, Gjakova, Prizren, Peja, Mamusha, Suhareka, Rahovec, Shtime, Ferizaj, Shterpce, Gjilan, Kamenica, Hani i Elezit, Novoberde, Gracanica, Kllokot, Malisheva, Ranillug, Kaçanik, Vitia and Vushtrria.

As for subsidizing payments for kindergartens for victims of domestic violence and violence against women in the municipalities, at this point, there are 11 municipalities that have already started to implement them: Deçan, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Gjilan, Istog, Lipjan, Malisheva, Prishtina, Junik, Suhareka, and Vushtrria.

**In the municipalities there are nine (9) functional shelters for victims of domestic violence, in: Gjakova, Ferizaj, Prishtina, Peja, Gjilan, Prizren, South Mitrovica, Novoberde and Zubin Potok.**

The mechanisms support shelters to better handle cases of domestic violence and violence against women, ensuring quick access to available services for victims, serve as a platform for advocacy in order to receive financial resources from the respective municipalities and support the inclusion of survivors of gender-based violence in social housing programs.

**Table 6:** Overview of shelters in Kosovo

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Overview of shelters for victims of domestic violence in Kosovo | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Municipality | Prishtina | Gjakova | Ferizaj | Peja | Gjilan | Prizren | S. Mitrovica | Novoberde | | Zubin Potok | |
| Date of establishment | 2000 | 2000 | 2014 | 2001 | 1999 | 2002 | 2007 | 2018 | |  | |
| Type | Closed | Half open | Closed | Half open | Half open | Half open | Half open | Half open | |  | |

In the municipalities of: Novoberde, Prishtina, Gjilan, Gjakova, Prizren and Peja, the facilities where the shelters are located were donated by the respective municipalities, while the other shelters in Ferizaj and South Mitrovica pay monthly rent. While in Zubin Potok there is a Shelter called "Safe Regional House", and it operates in 4 municipalities in the north of the Republic of Kosovo, as well as in 6 municipalities that have provided the facility: Gjakova, Gjilan, Prishtina, Prizren, Ranillug and Peja.

Regarding inter-municipal cooperation, in this field, there are 21 municipalities that provide financial support for shelters: Prishtina, Deçan, Gllogoc, Ferizaj, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Gjilan, Istog, Kamenica, Lipjan, Malisheva, South Mitrovica, Obiliq, Peja, Podujeva, Prizren, Junik, Rahovec, Suhareka and Vitia. According to the summary of the municipalities, the financial support is in the amount of €107,500. While the municipality of Vushtrri has reported that they have not offered readiness for cooperation agreements on the part of Shelter.

**Table 7:** Inter-municipal cooperation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Financial support of municipalities for shelters for victims of domestic violence | | | | | |
| No. | Municipality | Amount/€ | Provision of the building | Other | Nothing |
| 1 | Deçan | **2000** |  |  |  |
| 2 | Dragash |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Gllogoc | **1000** |  |  |  |
| 4 | Lipjan | **3000** |  |  |  |
| 5 | Ferizaj | **500** | / | / |  |
| 6 | Fushe Kosove | **4200** |  |  |  |
| 7 | Gjakova | **6000** | / |  |  |
| 8 | Gjilan | **10000** | / |  |  |
| 9 | Graçanica | / |  | / |  |
| 10 | Hani i Elezit | / |  |  | / |
| 11 | Istog | **3000** |  |  |  |
| 12 | Kaçanik |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Kamenica | **4000** |  |  |  |
| 14 | Klina |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Kllokot |  |  |  | / |
| 16 | Partesh |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Mamusha |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Malisheva | **2000** |  |  |  |
| 19 | South Mitrovica | **800** |  | / |  |
| 20 | Novoberde | **3000** | / |  |  |
| 21 | Obiliq | **3500** |  |  |  |
| 22 | Peja | **13,000** | / | / |  |
| 23 | Podujeva | **3500** |  |  |  |
| 24 | Prishtina | **30,000** | / |  |  |
| 25 | Prizren | **9000** | / |  |  |
| 26 | Junik | **500** |  |  |  |
| 27 | Rahovec | **2000** |  | ‘Hareja’ |  |
| 28 | Ranillug |  | / | / |  |
| 29 | Shterpce |  |  |  | / |
| 30 | Shtime |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Skenderaj |  |  | / |  |
| 32 | Suhareka | **4000** |  |  |  |
| 33 | Vitia | **2500** |  |  |  |
| 34 | Vushtrri |  |  | / |  |
| 35 | North Mitrovica |  |  | / |  |
| 36 | Zveçan |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Leposavic |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Zubin Potok |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 107.500 € |  |  |  |

2. Protection from Discrimination in Municipalities

The law on protection against discrimination obliges municipalities to designate the relevant unit or official to coordinate and report the implementation of the law on protection against discrimination, and according to the earliest data and data from the last questionnaire, we can see that so far 30 municipalities have appointed the official for protection against discrimination: Lipjan, Ferizaj, Rahovec, Dragash, Deçan, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Gjilan, Gllogoc, Malisheva, South Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Obiliq, Prishtina, Podujeva, Prizren, Peja, Shtime, Skenderaj, Suhareka, Vitia, Klina, Kamenica, Istog, Vushtrria, Hani i Elezit, Junik, Graçanica, Leposaviq, Zveçan, while 8 municipalities, Kaçanik, Mamusha, Novobërdë, Ranillug, Partesh, Zubin Potok, Shterpce and Kllokot have not yet appointed them, but current officials in the field of human rights also cover this field.

As for the role of the anti-discrimination officer in the municipalities, where according to the legislation in force it is stated that they must strengthen the role of officials both at the local and central level, but in the absence of admitting new officials, all municipalities are obliged to appoint officials with additional duties. So the municipalities have appointed the anti-discrimination officer with additional duties such as The coordinator in the Human Rights Unit in the municipalities, officers for gender equality, legal officers, officials for European integration, etc., who at the same time also cover the position of anti-discrimination officer in the municipalities.

Regarding meetings, trainings, awareness campaigns, workshops on protection against discrimination, there are 31 municipalities that have reported: Peja, Dragash, Gllogoc, Ferizaj, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Gjilan, Kamenica, Klina, Istog, Kaçanik, Klina, Lipjan, Malisheva, Mamusha, Novoberde, Obiliq, Peja, Podujeva, Prishtina, Prizren, Junik, Rahovec, Shtime, Skenderaj, Suhareka, Vitia, Vushtrria, Hani i Elezit.

1. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

As for employment for PWDs, a total of 85 people, 32 women and 53 men with disabilities, are employed in 24 municipalities. In 8 municipalities: Hani i Elezit, Kllokot, Mamusha, Novoberde, Ranillug, Shtime, Shterpce, and Vitia, there are no disabled persons employed. While in 5 municipalities: North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Partesh, Leposaviq and Zveçan, the data is missing.

The functioning of the Consultative Committee for Persons with Disabilities in 17 municipalities is operational, while in 17 municipalities: Dragash, Klina, Peja, Skenderaj, Shterpce, Kamenica, Kllokot, Istog, Podujeva, Prizren, Partesh, Ranillug, Obiliq, Mamusha, Lipjan, Novoberde, Deçan, has not yet been operationalized. Data are missing in the municipalities of Northern Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok and Zvecan.

As for free legal aid for all citizens of the Republic of Kosovo, they operate in 7 Regional Offices: Prishtina, Prizren, Peja, North Mitrovica, Gjilan, Gjakova and Ferizaj, as well as 14 mobile offices for Free Legal Aid, for the municipalities: Dragash, Suhareka, Istog, Deçan, Fushe Kosove, Drenas, North Mitrovica, Zveçan, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq. Podujeva, Klina, Lipjan, Shtime, Kaçanik and Hani i Elezit.

While mobile offices for free legal aid as a form of organization of legal services have been established in 20 municipalities: Klina, Dragash, Gllogoc, Hani i Elezit, Junik, Kaçanik, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Istog, Kamenica, Prizren, Ranillug, Gjakova, Gjilan, Obiliq, Suhareka, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Shtime, Vushtrria.

Regarding access, 35 municipalities have reported that they are partially regulated, but they lack elevators, but they have created reception offices in those municipalities where they do not have an elevator, while in 3 municipalities: North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, and Partesh, they have not have provided information.

Another important issue that remains a challenge in the municipalities is the blind and deaf people. In this direction, the municipalities that apply sign language as far as deaf people are concerned are 3 municipalities; Prishtina, Gjilan, and Suhareka, while the municipality of Istog has taken the initiative for the Braille alphabet and sign language for blind and deaf children.

1. Children's rights

Obligations of municipalities arising from the Child Protection Law, 19 municipalities have reported that there is a child protection officer by decision (according to the following table), where in most of them with additional duties. While in the other 17 municipalities they are covered by existing officials within the municipality: Deçan, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Klina, Malisheva, Mamusha, Obiliq, Prishtina, Prizren, Junik, Skenderaj, Viti, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, and Zveçan. There are no officials in the municipality of Partesh and Zubin Potok.

**Table 8:** Appointment of the child protection officer in the municipality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | | **Municipality** | **Position** | **Decision** | **Additional work** |  |
|  |
|  |
| 1 | | Deçan | Gender Equality Officer | / | x |  |
| 2 | | Dragash | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 3 | | Gllogoc | Gender Equality Officer | / | x |  |
| 4 | | Ferizaj | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 5 | | Fushe Kosove | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 6 | | Gjakova | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 7 | | Gjilan | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 8 | | Gracanica | Gender Equality Officer | / | x |  |
| 9 | | Hani i Elezit | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 10 | | Istog | Child Protection Officer | x |  |  |
| 11 | | Kacanik | Coordinator for Youth and Children's Rights | / | x |  |
| 12 | | Kamenica | Child rights officer | x |  |  |
| 13 | | Klina | Gender Equality Officer | / | X |  |
| 14 | | Kllokot | Gender Equality Officer | / |  |  |
| 15 | | Lipjan | Child rights officer | x |  |  |
| 16 | | Malisheva | Officer for Gender Equality | / | x |  |
| 17 | | Mamusha | Officer for Gender Equality | / | x |  |
| 18 | | South Mitrovica | Child rights officer | x |  |  |
| 19 | | North Mitrovica | Anti-Discrimination Officer | / |  |  |
| 20 | | Novoberde | Officer for Gender Equality | / |  |  |
| 21 | | Obliq | Youth and Sports Officer | / | x |  |
| 22 | | Peja | Child rights officer | x |  |  |
| 23 | | Podujeva | Office for the Rights of the Child | x |  |  |
| 24 | | Prishtina | Coordinator for Human Rights | / | x |  |
| 25 | | Prizren | Coordinator for Human Rights | / | x |  |
| 26 | | Partesh | / | / |  |  |
| 27 | | Junik | |  | | --- | | Official of the Centre for Social Work | | / | x |  |
| 28 | | Rahovec | Child Rights Officer | x |  |  |
| 29 | | Ranillug | Child Rights Officer | x |  |  |
| 30 | | Vushtrria | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 31 | | Shterpce | Child Rights Officer | x |  |  |
| 32 | | Shtime | Child Rights Officer | x |  |  |
| 33 | | Skenderaj | Gender Equality Officer | / | x |  |
| 34 | | Suhareka | Child protection officer | x |  |  |
| 35 | | Vitia | Gender Equality Officer | / | x |  |
| 36 | | Leposavic | Child protection officer | x | / |  |
| 37 | | Zubin Potok | / | / | / |  |
| 38 | | Zveçan | Child protection officer | x | / |  |

According to the Administrative Instruction (GRK) no. 06/2022 on the establishment and operation of the child rights team, which was approved at the 92nd meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 02/92, dated 10.08.2022. In 34 municipalities they have established the Children's Rights Team (CRT), while North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zvecan and Zubin Potuk have not yet been established them.

Regarding the construction of CRT capacities, there are 27 municipalities: Peja, Prishtina, Dragash, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Gjilan, Hani i Elezit, Kaçanik, Kamenica, Suhareka, South Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Prizren, Shterpce, Ferizaj, Rahovec, Podujeva, Istog, Obiliq, Shtime, Mamusha, Junik, Malisheva, Novoberde, Vitia, and Vushtrria, have been part of the training organized by MLGA in cooperation and coordination with OGG/OPM and with the support of ILO, the aim was to raise the professional capacities of the Child Rights Teams in the municipalities, for the exercise of the responsibilities of the Team defined by the Administrative Instruction (GRK) no. 06/2022 for the establishment and operation of the child rights teams, as well as for the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures for children in hazardous forms of work.

According to Administrative Instruction (GRK) no. 06/2022 for the establishment and operation of the child rights team, the municipalities are obliged to draft and approve the Work Plan in the Assembly. The municipalities that have approved the Plan are 6 municipalities: Peja, Gjakova, Lipjan, Istog, Gjilan, Dragash, the municipalities that are in the process are 5: Prishtina, Prizren, Klina, South Mitrovica, Vushtrria.

Regarding the promotion of CRT, the municipalities have carried out a campaign in 10 municipalities: Peja, Prizren, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Mitrovica, Prishtina, Kamenica, Istog and Klina, from October 16 to November 10, where during this period time, over 136 members of the Teams met in the municipalities. Also, over 7,000 brochures were distributed to inform children about the existence of a new mechanism in the municipalities for the rights of the child. This campaign was made in support of MLGA in cooperation with Syri i Vizionit.

1. Prevention of Human Trafficking

Law on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings and the Protection of Trafficking Victims no. 04/2-218, gives local authorities the right, obligates them and they are responsible for preventing and fighting human trafficking.

To strengthen the local level in the fight against human trafficking, the municipalities officially open the month of the campaign against human trafficking through the announcement of MLGA, which is a member of the National Authority against human trafficking within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The opening of the campaign to prevent human trafficking "TRAFFICKING AFFECTS EVERYONE! LET'S PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN! DON'T BE SILENT! PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING" regarding the awareness campaign which is already regular for the municipalities, it was carried out in 14 municipalities: Peja, Prizren, Gjakova, Gjilan, Ferizaj, Mitrovica, Prishtina, Kamenica, Istog, Gllogoc, Podujeva, Malisheva, Vushtrria, and Klina, from 16 October to 10 November, where during this time period 5056 municipal directors, officials, students, parents, etc. were part of the campaign.

Meanwhile, 70 posters, 200 notebooks, 2 minutes 200 pieces, dream 200 pieces have been distributed by MLGA in 10 municipalities, so a total of 870 promotional materials prepared by the MIA have been distributed.

The campaign was developed with the following activities:

* Distribution of posters, leaflets in Albanian, Serbian in schools and in the Serbian, Ashkali, Roma and Egyptian, Turkish communities;
* Lectures in primary and secondary schools;
* The showing of the video spot with a sensitizing message on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, made by the Human Rights Unit in the Municipality of Kamenica, and a conversation with students regarding the prevention of Human Trafficking.
* Cooperation with NGOs and youth centers in municipalities, in conversation with students and residents of different age groups;
* Advice, screening of the short film, discussions;
* Exhibition in schools: Art, instillation, essaya, etc.
* Presentations - works through food, videos, debates in schools;
* Information for citizens about the helpline in cases of suspected trafficking.

1. Rights of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Community

The Law on Local Self-Government defines the legal status and powers of municipalities, the general principles of municipal financing, the organization and functioning of municipal bodies, inter-municipal relations and cooperation, including cross-border cooperation and relations between municipalities and the central level. Law on local self-government No. 03/L-040, point 5 1.2 Protection and promotion of the rights of minorities at the local level (especially those related to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities).

For the implementation of the Strategy for the Roma and Ashkali community in 15 municipalities, a local operating committee has been established, while in 12 municipalities: Klinë, Skenderaj, Junik, Shtërpce, Kllokot, Gjakovë, Gjilan, Fushë Kosovë, Malishevë, Shtime, South Mitrovica, Lipjan, has not been established, in 6 municipalities: Dragash, Ranillug, Partesh, Hani i Elezit, Gllogoc, Kaçanik do not have Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

All these activities of drafting Action Plans in the municipalities have been carried out after the capacity building for the objectives of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Community in Kosovar Society 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024

The municipalities have managed to make progress in building the capacities of the LACs, in coordination with the OSCE and the Office of Good Governance, the municipalities have reported that 8 municipal activities have been completed, for building the capacities for drawing up action plans, covering 21 municipalities with 160 participants (of which 47 were women): Prizren, Rahovec, Suhareka, Gjilan, Kamenica, Novoberde, South Mitrovica, Vushtrria, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Shtime, Ferizaj, Istog, Klina, Peja, Gjilani, Obiliqi and Lipjan, Prishtina, Graçanica, after the establishment of this mechanism, 21 LAC coordinators were also appointed who serve as contact points for the organization of various activities, not excluding the drafting of Action Plans.

As for the Local Action Plan for the Integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities, it has been drafted in 11 municipalities: Deçan, Prishtina, Graçanica, Prizren, Podujeva, Ferizaj, Rahovec, Obiliq, Suhareka, Vushtrria, Novoberde, while in 16 municipalities: Istog, Vitia, Kamenica, Kllokot, Gjakova, Gjilan, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Klina, Skenderaj, Peja, Junik, Shterpce, Shtime, South Mitrovica, Lipjan, the plan has not been drafted yet. In 6 municipalities: Partesh, Gllogoc, Dragash, Hani i Elezit, Kaçanik, Ranillug, there are no Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

**Table 9.** As for employment by non-majority communities in the municipalities, the table shows that of the 26 municipalities that have provided data, 281 officials are employed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *No* | *Municipalities* | Bosnian | Serbian | Gorani | Roma | Albanian | Ashkali | Turkish | Egyptian | Non-declaration of ethnicity | Total |
| 1 | Deçan | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Dragash |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Ferizaj |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 4 | Fushe Kosove |  | 4 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 5 | Gjakova |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| 6 | Gjilan |  | 5 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 7 | Graçanica |  |  | 2 | 5 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Istog | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| 9 | Kamenica |  | 25 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Klina |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| 11 | Kllokot |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Lipjan | 1 | 6 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Mamusha |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | South Mitrovica |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Novoberde |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Obiliq |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Podujeva |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| 18 | Prishtina |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Prizren | 3 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| 20 | Rahovec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 21 | Ranillug |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Shtime |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Skenderaj |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Vitia |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Vushtrria |  | 11 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 26 | Shterpce |  | 38 |  |  | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** | 12 | 104 | 35 | 14 | 83 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 281 |

In April, the municipalities carried out the awareness campaign for free registration of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. This campaign was carried out in 18 municipalities: Skenderaj, Rahovec, Deçan, Junik, Kaçanik, Prishtina, Graçanica, Istog, Vitia, Kamenica, Prizren, Podujeva, Ferizaj, Obiliq, Malisheva, Shtime, Vushtrria, Lipjan. While in 8 municipalities: Klina, Peja, Shterpce, Gjakova, Gjilan, Suhareka, Fushe Kosove, Mitrovica South, Kllokot, no campaign was carried out.

9. Operation of Municipal Offices for Communities and Return

The Municipal Office for Communities and Return operates according to the work plan which covers the field of education, health, housing and foresees the initiation of awareness campaigns. Also, the MOCR is engaged in projects for the improvement of road infrastructure, the water supply network and sewerage.

Based on the data in two municipalities such as Shtërpca and Shtime, they have no employees in the MOCR, while 102 people are employed in 22 other MOCR. The following table presents the 24 MOCRs listed according to the 24 municipalities, the number of staff (not including the heads of the MOCRs), gender and ethnicity of the staff.

**Table 10:** Employees from non-majority communities in 24 municipalities in the MOCR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Municipality** | **Staff in MOCR** | **Gender** | | **Staff ethnicity** |
| **F** | **M** |
| 1 | Peja | 6 | 3 | 3 | Albanian (1), Bosnian (2), Roma (1), Egyptian (1), Montenegrin (1) |
| 2 | Deçan | 2 | 1 | 1 | Albanian (1), Serbian (1) |
| 3 | Lipjan | 4 | 1 | 3 | Ashkali (2) and Serb (2) |
| 4 | Fushe Kosove | 2 | 1 | 1 | Roma (1) and Serb (1) |
| 5 | Prishtina | 4 | 4 | / | Albanian (2), Turkish (1), Serbian (1) |
| 6 | Obiliq | 5 | 4 | 1 | Albanian (1), Roma (2), Bosnian (1), Serbian (1) |
| 7 | Vushtrria | 8 | 1 | 7 | Albanian (1) and Serbian (7) |
| 8 | Podujeva | 1 | 1 | / | Albanian |
| 9 | Mitrovica | 5 | 3 | 2 | Albanian (1), Turkish (1), Bosnian (1), Serbian (2) |
| 10 | Klina | 4 | / | 4 | Egyptian (2) and Serbian (2) |
| 11 | Skenderaj | 9 | 3 | 6 | Albanian (2) and Serbian (7) |
| 12 | Istog | 5 | 2 | 3 | Bosnian (2) and Roma (3) |
| 13 | Gjakova | 4 | 2 | 2 | Albanian (2) and Egyptian (2) |
| 14 | Prizren | 7 | 4 | 3 | Albanian (2), Bosnian (1), Roma (1), Turkish (2), Serbian (1) |
| 15 | Mamusha | 2 | / | 2 | Albanian (1) and Roma (1) |
| 16 | Suhareka | 1 | / | 1 | Albanian |
| 17 | Rahovec | 7 | 5 | 2 | Roma (1) and Serbian (5) |
| 18 | Shtime | / | / | / | N/A |
| 19 | Ferizaj | 9 | 3 | 6 | Albanian (2), Roma (1), Ashkali (3), Turkish (1), Serbian (1), Goran (1) |
| 20 | Shterpce | / | / | / | N/A |
| 21 | Gjilan | 6 | 1 | 5 | Roma (1) and Serbian (5) |
| 22 | Kamenica | 6 | 3 | 3 | Roma (1) and Serbian (5) |
| 23 | Novoberde | 4 | 1 | 3 | Albanian (2) and Serbian (2) |
| 24 | Graçanica | 1 | 1 | / | Serbian community |
| **Total** | | **102** | **44** | **58** |  |

**Table 11:** Ethnic background of the employees in MOCR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Staff number** |
| Serbian | 44 |
| Albanian | 21 |
| Roma | 13 |
| Bosnian | 7 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Ashkali | 5 |
| Egyptian | 5 |
| Montenegrin | 1 |
| Gorani | 1 |
| **Total** | **102** |

# 10. Language rights

Article 35 of the Law on the Use of Languages states that all municipalities are obliged to adopt detailed regulations regarding the recognition of the languages spoken in their territory, in accordance with the procedures established with the relevant AIs by the Ministry of Local Government Administration. There are 34 municipalities that have approved the municipal regulations for the use of official languages, while the municipalities that have not yet approved the regulation are: Ranillug, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok and Zveçan. Official languages enjoy equal status and citizens have the right to use any of them in relations with public institutions of the Republic of Kosovo. In addition, the languages of non-majority communities can be granted the status of official languages, or languages in official use, at the municipal level, if the required criteria are met.

Municipalities have reported that the compatibility of municipalities in providing services in multiple languages has improved, there are 30 municipalities that provide translations in official languages of municipal acts, documentation and municipal services. The municipalities of Hani i Elezit, Kamenica have officials with a special service contract because the translators are now retired.

There are (6) municipalities that have translation units and meet the translation needs and they are: Dragash, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Kamenica, Mitrovica and Peja. The municipalities that do not have translation units are (22): Deçan, Drenas, Fushe Kosove, Gjakova, Istog, Junik, Kaçanik, Klina, Lipjan, Mamusha, Novoberde, Obiliq, Podujeva, Prizren, Prishtina, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Suhareka, Shterpce, Vitia, Vushtrria, Partesh.

**Table 15:** Official language and Language in official use in the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Municipalities | Official languages | Languages in official use |
| Deçan | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Dragash | Albanian, Serbian, and Bosnian |  |
| Drenas | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Ferizaj | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Fushe Kosove | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Graçanica | Albanian and Serbian | Roma |
| Gjakova | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Gjilan | Albanian and Serbian | Turkish |
| Hani i Elezit | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Istog | Albanian and Serbian | Bosnian |
| Junik | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Kaçanik | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Kamenica | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Klina | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Kllokot | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Leposaviq | Serbian |  |
| Lipjan | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Malisheva | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Mamusha | Albanian, Serbian and Turkish |  |
| Mitrovica | Albanian and Serbian | Turkish |
| North Mitrovica | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Novoberde | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Obiliq | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Partesh | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Peja | Albanian, Serbian and Bosnian |  |
| Podujeva | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Prizren | Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian and Turkish | Roma |
| Prishtina | Albanian and Serbian | Turkish |
| Ranillug | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Rahovec | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Skenderaj | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Suhareka | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Shtime | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Shterpce | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Zubin Potok | Serbian |  |
| Zveçan | Serbian |  |
| Vitia | Albanian and Serbian |  |
| Vushtrria | Albanian and Serbian | Turkish |

# RECOMMENDATIONS

* **To respect equal gender representation** in all bodies, to achieve a representation of 50% (percentage) in municipalities, especially in those municipalities where gender representation is zero: Ranillug, Dragash and Novoberde.
* **To establish the municipal council for the protection of victims of domestic violence based on gender:** Rahovec, Kaçanik, Kllokot, Podujeva, Graçanica**.**
* **To draft the Action Plan for the prevention of violence in the family and violence against women in the municipalities:** Klina, Rahovec, Junik, Gllogoc, Peja, Shterpce, Istog, Kamenica, Partesh, Prizren, Kllokot, Podujeva, Ranillug, South Mitrovica, Novoberde, Deçan, Graçanica**.**
* **Profiling of professionals/professionals who provide reintegration services for sustainable empowerment of victims in municipalities:** Leposavic, Zubin Potok, and Zvecan**.**
* **To subsidize payments for kindergartens for victims of domestic violence and violence against women in the municipalities:** Dragash, Leposaviq, Peja, Klina, Zveçan, Partesh, Kaçanik, Kllokot, Hani i Elezit, Suhareka, Shterpce, Vitia, Mamusha, Graçanica, and Zubin Potok**.**
* **To establish the Children's Rights Team in the municipalities:** North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok, and Zveçan.
* **Appoint the official for protection against discrimination in the municipalities:** Klina, Kaçanik, Mamusha, Novoberde, Ranillug, Partesh, Zubin Potok, Shterpce, and Kllokot.
* **Appoint the relevant official for child protection:** Deçan, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Klina, Malisheva, Mamusha, Obiliq, Prishtina, Prizren, Junik, Skenderaj, Vitia, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zveçan, Partesh and Zubin Potok.
* **Functionalize the Consultative Committee for Persons with Disabilities in the municipalities:** Ranillug, Obiliq, Mamusha, Lipjan, Novoberde, Deçan, Dragash, Klina, Peja, Skenderaj, Leposaviq, Shterpce, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Kllokot, Istog, Podujeva, Prizren, Zvecan, Partesh.
* **All municipalities should take initiatives for the Braille alphabet and sign language** for blind and deaf-mute children, except for the municipalities of Prishtina, Gjilan and Suhareka.
* **Law on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings and the Protection of Trafficking Victims no. 04/2-218** gives local authorities the right, obligates them and are responsible for preventing and combating human trafficking, municipalities are obliged to launch an awareness campaign to prevent human trafficking.
* **To establish the Local Action Committee:** Shterpce, Gracanica, Kllokot, Mamusha, Podujeva, Prishtina, Klina, Istog, Prizren, Skenderaj, Vitia, South Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Fushe Kosove and Peja.
* **To draft the Local Action Plan for the Integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the municipalities:** Istog, Vitia, Kamenica, Kllokot, Gjakova, Gjilan, Fushe Kosove, Malisheva, Klina, Skenderaj, Peja, Junik, Shterpce, Shtime, South Mitrovica, Lipjan.
* **Promote more vocational training centers** for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
* **Supporting the girls of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities** in various fields, being supported by municipalities and local and international NGOs.

1. Law no. 05/L-020 on gender equality, Article 12 - Relevant officials for gender equality in ministries and municipalities: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10923> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Law no. 05/L-021 for protection against discrimination, Article 11 - Institutional mechanisms for protection against discrimination in ministries and municipalities: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10924> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)