



MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Pejë/Peć

February 2005

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1. Introduction: Area and Population

The city of Pejë/Peć is the centre of Kosovo's most western region, at the foothills of the 'Accursed Mountains', which rise above Rugova Gorge. The municipality spreads over 602 square kilometres. It also houses the Regional United Nations Interim Administration Mission's (UNMIK) administrative centre that covers the municipalities of Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Deçan/Dečane, Klinë/Klina, and Istog/Istok. Pejë/Peć municipality is divided into 28 territorial communities, comprising a total of 95 villages, with an approximate population of 125,000.

The area is of significant geographic and historical importance. Old Albanian Kulla (small fortresses), old Mosques, Turkish baths, as well as the Serbian Orthodox Patriarchy are the main historic symbols of Pejë/Peć town and the municipality. The Pejë/Peć Region is characterized by a series of attractive tourist sites, particularly in the western portion, where the upper Lumi i Bardhë River divides the 'Accursed Mountains' through the Rugova Valley as a part of the 'Albanian Alps'. Not far away from the city, on the route to the Montenegrin border, the largest river in Kosovo (Drini i Bardhë) has its source.

Though there has been a significant decrease of the Kosovo Serb and other minority populations following the end of the 1999 conflict, there are still large minority communities in the municipality. The majority of the Kosovo Serb population is located in the village enclave of Gorazdevac/Gorazhdevc, with a population of about 1000. On 14 July 2003, 26 Kosovo-Serb men (reportedly former inhabitants of the neighbourhood) arrived at Belo Polje/Bellopojë, a somewhat isolated settlement on the outskirts of Pejë/Peć town. The Co-ordination Centre for Kosovo (CCK) announced the funding for the reconstruction of a considerable number of houses, while the 'Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk' (THW) is in charge of the implementation of the project. Twenty-two rebuilt houses were destroyed during the mid-March riots but will be reconstructed with KCB funding. The first phases of return and reconstruction projects have been completed for the villages of Siga/Cigë and Brestovik/Brestovik (some eight kilometres north of Pejë/Peć town).

Several Orthodox nuns live in the Patriarchy at the edge of Pejë/Peć town.

There is also a large Bosniak community, living in the town and in Vitomirica/Vitomiricë, as well as significant Roma, Ashkaeli and Egyptian communities in urban and rural areas.

The Kosovo Albanian community represents more than 90% of the population of Pejë/Peć and the vast majority are of Muslim faith, though there is a significant Catholic community located in the city and in some rural areas (Baran/Barane valley; Gllaviqicë/Gllavičica).

Table 1.1: Ethnic Composition, Including IDPs

Population	Kosovo Albanian		K/Serb		Roma		Other		Egyptian		Bosniak		Total	
	Number	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Number	%
Unreliable 1991-census	96,441	75.5	7,800	6	4,442	3.5	19,098	15					127,796	100
January 1999	104,600		950		3,500-4,000		4,000-4,200						113,000	
Estimate figures	78,712	86.3	1,000	1.2	1,800	1.9			4500	4.9	5000	5.4	91,112	100

Source: OSCE, IOM, Department for Inter-Community Affairs, CEO Sector for Territorial Communities, Mother Teresa Association, Istoria Srba; Konstatin Jireček. It is noted that the 1991 census was highly politicised and is thus unreliable.

The number of people registered in Pejë/Peć municipality is 81,026 (41,438 males / 39,588 females) including all communities, according to statistics from the Central Processing Centre in early 2005. A more accurate figure of the actual population is likely to be higher than this, as it is believed that all people in the municipality have not officially registered. The estimates outlined in the above table are deemed to better reflect the demographics of Pejë/Peć.

2. Civil Administration

KFOR troops entered Pejë/Peć on 15 June 1999. The local administration stopped functioning on 16 June 1999, after the first Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) units had entered the town. A PDK 'Interim Local Administration' became operational at the end of June 1999, and in its initial phase it was situated in the building of the 'Dukagjini' Company.

The structure of the administration was planned before the deployment of KFOR and the arrival of the KLA. The first President of the Municipality was Mr. Ethem Çeku, who is currently Minister of Energy. The Dukagjini region (Pejë/Peć,

Gjakovë/ Đakovica, Klinë/Klina, Deçan/Dečane , Istog/Istok) was administered by Mr. Hasan Meta, Prefect of the Region and currently the LPK representative in Kosovo Assembly.

The United Nations (UNMIK) installed a Regional Administrator - Mr. Alan Le Roy, who took advantage of the already functional 'Interim Administration' by operating through it. The first meeting (Community Improvement Council) was called on 16 July 1999, and it was composed of 15 members coming from different segments of civil society. The association of citizens (sponsored by USAID) an informal group, had an advisory role. In the meantime, the Regional UN Administrator convened a Political Council, which later became a permanent municipal advisory body until the first local elections.

In the Municipal Elections of October 2000, Ibrahim Rugova's Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) received a comfortable majority (65.1%), resulting in 28 of a total of 41 seats in the Municipal Assembly, while AAK got eight and PDK four seats. One representative of the SDA was also elected, and the SRSG appointed one Kosovo Serb and one representative each for the Roma, Egyptian and Bosniak communities. The latter regularly participated in the Municipal Assembly meetings, except for the Kosovo Serb representative (a resident of the enclave village of Goraždevac/Gorazhdevc, who had his first and last appearance at the concluding meeting of the Municipal Assembly on 16 October 2002). The first elected Municipal President was Mr. Ali Lajqi (LDK). The Municipal Assembly, as well as the Board of Directors and the Policy and Finance Committee, have been functioning since late March 2001.

In the Kosovo elections of November 2001, the LDK lost around 10 percent of its support and dropped to a 55.5% majority. During the campaign, several Municipal Assembly members were threatened. More recently, an elected Member of the Kosovo Assembly was killed in January 2002. There is no evidence whether such crimes were politically motivated or not.

In the second Municipal Elections of 26 October 2002, LDK lost its absolute majority, dropping to 45.9% of the vote, while the PDK remained more or less stable and AAK increased its support. The LDK has now formed a coalition with VATAN and the Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosovo (PSHDK). The results were: LDK 45.85% (19 seats), AAK 30.32% (12 seats), PDK 9.32% (4 seats), Coalition Return (KP) 2.65% (1 seat), VATAN 2.47% (1 seat), IRDK 1.50% (1 seat), PSHDK 1.49% (1 seat), Mr. Riza Lluka (Independent Candidate) 1,38% (1 seat), BDIKHB 1.32% (1 seat). The number of municipal seats remained at 41 while LDK continued its Presidential leadership in the Municipality with Mr. Ali Lajqi elected as President with 21 votes in the third round of the election for President.

No actual changes have occurred at the local level, but the results of the 2004 Kosovo Assembly elections were indicative of a slightly changing political landscape within the opposition. The number of votes registered in Pejë/Peć for LDK remained steady, even slightly increased (47.93%), solidifying their strength. However, AAK's percentage of the vote dropped by nearly 10%, registering only 20.45% of the municipal vote. The reason for this is the emergence of the new political entity, ORA, who contested elections for the first time in 2004, and registered 10.9% of the local vote. PDK remained steady at 8.9%, but are now seen as the fourth party in popularity, if not seats in the Assembly. It is expected that these changes will be mirrored in the next local elections in 2006.

Table 2.1: Composition of the Municipal Assembly

Name of Municipal Assembly Member / Professional Background	Political Affiliation
Mr. Ali Lajqi – Philolog	LDK – President
Mr. Smajl Shala, – Teacher	LDK – Deputy President
Ms. Shpresa Podrimqaku	LDK
Mr. Avdi Kelmendi – Teacher	LDK
Vacant	LDK
Ms. Hamijete Myftari – Lawyer	LDK
Mr. Vesel Nikqi – Engineer	LDK
Mr. Hateme Gashi – Teacher	LDK
Mr. Halil Kelmendi	LDK
Mr. Nezir Gashi – Pensioner	LDK
Ms. Merdita Dresha	LDK
Mr. Hasan Berisha – Agricultural engineer	LDK
Mr. Shkelzen Hyseni – Lawyer	LDK
Ms. Syzana Matoshi	LDK
Mr. Islam Husaj	LDK
Mr. Mahir Morina – Physician	LDK
Ms. Naime Studenica	LDK
Mr. Nike Krasniqi – Teacher	LDK
Mr. Deme Nikqi – Physician	LDK

Mr. Muhamed Halitaj	PDK
Mr. Rexhe Gjonbalaj – Lawyer	PDK
Ms. Drita Myrtaj – Teacher	PDK
Mr. Isa Kaligani – Physician	PDK
Mr. Ali Sylqa – Professor	AAK
Mr. Ali Berisha – Physician	AAK
Ms. Shpresa Kastrati – Engineer	AAK
Vacant	AAK
Mr. Fatmir Gashi – Economist	AAK
Ms. Fatmire Ukella – Teacher	AAK
Mr. Shyqri Mema – Physician	AAK
Mr. Halil Qereti – Lawyer	AAK
Ms. Arberesha Ajdini-Nalibani – Physician	AAK
Mr. Haxhi Lajqi – Economist	AAK
Mr. Ilir Kelmendi – Teacher	AAK
Ms. Drita Kukaj	AAK
Ms. Husnija Beskovic – Businessman	BDIKHB
Mr. Rustem Nurkovic	VATAN – Deputy President
Mr. Riza Lluka – Engineer	Independent
Mr. Vacant	KP
Mr. Tush Krasniqi – Pensioner	PSHDK
Vacant	IRDK

Source: OSCE Office Pejë/Peć

The municipal civil service in Pejë/Peć consists of 13 Municipal Departments and the office of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). There are a total of 225 employees, 25 percent of which are women. While the CEO, an LDK affiliate, was appointed in late January 2001, the Municipal Assembly was slow in setting up a Board of Directors, primarily due to disagreement between the main parties over candidates and selection procedures. On 22 March 2001, the MA agreed on the final proposal for the posts of the 11 Directors, which was submitted by a selection committee (six LDK, one AAK, one PDK, one SDA, and two independents). PDK boycotted the vote, protesting the selection procedure but subsequently pledged its support.

A significant step in early 2001 was the establishment of a Directorate for Inter-community Affairs, consisting of five employees, including Bosniaks, Egyptians, and Roma. A variety of projects were implemented, either directly funded by the municipality or by external donors via the municipality. A Kosovo Serb Municipal Community Office opened in the village of Goraždevac/Gorazhdevc in January 2002 with two employees.

The Policy and Finance Committee, as well as the Mediation and Communities Committee (CC) started regular meetings in early February 2001. On 2 July 2001, the MA established five additional committees: the Education, Science, Culture, Youth and Sport Committee, Health, Housing and Social Welfare Committee, Urbanism, Public Utilities, Geodesy and Cadastre Committee, the Economic Development and Agriculture Committee, and the Committee for Co-operation between the Municipality and Villages, Settlements and Urban Quarters.

After the 2002 Municipal Elections, the Committees ceased to exist and had to be re-established. Now they are all established, but do not meet regularly. The Communities Committee has had difficulty to establish a quorum and is in the process of being comprised by new members, but met irregularly after it was established in 2003. This improved significantly and met nine times in 2004 (they are supposed to meet monthly). However, the functioning of the Committee is still weak. The Mediation Committee (MC) meets monthly, but has little to do as their role is dependent on a functioning Communities Committee to a large extent.

Table 2.2: Municipal Assembly Committees

Committee	Chairperson / Affiliation	Vice-chairperson / Affiliation
Policy and Finance Committee	Mr. Ali Lajqi / LDK	N/A
Gender Equality Committee	Mr. Ali Lajqi / LDK	Ms. Sebehate Qorkadiu / non political
Communities Committee	Gani Toska - IQRK	Mr. Nikë Kransiqi / LDK
Mediation Committee	Faik Balić - VATAN	Ms. Hamijete Myftari / LDK

Source: OSCE Office Pejë/Peć

Table 2.3: Chief Executive Officer, Board of Directors and Municipal Departments

Director / Professional Background / Affiliation (if any)	Municipal Department
Mr. Ramiz Zeka / LDK(Economist)	CEO
Mr. Ilir Thaqi (Lawyer)	Secretary of Administrative Board
Mr. Muhamet Kelmendi	General Administration
Mr. Osman Dinaj	Utilities and Technical Services

Mr. Zejnullah Ismaili	Culture Youth and Sport
Mr. Musa Rexhaj	Budget and Finance
Mr. Sabahudin Cirikovic	Inter-community Affairs
Mr. Maxhun Hysenaj	Cadastre, Geodesy and Property
Vacant	Urban, Rural and Environmental Planning
Ms. Mevlyde Pupovci-Myftari	Health and Social Welfare
Mr. Muhamet Dresha	Economic Development
Mr. Monë Berisha	Education and Science
Mr. Gani Krasniqi	Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness
Mr. Rasim Gashi	Agricultural, Forestry and Hydro-Economy
Mr. Tahir Demaj	Inspection

Source: OSCE Office Pejë/Peć

The Municipal Assembly, as well as the Board of Directors and the Policy and Finance Committee have been functioning since late March 2001.

While there has been widespread antipathy towards the Municipal President in Pejë/Peć amongst the international community, progress has been made recently. During 2004, pressure from LDK central level and from the UN Municipal Representative in Pejë/Peć has resulted in a more moderate approach from the President. 2004 also saw a local scandal involving the CEO who was the target of a professional administrative investigation into the disappearance of approximately 1.4 million Euros from the Municipal Budget. The Municipality chose not to investigate the accusations. The police also dropped their investigation .

3. Political Parties

Among 18 registered political entities in Pejë/Peć, four gained seats in the MA in the 2000 Municipal Elections, including LDK, AAK, PDK, and SDA. The balance between the main political entities remained unchanged following the 2001 Kosovo Assembly Election.

In March and April 2002, all the political parties active in Pejë/Peć have held or decided to hold their conventions at the level of the party sections, party sub-branches, and party branches in order to renew the members of their respective presidency. Slight changes occurred in the composition of the presidency of the three main political parties LDK, PDK, and AAK, mainly as a result of the 2001 Kosovo Assembly Election.

As for smaller political parties, minor changes took place throughout 2001. On 27 April 2002, the IRDK, composed mainly of representatives of the Albanian-Egyptian community, held its first general convention in Pejë/Peć and elected its presidency. Over the first months of 2002, the Bosniak SDA experienced struggles within the presidency.

Table 3.1: Political Parties

Party	Municipal branch leader	Kosovo-wide leader	2002 Vote	Seats in MA
Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK)	Mr. Ymer Muhaxheri	Mr. Ibrahim Rugova	45.8%	19
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK)	Mr. Ali Berisha	Mr. Ramush Haradinaj	30.3%	12
Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK)	Mr. Ilhami Gashi	Mr. Hashim Thaqi	9.3%	4
VATAN now SDA	Mr. Rustem Nurkovic	Mr. Numan Balić	2.5%	1
People's Movement of Kosovo (LPK)	Mr. Hasan Meta	Mr. Hajrush Xhemajli	0.3%	-
Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosovo (PSHDK)	Mr. Angjelina Krasniqi	Mr. Mark Krasniqi	1.5%	1
Bosniac Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (BDIKHB) now VAKAT	Mr. Husnija Beskovic	Mr. Husnija Beskovic	1.3%	1
Liberal Party of Kosovo (PLK)	Mr. Haki Veselaj	Mr. Gjergj Deda	0.4%	-
Coalition Return (KP)	Mr. Vacant	Ms. Rada Trajkovic	2.7%	1
Social Democratic Party of Kosovo (PSDK)	Mr. Ergyl Hatashi	Mrs. Kaqusha jashari	0.2%	-
Bosnian Party for Democratic Action of Kosovo (BSDAK)	Mr. Dzafer Gutic	Mr. Hilmo Kandic	0.3%	-
National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo (LKÇK)	Mr. Jahir Dreshaj	Mr. Sabit Gashi	-	-
Roma Citizens Initiative of Kosovo (IQRK)	Mr. Gani Toska	Mr. Gani Toska	0.3%	-
United National Party (UNIKOMB)	Mr. Sali Lukaj	Mr. Muhamet Kelmendi	0.3%	-
United Roma Party of Kosova (PReBK)	Mr. Haxhi Berisha	Mr. Haxhi Merxha	0.5%	-
New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK)	Mr. Ibish Bajrami	Mr. Beslim Hoti	1.5%	1
Justice Party (PD)	Mr. Sadik Shatri	Mr. Sylejman Qerkezi	0.7%	-
ORA	Mr. Gazmend Muhaxheri	Mr. Veton Surroi	-	-
New Democratic Alternative of Kosova (ADK)	Mr. Neshat Aslani	Mrs. Edita Tahiri	-	-
Riza Lluca (Independent Candidate)	Mr. Riza Lluca	-	1.4%	1
			Total # of seats	41

Sources: OSCE Department of Democratization

4. Local and International NGOs

Since 2000, the number of local NGOs has increased to more than 200 in Pejë/Peć. Most of the local NGOs still face financial difficulties and need training to improve their internal management procedures, in particular regarding membership issues and fundraising. The sector includes professional associations and covers a wide range of sectors/activities including women and family issues, minority issues, youth and environmental issues, advocacy, human rights, and humanitarian aid, culture and sports. The NGO Resource Centre (initially set up by OSCE, now independent) offers technical assistance to local groups in the region.

Table 4.1: Local NGOs active in the Municipality

Name	Main focus	Contact Person (phone/fax/e-mail)
Youth Network of Pejë/Peć (YNPE)	Youth and advocacy	Vlora Latifi
Women Democratic Forum	Women Issues	Luljeta BAJRI – 039 33 894
Counselling Centre for Women & Children	Daily shelter for women	Ganimete Podrimçaku – 039 33 562
“Kodi”	Legal assistance for women	Hamiete Myftari – 039 20 954
KWI	Women Issues	Lirika Alixhiku - 044 137 683, 039 34 156, kwipeja@yahoo.com
Women Wellness Center	Women issues	Lumnije Deçani – 044 111 678
Handikos Pejë/Peć branch	Disabled persons	Vahide Krasniqi – 039 32 078
CDHRF	Human rights	Tahir Demaj - 039 32 626 & 044 125 238
Kosovo Center for Human Rights	Human rights	Neshat Asllani - 039-34 472
“At Lorenc Mazreku”-Youth Center	Youth	Engelbert Zefaj - 044 136 226
“Haxhi Zeka” - Youth Center	Youth	Fatos Karagjyzi – email: qr_haxhizeka@hotmail.com
“Piramida-Dituria” - Egyptian Youth Forum	Youth	Albert Kurroshi – 063 8 821 637, beti_2000@hotmail.com
“Media West”	Journalism	Ibrahim Kelmendi - 044 169 349
“Hana”	Women issues	Ervina Redzematovic - 044 183 118
“Gruaja 2000”	Women issues	Fatmire Begolli - 044 220 935
“Briga” (Goraždevac)	Women issues	Miroslavka Simonovic - 039/ 67 377
“Krug” (Goraždevac)	Youth	Arsenije Dunic - 063 8801 592
Metohija (Goraždevac)	Youth	Nenad Dakic - 063 822 9529
“Goraždanke” (Goraždevac)	Women	Spasenija Jojovic – 063 819 9 580
Association of blind –Pejë/Peć branch	Blind	Daut Tishuku - 044 152 706
“Aquila”	Environment	Adem Nikçi – 044 152 354
Civil League of Kosova	Advocacy; culture	Reshat Nurboja – 039 22 315
“Agrokultura”	Agriculture	Haxhi Ahmeti – 039 31 234
“Youth Network of Pejë/Peć” (YNPE)	Youth, training and advocacy	Vlora Latifi – 063 8389777 vlora_79@hotmail.com
Youth Centre “ZOOM”	Youth	Nazlije Gorani - 044 394 196
Women Association “7 Shtatori”	Community Development	Shasimete Selimaj – 044 125191
NGO Resource Centre Pejë/Peć	NGO Development	Anduen Krasniqi – 044 138783
“Ilirja”	Youth and Community Development	Albert Berisha – 044 202659
“Euro-Ecologists”	Environment	Naim Tahiraj – 044 137558
Protection of environment without borders	Environment	Xhevdet Belegu – 044 150 523
“The Eye of the Vision”	Youth	Veton Mujaj – 44 111 408 veton.mujaj@syrvizionit.net
SH. E. F. A	Women issues	Shemsije Seferi – shemsijeseferi@hotmail.com
Multiethnic action for assistance of children and old people (MADIS)	Assistance to old people and children	Suada Djogovic – 063 835 917
Fisherman Association “Trofta”	Sport	Osman Kollçaku – 039 20 455

Source: OSCE Department of Democratisation

Though there were about 20 international NGOs still operating in Pejë/Peć municipality, by the end of 2001 various programs were closed once the biggest emergency needs had been covered. Currently, there is greater focus on sustainable development projects and infrastructure.

Table 4.2: Main international NGOs active in the Municipality

Sector	Organisation: ongoing projects	Contact Person (phone/fax/e-mail)
Crediting activities	Mercy Corps	Abedin Imami - e-mail: abedin_imami@hotmail.com
Shelter, Reconstruction, Minorities	DRC,	Gramen Taraku - e-mail: mt-gramen@drc-kosovo.org
Micro-Credits	ICMC	Dominik Parker - e-mail: parker@icmc.net
Agriculture	ACTED	Yann Desjeux - e-mail: yann.desjeux@acted.org
Infrastructure, Agriculture,	Bergamo per il Kosovo	Sami Meta - e-mail: bergamope@hotmail.com
Reconciliation, Agriculture	CARE International	Nijazi Berisha - e-mail: carepeja@yahoo.com
Agriculture and environment	COOPI	Agim Demolli – 044 125180
Intersos	Interethnic Dialogue	Hakan Shearer Demir – 044 142806
Psychologists Without Borders – Asturias (PSFA)	Post conflict Psychology	Ana Bernardo - abernardo@universia.es
Trentino per il Kosovo	Minorities	Mauro Barissone – 044 251728

Health	Cooperacione Italiana	Regional hospital- Pejë/Peć
Children	World Child Kosovo	Qefsere Sadiku – worldchildpeja@yahoo.com
Capacity Building	NDI (National Democratic Institute)	Musa Berisha - e-mail: m_berisha@hotmail.com

Source: OSCE Department of Democratization

5. Other Civilian International Presence

Table 5.1: The Pillars

Name	Number of Staff	Contact Person	Title	Phone / Fax / E-mail
UN Civil Administration	18	Anthony Thomson	Municipal Representative	Extension 3018
OSCE	16 programmatic staff	John Clayton	Head of OSCE Office	039/33 900
EU / KTA	13	Niels Hartog	Head of KTA Office	038 504 604 - Ext. 3056

Source: OSCE Office Pejë/Peć

Table 5.2: Other International Organisations and Agencies

Name	Main focus	Contact Person (phone/fax/e-mail)
USAID-OTI (US Agency for International Development – Office of Transitional Initiatives)	Community improvement; Administration support	039 22 277
THW (Technisches Hilfswerk Bundesanstalt)	Shelter; Infrastructure maintenance	039/33 298 039/31 480 044 137 571
IOM (International Organization for Migration)	Ex-combatants' rehabilitation, KPC training; support for Kosovo returnees	873762097845 039/22 777
ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross)	Tracing missing persons, monitoring detainees, minority protection; reconstruction	871761843935 039/34374
SAH	Community and social development	Rijad Morina- 044 220 969. sah_kosovo@hotmail.com
ICMC (International Catholic Migration Commission)	Return, Business Loans	039 33 890
FAO (Food & Agricultural Organisation)	Agriculture	

Source: OSCE Office Pejë/Peć

6. Religion, Places of Worship, and Cultural Institutions

A 95% majority of Pejë/Peć inhabitants are of the Muslim faith (Kosovo Albanians, Bosniaks, Egyptians, and Roma). There is a substantial Catholic community of approximately 3,000 that enjoy freedom of worship, and are located in Pejë/Peć and in the villages Gllaviqicë, Glllogjan, Potërq.

There are ten Mosques, six Serbian Orthodox Churches, four Catholic churches and four Teqes in the municipality. Although the vast majority of the citizens identify themselves according to a religion, the society is characterised by a high degree of secularism. Religious traditions seem to be of relevance mainly on weddings, funerals, and holy days.

Table 6.1: Primary Religious Leaders

Name	Title	Religious Organisation
Nexhmedin Hoxha	Sunni Imam	Islam Community
Don. Lorenc Sopi	Catholic Priest	Catholic Community
Mesna Riza Gacaferi	Sheh	Islam Rufai Community
Father Petar	Orthodox Priest	Serbian Orthodox Community

Source: OSCE Department of Democratization

Table 6.2: Primary Mosques, Churches, etc.

Type of Building	Towns/Places
Bajrakli/Qarshi Xhamia	Pejë/Peć/Main Market
Teftedare Mosque (The oldest Mosque in Pejë/Peć)	Pejë/Peć
Xhyl Fatyn Mosque and Turbe	Pejë/Peć
Xhamija e Kuqe/Red Mosque	Pejë/Peć
Kurshumli Xhamia	Pejë/Peć
Pehlivan- Xhami/Mosque	Pejë/Peć
Hamam-Xhami/Mosque	Pejë/Peć
Mesqit- Xhami/Mosque	Pejë/Peć
Shën Katarina Catholic church	Pejë/Peć
Orthodox Church "Sveta Petka"/Parashqevi (Considered older than Patriarchy)	Pejë/Peć
Patriarchy	Pejë/Peć
Rufai Teqe/Gacaferri family property	Pejë/Peć
Kaderi Teqe (Important warship point for K/Egyptians)	

OSCE, Municipal Department for Culture, Youth and Sport, CICs (Community Improvement Council) of Pejë/Peć

Major cultural institutions in Pejë/Peć are as follows: Youth Theatre Jusuf Gërvalla, Regional Ethnographic Museum, Regional Museum of History, Culture Centre (occupied by UNMIK Police), Patriarchy (Complex of Orthodox churches), Hamam (Oriental public bathroom), Kulla (typical Regional Dukagjini house) and Mullini/the Mill of Haxhi Zeka, Kulla e Sheremetit (typical traditional regional Dukagjini house), and Illyrian/Roman urban area (ruins).

7. Media

There are five radio stations in Pejë/Peć, Vitomiricë/Vitimirica and Goraždevac/Gorazhdec. Radio Dukagjini based in Pejë/Peć is believed to be the second biggest radio station in Kosovo. Other local radio stations include Radio Peja and Radio West. While Radio Dukagjini broadcasts in the Albanian language only, Radio Peja has a daily five-minute broadcast and, more recently, a one hour bi-weekly radio programme in Serbian. Radio West broadcasts in Italian, as well as in the Albanian and Serbian. Radio Goraždevac, which has been on air since April 2001, is a low power Kosovo Serb broadcaster airing mostly music and local news for 15 hours per day. Since 6 June 2001, Radio Hayat in Vitomiricë/Vitimirica, owned by the leader of the Bosniak political party SDA, is also broadcasting programmes in Serbian for the Bosniak community. This radio station is. TV Dukagjini started to broadcast in May 2001.

There is no daily newspaper in the region, although there are correspondents for the Kosovo-wide press.

Since August 2001, a local NGO has been issuing newsletter called Kasneci/Glasnik, in close co-operation with the OSCE Department of Democratization. It is a citizens and advocacy newsletter printed in two languages, with a circulation of 4000 in the Albanian language and 400 in the Serbian language, and is widely disseminated among Kosovo Albanian and minority communities as a way to address civil society concerns.

Table 7.1: List of Primary Newspaper, TV/Radio Stations, etc.

Name of media	Type of Media (newspaper, radio, etc.)	Editor/Correspondent	Language of Programmes / News
Radio Dukagjini	Radio	Mr. Agim Lluka/ Feim Kurhasani	Albanian
Radio Peja	Radio	Mr. Xhavit Husaj	Multi-lingual
Radion Goraždevac	Radio	Mr. Milos Dimitrijevic	Serbian
TV Dukagjini	TV	Mr. Osman Grabovci	Albanian
Radio Hayat	Radio	Mr. Numan Balić	Bosniak

OSCE Department of Democratization

8. Judicial System

The judicial system in Pejë/Peć consists of three levels including a District Court, Municipal Court and Minor Offences Court. Each has its own president who presides over the administration. Municipal Court hears cases that carry a maximum potential criminal penalty of not more than five years imprisonment, with some exceptions. Municipal Courts also hear the majority of civil cases. The District Court hears criminal cases with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Table 8.1: Judges

Name	Title	Ethnicity
Mr. Esat Shala	President of the District Court	Kosovo Albanian
Mr. Xhelal Radoniqi	President of the Municipality Court	Kosovo Albanian
Mr. Gani Kelmendi	President of the Minor Offence Court	Kosovo Albanian

OSCE Department of Human Rights and Rule of Law

9. Police, Civil Protection, and Military Presence

The security situation within Pejë/Peć is stable and calm, though occasionally there are criminal uprisings amongst mafia groups. UNMIK Police totals 54 international officers and 233 Kosovo Police Service (KPC) Officers, working in the main city station and in two substations Goraždevac/Gorazhdec and Vitimirica/Vitomiricë. The Police Station is expected to be handed over to KPS authority in May 2005.

Table 9.1: Police, Civil Protection, and Military Presence

Name	Phone/fax/e-mail	Number of Police Officers, Soldiers, etc.	Ethnic Composition, Nationality
KPS	Xhevat Mavraj LT. (Acting Commander)	233 (include. Sub-stat. Go & Vitimirica)	Kosovo Albanian, Kosovo Serb, Bosniak, Egyptian
UN Civil Police	Hassan Shawkat	54 (include. Sub-stat. Go & Vitimirica)	International
KPC	Sadik Çeku (Liaison Officer)	574	Kosovo Albanian, Bosniak; Egyptian
KFOR	Lt. Col. Antonio Mirarco	5.500	Italian, Spanish, Romanian

10. Economy

Today, after five decades of socialist development and more than five years of post-socialism, the Pejë/Peć economy is challenged.

At present, there are an estimated 100,000 inhabitants (Pejë/Peć town) a rise from 16,000 in the 1930s. Thus, agriculture on one side and unemployment on the other are the two main characteristics of the economy, similar to the rest of Kosovo. Many people remain dependant on remittances from relatives living abroad. It may be noted that in particular in Pejë/Peć town, a series of private initiatives in the small industrial sector and in crafts are developing. The construction sector (apartment buildings along the 'build and sell' scheme) and the banking business are significantly expanding. It has to be noted that for most of the former 'Socially Owned Enterprises', UNMIK Pillar IV (Kosovo Trust Agency) has initiated the process of privatisation.

Until 1989, roughly 18,000 employees were registered in the Pejë/Peć municipality. According to the Department for Economic Development within the municipality, there are currently approximately 2,750 employed people and 2,731 certified companies. The figures provided by the Centre for Employment presently show more than 24,500 unemployed, out of which 13,400 are women.

In general, minorities, especially Roma, Egyptian, and Kosovo Serbs face economic problems. The Kosovo Serb population in Goraždevac/Gorazhdevc depends mainly on humanitarian assistance and the indirect support that KFOR provides, and, in particular, on transfer payments (private or 'official') from Belgrade.

10.1 Prominent Employers in the Region

Employer	Service/Products	Production ongoing?	Size of Workforce
Beer Factory	Beer	The quantity of the production improved drastically (in process of privatisation)	Before: 730 Currently: 508
Devolli Company	Trade, costume services, sleeping materials, blankets; other products	The capacity of the company is rapidly increasing and is searching for new businesses	Currently: 120
Dukagjini Corporation	Topbaco, Insurance services, Library, Radio & TV, Basketball Club, Publishing House		Currently: 200
Gacaferrri Company	Wood products (furniture)	Specialising for specific furniture production	Currently: 70
Brick Factory	Building materials		Currently: 125
Cloth Factory (a part of shoe and leather combined factories)	Tailoring	Started production with low capacity	Before: 2200 Currently: 98
Car factory "Ramiz Sadiku" a branch of "Zastava"	Not operational; occupied by KFOR	Not operational	Before: 2650
Timber factory	Wood products	Privatisation	Before: 372 Currently: 150
Batteries factory Trepça		Not Operational	Before: 760
Druri Ipex	Wood products	Furniture and other furniture elements	Currently: 30
Pe – Pllast	Production company	Producing plastic Windows and doors	Currently: 20
Auremont	Construction company	Building and reconstruction	Currently: 40
Ndërtimtari	Construction Company	Building	Currently: 50
Muratori	Construction Company	Building	Currently: 100
17 Nëntori	Trading company	Renting network	Currently: 230
Bibita	Food/liquid production company		Currently: 20
Mermer Graniti	Marble refinery	Credited by AREF (Agency for Reconstruction and Finance)	Currently: 25
Nagip Commerce	Dressmaking; tailoring		Currently: 20
Elko	Trading Company	Electro-material	Currently: 20
Ejona	Trade and Services	Central heating material	Currently: 100
Elkos	Trading company		Currently: 70
Blegtoria	Agriculture and Trading Network	Milk production	Currently: 20
Bicycle Factory		Not operational	Before: 90
Bakery	Bread; other flour products		Before: 214 Currently: 80
MEB (Micro Enterprise Bank)	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently:30
Reifeisen Bank	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently: 25
BRK (New Bank of Kosova)	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently: 15
Economic Bank of Kosova	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently: 10
Casabank	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently: 10
Business Bank	Banking Services and Credits	Commercial Bank	Currently: 15

Municipal Department for Economic Development, BPK (Bank for Payment of Kosovo) Social Service - Branch Pejë/Peć

11. Infrastructure

Though the municipality of Pejë/Peć was severely destroyed during the conflict, the speed and the extent of housing reconstruction since then has been impressive. In less than three years, most of the houses had been rebuilt. Urban and rural roads remain in a poor condition although institutions have been established at the municipal level which should be responsible for this issue. A development in 2004 was the Rugova Road upgrade. An (approximately) 25km road in a poor state of repair through the scenic Rugova Valley was asphalted and is in excellent condition for those wishing to drive to the mountains. The remainder of the roads used everyday by denizens remain in a poor condition.

Garbage collection and waste management, despite progress are largely unsolved problems in the city and villages. Pejë/Peć also faces a lack of proper urban planning and needs to address illegal construction.

12. Social Services, Health, and Education

Social Services

The Department for Health and Social Services is primarily responsible in this sector but international and local organisations dealing with vulnerable groups softened the social problems of the municipality. Between 2000 and 2001, individuals and families treated as social welfare cases received help from UNMIK through BPK (Bank for Payment of Kosovo). Pensioners still remain a vulnerable group. Several groups of pensioners are organised in Trade Unions or associations in order to address their concerns to the public authorities, but the issue remains pending.

Health

Five Family Medicine Centres are operational in the city of Pejë/Peć, namely an Urgency Centre, Dentist Polyclinic, Paediatric and Mother Clinic, and a Medical Centre for employees. In five villages of the municipality, Family Medical Centres exist, and in 10 other villages satellite/periodic (weekly) clinics are permanently working. In three villages, satellite clinics are in the process of reconstruction (Loxha, Drelaj and Kuçishtë). The Administrative and Judicial Office is managing the Primary Health Care network. The regional General Hospital serves 300,000 people in Pejë/Peć, Deçan/Deçane, Klinë/Klina, and Istog/Istok. Public health conditions are not satisfactory, bearing in mind that Pejë/Peć is a post-conflict environment. Health is mainly affected by PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Destruction), chest illnesses (Tuberculosis, Pneumonia), and virus infections in the area.

Minorities (except Kosovo Serbs who live in enclaves) have access to Clinics and to the Hospital as patients or employees. The Bosnian language is used for communications whenever needed. An Italian KFOR doctor and a doctor from Serbia proper treat Kosovo Serbs from the enclave of Goraždevac/Gorazhdevc in the local Ambulanta. There is also an UNMIK operated pharmacy in the enclave. More serious cases are treated in the Italian KFOR Hospital or in Serbia proper, where transport is arranged by KFOR. OSCE, in the past has also facilitated transportation for those in need of medical treatment.

(Source: Department for Health and Social Services, Pejë/Peć, UNMIK LCO)

Education

Two main kindergartens serve approximately 400 pupils, except for socially-owned children's institutions. There are 27 primary schools as well as 16 satellite schools, which cover nearly 14,000 pupils of all communities. In the village of Gorazhdec/Goraždevac one primary and one secondary school are operational with approximately 200 pupils. In Pejë/Peć, a secondary school, a gymnasium, an economic, a technical and a computer school are all operational as well as schools for persons with visual defects. There is also a music school, and a Business Faculty as a branch of Prishtinë/Priština University.

(Source: OSCE Democratization Department, Department for Education and Science, Director of primary school Janko Jovicevic, and Gorazdevac)

13. Returns

The Municipal Working Group on Return (MWG) meets regularly on a monthly basis. The MWG is chaired by the Municipal Assembly President and is attended by all agencies involved in the return process.

Goraždevac/Gorazhdevc and Pejë/Peć Patriarchy remains inhabited by Kosovo Serbs. The first return site was Belo Polje/Bellopojë, in 2003. During the mid-March riots the village of Belo Polje/Bellopojë was completely

destroyed. Pejë/Peć Municipality has reconstructed all the destroyed houses. Additional returns in 2004 occurred in Brestovik/Brestovik, Siga/Cigë. More returns to these sites are foreseen in 2005 as well as the first returns to Ljevosa/Levoshë.

According to UNHCR's figures (December 2004), 1,176 returns have taken place to Pejë/Pec municipality since 2000. The largest group of these returns are Kosovo-Serbs (487), and a significant number from other communities including Roma, Ashkaeli, Egyptian (405) and the Bosniak community (284).