



**PROFILING OF
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
IN KOSOVO**

**Assessing the route to durable solutions
for IDPs in Kosovo**

January 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation faced by the individuals who fled their place of habitual residence in Kosovo as a result of the events taking place in 1998-1999 and in 2004 is one of protracted displacement. Relevant stakeholders from the institutions and the international community alike have agreed upon the need to take steps to support the achievement of their preferred durable solution by Kosovo's internally displaced persons.

On these grounds, a sample-based profiling exercise was conducted in 2016 under the guidance of a steering body comprising the Ministry for Communities and Return of Kosovo, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia, UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council (Profiling Management Group). Further support was provided by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), as well as a number of duty bearers active in Kosovo that contributed expert advice (Profiling Working Group).

The profiling exercise is the outcome of a thoroughly consultative process started in 2013 and aimed at providing decision-makers with an evidence-based analysis of the displacement situation according to the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions. IASC Framework criteria were considered in the development of a survey consisting in household-level and individual-level questionnaires, as well as of focus group discussions.

One of the achievements of the process was the establishment of the following baseline estimates of the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kosovo, which were agreed upon by the Profiling Management Group (population groups presented in alphabetical order):

- ▶ **Albanians: 1,167 households or 5,879 individuals**
- ▶ **Roma/Ashkali/Egyptians: 137 households or 638 individuals**
- ▶ **Serbs: 3,872 households or 16,383 individuals residing in private accommodation and 140 households residing in collective centres**

Standard methods were applied by JIPS to reach methodologically sound sample sizes for the three population groups, which led to **1,327 households or 4,932 individuals** being covered by the profiling exercise. Data on the key demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the surveyed populations, on their access to rights and services, as well as on their preferences for their permanent location of residence and the challenges faced in achieving their preferred durable solution were collected.

Collected data highlights the following displacement patterns:

- ▶ Albanian IDPs were displaced primarily from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North (78%). For most (93%), the original displacement took place in 1999, which results in almost one-fifth of the population having been born in displacement.
- ▶ Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs were displaced primarily from the Mitrovica/Mitrovicë region and from Prishtinë/Priština (combined 57%). For most (94%), the original displacement took place in 1999, which results in over 30% of the population having been born in displacement.
- ▶ Serb IDPs were displaced from different locations in Kosovo (south of the Ibar river). For most (88% of those residing in private accommodation and 92% of those residing in collective centres), the original displacement took place in 1999, which results in 15% of the population in private accommodation and 9% of that in collective centres having been born in displacement.

Collected data also reveals the following trends related to the preferred future residence location:

- ▶ The majority of Albanian IDPs (62%) prefer to return to the place of origin, while local integration is preferred by 22% of the surveyed households. The proportions of the households that would consider return and local integration under certain conditions are 66% and 58%, respectively.
- ▶ The overwhelming majority of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs (80%) prefer to integrate in the place of displacement, while return to the place of origin is preferred by under 5% of the surveyed households. The proportions of the households that would consider return and local integration under certain conditions are 76% and 4%, respectively.
- ▶ The overwhelming majority of Serb IDPs (93% of those in private accommodation and 83% of those in collective centres) prefer to integrate in the place of displacement, while return to the place of origin is preferred by 1.4% and 1.5% of the surveyed households in the respective groups. The proportions of the households that would consider local integration under certain conditions are 83% and 91%, respectively; the proportions of the households that would consider return under certain conditions are 6% and under 3%, respectively.

Regarding the conditions listed by the surveyed populations as conducive to them considering return or local integration, housing support was indicated as the main form of assistance needed by both the households wishing to return to the place of origin and those wishing to integrate in the place of displacement. They types of needed support vary from repairs to full housing construction and land allocation.

Finally, from the findings it emerges how the following displacement-related challenges are faced by all surveyed populations, albeit in somewhat different respects and/or to different extents, and have so far prevented them from achieving a durable solution.

- ▶ Overall, school attendance rates are lower than those reported for the general Kosovo population and women show overall lower access to education than men. Particularly severe challenges related to education are observed among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population, with an 18% illiteracy rate, a very large proportion of individuals who have completed no formal education (41% of men and 54% of women) which reaches 75% among the population aged 60 and above, and lower school attendance rates than those reported by the other target groups.
- ▶ A proportion of the households in each target group was found to reside in inadequate conditions, namely makeshift shelter, informal settlements or collective centres (12% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and all Serbs in collective centres), and lower ownership rates were observed than those for the general Kosovo population (56% among Albanian IDPs, 39% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 33% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 0% among Serb IDPs in collective centres). Particularly challenging housing conditions were observed for a number of dwellings that were not connected to the sewage system (17% among Albanian IDPs, 34% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 27% among Serb IDPs in collective centres) or that did not avail of running water (12% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and 27% among Serb IDPs in collective centres).
- ▶ A share of households in each of the target groups reported struggling to access health care when in need (7% among Albanian IDPs, 17% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 12% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 42% among Serb IDPs in collective centres).
- ▶ The economic situation of the surveyed populations is rather precarious, with significant shares of the households relying primarily on social benefits as a source of income (8% among Albanian IDPs, 67% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 13% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 27% among Serb IDPs in collective centres) and featuring no employed individuals among their members (40% among Albanian IDPs, 80% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 40% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 70% among Serb IDPs in collective centres), with high unemployment rates (41% among Albanian IDPs, 84% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 43% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 62% among Serb IDPs in collective centres) and substantial proportions of the employed earning less than EUR 300 per month (50% among Albanian IDPs, 100% among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, 66% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 82% among Serb IDPs in collective centres).
- ▶ In total, 928 households indicated possessing one or more properties in the place of origin, and challenges were observed in their access thereof, with 530 properties reported as illegally occupied and 801 as damaged or destroyed. From this number of households, small shares reported having regained access to their property after submitting a claim for repossession (11% among Albanian IDPs, and 4% among Serb IDPs in private accommodation).

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CC(s)	Collective Centre(s)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FGD(s)	Focus Group Discussion(s)
HH(s)	Household(s)
IASC Framework	UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee <i>Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons</i>
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
KIRS	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia
MCR	Ministry for Communities and Return
OSCE	Organization for Co-Operation and Security in Europe
PA	Private Accommodation
PMG	Profiling Management Group
PWG	Profiling Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

INTRODUCTION

DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT AND REASONS FOR A PROFILING

The populations that were forcibly displaced, as a result of the events taking place between 1998 and 1999 and in 2004 in Kosovo, have been facing a protracted displacement situation. Securing sustainable solutions to this situation has been a key concern for both authorities and international duty bearers. So far, emphasis has primarily been placed on returns (both to and within Kosovo), with less focus on other solutions. However, a more comprehensive approach to addressing displacement would strengthen policy-making capacities. To this end, a better understanding of the internal displacement situation would be a key contribution. This would include both an assessment of the extent to which durable solutions have been achieved and an account of the intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in pursuing their preferred durable solution.

Displacement within Kosovo took place primarily according to the following pattern (population groups presented in alphabetical order):

- ▶ Albanians moved from the four northern municipalities of Leposavić/q, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok and Zvečan/Zveçan primarily to Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South and Prishtinë/Priština;
- ▶ Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians¹ moved from different areas to predominantly Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian neighbourhoods;
- ▶ Serbs moved from different areas to a) the four northern municipalities of Leposavić/q, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok and Zvečan/Zveçan or b) other Serb-majority municipalities such as Gračanica/Gračanicë and Štrpce/Shtërpçë.

The acquisition of information on the specific

¹ While Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians constitute separate ethnicities, they share many similarities in terms of their cultural features as well as the challenges they have been facing. On these grounds, they are usually considered as one group by both Kosovo and international stakeholders for policy-making purposes. Therefore, the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are also considered as a single target group in this profiling exercise.

challenges faced by the different groups of IDPs in Kosovo has been agreed upon as a priority by authorities, UN agencies and NGOs. In particular, the Strategy for Communities and Return 2014-2018 developed by Kosovo's Ministry for Communities and Return (MCR) recommends, among other actions, i. that a survey of displaced persons in Kosovo be conducted and ii. that a comprehensive strategy for durable solutions be drafted. In addition, the Action Plan accompanying the Strategy foresees that a legal framework on internal displacement be developed.

This profiling exercise of the displaced populations in Kosovo was hence initiated to inform policy work on durable solutions, including the above-mentioned durable solutions strategy planned by the MCR, by providing an evidence-based analysis of the displacement situation, according to the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs².

The IASC Framework identifies the core principles that should guide the search for durable solutions and determines that "a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement". It further outlines three routes to durable solutions: sustainable reintegration, local integration, or integration in another part of the country³.

² United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, 2010 (available at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/documents-public/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons>).

³ For the purpose of this report, whenever reference to the IASC Framework is made, the term "country" must be interpreted as referring to Kosovo.

According to the IASC Framework, mere physical movement alone does not constitute a durable solution, and a number of criteria can be used "to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved"⁴. These include long-term safety, security and freedom of movement; an adequate standard of living including, at a minimum, access to adequate food, water, health care and basic education; access to employment and livelihoods; and access to effective housing, land and property restoration mechanisms. For easy reference, boxes containing a quotation from the IASC Framework are placed throughout the report to introduce different thematic sections.

In light of the above, the agreed-upon objectives of this profiling exercise are the following:

- ▶ **To produce a sample-based demographic profile of the displaced population within Kosovo, disaggregated by age, gender, location and diversity.**
- ▶ **To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the displacement situation with regards to the social and economic integration of displaced persons; displacement-related challenges and vulnerabilities; resources and capacities; enjoyment of rights and access to services; as well as future intentions and plans.**
- ▶ **To enhance institutions' ability to advocate and design joint programming to support durable solutions for IDPs through the identification of their specific vulnerabilities and through the enhanced coordination of humanitarian and development analysis.**

⁴ At the global level, an inter-agency process is underway to operationalize the 2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons by developing a library of indicators that can be used to measure progress towards durable solutions for IDPs. The Framework establishes widely recognized criteria that can be used "to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved". Under the guidance of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, and in collaboration with a broad group of development, humanitarian and peace-building actors, and the Joint IDP Profiling Service, the project aims to develop tools for comprehensive yet practical approaches to analysing durable solutions in displacement situations.

PROFILING MANAGEMENT AND PREPARATORY STEPS

Discussions on the need for a profiling of the internal displacement situation in Kosovo were initiated in 2013 by UNHCR, DRC and MCR. As the discussions evolved, two bodies were formed to steer and guide the process: a Profiling Management Group to oversee the entire exercise, with specific management responsibilities over the process, and a Profiling Working Group providing input and expertise.

The Profiling Management Group (PMG) comprised the following (in alphabetical order):

- ▶ Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- ▶ Kosovo Agency for Statistics (KAS)
- ▶ Kosovo Ministry for Communities and Return (MCR)
- ▶ Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia (KIRS)
- ▶ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Profiling Working Group (PWG) comprised, in addition to PMG members, the following organisations and agencies that work with or have responsibilities related to IDPs (in alphabetical order):

- ▶ International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- ▶ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Mission in Kosovo (OSCE)
- ▶ UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- ▶ UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- ▶ UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) supported the exercise throughout, either engaging in an advisory capacity or directly supporting implementation in each of the steps outlined below.

An extensive consultation process took place prior to the profiling exercise being implemented, so as to ensure the consideration of input from a variety of relevant duty bearers. The following is a summary of the key steps:

- ▶ As mentioned above, discussions on the need for a profiling of the displacement situation in Kosovo started at the end of 2013 and involved MCR, UNHCR and DRC.
- ▶ The PMG and the PWG were consolidated during the end of 2014 and in the course of 2015.
- ▶ At the end of 2014, UNHCR contracted KAS for the finalisation of the methodology and data collection tools.
- ▶ At the beginning of 2015, UNHCR funded a pilot data collection exercise.
- ▶ In 2015, JIPS deployed a technical profiling coordinator from Statistics Norway who supported the PMG in developing a methodology and agreeing upon the baseline estimates for the displaced populations covered by the exercise.
- ▶ In 2016, funds were allocated by MCR, and DRC was entrusted with the implementation of a project to perform the profiling exercise starting in March. Data collection tools were developed and tested in the summer of 2016, and the household survey, data cleaning and entry took place during the fall of 2016.
- ▶ In December 2016, a workshop was held to present preliminary findings to all PWG members. The findings were discussed and input was provided to guide data analysis.
- ▶ As a result of recommendations agreed upon during the workshop, focus group discussions were conducted by DRC with support from UNHCR in January and early February 2017 to complement the survey findings on selected topics.
- ▶ This report was drafted on the basis of thorough consultations with all PWG members held between February and August 2017.

METHODOLOGY

The profiling exercise provides an analysis of the conditions of displaced Albanian, Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian, and Serb populations in Kosovo. Findings in different areas are compared to those available for the general Kosovo population whenever possible, so as to highlight specific displacement-related vulnerabilities hindering each target population's progress towards durable solutions, according to the IASC Framework.

The profiling exercise is primarily based on a sample-based household survey (the household-level and individual-level survey questionnaires can be found in *Annex 1*, complemented by qualitative data collected through focus group discussions on selected topics, as well as a review of secondary data available on the target groups and the general Kosovo population. The sampling was designed to provide a comparative analysis between the displaced population groups (and not a picture of the displaced population as a whole).

As previously mentioned, the development of the methodology, the estimation of population baseline data for the target groups, the definition of indicators and data collection tools, as well as the interpretation of key findings and the development of conclusions and recommendations all took place in close collaboration among PMG and PWG members.

TARGET POPULATIONS

The populations covered by this exercise are Albanians, Roma/Ashkali/Egyptians, and Serbs displaced within Kosovo as a result of the events taking place in 1998-1999 and in 2004. For the purpose of the profiling, these populations were divided into the following three target groups (presented in alphabetical order):

- ▶ **Group A – Albanian IDPs**
- ▶ **Group B – Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian IDPs**
- ▶ **Group C – Serb IDPs⁵**

⁵ Owing to the specific traits of Group C, which are thoroughly presented in the respective chapter of this report, further sub-groups were identified for the purposes of a more accurate analysis, namely, households residing in private accommodation and households residing in collective centres.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Household survey

Baseline population estimates for the household survey were jointly established by the PMG, whose members each contributed data sources. The comparison and consolidation of all available sources as a shared effort ensured transparency over the process and enabled the establishment of the following population group estimates:

- ▶ **Albanian IDPs:** 1,167 households or 5,879 individuals
- ▶ **Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs:** 137 households or 638 individuals
- ▶ **Serb IDPs:** 3,872 households or 16,383 individuals residing in private accommodation and 140 households residing in collective centres

The samples for Albanian and Serb IDPs were randomly drawn by JIPS from the established baseline, which was shared as anonymised lists by the respective sources, taking into account the municipalities with a higher concentration of displaced households. Due to the small number of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and collective-centre residents, all of the listed households were targeted.

In total, 1,327 households were sampled. The distributed sample size by population group as originally calculated and as collected is shown in table 1.

	Target group size (HHs)	Target sample size (HHs)	Sample size collected (HHs)	Sample size collected (Individuals)
Albanian IDPs	1,167	510	502	2,249
Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs	138	138	123	491
Serb IDPs in private accomm.	3,872	600	567	1,907
Serb IDPs in collective centres	140	140	135	285
TOTAL	5,317	1,388	1,327	4,932

Table 1: Population baselines and samples per target group

The sample of Serb IDP households in private accommodation was distributed between two geographic strata to allow for a comparison within the group. Stratum A included Leposavić/Leposaviq, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Zubin Potok and Zvečan/Zveçan. Stratum B included Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Gračanica/Graçanicë, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Klokot/Klllokot, Lipjan/Lipljan, Parteš/Partesh, Ranilug/Ranillug, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Viti/Vitina. Weights were applied to these two strata when used as a total sample of Serb IDPs in private accommodation.

The table below shows the distribution of each target-group sample by location:

Municipality	Albanian IDP HHs	Serb IDP HHs in PA	Serb IDP HHs in CCs	Roma/ Ashkali/ Egyptian IDP HHs
Dečan/ Deçane	1	0	0	0
Ferizaj/ Uroševac	1	0	0	1
Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje	3	10	0	11
Gjakovë/ Đakovica	0	0	1	5
Gjilan/ Gnjilane	0	3	0	0
Gračanica/ Graçanicë	2	146	8	26
Kamenicë/ Kamenica	0	6	0	3
Klokot/ Klllokot	0	5	0	0
Leposavić/ Leposaviq	0	11	24	5
Lipjan/ Lipljan	0	10	0	5
Mitrovicë/ Mitrovica	435	130	1	39
Novo Brdo / Novobërdë	0	4	0	0
Obiliq/ Obilić	0	0	0	13
Parteš/ Partesh	0	6	0	0
Pejë/ Peć	0	0	0	3
Prishtinë/ Priština	45	0	0	0
Ranilug/ Ranillug	0	5	0	0
Skënderaj/ Srbica	1	0	0	0
Štrpce/ Shtërpçë	2	75	87	9
Vushtrri/ Vuçitër	12	0	0	0
Zubin Potok	0	11	14	0
Zvečan/ Zveçan	0	145	0	3
TOTAL HHs	502	567	135	123

Table 2: Distribution of the sample by municipality (HHs = households; PA = private accommodation; CCs = collective centres)

Focus Group Discussions

As recommended by the PWG upon the presentation of preliminary survey findings, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in order to complement the available data on the preferred location of residence and on community relations.

The focus groups covered all target populations and were organised for i) persons aged 18 to 29 and ii) persons aged 30 and above, so as to capture differences in displacement experiences between generations. The following table summarises the FGDs conducted:

Target population	Location	Number of FGDs
Albanian IDPs	Mitrovicë/a South area	2
	Prishtinë/Priština area	1
Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje	1
Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Mitrovica/ë North area	2
	Gračanica/ Graçanicë area	2
Serb IDPs in collective centres	Four northern municipalities	1
	Štrpce/Shtërpçë area	2
TOTAL		11

Table 3: Overview of focus group discussions

The focus group participants from the Serb IDP population in private accommodation and from the collective centres were randomly selected by the KIRS, while participants from the Albanian IDP population and the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP population were randomly selected by DRC.

Limitations

Methodological limitations related to the sampling process and the availability of secondary data are described below.

Challenges were encountered in locating Albanian and Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs, which led to additional sampling methods being utilised – primarily the snowballing technique⁶. In addition to snowballing, data from DRC and the Kosovo Property Agency⁷ were considered to locate households for the Albanian IDP sample, while data from KIRS were considered to locate households for the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian sample. The majority of Albanian IDP households were identified in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, with a smaller number in Prishtinë/Priština; the Albanian sample is thus mainly representative of the IDPs residing in the urban setting of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South.

A second limitation relates to the availability and the coverage of secondary data on the general Kosovo population that was used comparatively throughout the analysis to understand the displacement-specific vulnerabilities of the target populations. The following sources were considered for this purpose:

- ▶ The 2011 Population and Housing Census, as well as other KAS publications
- ▶ UNICEF 2013–2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
- ▶ UNDP 2015 Mosaic

It must be noted that not all addressed indicators could be found in these sources and that data from the 2011 Census and other KAS surveys do not cover the four northern Serb-majority municipalities.

⁶ The snowballing technique is the method whereby sampled households identify additional households to be surveyed.

⁷ Please note that, with the adoption of Law 05-L-010 in November 2016, the Kosovo Property Agency has been renamed as “Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency”.

FINDINGS ON ALBANIAN IDPS

KEY FINDINGS

Basic demographics and displacement pattern

- ▶ A higher proportion of the surveyed Albanian IDP population compared to the Kosovo average was aged 60 and above (16% against 10%) at the time of the interviews.
- ▶ Reported illiteracy levels are over twice as high among Albanian IDP women (3%) than men (1%), and women enjoy overall lower access to education.
- ▶ The surveyed individuals reported having been displaced primarily from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North (78%).
- ▶ A total of 93% of the target households reported having been first displaced in 1999; thus, almost one-fifth of the population was born in displacement. Furthermore, 89% reported having moved several times before arriving at their current location of residence, with almost one-fourth of the total having lived less than five years in their current neighbourhood.

Living standard

- ▶ Overall, 56% of the Albanian IDP households reported owning their current housing, against a 96% rate among the general Kosovo population.
- ▶ A total of 17% of dwellings were not connected to the sewage system.
- ▶ Among the surveyed population of school age lower attendance rates can be observed than among the general Kosovo population of the same age across all education levels; a gender gap favouring boys over girls and progressively increasing from primary to secondary education was also observed.
- ▶ Of the surveyed households, 7% reported struggling to access health care due to their inability to cover the costs involved and to the distance of health structures from their place of residence.

Employment and economic vulnerability

- ▶ The unemployment rate reported by the surveyed Albanian IDPs is 41%, against 27.5% among the general Kosovo population. The rate among women is higher by nine percentage points than among men, and it reaches 57% among youth.
- ▶ Salaries or wages were reported as the main income source for very similar proportions of the surveyed households and the general Kosovo population (55% and 57%, respectively), while pensions were reported as the main income source for over a fourth of Albanian IDPs (against 11% among the general population).

- ▶ A total of 50% of surveyed employed individuals reported earning EUR 300 or less per month, against an average in Kosovo between EUR 300 and EUR 400; for 28% of surveyed employed individuals, monthly salaries are EUR 200 or less.
- ▶ A total of 40% of the target households reported having no income earner among their members, and food represents on average 55% of the total monthly expenditures (against the average of 42% for the general Kosovo population).

Access to housing, land and property restoration mechanisms

- ▶ Of the surveyed Albanian IDP households, 83% reported having left assets in their place of origin; 93% of them reported being in possession of relevant property ownership documents.
- ▶ A total of 162 households reported their property/properties in the place of origin as being illegally occupied, while 210 reported them as being damaged and in need of reconstruction/repairs.
- ▶ Property restoration mechanisms are in place, and 34% of the target households with assets in the place of origin reported having filed repossession claims. In 15 cases, the household reported having regained access to their property.

Preferred location of residence

- ▶ The reported preferred durable solution for their place of residence is local integration for 22% of the surveyed households and return to the place of origin for 62%.
- ▶ If support mainly related to housing were provided, 58% of Albanian IDPs indicated that they would consider staying in their current location and 66% that they would consider returning to their place of origin (one option does not exclude the other).

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The sample of Albanian IDPs comprises 502 households or 2,249 individuals. The surveyed households were distributed primarily in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South (435 households) and Prishtinë/Priština (45 households). For a detailed distribution of the sample, refer to Table 2 in the Introduction Chapter.

Whenever findings derive from a sub-sample of the target Albanian IDP population (e.g. owing to the non-response rate), this will be indicated, including the size of the sub-sample in the form of household counts in addition to the proportions.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT PATTERN

Basic population data

The following population pyramid illustrates the age and gender distribution of the surveyed Albanian IDPs⁸.

When compared to data available on the general population in Kosovo⁹, the following can be observed on the surveyed individuals:

- ▶ A lower proportion of persons aged below 14 (18% against 28%)
- ▶ A higher proportion of persons aged above 60 (16% against 10%)

As shown in table 4, the average household size of the target Albanian IDPs was 4.4 members, while the Kosovo average in 2013 was 5.71¹⁰.

Of the surveyed Albanian IDP households, 18% had a female head.

⁸ Data refers to 2,242 respondents out of the total 2,249 individuals in the sample.

⁹ 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

¹⁰ Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Kosovo, 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

Household members	Albanian IDP households
1	4%
2	14%
3	13%
4	21%
5	23%
6	13%
7+	14%
TOTAL	100%

Table 4: Distribution of the surveyed Albanian IDP households by size

In terms of the age dependency ratio, the surveyed Albanian IDPs show a ratio of 41%, while the Kosovo average is 50%¹¹. The age dependency ratio indicates the ratio between the productive working-age population (15–64 years of age) and the non-working-age population (0–14 and 65+ years of age) who are considered dependents. The higher the ratio, the more dependents need to be supported by the productive household members.

¹¹ Kosovo 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

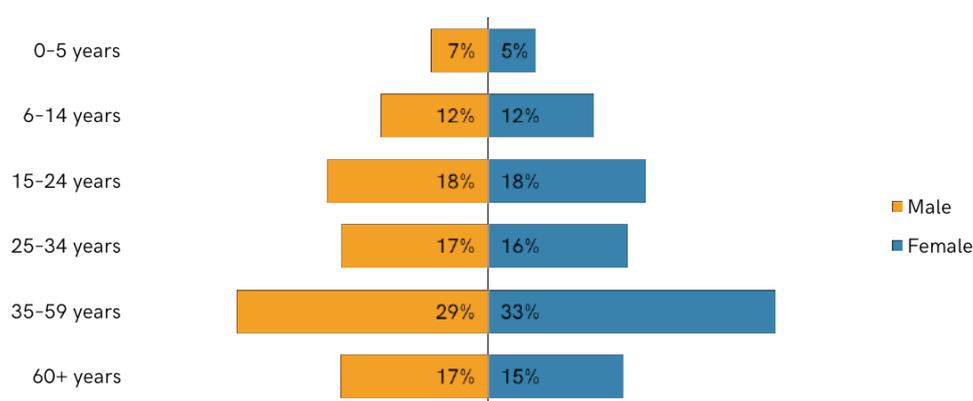


Figure 1: The surveyed Albanian IDP population by age and gender

Literacy and education levels

The proportion of surveyed individuals above 15 years of age who declared to be illiterate is 2% (1% among men and 3% among women). The average illiteracy level in the general Kosovo population aged 10 or above is 3.85%¹².

A review of the highest completed education level reveals that, across all age groups, the majority of the 1,389 Albanian IDP individuals aged 18 and above who provided information on this matter (out of the total 1,703 in this age group in the sample) reported having a secondary school diploma at a minimum.

12 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

The age group above 60 shows overall lower education levels, with 8% indicating having attended no formal education and 12% reporting having completed fourth grade. Of note, a number of individuals across the other age groups as well indicated having only attended the first four years of primary school. For all age groups, these individuals are presented in the graphs below together with those who indicated attending no education. While almost the same proportions of men and women (20% and 19%, respectively) indicated having a university degree, women tend to have completed lower education levels.

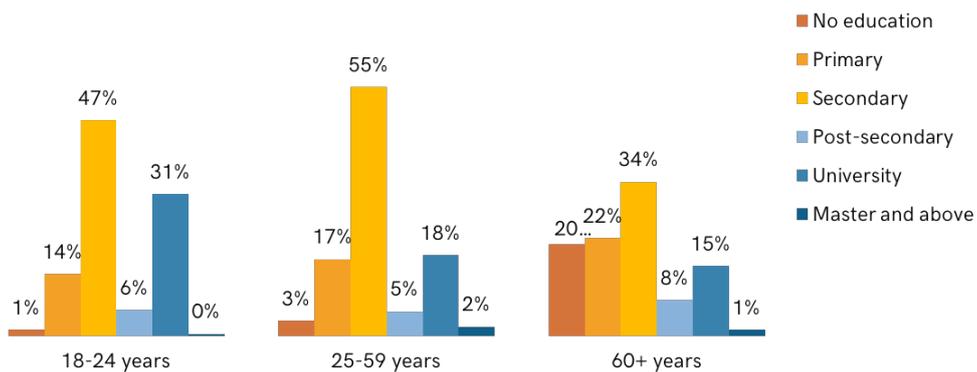


Figure 2: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Albanian IDPs by age group

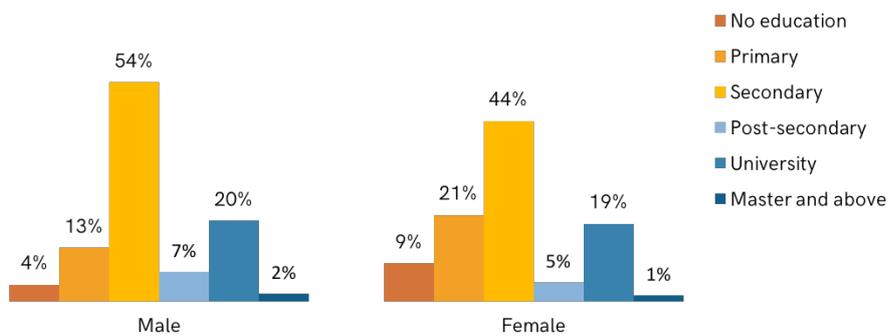


Figure 3: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Albanian IDPs by gender

Displacement pattern

The target Albanian IDPs reported having been displaced primarily from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North (78%) and, at the time of the survey, were mainly residing in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South (87%) and, to a lesser extent, Prishtinë/Priština and Vushtrri/Vučitrn (for a detailed overview of the displacement pattern of the surveyed population, refer to *Annex 3*).

The surveyed population reported having been displaced primarily in 1999 (93%), and thus almost a fifth of the population (19% of 2,008 respondents out of the total 2,249 in the sample) was born in displacement.

Overall, 11% of the surveyed households¹³ that provided information on the number of times they moved reported having been displaced directly to their current place of residence, whereas 37% reported having moved locations two to three times, 35% having moved four to five times, and 17% having moved six times or more (all figures include the original displacement move). Overall, 24% of Albanian IDP households have lived less than five years in their current neighbourhood at the time of writing.

¹³ Data refers to 499 households out of the total 502 in the sample.

LIVING STANDARD AND ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Housing conditions

Of the surveyed Albanian IDP households, 59% resided in individual houses, while the remaining households primarily stayed in apartments. A total of 56% reported owning their current housing, against a 96% rate among the general Kosovo population¹⁴, while the remainder reported mainly renting (27%).

Of the target population, 86% resided in urban areas, and all locations were easily accessible by asphalted road. Most households resided in either apartments or houses (combined 95%) with solid walls.

Albanian IDPs	
Running water	99%
Electricity	97%
Gas	2%
Sewage system	83%

Table 5: Proportions of the surveyed Albanian IDP households with reported access to the listed services

Not all dwellings had running water and electricity. Challenges emerged in accessing the sewage system for 17% of households.

¹⁴ 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.



Figure 4: Length of stay of the surveyed Albanian IDPs in their current neighbourhood

Access to education

Access to education was explored in relation to regular school attendance (that is, five days a week). The table below presents rates disaggregated by education level and gender for the 245 children of primary school age and the 158 children/youth of secondary school age for whom data was collected (out of the total 273 and 170 in the sample), and it highlights a lower attendance among girls than boys, increasingly so in secondary school.

Among the general Kosovo population of the same ages, attendance rates are 98% for primary school and 91% for secondary school¹⁵.

	Males	Females
Attendance rate of primary school	83%	79%
Attendance rate of secondary school	78%	70%

Table 6: School attendance rates of the surveyed Albanian IDPs by level (primary and secondary school) and gender

Access to health care

Of the surveyed Albanian IDP households, 7% reported not having being able to access health care when in need during the six months prior to the interview. Most of these households resided in rural areas. The reported reasons for not being able to access health care related to affordability and distance. According to a recent public-service satisfaction survey conducted by UNDP¹⁶, affordability is also the top factor listed by the general Kosovo population as hindering access to health care.

15 UNICEF Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014.

16 UNDP 2015 Mosaic.

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival.

Criterion: Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to the personal and other documentation necessary to access public services, reclaim property and possessions, vote or pursue other purposes linked to durable solutions.

From the total sample of Albanian IDPs, four individuals reported not being in possession of any form of personal documentation. A total of 11% reported not being in possession of either a passport or an ID - though reportedly possessing a birth certificate. Of these individuals, 98% were below the age of 24 and the majority (88%) stated that they intended to apply for personal documentation.

Of note, 82% of the individuals in possession of an ID reported that the document was issued by Kosovo, while for 3.5% it was issued by Serbia.

EMPLOYMENT: ACCESS AND CONDITIONS

Given the availability of public welfare programmes, the fulfilment of the socio-economic needs of Albanian IDPs is explored from the perspectives of access to both the labour market and welfare. This chapter reviews the access of the target sample to the labour market and the conditions of employment in comparison to the general Kosovo population. The general economic situation of Albanian IDP households, including their access to social benefits, follows in the next chapter.

Access to employment

Access to employment is analysed through the following indicators:

- ▶ Labour force participation, meaning the proportion of the economically active working-age population (those who are either working or looking for work)
- ▶ Employment rate, meaning the proportion of the employed working-age population
- ▶ Unemployment rate, meaning the proportion of the labour force that is not currently employed and is looking for a job

All three indicators consider the working-age population (15–64 years of age), which for the surveyed Albanian IDPs corresponds to 1,593 individuals, 1,587 of whom provided information on this topic. It should be noted that the term 'employment' may comprise very different employment situations, such as informal employment and underemployment. Therefore, the employment conditions will also be explored.

As can be observed in the table below, while more working-age Albanian IDPs participate in the labour force compared to the general population¹⁷, a higher proportion of them are not able to find employment. The difference stems from the increased labour force participation of IDP women (31%) compared to that of women in the total population (18%), whereas men's labour force participation is quite similar among the surveyed IDPs and the general population.

While the unemployment rates of youth aged 15 to 24 (411 individuals in the sample, 409 of whom provided information on this topic) are comparable to those of the general Kosovo population, their labour force participation rates are much higher. It is also worth noting the significantly higher unemployment rates of this group compared to the total working-age population in the sample (57% against 41%).

17 Kosovo 2015 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

Age 15-64		Male	Female	Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Albanian IDPs	Labour force participation	55%	31%	43%	1587
	Employment rate	34%	17%	25%	1587
	Unemployment rate	38%	47%	41%	683
Kosovo population	Labour force participation	58%	19%	39%	/
	Employment rate	43%	13%	28%	/
	Unemployment rate	26%	32%	28%	/

Table 7: Access to employment of the working-age (15–64 years) individuals among the surveyed Albanian IDPs and the general Kosovo population by gender¹⁸

18 The "Total N/Denominator" column displays the denominator used for the calculated percentages: for the calculation of the labour force participation and the employment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 1,587 individuals of working age (15–64 years); for the unemployment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 683 individuals taking part in the labour force.

Age: 15-24		Male	Female	Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Albanian IDPs	Labour force participation	28%	22%	25%	409
	Employment rate	14%	8%	11%	409
	Unemployment rate	52%	65%	57%	103
Kosovo population	Labour force participation	39%	18%	33%	/
	Employment rate	15%	4%	10%	/
	Unemployment rate	47%	65%	52%	/

Table 8: Access to employment of the youth (15–24 years) among the surveyed Albanian IDPs and the general Kosovo population by gender

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Access to livelihoods and employment

Employment and livelihoods available to IDPs must allow them to fulfil at least their core socio-economic needs.

Employment arrangements and sector

Out of the 352 Albanian IDPs who provided information on their current contract type - who represent 87% of the 397 individuals who reported being employed - 78% indicated being on a written contract, while the corresponding rate for the general Kosovo population is 73.7%¹⁹. The prevalence of written contracts among the surveyed population is slightly higher among women (81%) than men (76%).

Of the 356 individuals who provided further information on their employment conditions, 88% reported being engaged on a full-time basis, thus giving no strong indications of underemployment.

19 Kosovo 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

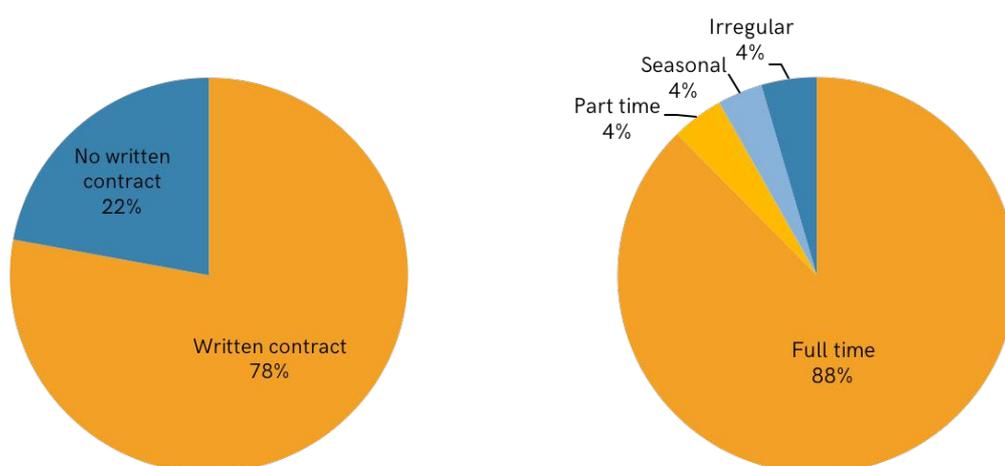


Figure 5: Work arrangements of the surveyed employed Albanian IDPs

Little difference can be observed between the proportion of employed men (89%) and women (86%). The remainder of this group is equally distributed between part-time employment (4%), seasonal employment (4%) and irregular employment (4%).

	General Kosovo population		Albanian IDPs (total)
	Male employees	Female employees	
Less than EUR 100	0.2%	0.3%	2%
EUR 101-150	1.0%	1.3%	7%
EUR 151-200	5.9%	7.3%	19%
EUR 201-250	12.2%	11.0%	10%
EUR 251-300	19.0%	17.4%	12%
EUR 301-400	30.4%	32.8%	22%
EUR 400+	31.3%	30.0%	28%
Total %	100%	100%	100%
Total N	/	/	278

Table 9: Monthly salary ranges of the surveyed employed Albanian IDPs²⁰ and the general Kosovo population²¹

20 Data refers to the 278 individuals who provided information on their salary out of the 397 employed Albanian IDPs.

21 Kosovo Labour Force Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

A greater salary range dispersion is observed among Albanian IDPs compared to the general Kosovo population. A total of 50% of the 278 respondents who provided information on their salary reported earning less than EUR 300 per month, with 28% earning EUR 200 per month or less, whereas the majority of salaries in Kosovo lie between EUR 300 and 400. The difference in the reported salaries between male and female Albanian IDP employees is minor, with women earning approximately EUR 5 less than men.

Albanian IDPs reporting being employed appear to be rather equally distributed between the public and the private sector (47% and 51%, respectively). However, among employed youth the difference increases: 38% are employed in the public sector compared to 59% being employed in the private sector. Furthermore, the proportion of Albanian IDP women who indicated working in the public sector is 10 percentage points higher than in the private, while for male Albanian IDPs the trend is opposite.

Who are the unemployed?

While the unemployed population has already been explored by looking at key demographic characteristics such as gender and age, it is here explored further by education levels as well as more structural factors such as the length of stay in the current location. All of these factors have been examined in a regression analysis, which underpins the following conclusions:

- ▶ **Unemployment rates among the surveyed Albanian IDP women are higher than among men**, by nine percentage points among the total working-age population (47% and 38%, respectively) and by 13 percentage points among youth (65% and 52%, respectively).
- ▶ **Unemployment rates among youth are significantly higher than among the total working-age population in the target sample**: 57% against 41%. However, compared to the rate for the general Kosovo population (52.4%), the difference is smaller.
- ▶ **Unemployment decreases as the education level rises** - from 69% among surveyed IDPs with primary education to 32% among those with college or higher education. The same trend is equally apparent among the general Kosovo population.

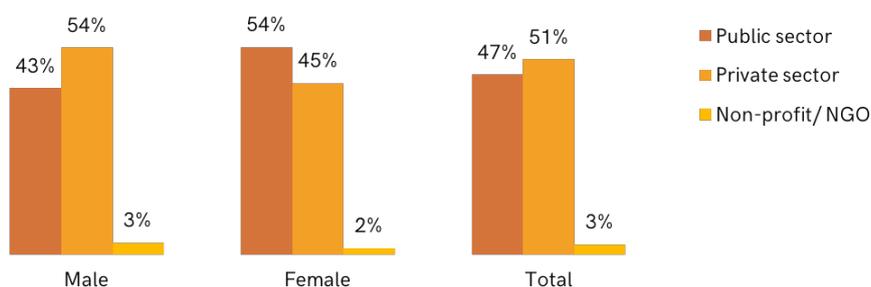


Figure 6: The surveyed employed Albanian IDP population by sector of work

- ▶ The unemployment rate is at its lowest among the surveyed individuals who have been in their current location of residence between 11 and 15 years (36%), while it is higher among those who have resided in the same location for shorter or longer periods.

		Unemployment rate	
Albanian IDPs	Primary		69%
	Secondary		43%
	College or higher		32%
Kosovo population	Primary		33%
	Secondary		30%
	College or higher		18%

Table 10: Unemployment rates of the surveyed Albanian IDPs and the general Kosovo population²² by education level

In addition to the above analysis, it was observed that 41% of the unemployed reported not having registered at an unemployment office. No particular differences were noticed between the youth and the general surveyed population in this regard.

Finally, the perception of the main reason for not having found employment was explored among the unemployed, with 93% of respondents citing 'too many people are searching for jobs' as a reason.

22 Kosovo Labour Force Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation of the target Albanian IDP households is explored by looking at the main income sources and expenditures.

Income sources

Respondents were asked to list the most important and the second most important source of income for their household. As illustrated in table 11, while salaries or wages were reported as being the main income source by very similar proportions of the surveyed Albanian IDPs and the general Kosovo population²³, business earnings constituted the main source of income for over twice as many within the general Kosovo population. Furthermore, pensions were reported as the main income source by over a fourth of the target households, compared to 11% of the general Kosovo population; while this must be read in light of the age distribution of the IDP sample, the bigger proportion of individuals aged 60 and above in the sample (16% against 10% among the general Kosovo population) is not sufficient to justify the difference.

23 Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

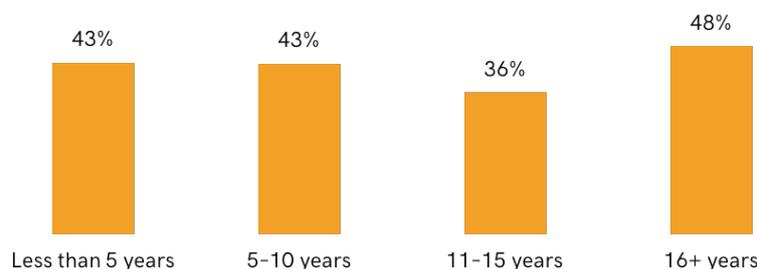


Figure 7: Unemployment rates of the surveyed Albanian IDPs by length of stay in their current location

As for the secondary source of income, 63% of the surveyed Albanian IDP households reported not having any, while 21% reported receiving some form of social benefits. However, as indicated earlier, benefits were reported as the primary source of income by 8% of the respondents.

Based on the findings on access to employment presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that 40% of the target households had no income earner, whereas the remaining 60% reported having between one and three employed members. These proportions reflect and confirm the way households listed their reliance on income sources, with a combined 34% indicating pensions or social benefits as their main income source, and a combined 60% indicating salaries, wages, or business earnings as their main income source.

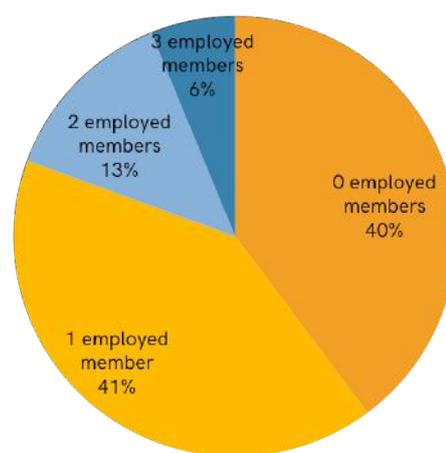


Figure 8: Proportions of the surveyed Albanian IDP households by number of employed members

	Albanian IDPs	General Kosovo population
Salaries	47%	51%
Irregular wages / income from temporary activities	8%	6%
Agriculture	0%	5%
Business earnings (incl. HH enterprises)	5%	11%
Pensions	26%	11%
Social benefits	8%	4%
Remittances	0%	8%
Other	4%	4%
No income source	2%	0%

Table 11: Main income source for households – the surveyed Albanian IDPs compared to the general Kosovo population

Expenditures

Albanian IDPs reported spending a monthly average of EUR 403 per household²⁴ and a monthly average of EUR 102 per person²⁵. The latter figure is in line with information on the per capita expenditures available for the general Kosovo population (EUR 119)²⁶.

24 Rent is not included in the total expenditures as only some households reported paying it, and considering it would skew the total. The Albanian IDP households that reported paying rent indicated an average monthly cost of EUR 122.

25 When calculating average expenditures, it is important to pay attention to the concept of standard deviation (the quantity expressing by how much the members of a group differ from the mean value for the group; the more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation). The standard deviation is in this case EUR 93, which is close to the average (EUR 102). This reveals that the span of per capita expenditures varies greatly, suggesting rather diverse economic situations, as explored in the subsequent section.

26 Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics. (Here, rent is included in the housing expenses, but is reported to only constitute an expense for a small minority of the population. Therefore, rent is not expected to affect the population average).

The proportion of monthly expenditures dedicated to food, which is a determinant of economic flexibility, is 55% on average for the surveyed population, against the average rate of 42% calculated for the general Kosovo population²⁷. The higher the food ratio is, the less economic flexibility the household is expected to have.

27 Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.



Figure 9: Distribution of monthly per capita expenditures of the surveyed Albanian IDPs – shown by type in EUR and as a proportion of the total

Factors of economic household welfare

The analysis of the economic situation of Albanian IDP households revealed a great variation. In order to better understand what characterises the households living in different economic situations, four sub-groups were formed based on the reported expenditures (see box on expenditure grouping for details).

An understanding of the characteristics of these groups can help identify the most economically vulnerable segments of the population. The following factors were explored: relevance of employment, length of stay in the current location, education level of the household head and current housing tenure. The following findings emerged:

- ▶ **Limited impact of salaries on household welfare:** Significant proportions of the surveyed households in the middle and highest expenditure groups reported having no employed members (40% and 38%, respectively), which indicates a reliance on other income sources such as social benefits, which were indicated by 41% and 23% of these groups, respectively.
- ▶ **Stronger economic polarisation among households having resided between five and 15 years in their current location²⁸:** A larger proportion of households in the lowest expenditure group is found to have resided in their current location between five and 15 years (23%), compared to those that have arrived more recently (16%) and those that have lived in the same place for more than 16 years (18%). At the same time, households in the highest expenditure group also comprise a larger proportion of those that have resided in their current location between five and 15 years (between 19% and 21%). Overall, this indicates that IDP households that moved to their current location recently or lived there for more than 16 years are more concentrated in the middle expenditure group, whereas households that resided in their current location between five and 15 years reveal a stronger polarisation in terms of economic welfare (see Table I, Annex 4).
- ▶ **Positive impact of the education level of the head of household on economic welfare:** Households whose head has a college degree show a smaller likelihood of falling within the lowest expenditure group (12% against 20% and 19% among those with secondary and primary education, respectively) (see Table I, Annex 4).
- ▶ **No impact of housing tenure in the current location on household welfare:** No relation was observed between households' economic welfare and them owning or renting their current housing.

²⁸ All references to a number of years lower than 12 must be intended as indicating the most recent displacement move after the original move that took place either between 1998 and 1999 or in 2004.

Albanian IDPs	0 employed members	1 employed member	2 employed members	3 employed members	Total %	Total N
Lowest expenditure group	53%	34%	9%	4%	100%	102
Second lowest expenditure group	34%	46%	14%	6%	100%	172
Middle expenditure group	38%	38%	15%	9%	100%	136
Highest expenditure group	40%	42%	13%	4%	100%	90

Table 12: Number of employed members in the surveyed Albanian IDP households by expenditure group

Expenditure grouping

Four groups of different economic welfare were formed based on daily per capita household expenditures. Information on expenditures was provided by almost the entire target sample (500 out of 502 households). The lowest group consists of the households whose spending is below the poverty line of USD 1.90 per day (corresponding to EUR 1.79 at the time of writing, as defined by the World Bank in 2015 in terms of purchasing power – see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq>). The remaining households are split into three groups of equal range, as shown in the Table below. A total of 20% of Albanian IDP households fall within the lowest expenditure group.

	Albanian IDPs
Lowest expenditure group: Spend below EUR 1.79 per capita/day	20%
Second lowest expenditure group: Spend btw EUR 1.8 and 2.9 per capita/day	34%
Middle expenditure group: Spend btw EUR 3 and 4.6 per capita/day	27%
Highest expenditure group: Spend more than EUR 4.6 per capita/day	18%
Total %	100%
Total N (Households)	500

Table 13: Distribution of the surveyed Albanian IDP households by expenditure level (per capita per day)

Economic coping strategies

The surveyed households were asked about their perception of their economic situation, by looking at whether they faced challenges paying rent or making ends meet more generally. Of the 27% of Albanian IDPs renting, 70% reported having had to borrow in the previous six months in order to pay rent. Making ends meet was said to be a challenge by approximately 44% of the target households. These households indicated as their main coping mechanism 'borrowing from friends/relatives or other community members' (e.g. shop owner).

ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RESTORATION MECHANISMS

In Kosovo, property restoration is managed by the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency, which is mandated with receiving, processing and resolving claims related to immovable properties. The type of property owned in the place of origin by the surveyed population, as well as the level of access to it, are explored below.

Assets left in the place of origin

All target Albanian IDP households provided information on whether they had property in the place of origin. Of them, 83% reported possessing at least one asset. Overall, 73% in this group of 418 households indicated possessing housing, 26% non-agricultural land and 18% agricultural land, as summarised below.

Type of property in the place of origin	%	Count
Housing	73%	368
Agricultural land	18%	91
Non-agricultural land	26%	133
Total HHs with property in the place of origin	83%	418*

Table 14: The surveyed Albanian IDP households (HHs) with property in their place of origin by type of asset

* Some households reported having left more than one asset behind. Thus, the numerical and percentile totals correspond to the number/proportion of households reporting at least one asset in their place of origin (418 households or 83% of the total) and not to the sum of all listed counts/percentages by type of asset.

The surveyed households described the conditions of their assets in the place of origin as displayed in figure 10. From the information provided it emerges that, at the time of the survey, 162 households reported their property/properties as illegally occupied, 210 reported them as in need of reconstruction/repairs, and 18 households were not aware of the condition of their property.

Access to assets

Of the 418 surveyed Albanian IDP households declaring to have left assets behind, 93% reported possessing ownership documents for their property in the place of origin, be it housing or land. Of the households with assets in the place of origin, 34% reported having filed a repossession claim.

	Count (HHs)	Proportion (%)
HHs with assets (one or more) in place of origin	418	83% of total sample
HHs with property ownership documents (for at least one of their assets)	390	93% of HHs with left-behind assets
HHs that have filed repossession claim(s)	142	34% of HHs with left-behind assets
HHs whose claim is enforced	15	11% of HHs that have filed a claim

Table 15: Overview of assets in the place of origin, possession of ownership documentation and filed repossession claims as reported by the surveyed Albanian IDP households (HHs)

Of the filed claims, 23% were reported as having been accepted (32 claims in total) and 30% as being in process. It should be noted that the acceptance of a claim does not entail its enforcement. In total, 15 claims were reported to have been enforced, with the household now having access to their property.

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to effective mechanisms for timely restitution of their housing, land and property, regardless of whether they return or opt to integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country.

The process through which restitution of housing, land and property and related compensation is carried out can be complex and time-consuming. It is not necessary for this process to be fully concluded before IDPs can be said to have found a durable solution. The determining factor is that they have access to an effective and accessible mechanism for property restitution and compensation (including, where needed, free legal assistance) and are able to reside safely and securely during the interim.

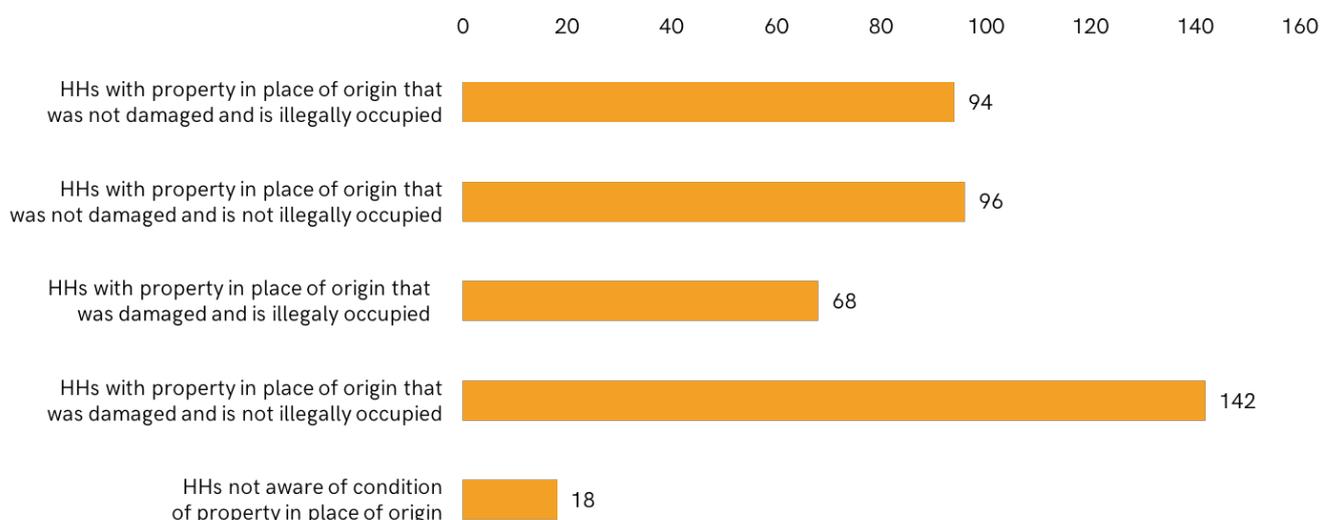


Figure 10 Surveyed Albanian IDP households (HHs) with left behind assets by the reported condition of the property (HHs presented as counts)

PREFERRED LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

Introduction

This chapter reviews the plans and intentions of the surveyed Albanian IDPs for their preferred durable solution for the location of their future residence, based on the three options considered by the IASC Framework:

- ▶ **Return to the place of origin**
- ▶ **Integration in the place of displacement (current location)**
- ▶ **Settlement in a third location (within or outside Kosovo)**

According to the IASC Framework, mere physical movement alone does not constitute a durable solution. Therefore, these three routes to durable solutions need to be guided by the core principles and criteria outlined in the Framework, which can be used to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved.

It should also be kept in mind that these decisions and intentions pertaining to the location of residence are not made in a vacuum, but are closely interwoven with other decisive factors such as employment and education opportunities, access to property, economic flexibility, community relations, and perceptions of safety and security.

The profiling survey and the FGDs approached the topic of future intentions and plans from three perspectives, asking households:

- ▶ What their preferred option for a permanent location of residence was;
- ▶ What conditions they considered necessary for return or local integration, and how they prioritized them;
- ▶ If they already had concrete plans to move their location of residence in the following six months.

Looking at considerations about the future location of residence, it is important to note that all households were asked both if they would consider staying and if they would consider returning under certain conditions; this means that households may be considering both options, and one does not exclude the other.

Preferred durable solution regardless of conditions

The surveyed Albanian IDP households were asked about their preferred location of residence, regardless of conditions. In total, 492 from the total 502 households in the sample provided the following responses:

- ▶ Local integration in the place of displacement for 22%
- ▶ Return to the place of origin for 62%
- ▶ Move to a third location within Kosovo for 4%
- ▶ Move out of Kosovo for 10%

Exploring what characterises the households preferring to stay and those preferring to return provides some indications of what influences this decision:

- ▶ **Possessing property in the place of origin does influence the preference to return to an extent:** 68% of households with housing in their place of origin would prefer to return, whereas the proportion among households with no housing in their place of origin is 47%.

- ▶ **The level of access to livelihoods does influence the preference to stay to an extent:** When moving from the lowest to the highest expenditure group, a progressively growing proportion of households would prefer to integrate in the place of displacement: 18% in the lowest expenditure group and 28% in the highest expenditure group (see Table II Annex 4).
- ▶ **Current housing tenure does not seem to be a decisive factor:** Among the households preferring to stay, 76% own their current housing. However, among the households wishing to return to their place of origin, 53% also own their current housing (see Table II Annex 4).
- ▶ **Having access to the labour market in the current location does not seem to be a decisive factor:** When comparing IDP households that have no employed members to those that have at least one employed member, very similar proportions would prefer to stay (20% and 24%, respectively) and to return (61% and 64%, respectively). Thus, integration in the labour market in the current location does not influence the preference to stay or return. This finding might be due to the majority of the surveyed

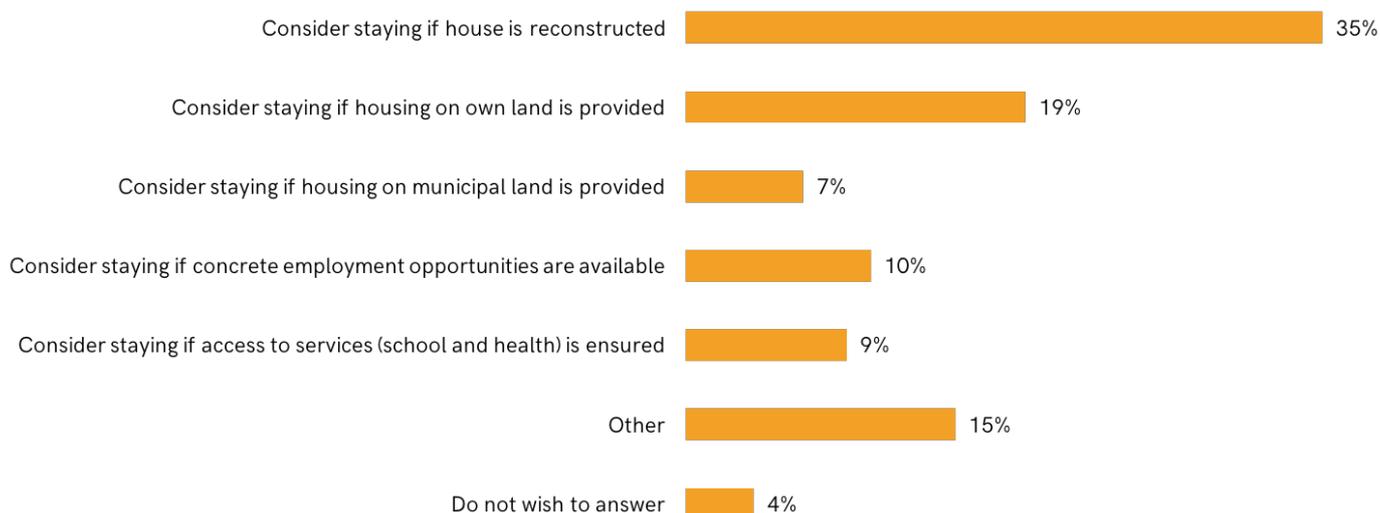


Figure 11: The surveyed Albanian IDP households that would consider staying in their current location by primary conducive condition

households (67%) having been displaced from Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North to Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, which results in a relatively easy commute (see Table II Annex 4).

- ▶ **Length of stay in the current neighbourhood does not seem to be a decisive factor:** Similar proportions of households preferring to stay and return are encountered regardless of the household’s length of stay in the current location. However, a relatively greater proportion (30%) would prefer to stay among households that have resided in their current neighbourhood more than 16 years (compared to 18% to 22% among those that have resided in their current location a shorter time). This finding should be nuanced by the feedback received during FGDs, in which participants stated that their preference for return was influenced by, among other factors, having children and youth in their household who either were born in displacement or had formed strong networks in displacement and who would, therefore, face greater challenges in reintegrating into the household’s place of origin.

Consideration to stay or return under certain conditions

Overall, 501 of the 502 surveyed households responded when prompted to indicate whether they would consider remaining in the current location if certain conditions were met, and 58% of them provided a positive response. The conditions they referred to mainly related to receiving some form of housing support and to concrete employment opportunities.

Of the 291 households that would consider staying, 72% own their housing. It is thus not surprising that the conducive factor for choosing integration in the place of displacement is linked to housing in a combined 54% of cases (pertaining to the reconstruction of the existing house or the provision of housing on land owned by the household).

In addition to the above-mentioned factors influencing the decision to stay, the experience of safety incidents and the perception of safety in the current place of residence were also considered when exploring the sustainability of local integration. Of the surveyed households, 1.4% reported having experienced safety

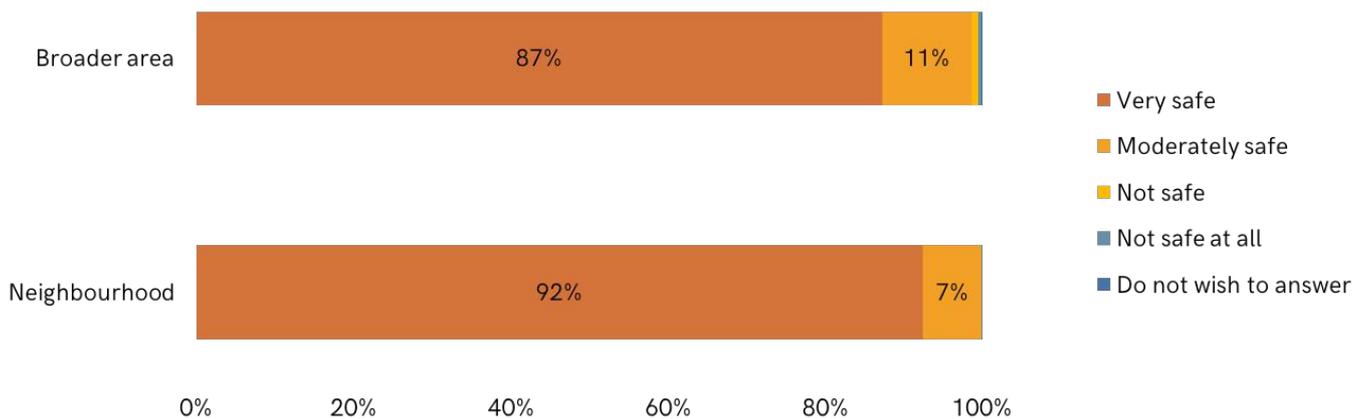


Figure 12: Sense of safety as reported by the surveyed Albanian IDP households when moving around their neighbourhood and the broader area

incidents, such as violence and threats, within the six months prior to the survey. Perceived safety in terms of freedom of movement was explored as moving about in the respondents' own neighbourhood and in the broader municipality/area. Of the surveyed IDPs, 92% reported feeling very safe in their neighbourhood and 87% in their municipality and the neighbouring municipalities.

When the conditions prioritised for local integration are examined in combination with the reported feeling of safety within the broader area, it could provide an indication of viable prospects for local integration. Among those who would consider staying in their current location, 138 households (47% of the group considering local integration) subject this to receiving housing-related support while also indicating feeling 'very safe' in their municipality and the neighbouring municipalities.

Overall, 498 of the 502 surveyed households responded when prompted to indicate whether they would consider returning to the place of origin if certain conditions were met, and 66% of them provided a positive response. Similarly to what was observed in relation to local integration, the main conducive factor for considering return is linked to housing for a combined 80% of these 331 households (pertaining to reclamation,

reconstruction or provision of housing), while safety was mentioned by 12%. All FGD participants also rated housing high among the necessary conditions for choosing return as their preferred durable solution.

Of the households considering return, 70% reported having visited their place of origin in the previous 12 months. Of these 231 households, 44% reported having discussed their potential return with neighbours and in most cases (90%) stated that the neighbours' response was positive. Of these 92 households, 58 reported possessing housing in their place of origin and being willing to return if support in reconstruction and/or reclamation were provided. On these grounds, it appears that 11% of the total sample would consider returning a viable prospect.

The knowledge of the Serbian language can affect IDPs' possibilities to communicate with the communities in their place of origin upon return, as they would return to Serb-majority areas, and the native language of the surveyed IDPs is Albanian. In this respect, great differences were observed between the older and younger generations: 57% of IDPs aged 32 and above and 18% of those aged between 15 and 31 reported speaking Serbian.

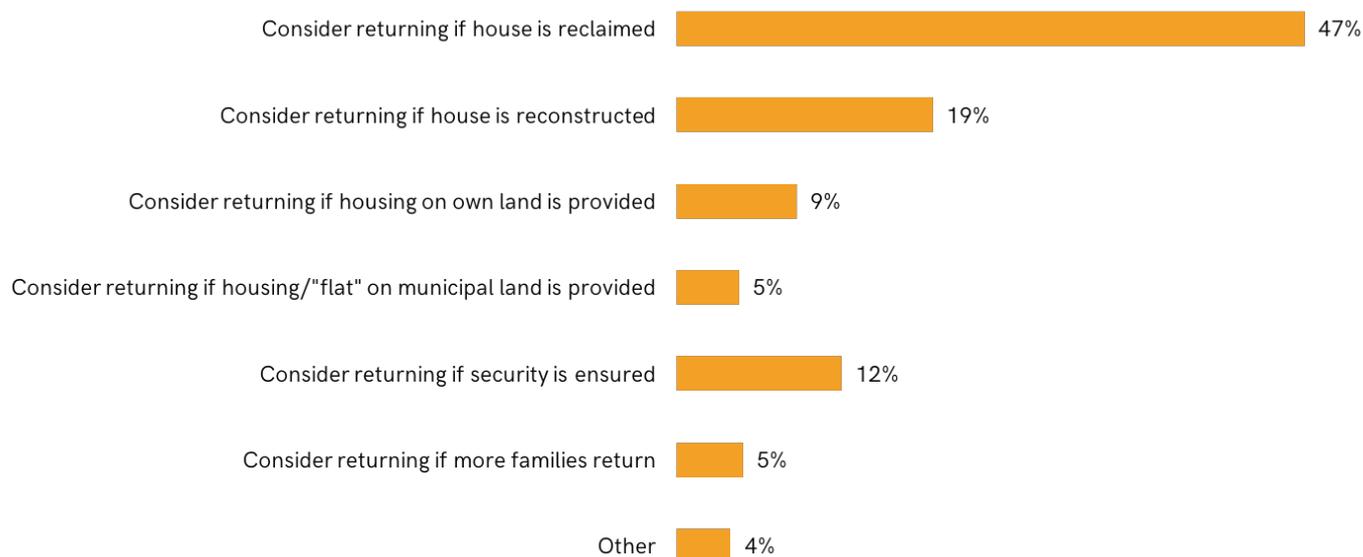


Figure 13: The surveyed Albanian IDP households that would consider returning to their place of origin by primary conducive condition

Concrete plans to move

Of the surveyed IDPs, 10% (46 households) reported having made plans to move from their current location in the six months following the survey. Of these households, 16 reported having planned to move either within the same neighbourhood or municipality, while 19 reported being in the process of returning to their place of origin.

Current housing tenure seems not to be a decisive factor, as households are relatively equally distributed between those renting and those owning their housing. The reasons reported for the planned move relate mainly to 'better employment opportunities' in the new location and, to a lesser degree, to a 'better home' in the new location and a wish to 'return home' in the case of returning to the place of origin. One household reported an eviction as the reason for moving.

FINDINGS ON ROMA, ASHKALI AND

KEY FINDINGS

Basic demographics and displacement pattern

- ▶ The reported illiteracy level of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs (18%) is higher than those of the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population (13%) and the general Kosovo population (3.85%). Women enjoy overall lower access to education than men across all age groups.
- ▶ Significant shares of the surveyed individuals reported not having completed any formal education cycle, proportion that reached 75% among the population aged 60 and above.
- ▶ Approximately half of the surveyed households reported having been displaced from the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica region (33%) and from Prishtinë/Priština (24%).
- ▶ A total of 94% of the target households reported having been first displaced in 1999, and 71% reported having moved at least a second time after their original displacement before arriving to their current location of residence, with 80% of the total having lived more than 16 years in their current neighbourhood and 31% having been born in displacement.

Living standard

- ▶ Overall, 39% of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian households reported owning their current housing, against an 83% rate among the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and a 96% rate among the general Kosovo population.
- ▶ Of the surveyed households, 12% resided in makeshift shelters, and they were located mainly in Gjakovë/Đakovica, Gračanica/Gračanicë, Leposavić/Leposaviq and Obiliq/Obilić. A total of 17% of dwellings (located in the Gračanica/Gračanicë and Obiliq/Obilić areas) were not accessible by asphalted road. In 12% of the cases, more than one household shared the same living space. Altogether, 34% of dwellings were not connected to the sewage system and 12% did not have running water.
- ▶ Among the surveyed population of school age lower school attendance rates can be observed than among the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and among the overall Kosovo population across all education levels, as well as a gender gap favouring boys over girls and progressively increasing from primary to secondary education.
- ▶ Of the surveyed households, 17% reported struggling to access health care due to their inability to cover the costs involved.

Employment and economic vulnerability

- ▶ The unemployment rate reported by the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs is 84%, against 27.5% among the general Kosovo population. The rate reaches 92% among women and 87% among youth.
- ▶ Of the surveyed households, 67% indicated social benefits as their primary income source (against a 4% rate among the general Kosovo population), while 17% indicated salaries or wages (against a 57% rate among the general Kosovo population).

EGYPTIAN IDPS

- ▶ The 25 employed individuals reported earning EUR 162 per month on average, against an average in Kosovo between EUR 300 and EUR 400.
- ▶ A total of 80% of the target households reported having no income earner among their members, and food represents on average 59% of the total monthly expenditures (against the average 42% for the general Kosovo population).

Access to housing, land and property restoration mechanisms

- ▶ Of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian households, 38 reported having left assets in their place of origin (31% of the total), and 17 of them reported being in possession of relevant property ownership documents.
- ▶ Five households reported their property in the place of origin as being illegally occupied, while 19 households reported their property as being damaged and in need of reconstruction/repairs.
- ▶ Property restoration mechanisms are in place, and one household (out of the 38 reporting possessing property in the place of origin) reported having filed a repossession claim.

Preferred location of residence

- ▶ The reported preferred durable solution for their place of residence is local integration for 99 households and return to the place of origin for six households.
- ▶ The proportions of households that would consider local integration or return if certain conditions were met are almost identical (93 and five households, respectively) to those related to their preferred durable solution regardless of conditions. The provision of employment opportunities (in 44% of the cases) or housing on municipal land (in 27% of the cases) were indicated as conducive conditions to local integration; housing support was indicated by all five households considering return.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The sample of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs comprises 123 households or 491 individuals. The surveyed households were distributed primarily in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South (39 households) and Gračanica/Graçanicë (26 households) and, to a lesser extent, Obiliq/Obilić (11 households) and Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje (13 households). For a detailed distribution of the sample, refer to Table 2 in the Introduction Chapter.

Whenever findings derive from a sub-sample of the target Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population (e.g. owing to the non-response rate), this will be indicated, including the size of the sub-sample in the form of household counts in addition to the proportions. Given the limited size of this sample, some topics cannot be explored in as much detail as for the other target groups. Whenever disaggregated sub-groups become too small to be analysed, only the counts of households are presented.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT PATTERN

Basic population data

The population pyramid below illustrates the age and gender distribution of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs.

When compared to data available on the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population²⁹ and the overall Kosovo population³⁰, the following can be observed on the surveyed individuals:

- ▶ A lower proportion of persons aged below five (7% against 12.2% and 8.6%, respectively)
- ▶ A proportion of persons above 60 (5%) comparable to the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population (6%) but half of the equivalent proportion in the general Kosovo population (10%)

The surveyed population shows great diversity in household size, as a fairly even distribution of households is found across the scale from one-member households to 7+ member households. In line with the varied household sizes, the average household size is four members, while the average for the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population is 5.9³¹.

29 UNICEF Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014.

30 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

31 UNICEF Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014.

HH members	Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs	General Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population
1	16%	4%
2	13%	8%
3	16%	6%
4	16%	9%
5	14%	16%
6	11%	27%
7+	13%	30%
Total	100%	100%

Table 16: Distribution of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP population by household size

Of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian households, 8% had a female head.

In terms of the age dependency ratio, the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs show the same ratio as the general Kosovo population (50%)³². The age dependency ratio indicates the ratio between the productive working-age population (15-64 years of age), and the non-working-age population (0-14 and 65+ years of age), who are considered dependents. The higher the ratio, the more dependents need to be supported by the productive household members.

32 Kosovo 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

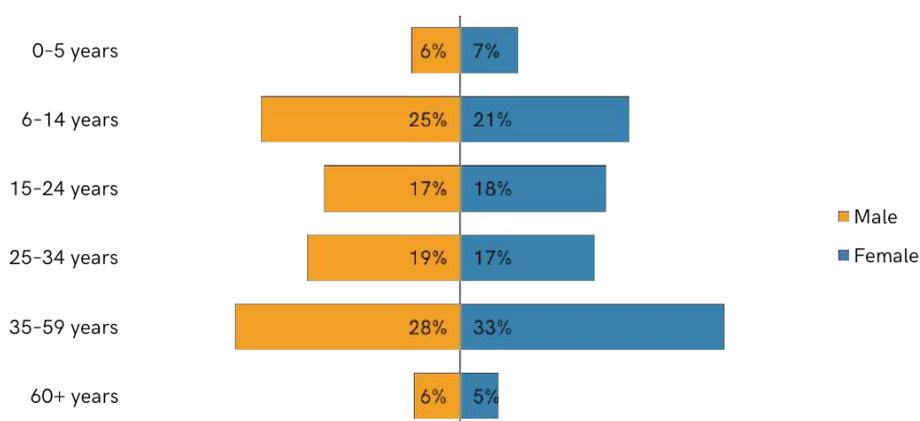


Figure 14: The surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP population by gender and age

Literacy and education levels

The proportion of surveyed individuals above 15 years of age who declared to be illiterate is 18% (13% among men and 24% among women). The illiteracy rate of the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population in Kosovo is 13%³³, while that of the general Kosovo population aged 10 or above is 3.85%³⁴.

A review of the highest education level completed by the 282 Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs aged 18 and above (out of the total 317 in this age group in the sample) who

33 UNDP 2016 Human Development Report, quoting 2014 data from the Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

34 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

provided information on this matter reveals a substantial percentage of individuals who reported having completed no formal education cycle, percentage that increases from the lowest to the higher age groups. Of note, a significant number of individuals reported having attended the first four grades of primary education, and they are presented in the graphs below together with those who did not complete a formal education cycle. Across all age groups, women reported lower education levels than men, with 54% having completed no formal education (against 41% of men) and 26% having completed primary school (against 39% of men).

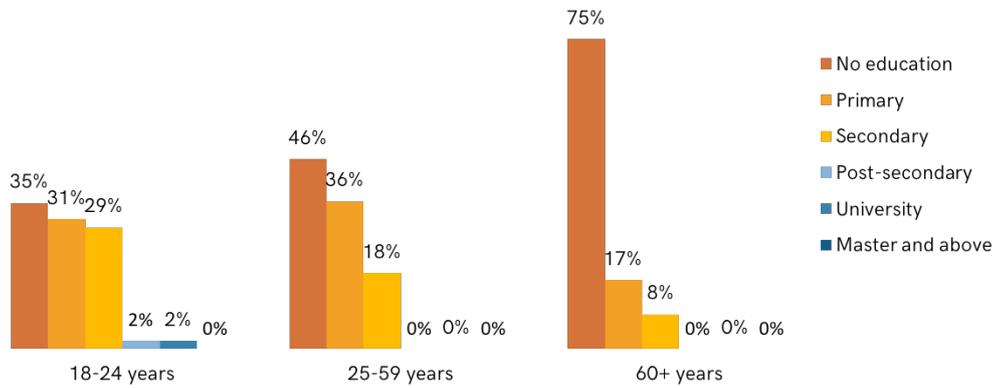


Figure 15: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs by age group

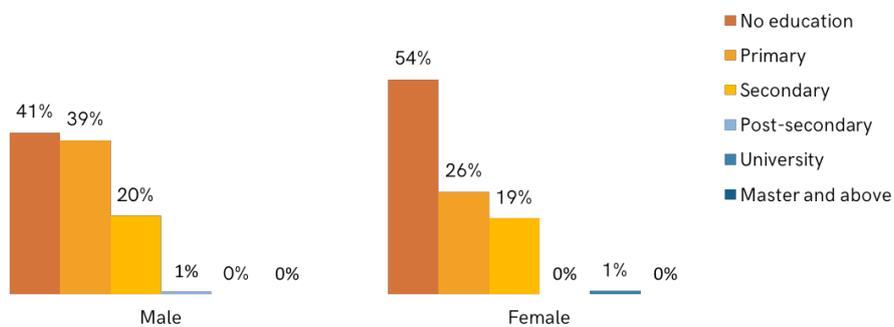


Figure 16: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs by gender

Displacement pattern

The target Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs reported having been displaced primarily from the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica region (40 households) and from Prishtinë/Priština (29 households); at the time of the survey they were mainly residing in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South and Gračanica/Graçanicë and, to a lesser extent, Obiliq/Obilić and Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje (for a detailed overview of the displacement pattern of the surveyed population, refer to *Annex 3*).

The surveyed population reported having been displaced primarily in 1999 (94%), while a small proportion (3%) was displaced in 2004. The majority of households have thus been living in displacement around 17 years, with 31% of individuals (of 451 respondents out of the total 491 in the sample) having been born in displacement.

In total, 29% of the sample reported having been displaced directly to their current place of residence, whereas 56% having moved locations two to three times, 13% having moved four to five times, and 2% having moved six times or more (all figures include the original displacement move). The majority (80%) of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households have thus been living in their current neighbourhood for more than 16 years at the time of writing.

LIVING STANDARD AND ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Housing conditions

Of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households, 67% resided in individual houses, while the remainder primarily stayed in apartments (14%) as well as in informal/makeshift shelters (12%), the latter solution mainly encountered in the locations of Gjakovë/Đakovica, Gračanica/Graçanicë, Leposavić/Leposaviq and Obiliq/Obilić.

Housing tenure is rather diverse among the sample population, as 39% reported owning their current housing, 30% being hosted for free and 16% renting. Among the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population in Kosovo the ownership rate is 83%³⁵, while among the general population it is 96%³⁶.

Of the target population, 62% resided in urban areas and 38% in rural settings. The majority of households were easily accessible by asphalted road, with the exception of the 17% found in the Obiliq/Obilić and Gračanica/Graçanicë areas.

35 UNICEF Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014*.

36 2011 Population and Housing Census, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

The same living space was shared by more than one household in 12% of cases.

Not all dwellings had electricity. Challenges emerged in relation to having running water for 12% of the households and accessing the sewage system for 34%.

	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs
Running water	88%
Electricity	96%
Heating	80%
Gas	0%
Sewage system	66%

Table 17: Proportions of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households with reported access to the listed services in their housing

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival.

Criterion: Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to the personal and other documentation necessary to access public services, reclaim property and possessions, vote or pursue other purposes linked to durable solutions.

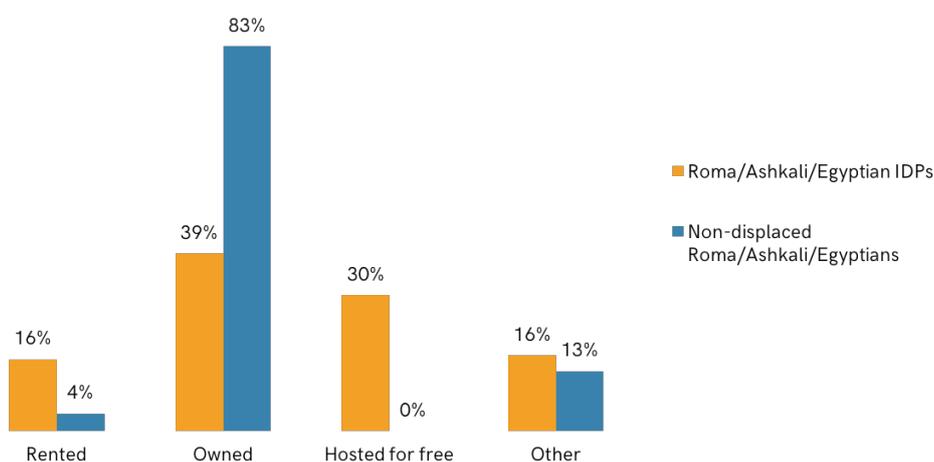


Figure 17: Housing tenure of the surveyed IDP and the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian populations

Access to education

Access to education was explored in relation to regular school attendance (that is, five days a week). The table below presents rates disaggregated by education level and gender for the 106 children of primary school age for whom data was collected (out of the total 113 in the sample) and the 38 children/youth of secondary school age, and it highlights the following findings:

- ▶ Overall, the attendance rates are lower among the surveyed population than among the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population (85% for primary school, 53% for secondary school³⁷) and the overall Kosovo population (98% and 91%, respectively³⁸).
- ▶ Girls have lower attendance rates than boys, increasingly so in secondary school.

It was reported that 70% of children attend schools offering the Serbian curriculum and 25% attend schools offering the Albanian curriculum.

	Males	Females
Attendance rate of primary school	75%	66%
Attendance rate of secondary school	67%	53%

Table 18: School attendance rates of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs by level and gender

Access to health care

Of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households, 17% reported not being able to access health care when in need. Most of these households resided in rural areas. The reported main reason for not being able to access health care related to affordability. According to a recent public-service satisfaction survey conducted by UNDP³⁹, affordability is also the top factor listed by the general Kosovo population as hindering access to health care.

37 UNICEF Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014.

38 Ibidem.

39 UNDP 2015 Mosaic.

Personal documentation

From the total sample, seven individuals reported not being in possession of any form of personal documentation. One-fourth of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs reported not being in possession of either a passport or an ID – though reportedly possessing a birth certificate. Of these individuals, 90% were below the age of 14 and reported that they intended to apply for personal documentation.

Of note, 60% of the individuals in possession of an ID reported that the document was issued by Kosovo, while for 52% it was issued by Serbia, which indicates that a share of the surveyed population is in possession of identity documents issued by both Kosovo and Serbia.

EMPLOYMENT: ACCESS AND CONDITIONS

Given the availability of public welfare programmes, the fulfilment of the socio-economic needs of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs is explored from the perspectives of access to both the labour market and welfare. This chapter reviews the access of the target sample to the labour market and the conditions of employment in comparison to the general Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population of Kosovo and/or the total Kosovo population, according to the availability of sources. The general economic situation of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households, including their access to social benefits, follows in the next chapter.

Access to employment

Access to employment is analysed through the following indicators:

- ▶ Labour force participation, meaning the proportion of the economically active working-age population (those who are either working or looking for work)
- ▶ Employment rate, meaning the proportion of the employed working-age population
- ▶ Unemployment rate, meaning the proportion of the labour force that is not currently employed and is looking for a job

All three indicators consider the working-age population (15–64 years of age), which for the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs corresponds to 329 individuals.

Age: 15–64			Male		Female	Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Labour force participation		66%		27%	49%	329
	Employment rate		12%		2%	8%	329
	Unemployment rate		82%		92%	84%	161
Kosovo population	Labour force participation		58%		19%	39%	/
	Employment rate		43%		13%	28%	/
	Unemployment rate		26%		32%	28%	/

Table 19: Access to employment of the working-age (15–64 years) individuals among the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and the general Kosovo population⁴⁰

40 The "Total N/Denominator" column displays the denominator used for the calculated percentages: for the calculation of the labour force participation and the employment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 329 individuals of working age (15–64 years); for the unemployment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 161 individuals taking part in the labour force.

Age: 15–24			Male		Female	Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Labour force participation		40%		29%	35%	85
	Employment rate		6%		3%	5%	85
	Unemployment rate		84%		91%	87%	30
Kosovo population	Labour force participation		39%		18%	33%	/
	Employment rate		15%		4%	10%	/
	Unemployment rate		47%		65%	52%	/

Table 20: Access to employment of the youth (15–24 years) among the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and the general Kosovo population. Note: the small sample size of the IDP youth should be kept in mind

Due to the small number of individuals found to be economically active, the analysis could not go beyond basic statistics to exploring detailed characteristics of the employed and unemployed.

As can be observed in table 19, while more working-age Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs participate in the labour force compared to the general Kosovo population⁴¹, a much higher proportion of them are not able to find employment.

Considering the youth (aged 15-24; 85 individuals in the sample), both labour force participation and unemployment rates are significantly higher than in the general Kosovo population, particularly among women.

Employment arrangements and sector

The number of individuals in the sample of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs who reported being employed at the time of the survey is 25 out of the 329 working-age persons. Therefore, it is not possible to conduct a meaningful statistical analysis of this group concerning their working arrangements and conditions. However, the following can be pointed out about the 25 employed individuals:

- ▶ They are more or less equally distributed between full-time, part-time, seasonal and occasional employment.
- ▶ They are engaged in both the public sector and the private sector.
- ▶ The average reported monthly salary is EUR 162, while the average monthly salary in Kosovo lies between EUR 300 and 400⁴².
- ▶ In total, nine individuals reported having a written contract.

41 Kosovo 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

42 Kosovo 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Access to livelihoods and employment

Employment and livelihoods available to IDPs must allow them to fulfil at least their core socio-economic needs.

Who are the unemployed?

While the unemployed population has already been explored by looking at key demographic characteristics, such as gender and age, it is here explored further by education levels, leading to the following conclusions:

- ▶ **Overall unemployment rates are extremely high**, both among the total working-age population (84%) and among youth (87%).
- ▶ **Unemployment rates among the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP women are higher** than among men, by 10 percentage points among the total working-age population (92% and 82%, respectively) and by seven percentage points among youth (91% and 84%, respectively).
- ▶ **Unemployment rates among persons with different levels of education (primary and secondary) do not vary significantly**, with the highest education qualification held by the majority of the working-age population being a primary school diploma.

In addition to the above analysis, it was observed that 76% of the unemployed reported not having registered with an unemployment office.

Finally, the perception of the main reasons for not having found employment was explored among the unemployed, with 48% of respondents citing 'too many people are searching for jobs' as a reason, 23% indicating that their 'education/qualifications did not match the available jobs' (in line with findings on the low education levels observed), and 15% referring to a 'lack of personal connections'.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation of the target Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households is explored by looking at the main income sources and expenditures.

Income sources

Respondents were asked to list the most important and the second most important source of income for their household. As illustrated in the table below, 67% of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households reported relying primarily on social benefits, against a 4% rate observed in the general Kosovo population, while salaries or wages were indicated as the primary source of income by 17% of the surveyed households (against 57% by the general population), with twice as many (11% against 6%) referring to irregular wages as opposed to salaries⁴³.

43 All figures on the general Kosovo population taken from 2016 Household Budget Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	General Kosovo population
Salaries	6%	51%
Irregular wages / income from temporary activities	11%	6%
Agriculture	0%	5%
Business earnings (incl. HH enterprises)	1%	11%
Pensions	9%	11%
Social benefits	67%	4%
Remittances	0%	8%
Other	1%	4%
No income source	7%	0%

Table 21: Main income source for households – the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs compared to the general Kosovo population

In line with the strong reliance on social benefits and the previously presented high unemployment rates, just over 80% of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households had no income earner, whereas just over 16% reported having one employed member and just over 3% reported having two employed members.

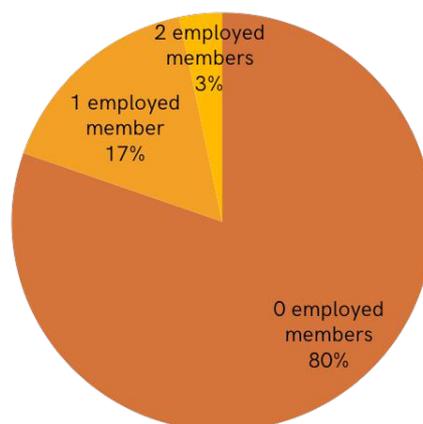


Figure 18: Proportions of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households by number of employed members

Expenditures

Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs reported spending a monthly average of EUR 258 per household⁴⁴ and a monthly average of EUR 79 per person⁴⁵. The general Kosovo population average for the latter is EUR 119⁴⁶.

The proportion of monthly expenditures dedicated to food, which is a determinant of economic flexibility, is 59% on average for the surveyed population, against the average of 42% calculated for the general Kosovo population⁴⁷. The higher the food ratio is, the less economic flexibility the household is expected to have.

44 Rent is not included in the total expenditures as only some households reported paying it, and considering it would skew the total. The Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households that reported paying rent indicated an average monthly cost of EUR 60.

45 When calculating average expenditures, it is important to pay attention to the concept of standard deviation (the quantity expressing by how much the members of a group differ from the mean value for the group; the more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation). The standard deviation is in this case EUR 110, which is greater than the average (EUR 79). This reveals that the span of per capita expenditures varies greatly, hinting to rather diverse economic situations.

46 Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics. (Here, rent is included in the housing expenses, but is reported to only constitute an expense for a small minority of the population. Therefore, rent is not expected to affect the population average).

47 Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

Economic coping strategies

The surveyed households were asked about their perception of their economic situation, by looking at whether they faced challenges paying rent or making ends meet more generally. Of the 16% of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs renting, 83% reported having had to borrow in the past six months in order to pay rent. Making ends meet was said to be a challenge by approximately 44% of the target households. A total of 58% of these households indicated as their main coping mechanism 'borrowing from friends/relatives or other community members', while 22% indicated 'trying to find extra work'.

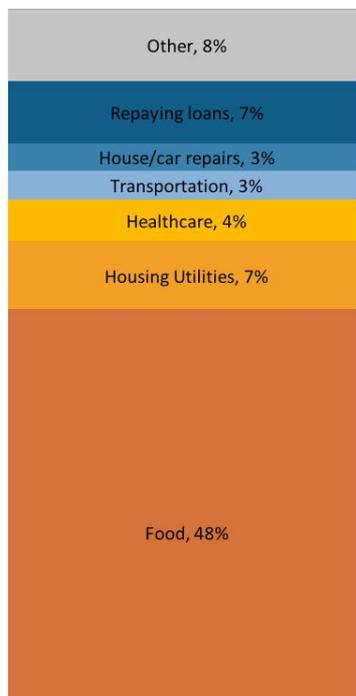


Figure 19: Distribution of monthly per capita expenditures of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs - shown by type in EUR and as a proportion of the total

ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RESTORATION MECHANISMS

In Kosovo, property restoration is managed by the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency, which is mandated with receiving, processing and resolving claims related to immovable properties. The type of property owned in the place of origin by the surveyed population, as well as the level of access to it, are explored below.

Assets left in the place of origin

Of the target Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households, 31% (38 households) reported possessing at least one asset in their place of origin. For the majority (21 households), this is housing.

A total of 17 out of the 38 households that reported having left property in their place of origin declared to be in possession of property ownership documents, and one household reported having filed a repossession claim. No information was provided on whether this claim had been accepted or on the reason for the remaining 16 households not having filed a repossession claim.

	Count (HHs)	Proportions
HHs with assets (one or more) in place of origin	38	31% of the total sample of 123 HHs
HHs with property ownership documents	17	45% of the total 38 HHs possessing property

Table 22: Possession of property in the place of origin and of ownership documentation as reported by the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households (HHs)

Among the households who reported on the condition of the assets left in their place of origin (24 in total), five households reported their property as being occupied, while 19 households reported their property as being damaged and in need of reconstruction/repairs.

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to effective mechanisms for timely restitution of their housing, land and property, regardless of whether they return or opt to integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country.

The process through which restitution of housing, land and property and related compensation is carried out can be complex and time-consuming. It is not necessary for this process to be fully concluded before IDPs can be said to have found a durable solution. The determining factor is that they have access to an effective and accessible mechanism for property restitution and compensation (including, where needed, free legal assistance) and are able to reside safely and securely during the interim.

PREFERRED LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

Introduction

This chapter reviews the plans and intentions of the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs for their preferred durable solution for the location of their future residence, based on the three options considered by the IASC Framework:

- ▶ **Return to the place of origin**
- ▶ **Integration in the place of displacement (current location)**
- ▶ **Settlement in a third location (within or outside Kosovo)**

According to the IASC Framework, mere physical movement alone does not constitute a durable solution. Therefore, these three routes to durable solutions need to be guided by the core principles and criteria outlined in the Framework, which can be used to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved.

It should also be kept in mind that these decisions and intentions pertaining to the location of residence are not made in a vacuum, but are closely interwoven with other decisive factors such as employment and education opportunities, access to property, economic flexibility, community relations, and perceptions of safety and security.

The profiling survey and the FGDs approached the topic of future intentions and plans from three perspectives, asking households:

- ▶ What their preferred option for a permanent location of residence was;
- ▶ What conditions they considered necessary for return or local integration, and how they prioritized them;
- ▶ If they already had concrete plans to move their location of residence in the following six months.

Looking at considerations about the future location of residence, it is important to note that all households were asked both if they would consider staying and if they would consider returning under certain conditions; this means that households may be considering both options, and one does not exclude the other.

Preferred durable solution regardless of conditions

The surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDP households were asked about their preferred location of residence, regardless of conditions. They provided the following responses:

- ▶ Local integration in the place of displacement for 99 households (80%)
- ▶ Return to the place of origin for six households
- ▶ Move to a third location within Kosovo for two households
- ▶ Move out of Kosovo for nine households

Consideration to stay or return under certain conditions

Of the surveyed households, 76% (93 households) would consider remaining in their current location if certain conditions were met. Namely, 44% of them prioritised employment opportunities (these 41 households primarily either owned their current housing or were hosted for free) and 27% prioritised the provision of housing on municipal land (these 25 households mainly either rented their housing or were hosted for free). It must be highlighted that a consideration to stay in the current place of residence does not necessarily entail staying in the current housing but rather remaining in same location.

In addition to the above-mentioned factors influencing the decision to stay, the experience of safety incidents and the perception of safety in the current place of residence were also considered when exploring the sustainability of local integration. Of the surveyed households, 5% reported having experienced safety incidents, such as violence and threats, within the six months prior to the survey.

Perceived safety in terms of freedom of movement was explored as moving about in the respondents' own neighbourhood and in the broader municipality and neighbouring municipalities. Perceived safety was rated high by approximately one-third of the respondents, both at the neighbourhood and the broader level, while approximately two-thirds reported feeling moderately safe. It must be noted that this latter group of respondents are spread across most of the targeted municipalities: Fushë Kosovë / Kosovo Polje, Gračanica/Graçanicë, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Lipjan/Lipljan, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Obiliq/Obilić, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Zvečan/Zveçan.

The length of stay in the current location may also influence households' consideration to integrate locally. Of the households that would consider local integration, 83% (78 households) had lived more than 16 years in their current location.

Out of the 121 households that indicated whether they would consider returning to the place of origin, five provided a positive response. The conditions indicated as conducive pertained to some sort of housing support.

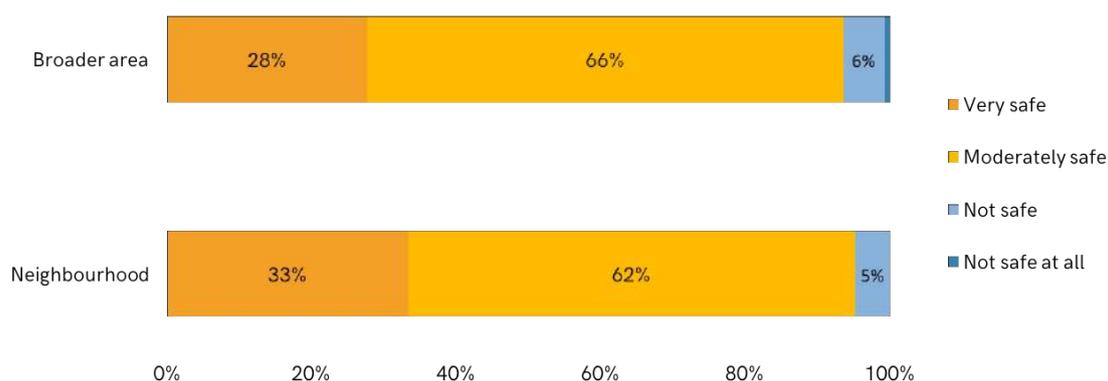


Figure 20: Sense of safety as reported by the surveyed Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs when moving around the neighbourhood and the broader area

FINDINGS ON SERB IDPS

KEY FINDINGS

Basic demographics and displacement pattern

- ▶ Among the Serb IDPs residing in collective centres, 30% of men and 37% of women were above 60 years of age at the time of the interviews.
- ▶ A total of 43% of households in collective centres and 28% of households in private accommodation are female-headed.
- ▶ The majority of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation reside in the Gračanica/Gračanicë, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Zvečan/Zveçan areas, and reported being displaced mainly from the Ferizaj/Uroševac, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Obiliq/Obilić, Prishtinë/Priština and Vushtrri/Vučitrn areas. The majority of the surveyed Serb IDPs in collective centres reside in the Leposavić/Leposaviq, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Zubin Potok areas, and reported being displaced mainly from the Ferizaj/Uroševac and Prizren areas.
- ▶ A total of 88% of the surveyed IDP households in private accommodation and 92% of those in collective centres reported having first been displaced in 1999. Overall, 15% of IDPs in private accommodation and 9% of IDPs in collective centres were thus born in displacement. Most households (71% and 78%, respectively) reported having lived more than 16 years in their current neighbourhood at the time of writing.

Living standard

- ▶ Of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation, 33% reported owning their current housing, while all collective-centre residents were accommodated rent-free in buildings that on average featured greater challenges than private houses: 27% of collective-centre households indicated not having access to running water and an equal proportion reported lack of connection to the sewage system.
- ▶ A total of 12% of surveyed households in private accommodation and 42% of those in collective centres reported struggling to access health care.

Employment and economic vulnerability

- ▶ The reported unemployment rates are 48% among IDPs in private accommodation (reaching 71% among youth) and 62% among collective-centre residents.
- ▶ Salaries were reported as the main source of income by 57% of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation and by 17% of the collective-centre residents. Social benefits were reported as the main source of income by 13% of the households in private accommodation and by 27% of those in collective centres.
- ▶ A total of 66% of the employed individuals residing in private accommodation and 82% of those in collective centres reported earning EUR 300 or less per month; for 42% of the employed individuals residing in private accommodation, monthly salaries are below EUR 150.
- ▶ A total of 40% of the households in private accommodation and 70% of the households in collective centres reported having no income earner among their members.

Access to housing, land and property restoration mechanisms

- ▶ A total of 72% of the Serb IDP households in private accommodation and 47% of those in collective centres reported having left assets in their place of origin. Of these, 93% and 86%, respectively, reported being in possession of relevant property ownership documents.
- ▶ A total of 363 households reported that their properties in the place of origin were illegally occupied, while 295 households reported that their properties were damaged and in need of reconstruction/repairs.
- ▶ Property restoration mechanisms are in place, and 68% of the IDP households in private accommodation and 23% of those in collective centres (in both cases within the group with left-behind assets) reported having filed repossession claims. In 11 cases, the household reported having regained access to their property.

Preferred location of residence

- ▶ The reported preferred durable solution for their place of residence is local integration for 95% of the households in private accommodation and for 84% of those in collective centres.
- ▶ In total, 83% and 91%, respectively, would consider local integration a durable solution under certain conditions, mainly if housing on municipal land were provided (for 43% and 84% of respondents in the respective groups). A total of 38 households (5% of the total Serb IDP sample) would consider return a durable solution.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The sample of Serb IDPs was divided into two sub-groups according to accommodation type so as to capture differences between those residing in private accommodation and those residing in collective centres.

The sample of Serb IDPs in private accommodation comprises 567 households or 1,907 individuals. The sample was distributed mainly across the following locations: Gračanica/Gračanicë (146 households), Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North (130 households), Štrpce/Shtërpçë (75 households) and Zvečan/Zveçan (145 households). The sample of IDP households residing in private accommodation was further distributed between two geographic strata to allow for a comparison within the group. Stratum A covered the four northern municipalities and stratum B included all the other municipalities. Weights were applied to these two strata when used as a total sample of Serb IDPs in private accommodation.

The sample of Serb IDPs in collective centres comprises 135 households or 285 individuals. The sample was distributed primarily across the following locations: Leposavić/Leposaviq (24 households), Štrpce/Shtërpçë (87 households) and Zubin Potok (14 households). Given the limited size of the sample in collective centres, some topics cannot be explored in as much detail as for IDPs in private accommodation. Whenever disaggregated sub-groups become too small, only the counts of households are presented.

For a detailed geographic distribution of the sample, refer to Table 2 in the Introduction Chapter. Whenever findings derive from a sub-sample within any of the three groups outlined above (IDPs in private accommodation in stratum A, IDPs in private accommodation in stratum B, IDPs in collective centres), this will be indicated, including the size of the sub-sample in the form of household counts in addition to the proportions.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT PATTERN

Basic population data

The following population pyramids illustrate the age and gender distribution of the surveyed Serb IDPs.

Serb IDPs in private accommodation and collective centres show very different population pyramids. Whereas the former show a more regular population distribution, the latter have a very large proportion of persons above 60 years (30% of the men and 37% of the women).

The average household size is 3.3 members among IDPs residing in private accommodation and 2.1 among those residing in collective centres.

Household members	PA IDPs	CC IDPs
1	13%	41%
2	18%	27%
3	21%	15%
4	26%	12%
5	13%	4%
6	6%	1%
7+	2%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Table 23: Distribution of the surveyed Serb IDP households in private accommodation (PA) and collective centres (CC) by size

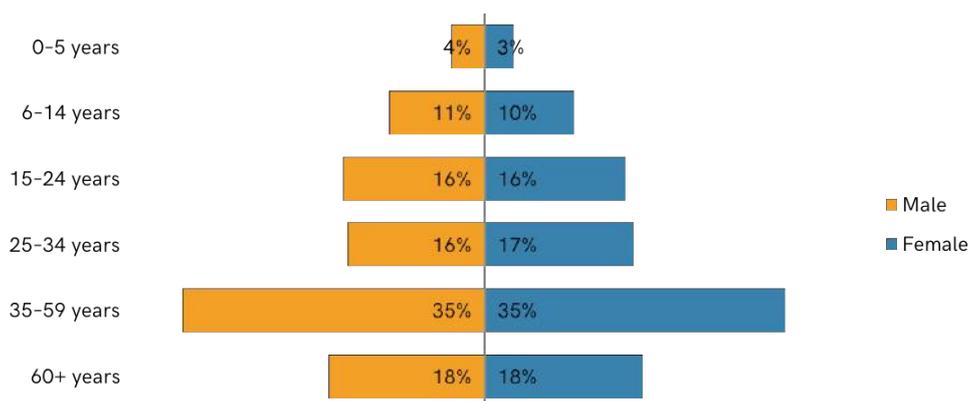


Figure 21: The surveyed Serb IDP population in private accommodation by age and gender

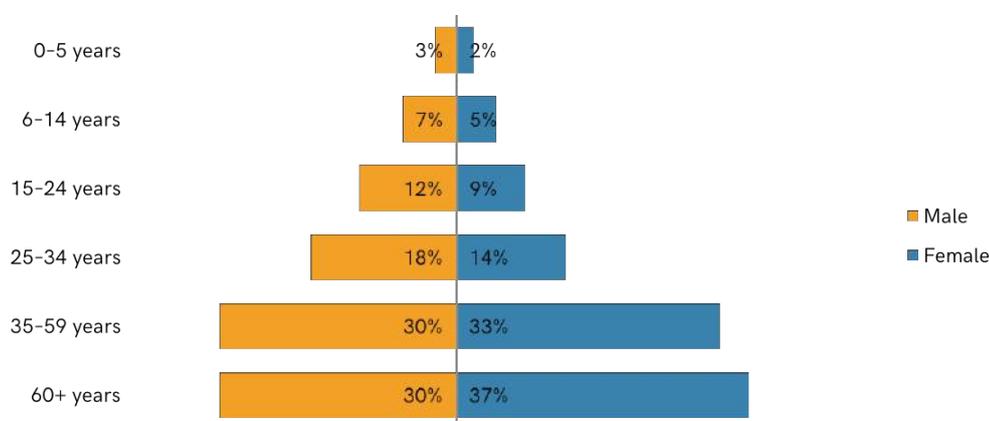


Figure 22: The surveyed Serb IDP population in collective centres by age and gender

The proportion of female-headed households is 43% among collective-centre residents and 28% among those in private accommodation.

In terms of the age dependency ratio, the Serb IDPs in private accommodation show a ratio of 33%, while that of Serb IDPs in collective centres is 50%. This reflects the fact that collective-centre households comprise a relatively larger proportion of persons aged above 64. The age dependency ratio indicates the ratio between the productive working-age population (15-64 years of age), and the non-working-age population (0-14 and 65+ years of age) who are considered dependents. The higher the ratio, the more dependents need to be supported by the productive household members.

Literacy and education levels

The proportions of surveyed individuals above 15 years of age who declared to be illiterate is 1% among the Serb IDPs in private accommodation (all of them women) and 3% among collective-centre residents (with no difference between men and women).

A review of the highest completed education level reveals that, across all age groups, the majority of the 1,785 individuals aged above 18 (among the total 1,808 in this age group in the sample) who provided information on

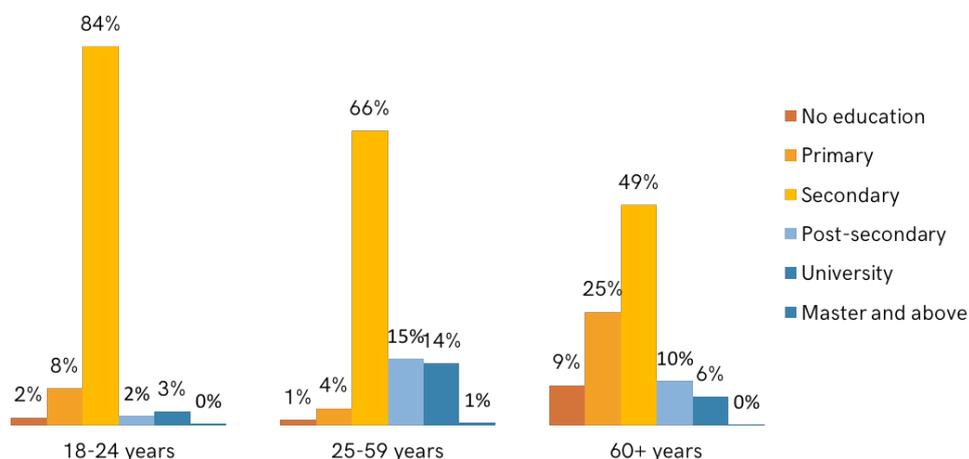


Figure 23: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation by age group

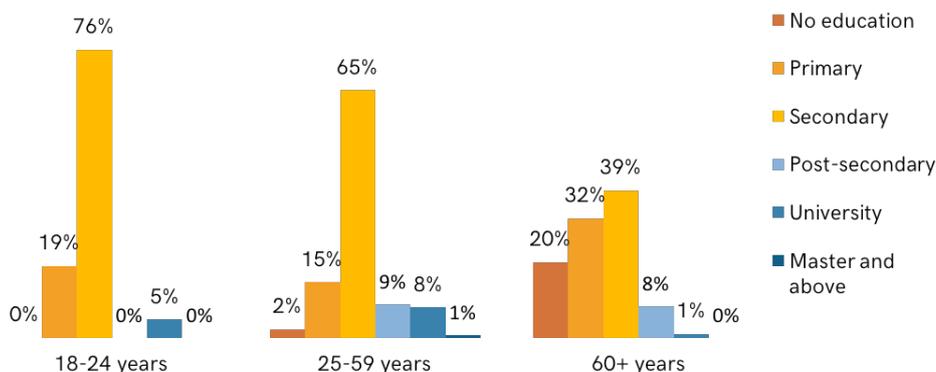


Figure 24: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Serb IDPs in collective centres by age group

this topic reported having a secondary school diploma at a minimum, particularly among the population residing in private accommodation, and increasingly so among the younger generation. In both private accommodation and collective-centre households, women tend to have reached lower education levels than men. It must be noted that a number of respondents from both groups reported having completed only the first four grades of primary education. The displayed percentages related to the respondents who reported having completed no formal education cycle comprise these individuals.

Displacement pattern

The majority of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation resided in the Gračanica/Gračanicë, Mitrovica/Mitrovicë North, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Zvečan/Zveçan areas, and reported being displaced mainly from the Ferizaj/Uroševac, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South, Obiliq/Obilić, Prishtinë/Priština and Vushtrri/Vučitrn areas. The majority of the surveyed Serb IDPs in collective centres resided in the Leposavić/Leposaviq, Štrpce/Shtërpçë and Zubin Potok areas, and reported being displaced mainly from the Ferizaj/Uroševac and Prizren areas (for a detailed overview of the displacement pattern of the surveyed population, refer to Annex 3).

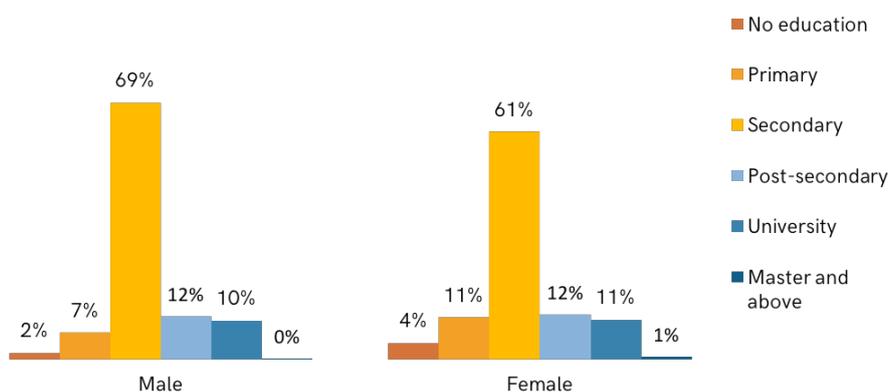


Figure 25: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation by gender

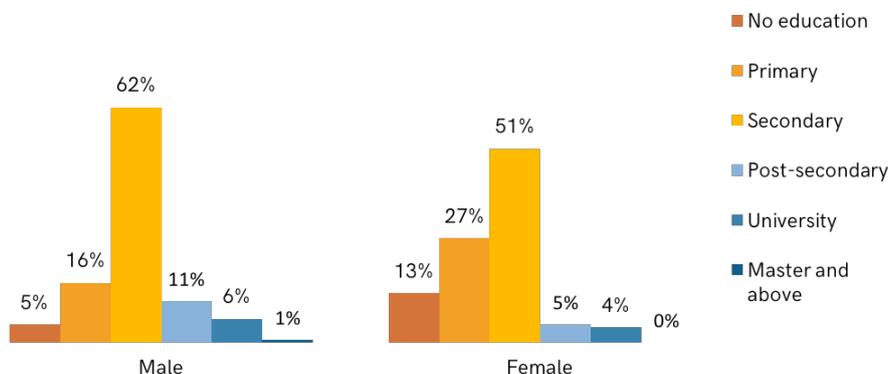


Figure 26: Highest education level completed by the surveyed Serb IDPs in collective centres by gender

All surveyed Serb IDP households bar two provided information on the year of their original displacement. The majority of them reported having been displaced in 1999, with 12% of IDPs in private accommodation and 8% of those in collective centres reporting being displaced in 2004. The majority of all households have thus been living in displacement around 17 years, with 15% of the IDPs in private accommodation (of 1,820 respondents out of the total 1,907 in the sample) and 9% of collective-centre residents (of 276 respondents out of the total 285 in the sample) having been born in displacement.

Similarly, all surveyed Serb IDP households bar two provided information on the number of times they moved since first being displaced. A total of 25% of those in private accommodation and 33% of those in collective centres reported having been displaced directly to their current place of residence, whereas 68% and 58%, respectively, reported having moved one to two times after their first displacement. Thus, 71% of IDPs in private accommodation and 78% of those in collective centres have lived more than 16 years in their current neighbourhood at the time of writing.

LIVING STANDARD AND ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Housing conditions

Of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation, 51% resided in individual houses, while most of the remainder (43%) resided in apartments. Of the IDPs in private accommodation, 33% reported owning their current housing and 31% being hosted for free while the remainder mainly renting (26%). All the surveyed collective-centre residents reported residing rent-free.

The surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation were distributed between urban areas (63%) and rural areas (37%). The surveyed collective-centre IDPs were mainly situated in rural locations, with 17% of the households in urban areas. Private-accommodation IDPs all resided in housing with solid walls, whereas 17% of collective-centre residents lived in poor makeshift constructions (these were located in Zubin Potok and Gračanica/Gračanicë).

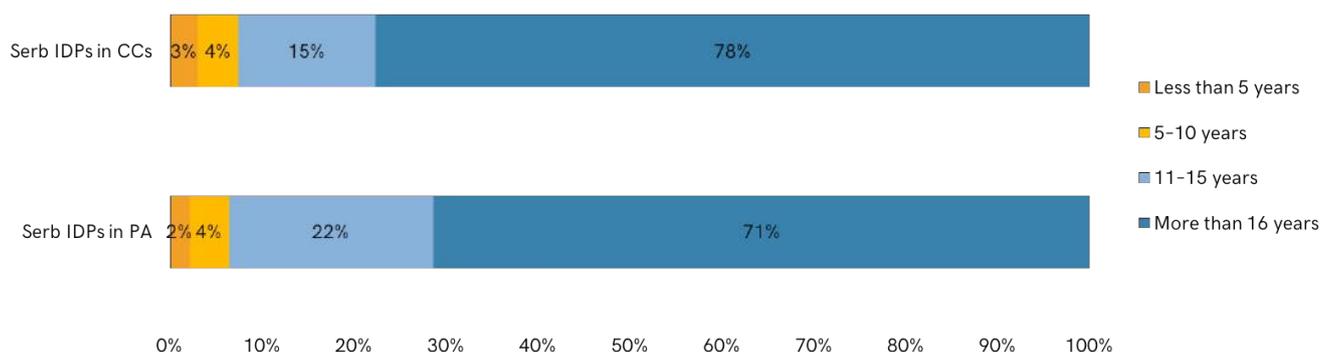


Figure 27: Length of stay of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation (PA) and collective centres (CCs) in their current neighbourhood

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival.

Criterion: Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to the personal and other documentation necessary to access public services, reclaim property and possessions, vote or pursue other purposes linked to durable solutions.

Not all Serb IDPs in private accommodation had access to running water and electricity, or connection to the sewage system. Particularly challenging conditions were observed among collective-centre households, of which 27% did not have access to running water and 27% lacked connection to the sewage system.

	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in collective centres
Running water	99%	73%
Electricity	99%	99%
Gas	2%	0%
Sewage system	94%	73%

Table 24: Proportions of the surveyed households by group with access to the listed services

Access to education

Access to education was explored in relation to regular school attendance (that is, five days a week). The table below presents rates disaggregated by education level and gender for the 189 children of primary school age (of the total 203 in the sample)⁴⁸ and the 111 children/youth of secondary school age for whom data was collected in the group of Serb IDPs in private accommodation, and it highlights the following findings:

- ▶ Boys have slightly higher attendance rates than girls.
- ▶ Each gender group across the two education levels have almost identical attendance rates, indicating almost no dropouts from primary to secondary education (not at all among girls).

Among the general Kosovo population, the attendance rate is 98% for primary school and 82% for secondary school⁴⁹.

All 27 children encountered among collective-centre residents for whom data was collected (of the total 29 in this group) were attending school.

	Males	Females
Attendance rate of primary school	91%	85%
Attendance rate of secondary school	89%	85%

Table 25: School attendance rates of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation by level (primary and secondary school) and gender

Access to health care

A total of 12% of the Serb IDP households in private accommodation and 42% of collective-centre residents reported not being able to access health care when in need. Most of these households resided in rural areas. The vast majority among both groups reported as the main reason for not being able to access health care that the services they required were not available in the nearby and accessible health centre.

48 Note that primary school according to the Serbian system can be started between the ages of six and seven.

49 UNICEF Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014.

Personal documentation

From the total sample of Serb IDPs, two individuals reported not being in possession of any form of personal documentation. A total of 10% reported not being in possession of either a passport or an ID – though reportedly possessing a birth certificate. Of these individuals, 99% were below the age of 24 and the majority (80%) stated that they intended to apply for personal documentation.

Of note, 76% of the individuals residing in private accommodation who are in possess of an ID reported that the document was issued by Kosovo, while for 86% it was issued by Serbia; the proportions for the residents of collective centres are 78% and 88%, respectively. This indicates that a share of the population is in possession of personal documentation issued by both Kosovo and Serbia.

EMPLOYMENT: ACCESS AND CONDITIONS

Given the availability of public welfare programmes, the fulfilment of the socio-economic needs of Serb IDPs is explored from the perspectives of access to both the labour market and welfare. This chapter reviews the access of the target sample to the labour market and the conditions of employment. However, due to the small number of individuals found to be economically active in collective centres, the analysis for this IDP group could not go beyond basic statistics to exploring detailed characteristics of the employed and unemployed. The general economic situation of Serb IDP households, including their access to social benefits, follows in the next chapter.

Access to employment

Access to employment is analysed through the following indicators:

- ▶ Labour force participation, meaning the proportion of the economically active working-age population (those who are either working or looking for work)
- ▶ Employment rate, meaning the proportion of the employed working-age population
- ▶ Unemployment rate, meaning the proportion of the labour force that is not currently employed and is looking for a job

All three indicators consider the working-age population (15–64 years of age), which for the surveyed Serb IDPs corresponds to 1,414 persons in private accommodation and 191 persons in collective centres. It should be noted that the term 'employment' might comprise very different situations, such as informal employment and underemployment. Therefore, the employment conditions will also be explored.

Analysing the access to employment of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation and in collective centres according to the above-mentioned indicators, it can be observed that, while the total labour force participation of Serb IDPs in private accommodation and in collective centres is similar, the latter group shows a greater gender gap. On the contrary, employment rates vary (33% among IDPs in private accommodation and 24% among collective-centre IDPs), and a wider gender gap is again observed in relation to the employment

of collective-centre residents. The small size of the working-age population in the collective centres (191 individuals) should, however, be kept in mind.

Among the youth in private accommodation (15-24 years; 311 individuals in total), labour force participation stands at 28% against the 64% observed for the total working-age population, whereas the unemployment rate is 71% against 48%. The unemployment rate among young women (68%) is found to be lower than among young men (75%).

Owing to the small number of youth encountered in the targeted collective centres (30 individuals), an analysis on labour force participation, employment, and unemployment could not be conducted.

Employment arrangements and sector

Out of the 459 Serb IDPs in private accommodation who provided information on their current contract type – who represent 98% of the 466 individuals who reported being employed – 92% indicated being on a written contract. The difference between employed men and women on this point is small (three percentage points in favour of men). The prevalence of written contracts among employed individuals in the collective-centre group (44 respondents out of 46 surveyed individuals in total) stands at 66% (the much smaller sample size of employed persons in this group should be kept in mind).

Of the 459 individuals in the sample in private accommodation and 44 individuals in collective centres who provided further information on their employment conditions, 89% and 70%, respectively, reported being engaged in full-time employment, thus giving no strong indications of underemployment.

Age: 15-64			Male		Female		Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Labour force participation		68%		59%		64%	1414
	Employment rate		37%		30%		33%	1414
	Unemployment rate		46%		50%		48%	904
Serb IDPs in collective centres	Labour force participation		74%		47%		61%	191
	Employment rate		30%		16%		24%	191
	Unemployment rate		59%		65%		62%	117

Table 26: Access to employment of the working-age (15–64 years) Serb IDPs in private accommodation and in collective centres by gender⁵⁰

50 The "Total N/Denominator" column displays the denominator used for the calculated percentages: for the calculation of the labour force participation and the employment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 1,414 or 191 (according to the group) individuals of working age (15–64 years); for the unemployment rate, the relevant sub-sample (denominator) consists of the 904 or 117 (according to the group) individuals taking part in the labour force.

Age: 15-24			Male		Female		Total %	Total N/ Denominator
Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Labour force participation		24%		31%		28%	311
	Employment rate		6%		11%		8%	311
	Unemployment rate		75%		68%		71%	61

Table 27: Access to employment of the surveyed youth (15-24 years) among Serb IDPs in private accommodation by gender

A total of 66% of the 470 Serb IDPs in private accommodation who provided information on their salary reported earning less than EUR 300, with women earning on average approximately EUR 6 less than men. Of the 45 respondents among collective-centre residents, 42% reported earning less than EUR 150 per month.

	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in collective centres
Less than EUR 100	6%	24%
EUR 101-150	6%	18%
EUR 151-200	10%	22%
EUR 201-250	19%	11%
EUR 251-300	25%	7%
EUR 301-400	27%	13%
EUR 400+	8%	4%
Total %	100%	100%
Total N	470	45

Table 28: Monthly salary ranges of the surveyed employed Serb IDPs in private accommodation and in collective centres

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Access to livelihoods and employment

Employment and livelihoods available to IDPs must allow them to fulfil at least their core socio-economic needs.

Very little diversity was observed among Serb IDPs in private accommodation in terms of employment in the public or the private sector. Of the 465 individuals who provided information on the matter out of the 466 who reported being employed, 90% reported working in the public sector, with a greater majority among women compared to men.

Due to the small number of collective-centre IDPs being employed, no further analysis could be carried out on their distribution by sector.

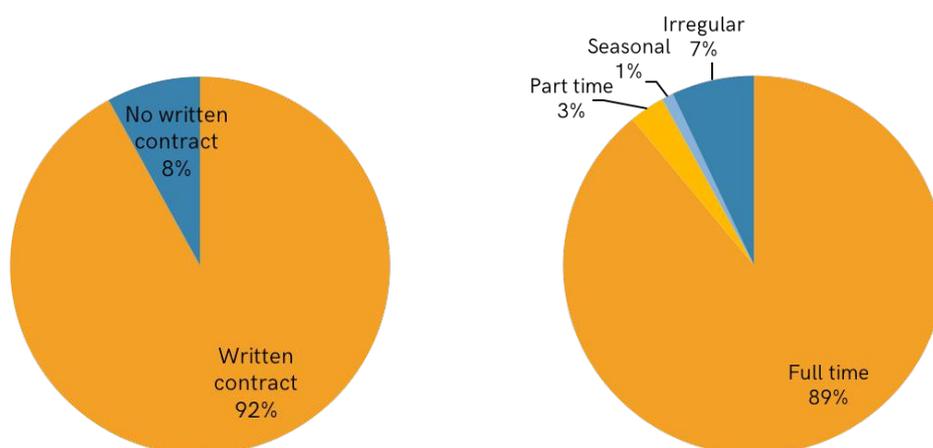


Figure 28: Work arrangements of the employed Serb IDPs in private accommodation

Who are the unemployed?

While the unemployed population has already been explored by looking at key demographic characteristics such as gender and age, it is here explored further by education levels and locations of residence. All of these factors have been examined in a regression analysis, which underpins the following conclusions:

- ▶ **Serb IDP women and men have relatively similar unemployment rates** (46% for men and 50% for women in private accommodation; 59% for men and 65% for women in collective centres).
- ▶ **The unemployment rate among Serb IDP youth in private accommodation (71%) is higher** than among the general working-age population of Serbs in private accommodation (48%).
- ▶ **Although unemployment is higher among those with primary education, the rate is not significantly lower among those with higher education.** Furthermore, those with the highest education show somewhat higher unemployment rates compared to those with secondary school education.
- ▶ **Higher unemployment rates were found in rural areas as well as in stratum B⁵¹ of the sample.**

51 Stratum B includes all surveyed locations except the four northern municipalities.

In addition to the above analysis, it was observed that 2% and 12% of the unemployed population among Serb IDPs in private accommodation and in collective centres, respectively, reported not having registered with an unemployment office.

Finally, the perception of the main reason for not having found employment was explored among the unemployed, with 78% of private-accommodation residents and 79% of collective-centre residents citing 'too many people are searching for jobs' as a reason. Furthermore, 13% and 18%, respectively, mentioned a 'lack of personal connections'.

		Unemployment rate	
Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Primary		56%
	Secondary		41%
	College or higher		47%

Table 29: Unemployment rates of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation by education level

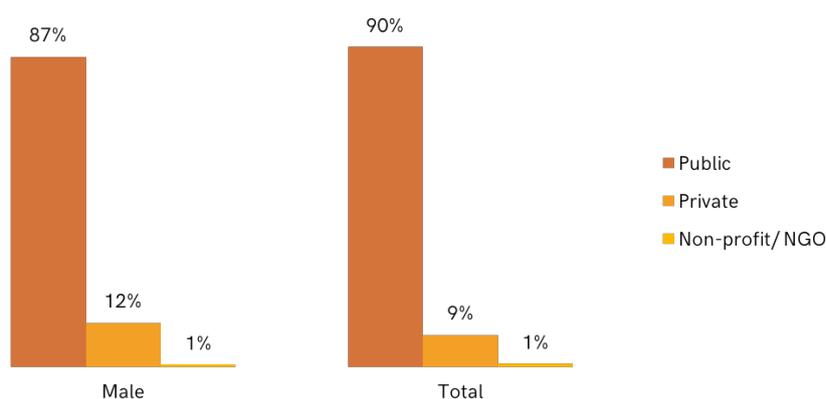


Figure 29: Employed Serb IDPs in private accommodation by sector of work and gender by education level

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation of the target Serb IDP households is explored by looking at the main income sources and expenditures.

Income sources

Respondents were asked to list the most important and the second most important source of income for their household. Of the Serb IDPs in private accommodation, 57% reported salaries as the main income source, while this is the case for 17% of collective-centre residents, for whom pensions or social benefits are the main income source in 45% and 27% of cases, respectively. This must, however, be read in light of the high proportion of individuals aged over 60 (33%) among the collective-centre residents.

	Serb IDPs in private accomm.	Serb IDPs in collective centres
Salaries	57%	17%
Irregular wages / income from temporary activities	2%	7%
Agriculture	0%	0%
Business earnings (incl. HH enterprises)	1%	0%
Pensions	27%	45%
Social benefits	13%	27%
Remittances	0%	0%
Other	0%	1%
No income source	1%	1%

Table 30: Main income source of the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation and collective centres

As for secondary sources of income, 65% of collective-centre residents and 43% of IDPs in private accommodation reported not having any. Of the IDPs in private accommodation, 24% reported salaries as a second source.

Based on the findings on access to employment presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that 40% of the target households in private accommodation had no income earner, whereas the remaining 60% reported having between one and three employed members. These proportions reflect and confirm the way households listed their reliance on income sources, with a combined 40% indicating pensions or social benefits as their main income source, and a combined 60% indicating salaries, wages or business earnings as their main income source.

Among the surveyed collective-centre residents, 70% of households reported having no income earner; again, this reflects their dependency on pensions and social benefits (reported as the main income sources by a combined 72%).

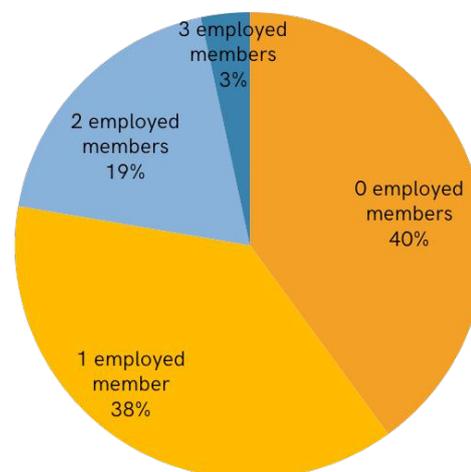


Figure 30: Proportions of the surveyed Serb IDP households in private accommodation by number of employed members

Expenditures

Serb IDPs in private accommodation reported spending a monthly average of EUR 306 per household⁵² and EUR 122 per person⁵³, while collective-centre residents reported EUR 261 per household and EUR 144 per person.

52 Rent is not included in the total expenditures as only some households reported paying it, and considering it would skew the total. The Serb IDP households in private accommodation who reported paying rent indicated an average monthly cost of EUR 80.

53 The average per capita monthly expenditures are EUR 103 for the residents of stratum A and EUR 133 for the residents of stratum B. When calculating the average expenditures, it is important to pay attention to the concept of standard deviation (the quantity expressing by how much the members of a group differ from the mean value for the group; the more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation). The standard deviation is in this case EUR 94, which is relatively close to the average (EUR 122). This reveals that the span of per capita expenditures varies greatly, suggesting rather diverse economic situations, as explored in the subsequent section.

The proportion of monthly expenditures dedicated to food, which is a determinant of economic flexibility, is 53% on average for the Serb IDPs in private accommodation. The higher the food ratio is, the less economic flexibility the household is expected to have⁵⁴.

54 The food ratio for collective centres is not calculated due to the housing tenure specificities and other types of support, which skew the total expenditure and its distribution.

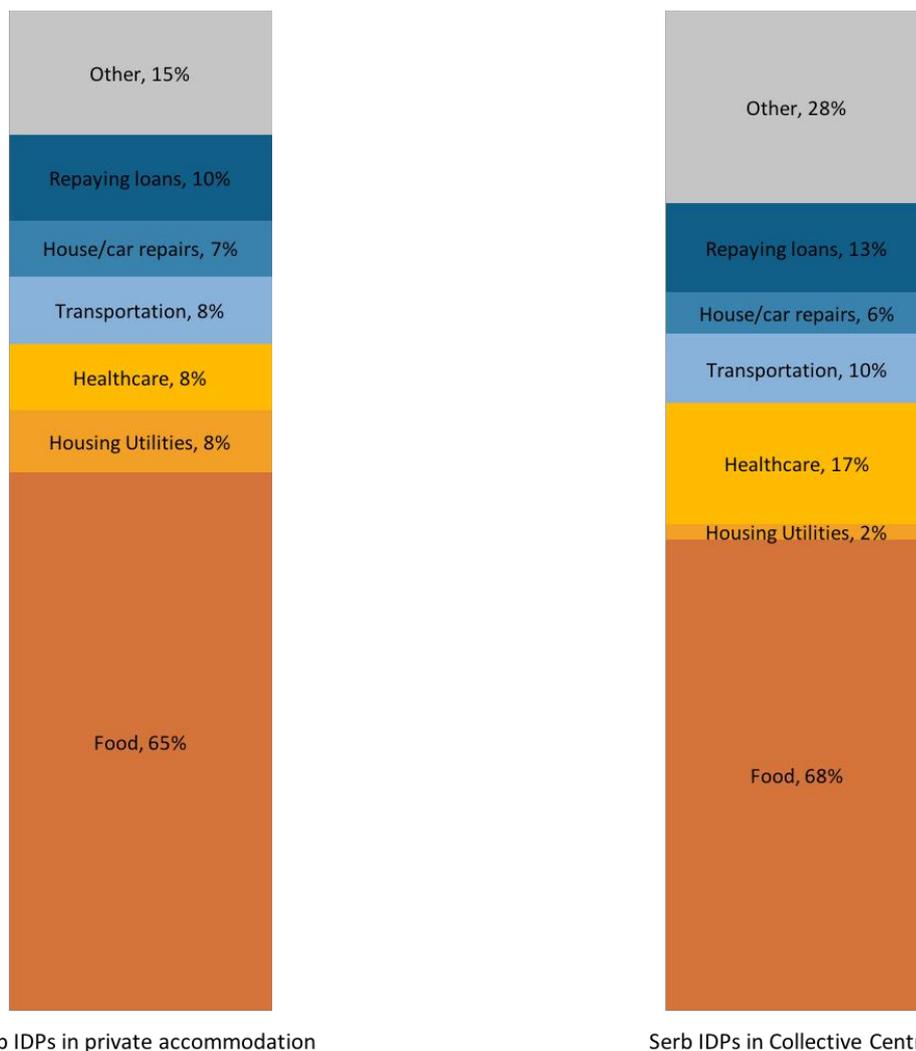


Figure 31: Distribution of monthly per capita expenditures of the surveyed Serb IDPs – shown by type in EUR

Factors of economic household welfare

The analysis of the economic situation of Serb IDP households in private accommodation revealed a great variation. In order to better understand what characterises the households living under different economic situations, four sub-groups were formed based on reported expenditures (see box on expenditure grouping for details). The same analysis could not be conducted on collective-centre residents due to the limited number of employed individuals.

An understanding of the characteristics of these groups can help identify the most economically vulnerable segments of the population. The following factors were explored: relevance of employment, location, length of stay in the current neighbourhood, education level of the household head and current housing tenure. The following findings emerged:

- ▶ **Limited impact of salaries on household welfare:** Significant proportions of the surveyed households in the middle and highest expenditure groups reported having no employed members (43% and 38%, respectively), which indicates a reliance on other income sources such as social benefits, which were indicated by 65% and 50% of these groups, respectively.
- ▶ **Greater polarisation of economic welfare in urban**

areas: In rural locations, fewer households are in the lowest expenditure group (13%) compared to urban locations (26%). Furthermore, in urban locations, a greater polarisation is observed, where not only more households fall within the lowest group, but 40% fall in the highest expenditure group (see Table III, *Annex 4*).

- ▶ **Housing tenure is not decisive for economic welfare:** No clear links are observed between expenditure groups and housing tenure in terms of owning or renting. The same proportion (24%) of those owning and of those renting their housing fall within the lowest group, while very similar proportions are distributed across the other expenditure groups as well. However, a smaller proportion of the households being hosted for free fall within the lowest group (see Table III, *Annex 4*).
- ▶ **Positive impact of the education level of the head of household on economic welfare:** Of the 82% of households whose head had a secondary degree, 25% and 37% are found in the middle and highest expenditure groups, respectively. Among the households whose head had a college degree at a minimum (15 in total), no one falls within the lowest group, but they are distributed rather equally among the second lowest, middle and highest expenditure groups (see Table III, *Annex 4*).

Serb IDPs in private accommodation	0 employed members	1 employed member	2 employed members	3 employed members	Total %	Total N
Lowest expenditure group	38%	34%	23%	5%	100%	113
Second lowest expenditure group	43%	39%	12%	6%	100%	105
Middle expenditure group	43%	36%	19%	3%	100%	145
Highest expenditure group	38%	41%	20%	1%	100%	202

Table 31: Number of employed members in the surveyed Serb IDP households in private accommodation by expenditure group

Expenditure grouping

Four groups of different economic welfare were formed based on daily per capita household expenditures. Information on expenditures was provided by almost the entire target sample (565 out of 567 households). The lowest group consists of the households whose spending is below the poverty line of USD 1.90 per day (corresponding to EUR 1.79 at the time of writing, as defined by the World Bank in 2015 in terms of purchasing power – see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq>). The remaining households are split into three groups of equal range, as shown in the table below. Almost 40% of the surveyed Serb IDP households fall within the lowest two groups.

	Serb IDPs in private accomm.
Lowest expenditure group: Spend below EUR 1.79 per capita/day	20%
Second lowest expenditure group: Spend btw EUR 1.8 and 2.9 per capita/day	19%
Middle expenditure group: Spend btw EUR 3 and 4.6 per capita/day	26%
Highest expenditure group: Spend more than EUR 4.6 per capita/day	36%
Total %	100%
Total N (Households)	565

Table 32: Distribution of the Serb IDP households in private accommodation by expenditure level (total per capita per day)

Economic coping strategies

The surveyed households were also asked about their perception of their economic situation, by looking at whether they had challenges paying rent or making ends meet more generally. Of the 25% of Serb IDPs in private accommodation renting, 28% reported having had to borrow in the previous six months in order to pay rent. Making ends meet was said to be a challenge by approximately 64% of the target households. The majority of these households (82% of those in private accommodation and 84% of those in collective centres) indicated as their main coping mechanism 'borrowing from friends/relatives or other community members' (e.g. shop owner).

IASC Framework reference

Criterion: Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to effective mechanisms for timely restitution of their housing, land and property, regardless of whether they return or opt to integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country.

The process through which restitution of housing, land and property and related compensation is carried out can be complex and time-consuming. It is not necessary for this process to be fully concluded before IDPs can be said to have found a durable solution. The determining factor is that they have access to an effective and accessible mechanism for property restitution and compensation (including, where needed, free legal assistance) and are able to reside safely and securely during the interim.

ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RESTORATION MECHANISMS

In Kosovo, property restoration is managed by the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency, which is mandated with receiving, processing and resolving claims related to immovable properties. The type of property owned in the place of origin by the surveyed population, as well as the level of access to it, are explored below.

Assets left in the place of origin

All target households in the respective groups provided information on whether they had property in the place of origin. Of the group in private accommodation, 72% reported possessing at least one asset in their place of origin. For 68% this is housing, while for 22% it is agricultural land. Among the Serb IDPs in collective centres, 47% reported possessing at least one asset in their place of origin, it being housing in 44% of cases.

The surveyed households described the conditions of their assets in the place of origin as displayed in the table below. From the information provided it emerges that, at the time of the survey, 363 households reported their property/properties as illegally occupied, 295 as in need of reconstruction/repairs, and 39 households were not aware of the condition of their property.

Type of property in the place of origin	Serb IDP HHs in private accommodation		Serb IDP HHs in collective centres	
	%	Count	%	Count
Housing	68%	389	44%	59
Agricultural land	22%	125	13%	18
Non-agricultural land	8%	45	1%	2
Total HHs with property in the place of origin	72%	408*	47%	64

Table 33: Surveyed Serb IDP households with property in their place of origin by type of asset and by total

* Some households reported having left more than one asset behind. Thus, the numerical and percentile totals correspond to the number/proportion of households reporting at least one asset in their place of origin (408 households or 72% of the total 573 respondents in private accommodation, and 64 households or 47% of the total 135 respondents in collective centres) and not to the sum of all listed counts/percentages by type of assets.

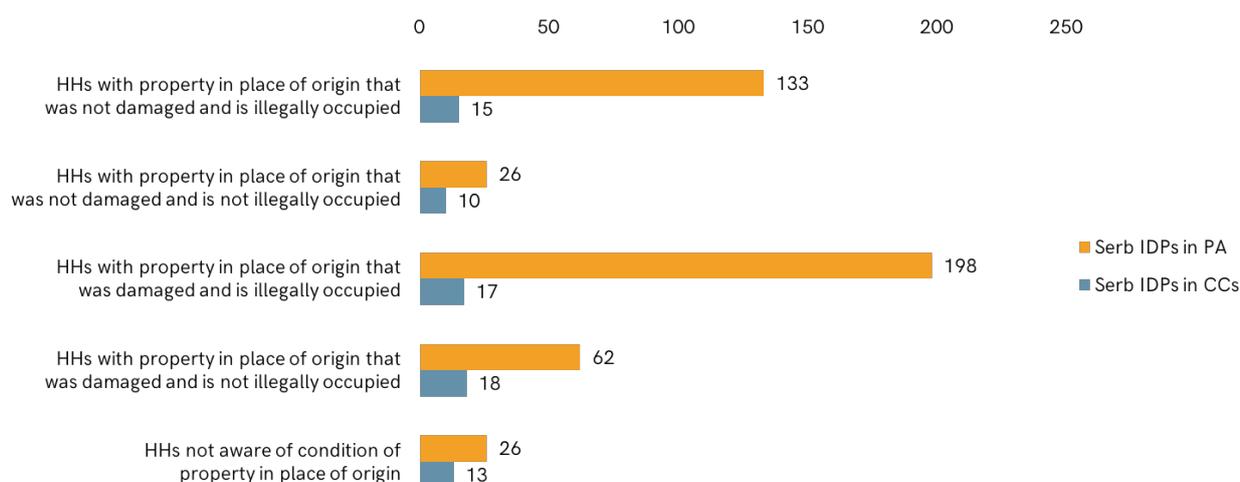


Figure 32: Condition of assets in the place of origin as reported by the surveyed Serb IDPs in private accommodation (PA) and in collective centres (CCs) - all reported assets presented as counts

Access to assets

Out of the total numbers of households that indicated possessing property in the place of origin, 93% of those in private accommodation and 86% of those in collective centres reported possessing ownership documents. Of them, 68% of those in private accommodation and 23% of those in collective centres reported having filed a repossession claim.

Of the claims filed by Serb IDPs in private accommodation (278 in total), 26% were reported as having been accepted, while 23% (63 claims) were reported as being in process. Of the surveyed households, 49% reported not being aware of the results of their claim. In total, 10 claims were reported as having been enforced.

Among collective-centre IDPs, very few responses were provided on the status of their claims: two claims were reported as being accepted, four as in process, while six households were not aware of the results of their claim. In total, one claim was reported as having been enforced.

PREFERRED LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

Introduction

This chapter reviews the plans and intentions of the surveyed Serb IDPs for their preferred durable solution for the location of their future residence, based on the three options considered by the IASC Framework:

- ▶ Return to the place of origin
- ▶ Integration in the place of displacement (current location)
- ▶ Settlement in a third location (within or outside Kosovo)

According to the IASC Framework, mere physical movement alone does not constitute a durable solution. Therefore, these three routes to durable solutions need to be guided by the core principles and criteria outlined in the Framework, which can be used to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved.

	Serb IDPs in private accommodation		Serb IDPs in collective centres	
	Count (HHs)	Proportion (%)	Count (HHs)	Proportion (%)
HHs with assets (one or more) in place or origin	408	72% of total sample	64	47% of total sample
HHs with property ownership documents (for at least one of their assets)	380	93% of HHs with left-behind assets	55	86% of HHs with left-behind assets
HHs that have filed repossession claim(s)	278	68% of HHs with left-behind assets	15	23% of HHs with left-behind assets
HHs whose claim is enforced	10	4% of HHs that have filed a claim	1	/

Table 34: Overview of assets in the place of origin, possession of ownership documentation and filed repossession claims as reported by the surveyed Serb IDP households (HHs)

It should also be kept in mind that these decisions and intentions pertaining to the location of residence are not made in a vacuum, but are closely interwoven with other decisive factors such as employment and education opportunities, access to property, economic flexibility, community relations, and perceptions of safety and security.

The profiling survey and the FGDs approached the topic of future intentions and plans from three perspectives, asking households:

- ▶ What their preferred option for a permanent location of residence was;
- ▶ What conditions they considered necessary for return or local integration, and how they prioritized them;
- ▶ If they already had concrete plans to move their location of residence in the following six months.

Looking at considerations about the future location of residence, it is important to note that all households were asked both if they would consider staying and if they would consider returning under certain conditions; this means that households may be considering both options, and one does not exclude the other.

Preferred durable solution regardless of conditions

The surveyed Serb IDP households were asked about their preferred location of residence, regardless of conditions. They provided the following responses:

- ▶ 95% of the Serb IDPs in private accommodation would prefer local integration in the place of displacement – the proportions by stratum are 97% in stratum A and 89% in stratum B⁵⁵; 1.4% would prefer returning to their place of origin, while the few remaining households either preferred to move to a third location or were not able to state a preference.
- ▶ 84% of Serb IDPs in collective centres would prefer local integration in the place of displacement, while 9% would prefer to move out of Kosovo and 1.5% would prefer returning to their place of origin. The few remaining households either would prefer to move to a third location or could not express a preference.

Focus group participants nuanced the above survey

⁵⁵ Stratum A includes the four northern municipalities and stratum B includes all other surveyed municipalities.

findings, as many expressed a wish to return to their place of origin and attributed their reported choice to stay in the place of displacement to their perception of insufficient safety, scarce employment opportunities, and a lack of property or access thereto.

Consideration to stay or return under certain conditions

In total, 83% of the surveyed Serb IDP households in private accommodation⁵⁶ and 91% of those in collective centres would consider remaining in the current place of displacement. A consideration to stay in the current place, however, does not necessarily mean staying in the current housing but rather remaining in the same location.

The most important or conducive factors for staying were listed by 493 households in private accommodation and 127 households in collective centres. Of them, 55% of the group in private accommodation prioritised housing support (with a significant 43% referring to the provision of housing on municipal land) and 26% the availability of concrete employment opportunities. The great majority of the Serb IDPs in collective centres (91%) also prioritised housing support, with 84% referring to the provision of housing on municipal land.

The current housing tenure conditions of IDPs in private accommodation cannot be said to significantly influence the household's preference to stay in their current location, as 94% of those renting, 90% of those being hosted for free, and, unexpectedly, somewhat fewer (76%) of those owning their current housing would consider local integration.

In addition to the above-mentioned factors influencing the decision to stay, the experience of safety incidents, the perception of safety in the current location of residence, as well as the length of stay in displacement and language skills were also considered when exploring the sustainability of local integration. In total, 4% of Serb IDPs in private accommodation and 1.5% of Serb IDPs in collective centres reported having experienced safety incidents, such as violence and threats, within the six months prior to the survey.

⁵⁶ Data refers to 566 households out of the total 567 in the sample.

Perceived safety in terms of freedom of movement was explored as moving about in the respondents' own neighbourhood and in the broader municipality/area. The perceived safety levels decrease among IDPs in both private accommodation and collective centres from movement in their own neighbourhood to that in the municipality and the neighbouring municipalities. In total, 20% of private-accommodation IDPs and 14% of collective-centre IDPs reported feeling 'not safe' when moving about in the municipality of displacement (against 3% and 1%, respectively, when moving around in the neighbourhood).

Of the Serb IDPs in private accommodation, 6% (34 households) would consider returning to their place of origin under certain conditions. Of them, almost three-quarters referred to housing support, while over one fourth to high safety levels in the area of return. Among collective-centre residents, four households in total indicated a consideration to return.

The knowledge of the Albanian language can affect IDPs' possibilities to communicate with the communities in their place of origin upon return, as they would return to Albanian-majority areas, and the native language of the surveyed IDPs is Serbian. In this respect, great differences were observed between the older and younger generations: 65% of IDPs aged 32 and above and 7% of IDPs aged between 15 and 31 reported speaking Albanian.

The length of stay in displacement is a factor that may affect the preference to stay or return. As indicated earlier, the majority of the surveyed households had been living in displacement around 17 years at the time of the survey, which means that 31% of the individuals were born in displacement. According to focus group participants, one of the determinants in their decision to integrate locally is the presence of children and youth in the household who either were born in displacement or had formed strong networks in displacement and who would, therefore, face greater challenges in reintegrating in the place of origin.

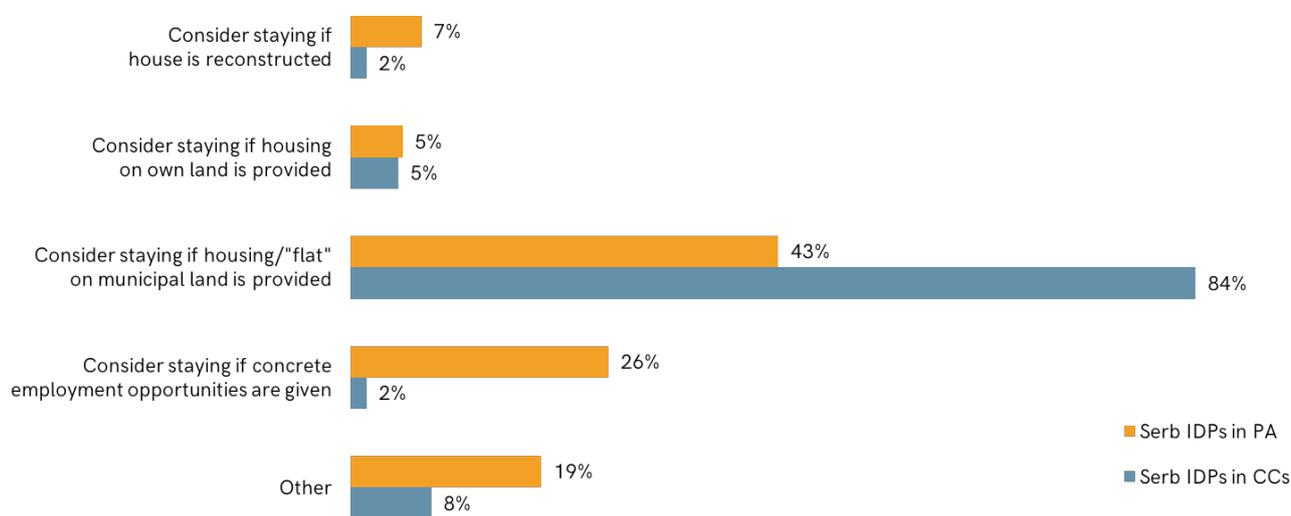


Figure 33: The surveyed Serb IDP households in private accommodation (PA) and collective centres (CCs) that would consider staying in their current location by primary conducive condition

Concrete plans to move

In total, 3% of Serb IDPs in private accommodation (13 households) and 10% of Serb IDPs in collective centres (12 households) reported having made concrete plans to move from their current location within the six months following the survey. In the case of collective-centre residents, this refers primarily to moving within the same municipality.

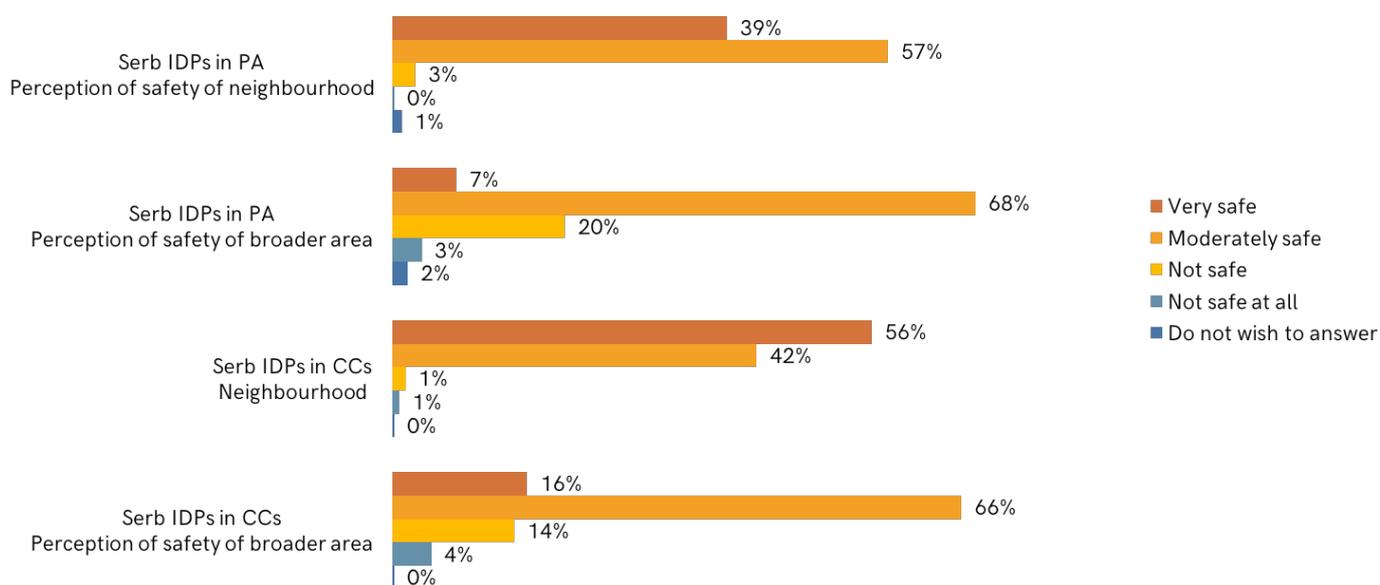


Figure 34: The surveyed Serb IDP households' perception of safety when moving around their neighbourhood and the broader area

CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the sample-based profiling of displaced populations in Kosovo confirm that there is a pressing need to address the displacement situation that prompted government authorities and international stakeholders to implement the exercise. Of the 1,327 households that were surveyed, almost 92% reported having lived in displacement for 17 years at the time of data collection, and having thus far been unable to achieve a durable solution. As a result of this protracted displacement situation, almost one-fifth of the 4,932 surveyed individuals were born in displacement.

These data alone define the magnitude of the issue, and further insight is provided by the trends observed when considering the IASC Framework criteria to assess the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved.

In order to fully achieve the third objective of the profiling exercise⁵⁷, these conclusions are articulated into two sections, respectively presenting:

- ▶ An overview of preferred durable solutions in terms of the future location of permanent residence, and of the challenges faced in achieving them.
- ▶ The features that characterise the surveyed populations, with a focus on their specific vulnerabilities.

⁵⁷ To enhance institutions' ability to advocate and design joint programming to support durable solutions for IDPs through the identification of their specific vulnerabilities and through the enhanced coordination of humanitarian and development analysis.

RETURN OR LOCAL INTEGRATION – OVERVIEW OF PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND CHALLENGES

The preferences of Kosovo's internally displaced in terms of what they consider a durable solution for their future place of permanent residence were explored from two different perspectives.

Firstly, they were asked to indicate what location they would prefer for their permanent residence, choosing among the options of returning to the place of origin, resettling in a different location in Kosovo, integrating in the current place of displacement and moving out of Kosovo. This provides insight into their wishes regardless of conditions and means to achieve their preferred durable solution for the location of residence. As shown in the graph below, the trend emerging is that, while the overwhelming majority in the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian and Serb IDP populations consider integrating in the current place of displacement a durable solution, over half of the Albanian IDP population wish to return to the place of origin, with a significant share (over one fifth) preferring local integration.

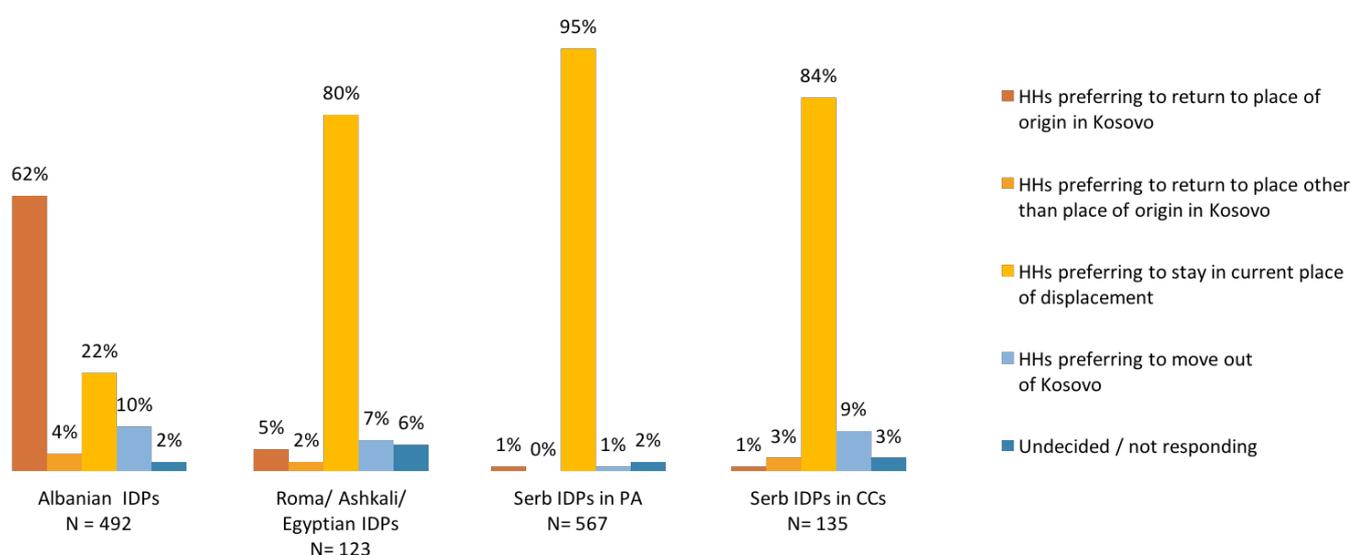


Figure 35: Overview of the surveyed households' (HHs) preference for permanent location of residence regardless of conditions

Secondly, the surveyed populations were prompted to reflect on whether they would consider returning to their place of origin and whether they would consider remaining in the current place of displacement if certain conditions, which they were asked to prioritise, were in place. This provides information on the viability of the two durable solution options, as well as on the support needed to achieve them. Please note that the households were asked both questions, and they could indicate that they would consider both options (return and local integration) – this explains why the total percentages for each group exceed 100.

The prospect of seeing in place what they consider the most important condition in their decision to return to the place of origin or integrate in the place of displacement appears to influence the responses collected in rather different ways. Among Albanian IDPs, Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and Serb IDPs in collective centres, approximately the same percentages declared to wish to return regardless of conditions and to consider returning under certain conditions; the difference is slightly bigger among Serb IDPs in private accommodation, where

it amounts to five percentage points in favour of the second option (considering conducive conditions). A similar trend is observed in relation to local integration among Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and Serb IDPs, although the difference is somewhat more significant; on the other hand, the difference between the shares of households wishing to integrate in the place of displacement regardless of conditions and of those that would consider local integration under certain conditions is considerable among Albanian IDPs. It is hence apparent that a significant number of Albanian IDP households that wish to return to the place of origin would consider local integration if certain conditions were in place; the same trend can be observed, albeit to a much lesser extent, among Serb IDPs in collective centres. It is interesting to point out that the trend does not apply to Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and Serb IDPs in private accommodation, the shares of whose households considering local integration under certain conditions are lower than those wishing to integrate in the place of displacement regardless of conditions.

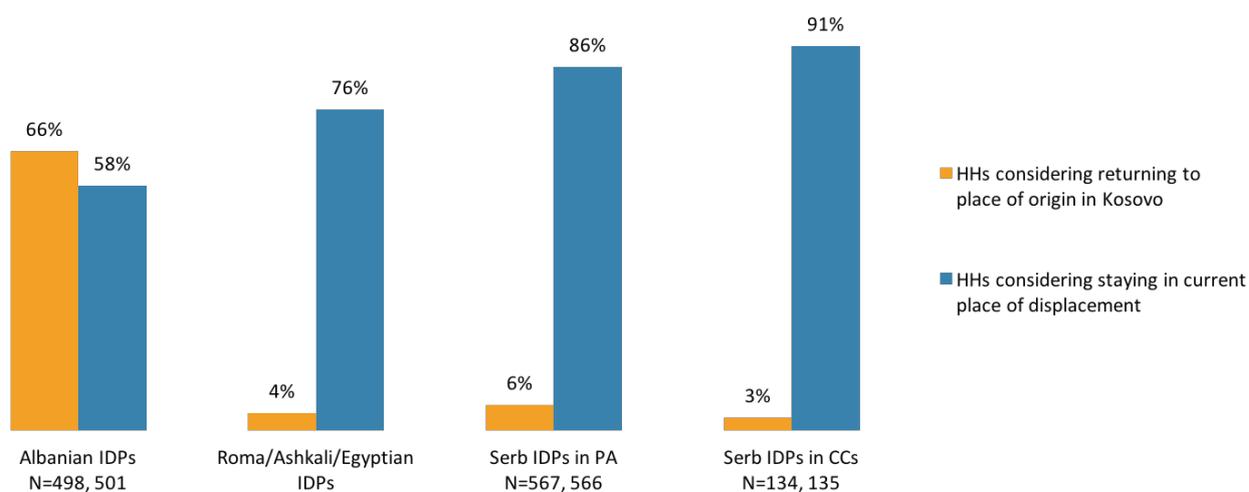


Figure 36: Overview of surveyed households (HHs) considering return to place of origin and stay in current location under certain conditions – Note that the two Ns refer to the total responses for each of the two different questions/variables

It can be concluded that the overwhelming majority of the non-Albanian internally displaced populations in Kosovo wish to integrate in the place of displacement and would not consider returning even if different types of support (such as housing construction and property repossession) were provided, while 36% of the Albanian population prefers to return to the place of origin but would consider local integration under certain conditions. The mentioned conditions and support are presented in figure 37.

Similarly, figure 38 presents the conditions prioritised by the households considering local integration.

Some form of housing support clearly emerges as the key factor for the achievement of a durable solution in relation to the location of residence, be it return to the place of origin or integration in the place of displacement. It must be noted how this is considered crucial by all five Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian households considering return, probably owing to the relatively low

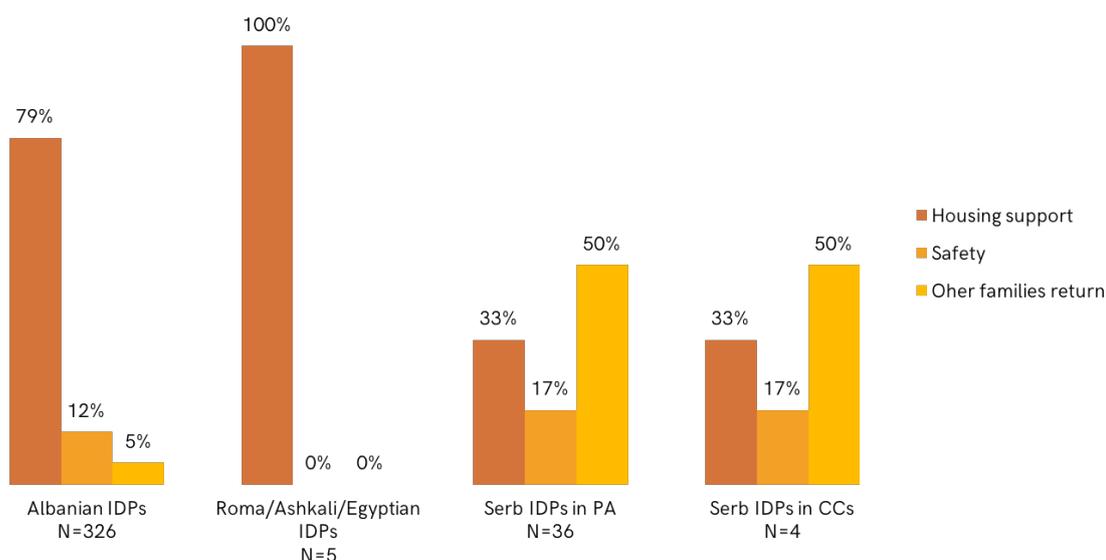


Figure 37: Surveyed households (HHs) that consider the option of return by main condition indicated as conducive - N indicates the total numbers of households considering the option of returning
 Note the very low total N of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and the Serb IDPs in collective centres

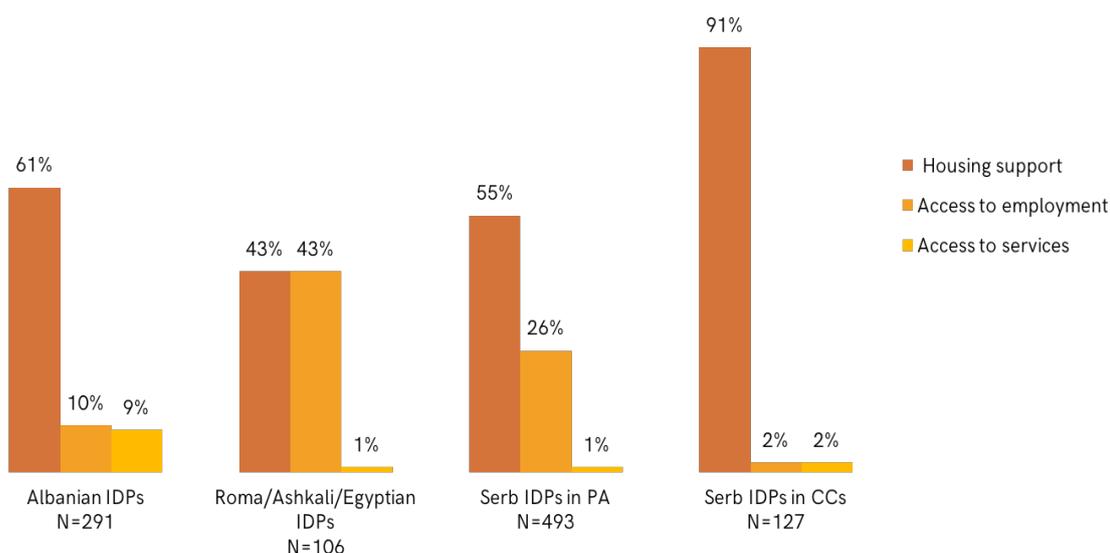


Figure 38: Surveyed households (HHs) that consider the option of staying in current location of displacement by main conditions indicated as conducive - N indicates the total number of households considering the option of staying.

share of households possessing housing in the place of origin in this population group, and by almost the totality of the Serb population residing in collective centres and considering local integration, owing to the nature of their current accommodation solution. It must also be noted how access to better employment opportunities appears key for significantly larger shares of households considering local integration among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and among the Serb population in private accommodation than among the other groups, although the relatively high average age of the Serb population residing in collective centres must be kept in mind when considering this, as not expressing a

desire for better employment opportunities cannot be considered an indication of a lack of need to enhance their income-generation capacity. Moreover, it must be pointed out that the return of other displaced families to the same areas seems to be fundamental for half of the Serb population to consider returning. Finally, the importance attributed to safety in the area of return by all target populations bar Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs is considerable.

Owing to the pivotal importance attributed to housing support, the array of types of housing support emerging from the survey is summarised here below.

	Repossession of housing	Reconstruction of housing	Construction of housing on own land	Provision of housing on municipal land	Total number of HHs requesting housing support
Albanian IDPs	152	62	29	15	258
Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs	0	3	3	3	9
Serb IDPs in PA	0	6	6	0	12
Serb IDPs in CCs	0	1	1	0	2

Table 35: Numbers of households (HHs) prioritising housing support as a condition for returning, by the specific type of housing support

	Repair of housing	Construction of housing on own land	Provision of housing on municipal land	Total number of HHs requesting housing support
Albanian IDPs	103	55	19	177
Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs	10	8	28	46
Serb IDPs in PA	35	35	210	280
Serb IDPs in CCs	2	2	207	11

Table 36: Number of households (HHs) prioritising housing support as a condition for staying in location of displacement, by the specific type of housing support

In order to promote the achievement of their preferred durable solution by the households that would consider returning to the place origin, resources for the (re) construction of houses/flats are needed for 129 of the surveyed households, in 18 of which cases plots of municipal land also need to be allocated. In addition, the process of repossession of their property in the place of origin should be finalised for 152 Albanian IDP households.

Similarly, in order to support the households that would consider integrating in the current place of displacement, 150 houses/flats need to be repaired and 100 need to be constructed on land owned by the displaced households, while 364 need to be constructed on plots of municipal land to be allocated.

Safety and freedom of movement were also explored in the profiling exercise, albeit from different perspectives, for both the households wishing to return and those wishing to integrate locally. All data presented in the charts below refer to proportions of the number of households that reported considering return to the place of origin or integration in the place of displacement.

In relation to the group preferring to return to the place of origin, information was collected on the frequency of the visits made to the place of origin, on the level and quality of interaction with the local community in the return area, as well as on the relevance attributed to peaceful coexistence in the decision to return.

As displayed in the table, an analysis could be conducted only for the groups of Albanian IDPs and Serb IDPs in private accommodation, as the numbers of households considering return among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and Serb IDPs in collective centres (five and four, respectively) are too small to allow drawing any significant conclusions. It can be observed how significant shares in both remaining groups reported not having visited the place of origin in the 12 months prior to the survey. It is also worth noting that less than half of the Albanian households that visited the place of origin reported holding discussions with the local residents, against three-quarters of the Serb households; in addition, the feedback reported as received by the majority is positive for the former group and negative for the latter. Both facts that a considerable number of Albanian households did not approach the local

	Proportion of HHs by number of visits made to place of origin in previous 12 months				Proportion of HHs that held discussions with prospective neighbours (of those that visited the place of origin)	Proportion of HHs that discussed with neighbours, by feedback received	
	0	1-2	3-10	11+	YES	positive	negative
Albanian IDPs N=325	29%	32%	21%	18%	45%	91%	7%
Serb IDPs in PA N=32	25%	43%	16%	16%	75%	11%	78%

Table 37: Surveyed households (HHs) that prefer to return to place of origin by steps taken in relation to exploring the feasibility of this - N indicates the numbers of households providing information on this

community and that the majority of Serb households that did receive a negative feedback might indicate that efforts are needed to pave the way for the sustainable return of these families in terms of strengthening the linkages between remainee and returnee communities.

In relation to the group preferring to integrate in the current place of displacement, information was collected on any incidents experienced during the six months prior to the survey, as well as on the levels of perceived safety within the neighbourhood and the broader area (e.g. municipality and/or neighbouring municipalities).

From the table below it can be concluded that the number of safety incidents experienced over the six-month period prior to the survey is overall low, with Albanian IDPs and Serb IDPs in collective centres reporting no incidents. The perceptions of safety at the neighbourhood level vary significantly among the different groups, with the almost totality of Albanian households reporting feeling very safe, against approximately half of those among the Serb population in collective centres and one-third among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and the Serb population in private accommodation. Given the

high proportions of households in the latter three groups that wish to integrate in the place of displacement, this might impact the sustainability of local integration, and it is further emphasised by the shares of households that reported lack of sufficient perceived safety beyond the neighbourhood level, proportion that is close to three-quarters in the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group.

	Proportion of HHs reporting safety incidents in previous six months	Perceived safety levels at the neighbourhood level		Perceived safety level at the broader level	
		Very safe	Moderately safe	Not safe	Not safe at all
Albanian IDPs N=291	0%	95%	6%	1%	0%
Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs N=93	5%	31%	66%	25%	70%
Serb IDPs in PA N=485	5%	38%	59%	19%	3%
Serb IDPs in CCs N=123	0%	55%	48%	13%	4%

Table 38: Surveyed households (HHs) that prefer to remain in current location of displacement by safety-related perceptions - N indicates the numbers of households providing information on this topic

SPECIFIC TRAITS AND VULNERABILITIES OF THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Education

Displacement has negatively affected access to education for the surveyed populations. With the exception of the Serb IDPs residing in collective centres, all other groups show lower school attendance rates than the Kosovo average (98% for primary school and 91% for secondary school). The school attendance rate is particularly low in the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group, within which illiteracy is also significantly more widespread than

among the overall Kosovo population (where it affects 3.85% of individuals), and a significant percentage of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian individuals aged 15 and above reported not having completed any formal education.

As displayed in the graph below, challenges related to education affect the female IDP population particularly severely, with the exception of school attendance rates, illiteracy rate and the proportion of individuals with no formal education among Serb IDPs residing in collective centres, as well as the rate of individuals holding a secondary school diploma at a minimum within the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group, where no differences between men and women are observed.

		Primary school attendance rate	Secondary school attendance rate	Proportion of population 18+ holding a secondary school diploma at a minimum	Proportion of population 15+ being illiterate	Proportion of population 15+ with no education
Albanian IDPs	Boys/men	83%	78%	83%	1%	2%
	Girls/women	79%	70%	69%	3%	3%
Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs	Boys/men	75%	67%	20%	13%	17%
	Girls/women	66%	53%	19%	24%	27%
Serb IDPs in PA	Boys/men	91%	89%	91%	0%	1%
	Girls/women	85%	85%	84%	1%	2%
Serb IDPs in CCs	Boys/men	100%	100%	80%	3%	2%
	Girls/women	100%	100%	60%	3%	2%

Table 39: Surveyed households by school attendance, illiteracy and education level, and by gender. Note the low number of children in collective centres (N=27)

Livelihoods

Displacement has negatively affected access to livelihood opportunities for the surveyed populations, who overall live in worse economic conditions than the general Kosovo population, with higher unemployment rates and lower monthly incomes. The following graphs present an overview of the unemployment rates and the percentages of individuals whose monthly income is below the lowest end of Kosovo average (EUR 300⁵⁸).

58 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

Despite considerable differences across the population groups, all unemployment rates are much higher than the Kosovo average (27.5%⁵⁹), particularly among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs. Similarly, the percentages of respondents reporting earning EUR 300 per month or less by far exceed the Kosovo average (38.3% among men and 37.2% among women⁶⁰), representing at least half of the respondents in all groups, being over twice as high as

59 2016 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

60 2015 Labour Force Survey, Kosovo Agency for Statistics - comparable data is not included in the 2016 Labour Force Survey.

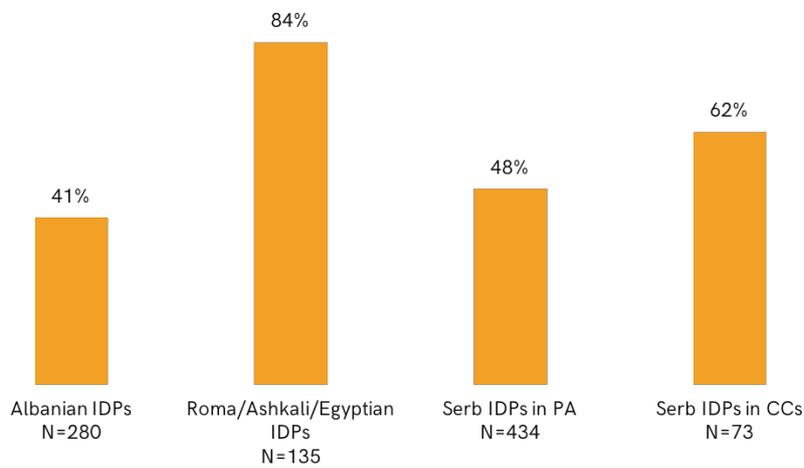


Figure 39: Unemployment rate of surveyed individuals (proportion of unemployed individuals out of the total labour force) - N indicates the number of unemployed individuals

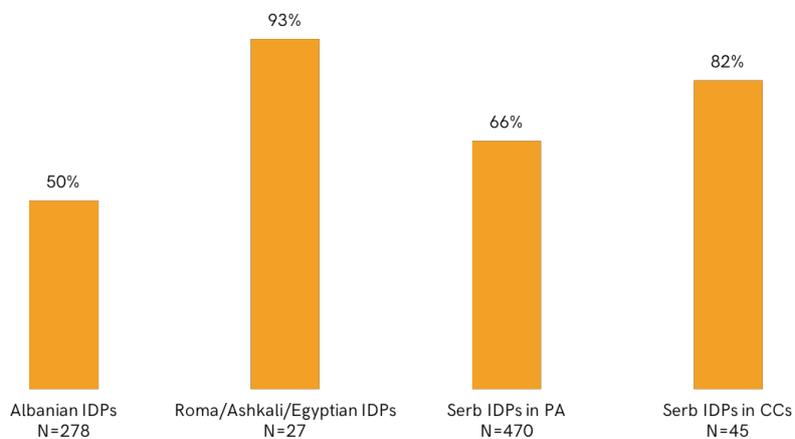


Figure 40: Proportion of employed individuals earning up to EUR 300 per month - N indicates the total numbers of employed individuals

the Kosovo average in the group of Serb IDP in collective centres, and characterising the almost totality of the respondents in the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group.

The economic vulnerability of the surveyed internally displaced populations is also highlighted by the proportions of households that reported relying on social benefits as their primary source of income and of those that reported not having any employed member, as summarised in figure 42.

The percentages of IDP households relying on social benefits as their primary source of income are all higher than the percentage among the general population in Kosovo (4%)⁶¹, with the lowest being twice as great as the term of comparison, and with a particularly strong reliance observed for the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population. Of note, no reliance on remittances was observed among the surveyed internally displaced households, against an average in Kosovo of 8%.

Despite the unavailability of a term of comparison for the shares of households that reported having no employed individuals among their members, the percentages are

⁶¹ Household Budget Survey 2016, Kosovo Agency for Statistics.

certainly high, particularly among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population and the Serb IDPs residing in collective centres (the relatively higher average age in this group should be taken into account).

All findings on the economic situation point to a high level of insecurity experienced by a significant share of the surveyed displaced populations, and particularly by the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group. The proportions of individuals in this group who reported being in full-time employment and on a written contract are much lower than those among the other target groups. Conversely, a much higher proportion of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian individuals are engaged in irregular employment.

It is also worth pointing out that, while no data was collected in this sense, a review of secondary sources of information reveals that a significant proportion of the surveyed internally displaced populations relies on less sustainable sources of income, such as social benefits, salaries for public employment and the minimum salary for employees of former state-owned enterprises that are corresponded by Serbia. This affects particularly the Serb population, but it is believed to relate to other groups as well.

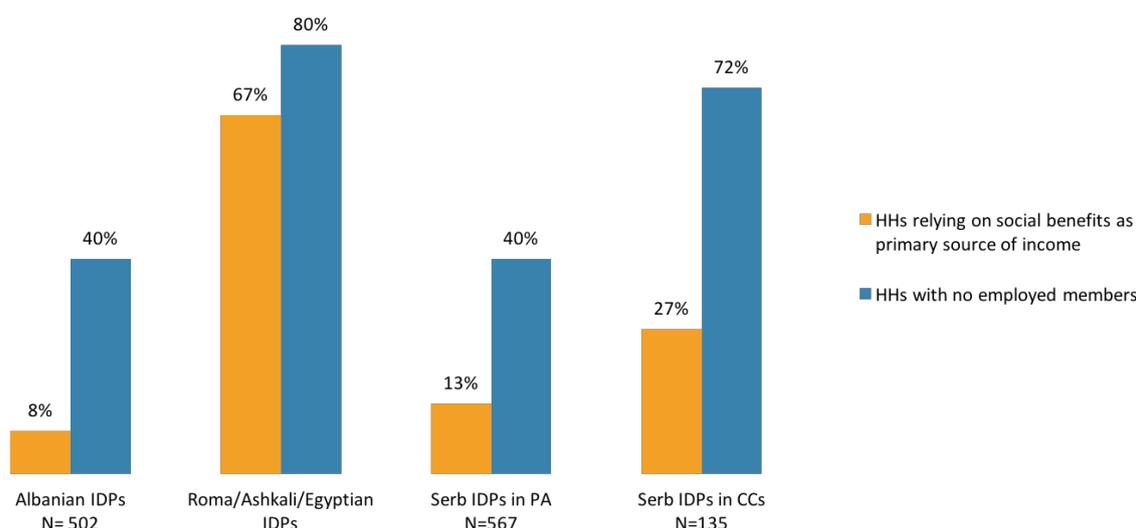


Figure 41: The economic vulnerability of the surveyed households (HHs) according to reliance on social benefits and lack of employed members - N indicates the total numbers of households in the sample

Living Conditions

The following data on current accommodation solutions contribute to highlighting the vulnerability of the surveyed internally displaced population.

Considering the households that were found not to reside in individual houses or apartments provides insight into the vulnerability of the individuals accommodated in less sustainable and adequate solutions, such as collective centres, informal settlements and makeshift shelters.

The 217 households not residing in individual houses or apartments mainly include the entire surveyed population of Serb IDPs in collective centres, but a number of households from each of the other target groups also fall into the same category, with a notable share close to 20% among the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs.

Looking into the share of households that reported

neither owning nor renting their current accommodation contributes to providing an understanding of the challenges faced by the internally displaced population in terms of their ability to meet their basic needs, such as the costs related to accommodation. It emerges that, at the time of the survey, significant numbers were hosted for free, were accommodated in social housing, or were illegally occupying their accommodation. It must be noted that, while this affects households in all population groups, it does so to very different extents, with the totality of the surveyed Serb IDPs in collective centres falling into this category together with over 40% of Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and Serb IDPs in private accommodation, while the proportion among Albanian IDPs is significantly lower.

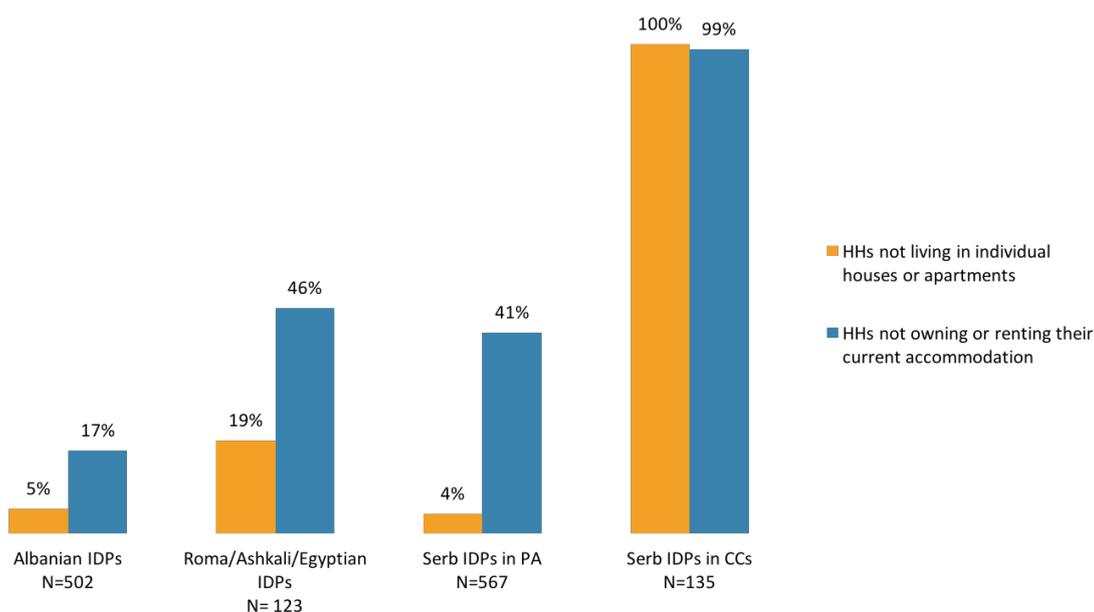


Figure 42: The housing vulnerability of the surveyed households (HHs) by type of housing and tenure conditions
 - N indicates the total numbers of households in the sample
 Note that all households in collective centres neither own nor rent their accommodation, and the 1% missing from the total is most likely to be attributed to a data collection error.

Of these 507 households:

- ▶ 126 households reported comprising no employed members. They represent 16% of the Albanian population, 21% of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population, 18% of the Serb population in private accommodation and 41% of the Serb population in collective centres (whose overall higher average age contributes to explaining this) falling into this category.
- ▶ 145 households reported relying primarily on social benefits as a source of income. They represent 22% of the Albanian population, 68% of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population, 20% of the Serb population in private accommodation and 28% of the Serb population in collective centres (whose overall higher average age contributes to explaining this) falling into this category.
- ▶ 173 households reported earning less than EUR 300 per month. Among the households that reported at least one employed member, they represent 29% of the Albanian population, 20% of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian population, 42% of the Serb population in private accommodation and 23% of the Serb population in collective centres.

In addition, lack of access to basic services (such as running water and electricity) and infrastructure (such as heating and sewage systems) was observed in a number of cases. The trend applies to all population groups, albeit to different extents, as summarised in the graph here below:

Shortcomings related to running water, electricity and the sewage system affect all groups. The greatest challenges for all groups appear in relation to the sewage system and affect particularly Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs and Serb IDPs in collective centres. Only Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian IDPs feature a share of households in each of the three groups presented above and, with the exception of the share of households not availing of running water, percentages are higher than those related to the other populations, both of which factors hint to the overall greater vulnerability of this population.

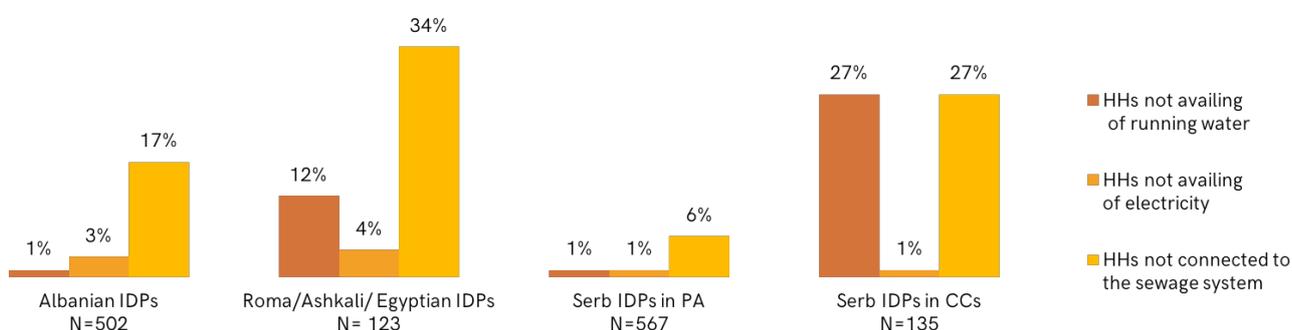


Figure 43: Surveyed households (HHs) by access to basic housing infrastructure and services - N indicates the total numbers of households in the sample

Access to property in the place of origin

Access to property in the place of origin was explored for all internally displaced households, regardless of their preference for the durable solution location. The following chart summarises collected data on property ownership and the challenges in accessing it.

As can be observed, despite the significant share of households possessing one or more properties in the place of origin, access is hindered by several factors.

On the one hand, the proportions of property repossession claims reported as resolved are extremely low. While the proportions of households in the different target groups that reported having filed a claim vary, they all indicate challenges in the process. These might be attributed only partly to the obstacles faced by the share of households that reported not possessing ownership documents (especially high in the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group) – which factor, in any case, should not prevent from attempting to regain access to one’s property.

On the other hand, the shares of properties that were reported as illegally occupied or damaged are substantial. Collectively, 928 households in the sample reported 530 properties that were illegally occupied and 801 properties that had been destroyed or damaged and not yet reconstructed/repared at the time of the interview. As can be observed, with the exception of the Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian group (for whom the proportion of households possessing property in the place of origin is too small to be analysed further according to the conditions of said property), access to housing in the place of origin for approximately half of each population group is prevented by the housing having been destroyed or damaged. The proportions of households whose access is hindered by illegal occupation are similar for the Albanian IDPs and the Serb IDPs in collective centres, while almost three-quarter of the Serb IDP population in private accommodation are affected.

	Proportion of HHs that reported possessing property in the place of origin	Proportion of HHs that reported possessing ownership documents (as a proportion of those possessing property)	Proportion of HHs that reported filing a repossession claim (as a proportion of those possessing property)	Proportion of HHs that reported their claim as being resolved (as a proportion of those submitting a claim)	Proportion of HHs whose property is reportedly occupied (as a proportion of those possessing property)	Proportion of HHs whose property is reportedly destroyed/damaged (as a proportion of those possessing property)
Albanian IDPs N=502	83%	93%	34%	11%	39%	50%
Roma/ Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	31%	45%	3%	/	/	
Serb IDPs in PA N=567	72%	93%	68%	4%	74%	50%
Serb IDPs in CCs N=134	47%	86%	33%	7%	44%	48%

*Table 40: Surveyed households (HHs) by possession of and access to property in place of origin
- N indicates the total numbers of households in the sample*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The profiling of IDPs in Kosovo constituted the first major attempt to systematically address the challenges stemming from internal displacement. The commitment that led to its implementation should continue, and the momentum built through the participatory approach adopted by all involved stakeholders should be capitalised on. It should hence be a priority for all relevant duty-bearers – including government authorities, the donor community and international non-governmental organisations active in supporting the achievement of durable solutions – to plan a concerted effort to resolve the situation of protracted displacement faced by IDPs in Kosovo.

This should entail the following:

1. Making accurate information on all IDP households available at the central and municipal levels, so that interventions can be designed in a tailored fashion based on actual needs, vulnerabilities, individual preferences and the specific context. This first step is essential to the development of a sound, evidence-based programmatic platform that will allow optimising resources, vulnerability-based prioritising, efficiency and effectiveness – all of which are key to the sustainability of durable solutions and related policies. Such comprehensive data on Kosovo IDPs will need to go beyond the general estimates established prior to the implementation of the profiling, and the trends that the exercise highlighted, so as to delve into the specific traits of each household and tailor the necessary support based on these as well as on the location chosen as permanent place of residence. As a result, central and local authorities will avail of the basis to create a data management system.

2. MCR's timely drafting of their Strategy for Communities and Return for the period 2019–2023, and incorporating sections specifically focussed on internal displacement. These sections should include:

- ▶ The options of returning to the place of origin, integrating in the place of displacement, and resettling in a place other than the place of displacement in Kosovo;
- ▶ Measures to ensure access to property for all IDPs, including those wishing to integrate in the place of displacement;
- ▶ Measures to ensure the creation of an environment conducive to the return, local integration, or resettlement of IDPs;

- ▶ Measures to support closing any educational or livelihood-related challenges faced by IDPs as a consequence of protracted displacement;
- ▶ Measures to support the most vulnerable IDP families and individuals.

3. Adopting a holistic and participatory process to approaching the topic of durable solutions (in said Strategy and any other relevant official documents) to fully account for the intentions and needs of the displaced, for the inclinations of receiving/host communities, as well as for the current political and socio-economic context, including a risk analysis of possible relevant developments. Besides facilitating access to a suitable accommodation solution linked to the choice of return or local integration, support related to livelihoods, access to services and rights, health care and education should factor in the design of a flexible system. This will allow tailoring assistance to the existing needs and context, ensuring the maximisation of results and preventing the improper allocation of resources.

4. Strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions to adequately and timely support the achievement of durable solutions. This should include adopting a pro-active approach to providing information on the opportunities available for return, local integration and resettlement, both at the central and at the municipal level. Namely, the capacity of Municipal Offices for Communities and Return (MOCRS) should be enhanced so that they can cope with an additional group of persons of concern, in terms of both their awareness of their mandate and role vis à vis the internally displaced in their respective geographical area of responsibility, and their outreach capacity. Targeted briefings, training and coaching will need to be provided based on the procedures deriving from the above-mentioned strategic and operational framework. Other relevant municipal directorates will need to enhance the level of cooperation with MOCRS and the central level. One of the areas that will need to be focussed on is increasing the level of access to property by the internally displaced. Information on the existing repossession mechanism should be available online and at municipal offices in both Kosovo's official languages; local authorities mandated with addressing the internal displacement situation should pro-actively disseminate such information. In addition, the capacity

of the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency should be strengthened to enable it to deal with the significant backlog of cases and the new caseload, and cooperation among the different institutions involved should be enhanced.

5. Allocating adequate financial resources. As mentioned above and throughout the chapters dedicated to the findings and conclusions, housing support, including full (re)construction, is the main condition considered by IDPs as conducive to the achievement of their preferred durable solution. In addition, other areas of vulnerability, such as income-generation and education, will need to be targeted in order to ensure access to adequate and sustainable opportunities. Once accurate information is gathered based on the individual needs of the different IDP households, funds should be identified and earmarked for these purposes, which will include:

- ▶ Activities related to pre-return assistance, such as the provision of information and the creation of a conducive environment among receiving communities;
- ▶ Activities related to return/resettlement assistance, including land allocation, housing construction or repair;
- ▶ Activities related to reintegration in the place of origin, or integration in the place of displacement / in the place of resettlement, including educational and socio-economic support.

6. Implementing tailored interventions to allow the achievement of their preferred durable solution by all IDPs in Kosovo. The three durable solution options (return to the place of origin, integration in the place of displacement and resettlement in a place other than the place of origin in Kosovo) must all be available to IDPs, who will need to be in a position to make an informed decision among them. Measures will need to be based on such right of choice and include:

- ▶ In relation to housing support: from the allocation of municipal land, to the allocation or construction of social housing or equivalent accommodation solutions, to the construction of housing on households' own land and reconstruction/repair of damaged properties.
- ▶ As for livelihoods, the capacity to generate income

of the working-age displaced population should be enhanced through vocational training and grants, with specific focus on linking them to the local market and on long-term sustainability.

- ▶ Access to education opportunities should be ensured for the entire population, including by aiming at eradicating illiteracy and by creating the conditions for all individuals of compulsory education age to attend schooling in their native language.
- ▶ Fostering an inclusive environment both for those wishing to return and for those wishing to integrate in the place of displacement or resettle within Kosovo should be placed at the core of all interventions. This should include building reciprocal trust and confidence between the receiving/host communities and the internally displaced, by creating or strengthening the linkages between them.

In parallel to these steps, the most vulnerable internally displaced households among those surveyed by the profiling should be targeted with immediate assistance so as to relieve their particularly pressing needs. They include:

- ▶ The population residing in collective centres, makeshift shelters and informal settlements. The precariousness of their accommodation solution should be addressed in the very near future.
- ▶ The households within this caseload whose income-generation capacity is particularly low (e.g. they include no employed members and/or rely primarily on social benefits). Better livelihood opportunities should be made available to them.
- ▶ The households within the population neither owning nor renting their current accommodation whose income-generation capacity is particularly low (e.g. they include no employed members, and/or rely primarily on social benefits, and/or the employed members earn less than EUR 300 per month).
- ▶ The households with elderly and disabled persons who cannot afford to cover for the specific needs related to their disabilities. Capacities should be made available for identification, assessment and assistance of persons with specific needs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Household survey

Annex 2 - Data overview

Annex 3 - Migration pattern

Annex 4 - Extra tables

ANNEX 1 - HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

INDICATORS AND QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
Pre-administered survey data	Target population by location	HH	A1	All	<i>Pre-administered</i> Indicate the Municipality	Code sheet
		HH	A2	All	<i>Pre-administered:</i> What is the name of the town/city or village/settlement?	Code sheet
		HH	A3	All	<i>Pre-administered</i> Household number	Insert code
		HH	A4	All	<i>Pre-administered</i> Target group	1. Albanian 2. Serbian 3. RAE
		HH	A5	All	<i>Pre-administered</i> Is the housing situation in a rural or urban location?	1. Town/City (urban) 2. Village/ settlement (rural)
	Target population by accessibility	HH	B2	All	<i>Pre-administered</i> How accessible in the housing?	1. Asphalted road (easily accessible) 2. Dirt road/road in poor conditions (accessible with difficulty)
	Target populations by type of accommodation (collective centres and private accommodation)	HH	B3	All	<i>Pre-administered:</i> In which type of housing does the household live in?	1. Collective Centre 2. Apartment 3. House 4. Informal settlement/ makeshift shelter 5. Other
		HH	B4	In CCs	<i>Pre-administered:</i> If HH lives in Collective Centre, indicate which.	Insert code
	Target population by quality of building	HH	B5	All	<i>Pre-administered:</i> What are the walls for the housing made out of?	1. Solid walls (Concrete/brick) 2. Poor makeshift construction
	Target population by respondent	HH	B6	All	<i>Who is the respondent to this interview, in relation to the head of the household?</i>	1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. grandchild 5. Brother/sister 6. Father/Mother 7. Grandfather/grandmother 8. Son/daughter in law 9. Father/mother in law 10. Other relatives 11. Not relative
Displacement screening	Target population by displacement	HH	C1	All	Has anyone in your household at any time been forced to leave your home due to conflict?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population by displacement wave/period	HH	C2	ALL (displaced)	When was your household displaced?	Insert month and year
	Target population by time of move since displacement	HH	C3	ALL (displaced)	How many times have you moved housing since you were displaced? (including the first time you moved due to the displacement)	Insert number
HOUSING						
HOUSING MODULE	Target population by tenure status	HH	D1	ALL	What is the main tenure status of this dwelling?	1. Rented 2. Owned 3. Hosted with rent (specify difference with rented: hosted but pay sthg as a compensation) 4. Hosted for free 5. Provided dwelling for free/ social housing programme 6. Occupied/squatted 7. Other
	Target population by size of rent	HH	D2	If rented	[If dwelling is rented] how much rent in EUR do you pay each month?	Insert amount in EUR
	Proportion of target population who had difficulty paying the rent at any time over the past 6 months	HH	D3	If rented	Did your household had to borrow money to pay (housing) rent over the past 6 months?	1 Yes 2. No
	Target population by sharing dwelling with other non household members	HH	D4	ALL	Does your household share this dwelling with other households/individuals?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population by residing in overcrowded dwellings (i.e. rooms per person or m2)	HH	D5	ALL	How many rooms in total does this dwelling have? (excluding bathroom/toilet)?	Insert number
		HH	D6	ALL	How many of these rooms are used for sleeping?	Insert number
	Target population by access to services in dwelling	HH	D7	ALL	Which of the following services do you have access to in you dwelling (multiple options): 1. Running water 2. Electricity 3. Central heating 4. Independent heating (not connected to network) 5. Gas network 6. Sewage system 7. Telephone landline 8. Mobile phone network 9. Internet (whatever the connection)	Tick the relevant

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
HEALTH						
HEALTH MODULE	Target population by need of health care past 6 months	HH	E0	All	Has anyone in your household needed health care in the past 12 months?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population by easy access to health facilities	HH	E1	With need of health care	Was it possible to access the needed health care? (e.g. hospital, ambulant clinics)	1. yes 2. no
	Target population with difficulties in accessing health facilities by reasons	HH	E2	With difficulties in accessing health care	Why was it not possible to access the required health care?	1. Too far from household location 2. Can't afford (transport and/or costs of visit) 3. Too low capacity of clinic to accept patients 4. Low quality of services provided 5. Services provided is not relevant 6. Language barrier 7. Discrimination/ not accepted 8. Lack of documentation 9. Other
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY & RESILIENCE						
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY MODULE	Target population by main income sources/livelihood sources	HH	F1	ALL	We will now ask you for the two most important sources of income for your household. What is the most important income source for your household over the past 30 days? Prioritise between the most and second most important livelihood source. If only one source is relevant, indicate 'no secondary source'	1. Salary (stable) 2. Wages (irregular) 3. Business earnings (incl. household enterprises) 4. Remittances (support from friends/family abroad) 5. Pensions 6. Assistance from Government 7. Assistance from NGOs/UN 8. Selling farming or livestock produce 9. Selling off own assets 10. Using loans 11. Charity 12. Other 13. No income source
		HH	F2	ALL	What is the second most important income source for your household over the past 30 days? If no secondary source is relevant, indicate 'no secondary source'	1. Salary (stable) 2. Wages (irregular) 3. Business earnings (incl. household enterprises) 4. Remittances (support from friends/family abroad) 5. Pensions 6. Assistance from Government 7. Assistance from NGOs/UN 8. Selling farming or livestock produce 9. Selling off own assets 10. Using loans 11. Charity 12. Other 13. No secondary income
	Target population by Government support	HH	F3_1	ALL	Has your household received any assistance from the government in the past 30 days?	1. yes 2. no
		HH	F3_2	Receiving government assistance	Indicate besides each relevant source the number of these types of assistances received. 1. Retirement allowance 2. Social assistance allowance 3. Disability allowance 4. Former State-employee allowance (serbian only) 5. Child allowance 6. Single mother allowance	Insert number of allowances per selected allowance types that the HH received each month
	Target population by household expenses the last 30 days per type	HH	F4	ALL	We would now like to ask you about the expenditures that your household has. Your best estimate will do. (if expense is zero, indicate zero)	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F5	ALL	1. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on food the last 7 days?	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F6	ALL	2. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on housing utilities the last 3 days (e.g. electricity, water, heating)	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F7	ALL	3. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on Healthcare (Includes medicines, treatment) the past 30 days?	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F8	ALL	4. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on Transportation (Taxis, bus, fuel etc) in the past 30 days.	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F9	ALL	5. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on house or car repairs in the past 30 days.	Insert amount in EUR
		HH	F10	ALL	6. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on repaying loan(s) in the past 30 days. (includes loans from friends and relative)	Insert amount in EUR
	Target population by difficulty in making ends meet	HH	F11	ALL	7. Please give an approximate amount of your household spending on Other needs in the past 30 days. Has your household experienced a situation in the past 6 months where you haven't been able to cover important expenses, such as medical treatment, rent, utility bills etc.?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population by coping mechanisms	HH	F12	Who cant make ends meet	What did your household do in that situation where you were not able to cover certain expenses?	1. Borrow money from relatives/friends 2. Receive money from relatives/friends abroad 3. Borrow money/take credit from other community members (e.g. shop owners) 4. Sell own assets (e.g. car, cattle or land) 5. Reduce expenses 6. Try to find extra work 7. Nothing 8. Other
Target population by access to land for cultivation or livestock	HH	F13	ALL	Does your household do any cultivation/farming or do you have any livestock where you currently live?	1. yes 2. no	
	HH	F14	Who do farming or have livestock	If yes, how is the farming or livestock produce used?	1. Only for own consumption 2. Only for selling (even if small scale) 3. Both for own consumption and for selling (even if on small scale)	

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
DISPLACEMENT HISTORY & FUTURE PLANS						
	Displaced target population by location of habitual residence	HH	G1	ALL	In which Settlement did your HH reside in before displacement?	<i>Code sheet</i>
	Target population by length of stay in current location	HH	G2	ALL	When did you household arrive to this neighbourhood?	1. less than 5 years ago 2. 5 - 10 years ago 3. 11 - 15 years ago 4. 16 - 20 years ago 5. more than 20 years ago
	Target population by concrete plans to move within the next x months	HH	G3	ALL	Does your household have concrete plans to move somewhere else within the next 6 months? <i>Meaning, is the decision made and can you implement this decision</i>	1. yes. 2. no 3. don't know
		HH	G4	With concrete plans to move	Where is your household planning to move?	1. Within the same neighbourhood as current place of residence 2. Within the same Municipality as current place of residence 3. Somewhere else in Kosovo, where most neighbours belong to my ethnic community 4. Somewhere else in Kosovo, where most neighbours do not belong to my communities 5. Back to location of origin 6. Other: ----- (write country)
	Target population who plans to move by main reason	HH	G5	With concrete plans to move elsewhere	What is the main reason for planning to move elsewhere?	1. Better employment opportunities 2. Availability/better quality of education opportunities 3. Availability/better quality of health services 4. Availability of humanitarian assistance 5. To join other family members 6. Relatives/friends are also there 7. Marriage 8. Lower rent there 9. Location there is safer 10. Expecting to be evicted here 11. Bigger/better home there 12. Do not feel comfortable here 13. Experience discrimination/hostility 13. Has land and/or house there 14. Return home 15. This location is not my home 16. Other 17. Don't wish to answer
	Target population by consideration of remaining in current location	HH	G6	ALL	Does your household consider staying in your current place (of residence, i.e. dwelling) long term?	1. yes 2. no 3. don't know
	Target population willing to stay in current location by conditions	HH	G7	Who consider staying longer term	What is the most important factor for your household to remain here?	1. Reconstruction of house 2. Provision of housing on own land 3. Provision of housing/flat (on municipal land) 4. Access to credit for setting up income generation activity 5. Concrete employment opportunities 6. Access to services (school and health) 7. Acceptance by local community 8. Other 9. No conditions/prerequisites 10. Do not wish to answer
	Target population who would consider returning	HH	G8	ALL	Does your household consider returning to where you lived before displacement?	1. yes 2. no 3. don't know 4. do not wish to answer
	Target population considering to return by main conditions	HH	G9_A	Considering to return or do not know	What is the first main condition for your household to return?	1. Reclaim of house 2. Reconstruction of house 3. Provision of housing on own land 4. Provision of housing/flat (on municipal land) 5. Access to credit for setting up income generation activity 6. Concrete employment opportunities 7. Access to services (school and health) 8. Peaceful coexistence with the local community 9. Security 10. More families return 11. Other 12. No conditions/prerequisites 13. Do not wish to answer
		HH	G9_B	Considering to return or do not know	What is the second key condition for your household to return?	1. Reclaim of house 2. Reconstruction of house 3. Provision of housing on own land 4. Provision of housing/flat (on municipal land) 5. Access to credit for setting up income generation activity 6. Concrete employment opportunities 7. Access to services (school and health) 8. Peaceful coexistence with the local community 9. Security 10. More families return 11. Other 12. No conditions/prerequisites 13. Do not wish to answer
	Target population by times of visit to place of origin	HH	G9_2	Considering to return or do not know	G9_2. How many times has any household member visited your place of origin during the past 12 months?	1. None 2. 1-2 3. 3-10 4. more than 10 times
	Target population by experience of former neighbours welcoming of return plans	HH	G9_3	Considering to return or do not know	G9_3. Has the household member during these visits discussed with former neighbours the perspective of permanent return?	1. yes 2. no 3. don't know
		HH	G9_4	Considering to return or do not know	G9_4. Did the former neighbours welcome the perspective of your household's return?	1. yes 2. no 3. don't know
	Target population by preferred solution	HH	G10	ALL	What would be the preferred permanent location for living?	1. Stay here 2. Return to pre-displacement home 3. Move somewhere else within Kosovo 4. Move to Serbia 5. Migrate abroad 6. Do not know 7. Do not wish to answer

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY & FUTURE PLANS MODULE

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
SECURITY & SAFETY						
SAFETY & SECURITY MODULE	Target population by security incidents	HH	H1	All	In the past 6 months, has any household member experienced any security incidents, such as violence and threats?	1. yes 2. no 3. do not wish to answer 4. Refuse to answer 4. don't know
	Target population which experienced security incidents by type	HH	H2	With incidents	What type of security problem was experienced? (if more, refer to the one with greatest impact)	1. Robbery/ break in 2. Threat/intimidation 3. Physical assault (beating) 4. Physical assault (sexual assault) 5. Verbal assault 6. Other 7. Do not wish to answer
	Target population having reported security incidents to the police	HH	H3	With incidents	Has your household reported this incident to the police?	1. yes 2. no 3. don't know 4. Do not wish to answer
	Target population having not reported security incidents	HH	H4	With incidents not reported	Why has your household not reported this incident?	1. afraid to do so 2. do not expect any follow-up action anyway 3. incident was not important enough 4. was rejected by the police 5. was advised not to report this 6. other 7. Do not wish to answer
	Target population with sense of safety when moving in the local neighbourhood	HH	H5	All	How safe do you feel living and moving around your close neighbourhood during day? <i>(the question is directed to the respondent interviewed - s/he respond on behalf of him/herself not on behalf on whole HH)</i>	1. Very safe 2. Moderately safe 3. Not safe 4. Not safe at all 5. Do not wish to answer
	Target population with sense of safety when moving in neighbouring municipalities	HH	H6	All	How safe do you feel when moving around the wider area and in neighbouring municipalities during day? <i>(the question is directed to the respondent interviewed - s/he respond on behalf of him/herself not on behalf on whole HH)</i>	1. Very safe 2. Moderately safe 3. Not safe 4. Not safe at all 5. Do not wish to answer
HOUSING LAND PROPERTY/ ASSETS						
HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY (HLP) MODULE	Target population by type of HLP rights prior to displacement	HH	I1	ALL	Which of the following assets did your household leave in your place of origin? (indicate only assets which you have not sold since then)	1. housing 2. non agricultural land 3. agricultural land/livestock/farm equipment 4. business assets 5. other 6. None 7. prefer not to answer
	Target population with documents to prove ownership/tenancy of the HLP they left behind	HH	I2	With property left behind	For each indicated asset, do you have any documentation to prove ownership?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population with HLP left behind by conditions of assets	HH	I3	With property left behind	For each indicated asset, is it in the care of someone you trust?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population with HLP left behind who have applied to restitution or compensation mechanisms	HH	I5	With property left behind with filed claim	For each indicated asset, has your household filed a compensation/restitution claim (with KPA)?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population with HLP left behind but not having filed a claim by reason	HH	I6	With property left behind with NOT filed claim	Why has your household not filed a claim?	1. Not informed about possibility 2. Documents for submitting the claim were not available 3. No trust in KPA institution 4. Other 5. Do not wish to answer
	Target population with HLP left behind who have accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms	HH	I8	With property left behind with filed claim	Has your claim been processed?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not yet processed 4. Don't know
	Target population with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved	HH	I7	With property left behind with filed claim processed	Has your claim been resolved?	1. It was accepted 2. It was rejected 3. Still in process 4. Don't know
	Target population with lost HLP who have had their claim enforced	HH	I9	With property left behind With filed claim With resolved claim	Are you now in possession of your property?	1. Yes 2. No

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	DEMOGRAPHICS					
	Target population by relationship to head of household	Ind.	J2	All	What is the relationship of [Name] to the head of the household?	1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. grandchild 5. Brother/sister 6. Father/Mother 7. Grandfather/grandmother 8. Son/daughter in law 9. Father/mother in law 10. Other relatives 11. Not relative
	Target population by sex	Ind.	J3	All	What is the sex of [Name]?	1. Male 2. Female
	Target population by age	Ind.	J4	All	What is the age of [Name] in completed years?	Insert
	Proportion of population with special needs	Ind.	J5	All	Is [Name] disabled and/or serious health condition?	1. yes 2. no
	Target population by ethnic group	Ind.	J6	All	What ethnic group does [Name] belong to?	1. Albanian 2. Serb 3. Roma 4. Other
	Target population by marital status	Ind.	J7	Roma 12+ Rest 18+	What is the marital status of [Name]?	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed 4. Separated 5. Divorced
	DOCUMENTATION					
	Target population by possession of legal documents	Ind.	K1	All	Does [Name] possess the following documents? <i>(multiple options)</i> 1. Kosovo ID 2. Kosovo Passport 3. Serbian ID 4. Serbian Passport 5. Birth certificate	1. yes 2. no
	Target population not having legal documents (ID) by reason	Ind.	K2	With no ID card	For which of the following reasons does household member have no ID card (serbian or kosovo):	1. Application process on-going 2. Planning to apply 3. Not planning to apply 4. Application rejected 5. Unable to apply due missing required documentation
	EDUCATION					
	Target population by mother tongue spoken	Ind.	L3	All	What is [Name's] mother tongue?	1. Albanian 2. Serbian 3. Romani 4. Other
	Target population by literacy (read and/or write)	Ind.	L4	Age 6+	Can [Name] read and write?	1. can read and write 2. can read only 3. cannot read nor write
	Literacy of second language - multiple options	Ind.	L5	Age 6+	Can [Name] read and write a 2nd language?	1. Yes 2. No
			L6	Age 6+ who speak 2nd language	Which of the following languages?	1. Albanian 2. Serbian 3. Romani 4. Other
	Target population by school attendance	Ind.	L7	Age 6+	Is [Name] currently attending school?	1. yes, 5 days a week or more 2. yes, less than 5 days a week 3. no, 4. Do not wish to answer
Target population with no or low school attendance by reason	Ind.	L8	Age 6 - 19 Irregularly attending	[If less than 5 days a week, or not attending & less than 18 years] What is the main reason for not attending school regularly, or not attending at all?	1. No easily accessible school 2. Mistreatment at school 3. Has to work to support the family 4. Sickness or disability 5. Helping in house duties 6. Schools were not accepting the student 7. Does not understand the language 8. Too many costs involved 9. Other	
Target population by level of school attendance	Ind.	L9	Age 6 - 19 Attending	What is the school level of [Name]?	1. Not in school 2. Elementary (1-4) 3. Elementary (5-8 or 5-9) 4. Highschool (3 or 4 years) 5. College (visa skola/ skola larte) 6. University 7. Master and above	
Target population attending school by Serbian or Kosovo school	Ind.	L10	Age 6 - 19 Attending	Is [Name] attending Serbian or Kosovo school?	1. Not in school 2. Serbian school system 3. Kosovo school system	
Target population by highest education obtained	Ind.	L11	Age 12+	What is the highest level of education ever completed by [Name]?	1. Not in school 2. Elementary (1-4) 3. Elementary (5-8 or 5-9) 4. Highschool (3 or 4 years) 5. College (visa skola/ skola larte) 6. University 7. Master and above	

Questionnaire sections	DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATORS	Level of info	Quest. #	Responding population/ will define skip patterns	Question formulation	Answering options
HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	EMPLOYMENT					
	Target population by main activity the past 30 days	Ind.	M1	Age 15+	What was the main occupation of (Name) during the last 30 days?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Paid employee 4. Student who also works 5. Don't work, looking for work 6. Don't work, NOT looking for job 7. Unpaid family worker 8. Full-time student 9. Home maker 10. Retired/too old 11. Disability/illness 12. Under age 13. Other
	Target population working by formality of employment	Ind.	M2	Age 15+ Working Employer & Self employed	Is (Name's) business registered?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. yes 2. no 3. Do not wish to answer
		Ind.	M3	Age 15+ Working Employed & student who works	Does (Name) have a written work contract?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. yes 2. no 3. does not wish to answer
	Target population working by full time, part time, seasonal work/ stability of work	Ind.	M4	Age 15+ Working	What kind of work arrangement does (Name) have, is it: (read out)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full time 2. Part time 3. Seasonal 4. Irregular (changing work arrangement)
	Target population working by sector of work	Ind.	M5	Age 15+ Working	In which if the following sectors is (Name) working in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public 2. Private (formal & informal) 3. Non profit/not governmental
	Target population working by industry of employment	Ind.	M6	Age 15+ Working	In which of the following industries is (Name) working in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Manufacturing (factory job) 3. Construction 4. Wholesale, retail trade 5. Repair,fixing and related services (cars, tractors, machines...) 6. Transportation and storage(taxi, truck driver, warehouse...) 7. Accommodation and food service activities (restaurant,café, hotel) 8. Professional, scientific and technical activities (legal work, accounting...) 9. Administrative and support service activity (private security, travel agency, renting, office administration) 10. Public administration and defense (municipality, police, institution...) 11. Education 12. Health 13. Other
	Target population by income earned the last 30 days	Ind.	M7	Age 15+ Working	Please estimate the income you had from your work the last 30 days	<i>Insert amount in EUR</i>
	Target population looking for job by reason for not finding or not searching for a job	Ind.	M8	Age 15+ Not working	What is the main reason why (Name) does not have a job?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. not enough jobs in the labour market 2. Just started looking for jobs – have not yet invested 3. Education/qualifications not matching available jobs 4. Available jobs are too far away 5. Harder to get a job for displaced persons 6. Legal issues/ lack of relevant documents 7. Lack of personal connections 8. Wages are too low 9. Language barriers 10. Waiting to start a job I have been offered 11. Other
Target population not working by being registered at the employment office	Ind.	M9	Age 15+ Not working	Is (Name) registered with the employment office?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. yes, the Kosovo employment office 2. yes, the Serbian employment office 3. no, is not registered 	

ANNEX 2 - DATA OVERVIEW

VARIABLES, PERCENT		TARGET POPULATIONS				
		Albanian IDPs	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in Collective Centres	
#	DEMOGRAPHICS					
1	Population by age (persons)	0 - 5 years	6%	7%	3%	2%
		6 - 14 years	12%	23%	9%	6%
		15 - 24 years	18%	17%	17%	11%
		25 - 34 years	17%	18%	17%	16%
		35 - 59 years	31%	30%	35%	32%
		60 - 96 years	16%	5%	20%	33%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	2242	491	1907	285		
2	Population by sex (persons)	Male	51%	57%	49%	52%
		Female	49%	43%	51%	48%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	2236	491	1907	285
3	Population by household size (households)	1 member	4%	16%	13%	41%
		2 members	14%	13%	18%	27%
		3 members	13%	16%	21%	15%
		4 members	21%	16%	26%	12%
		5 members	23%	14%	13%	4%
		6 members	13%	11%	6%	1%
		7+ members	14%	13%	2%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N	502	123	567	135		
4	Female population (18 years +) by highest education level (persons)	No education	3%	54%	4%	13%
		Primary	27%	26%	11%	27%
		Secondary	45%	19%	61%	51%
		Post-secondary	4%	0%	12%	5%
		University	19%	1%	11%	4%
		Master and above	1%	0%	1%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	720	129	850	127		
5	Male population (18 years +) by highest education level (persons)	No education	4%	41%	2%	5%
		Primary	13%	39%	7%	16%
		Secondary	54%	20%	69%	62%
		Post-secondary	7%	1%	12%	11%
		University	20%	0%	10%	6%
		Master and above	2%	0%	0%	1%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	745	174	803	133		
6	Population by highest education and age group: 18-24 years (persons)	No education	1%	35%	2%	0%
		Primary	14%	31%	8%	19%
		Secondary	47%	29%	84%	76%
		Post-secondary	6%	2%	2%	0%
		University	31%	2%	3%	5%
		Master and above	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	306	72	301	29		
7	Population by highest education and age group: 25-59 years (persons)	No education	3%	46%	1%	2%
		Primary	17%	36%	4%	15%
		Secondary	55%	18%	66%	65%
		Post-secondary	5%	0%	15%	9%
		University	18%	0%	14%	8%
		Master and above	2%	0%	1%	1%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	871	207	971	136		
8	Population by highest education and age group: 60+ years (persons)	No education	20%	75%	9%	20%
		Primary	22%	17%	25%	32%
		Secondary	34%	8%	49%	39%
		Post-secondary	8%	0%	10%	8%
		University	15%	0%	6%	1%
		Master and above	1%	0%	0%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	292	24	381	95		

VARIABLES, PERCENT		TARGET POPULATIONS				
		Albanian IDPs	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in Collective Centres	
MIGRATION PATTERNS						
9	Population born in displacement (persons)	yes	19%	31%	15%	9%
		no	81%	69%	85%	91%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	2008	451	1820	276
10	Population by times of moves incl. origin displacement (households)	1 move	11%	29%	25%	33%
		2-3 moves	37%	56%	68%	58%
		4-5 moves	35%	13%	6%	9%
		6+ moves	17%	2%	1%	1%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	499	123	566	134
11	Population by length of stay in current neighbourhood (households)	Less than 5 years	24%	6%	2%	3%
		5-10 years	40%	3%	4%	4%
		11-15 years	20%	11%	22%	15%
		16+ years	16%	80%	71%	78%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	499	123	566	134
ACCESS TO SERVICES: EDUCATION, HEALTH, DOCUMENTATION						
12	Female population by attendance rate of age group: 6-14 (persons)	yes	79%	66%	85%	100%
		no	21%	34%	15%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	121	41	89	6
13	Female population by attendance rate of age group: 15-18 (persons)	yes	70%	53%	85%	100%
		no	3%	47%	15%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	67	17	54	7
14	Male population by Attendance rate of age group: 6-14 (persons)	yes	83%	75%	91%	100%
		no	17%	25%	9%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	124	65	100	9
15	Male population by attendance rate of age group: 15-18 (persons)	yes	78%	67%	89%	100%
		no	22%	33%	11%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	91	21	57	5
16	Population by access to health care when in need (past 6 months) (households)	Yes	93%	83%	88%	58%
		no	7%	17%	12%	42%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N	502	123	567	135
17	Population by access to personal documentation (persons)	yes	100%	99%	100%	100%
		no	0%	1%	0%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N	2249	491	1907	285
HOUSING: ACCESS AND CONDITIONS						
18	Population by access to housing (households)	Collective Centre	4%	2%	0%	100%
		Apartment	36%	14%	43%	0%
		House	59%	67%	51%	0%
		Informal settlement/ makeshift shelter	1%	14%	3%	0%
		Other	0%	2%	3%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
19	Population by housing tenure (households)	Total N	502	123	567	135
		Rented	27%	16%	26%	1%
		Owned	56%	39%	33%	1%
		Hosted with rent	1%	2%	2%	0%
		Hosted for free	9%	30%	31%	16%
		Dwelling provided for free/social housing	6%	7%	5%	83%
		Occupied/squatted	0%	7%	3%	0%
		Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N	502	123	567	135

VARIABLES, PERCENT		TARGET POPULATIONS				
		Albanian IDPs	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in Collective Centres	
EMPLOYMENT: ACCESS AND CONDITIONS						
20	Male working age (15-64 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	55%	66%	68%	74%
		Employment rate	34%	12%	37%	30%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	800	185	698	100
21	Female working age (15-64 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	31%	27%	60%	47%
		Employment rate	17%	2%	30%	16%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	787	144	716	91
22	Total working age (15-64 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	43%	49%	64%	61%
		Employment rate	25%	8%	33%	24%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	1587	329	1414	191
23	Male youth (15-24 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	28%	40%	24%	/
		Employment rate	14%	6%	6%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	211	47	154	18
24	Female youth (15-24 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	22%	29%	30%	/
		Employment rate	8%	3%	11%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	198	38	157	12
25	Total youth (15-24 years) population by access to employment (persons)	Labour force participation	25%	25%	28%	/
		Employment rate	11%	5%	8%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	409	85	311	30
26	Male working age (15-64 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	38%	82%	46%	59%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	437	122	475	74
27	Female working age (15-64 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	47%	92%	50%	65%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	246	39	430	43
28	Total working age (15-64 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	41%	84%	48%	62%
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	683	161	904	117
29	Male youth (15-24 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	52%	35%	75%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	60	19	28	9
30	Female youth (15-24 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	65%	5%	68%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	43	11	33	1
31	Total youth (15-24 years) population by unemployment rate (persons)	Unemployment rate	57%	87%	71%	/
		Total N/Denominator (working age pop.)	103	30	61	10
32	Employed population by employment type (persons)	Full time	88%	25%	89%	70%
		Part time	4%	21%	3%	5%
		Seasonal	4%	21%	1%	9%
		Irregular	4%	33%	7%	16%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	356	24	459	44
33	Employed population by written contract (persons)	yes	78%	38%	92%	66%
		no	22%	62%	8%	34%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	352	24	459	44
34	Employed population by monthly salary income (persons)	less than 100 EUR	2%	30%	6%	24%
		101-150 EUR	7%	26%	6%	18%
		151-200 EUR	19%	15%	10%	22%
		201-250 EUR	10%	15%	19%	11%
		251-300 EUR	12%	7%	25%	7%
		301-400 EUR	22%	0%	27%	13%
		400+ EUR	28%	4%	8%	4%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	278	27	470	45		
35	Employed population by sector of work (persons)	Public	47%	28%	90%	64%
		Private	51%	72%	9%	36%
		Non profit/non governmental	3%	0%	1%	0%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N	394	25	465	45
36	Population by main income source (households)	Salary (stable)	47%	6%	57%	17%
		Wages (irregular)	8%	11%	2%	7%
		Business earnings (incl. HH enterprises)	5%	1%	1%	0%
		Pensions	26%	9%	27%	45%
		Assistance from Government	8%	67%	13%	27%
		Other	4%	1%	0%	1%
		No income source	2%	7%	1%	1%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N	502	123	567	135		
37	Population by number of employed persons (households)	0 employed members	40%	80%	40%	72%
		1 employed member	41%	16%	38%	24%
		2 employed members	13%	3%	19%	4%
		3 employed members	6%	0%	3%	1%
		Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N	502	123	567	135
38	Population by monthly per capita expenditures distributed by type of expense (total indicates the EUR spend in total per person/per month)	Food	56%	60%	54%	47%
		Housing Utilities	11%	9%	6%	1%
		Healthcare	10%	6%	7%	12%
		Transportation	4%	4%	7%	7%
		House/car repairs	5%	4%	6%	4%
		Repaying loans	9%	8%	9%	9%
		Other	7%	10%	12%	19%
		Total	100%	101%	100%	100%
		Total EUR	102	79	122	144
		39	Population by total per capita monthly expenditures (households)	Lowest expenditure group: Spend below 1.72€ per capita/day	20%	/
Second lowest group: Spend between 1.8 and 2.9€ per capita/day	34%			/	19%	/
Middle expenditure group: Spend between 3 and 4.6€ per capita/day	27%			/	26%	/
Highest expenditure group: Spend more than 4.6€ per capita/day	18%			/	36%	/
Total %	100%			/	100%	/
Total N (Households)	500			123	565	135

VARIABLES, PERCENT		TARGET POPULATIONS				
		Albanian IDPs	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in Collective Centres	
ACCESS TO HOUSING LAND & PROPERTY						
40	Population with house(s) in place of origin (households)	yes	73%	17%	68%	44%
		no	27%	83%	32%	56%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	123	567	134
41	Population with agricultural land in place of origin (households)	yes	18%	6%	22%	13%
		no	82%	94%	78%	87%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	116	567	138
42	Population with non-agricultural land in place of origin (households)	yes	26%	4%	8%	4%
		no	74%	96%	92%	96%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	125	562	125
43	Population with any property in place of origin (households)	yes	83%	31%	72%	47%
		no	17%	69%	28%	53%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	123	567	136
44	Population with assets in place of origin by having documentation for at least one of the assets in place of origin (households)	yes	93%	45%	93%	86%
		no	7%	55%	7%	14%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	418	38	408	64
45	Population with assets in place of origin who have filed a repossession claim (households)	yes	34%	3%	68%	23%
		no	66%	97%	32%	77%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	418	38	408	64
46	Population who has filed a repossession claim and whose claim was resolved (households)	yes	11%	/	4%	7%
		no	89%	/	96%	93%
		total %	100%	/	100%	100%
		total N	142	/	278	15
47	Population with property in place of origin by condition of property (households)	Not damaged and is illegally occupied	22%	/	30%	21%
		Not damaged and is not illegally occup	23%	/	6%	14%
		Damaged and is illegally occupied	16%	/	44%	23%
		Damaged and is not illegally occupied	34%	/	14%	25%
		Not aware of condition of property	4%	/	6%	18%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	418	/	445	73
PREFERRED LOCATION OF RESIDENCE						
48	Population by concrete plan to move within the next 6 months (households)	yes	10%	5%	3%	10%
		no	77%	87%	91%	87%
		don't know	14%	8%	7%	4%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	123	567	135
49	Population by consideration to return (households)	yes	66%	4%	6%	3%
		no	23%	89%	85%	95%
		do not wish to answer	10%	7%	9%	1%
		don't know	1%	0%	0%	1%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	498	121	567	134
50	Population considering return by conducive condition (households)	Consider return if house is reclaimed	47%	/	16%	/
		Consider return if house is reconstructed	19%	/	0%	/
		Consider return is housing on own land is provided	9%	/	49%	/
		Consider return is housing/flat (on municipal land) is provided	5%	/	5%	/
		Consider return if security is ensured	12%	/	27%	/
		Consider return if more families return	5%	/	3%	/
		Other	4%	/	0%	/
		total %	100%	/	100%	/
		total N	326	5	36	4
		51	Population by consideration to stay in current location (households)	yes	58%	76%
no	29%			12%	13%	5%
don't know	13%			11%	4%	4%
total %	100%			100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	501			123	566	135
52	Population considering staying in current location by conducive condition (households)	Consider to stay if house if reconstructed	35%	9%	7%	2%
		Consider to stay if housing on own land is provided	19%	8%	5%	5%
		Consider to stay if housing/flat (on municipal land) is provided	7%	26%	43%	84%
		Consider to stay if concrete employment opportunities are given	10%	43%	26%	2%
		Consider to stay if access to services (school and health) is ensured	9%	1%	1%	2%
		Other	16%	11%	17%	6%
		Do not wish to answer	4%	2%	1%	1%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total N (respondents)	291	106	493	127
		53	Population by preference for future residence (regardless of conditions) (households)	Stay in current location	22%	80%
Return to place of origin	62%			5%	1%	1%
Move to third location within Kosovo	4%			2%	0%	3%
Move to another country	10%			7%	1%	9%
Don't know	1%			6%	2%	3%
do not wish to answer	1%			0%	0%	0%
total %	100%			100%	100%	100%
Total N (respondents)	492	123	567	135		

VARIABLES, PERCENT		TARGET POPULATIONS				
		Albanian IDPs	Roma/Ashkali/ Egyptian IDPs	Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Serb IDPs in Collective Centres	
PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND SECURITY						
54	Population by perception of safety when moving around in neighbourhood (households)	Very safe	92%	33%	39%	56%
		Moderately safe	7%	62%	57%	42%
		Not safe	0%	5%	3%	1%
		Not safe at all	0%	0%	0%	1%
		Do not wish to answer	0%	0%	1%	0%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	123	567	135
55	Population by perception of safety when moving around in border area (households)	Very safe	87%	28%	7%	16%
		Moderately safe	11%	66%	68%	66%
		Not safe	1%	6%	20%	14%
		Not safe at all	0%	1%	3%	4%
		Do not wish to answer	0%	0%	2%	0%
		total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
		total N	502	123	167	135

ANNEX 4 - EXTRA TABLES

Table I: Albanian IDP households: Length of stay in current neighbourhood and education of household head by expenditure group

Albanian IDPs	Length of stay				Education of household head		
	Less than 5 years	5 - 10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Elementary	High-school	College+
Lowest expenditure group	16%	23%	23%	18%	19%	20%	12%
Second lowest group	38%	33%	33%	35%	33%	34%	40%
Middle expenditure group	29%	25%	22%	36%	33%	29%	31%
Higher expenditure group	17%	19%	21%	12%	14%	18%	17%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (Households)	116	202	98	78	90	214	98

Table II: Future residence preferences of Albanian IDPs by housing and expenditure levels

Albanian IDPs	Assets/ Housing	Expenditure groups				Number of employed members in HH		
	No housing in place of origin	At least one housing in place of origin	Lowest group	Second lowest group	Middle group	Higher group	No employed members	1 or more employed members
Stay here	30%	19%	18%	20%	23%	28%	20%	24%
Return to place of pre-displacement	47%	68%	59%	69%	62%	54%	64%	61%
Move somewhere else within Kosovo	5%	3%	6%	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Move to other country	16%	8%	15%	7%	11%	11%	12%	9%
Don't know/don't wish to answer	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N	131	361	98	169	133	90	195	297

Table III: Serb IDP households in private accommodation: Location, housing tenure and education of household head by expenditure group

Serb IDPs in private accommodation	Location		Housing tenure			Education of household head		
	Rural	Urban	Rent	Own	Hosted for free	Elementary	High-school	College+
Lowest expenditure group	13%	26%	24%	24%	14%	23%	18%	0%
Second lowest group	27%	12%	18%	13%	26%	17%	20%	33%
Middle expenditure group	29%	22%	28%	25%	24%	30%	25%	27%
Higher expenditure group	31%	40%	30%	38%	36%	30%	37%	40%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N (Households)	262	303	141	170	196	64	369	15

