



ROADMAP TOWARDS ENDING STATELESSNESS OF ROMA IN KOSOVO*

**“Everyone has the right to a nationality” –
Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human rights**

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Introduction

According to the 1954 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Article 1), the definition of a stateless person is “a person who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of its law.”¹ This definition is considered international customary law and is therefore binding on all States. In simple terms, this means that a stateless person does not have the nationality of any economy. Some people are born stateless but others become stateless. In October 2014, in its 2014–2024 Global Action Plan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees called for the “total commitment of the international community to end statelessness.”²

A joint initiative by UNHCR and the OSCE together with the European Commission and officials from Kosovo,³ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia adopted the ‘Declaration on Access to Civil Documentation and Registration’, which is also known as the ‘Zagreb Declaration’.⁴ The Declaration endorsed a list of recommendations intended to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of statelessness.

Methodology

The information and recommendations contained in this report are based on official statistics of Kosovo*, research with local and international organisations, personal interviews conducted with Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community members and communication with municipal offices involved directly in the protection of minority rights for communities and in relation to returnees. This report examines the laws and legislation currently available to the citizens of Kosovo* in relation to having their citizenship recognised, validated as well as the acquisition of citizenship for those who are found to be stateless. Besides, the report also analyses the central level laws and policies, local integration policies and reports on best practice created by UNHCR and other international and local organisations working in the field of statelessness.

¹ https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/wp-content/uploads/1954-Convention-relating-to-the-Status-of-Stateless-Persons_ENG.pdf

² *Global Action Plan to end Statelessness 2014–2024*. Available from www.unhcr.org/ibelong/global-action-plan-2014-2024/.

³ *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

⁴ The Zagreb Declaration on Access to Civil Documentation and Registration in South Eastern Europe, 26-27 October 2011. Available from www.statelessness.eu/blog/commitments-achievements-zagreb-declaration-access-civil-documentation-and-registration-south.

To have an overall review of the existing legislation, the work involved desk and field research. The following institutions were consulted in order to find the best model and solutions towards improving the situation in the area of civil registration and citizenship rights at central level: the Civil Registration Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Ombudsperson, UNHCR and Civil Rights Programme Kosovo (CRPK). Further meetings followed with persons directly affected by the risk of statelessness, the interviewees shared their experiences in relation to their lack of personal documentation and the challenges they face in obtaining them and confirming their citizenship.

Interviews were conducted with 50 persons and municipal offices for communities and return in Gjakove/Djakovica supplied written responses to the interviewers' questions.

This document looks at the case of Kosovo* and Serbia where dual citizenship plays an important role, especially when speaking about minorities belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. It also considers the right to education for Roma returnees living in Serbian populated areas where their position is very difficult, because their lack of documentation means that they are deprived of basic rights such as the right to education. The report considers the importance of data collection on stateless (and at risk) individuals among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo* and concludes with a review of the mechanisms and current legislation on civil registration and citizenship and recommendations on how to tackle the risk of statelessness within these three communities.

Relevant international and local laws

International human rights standards protect and guarantee the right of every individual to be recognised as a person before the law, to be registered immediately after birth, to have a name and to acquire citizenship. Kosovo* implements the Universal Declaration on Human Rights⁵ and other international human rights conventions and gives them priority over other legal provisions and administrative acts. On September 28, 1954 the Convention⁶ related to the status of Stateless persons was adopted and entered into force on June 6th, 1960 which establishes a framework for the international protection of stateless persons in international level. On August 30th, 1961 a Convention on Reduction of Statelessness⁷ was adopted as a result of over a decade of international negotiations on how to avoid the incidence of statelessness. On November 6th, 1997 a European Convention on Nationality⁸, with the main goal of promotion and development of legal principles concerning nationality as well as taking in account the possible cases of statelessness.

⁵ The core International Human Rights Instruments and their monitoring bodies. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CoreInstruments.aspx.

⁶ Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons: [1954-Convention-relating-to-the-Status-of-Stateless-Persons_ENG.pdf \(unhcr.org\)](#)

⁷ The Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: [1961-Convention-on-the-reduction-of-Statelessness_ENG.pdf \(unhcr.org\)](#)

⁸ European Convention on Nationality: [CETS 166 - European Convention on Nationality \(coe.int\)](#)

Kosovo* strives for its legislation to meet international standards and principles that guarantee equality for all. Thus, the legislative framework in Kosovo* defines both the concept of communities and their special rights in terms of identity and prescribes the measures that institutions should take to ensure their effective equality in relation to the complete set of rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Kosovo*.⁹ In 2015, Kosovo issued an Administrative Instruction NO.05/2015¹⁰ with the main goal of establishing procedure for determination of the stateless status in the Republic of Kosovo which makes it the only country in the region to have established a dedication towards achieving a durable solution for stateless individuals.

Article 26 of the Law on Civil Status of 2011 in Kosovo*(‘Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo’ 2011) specifies that the Central Civil Status Registry is to cover not only Kosovo* citizens but also foreign nationals and stateless persons. According to this Law, births not registered within the first 30 days are subject to subsequent registration through a decision of the Civil Registration Agency and involve a financial penalty ranging from EUR 20 to 50 (articles 54 and 63). In the same year that the Law on Civil Status was adopted an agreement was reached on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) to certify and transfer registry books from Serbia to Kosovo*, including scanned copies from the registry books as of 2012.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kosovo* issued two administrative instructions in 2012 (2012 and 2012b) in order to improve access to personal documentation by simplifying the procedures for birth registration. More specifically, the Administrative Instruction No. 24/2015 on Late Registration in the Civil Status Records allows for the use of witness statements to confirm the date of birth as well as the identity of the parents for those persons without civil status documentation.

Estimated number

It is estimated that around 5,000 people are stateless or at risk of becoming stateless in South East Europe, and in Kosovo* alone there are around 618¹¹ individuals identified as such. However, when speaking about Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities it is difficult to obtain exact figures especially as there are many cases of returned/repatriated persons from EU economies and many of them only received a temporary ID as a precondition for applying for citizenship after five years. The most difficult cases involve unregistered married couples who have children and experience difficulty in gaining access to civil registration. Such a situation creates a vicious cycle

⁹ Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, Chapter III Rights of Communities and their members. Available from www.kushtetutakosoves.info/repository/docs/Constitution.of.the.Republic.of.Kosovo.pdf.

¹⁰ Administrative Instruction and criteria of determining the status of stateless persons, the manner of acquisition of the citizenship by the stateless person with refugee status: [Refworld | Administrative Instruction \(MIA\) No.05/2015 for the Procedure and Criteria of Determining the Status of the Stateless Person, the Manner of Acquisition of the Citizenship by the Stateless Person and the Person with Refugee Status](#)

¹¹ Ending Statelessness in South East Europe #lbelong: [Ending Statelessness in South Eastern Europe – UNHCR South Eastern Europe](#)

of risk of statelessness among individuals, groups and even communities. There is a lack of comprehensive mapping of the population at risk of statelessness, according to the meetings with the organizations such as CRPK and UNCHR as well as other Non-Governmental Organizations there is lack of mapping of stateless individuals and they expressed a particular concern in regards to Roma community.

Obstacles faced by Roma

A number of minor and adult individuals belonging to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities living in Kosovo* do not enjoy many of the basic rights because they lack documents to prove their citizenship. Their risk of statelessness and the violation of their right to nationality causes these communities to face hard challenges when attempting to access ordinary necessities such as health, education, employment, social assistance and the right to vote.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians are constitutionally recognised communities and yet are among the most vulnerable communities in Kosovo*. A large number of international reports on progress in Kosovo* highlight this vulnerability.¹²

Since the end of the conflict in Kosovo*, in addition to the challenges that everyone faces, there is economic instability and significant poverty among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Many communities in Kosovo*, including the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians communities, continue at the individual level to have trouble in registering in the central register of citizens, which leaves them without personal or travel documentation.

According to the field assessment, the Office of the Ombudsperson in Gracanica has around 50 lawsuit filed by Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians on the grounds of the violation of their basic right to be registered.

The current pandemic has made the existing challenges even harder. COVID-19 poses a great threat to everyone but in particular those persons without documentation who are most vulnerable because of their inability to access free healthcare services. The health insurance scheme in Kosovo* remains the same and therefore stateless persons are obliged to pay for regular check-ups and/or pay to be tested for COVID-19. In the future, even if vaccines are developed, stateless people and people at risk of statelessness will still be at high risk as they are not registered in any official state data.

Demographic details

¹² Key findings of the European Commission Report for 2019 on Kosovo. Available from https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/COUNTRY_19_2776. Human Rights Watch World Report 2019/2020. Available from www.hrw.org/world-report/2020/country-chapters/serbia/kosovo. OSCE, *Overview of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, January 9, 2020. Available from www.osce.org/mission-in-kosovo/443587.

The 2011 census¹³ registered a total Kosovo* population of 1,739,825, including 8,824 Roma, 15,436 Ashkali and 11,524 Egyptians. Roma constitute 0.51 per cent of the population of Kosovo*, Ashkali 0.89 per cent and Egyptians 0.66 per cent.

According to many civil society organisations, these figures for multiple reasons do not provide an accurate demographic image of the three communities:

- 1) Political instability meant that not all people took part in the census, which was not conducted in the four northern municipalities¹⁴ nor in some other Serbian populated areas.
- 2) Community representatives and the municipal office for communities and return (MOCR) in some municipalities have informal estimates of the number of each community and there are significant discrepancies between their numbers and those of the census. Natality and mortality rates within these communities along with population movements related to migration and repatriation from Western Europe, particularly between 2014 and 2016, can account for some of these discrepancies.
- 3) The vast majority of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians live on the margins of society, struggle with high rates of unemployment and low educational attainment. They often live in informal settlements with poor infrastructure and their households are located in harsh areas. This could in part explain why the census takers could easily have missed them.

Kosovo Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians have traditionally lived in Kosovo* and through their distinct traditions and cultures contribute to its diverse society. The members of these three communities are dispersed throughout Kosovo*, mainly in 24 municipalities with their most significant presence in the Ferizaj/Uroševac, Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Pejë/Peć and Prizren municipalities.

Guidance for civil registration in Kosovo*

Some of the policies on personal documentation adopted in Kosovo* have taken into account the difficulties commonly faced by Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians in obtaining such documentation. The Strategy for Inclusion of Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Kosovo* Society 2017–2021¹⁵ treats the issue of personal documentation only in passing, identifying the lack of civil registration as a factor that threatens the interventions foreseen in the areas of employment and social welfare (Government of the Republic of Kosovo* 2017). The recognition of civil registration in the 2017 government strategy for Roma and Ashkali as an unresolved issue supports previous analyses of the situation, suggesting that despite the legal improvements access to personal documentation remains a problem for many Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians in Kosovo*.

¹³ 2011 population census. Available from <https://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/en/askdata/>.

¹⁴ Estimation of the population of Kosovo in 2011. Available from <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2129/estimation-of-kosovo-population-2011.pdf>.

¹⁵ https://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/ANG-STRATEGJIA_P%C3%8BR_P%C3%8BRFSHIRJEN_E_KOMUNITETEVE_ROM_DHE_ASHKALI_N%C3%8B_SHOQ%C3%8BRIN%C3%8B_KOSOVARE_2017-2021.pdf.

Where returnees are concerned, responsibility for access to personal documentation is shared among the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the municipal reintegration commissions and the municipal offices for communities and return ('Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo' 2010).¹⁶ An international birth certificate or equivalent document is required for registration in Kosovo* for children born abroad to parents from Kosovo*. On the other hand, undocumented Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community members displaced from Kosovo* and living in Montenegro as well as other countries North Macedonia and Serbia, often face difficulties in registering the birth of their children because of the requirement that they obtain their own civil registration documents from Kosovo* or its dislocated registries.

Birth certificate

The requirements for obtaining a birth certificate for a newborn child and the rules are explained specifically. The following requirements for civil registration are required:¹⁷

- application for birth registration;
- issuance sheet of the public or private health institution where the birth took place;
- marriage certificate of the child's parents;
- a document providing proof of acceptance of paternity, if the child's parents are not married;
- photocopies of the identification documents of the child's parents, while in the case of abandoned children, certification by the custodial body is required.

Most Roma parents do secure a birth certificate; however, there are cases where a child ends up as unregistered. Amongst others, the reasons for this include unregistered parents, incomplete civil documents of the parents or the child being born at home. Some of the reasons why children are born at home is the lack of access to healthcare services and the discrimination encountered on daily basis, other reasons include lack of access to reproductive/maternity healthcare, all of the above mentioned reasons are interconnected to the lack of personal documentation which often leads towards distrust that the public services are the protection of minority communities in general. Campaigns that guarantee equitable access to Roma families in securing civil registration are therefore of great importance. Such support should not only serve parents with newborns, but also the registration of all individuals whose births have not been registered at birth.

In order to obtain the birth registration file for a child born outside of health institutions (at home) the following evidence is required (extract on civil registration from the Kosovo* national portal):

- application for birth registration;
- certification issued by the health institution for the vaccinations performed;

¹⁶ 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo'. Available from www.refworld.org/pdfid/5ddfcf14.pdf.

¹⁷ Civil Registration State Portal of the Republic of Kosovo. Available from www.rks-gov.net/EN/f308/documents/civil-registration.

- marriage certificate of the child's parents;
- a document proving acceptance of paternity, if the child's parents are not married;
- statement of at least two witnesses who assisted during the birth or who have direct knowledge of the birth of the child outside of health institutions;
- photocopies of the identification documents of the child's parents.

In order to obtain a birth certificate for a child born outside the territory of Kosovo* the following must be included in the birth registration file (extract on civil registration from the Kosovo* national portal):

- application for birth registration;
- international birth certificate or equivalent issued by the place of birth;
- marriage certificate of the child's parents;
- a document proving proof of acceptance of paternity, if the child's parents are not married;
- photocopies of the identification documents of the child's parents.

The birth certificate is valid for an indefinite period unless the data changes.

Identity card:

The following documents are required for the application procedure for issuance of an identity card:

- birth certificate (married women are also required to provide a marriage certificate),
- certificate of residence,
- certificate of citizenship (the body will require this at the time of issuance).

The official documents for registration for the first grade of primary school:

- birth certificate,
- vaccination card.

Persons registered at the Office of the Centre for Civil Status and who have the status of permanent resident can request issuance of a travel document from the Office for Civil Registration. The travel document is valid for a period of 24 months and can be extended after the original deadline has expired.

Travel document:

The following need to be submitted in order to request a travel document:

- the civil registration office form, which should be filled in by the office;
- ID card issued by UNMIK;

- one of the identification documents dating from the former Federative Republic of Yugoslavia such as ID card, military ID, passport, driver's license, university index or any other document from a foreign economy;
- a bill that contains an address (for electricity, telephone, water, waste or tax) or a contract on owning a house or apartment from 2003/2004;
- proof of payment of the fee (31.00 euros).

Travel documents for a child:

- a child should be present in person and accompanied by both parents;
- 2 photocopies of the child's birth certificate together with the original;
- 2 photocopies of the marriage certificate together with the original;
- 2 photocopies of the identification documents for each parent individually;
- identity cards issued by UNMIK;
- one of the documents from the former Yugoslavia for parental identification such as ID card, military ID, passport, driver's license, index or any other document from a foreign economy.

In the Kosovo* education system, pre-primary education is not obligatory. The obligatory period involves first to twelfth or thirteenth grade, which is considered the period of primary, lower secondary and higher secondary education.

Local level registration

At the local level, the civil registration centre that treats all cases in general has no mechanism that deals directly with Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian civil registration.

According to Armend Behluli, the Head of the Municipal Office for Communities and Return in **Gjakova**, representatives of municipal offices for communities and return facilitate the process together with Civil Rights Programme Kosovo (CRPK). In Kosovo*, there are civil registration centres at the municipal level that provide birth certificates. The CRPK facilitates such processes directly for people who face obstacles to obtaining documentation.

They assist unregistered individuals in meeting the criteria by advising them and talking to the civil registration centre on their behalf in order to facilitate the process. CRPK serves as the legal guide. In an official email correspondence from Armend Behluli he noted having many cases involving the return/repatriation of people from economies in the region and from EU. In some cases, they were only able to help them with the provision of a temporary ID, a precondition for applying or confirmation of their citizenship. .

According to the Law on Citizenship, Article 6¹⁸, a child shall acquire the citizenship of the Republic of Kosovo by birth if on the day of his/her birth both of his/her parents are citizens of Republic of Kosovo, other modalities of acquisition of citizenship is through adoption, naturalization, based on international treaties and Articles 28 and 29 of the Law on Citizenship.

In the Municipality of **Gracanica** alone there are 11 cases of unregistered Roma persons. In order to help understand their situation we prepared two short stories.

R. M, a father of five children aged between 0 and 7, is unable to register his children. Because of a lack of documentation for his spouse, the children are unable to attend school or receive any social assistance provided by the Government of Kosovo. In our interview with R. M, he stated that many individuals visited him to try and register the children but that was impossible.*

D. A is an 18 year old whose mother remarried and changed her surname. D. A is unable to attend school or find a job because of his lack of documentation. A judicial process was initiated in order to determine his citizenship status but there has been no concrete information on his case for the last two years.

The above-mentioned 11 cases in Gracanica continue to face difficulties in registering. A lack of proper research makes it difficult to find out exactly how many cases of a similar nature still exist in Kosovo*.

There is no accurate data on the number of unregistered Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian individuals. According to a UNDP report and information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kosovo*, in 2016 there were 618 unregistered persons in Kosovo*. A study from 2015 reported 600 unregistered members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and found that 20 per cent of the children did not possess a birth certificate.

Obtaining both Kosovar and Serbian personal civil documentation

Due to the political disputes between Belgrade and Prishtina, most Serb inhabitants in Kosovo* and several other minorities continue to hold two types of birth certificates, one from Kosovo* and one from Serbia.

All citizens in Kosovo* are required to have personal civil documentation identifying them as citizens of the Republic of Kosovo*. However, this does not stop many citizens, especially the Serb minority, from feeling obliged to continue to obtain Serbian personal civil documents despite their address of residence being in Kosovo*.

¹⁸ Law on Citizenship of Kosovo: https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1145516/1504_1220512362_law-on-citizenship-of-kosova.pdf

Obtaining Serbian documents does not only concern personal choices based on beliefs but in many cases it presents a prerequisite to be able to qualify for different benefits that Serbia continues to offer to the Serb minority in Kosovo* as well as other minorities living close to this minority in Kosovo*.

Nowadays, as was the case before the conflict, depending on the area that Roma people inhabit in Kosovo* and the second language that they learn first, Roma children decide to attend either a Serbian speaking school or an Albanian speaking school. Finally, social aid assistance, pensions, employment opportunities, school registration and close family connections with their families in Serbia present another major reason for Roma communities living in the Serbian inhabited areas where they continue to obtain the civil documentation of Serbia, thus having dual citizenship of both countries (Serbia and Kosovo).

Although unable to pursue active political life because of poverty and high unemployment rates, the Roma community even nowadays continues its affiliation with one side or the other and in many cases with both. This leaves them as the most vulnerable population and constantly discriminated against, even politically.

Roma parents deciding to give birth in the Serbian hospitals of either the Municipality of Gracanica or the Municipality of Mitrovica are expected to have Serbian personal documents and Serbian health insurance. In such cases, parents follow the rules as if they were in Serbia and adhere to the same procedure for obtaining a birth certificate for a newborn.

The parents should submit an application for registration of a newborn within three months of its birth. If the parents do not have the same residential address then the application is submitted by one of the parents with the consent of the other parent or by a parent who, in accordance with the law, exercises parental rights independently. Along with the registration of residence for a newborn, the parent presents his/her valid ID card and birth certificate for the newborn and encloses proof of payment of the fee in the name of the Republic Administrative Tax.

Citizens of Kosovo* willing to obtain an ID card or a passport after obtaining the birth certificate can register in civil registration offices in Serbia appointed for civil registration of Kosovar citizens. Such steps require financial means for taxes and transportation and many times even overnight accommodation as the process lasts longer.

In general, most Roma in Kosovo* live in Albanian Kosovo* inhabited areas, where in most cases their daily life is connected only to Kosovo* institutions; however, for Roma in the municipalities of Gracanica, Obiliq, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Zvecan and Leposavic in most cases they run through both documentation procedures.

Recommendations

1. Carry out quality data collection/research on the risk of statelessness among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community members in Kosovo*.

- The Office for Good Governance (OGG) should create a binding agreement with the civil registration offices, local mediators, community leaders and civil society institutions in order to create a database of unregistered civilians.
- Carry out pre-return research into the civil and citizenship status of both repatriated persons and returnees before and after their arrival in Kosovo*.
- Create a list with obstacles that lead to risk of statelessness and introduce legislative provisions to prevent statelessness in all cases.

Timeframe: A maximum of 3 months.

2. Establish a working group within the Office for Good Governance (OGG) mandated to include a special pillar in the Strategy for Inclusion that would deal directly with the issue of statelessness.

- The inclusion of the pillar for statelessness within the Strategy for Inclusion should consist of local and international organisations, human rights activists and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian civil society organisations.
 - Establishment of the working group within the OGG should consist of members from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, local mediators, community representatives, the office for civil registration and the Ministry for Internal Affairs who is in this case in charged authority for citizenship, migration, foreigners and statelessness.
3. It is important to work on visibility and implementation of the law that states Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have the possibility to obtain certain documentation (birth certificate) free of charge in the frames of the Civil Registration Agency within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kosovo. This can be done through awareness and outreach campaigns within the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities but also through capacity building of municipal officials in order to increase their knowledge about the risks of statelessness and the implications of lack of registration. **Timeframe:** A maximum of 4 months.

4. Taking in consideration the recommendation from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2018 ¹⁹

Foster regional cooperation. Taking into account that many of the problems encountered by Roma in the Western Balkans are related to their common history in the former Yugoslavia and to the

¹⁹ RomaAccessToPersonalDocumentation_UNDP_RBEC (3).pdf

conflicts accompanying its disintegration, cooperation among the central and local level authorities of the region is of critical importance both for the immediate resolution of complex cases and for sharing successful practices. Here, consideration should be given to replicating and adapting the model of cooperation developed between Kosovo* and Montenegro for completing registration in Kosovo and issuing documents for Kosovo* inhabitants in Montenegro as a basis for regulating their status in the latter.

Timeframe: 2 years

5. Carry out awareness raising campaigns within Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities with special focus on statelessness as well as civil rights and registration.

- In the languages of the members of the local community (Roma, Serbian and Albanian) organise informative sessions within neighbourhoods with specific steps on how to obtain personal documentation.
- Provide a mobile teams of municipal civil registry officials and organizations such as UNHCR and CRPK to reach out to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and further facilitate the civil registration processes.
- Insuring access to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian woman in accessing reproductive/maternity healthcare facilities and provide information about the registration processes.
- Ensure that future parents and new parents in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have easier access to contacts of working groups working on civil registration by providing information in hospitals and paediatric institutions.

Timeframe: 3 months.

Addressing discriminatory practices against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community members through capacity building of municipal officials and how to effectively address the issues of discrimination.

6. Training has to be provided to civil register's officers in all municipalities that implement the civil registration legal framework especially when it comes to work on difficult cases that do not have complete documentation.

Timeframe: 3 months.