



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
MISSION IN KOSOVO
Democratisation

Municipal Profile:

Glogovac/Gllogovc

15 March 2000



Map of Kosovo, produced by the HCIC GIS Unit March 2000.
Boundaries or place names do not imply official recognition by UNMIK or the OSCE.

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Appendix: Map of the Municipality

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but should not be quoted without stating the source.*

1. Introduction

Glogovac/Gllogovc municipality is in central Kosovo, west of Pristina, and in the southern portion of the Drenica valley. The municipality is divided by Highway 9, the main road from Pristina/Prishtina to Pec/Peja. Extending North-South is a smaller road continuing through Glogovac town up to Srbica/Skenderaj. There are a total of 36 villages in the municipality, including the town of Glogovac.

The municipality's pre-war population of about 69,000 was almost entirely Kosovo Albanian. Fewer than three dozen inhabitants belonged to ethnic minorities, mainly Serb, and they lived exclusively in the town of Glogovac (pre-war population of about 3,553, now app. 10,000). No ethnic minorities remain in the municipality, making it a mono-ethnic area. There are approximately 2,200 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the municipality.

Table 1.1: Ethnic Composition, Including IDPs

Population	K-Albanians		K-Serbs		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Numb	%
1989	68,946	97.7%	26	2.3%	7	.1%
January 2000	App. 55,000	100%	0		0	

Source: Kosovo/Kosova: As Seen/As Told. OSCE Human Rights Report, 1999. Volume 1, p.190.

2. Civil Administration

On January 20, 2000, the UN Administrator appointed members to the municipal council. Though the members of this council are almost the same as the ones that were sitting on the previous self-appointed 'political-administrative council'—which was largely dominated by the Party of Democratic Progress in Kosovo (PPDK)—the UN Administrator appointed additional persons who are also members of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). As one can see from the list below, the overall balance is still heavily PPDK. During the second council meeting on January 27, it was also discussed to appoint a TMK (Kosovo Protection Corps) member. The UN Administrator did not accept this recommendation.

The UN Administrator will soon appoint members to the Administrative Board. Interviews have recently been conducted by the UN Administrator, and the President of the Municipal Council was part to the interviewing process. By including the President, local leaders will feel that they have been part of the decision-making process.

Table 2.1: UN-Appointed Municipal Council

Name	Function	Party-affiliation
Ian Sumnall	Municipal Administrator	
Izet Ibrahimimi	Local Municipal Representative	PPDK
Xheladin Gashi	PPDK Representative	PPDK
Mehdi Bardhi	LDK Representative	LDK
Ismajl Bajraktari	PNSDH Representative	PNSDH
Sokol Krasniqi	PPK Representative	PPK
Nexhmedin Haxhiu	PNSDHSK Representative	PNSDHSK
Ibrahim Dobruna	PSDK Representative	PSDK
Isah Nika	PRSH Representative	PRSH
Uke Krasniqi	Council for Defense of Human Rights	PPDK
Xhemajl Bajrami	Local NGO Rep (Mother Theresa)	LDK
Sabrija Keskaj	Women's Union	None
Bajram Thaqi	Student's Union	PPDK
Osman Musliu	Religious Sector	None
Sherif Hoxha	Business Group	
Sinan Gashi	Professional Group	LDK
Naim Tahiraj	Bashkia (village union rep.) area #1	PPDK
Sadik Zogu	Bashkia area #2	
Florim Duccani	Bashkia 3	PPDK
Halim Kiqina	Bashkia 4	PPDK
Tahir Zeneli	Bashkia 5	PPDK
Gania Krasniqi	Bashkia 6	PPDK
Avdyl Berisha	Bashkia 7	PPDK

3. Political Parties

In Glogovac municipality, PPDK is growing in strength, power, and dominance. Important positions in the community and in the government are being given to PPDK members, at the expense of those with other party affiliations, most notably the LDK. Despite ongoing UN and OSCE efforts to encourage a more pluralistic representation, the extent of PPDK monopolization is continuing. The Chairman of the self-appointed council, Izet Ibrahimimi, claims that the PPDK has collected over 17,000 applications for membership to their party, although this figure, which would present a significant percentage of the people eligible to vote, has not been verified. Though there are seven political parties present in Glogovac (listed below), all of them except for the LDK, follow essentially the same political platform as the PPDK.

Table 3.1: Political Parties, Their Leaders, and Their Ethnic Affiliations

Party	Regional Party Leader	Kosovo-wide Leader
PPDK (Party of Democratic Progress in Kosovo)	Izet Ibrahimimi	Hashim Thaqi
LDK (Democratic League of Kosovo)	Mehdi Bardhi	Ibrahim Rugova
PNSDH (Albanian National Democratic Party)	Ismail Bajraktari	Rexhep Abdullahu
PPK (Parliamentary Party of Kosovo)	Sokol Krasniqi	Bajram Kosumi
PNSDHSK (Albanian Nat. Dem. Party of Kosovo)	Nexhmedin Haxhiu	Qerim Ujkani
PSDK (Social Democrat Party of Kosovo)	Ibrahim Dobruna	Luljeta Pula
PRSH (Albanian Republican Party)	Isah Nika	Skender Huti

4. Local and International NGOs

All of the international NGOs working in Glogovac are based in Pristina. These include CECI, CESVI, IRC, IRW, SDC, CARE and NRC. In terms of local NGOs, the three most prominent ones are the Mother Theresa Society, the Council for Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms, and SPRESA (Women's NGO). The president of the Mother Theresa Society is also the Vice-President of the LDK. The secretary of the Council for the Defense of Human Rights is a member of the PPDK. The president of SPRESA has no party-affiliation. All are members of the UN-appointed Municipal Council.

Table 4.1: NGOs present in Glogovac

Name	Main focus	Regional Leader	Kosovo-wide Leader
Mother Theresa Society	Humanitarian	Xhemajl Bajrami	Don Lush Gjergji
Council for the Defense of Human Rights & Freedoms	Human Rights	Uke Krasniqi	Pajazit Nushi
SPRESA	Women's progress	Sabrija Kukaj	None

5. Other Civilian International Presence

The UN Administrator arrived in September 1999. He has an assistant and two UNVs working with him. The OSCE Field Office became operational on January 25, 2000. The official opening will be in February 2000. Though UNHCR is covering Glogovac, they are not based in the municipality. Therefore, the only civilian international presence is the UN and the OSCE.

Table 5.1: Main International Organisations and Agencies

Name	Number of staff (nat.+int.)	Contact Person	Title	Contact Number
UN Civil Administration	4 international and two local	Ian Sumnall	UN Administrator	
OSCE	2 int., 11 local	Tanja Bernstein	Acting HFO	00870 762 009 796
UNHCR	1 (not based in Glogovac)	Marin Kajdomcaj	Field Officer	063 4316 43

6. Religion and Places of Worship

The predominant religion in Glogovac is Islam. Since Serbs were never much of a presence in Glogovac, there are no Orthodox churches. Though there are a few Catholics in the municipality, there are no Catholic churches either. There are seven mosques, the main one being in Glogovac town. The other 6 are also functioning, except for the one in Krajkovo, which is destroyed. Though the Imam (head of the local Islamic community) is a member of the municipal council, there are no signs of political influence within the religious community. Besides the mosques, other sites, which seem to be of great significance are the mass graves around the municipality. Regular visits to specific burial grounds or places where massacres took place are an important ceremonial activity.

Table 6.1: Main religious leaders

Name	Religious Organisation
Osman Bin Musliu	Islamic Union

The Islamic Union and its members deal with humanitarian aid and religious education. The leader is also the Imam at the Glogovac mosque.

Table 6.2: Major Mosques, Orthodox Churches, etc.

Location	Type of Building
Glogovac, Gornja Koretica, Krajkovo, Kishnarek, Orlat and Komorane	Mosques

7. Media

There are no local newspapers, nor local TV/radio stations in Glogovac. However, there are six correspondents living in Glogovac, who write for the major newspapers based in Pristina.

Table 7.1: List of Major Newspaper, TV/radio stations, etc.

Name	Type of Media (newspaper, radio, etc.)	Correspondent	Ethnic Affiliation
Rilindja	Newspaper	Ismet Sopi	Kosovo Albanian
Bota Sot	Newspaper	Ragip Gjoshi	Kosovo Albanian
Koha Ditore	Newspaper	Xheme Binaku	Kosovo Albanian
Dardania	Newspaper	Izet Ardyli	Kosovo Albanian
Zeri	Newspaper	Betim Gjoshi	Kosovo Albanian
Kosova Sot	Newspaper	Fazli Berisha	Kosovo Albanian

8. Judicial System

No judges have been appointed to Glogovac yet. One had applied, but was not appointed. It is not yet certain if Glogovac will actually have a court. Until this is decided, cases to be tried in court will have to be referred to Pristina. When UNMIK police makes arrests, they bring the detainees to Pristina. The police station does have a detention cell, but it is only meant to hold people for a few hours.

9. Police, Civil Protection, and Military Presence

The Canadian KFOR contingent is well respected in the community. A Norwegian contingent is expected to take over in the beginning of April. They have excellent cooperation with UNMIK Police, which is still regarded as being understaffed.

The TMK is still heavily dependent on the TMK located in Srbica/Skenderaj. (The commanding officer, Sami Lushtaku, is based in Srbica/Skenderaj.) More KPS officers are expected to come. They do not have a significant role in the security situation there presently, because of their small presence.

Table 9.1: Police and Military Presence

Name	Local Commander	Number of Police Officers, Soldiers, etc.	Ethnic Composition, Nationality
KPS ¹	Mulaj Husan	6	Albanian
TMK	Hysni Shabani and Kadri Krasniqi	60 (expecting a total of 112)	Albanian
UN Civil Police	Fritz Katschnig	27	International
KFOR	LCol Bruce Pennington	700	Canadian

Source: KFOR, UNMIK Police

10. Economics

Besides the UN, the main employer in the municipality is KFOR. Before the war, economic activity in the town of Glogovac centred around the Feronikel factory, employing around 2000 people. This factory was destroyed during the war and is no longer operable. Unemployment levels are high, approximately around 90 %, but black/grey market activities are prominent. There are many smaller shops in the town of Glogovac, but none have officially registered yet with the UN. Outside of Glogovac, farming is the main industry. No income generating projects exist as of now, but a women's NGO named SPRESA is seeking funding to start a project to teach women how to sew. This would enable them to sell their products and increase their economic independence.

Table 10.1: Major Employers in the Region

Employer	Service/Products	Production on-going?	Number of Workforce
Local UN employment:			
UN	Municipality workers		110
UN	Teachers		600
UN	Health center		267
Quarry	Minerals	Yes	20

11. Infrastructure

The roads in the municipality range from good to poor. UN Administrator will use some of his budget to repair these roads in the spring. In the meantime, however, it is sometimes difficult for humanitarian aid to reach some of the more remote villages due to the poor road conditions. Only military and/or 4x4 vehicles may access these areas for now.

The telephones in the municipality do not work at all, but communication is possible using mobiles with antennae. In terms of housing destruction, some villages were severely hit or destroyed. Destruction of the villages ranges from 50-60%. The EU has come out with a Housing Reconstruction Proposal, which should help improve the situation.

Source: KFOR

¹ Kosovo Police Service

12. Social Services, Health, and Education

UNMIK started an Emergency Social Welfare Assistance Program last December to assist individuals falling in three categories: pensioners over 70; single parent households; and persons with disabilities. In December, the UN Administrator paid 2,600 households between 50-240 DM each. Payments will be made once again in February to nearly 4,000 households.

There is a health center in Glogovac, as well as three other health stations within the municipality. In Glogovac health center, there are 26 doctors, 167 nurses, and 64 other workers. These workers are getting paid by the UN, but not on a regular basis. Problems of the health center include heating, transport for workers and lack of sufficient medicine and equipment. Some international organizations have said they would provide medicine and equipment, but as of yet, it hasn't arrived.

Note: The Head Doctor is a member of PPDK and the self-appointed political administrative council.

Besides the primary schools in Glogovac municipality, there are two high schools. One is a regular gymnasium, and the other is a technical school. There is also a small medical school, which is a branch of the one in Pristina, but this will be closed shortly, since the students will be able to attend classes in Pristina again. In the gymnasium, there are a total of 1450 students, and in the technical school, there are approximately 1300. This year, about 40% of the students from the high school will go on to study at university. The student/teacher ratio is +40/1, which is higher than the 32/1 one set by regulation. The quality of teachers is not that good, most of them without a university degree. Most of the qualified English teachers are all working for KFOR. The schools were closed this year until January 31, due to electricity problems.

There are no ethnic problems in the school, since the area is 100% Albanian. However, there have been some appointments of heads of schools, which had political implications. The former Principle of the high school, who was Vice-President of the LDK, was beaten up and then, while recovering from his injuries, replaced by a PPDK member.

Source: Former principle of high school, Head Doctor of Health Center, UN

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