

## Glllogoc/Glogovac

September 2009

### 1. Area and population

Glllogoc/Glogovac municipality is located in central Kosovo. The main road between Prishtinë/Priština and Pejë/Peć crosses the municipality. The municipality consists of a town and 36 villages. Many roads are in a bad condition, which makes it difficult to reach remote areas in adverse weather conditions. Electricity supply is frequently interrupted and sewage systems are insufficient. Mobile phones are the main mean of communication in the municipality.

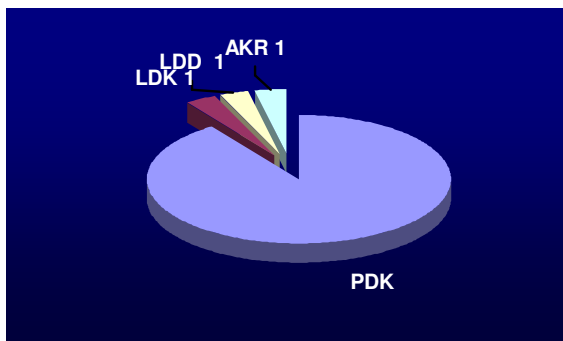
The total population is estimated at 73,000. Before the 1999 conflict, a small number of Kosovo Serbs were living in the municipality, but currently the municipality is mono-ethnic (Kosovo Albanian) [Source: municipal assembly president]

Before the 1999 conflict, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) had strong influence and control over the large area of Glllogoc/Glogovac, which is part of Drenicë/Drenica region.

### 2. Governing structures

#### • Legislative

Following the November 2007 municipal elections, the municipal assembly consist of 31 elected members, with the PDK holding an absolute majority. Mr. Nexhat Demaku (PDK) was elected mayor. Towards the end of 2008, municipal assembly members from three political parties: Joint Citizens Initiative (IBQ), AAK, and ORA joined PDK which changes the structure of the municipal assembly.



PDK – Democratic Party of Kosovo, 28 seats  
LDK – Democratic League of Kosovo, one seat  
LDD – Democratic Party of Dardania, one seat  
AKR – New Kosovo Alliance, one seat

#### • Executive

The board of directors is composed of the mayor and ten directors.

#### • Judiciary

Glllogoc/Glogovac has a municipal court with four judges and a minor offences court with two judges. [Source: president of the municipal court]

#### • Security presence

The Kosovo police (KP) has 113 officers (all Kosovo Albanians) and two EULEX officers who assist and advise the KP officers. As to the international military presence, the Finish KFOR troops cover the municipality.

### 3. Political overview

The PDK is the most dominant political party in the municipality.

### 4. Economy

The municipality is predominantly agriculture-oriented with wheat and corn as the main crops. Before the 1999 conflict, a socially owned agricultural enterprise dominated the production. But after its destruction during the conflict, a large portion of the land is not cultivated any more. Main local employers are the “Ferronikel” mine (which was privatized in 2005), two quarries, a handful of small enterprises and the municipality. Many people also work in small, family-owned businesses such as shops, car washes, and cafés.

## 5. Public services

### • Health

The health centre, five centres for family medicine and seven small clinics serve the immediate needs of the municipal population. A lack of medicine and advanced equipment is notable in those facilities. Reimbursement of the additional staff has been a major issue. [Source: acting director of health and social welfare]

### • Education

The municipality has 30 primary schools, two secondary schools and two pre-primary schools. The quality of teachers is less than adequate, as many of them do not have the necessary qualifications. The overcrowding and rundown class rooms are another problem, in addition to the shortage of kindergarten and primary schools. [Source: municipal directorate of education]

## 6. Map of the region

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