



**REPORT ON THE VISITATION AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF UNRECOGNISED
COLLECTIVE CENTRES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SERBIA**

JANUARY 2010

Table of Contents:

Introductory Notes.....	3
General Notes – Lessons Learned.....	3
SO Stara Pazova, Krnješevci, „ŽEGRAP BARRACKS“	4
SO Temerin, Sirig, „AD 7. JULI“	4
SO Temerin, Temerin, „BETONJERKA“	4
SO Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin, „BARRACKS TERMO-TOPLANA“	4
SO Zvezdara, Belgrade - Mirijevo, „BARRACKS POMORAVLJE MIRIJEVO“	5
SO Palilula, Belgrade – Borča, „BARRACK PARTIZANSKI PUT“	5
SO Palilula, Belgrade – Kotež, „BARRACKS GRADITELJ KOTEŽ“	6
SO Palilula, Belgrade – Višnjička Banja, „BARRACK ENERGOPROJEKT“	6
SO Grocka, Grocka, „BARRACKS GIK BANAT“	6
SO Savski Venac, Belgrade, „CRNOTRAVAC BANJICA“	7
SO Voždovac, Belgrade, „AVALSKA ULICA“	7
SO Paraćin, Paraćin, „NASELJE 7. JULI“.....	7
SO Plandište, Hajdučica, „AD HAJDUČICA“	7
SO Barajevo, Bačevac, „OLD SCHOOL BAČEVAC“	7
SO Barajevo, Barajevo, „PROGRES PIROT“	8
SO Obrenovac, Obrenovac „HIDROGRADNJA“	8
SO Ub, Kalenić, „TE –TO KOLUBARA B“	8
SO Čukarica, Savska Padina, „PARKING SERVIS - ADA“	9
SO Čukarica, Savska Padina „RADNIČKA 49“	9
SO Sombor, Aleksa Šantić, „PD 9. MAJ“	10
SO Sombor, Aleksa Šantić, „PD SEVER“	10
SO Rakovica, Beograd, „BARRACKS PROGRES PIROT“	10
SO Rakovica, Beograd, Resnik „BARRACKS JASTREBAC-Jastrebac“	11
SO Rakovica, Beograd, Resnik „BARRACKS JASTREBAC-Graditelj“	11
SO Rakovica, Beograd, Resnik „BARRACKS JASTREBAC-Brvenik“	11
SO Rakovica, Beograd, Resnik „BARRACKS JASTREBAC-Delo“	11
SO Pančevo, Pančevo, „TRUDBENIK BARRACKS“	11
SO Pančevo, Pančevo - Stari Tamiš, „ERGELA“	12
SO Pančevo, village Dolovo, „MRAMORAČKI PUT“	12
SO Požarevac, Požarevac „BARRACKS RAD, RASADNIK MEMINAC“	12
SO Jagodina, Jagodina „NASELJE CIGLANA“	13
SO Jagodina, village Miloševo „STARA ŠKOLA - STANOVI“	13
SO Čičevac, Stalać, „ZADRUGA STALAC“	14
SO Sokobanja, village Trubarevac, „ZGRADA VODOPRIVREDNE ZAJEDNICE“	14
SO Prokuplje, village Pločnik, „ŽELEZNIČKA STANICA PLOČNIK“	14
SO Kruševac, village Lomnica, „BARRACKS LOMNICA“	15
SO Trstenik, village Selište „OSNOVNA ŠKOLA, STANOVI“	15
SO Sjenica, Sjenica, „FEKOVIĆA BRDO“	16
SO Arilje, village Vigošte, „Dom MZ VIGOŠTE“	17
SO Lazarevac, village Šopić, „BARRACKS GRAĐEVINAR KOLUBARA“	17
SO Kraljevo, village Adrani, „VOČAR ADRANI“	17
SO Kraljevo, Kraljevo, „UZOR ROŽAJE“	18
SO Kraljevo, village Ročevići, „STARA ŠKOLA“	18
SO Kraljevo, village Vrba, „DOM KULTURE VRBA“	18
SO Kraljevo, village Vitanovac, „DOM KULTURE I ZEMLJORADNIČKA ZADRUGA GRUŽA“	19
Annex 1: Form for Questionnaire used for the assessment of the characteristics of unrecognised Collective Centers	21

Introductory notes

Within the project of the Commissariat for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia, “Support for the Implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons through a Needs Analysis of Internally Displaced Persons accommodated in Collective Centres in the Republic of Serbia”, financed by UNDP, which was implemented during the course of December 2009, the following tasks have been performed:

- Preparation of the Questionnaire Form (Annex 2) and the Report Chart on the Technical Assessment of Characteristics of the Objects as well as the format of the Definite Data Base Table (in Excel)
- Visitation and technical assessment of 45 objects that are currently utilised for the accommodation of refugees and internally displaced persons, which were not yet formalised as official collective centres. An identification of potential locations was exercised on the basis of inputs received from Municipal Trustees, UNHCR and Group 484 (Annex 1);
- Drafting of the Definite Table on the objects according to the data gathered from the pre-approved Questionnaire;
- Composition of the Report on the Technical Assessment of the Characteristics of each individual object.

General Observations – Lessons Learned in the Field

- The approved questionnaire contains the question of the “number of rooms” in the Collective Centre that has proven impractical in the field as well as it was difficult for the respondents to give accurate replies. At present, in the barrack type centres in which precisely the rooms present one of the dominant characteristics, one family regularly uses more than one room (and often many more), so not only that it was already difficult in the early stage to get a valid answer, but the this information itself was no longer as indicative about the relevant living conditions in the centre as it used to be. It was much more rational and easier to replace this question with the one “on the number of families” accommodated in the centre, whereby this information all together tells more about the centre itself.
- With the leaving of some persons from a collective centre, those who remain would use this opportunity to expand their quarters to the unoccupied rooms. So that during my visits I have often encountered situations in which for example two people inhabited a space equivalent to a four bedroom apartment.
- In all places where displaced persons had access to an electric power supply “free of charge”, they were inclined to exploit it indiscriminately. In general they would keep all the electric heaters at their disposal turned on. Under such circumstances rarely would they use stoves with solid fuels for heating, even though they usually had plenty of firewood already provided.
- The conditions of the objects in which displaced Roma from Kosovo and Metohija have settled (Obrenovac, Čukarica, Požarevac and Sjenica) are in an extremely and unacceptably miserable state, and well below the level of objects accommodating other displaced persons.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF INDIVIDUAL INFORMAL CENTERS

SO Stara Pazova, the village of Krnješevci, „ŽEGRAP BARRACKS”

This ICC was established within the construction site barracks compound (ICC 10 barracks), initially intended for the accommodation of workers. The barracks are in a rather poor shape nowadays, but are still enduring relatively well, in spite of the omnipresent [signs of neglect](#) and the [lack of maintenance](#). The company „Monteks-Žegrap” has been privatised and those questioned could not provide more information in this regard, but according to them a court process is currently in progress between the buyer and the municipality.

The inhabitants do not pay for the electricity although they have it in abundance and spend it accordingly. Presently, each family uses a space equivalent to a two or three bedroom apartment with its own bathroom (dilapidated). Apart from displaced persons there are also social cases living in this settlement.

Reconstruction is not recommended.

SO Temerin, Sirig, „AD 7. JULI”

This ICC is placed in an old residential building erected as living quarters for the employees of a large agricultural enterprise (now deserted and fully neglected), probably dating back to the 1920-ies or even some earlier period. The buildings were [constructed with adobe bricks](#), which are now [cracked](#), drawing [moist from the crumbled foundations](#), whereby the roof is also leaking [intensively](#). The majority of this object’s inhabitants consist of local social cases. The inhabitants themselves pay for the electricity based on the readings on their meters.

A reconstruction is not recommended. There are no viable technical possibilities for the revitalisation of this building, due to its advanced stage of disrepair, and also because of the fact that even with an extensive scope of work, it would not be sufficient in order to achieve the presently acceptable standards. The same also applies for the majority of the other objects within the same industrial compound. According to the gathered information, after the recent privatisation, the ownership of the entire complex was transferred to a private consortium. Subsequently, no actions whatsoever have been taken concerning those dwelling quarters or the other structures within the compound, neither in terms of maintenance nor in the direction of organising an economical enterprise.

SO Temerin, Temerin, „BETONJERKA”

The ICC was established within the old residential building for the accommodation of workers, built out of adobe bricks during late 1940-ies. The owner of this property is the Public Communal Company „Temerin”, which until this day has not earmarked any funds for its maintenance. The structure is in a dilapidated state and all comments stated above regarding the „AD 7. JULI” are just as applicable here – [the walls are cracked and crumbling](#), [the roof is leaking](#), and [moisture](#) is present everywhere. It should be included in the list.

Reconstruction is not recommended.

SO Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin, „BARRACKS TERMO-TOPLANA”

The ICC was formed within a temporary construction site settlement consisting of 6 barracks, originally intended for the accommodation of workers employed to construct the Zrenjanin Heating and Power Plant situated in close proximity. The barracks were built by a Belgrade company „Termoelektr” (still existent today as a holding, i.e. AD) throughout the course of the 1980-ies on municipal grounds, or on the site

already allocated for the utilisation of the power plant. Respondents were unable to give any information in this regard. I was unable to get more definite answer from my respondents. The families occupying these facilities are currently accommodated individually in an area equivalent to a 4-bedroom “apartment” each (4 rooms, a hallway and bathroom), each enjoying rather spacious apartments. For the time being, electricity is provided through the power plant free of charge. [Some barracks](#) are in a [very poor condition](#), with [damp and deteriorating walls](#) and roofs that [leak seriously](#).

Reconstruction is not recommended.

SO Zvezdara, Belgrade - Mirijevo, „BARRACKS POMORAVLJE MIRIJEVO”

This ICC was formed within the construction site settlement consisting of around 10 barracks, some of which are interconnected whereas others are self-standing, initially intended for accommodating the employees of the construction company „Pomoravlje” from Jagodina that used to be one of the subcontractors (among many) to the main contractor „Hidrotehnika” Belgrade (which still exists today), for a number of housing projects in the area of Mirijevo during the 1980-ies and earlier. The barracks are of the “Komgrap” type, with a lot of then traditional lightweight material named “durisol” in the walls and ceilings and with [tongue and groove boards on the façade](#). They were built on municipal land, but no further information could be obtained from the respondents regarding the current status of the „Pomoravlje” company.

The ICC is accommodating 148 IDPs from Kosovo and Metohija, or 31 IDP families, out of whom 50 persons are below the age of 18. Within the settlement numerous residents have independently [„upgraded and restructured”](#) parts of the [“objects that belong to them”](#) (with different materials in stock ready to continue at a later stage), while others were content with [simply improving](#) the conditions of the premises they occupied. They still do not pay anyone for the electricity they use for heating, although they have obtained large amounts of [firewood](#). Even the [wood-stoves](#) are no longer needed. In regards to the barrack objects, a reconstruction is possible under the condition that the corrugated “salonite” roof cover slabs be replaced first, since these are partially broken and partially cracked or completely missing. The tongue and groove planks must also be protected with an appropriate coating. According to the standards usually applied for ICCs the other conditions of the object can be considered acceptable.

A significant number of this ICC’s inhabitants has already purchased land in the vicinity (particularly in the settlement „Šoferski raj” – Drivers’ Paradise), whereby a considerable number of those has already succeeded in building something up to an inhabitable stage, but they are still hesitant to move in unless they are provided assistance in bringing an electrical power supply to the settlement. This could help as one of the prerequisites (for negotiations) for a possible future resettlement of this ICC.

SO Palilula, Belgrade – Borča, „BARRACK PARTIZANSKI PUT”

According to the statement of the municipal trusteeship, in this barrack no displaced persons should be living in that ICC, because none of them is officially registered any longer to this address. However, during the visitation 2 displaced families (7 people, 4 children) were found occupying some of the premises available, together with a number of local social cases. They have all acquired the Serbian citizenship and have registered at a different address, but in reality, since the very first day they moved to this [barrack](#), they actually never moved somewhere else.

Initially, this building was built by GP „Partizanski put” from Belgrade, which was allegedly “taken over” by the newly established company, “Beogradput“. Nonetheless, they also never showed up ever since. The building itself is so dilapidated that no reconstructions are recommended. Traces of structural rotting and [water leaking](#) are visible everywhere, mostly on the ceilings and walls that the tenants were forced to patch from the outside with sheets of scrap metal and different other scrap materials they could find. They do not pay for the electricity, while all other communal amenities (water, sewage, trash collection) were available in and around the object from the beginning.

SO Palilula, Belgrade – Kotež, „BARRACKS GRADITELJ KOTEŽ”

Based on the municipal trustee’s statement, in those barracks also, not a single refugee is supposed to be accommodated any more, because supposedly, they have all changed their addresses and moved elsewhere. During the visitation there were 3 refugee families (11 people, 1 child) from Croatia, which were rather inclined to cooperate. They all hold the Serbian citizenship and have an officially registered address elsewhere in Krnjaca or are registered at the neighbours’ addresses. They have also never moved out from those barracks. They cover the electricity bills by themselves as well as the water supply, but the bills are much too higher so they assume that there is either a serious leak, or somebody else is connected to their line illegally (according to the electricity meter).

The [barracks](#) are of the “Komgrap” type and are in a relatively decent state. They were built by GP „Graditelj” from Gornji Milanovac (whose current ownership status is unclear to the respondents), the contractor for a number of apartment buildings built in the area during the 1970-ies and 80-ies. The roof cover of the object is partially problematic, made by corrugated “salonit” (asbestos-cement) slabs, which could be repaired or replaced, since [traces of leakage](#) are quite apparent. A possible reconstruction thereof is recommended. In that case a durable solution should also be found for the sewage, because they now use an individual septic tank which, due to the high water table in the area, has already been flooded over on several occasions.

SO Palilula, Belgrade - Višnjička Banja, „BARRACKS ENERGOPROJEKT”

These barracks were built during the 1980-ies by the Belgrade construction company “Energoprojekt” (privatised and presently active as an AD) to accommodate its workers during the construction of several objects in the area. There are [three barracks](#) with different layouts on the compound, all of which are high quality constructions, which is rather [obvious](#) even today. They were mostly occupied independently by IDPs from Kosovo and Metohija, whereby until this day, neither the Commissariat nor the Municipality were able to reach an at least partially satisfying agreement with EP concerning the ownership. In 2002, IDPs were offered to be transferred to another ICC, namely „Hotel Srbija” in Bor (Eastern Serbia), but not a single family accepted the offer.

They still do not pay for the electricity consumed. In the past the electricity was cut-off, so finally one of the inhabitants, policemen Slobodan Terzić, agreed to have a meter installed under his name as he was supposed to collect individual shares for a common monthly fee and pay for the electricity every month. Nevertheless, this deal was soon to be breached, since the tenants could not agree on the division criteria for splitting the bill, and soon nobody was willing to pay any fee and a debt has accumulated amounting to 4-5 million RSD (40 -50.000 €). The ICC is connected directly to the transformer station within this compound. All other conditions regarding the accommodation and status of the object and services within this ICC are fully acceptable.

A reconstruction is not required at all.

SO Grocka, Grocka, „BARRACKS GIK BANAT”

This settlement [consisting of several barracks and containers](#) was built by the “GIK Banat” company from Zrenjanin (it is assumed to still exist, but its current status remains unknown to the reporter) for the construction of an [uncompleted housing complex](#), which has been launched a long time ago. The „barracks” accommodate 5 IDP families (24 people, 6 children) living under extremely difficult conditions. In attempts to alleviate them, they have [added some structures by themselves, more or less successfully](#). That notwithstanding, the encountered quality level of their accommodation was unacceptably low, with moisture and rainwater penetrating everywhere, both [from the ceiling](#) as well as [the walls](#).

The object is in an advanced stage of disrepair and any type of reconstruction is not recommended.

In the past their electricity was cut off, but they managed repeatedly to illegally [reconnect it](#) to the neighbouring power lines, of which the municipal trustee is fully aware of. No potable water is available, and the technical water is being regularly delivered by the Municipality and pumped into the [makeshift roof tanks](#). The sewage they use flows into a free-draining septic tank they had dug up by themselves, an improvised and extremely unhygienic solution, dangerous primarily for them and also for the environment.

SO Savski Venac, Belgrade, „CRNOTRAVAC BANJICA”

The municipal trustee has no previous knowledge concerning this ICC situated in the former workers' barracks that were adapted into 30 housing units with individual entries and sanitary facilities. The barracks are prefabricated, covered by “salonite”, and are in a relatively good state. The objects are connected to a common furnace and this year the municipality of Savski Venac has provided them with 25 tons of coal. They are connected to the municipal waterworks and canalisation system. The refugees are not paying any bills.

SO Voždovac, Belgrade „AVALASKA ULICA”

The object is located in Avalaska ulica No. 50 under Avala. It is a solid pre-war building consisting of 10 rooms in which 30 refugees are accommodated. There are complications concerning the repossession of the property (the object is nationalised). The building is in a relatively decent state, and there is a furnace for coal. They regularly take care of their obligations towards the electricity and water supply bills.

SO Paraćin, Paraćin, „NASELJE 7. JULI”

The structure is a former settlement for working stocks situated next to the highway. It consists of 6 objects made of solid material, whereby the refugees inhabiting this object have individually performed reconstruction works of the rooms. The owner of the property is the municipality of Paraćin. There are 13 refugee families residing in this object and 1 family of internally displaced persons. The municipality does not participate in servicing the expenses.

SO Plandište, Hajdučica, „AD HAJDUČICA”

This is an object built of solid material, which used to be a store house and has now been transformed into 5 housing units. The electricity is covered by the AD Hajdučica, because the object remains to be part of the farm. The structure is in a relatively decent state and does not require major interventions. It is connected to the municipal waterworks and the wastewater is led to its own cesspit. Considering that the object was privatised about a year ago it is expected that the owner will soon demand to vacate it.

SO Barajevo, Bačevac, „OLD SCHOOL BAČEVAC”

This structure is an old school building, built in 1936 and seized to be used during the 1970-ies. The object was constructed of baked bricks but nevertheless it has [deteriorated considerably](#). It is owned by Barajevo Elementary School, i.e. either by the municipality or the Ministry of Education. In 2008, being unable to reach an agreement with the inhabitants – displaced persons – the School paid out the contemporary outstanding electricity bill and gave the order to EDB to cut off the power lines. One part of the inhabitants moved out immediately thereafter. Since then the remaining inhabitants (1 family, all adults) installed an improvised aerial cable connecting them to the neighbouring church that concurred. At the time of the visitation none of the residents were to be found at the premises, but judging by the quantity of [firewood](#) they gathered, they seem to have planned to spend this winter there as well.

Because of its historical and perhaps even its cultural value, the building should perhaps be renovated in for other purposes of the municipal (a “Hunters Lodge” was mentioned), but certainly not for any of the purposes of the Commissariat. The municipality is on its way to establish a durable solution for the remaining family through the purchase of an abandoned village household in the neighbourhood.

SO Barajevo, Barajevo, „PROGRES PIROT”

The construction company “Progres” from Pirot has built [this one story building](#) intended for accommodating its workers employed for the construction of a huge apartment block compound „Gaj“ in the hills above Barajevo town. During the early 1990-ies this building was already vacated for a period of time, due to an early suspension of works, and refugees were accommodated in it with a temporary approval of its owner. The company “Progres” rendered a demand to the municipality in 1996 requesting the relocation of refugees and to empty this building. No further activities followed, after which the respondents heard nothing more about this matter. Its current legal status remains unknown.

Construction-wise, this structure is an odd and unusual „ad-hoc“ combination of materials available at hand and methods used for the construction ([combining steel columns and beams with a lightweight brick-based ceiling structure, aka “Monta”](#), brick-blocks partition walls and prefabricated durisol-slabs as façade – [fissured and cracked in places](#) due to uneven settling of the building’s foundation). It is highly unlikely that this structure could ever be granted an occupancy permit, even if the owner ever did apply for one.

With some of the people previously accommodated in it already gone, those who remained have rather sufficient space at their disposal, but they still use the four common sanitary facilities. The building has an inbuilt sewage system, but it was never connected to a septic tank, instead, it drains freely down the hill slope (which definitely must be duly resolved, ASAP).

SO Obrenovac, Obrenovac „HIDROGRADNJA - CIGLANA”

It consists of a single, dilapidated small brick building accommodating two families, and a ramshackle hut constructed with whatever discarded material that could be found locally, accommodating a third family (altogether there are 6 grown-ups and 7 small children, all internally displaced Roma from KiM). The floor in both dwellings is made of roughly compressed soil, both houses [leak heavily](#) and they are in many different ways saturated with [moisture](#) and filled with cold, draft and unavoidable mud.

UNHCR has brought them to this field adjacent to the local soccer playground during the summer of 2003, and had them “temporarily” accommodated in three winter tents. During the very first winter those tent’s condition worsened and they decided to move into the nearby [brick structure](#) standing empty at that time, filled with filth and trash, with no windows and doors and with the roof in quite a poor shape. In the following months they “refurbished” this building with what materials they were able to find, most of those taken from different city dumps. With their families growing in numbers with newborn children, one family moved into [an improvised hut](#) in the same “yard”. They were proud to present the facet, which has been [recently furbished](#), that they use for their laundry and other needs. They do not have sewage, and they use a self dug latrine instead. They do have electricity and pay for it on a regular basis.

Their living conditions are utterly inhumane and intolerable. It is most pressing to find a solution for their immediate resettlement to another better accommodation.

SO Ub, Kalenić, „TE –TO KOLUBARA B”

This compound was initially planned for the accommodation of the workers constructing the Termal-Electric Power Plant „Kolubara B“. The works were suspended during the 1990-ies due to UN imposed sanctions. With the emergence of an inflow in refugees from all areas of former Yugoslavia, the object’s management granted the use of the facilities to refugees who used to work in a similar or the same field in their former places of residence. Most of them were also employed afterwards to work in the plants nearby (TENT 1 and 2, TE Kolubara in Vreoci, coal strip-mine, separation plant, etc.) Other non-refugee employees of those same companies also dwell in the same neighbourhood, together with their families.

The standard of living in those objects is on the level equivalent to that of a medium class hotel annex, while the Power Plant provides for all the amenities and covers all expenses for the communal and other services provided in the compound.

The structures themselves are [one storey family houses in a row](#) made of solid materials and are well preserved, and are maintained properly.

A possible issue regarding this ICC may emerge through the continuation of the Power Plant's further construction, i.e. when those works will finally resume, most probably during the course of the next year. The fact of the matter is that the international tender for the resumption of works has already been published earlier in 2009, proposals were gathered and the contractor selection procedure is now in its final phase. The continuation of the works may take place even as early as spring 2010, which is when the entire responsibility concerning the refugees' and IDPs' accommodation will probably be transferred to the Commissariat, since the Power Plant will require those apartments for the same purpose they were initially intended for.

SO Čukarica, Savska Padina, „PARKING SERVIS – ADA”

This object is of a temporary character and was initially intended to serve as office spaces. As such, it was last used by the Belgrade communal companies JP „Parking servis“ and JP „Beogradski vodovod“, which have each raised their respective claims for that space after refugees and IDPs were moved in (in 2004), in an attempt to force them out and reoccupy the building. According to the respondents, the same attempt was also made by some bank (they could not remember which one), following the alleged purchase of this building from “Beogradski vodovod”.

The [object is made of bricks](#), with 25 cm thick exterior walls (façade bricks) and 12 and 7 cm thick brick partitions) with a lightweight roof structure covered with flat zinc-coated sheet steel slabs over the sloped probably wooden planks flooring. The sheet steel is partially consumed by corrosion and there are numerous visible places where rainwater is penetrating the object, [leaking down the walls](#) as well as [through the ceiling](#). The electrical installations are of an inadequate capacity for residential purposes, hence fuses often burst, which the inhabitants themselves have to fix implying an increased fire hazard. Until two years ago they were paying for the consumed electricity, but since they have ceased to pay the bills it is unknown who is actually covering these expenses.

As a whole, the building is in a relatively decent state (with the exception of the sheet-metal roof cover) and with minimal resources it could be refurbished sufficiently so as to serve for the purposes of the Commissariat (given that the capacity of the electrical installations be increased), but is not entirely recommendable because it was not originally intended to serve as a permanent dwelling, whereby it is still unknown who the owner is.

SO Čukarica, Savska Padina „RADNIČKA 49”

This ICC has only been identified by the municipal refugee trustee. The building in question is a [former school](#) that has ceased to function as such a long time ago. During the summer of 2005, the Belgrade Building Directorate has brought accommodated 17 Roma families from KiM (70 persons, of whom 32 are children) who were previously residing in the barracks in Block 28 (III Boulevard, New Belgrade). The owner of the object is either the Ministry of Education or the Čukarica municipality, in any case it is owned by a government body. The general conditions of accommodation are below acceptable standards.

The building are very extremely desolated (much worse than what just four years can justify, which is the period when these people moved in), so that the conditions of accommodation are exceedingly poor; [the roof is ruined](#) in many places (tiles are wither broken or missing, beams are sagged or have even collapsed, gutters are clogged or consumed by rust), so [in many places](#) the water [is entering inside](#). All of the inhabitants use a single toilet (the other bowl is not operational) and they obtain water from a [single faucet in the yard](#).

In principle, the reconstruction of the building is possible (the building may even have a certain cultural or historical value), but the scope of works required already exceeds any justification for the Commissariat alone (everything within the building – from its structural elements to different services – is in a rather deteriorated and poorly maintained condition). In any case, the problems those people have are

quite apparent. Also, by any criteria this certainly is yet another “Collective Centre” and an evidently “unrecognised” one at that.

This ICC should be included in the list and the people should be assisted with finding a different accommodation.

SO Sombor, Aleksa Šantić, „PD 9. MAJ”

This compound consists of [dual family houses](#) constructed a fairly long time ago (probably in 1946), each intended to accommodate two worker’s families of the former Agricultural Estate. Those houses are part of the vast estate recently acquired by one local businessman’s enterprise, “Kompanija Jerković”, through the privatisation of the former “Poljokombinat” (Agricultural Cooperative). However, this Company failed to meet the purchase contract conditions so that the privatisation was officially cancelled and the entire property was repossessed, while the National Privatisation Agency subsequently appointed another official “Guardian of the State Capital” who presently heads the former “Poljokombinat’s” Administration.

The houses were built of compressed adobe material, unfortunately on a site that is not sufficiently high to protect them from underground water, which is partially the reason for their [generally very poor state](#), whereas the other reasons for that are the improper maintenance and their old age. Some of the houses have already collapsed, while those that remain, depending on their previous maintenance, were found in different wear and tear levels, with sagging roofs, the walls and ceilings more or less saturated with moisture. Some buildings that were previously assessed to be much too deteriorated to provide for a safe dwelling were set for demolition by the owner in order to prevent possible injuries or casualties. Refugees were accommodated in great numbers in this compound when they first arrived (around 170 according to the list received); those numbers have decreased significantly by now as the people have one by one managed to find better housing solutions elsewhere under more suitable conditions. Currently, there are 16 people (6 families with 3 children). For of those remaining “Mesna Zajednica” (the Local Community Office) is, in cooperation with the municipality, preparing a program for better accommodation.

A reconstruction is not recommended.

SO Sombor, Aleksa Šantić, „PD SEVER”

Regarding the ownership and the [buildings’ conditions](#), all the above stated concerning the „PD 9. maj“ is also valid for the „PD Sever”. The only difference is that in this compound there was a higher number of [better quality objects](#). Some of which still accommodate 7 refugees (3 families with 1 child).

Likewise, a reconstruction is not recommended.

SO Rakovica, Beograd, „BARRACKS PROGRES PIROT”

This ICC is situated in a long [“Komgrap” type barrack](#) built during the 1970-ies and 80-ies (hence such a [dilapidated state](#)) to accommodate the workers employed for the construction of apartment houses in the Vidikovac neighbourhood. Their owner is the company stated in the title, which, according to a respondent, was privatised and still exists. It accommodates 15 IDP families from KiM who live there in fairly unenviable conditions, because of its advanced state of disrepair and the lack of an adequate maintenance, which is why the [roof and ceilings are leaking](#). The walls and floors are inhabited by numerous rodents presenting an immediate and real threat to their health and security, in particular when taking into account the [neglected status of the electrical installations](#) with visibly naked cables and connections, with the main cable to the barrack distribution board in such a poor state that it has already caught fire once before, endangering the entire object as well as the lives of the people in it. A tragedy was only avoided due to the prompt intervention of the fire fighters, after which the hook-up connection was transferred from the barracks to the neighbouring makeshift and [insufficiently secured shed](#).

The very location of the object is quite interesting commercially (right next to the “Ibarska magistrala” highway and outside of the neighbourhood perimeter), so that the respondents speculated that it was either foreseen for a future highway expansion project or for the construction of an office or retail building.

A reconstruction is not recommended for that reason as well.

SO Rakovica, Beograd, Resnik „BARRACKS JASTREBAC”

The following four unrecognised collective centres are situated in the same location in a large common complex, and are listed as a one entry. They were all built during the 1980-ies to accommodate the employees of four companies participating in the construction of apartment buildings in the Resnik settlement. Those companies are GP „Jastrebac“ from Kruševac, GP „Brvenik“ from Raška, GP „Graditelj“ from Gornji Milanovac, and GP „Delo“ from Belgrade, Molerova 32 (supposedly a Slovenian company before the 90-ies). Because in each of the objects the conditions, which are the very subject of this assessment, differ immensely (the structure, the accommodation conditions, recommendations) they will be discussed individually in this report. All companies named in the listed titles are (or at least they were initially) the respective rightful owners, whereas every one of them built its own set of structures in a way meeting different accommodation standards. What all of them have in common is that they share the common septic tank of insufficient capacity, often clogged, rarely cleaned and often overflowing into the neighbouring terrain and creek.

„BARRACKS JASTREBAC - *Jastrebac*“

These are several Komgrap type barracks, [all in a rather dilapidated stage](#), alongside which different inhabitants have constructed their own annexes, as per different individual needs, capabilities and financial abilities. [They maintain the object by themselves](#), but that is obviously insufficient, since [the roof is damaged and it leaks](#) in many places. Some have constructed their individual bathrooms with a toilette, while others still use the [communal one](#). Rodents are the most pressing unresolved problem they mention, so a regular “deratisation” is crucial.

A reconstruction is not recommended.

„BARRACKS JASTREBAC - *Graditelj*“

These are [very similar in structure](#) and type (Komgrap) and are in a [similar condition](#) as those belonging to Jastrebac. Leakage is also rather evident here, both [from the ceiling](#) and also [on the inside walls](#), while quite similar conditions can be observed from the [outside](#) as well. Because of their advanced stage of disrepair and lack of maintenance, no reconstruction is recommended.

„BARRACKS JASTREBAC - *Brvenik*“

These are also [Komgrap type barracks](#), but from the very beginning their [façade was protected with salonite slabs](#), and they were also well sealed offering protection from the weather, and were probably well maintained later on ([even the thread and groove boards on the gable](#) were regularly painted), and with [floor ceramics](#) and roof cover (corrugated salonite) being in really mint condition. Not a single intervention seems to be required for the buildings.

„BARRACKS JASTREBAC - *Delo*“

These objects follow a barrack layout whereby they seem as if made of durable and solid materials; even their façade is [very well plastered](#). The interior is also [in a really well preserved state](#), primarily due to the high quality of their initial construction, disregarding the numerous hints about the improper maintenance that are visible from the outside (eaves etc.). A reconstruction is necessary.

SO Pančevo, Pančevo, „TRUDBENIK BARRACKS”

This collective centre has been vacated and is not operational, whereby most of the barracks it was situated in were already demolished and removed from the site. It is located between the main road and

the active „Petrohemija” compound. This site is now allotted for another permanent commercial purpose. Towards that end the [new steel bar fence has been erected around this site](#). Three remaining barracks are used for a new construction site and within one of those (with the permission of Petrohemija) two refugee families that have received the Serbian citizenship in the meantime are currently living there unofficially. Clearly visible still are [the marks where the recently demolished buildings used to stand](#).

This ICC should be taken off the list.

SO Pančevo, Pančevo - Stari Tamiš, „ERGELA”

During the 1960-ies these objects were refurbished by PIK Tamiš to serve as accommodation for the workers who were at that time coming in ever greater numbers from less developed areas of the former Yugoslavia. The compound consists of four long [ground floor buildings](#) situated around the large square central yard, in a lonely location, far away from the nearest settlements. Those workers were later on moved to a new and enhanced building compound not far away from there, along side the road to Dolovo, so those buildings were left vacant until the refugees arrived in great numbers in 1995. UNHCR then channelled some donor funds for the most crucial reconstruction those buildings required, and had those [apartments duly prepared](#), restoring also the yard and the access road. Alongside these works, each apartment was provided with its individual electric meter. Thus far, all but two of those apartments have been vacated.

The company bearing the same name still exists in Pančevo. Those buildings were all constructed in a fairly decent manner and made of solid materials (to contemporary standards), which is still largely visible today. It would be possible to have them efficiently refurbished again and have them restored to serve for the same purpose as before, but only if somebody decided that this was appropriate and feasible. Unfortunately, the remote and isolated location suggests otherwise.

SO Pančevo, village Dolovo, „MRAMORAČKI PUT”

The owner of this compound, consisting of some still existing buildings and several demolished ones, is „Zemljoradnička zadruga Dolovo” (Agricultural Cooperative), which still exists today. Initially, [those buildings](#) were constructed during the 1950-ies to accommodate a growing number of workers of the Cooperative that in those days grew and developed rapidly. The objects were later vacated one by one, some had even collapsed due to the complete lack of maintenance, and with the arrival of refugees in 1995 the remaining buildings were once again populated. Until today, the majority of the refugees have managed to secure a better place within the village or elsewhere, so that today only 6 people (3 families) still reside there.

The objects appear to be quite solid, built with baked bricks and even hydro-insulation layers were installed within the walls. The moisture that can be seen in some places on the walls comes mostly from the [dilapidated gutters](#) and the lack of pavements around them, while [the roofs are mostly in a rather good shape](#) and do drain the atmospheric precipitation properly.

In regards to a possible reconstruction, all arguments for as well as against it are quite similar to those stated for the ICC „Ergela”.

SO Požarevac, Požarevac „BARRACKS RAD, RASADNIK MEMINAC”

Immediately upon their arrival from Kosovo and Metohija in 1999, 17 Roma IDP families (with 90 members) were accommodated in this settlement, which at that time consisted of more barracks (they claim 8). Soon after, all but one barrack burned down in a fire, so the affected families had to somehow manage and adapt to the new conditions in the very same place, creating a typical [„cardboard settlement”](#) around the only remaining barrack, which is now barely visible. Most of these people live in [ramshackle houses](#), generally made of waste materials, under unhygienic and utterly inhumane conditions. All common amenities they have within this compound are one single faucet and two latrines that were never emptied or sanitised. Even the roof of the only remaining barrack is full of holes and broken [salonite slabs](#)

(clearly visible even under the cover of the freshly fallen layer of snow). The municipal trustee has emphasised that all of the 17 families were planned to be relocated to the newly built prefabricated homes planned to be prepared by ASB within the framework of the IPA 2007 project.

Due to the proximity of the railroad the trustee believes that the land itself may be the property of the Serbian Railroads. The barracks were once built by the Belgrade construction company “Rad“, now bankrupt and undergoing a lengthy legal dispute. The inhabitants do not pay for the electricity, and out of all the unresolved issues troubling them, they emphasise that “deratisation” is the most pressing, because the rats have multiplied greatly since the last deratisation that was performed more than two years ago, thus rodents can enter everywhere through numerous holes, so that the grown-ups, let alone children, are nowhere safe.

Any type of reconstruction is out of the question.

SO Jagodina, Jagodina „NASELJE CIGLANA“

In order to accommodate numerous refugees the Commissariat for Refugees and UNHCR joined forces during 1994 to build this settlement comprised of 40 small houses made of solid materials (dual home structures with 2 apartments of 21 m² each; [the right remained unchanged while the left one has a shed added](#)). They were built in a Jagodina suburb, in an empty lot next to the old brick plant, also known as “Tavrića obori“. This settlement used to have the status of a regular Collective Centre until 1998, when it was terminated. However, the same people continued to use those buildings, and depending on their financial and other abilities even started upgrading them and had numerous annexes added. For this reconstruction they used different individual parameters and standards, thus some of the renovated houses are now presenting [a distinguished style](#), but there are also several other [different from that](#), or some that have grown to enormous proportions after being [repeatedly extended](#). In several cases, [the user of one half left everything intact](#), while the neighbour extended his half to as much as the space would allow.

Presently, the entire location belongs to the municipality that is in the process of issuing free leases to its users for the lots those houses were built on, i.e. for 500 m² of land and occupancy permit for 21 m² of the object. Likewise, the legalisation procedure is also underway for the supplementary housing spaces the occupants added in the meantime, whereby the occupants will be no communal fees charged for spaces below 60 m².

This no longer presents an ICC, but rather a new neighbourhood, comprised of unofficially built and/or refurbished unlicensed structures –“family buildings”, most of which are already in the process of legalisation.

It is suggested that this ICC be erased from this list. A reconstruction is not necessary.

SO Jagodina, village Miloševo „STARA ŠKOLA - STANOVI“

This object is a solid material building (built sometime shortly before or after WWI) with a basement, ground and first floor, intended for accommodating teachers whereby it has not been used for this purpose long before the arrival of refugees in the early 1990’s. The inhabitants claim that this building belongs to „Mesna zajednica” (local community), but given the object’s location within the schoolyard it must be under jurisdiction of either the municipality or the Ministry of Education. It obviously has not had any significant reconstruction ever since it was first built, since most of the elements it currently contains do not meet any of the modern standards and criteria. One exception is the three-phase power supply that was hooked-up following the coming of refugees.

The [roof of this building](#) remains in an extremely poor state, with sagging beams and battens, broken and tumbled roof-tiles, but with brand new horizontal and vertical gutters (which is very surprising!). [The exterior walls were also freshly painted over](#). Those works have been carried out two years ago (the inhabitants say „following a misunderstanding!”) after the main school building was thoroughly refurbished. It is quite understandable that such a roof must produce serious leaking on the inside, which was indeed observed in many places within the 1st floor apartments. The ceiling is a classic “karatavan”,

made of wooden beams with plastered reed mats on the bottom and soil on planks on the top to serve as isolation. When it is combined with [rainwater from the roof](#) that in some [places pours like a stream](#), it produces an increased [sagging of structural elements](#) that one rather crafty resident successfully [manages to keep in check](#) in all apartments, but without serious roof repairs he can only make them appear somewhat better. In the long run, such conditions may even endanger the general security of the inhabitants and even their lives, since there is a chance that both the ceiling and the roof may collapse and fall on them.

A reconstruction is possible and also necessary for both the roof as well as the ceiling of the 1st floor. One room on the ground floor of the same building is being used by the school as its „Day care” for the younger school children, which is yet another reason why this reconstruction should be undertaken as soon as possible.

SO Čičevac, Stalać, „ZADRUGA STALAĆ“

During 1999, a family of 13 members displaced from Kosovo and Metohija was accommodated in workers flats belonging to the Zemljoradnička zadruga (Agricultural Cooperative) Stalać, based upon an agreement with the Zadruga previously reached with that family. According to the trustee, in September 2009 that family moved out into their permanent residence, an abandoned household in the Izbenica village, SO Varvarin, which was purchased and handed over to them as a donation from a local branch of Napredna stranka Srbije (Serbian Progressive Party).

It should be taken off the list.

SO Sokobanja, village Trubarevac, „ZGRADA VODOPRIVREDNE ZAJEDNICE“

This ICC consists of two [family buildings](#), which would, in the case of the maximal level of „Bovansko jezero” artificial lake accumulation, get on the very edge of the lake (since the first water began being accumulated in the lake this situation has not yet occurred). Those two buildings, just like any other property previously owned by villagers and found in a similar situation, were duly redeemed by Vodoprivreda Srbije, which reimbursed the villagers appropriately. During the 1990’s those two objects were given to refugees to use them as their temporary accommodation, so two out of three families still reside in those two buildings today.

The objects are solidly built family buildings that the refugees maintain well according to their means. The smaller of the two accommodates one family and [it has one lightly cracked wall](#) (based on the general composition of the building and the complete lack of gutters, it is presumed that it was built around 1950’s or even earlier, and it is without any reinforced concrete) while [the other building was built more recently](#), remaining to be in an extremely well preserved condition and accommodating two families who obviously take very good care of it.

A reconstruction is not required.

SO Prokuplje, village Pločnik, „ŽELEZNIČKA STANICA PLOČNIK“

(Note: In the list received this ICC is enlisted as „Prokuplje-Tulasi, village Tulasi žel. stanica (railway station)”. The municipal trusteeship concluded that this must be the railway station building of the Pločnik village, as referred to in the title above, which accommodates a family from Obilić in Kosovo and Metohija. The fact is that the name of the neighbouring village is indeed TULARE, but it does not have a railway station.)

The railway station building is a [classic example of railroad architecture](#) dating from the first half of the previous century; as such it does have a certain charm and may even have some cultural and historic value. It has a complex layout, [comprising a large ground floor and a partial 1st floor](#). However, it was found in an advanced stage [of disrepair and general negligence](#), so that even the ground floor walls were

evidently marked with traces of [leaking from the roof](#), which is also [in an utterly poor shape](#). The moisture penetrates the walls [also from the foundations](#), otherwise rather bulky and strong, made of blocks of cut stone. The only thing that still keeps this building in one piece and prevents it from collapsing is its extremely robust general build.

With the ceiling, walls and carpentry in a rotten and semi-disintegrated state, in those premises the [living conditions](#) for this extremely vulnerable family (the youngest daughter - 9 years of age - suffers from a serious and well advanced spinal deformation) are extremely unfavourable, so that they should be urgently moved out from there, partially also in order to secure the orthopaedic treatment that is crucial for the child, and also they should be moved as close as possible to the municipal (and medical) centre.

No reconstruction can be recommended.

SO Kruševac, village Lomnica, „BARRACKS LOMNICA“

This is a compound consisting of 6 barracks built during 1970's to serve as the base for a local [Omladinske radne akcije \(ORA – Voluntary Youth Action, Lomnica\)](#). From that period and until 1999, this settlement was largely [neglected, vacant and without any maintenance](#).

Property issues over the land are still unresolved. One local owner has donated his land to serve for this ORA (it is unknown who, to whom, or how this was done). The Kruševac Tourist Organisation claims that through the privatisation of other properties it has also become the owner of this complex, and has therefore initiated a court proceeding in that regard. Before 1999, the Serbian army has occasionally used this compound for camping purposes of its units when they were on manoeuvres. It has made some investments and now the Army also (through the Fond narodne odbrane Republike Srbije – Republic of Serbia Public Defence Fund) puts forward its claim as one of the parties interested in the same proceeding.

The [barracks are of the Komgrap type](#), made exclusively [for summer conditions](#) (the walls are made of thin durisol slabs and particle boards, the partition walls are [generally chipboard only](#)). Some minor [repairs of the roof and walls](#) were nonetheless carried out. Altogether, that is the only maintenance effort that the inhabitants of this settlement are aware of. They have no running water inside the buildings (just one faucet in the yard), the toilet is for common use with the septic tank filled-up and clogged since a long time ago, so the families were forced to each dig their individual latrines, a solution not only unsanitary but even dangerous both, for themselves as well as the environment. The garbage disposal for this settlement is not organised (which does exist for the village, but ostensibly nobody in this camp would pay for this service), so the people throw their trash onto a nearby open dump attracting numerous stray dogs that in return present yet another harassment they are forced to put up with. The same dump also attracts rats, so a pest control would also be welcome. [The roof leaks](#) in many places, while [electrical installations](#) are of insufficient capacity for the accommodation of entire families throughout the year, which is another hazard easily leading to overheating and fire.

Due to the unresolved property/legal issues it is not recommended to invest in reconstruction. Another reason for this is that the settlement was never intended as a winter accommodation for people, so in that case a thorough restructuring would be required. It is suggested though, that with several simple and inexpensive measures (through the organising of the trash collection, the removal of stray dogs and pest control, etc.) the hardships would at least be alleviated for the remaining residents (all together 16 people out of whom 6 are children of school age).

SO Trstenik, village Selište „OSNOVNA ŠKOLA, STANOVI“

These are two apartments within the [school building in the Selište village](#) are located on the left bank of Western Morava river. (Correction: Next to this one is the village of Velika Drenova that also has an elementary school building, but it does not nor did it ever accommodate any displaced persons.) Those two flats currently accommodate two single elderly women one of whom, based on information received from some villagers, was visiting her daughter in Switzerland while the other was working as a day

labourer somewhere else in the village, hence none could be interviewed. The third family with children had recently moved out to a better and more suitable accommodation.

Although it was solidly built, this building was left out of its initial (educational) function some 20 odd years ago, and seems to have been rather neglected since. Horizontal gutters seem to be in a rather sane state but they must be unclogged from leafs and pine needles (as can be concluded from the state of the attic wall underneath) while the vertical gutters are so [damaged in places](#) and seem to have been like that for a long time, that the integrity of the otherwise rather strong brick walls is already in serious jeopardy.

Even though it would be effective, and quite feasible with relatively modest financial means, a reconstruction of this building is not recommended for any of the Commissariats' related purposes.

SO Sjenica, Sjenica, „FEKOVIĆA BRDO“

(Note: The „Kartonsko naselje“ (Cardboard settlement) that used to be on the location nearby the central Sjenica has been relocated during the summer of 2001 - with due assistance from the municipality - to another suburban location that is stated the title, on the road towards Lopiža village.)

This settlement, in which 23 Roma families (135 people, of which 70 are children) from Kosovo and Metohija are accommodated, was formed at a completely new location, earlier prepared for that purpose with some minimal infrastructure. It is [equipped with two distribution boards and two meters on two concrete poles](#) (plus another 3 concrete poles to guide the cables) to which [each individual “structure” is hooked-up with an underground power cable](#), and only recently supplied with one [central faucet for water supply for all](#). [Within this compound there is also one trash container](#) that was apparently more or less regularly emptied. At the occasion of their transfer to that location, the municipality has assisted them with some additional measures, most importantly in shape of distributing the wood construction material that was purchased and divided between them so that they could use it to construct the buildings they are living in today. Despite all of this, [their buildings](#) are generally [slapped together with any type of waste material that was found to be useful](#). Nonetheless, mostly due to the systematic assistance received from the municipality, [this compound is very much different from other similar compounds](#) that accommodate displaced Roma from Kosovo and Metohija. However, the harsh winters, which are typical for the Sjenica region, with numerous consecutive days of temperatures falling well below zero accompanied with forceful winds (to which this compound is now extremely vulnerable, being situated on this exposed ridge), not even this dwelling, which is on a „several grades higher level” quality wise, does satisfy the minimal conditions that would have allowed the epithet of “acceptable”. The most recent example for this took place several days prior to the visitation when the roof from one of the “houses” was blown away by a strong wind – gauged at 150 km/h. The municipality was indeed the first one to step in providing assistance in form of tarpaulins and other currently available items).

This settlement is not connected to the town's main sewage, and for this purpose it does not have any other suitable structure, so that every house was forced to dig up an individual latrine or to use the nearby pine forest for this purpose. For such a large number of people this solution is utterly impermissible, since it presents a hazard not only for their own health in case of an eventual epidemic, but also for the extremely ecology and sanitation sensitive and vulnerable conditions of the mountainous environment of the surrounding area.

At present, one can hardly see any significant inclination of these internally displaced persons to eventually return to Kosovo and Metohija. It is therefore important to seriously consider the terms of a better quality and lasting accommodation within the community they are already (at least partially) integrated in. In that sense the Sjenica municipality has managed to raise the interest of some donors in an attempt to use the same location and create longer lasting dwellings in a much better quality. However, in the end this attempt failed and the donors went away to use their funds elsewhere, given that the property issues concerning the land lots were not yet resolved. The current owners seem to be PIK Pešter (privatised, yet with insufficiently resolved legal and property issues) and Srbija Šume for the forest occupied area, and with neither one of them the municipality was able to reach an appropriate agreement.

A reconstruction of the existing objects in this settlement is simply not possible because of the obvious reasons. It is necessary to urgently build at least some more durable dwellings for those people, possibly only something light and prefabricated, but something that would also be more appropriate for the harsh local climate. This is particularly relevant considering the harsh climate conditions that are typical for the Pešter highlands and Sjenica, so that this group of internally displaced persons should be given a reasonably high level of priority in this regard by both, by the municipality as well as by the Commissariat.

SO Arilje, village Vigošte, „Dom MZ VIGOŠTE“

In this [extremely well preserved object](#) two refugee families from Goražde (BiH) are still being accommodated. It is important to note that after 17 years of exile in this municipality all of them have integrated exceptionally well into their new environment, enjoying full and sincere support from their neighbours. The building belongs to Mesna Zajednica (Local Community Office) of Vigošte village. They have recently been asked to plan their moving out from this building by the upcoming summer and it is possible that in finding their new homes they will be assisted by both their immediate neighbours as well as the municipality (according to the trustee Arilje as a small and economically sound municipality with merely 28 unresolved displaced people problems). [Both “apartments”](#) are obviously premises not initially intended for the accommodation of people (high ceilings, entrance doors leading directly to the rooms, single glazing of windows and doors), but the inhabitants are [maintaining them](#) superbly and that is clearly visible.

No intervention is required for the object itself, while the municipality and Mesna Zajednica (Local Community) will probably find ways to resolve the accommodation issue of the remaining families successfully.

SO Lazarevac, village Šopić, „BARRACKS GRAĐEVINAR KOLUBARA“

This compound consists of 4 barracks, with the first one next to the road still being used exclusively by its owner (the company is privatised and still economically active) to accommodate its workers, while in the other 3 barracks refugees remain to be accommodated since the beginning of 1990's.

The barracks are [of the Komgrap type](#) and at a first glance appear to be [in a rather decent shape overall](#). The residents are maintaining them in proportion with their financial and other abilities, which is done [rather properly](#), but that is mainly limited to minor repairs, since for the more serious ones they neither have the means nor do they have the will to do them. They do not pay for electricity but the municipality does, whereby the trustee claimed that the owner of barracks has already demanded that the power to the barracks should be cut-off. [The corrugated salonite sheet roof cover is already in partial disrepair](#), so inside the apartments the traces [of leaking are visible](#), same as in many [other places on the ceiling](#). Out of the common spaces they are still using the [sanitary block with toilettes](#) and also a room that is an unusual combination of a [kitchen with a bathroom](#), all preserved in a rather decent condition from the inside, while from the outside [it is evident that they also require an appropriate intervention in near future](#).

The buildings are in such a state that the required reconstruction could be carried out efficiently, rapidly and without major resources, that is however, only if a prior consensus with the owner could be reached.

An interesting point is that those barracks have central heating installed since the beginning (using hot water from the cooling system of a nearby TE Kolubara in Vreoci), which is still functioning perfectly.

SO Kraljevo, village Adrani, „VOĆAR ADRANI“

This compound consists of a [ground floor solid material building](#) (concrete foundation, cinder blocks walls, light weight ribbed ceiling, corrugated salonite roof cover) with a shed-like extension and a perpendicular annex, [both being semi-opened roof covered storage areas](#). These objects were previously used by the Agricultural High School as its storage space (for fruits etc.) and as offices, so they now belong to (or are under the jurisdiction of) the Ministry of Education. [There are several other premises in](#)

[which displaced persons are accommodated](#), with entrances [from the other side of the building](#). All rooms make [relatively decent living quarters](#), the inhabitants are orderly maintaining them and they do not report any problems concerning leaking or moisture.

The municipality has already reached an agreement with the Ministry of Education to take over both, the objects as well as the location and it intends to use as a future “Distribution Centre”, or more precisely for the local “Cattle Market”. The residents have already been duly informed and advised in that regard, with the majority already having accepted assistance in form of building materials while the others will be transferred to housing institutions.

A reconstruction is neither required nor recommended.

SO Kraljevo, Kraljevo, „UZOR ROŽAJE“

This is a [classical residential building](#) (ground floor and attics) within the Kraljevo centre with yet another [ground floor building in the same yard](#). The object was previously used as the office of a commercial company Uzor from Rožaje (Montenegro), which has been privatised in the meantime to become an AD (shareholders’ Society - for import, export and internal commerce).

In 1999, this building was vacant by people and was without furniture, so with the full consent of the former director who actually provided the key for it and had the buildings unlocked, internally displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohija moved in. The new owners have already made the attempt to have the evicted by force (with a lawyer from Nikšić waving in front of them with the court order issued by the Montenegrin Court). With the municipal trustee’s assistance, such an illegal eviction was duly prevented, so that the new owners were forced to use a lengthier and more costly but the only regular way instead, i.e. they had to initiate a legal procedure at the local court. Thus the procedure of taking over this building by its rightful owners is still in progress. It is estimated that it should be brought to a conclusion by the end of 2010, when the displaced persons should vacate those objects. The municipal trusteeship is already engaged in finding appropriate and durable solutions for them.

The building is [in a rather decent state](#) and the residents are maintaining it very well. They managed to connect this building to the city canalisation through their own resources (the earlier solution was a small septic tank) and they have also carried out some repairs of the roof and among other things as they arise.

A reconstruction is neither required nor recommended.

SO Kraljevo, village Ročevići, „STARA ŠKOLA“

When these displaced persons first arrived they were temporarily placed in the school’s gym, from which they were later removed and accommodated in the teachers’ apartments within two objects in the same village (the school is owned by the Ministry of Education) where they still reside. Two families occupy apartments on the [ground floor of the apartment building](#) while another family lives in [the school building](#) itself, i.e. in [the janitor’s apartment](#). Both buildings are made of solid materials, but many years ago and in the meantime were maintained neither sufficiently often, nor sufficiently well, so it is easy to find traces of [moisture penetrating from its foundations](#) or combining with the [water from the roof](#) that is leaking from the [deteriorated gutters](#). Also rather evident are [the cracks in the walls](#) and [the ceiling](#), both on the inside as well as the outside, and [traces of leaks inside the apartment of the school building](#).

This ICC is situated at the far end of an auxiliary local road, 18 km away from the town, and that fact alone makes it rather unattractive, both for the Commissariat as well as for the displaced persons already accommodated in it. A reconstruction would be possible, but the extent of the works required would be massive, different in scope and rather expensive. Therefore it is not recommended.

SO Kraljevo, village Vrba, „DOM KULTURE VRBA“

In this [rather large building](#) three families (4 people) displaced from Kosovo and Metohija are being accommodated in [its smaller wing](#), within the spaces that were used as the storage rooms of the now

abandoned nearby village Cooperative's general merchandise retail shop. At the same time, this space is also the worst part of this huge object. Traces of roof leaking are visible in numerous places inside the rooms, [both those from some previous times](#) and the [ones completely fresh](#). [Moisture is also penetrating the foundations as well as from some dysfunctional installations](#) creating rather serious damage.

Immediately after their moving in the building was partially refurbished through several donations, but it now looks completely forgotten and neglected. Considering the fact that the property is owned by MZ Vrba (Vrba Local Community) and that it does not represent a suitable long term accommodation for people, no reconstruction is recommended.

SO Kraljevo, village Vitanovac, „DOM KULTURE I ZEMLJORADNIČKA ZADRUGA GRUŽA“

This large solidly built object is quite similar to the previously described one, and consists of two units, [one unit in the back bearing a huge hall](#) with a stage of a wide span and with a high ceiling, [and the frontal unit](#) where a shop and Mesna kancelarija (Local Community) office used to be situated on the ground floor, while the first floor contained offices of the local Cooperative and the Morava Commercial Company.

Because of the vast number of displaced persons in 1999, the interior space of the voluminous and high hall was divided into rows of [small accommodation boxes](#) with approximate dimensions of 3.5 x 3.5 m, in which families with multiple members used to be accommodated. [The walls and ceiling of those boxes](#) (so they say) are made of single layered chipboards. These [boxes have no windows](#) and the only daylight they receive comes from the window above the entrance doors. 11 people are still living in those boxes, while another 19 live in the frontal building, with the majority being on the first floor, whereas one family remains to be accommodated in [the spaces earlier used as a shop](#), behind the huge, single glazed windows and doors. The roofs of both units are in a rather poor state, and traces of leakage are visible both, [above the unit with the hall](#) and within it above the stage, where water was [trickling down the wall](#) and leaving its marks, and on numerous places in the frontal building, [on the ceiling and over the walls](#), in the corridor [and inside the apartments](#). Both buildings are also populated by lots of rodents, [which make holes in the wooden floor](#) and as soon as the residents manage to block the actively used entries, they promptly gnaw new ones. They are in urgent need of pest control.

In addition to all the abovementioned hardships concerning the living conditions of the displaced persons in this Collective Centre, the one they most bothersome presents to be their inability to easily obtain sufficient amounts of clean potable water. Particularly painful in this regard is the lack of willingness of the local population to understand them and to allow them to fully enjoy this commodity. The fact is that after 10 full years that they have spent in this ICC, the closest faucet that they can use is situated 500 m away, between the school and the local outpatient clinic. In order to bring the water to where they need it for various reasonable purposes, that is to this ICC, they are forced to use a [great number of large jerry cans](#) they keep moving up and down in wheel barrows, bags or cars – in whatever vessel that is at their disposal. The village has otherwise long before started using a local water distribution network, with abundant quantities of clean potable water. Having recognised this problem, in 2003 international NGO „Médecins Sans Frontières“ has dug a 25 m deep well intended to meet their daily water requirements, situated less than 30 m away from this ICC, equipped with a pump and even made an underground pipeline connecting it with the ICC building. After they left the local villagers appropriated the well together with all that belonged to it, locked it up and redirected its water away from the ICC to supply the outpatient clinic and several private homes within its reach. They have also disconnected the pipeline leading towards the ICC. Infuriated the ICC inhabitants have several times broken the lock in an attempt to connect an improvised above the ground hose to the well, but until this very day they have failed to succeed in this regard. The police even reacted upon each of their calls, ostensibly in their favour, but everything was nonetheless in vain; to this day they are still as far away from the water as they were when they first arrived. The unyielding persistence of the local people in this matter even the municipal trustee

for refugees was not able to shatter. This is why [images like these](#) still present a sad [everyday reality](#) for the occupants of this Collective Centre.

It is essential that the residents of this ICC should be granted easy access to sufficient quantities of clean water, regardless of future solutions for their accommodation, particularly so because there are no obvious signs that their present predicament will soon be improved.

The building itself could be relatively easily, inexpensively and even rapidly brought back to its proper order, but this is not recommended since the building is a privately owned property.



Annex 1: Questionnaire Form used for the Assessment of the Characteristics of Unrecognised Collective Centres

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE COLLECTIVE CENTRE

1. Object's title: _____ 2. Municipality: _____
3. Address (district): _____
4. Total no. of accommodated: _____ of whom are refugees: _____ int. displaced: _____ children: _____
5. Total no. of rooms within the collective centre: _____
6. Object's owner: _____
 - a) Private enterprise
 - b) Public enterprise
 - c) Institution (education, health, etc.)
 - d) Unresolved ownership relations (bankruptcy, liquidation, privatisation)
7. Is the owner of the object (or someone else) pay-cover the expenses (partially) of accommodating displaced persons? _____
8. Who pays for the consumed electricity? _____
9. How much do other expenses amount to (according to itemised costs)? _____
9. Object type – construction and installations:
 - a) Permanent building built of solid material (brief description): _____
 - b) Prefabricated object (barrack, container, others - description): _____
 - c) What common spaces exist: _____
10. Object's state (marks from 1 to 3):
 - 1 – Dysfunctional, dilapidating and/or demolished
 - 2 – Requiring an intervention but still is functional
 - 3 – In an operational state, an intervention is not essential

	Roof	Walls/Pillars	Foundation	Waterworks	Canalisation	Electrical Installations
Mark						
Description/ Explanation						

(Attachment of photo from _____ to _____)

11. Other important information: _____
12. Water supply:
 - a) City/municipal waterworks
 - b) Local source
13. Disposal of wastewater:
 - a) City/municipal canalisation
 - b) Individual septic hole
14. Disposal of solid:
 - a) City dump
 - b) Individual dump
15. Is anybody inspecting or helping to maintain the object: _____

Interview held by: _____ with the participant (name, function, tel.): _____

In _____ Date _____