

KOSOVO

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

CONTEXT

The region of Kosovo was granted the status of an autonomous province of Serbia within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in [1974](#). Fifteen years later, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic proposed amendments to Serbia's constitution to [take control of Kosovo's security, judiciary, finance, and social planning](#). The autonomy of Kosovo was revoked in 1989, and direct rule was imposed by Belgrade over the province. This prompted protests and resistance from the former autonomous region, which demanded independence and set up its own [parallel state organisations](#).

Kosovo organized a referendum declaring its independence in 1991. Serbia implemented repressive measures during the decade of the 1990s against the Kosovar Albanians, the ethnic majority in the region, provoking a Kosovar Albanian insurgency. Between 1998 and 1999, open conflict erupted between Serbian police and separatists from the Kosovo Liberation Army. The war is thought to have triggered the displacement of as many as 1.5 million people, one of the largest displacement crises in Europe at the time. After attempts at a diplomatic solution failed, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) began a major military intervention. As a result, Serbia agreed to withdraw its troops from Kosovo in [June 1999](#). UN peacekeeping forces were deployed in the region, which came under the international administration of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) as of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

Today there are still about 16,000 people displaced within Kosovo as a consequence of the war. About three percent of internally displaced people (IDPs) live in [22 temporary collective shelters](#).

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</i>	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution *		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stocks	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
-	16,000	58	-	-

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

**This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimates are based on systematic reporting of statistics on IDPs by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). According to the last Statistical Overview report there are about 16,000 IDPs in Kosovo living in the regions of Gjilan (Gnjilane), Mitrovicë (Mitrovica), Pejë/ (Peć), Prishtinë (Priština) and Prizren. Of the total number of IDPs, 404 were reported to be living in 22 collective shelters as of December 2019.

Sources and methodologies

UNHCR cooperates with local institutions such as the Ministry of Communities and Return and the Kosovo Agency on Statistics (KAS). The data on IDPs is updated with the support of UNHCR and other partners and is in turn based on assistance provided to displaced families.

A profiling exercise was implemented in 2016 and 2017. It produced a sample-based demographic profile of the displaced population within Kosovo, disaggregated by age, gender, location and ethnicity. The profiling exercise also collected information on the social and economic integration of IDPs; displacement-related challenges and vulnerabilities; resources and capacities; enjoyment of rights and access to services; as well as [future intentions and plans](#). In the context of durable solutions and sustainable reintegration, UNHCR regularly monitors the protection situation of minorities who have reportedly voluntarily returned, as well as IDPs, [across Kosovo](#). For this reason, decreases in IDMC's reported figures reflect the number of returnees within Kosovo reported by UNHCR.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

No major caveats were identified.

Significant changes from last year

No significant changes in the figure were identified by IDMC. Decreases in reported figures reflect the number of returnees within Kosovo reported by UNHCR.

NUMBER OF IDPS WHO HAVE MADE PARTIAL PROGRESS TOWARDS A DURABLE SOLUTION

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements that occurred in 2019 rather than a total number of people.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC estimates are based on systematic reporting of IDP statistics by UNHCR. According to UNHCR's figures on the voluntary return of minorities, 58 persons were reported to have returned within Kosovo in 2019.

Sources and methodologies

Figures are estimates, based on a systematic survey conducted by UNHCR. Decreases in numbers reflect registered returnees within Kosovo.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

No major caveats were identified.

Significant changes from last year

IDMC has not identified significant changes in comparison with the figures reported in 2018.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People
Methodology	Other
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational – Admin 1
Geographical coverage	All relevant areas covered
Frequency of reporting	Monthly
Disaggregation by sex	No
Disaggregation by age	No
Data triangulation	No triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	Yes
Data on local integration	No
Data on cross border movements	No
Data on deaths	No
Data on births	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Kosovo please visit:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/kosovo>