

ATROCITIES AND WAR CRIMES BY LOCATION

The bulk of this report describes sites of mass killings and mass graves reported throughout Kosovo since late March 1999. Forensic teams and war crimes investigators from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and a number of governments working on behalf of the ICTY, and from the Kosovo Force (KFOR), have concentrated their efforts on investigating sites of mass killings and mass graves. The most complete lists of mass killings and mass grave sites have been compiled by the ICTY and KFOR. In addition, other international organizations have compiled less comprehensive lists of atrocity sites. The following description of mass grave and killing sites also includes refugee and press reports.

Sites have been ranked based on the taxonomies developed by KFOR, and other sources for the ICTY.

KFOR uses a three-tiered classification ranging from “reported” to “identified” to “confirmed” to categorize killing and mass grave sites:

- KFOR’s “reported” sites are sites for which KFOR has received a credible report of killings or a mass grave, but has not conducted any form of site inspection, either on the ground or by remote sensing reconnaissance to further validate the claims.

- KFOR’s “identified” sites are sites that have been “reported” to KFOR, and for which KFOR has conducted some form of inspection to further identify the existence of a reported killing or mass grave site. This may, for example, include identification of a mound of dirt that appears to conform to the reported description of a mass grave. “Identified” sites, typically have not been inspected to confirm the number of bodies, if any, that are at the site.

- KFOR’s “confirmed” sites are those where an investigation has been conducted by international sources and conclusive results have been reached by the ICTY.

The ICTY uses a two-tiered classification; “reported” and “confirmed” sites:

- ICTY “reported” sites are analogous to KFOR’s “reported” sites. They are credible reports of mass killings or mass grave sites that have been received by the ICTY but have not yet been further investigated.

- ICTY “confirmed” sites are the same as KFOR’s “confirmed” sites. They are reported sites where ICTY-supported field investigations have been conducted and completed. The “confirmed” designation does not necessarily confirm the number of bodies “reported”, it simply signifies that a site investigation has been completed. The number of bodies found at a “confirmed” site does not always conform to the number of bodies cited in “reported” or “identified” reports.

Discrepancies between the number of reported and confirmed bodies does not necessarily preclude that the true number of people killed at a particular site is not greater than the numbered designated as confirmed. The remains of additional victims documented in earlier reports may never be found and added to the confirmed category.

At this time a full and accurate accounting of the number of persons killed is incomplete. Although more accurate accounting will emerge with time, due to the nature of the crimes and the deliberate efforts of the perpetrators to cover their acts, it is unlikely that an exact accounting of all of the war crimes or violations of international humanitarian law committed by Serbian forces in Kosovo will ever be fully known.

The investigation of atrocity sites and confirmation of death claims is currently an ongoing, laborious and time consuming task. The vast majority of death claims, though, have likely been recorded by international authorities. In sum, over 500 mass grave and killing sites have been recorded by the ICTY, KFOR and other international organizations. The total number of bodies reported to the ICTY at over 500 gravesites is over 11,000. Of these 500-plus sites, the ICTY has confirmed completion of field investigations at about 200 sites, as

victims whose bodies were burned or destroyed by Serbian forces. Press reporting and eyewitness accounts provide credible details of a program of destruction of evidence by Serbian forces throughout Kosovo and even in Serbia proper. The number of victims whose bodies have been burned or destroyed may never be known,

but enough evidence has emerged to conclude that probably about 10,000 Kosovar Albanians were killed by Serbian forces.

Mass Grave and Killing Sites in Kosovo

Incidents Reported as of Mid-November 1999



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Approximately 70 sites not displayed due to uncertain geographic coordinates.

INR/GG/GG Geographic Information Unit
5070 11-99 STATE (INR/GG)

ATROCITIES AND WAR CRIMES BY LOCATION

The following is a list of atrocity incidents reported throughout Kosovo since late March 1999:

Place Name	KFOR Sector
Adam Mala	U.S.
An alleged mass grave containing two decomposing bodies has been reported to KFOR for Adam Mala on July 13, 1999.	
Ade	U.K.
An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Ade on June 17, 1999, while an international source has also reported Ade without a body count. However, a report to an international organization on April 18, 1999 alleges that four people were killed in Ade.	
Agusovi Mahala	U.S.
On 2 August 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave suspected of containing five bodies at Agusovi Mahala.	
Ajvalija	U.K.
On 13 & 15 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave reportedly containing eight bodies at Ajvalija, while an international source reported nine bodies at Ajvalija.	
Alabak	U.K.
According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation has been completed and confirmed finding two bodies for Alabak.	
Atmadja	German
On 3 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave suspected of containing between 20 and 21 bodies near the Prizren airfield, along the street leading to Djakovica.	
Babaj Baks [Babaj Boks]	German
The ICTY has recorded a mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents for Babaj Baks.	
Babice	Italian
A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Babice	
Bajcina	U.K.
A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing four bodies has been reported for Bajcina.	
Bajnici	U.S.
According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed	

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

finding one body at Bajnici.

Baks

U.K.

On 15 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing eight bodies, six of which were on the ground surface, at Baks.

Balance

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at a site in Balance.

An alleged mass grave containing 25 bodies had been reported to KFOR for Balance, while an international source had also reported 25 bodies at Balance. This difference in number from the confirmed site warrants further investigation. According to the KFOR report, shortly after the NATO bombing began, the Ministry of Interior Police (MUP) and Serbian paramilitary killed 25 people from several villages in the area including Balance. The people were killed using a variety of weapons. Many were beaten to death with baseball bats to the point where the victims' faces became unrecognizable and were shown to the rest of the villagers before being placed into a mass grave.

Banja

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 17 bodies has been reported for Banja.

Banjica

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Banjica.

Bariljevo

German

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Bariljevo on 17 & 18 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Bela Crvka

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 77 bodies near Bela Crvka. Prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo, reporting from various sources indicated that Serbian forces killed 35 people, then dumped their bodies near the Bellaja River between the Rogova and Bela Crvka railroad. By 28 March, Serbian forces reportedly had killed as many as 500 civilians in this town.

Belanica

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Belanica.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Belegut

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 17 bodies has been reported for Belegut.

Belenica

U.S.

[Bellenice]

An alleged mass grave containing six bodies has been reported to KFOR for Belenica on 9 July 1999. According to earlier reporting, Serbian forces reportedly executed 60 young male Kosovar Albanians on 1 April.

Beljan

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding eight bodies at two sites; four bodies at one site and four bodies at another site.

Beljina

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Beljina.

Belobrod

German

[Belobrad]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Belobrod.

Bernica

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has been reported for Bernica.

Biba

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Biba. Earlier, an alleged mass grave of unknown size reportedly containing an unknown number of victims killed by Serbians and buried in and around a well had been reported to KFOR for this site on 17 June 1999.

Bilusa

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Bilusa.

Binac

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Binac.

Bistrazin

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

finding no bodies at Bistrazin. However, on 19 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave of unknown size and contents at Bistrazin. On 9 July 1999, an alleged mass grave report was received by KFOR alleging that 100-plus bodies may be located in the mass grave. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Bistrazin-Barn Italian

[Bistrazin]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Bistrazin-Barn.

Bjeshka Italian

A mass grave/exposed body site containing eight bodies has been reported for Bjeshka.

Blace German

An alleged mass grave consisting of an unknown number of bodies in a well has been reported to KFOR for Blace on 20 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Blaq German

[Blac, Bljac]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies has been reported for Blaq.

Bllagaje Italian

[Bllagaj]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Bllagaje.

Bozevce French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for this site on 2 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Brasaljce U.S.

According to refugee reports, Serbian troops on 23 March executed 11 Kosovar Albanians and detained another 11 whose fate is unknown.

Brestovac German

Two alleged mass graves containing a total of 28 bodies has been reported by civilians to KFOR for Brestovac on 4 July 1999.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Brezna**

German

On 28 July 1999, ICTY completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding six bodies at Brezna.

Breznenik

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 13 bodies has been reported for Breznenik.

Brnjaca

German

On 9 July 1999, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies was reported for Brnjaca by an international source, while an earlier KFOR alleged mass grave site report reported that two bodies were found in the woods northwest of the village.

Brocna

French

[Brojna]

On 28 July 1999, ICTY completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding no bodies at Brocna. On 23 June 1999, KFOR had received a report of an alleged mass grave containing 200-250 bodies at this site. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Brodosavce

German

An alleged mass grave report to KFOR on 27 June 1999 stated that according to the local population, a suspected mass grave contains the bodies of 70 women and children, while another international source has also reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 70 bodies at Brodosavce.

Brut

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 40 bodies has been reported for Brut.

Bruznic

French

[Bruznik]

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding 28 bodies at Bruznic. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly burned down this village near Vucitrn in early April, and a Kosovar Albanian refugee claimed that Serbian forces killed 100 Kosovar Albanians there following the Rambouillet conference. Subsequently, KFOR received two reports—on 16 June and 9 July 1999—of an alleged mass grave containing 60 bodies, with the graves marked with stakes dated 5-6 June 99. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Bucane

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Bucane. Earlier, a mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents had been reported for Bucane. It remains uncertain at this time whether this was the ICTY site.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Buce**

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Buce.

Budokovo

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 20 bodies has been reported for Budokovo.

Bujaki

U.S.

On 4 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave that according to unconfirmed reporting contains the bodies of villagers massacred on 7 April. This grave may contain bodies of massacred villagers from Bujaii (unlocated), Rashiq, Strell (unlocated), Prelip, Ljubenic, Oyshk (unlocated) and Sterlia Gashit (unlocated), who were gathered at a seasonal camp in Stawi Shales.

Bujanovac

Serbia

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces removed all the young Kosovar Albanian males from this town within Serbia near the Kosovo border on 26 and 27 April, dressed them in Serbian military uniforms, and used them as human shields or decoys to escort military convoys.

Bukos I

German

An alleged mass grave containing 60 bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 16 June 1999, while another international source has also reported 60 bodies for Bukos I.

Bukos II

German

An alleged mass grave containing 22 bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 18 June 1999, while another international source has also reported 22 bodies at Bukos II.

Cabra

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Cabra on 5 July 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Caevoe

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for Caevoe.

Caka Mahala

U.S.

On 27 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave of 51 persons reportedly killed by one Serbian while ten others watched on 17 April 1999 in Caka Mahala. However, an international organization reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies for Caka Mahala. It remains uncertain at this time whether these are the same or different sites.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Calak Mali**

Italian

An alleged mass grave containing four bodies has been reported to KFOR for Calak Mali on 11 July 1999.

Caraluke

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 16 bodies at Caraluke. Earlier, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 26 bodies had been reported for Caraluke.

Cardak Mahala

U.S.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Cardak Mahala on 15 July 1999.

Carevce

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for Carevce.

Carraluk

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 12 bodies at Carraluk, Malisevo Municipality.

Celevic

U.K.

An alleged grave site consisting of one body that "has been collected already by locals," has been reported to KFOR for Celevic on 24 June 1999.

Celina

German

[Celine]

On 12 & 31 July 1999, the ICTY completed two site investigations at Celina and confirmed finding two mass graves, one with 67 bodies and the other with 2 bodies. Earlier, on 26 & 30 June 1999, KFOR identified 12 grave sites in and around this village to include buildings and gardens that were believed to contain up to 130 bodies. It remains uncertain at this time if the two ICTY sites are among the 12 KFOR sites. A surviving witness reported that Serbian gunmen divided the women and children from the men and told them to go to Albania. The gunmen then executed two men from the village in front of the others.

Ceranja

French

On 28 June and 6 July, two mass graves were reported to KFOR. One consisted of an unknown number of corpses in a house, the other consisted of 15 bodies in the village cemetery, allegedly the result of Serbians burning the village. In addition, another international source reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 15 bodies for Ceranja.

Cerce

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 14 bodies has been reported for Cerce.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Cerovik**

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Cerovik.

Cikatovo 1, 2, 3

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 121 bodies at Cikatovo. Earlier, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 128 bodies had been reported for Cikatovo.

Cirez

French

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding eight bodies at Cirez. On 9 July 1999 KFOR reported that at least one mass grave containing an unknown number of bodies, likely the grave containing the eight bodies that was confirmed by ICTY for this site.

According to reporting prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo, Serbian forces used 20,000 Albanian Kosovars as human shields against NATO bombings and killed 21 school teachers in late March. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces killed over 150 Kosovar Albanian men and women near Cirez. The Serbians reportedly forced the remaining villagers to bury the corpses. Refugees also claim that as many as 200 Kosovar Albanians were detained there by Serbian security forces until 5 April 1999.

According to alleged mass grave reporting after KFOR's entry into Kosovo, the bodies of about 20 women and children were thrown into four separate water wells after being kidnapped, held by police, and then raped and shot. It remains uncertain at this time if the "reported" sites are the same or different sites as the ICTY investigated site

Cmi Lug

Italian

On 10 July 1999, KFOR reported an alleged mass grave of 26 bodies that were killed and burned in the basement of a house.

Crkolez

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Crkolez. However, the ICTY indicates that this grave site has been tampered with. Earlier, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies had been reported for this site.

Crkvena Vodica

U.K.

Two mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported for Crkvena Vodica; one containing four bodies and the other containing seven bodies.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Crnce

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding nine bodies at Crnce.

Crnojjevo

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for Crnojjevo.

Cupovo

Italian

An alleged mass grave containing two bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 1 July 1999, while an international source has also reported two bodies at Cupovo.

Cuska

Italian

The ICTY has completed a site investigation at Cuska and has confirmed finding 35 bodies at one location and two bodies at another location at Cuska.

Dabisevac

U.K.

An alleged mass grave with dimensions of 10 x 10 feet containing ten bodies, was reported to KFOR on 23 June 1999, while another international source has also reported ten bodies at Dabisevac.

Damjane

Italian

On 15 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave site consisting of five bodies: three bodies in a well and two bodies at a house.

Damnjane

German

[Demjan]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Damnjane.

Dashinoc I

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies has been reported for Dashinoc I.

Dashinoc II

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Dashinoc II.

Decani

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Decani. According to an 18 July 1999 *New York Times* report, Serbian forces threw 39 dead bodies into wells, poisoning the water supply. It remains uncertain if these are the same or different reports.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Dedaj**

German

An alleged mass grave consisting of two bodies in a well has been reported to KFOR for Dedaj on 14 July 1999. According to a 10 August 1999 press report, returning villagers found their wells contaminated with dead bodies.

Deic

Italian

An alleged mass grave consisting of 20 corpses in a factory, has been reported to KFOR for Deic on 1 July 1999.

Deneral Jankovic

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Deneral Jankovic. Earlier, the UCK claimed that from an observation post in the mountains, they watched Serbians burying bodies. In addition, an alleged mass grave containing 20 bodies had been reported to KFOR for Deneral Jankovic on 9 July 1999. It remains uncertain at this time if they are the same site. In earlier reporting, several Kosovar Albanian refugees claimed that Serbian security forces detained Kosovar Albanians in a cement factory in this border town. All of the detainees were released in late April, according to a Kosovar Albanian refugee.

Djakovica

U.S.

[Dajkovce]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 26 bodies at two sites; 20 bodies at one site and 6 bodies at another site. An alleged mass grave containing 25 burned bodies had been reported to KFOR for Djakovica on 1 July 1999. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same sites.

Djakovica

Italian

[Dajkovica, Dakovica]

Six separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported that, in total, contain 235 bodies in the Djakovica area of Djakovica Municipality. The Djakovica cemetery reportedly contained 141 bodies, while three other sites reportedly contained respectively two, five, and 87 bodies each, and two other sites contained unknown numbers of bodies. According to a June 23, 1999 *New York Times* report, workers buried about 100 people in the municipal cemetery on May 14. On May 22 the bodies were exhumed and a large brown patch [of earth] remained.

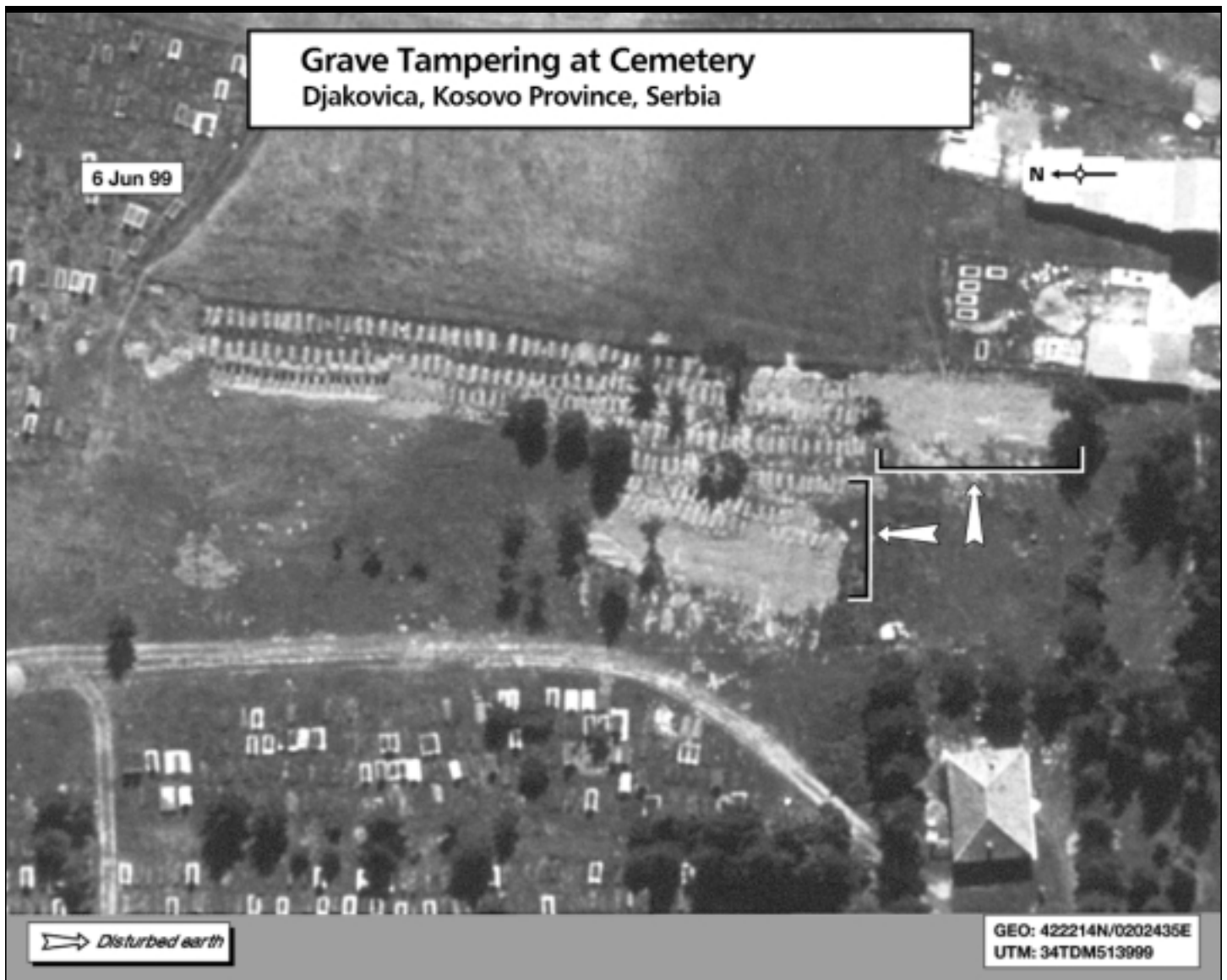
KFOR has reports of two separate mass graves that may be located in the Djakovica area. It remains uncertain at this time if these are among the six sites listed above. KFOR identified a mass grave containing 120 bodies of Kosovar Albanian men between the ages of 16 and 65 years old, who were reportedly shot on April 27, 1999 because they were believed to be members of the UCK. At a separate site, southwest of Djakovica, an alleged mass grave containing 87 carbonized bodies was found according to the UCK and reported to KFOR on June 20 and July 9, 1999.

According to earlier refugee reports, armed Serbian civilians were active in the town and burned a building where a group of Kosovar Albanians was taking cover during a NATO airstrike. In addition, over 300 military-aged Kosovar Albanian men reportedly were executed by Serbian units in this city. Seventy bodies were reportedly found in two

Overview of Cemetery
Djakovica, Kosovo Province, Serbia



Overview of Cemetery, Djakovica, 6 June 1999.
According to a report by an international source, 141 bodies killed by Serbian forces in the Djakovica area, were at one time buried in this cemetery in Djakovica.



Grave Tampering at Cemetery, Djakovica, 6 June 1999.

The disturbed earth in this photograph appears to depict tampering of a mass grave containing the bodies of 141 persons allegedly killed by Serbians and buried in this cemetery in Djakovica according to a report by an international source.

According to a 23 June 1999 *New York Times* report, workers buried about 100 people in the municipal cemetery on 14 May, and then on 22 May the bodies were exhumed and a large brown patch [of earth] remained.

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

houses and 33 were found in a nearby river after Serbian forces separated the men from the women and children. All Albanian Kosovars remaining in the town were warned to leave by March 29, and Serbian forces burned Kosovar Albanian homes, shops, and markets. Nearly 14,000 refugees from Djakovica fled to the Albanian border crossing point at Prushit on April 5. According to a June 20 1999 *Washington Post* report, widespread accounts of murder, looting, and burning took the lives of 200 Kosovar Albanians. Faton Polloshka, a Kosovar Albanian and the city's director of public works, was ordered to dispose of the dead and kept a complete list of all murdered in Djakovica. Polloshka also reported that a special police photography unit documented atrocities and execution sites and filmed burials.

Djonaj

German

On 23 June and 9 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave at Djonaj that reportedly contains 16 bodies.

Doberov

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Doberov.

Dobracan

Location Uncertain

According to press reports, retreating Serbian forces on 14 June stopped in this village to loot everything they could carry, killed a Kosovar Albanian Muslim religious leader and set fire to the mosque. French KFOR troops arrived and intervened.

Dobredov

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Dobredov. Earlier, 27 bodies had been reported for Dobredov. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Dobrevia E Madhe

Location Uncertain

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Dobrevia E Madhe.

Dobri Dub

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing nine bodies has been reported to KFOR for Dobri Dub on 9 July 1999, while an international source has also reported nine bodies for Dobri Dub.

Dobrodeljane

German

An alleged mass grave consisting of an unknown number of bodies thrown into a well has been reported to KFOR for Dobrodeljane on 8 July 1999.

Dobrojev

U.S.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Dobrojev on 27 June 1999.



Displaced Persons Returning to Village, Donja Klina, 6 June 1999.

This photograph captured people returning to their devastated homes in the village of Donja Klina, where a mass grave/exposed bodies site has been reported to contain 52 bodies.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Dobrosevac

U.K.

On 18 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave where 69 people were reportedly murdered, their bodies buried and then their bodies where exhumed, and reburied. An international source has also reported 69 bodies at this site. Earlier refugee reports claim that on 2 May, Serbian forces gathered over 150 ethnic Albanians in a mosque, where they separated at least 40 young men, drove them to Dobrosevac, and executed them. Serbian forces reportedly buried the bodies in a mass grave north of Glogovac near Dobrosevac. It remains uncertain if these two graves are the same site.

Dobrotin

U.K.

An international organization recorded reports of 30 bodies for Dobrotin for events on March 27, 1999

Dogonaj

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Dogonaj.

Dolac

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Dolac.

Domanek

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Domanek..

Donaj

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 16 bodies has been reported for Donaj.

Donja Bus Mala

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing 20 bodies was reported by the UCK as well as reported by an international source for Donja Bus Mala.

Donja Dobrava

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has been reported for Donja Dobrava

Donja Groa

U.S.

A grave site containing multiple bodies has been reported for Donja Groa.

Donja Klina

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 52 bodies has been reported for Donja Klina.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Donja Obrinje**

French

[Donje Obrinje]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 16 bodies at Donja Obrinje. An alleged mass grave containing 20 bodies executed by Serbians had earlier been reported to KFOR for this site on 11 July 1999, while ICTY had earlier reported 23 bodies for Donja Obrinje. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same or different sites.

Donja Prekaze

French

[Donje Prekaze]

An alleged mass grave containing 60 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Donja Prekaze on June 26, 1999, while an international source has also reported 60 bodies for Donja Prekaze.

These bodies may be the same as those described in a March 1999 press report. According to the *Pristina Kosova Daily Report* on March 9, 1999, the bodies of an estimated 62 Albanians killed by Serbian forces on March 5-7, were transported by Serbian police from the hospital morgue in Pristina to the Skenderaj [Srbica] health center. From there, Serbian police allegedly asked family members of some of the victims to collect the bodies and bury them immediately. The report alleged that Serbian forces apparently hoped to cover up all evidence of this atrocity by having the bodies buried in family cemetery plots. Some families refused to identify and bury the bodies, hoping that the bodies would first be examined by international forensic experts.

Donja Sudimlja

French

On 3 September 1999, an ICTY site investigation confirmed finding 12 bodies at Donja Sudimlja. According to four alleged mass grave reports—two on 16 June, and on 1 & 11 July 1999—received by KFOR for this site, mass graves here contained from 30 to 156 bodies. According to one of the reports, 156 persons were executed by uniformed troops on 2-3 May and were subsequently buried by villagers.

Donje Naklo

Italian

According to refugee reports, Serbian troops on 1 May entered the village and began forcing all Kosovar Albanians from their homes. Four brothers from one family were allegedly executed in their home and set on fire, as the rest of the family was forced to watch from outside. Serbian troops marched through the streets allegedly killing another 14 Kosovar Albanians as they forced the approximately 20,000 Kosovar Albanians who had come to Donje Naklo from Pec, Istok, and other surrounding villages, to begin moving toward Pec. At the same time, the Serbian forces removed 100 young men and a few young women from the group and took them to an unknown location.

Donje Nerodinjce

Location Uncertain

A grave site containing one body has been reported by an international source for Donje Nerodinjce on 7 July 1999 based on information provided by KFOR. According to the report, a man was shot by Serbians and his body thrown into a local well. A Canadian forensic team visited the site but did not have adequate equipment to recover the body.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Donje Ramnjane

U.S.

[Donji Ramnjane, Ramjane]

According to an alleged mass grave report provided to KFOR on July 1999, a mass grave for Donje Ramnjane consists of an unknown number of bodies in a well, while another international source has reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents for Ramjane.

Donje Stanovce

French

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces went door-to-door on 19 April, robbed Kosovar Albanians of their money, and told them they had 24 hours to leave. All of the Kosovar Albanians had been forcibly expelled from this village by 23 April.

Donji Ratis

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Donji Ratis.

Donji Streoc

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Donji Streoc.

Donji Suvi Do

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding seven bodies at Donji Suvi Do. Earlier, on 8 July 1999, KFOR investigators identified two mass graves, one reportedly containing 40 bodies and another containing 13 bodies. At a third reported site, KFOR investigators identified 80 individual graves, some reportedly containing two bodies each. It remains uncertain at this time if the ICTY and KFOR reports represent the same sites.

Donji Zabelj

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Donji Zabelj.

Donji Zegovac

U.S.

[Donje Zegovce]

A grave site containing four bodies has been reported by an international source for Donji Zegovac on 7 August 1999 based on information provided by the UCK. According to the report, four local Albanians were killed as their car approached a Serbian roadblock on 15 April 1999. Two of the dead were members of the UCK.

Dragacina

German

According to earlier refugee reports Serbian forces executed three Kosovar Albanian men on 13 April. However, on 9 July 1999, ICTY completed a site investigation and confirmed finding 12 bodies at Dragacina

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Dragas**

German

[Dragus]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 500 bodies has been reported for Dragas. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly surrounded this village on 29 March and ordered the ethnic Albanian residents to leave immediately. One refugee claimed to have seen Serbian forces execute and mutilate eight Kosovar Albanian men.

Dragodan

Location Uncertain

An international organization reported seven bodies for Dragodan, in addition to forced displacements, looting, burnings and robberies, for events on 3 April 1999.

Drenovac

German

An alleged grave site has been reported to KFOR for this village in the Orahovac Municipality on 17 June 1999. KFOR forces located an alleged mass grave that reportedly contained 117 corpses northwest of Orahovac. Some of the corpses were reportedly exhumed by the Kosovar Albanian population and reburied in Zociste and Landovica. Eighteen Albanians were buried near Dubrava. The villagers reported that the men were killed by Serbian forces. Further reporting suggests that there may also be a grave containing 22 bodies nearby and another with ten bodies beside the road at Orahovac, Drenovac. Another international source has also reported 117 bodies for Drenovac.

Drenovac

U.K.

An alleged mass grave consisting of fresh graves with wooden stakes on the south side of a road has been reported to KFOR for this village in the Pristina Municipality on 22 June 1999.

Dubove E Vogel

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Dobove E Vogel.

Dubovnik

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies in a well has been reported for Dubovnik.

Dubrava

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding nine bodies at Dubrava. According to the UCK, on 25 May 1999, eight men and one woman from Dubrava, Suva Reka Municipality, all Kosovar Albanians, were killed during a Serbian offensive.

Dubrava

U.S.

The ICTY has completed site investigation and confirmed a mass grave containing 11 bodies at Dubrava. Earlier, ICTY had identified eleven victims; all eleven victims were identified as local Kosovar Albanians (though one was a member of the UCK). They were reportedly killed during a Serbian offensive on 14 April 1999. According to a press report, on 22 May, Serbian paramilitary massacred Albanian men in revenge for a heavy night of NATO bombing at

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

Cappa Dom prison. According to the report, the number of bloody beds in the prison indicate that 100 prisoners may have been murdered and the victims' personal effects dumped outside the prison gate.

Dubrava II**U.S.**

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 9 bodies at Dubrava II.

Duce**German**

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Duce.

Dumnica**U.K.**

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Dumnica.

Dusanovo**German**

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and confirmed finding ten bodies at Dusanovo.

Duz**U.K.**

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 17 bodies at Duz. However, at another nearby site in Duz, a mass grave and exposed body site containing 28 bodies had been reported, while an alleged mass grave consisting of 28 bodies buried in a line of individual graves has been reported to KFOR. In addition, according to witness accounts provided to an international organization and the U.K., also in April 1999, up to 31 bodies are located in a mass grave in Duz, and one of the witnesses claims that a total of 138-139 people were killed in Duz. It remains uncertain at this time if this includes the other sites in Duz or is separate.

Fire**U.S.**

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Fire.

Firza**German**

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Firza.

Fusha E Pejes**Italian**

According to ICTY information from November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Fusha E Pejes.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Gatnja

U.S.

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces executed five Kosovar Albanian men in this town on 2 April.

Gjonaj [Donaj]

German

An alleged grave site consisting of a corpse in a well has been reported to KFOR for Gjonaj on 26 June 1999.

Gladno Selo

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 12 bodies has been reported for Gladno Selo.

Glavnik

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Glavnik.

Globare

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing 280 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Globare on 8 July 1999.

Glodane

Italian

A large concentration of Kosovar IDPs was observed in this town under guard by Serbian forces in early April, but then disappeared.

Glogovac

U.K.

[Glogovac]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at one site in Glogovac. It remains uncertain at this time if this site was at any of the following locations. According to earlier reporting, the Albanian residential area was burned, sending displaced persons into the Cicavica Mountains. On 12 April, Serbian forces reportedly executed 50 Kosovar Albanian refugees as they were leaving town. *Kosovapress* reporting from 23 April claimed that Serbian forces had killed at least 64 Kosovar Albanians between 18 and 19 April. Refugees said that Serbian forces later targeted villages outside of Glogovac, where they killed 100 additional Kosovar Albanians on 30 April. Glogovac also reportedly housed a mass detention and execution center for Kosovar men.

On 20 April, Albanian press reported that Kosovar Albanians discovered the bodies of 76 civilians who had been killed by Serbian forces in Glogovac. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces exhumed the bodies of at least 50 Kosovar Albanians in Glogovac and transported them by truck to the nearby village of Cikatovo on 14 May. The bodies were then buried in individual graves. Although it could not be determined who buried the bodies, overhead imagery confirmed the presence of at least 70 new individual graves in a cemetery north of Glogovac in mid-May. At another site identified as Glogovac a mass grave and exposed body site containing 100 bodies has been reported. Its location is uncertain at this time but may be the site noted above that allegedly contains larger numbers of bodies than the other site confirmed that contains two bodies.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Gnjilane**

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing between 40 and 50 bodies was reported to KFOR for Gnjilane on 9 July 1999, while another international source has reported 50 bodies for Gnjilane. In addition, KFOR identified two mass graves on 12 June and 6 July reportedly containing six and ten bodies each. According to earlier reporting, between 7 and 15 April, Serbian forces reportedly extorted and physically abused Kosovar Albanians in this town. Additional refugees claim that on 16 April, paramilitary units ordered all Kosovar Albanians to leave the town or be killed. At least 1,000 IDPs departed and were harassed by Serbian forces along the way. Men were reportedly separated from the convoy and killed; Serbian forces reportedly ordered other refugees to bury the bodies of at least six Kosovar Albanians. Two of the bodies had been burned, while the other four had bullet wounds to the back of the head.

Goden

Italian

On 15 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave consisting of 20 bodies in a burned house, identified as "probable intelligentsia," while another international source also reported 25 bodies at this site. Earlier reporting indicated that Serbian forces on 25 March executed 20 men, including schoolteachers, before burning the village.

Golubovac

U.K.

[Gullobow]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 22 bodies at Golubovac.

Gordbardth

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Gordbardth.

Gornja Brnjca

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing 12 bodies in a shallow grave has been reported to KFOR for Gornja Brnjca on 26 June 1999, while another international source has also reported 12 bodies at Gornja Brnjca.

Gornja Klina

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Gornja Klina. On 21 June 1999, KFOR identified a possible mass grave that reportedly contained nine bodies according to an earlier alleged mass grave report provided to KFOR. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same sites.

Gornja Luka

Italian

A site investigation has been completed and confirmed finding one body at Gornja Luka.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Gornja Sudimlja**

French

ICTY has completed a site investigation confirming 98 bodies at Gornja Sudimlja. On 2 May and 21 June 1999, KFOR identified three mass graves at Gornja Sudimlja, and earlier, an alleged mass grave report to KFOR claimed that one of the mass graves contained 110 bodies.

Gornje Dobrevo

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Gornje Dobrevo. Earlier, an alleged mass grave consisting of a patch of freshly dug earth had been reported to KFOR for this site on 14 & 15 June 1999. The report indicated that the village was demolished prior to the withdrawal of VJ forces, where for a time, ten T-55 tanks were located next to the village.

Gornje Obrinje

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Gornje Obrinje. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing 16 bodies had been reported to KFOR for Gornje Obrinje on 9 July 1999. Earlier, a Kosovar Albanian refugee also claimed that Serbian forces executed 12 Kosovar Albanians on 5 April. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same sites or not.

Gornje Prekaze

French

An alleged mass grave report to KFOR on 8 July 1999 indicated the site contained 13 graves. The description included how the victims were killed in combat and may represent combatants.

Gornje Vinarce

French

An alleged mass grave containing eight bodies has been reported to KFOR for Gornje Vinarce on 5 July 1999.

Gornji Krnjin

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 12 bodies has been reported for Gornji Krnjin, while an alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Gornji Krnjin on 24 June 1999.

Gornji Krnjin

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Gornji Krnjin

Goruzup

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 29 at two sites; 18 bodies at one site and 11 bodies at another site. Earlier, an alleged mass grave possibly containing up to 125 bodies had been reported to KFOR for Goruzup on 23 June and 8 & 9 July 1999. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Grabovac**

Location Uncertain

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces killed at least 20 Kosovar Albanians on 20 April.

Gracanica

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding nine bodies at Gracanica.

Gradica

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 21 bodies has been reported for Gradica.

Grastica

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing four bodies has been reported for Grastica.. However, on 21 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave consisting of six bodies: four bodies lying in the open in two groups of two each on opposite sides of a river, and a body of an adult and child inside a charred house. In an alleged mass grave report to KFOR on 21 June, 158 people were reportedly killed at this site on 18-19 May 1999.

Grastica

U.K.

A completed site investigation has confirmed finding 15 bodies at Grastica.

Grejcevce

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has been reported for Grejcevce.

Grejkovce

German

An alleged mass grave measuring 3 x 3 meters and located in a garden has been reported to KFOR for Grejkovce on 1 & 3 July 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Grlic

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Grlic.

Grlica

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Grlica.

Gushavce

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding seven bodies at Gushavce.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Guska**

Italian

On 15 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing seven bodies at Guska.

Gulije

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Gulije on 24 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Hallaq Vogel [Hallac]

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 49 bodies has been reported for Hallaq Vogel. According to a 6 July 1999 press report, Serbian paramilitaries killed 46 persons in a two day rampage here and in the nearby town of Ribar in mid-April 1999.

Hoca Zagradaska

German

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding four bodies at Hoca Zagradaska.

Istinic

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Istinic.

Istoci Pashtem

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Istoci Pashtem.

Istok

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing ten bodies has been reported for Istok. According to earlier refugee reports, 1,000 refugees from this town arrived at the border with Macedonia on 8 April. Some refugees said that an unknown number of persons had died en route and others were turned back by Serbian police near Raska and Novi Pazar. According to other refugee reports, Serbian forces executed 45 Kosovar Albanian civilians on 16 April.

Izance

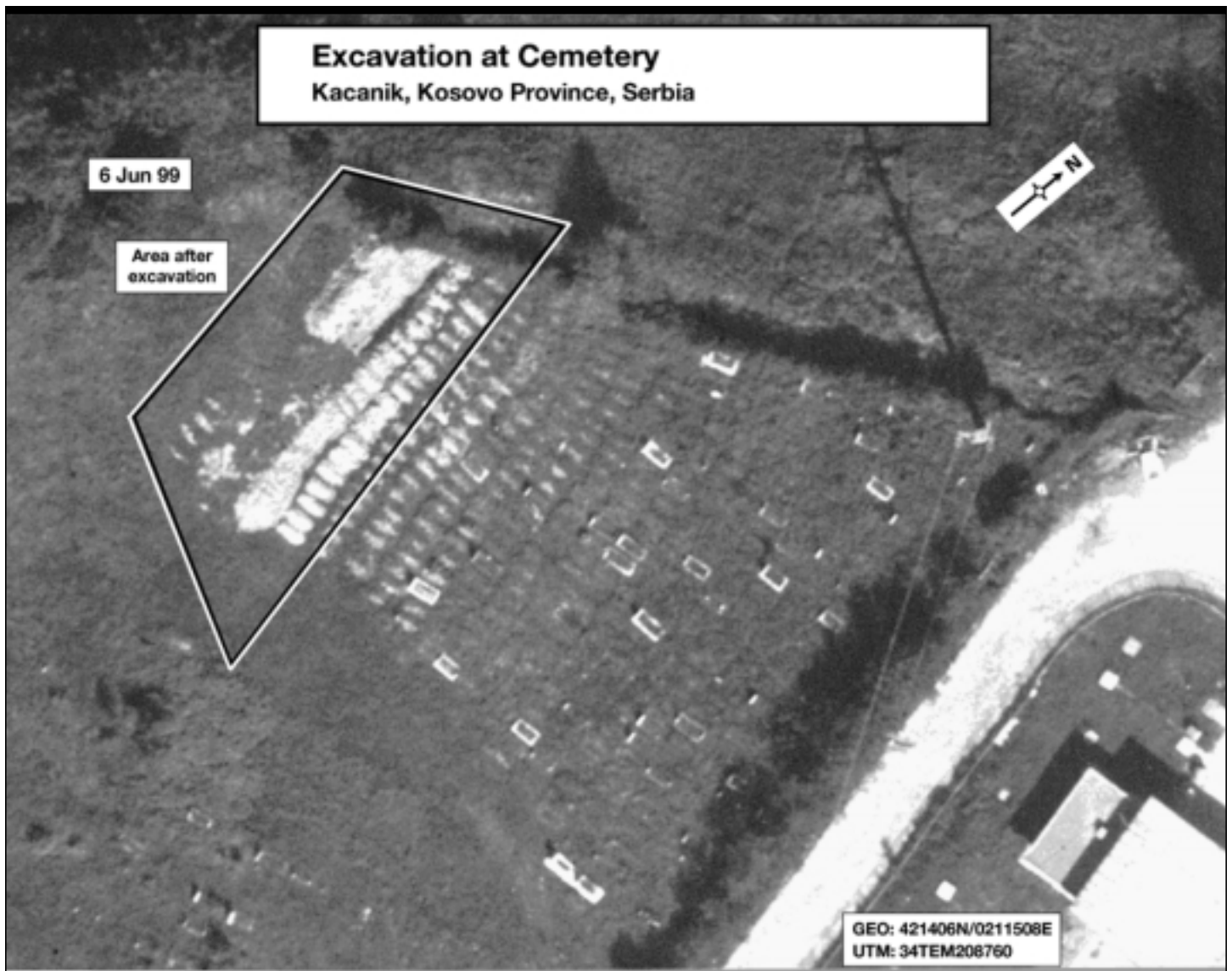
U.S.

A mass grave that reportedly contains the bodies of three identified local villagers has been reported at Izance.

Izbica

French

According to various sources, Serbian forces reportedly killed about 140 Kosovar Albanians beginning in mid-March. Overhead imagery confirmed the presence of a mass burial site. Videotape recorded by a Kosovar Albanian in Izbica from mid-April showed the corpses of at least 100 Kosovar Albanian men. Before KFOR entry into Kosovo, overhead imagery indicated that the mass gravesite had been tampered with. The site was subsequently field investigated by ICTY who according to KFOR, on 9 July 1999 confirmed that 142 individual graves had been tampered with, that all bodies were removed—and not recovered by the investigators—and that it was impossible to determine from forensic examination the total number of bodies that had been at the site.



Excavation at Cemetery, Kacanik, 6 June 1999.

On 15 July an international forensic team completed a site investigation at one of seven possible grave sites in the Kacanik area. The one pictured here may be the one described as a small cemetery known as "*Kacanik I Vejeter*" where the forensic team confirmed finding a total of 18 bodies which they identified as 11 members of the UCK and seven civilians.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Jablaneica**

Italian

Three alleged mass graves containing an unknown number of bodies, have been reported to KFOR for Jablaneica, while one site has been reported by another international source. According to Kosovar Albanians returning to the village in late June 1999, many of their missing family members had been killed by Serbian forces and buried in courtyards or left where they had fallen.

Jahoc

Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Jahoc on 16 and 20 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Janciste

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Janciste.

Jarasonicmah

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 52 bodies has been reported for Jarasonicmah.

Jasenovik

U.S.

An alleged mass grave consisting of six bodies in a house has been reported to KFOR for Jasenovik on 25 June 1999.

Jezerce

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has been reported at Jezerce. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces allegedly executed 14 Kosovar Albanians at Jezerce.

Jovic

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 37 bodies at Jovic. Earlier, an alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents was reported to KFOR for Jovic on 14 June 1999, while the ICTY had reported 46 bodies for Jovic. According to reporting prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo, Serbian forces reportedly separated men from columns of Kosovar Albanian civilians, and a Kosovar Albanian refugee claimed that he saw 34 corpses in the town.

Kaaniku

Location Uncertain

Kosovar Albanian refugees claim that Serbian forces killed 45 Kosovar Albanians on 9 April and dumped their bodies in a mass grave.

Kacandol

French

An international organization reported seven bodies for Kacandol, for events on 3 April 1999.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Kacanik**

U.S.

[Kacanik I Vejeter]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 55 bodies at Kacanik and 21 bodies at Kacanik I Vejeter. Three mass graves in Kacanik had 16, 5, and 34 bodies, while two mass graves in Kacanik I Vejeter contained 3 and 18 bodies.

According to earlier reporting, a Kosovar Albanian refugee claimed that as many as 300 masked Serbian soldiers forcibly expelled Albanian Kosovar villagers toward Prizren in late March. A Kosovar Albanian refugee reportedly witnessed Serbian forces execute at least five Albanian civilians on 27 March. On 9 April, refugees observed five men dressed in dark colors digging a trench at a cemetery behind a gas station in Kacanik. The five men were unloading what appeared to be bodies in white bags into the trench from a small trailer. On 14 April, Serbian forces reportedly drove men into a pasture, where they forced them to kneel and pledge allegiance to Serbia. The Serbians then fired at them, killing at least 12 Kosovar Albanians. Refugees further reported that Serbian forces killed and buried over 60 Kosovar Albanian civilians on 1 and 2 May.

According to accounts provided to the international forensic team, on 9 April 1999, Serbian MUP and paramilitaries—some dressed in UCK uniforms—attacked and randomly shot members of the UCK and civilians. Villagers provided the forensic team with the names and descriptions of 47 individuals missing and presumed dead and buried in the graves.

On 15 July an international forensic team completed its investigation at one of the gravesites in a small cemetery known as “*Kacanik I Vejeter*.” The forensic team confirmed finding a total of 18 bodies at Kacanik I Vejeter of which they identified 11 as UCK members and seven as civilians.

According to September 1999 information, the international forensic team did not excavate the second mass grave which they opined likely contained the bodies of at least some of the remaining 29 individuals from the list of 47 who they believed were a mixture of members of the UCK and civilian victims. However, ICTY has reported that a site investigation was completed at another mass grave in Kacanik and confirmed finding three bodies—likely at the site described by, but not exhumed by the international forensic team.

Five other grave site reports have been reported by an international source—each containing 26, 18, 25, 5, and 35 respectively—however, it is unclear at this time if these are additional sites or duplicate reporting of the other sites noted above.

Kalicane

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 13 bodies at this site.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Kamena Glava**

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing one body has been reported for this site. On 6 April, Serbian paramilitary units reportedly looted and burned the village. After driving the villagers into the woods for ten days, Yugoslav Army (VJ) forces ordered them to leave the area on 17 April.

Kamenica

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 11 bodies at Kamenica. Earlier, 55 bodies had been reported for Kamenica. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Kamenica II

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing four bodies had been reported to KFOR for Kamenica II on 9 July 1999, while according to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at this site. Earlier, 55 bodies had been reported for Kamenica II. It remains uncertain if these are the same sites.

Kamenice

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing nine bodies has been reported for Kamenice.

Kapre

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Kapre.

Karakulle

Location Uncertain

According to refugee reports, there is allegedly a mass grave containing the remains of 23 Kosovar Albanians from four families killed by Serbian forces in early May.

Karasindjerd

German

[Karasinderd, Karashenderd]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Karasindjerd. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing four bodies had been reported to KFOR for this site on 14 July 1999, while another international source had also reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing four bodies.

Kashita

Italian

[Kasica]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding seven bodies at Kashita.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Katundi I Ri**

Italian

According to ICTY information from November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding five bodies at Katundi I Ri.

Kervasari

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Kervasari.

Kila

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Kila.

Kladernica

French

An alleged mass grave containing eight bodies has been reported to KFOR for Kladernica on 23 June 1999, and another international source has also reported eight bodies for Kladernica.

Klecka

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Klecka.

Klina

Italian

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and confirmed finding three bodies at Klina. Press reports indicate that this may be the site of an alleged mass grave containing Serbian civilians killed by UCK forces in July 1998. According to earlier reporting, the expulsion of the town's Kosovar Albanian population began on 28 March, with Serbian forces removing residents from their homes and ordering them out of the country. Serbian forces reportedly used 500 Kosovar Albanian men as human shields during fighting with UCK forces. A refugee who survived the fighting claimed that the men were robbed of their possessions and forced to strip naked and lie in a field for two hours while Serbian artillery fired on nearby UCK positions.

Klina

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing nine bodies has been reported for Klina.

Klincina

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Klincina.

Knjazevac Border Post

German

On 15 July 1999 KFOR identified a mass grave of unknown size and contents at Knjazevac Border Post.

Kodra A

An international organization reported three bodies for Kodra A from events on 30 March 1999.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Kodrali

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Kodrali.

Kojlovica

U.K.

On 13 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing three bodies Kojlovica. However, on 9 July 1999, an alleged mass grave containing 200 bodies was reported to KFOR for Kojlovica, while another international source has also recorded 200 bodies at Kojlovica.

Kolic

U.K.

On 11 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave of 21 bodies, of which four bodies had already been exhumed, and 17 remained in the mass grave at Kolic. However, according to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly killed at least 70 Kosovar Albanian males here on 23 April, and another international source has reported 60 bodies for this site.

Kolicska Cuka

U.K.

On 3 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave of unknown size and contents at Kolicska Cuka.

Komoglava

U.S.

[Kamena Glava]

According to refugees who arrived in Macedonia on 29 April, Serbian forces attacked this Kosovar Albanian village in mid-April. After surrounding the village, Serbian forces burned 90 percent of the 800 Kosovar Albanian homes and expelled the villagers.

Kopernica

U.S.

[Koprivnica]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Kopernica.

Korase

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Korase.

Korenica

Italian

Site investigations have been completed and have confirmed finding seven bodies at Korenica; three bodies at one location and four bodies at another location. However, according to refugee reports, Serbian forces on 27 April 1999 executed 66 Kosovar Albanians. According to press reports, Italian KFOR troops on 15 June discovered a mass grave in Korenica containing 120 bodies. In the same area Italian troops reportedly discovered four bodies left rotting in a field and four other bodies, including one child, with gun shot wounds in a house. According to KFOR alleged and identified mass grave reporting, between 60 and 70 bodies were found at this site. In addition, according to an 18 June 1999 Human Rights Watch report, a Human Rights Watch researcher examined the burnt remains of numerous

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

Kosovar Albanians executed by Serbian forces on 27 April. The bodies were burned beyond recognition and had to be identified by relatives or neighbors from personal effects such as jewelry and eyeglasses.

Korisa

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 11 bodies at Korisa. On 8 July 1999, a KFOR unit identified a possible mass grave while working in a construction site for a firing range. Earlier, on 14 June, KFOR had received reports of an alleged mass grave at this site containing 100 bodies, while another international source had reported two sites in the Korisa area containing 78 and 2 bodies each. The firing range site reported for Korisa may be the same firing range site reported for Ljubizhde, as these two towns are located close to each other.

Kosare

U.K.

[Ljubovce]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for this site.

Kosovska Mitrovica

French

According to press reports of 27 September 1999, French police units of KFOR arrested four former Serbian militiamen accused of killing 28 Kosovar Albanian men on 14 April. The men were reportedly separated from their families, killed, and their bodies dumped in a mass grave where the 28 bodies were just recently uncovered 10 miles away near the town of Zvecan. On 21 June 1999, KFOR had identified a mass grave with an unknown number of bodies at Kosovska Mitrovica, while another international source has reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 14 bodies for Kosovska Mitrovica. According to press reports, French KFOR troops on 16 June discovered a mass grave in the town. In addition, on 6 and 9 July 1999, KFOR alleged mass grave reports indicated a mass grave measuring 10 x 3 meters, and that 80 bodies were reportedly buried in the area in early June 1999.

According to earlier reporting, Serbian forces expelled all Kosovar Albanians from this city as of 23 March. In addition, over 200 Albanian homes and shops reportedly were torched, and Serbian forces killed prominent Albanian Kosovars, according to refugee reports. Latif Berisha, a poet and President of the Democratic Alliance of Mitrovica Municipality, was reportedly executed in his home, and Agim Hajrizi, Chairman of the Assembly of the Independent Workers' Union, was murdered along with his mother and 12 year-old son. Serbian forces reportedly looted Kosovar Albanian shops and burned Albanian homes around a barracks that was targeted by NATO air strikes in an apparent attempt to blame NATO for the damage. Serbian forces reportedly burned villages around this town through at least 2 April. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces executed 15 Kosovar Albanian men on 15 April. A Kosovar Albanian refugee claimed that Serbian forces separated young Kosovar Albanian men from the general population, tied their hands together, and led them into the street. Although the refugee did not witness any mass executions, she did witness one VJ soldier shooting a Kosovar Albanian while he sat in a car. A refugee from a nearby village claims to have witnessed Serbian civilians executing a young Kosovar Albanian boy.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Kosovo Polje**

U.K

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Kosovo Polje. However, three other sites in the Kosovo Polje area near Pristina reportedly contain 15, 100, and 32 bodies respectively. According to alleged mass grave reporting to KFOR on 19 June & 9 July 1999, mass graves in the area contained 2 to 30 bodies. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly forced Kosovar Albanians into their homes and then threw hand grenades inside. Other refugee reports claimed that Kosovar Albanians were burned alive in their homes, and that on 28 March, Serbian paramilitary forces killed at least 70 Kosovar Albanian civilians. Serbian forces reportedly entered the village on 4 April, collected all the villagers, confiscated their personal documents and car keys, and then transported them to the border by train. During the initial attack, a Kosovar Albanian refugee claimed to have witnessed Serbian forces massacre and mutilate six Albanian civilians. According to refugee reports, there are numerous accounts of the rape of many women in various rooms and locations at the Kosovo Polje train station.

Kosuric

Italian

According to the ICTY, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Kosuric.

Kosutovo

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Kosutovo.

Kotlina

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 25 bodies at Kotlina. An alleged mass grave containing 22 bodies had been reported to KFOR for this site on 9 July 1999. According to earlier refugee reports from this town near Kacanik, 50-60 ethnic Albanian men were missing. The rest of the Kosovar inhabitants were reportedly loaded onto trains and sent to Macedonia. Kosovar Albanians on 8 April discovered a mass grave suspected of containing the bodies of 26 persons, according to refugee reports. The victims allegedly were murdered in mid-March by a Serbian paramilitary group, which had reportedly entered the town and separated the Kosovar Albanian men from their families.

Krajk

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Krajk.

Krajkovo

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 26 bodies has been reported for Krajkovo.

Kraljane

Italian

[Kralan]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Kraljane. However, according to an earlier report of an alleged mass grave, there may be two separate mass graves in Kraljane. According to KFOR reporting, one grave allegedly contains 11 partially burned

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

bodies of victims killed on 19-27 April 1999. According to KFOR alleged reporting of 9 July 1999, as well as another international source's reporting, probably of the same site, another mass grave may contain 80-95 bodies. Earlier, Kosovar Albanian refugees claimed that Serbian forces executed 100 Kosovar Albanian civilians on 4 April. The difference in number warrants further investigation.

Krasni French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Krasni.

Krivoc Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR on 26 June 1999.

Kroikovk Location Uncertain

According to *Kosovapress*, Serbian forces rounded up numerous Kosovar Albanian men in the Glogovac area and detained them at a dairy farm in Kroikovk in late May. The fate of these men is unknown.

Krstovac Italian

On 19 June 1999, KFOR identified several mass graves of unknown size and contents at Krstovac, while another international source has reported one grave/exposed bodies site for this location.

Krusevac French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies for Krusevac in Srbica Municipality.

Krusevac U.K.

An alleged mass grave was reported to an international organization for the village of Krusevac in Kosovo Polje Municipality on 28 March and 24 & 25 April 1999. One local source claimed that 200 bodies were buried at the site; another source claimed that between 250 and 350 bodies were buried at the site; while another source simply reported a mass grave.

Krusevac Italian

On 1 July 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing 87 bodies one kilometer east of Krusevac, Djakovica Municipality, while another international source also reported 87 bodies for this site.

Krusevac U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing four bodies was reported to an international organization for the village of Krusevac, Oblic Municipality, on 25 April 1999.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Krusha E Madhe

German

[Krushe e Madhe, Velika Krusa]

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding eight bodies at Krusha E Madhe.

Kucite

Location Uncertain

According to press reports, Serbian forces on 14 June allegedly exhumed bodies from a mass grave in the village and took them to an unknown location. Families of this village also report that as of mid-June, 170 Kosovar Albanians are still missing following their capture by Serbian forces reportedly to perform forced labor.

Kusnin

German

On 14 July 1999, KFOR identified one dead body at the edge of a woods, and also reported 11 missing persons for this site.

Lagje E Re

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Lagje E Re. Earlier, five bodies had been reported for this site, which might be the same or different site.

Lama

U.S.

International investigators have found 11 graves at Lama. According to witnesses interviewed by the investigators, 11 villagers, including one UCK member, were killed here by Serbian forces. The witnesses report that early on the morning of 13 April 1999, several hundred VJ and Serbian police officers dressed in camouflage uniforms and masks, supported by three tanks and three armored personnel carriers, surrounded the village. They destroyed several houses and then reportedly ordered the men remaining in the village to run into the nearby woods. While doing so, the Serbian forces opened fire on the men. In one instance, a man from the village was captured, ordered to undress and to swim in a nearby stream where he was then shot. Eleven men eventually died from their wounds and were buried by the villagers in marked graves found by the investigators.

Landovica

German

Two mass grave/exposed bodies sites containing 13 bodies at one and 22 bodies at the other, have been reported. According to a 27 July 1999 Tirana *TVSH* report, the mass graves in Landovica contain mostly the bodies of women, children, and the elderly.

Laniste

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing four bodies (three males, one female) has been reported to KFOR for Laniste on 8 July 1999.

Lausa

French

On 13 July 1999, a mass grave containing an unknown number of bodies was identified by KFOR for Lausa. A site

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

investigation was ongoing as of early November.

Lazarevo U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 12 bodies has been reported for Lazarevo, while a mass grave containing between 60 and 70 burned bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 15 June 1999. It remains uncertain if these are the same or different sites.

Leconia French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Leconia on 22 June 1999, and has also been reported by another international source.

Leposavic German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Leposavic.

Lesane German

An alleged mass grave containing six graves has been reported to KFOR for Lesane on 10 July 1999, while another international source has also reported six bodies at Lesane.

Leskovec German

According to KFOR reporting, an international source has confirmed completion of a mass grave investigation at this site, however the results of the investigation are unknown as of early November. As of early September 1999, it had recorded reports of 15 bodies at this site. According to an alleged mass grave report to KFOR on 4 July 1999, between 12 and 15 bodies were in a mass grave. The victims reportedly were Kosovar Albanian women who were enslaved and killed by the VJ.

Likosane U.K.

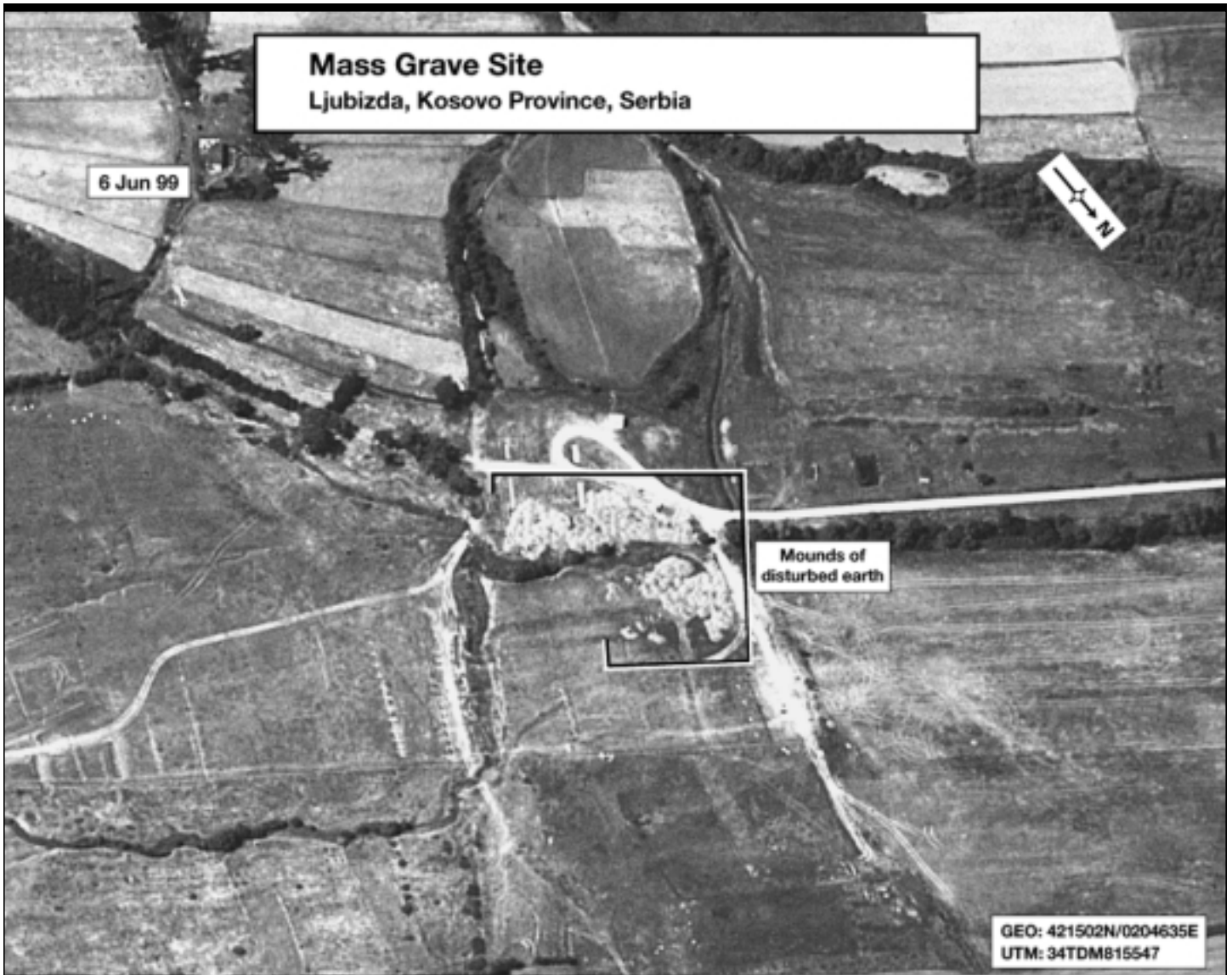
An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Likosane on 16 June 1999, and has also been reported by another international source. Another international organization reported 36 bodies at Likosane, in addition to suspected rapes of many young girls that occurred on 1 March 1999.

Likovac French

Serbian forces reportedly burned this village south of Srbica on 30 March.

Lipljan U.K.

An alleged mass grave report has been reported to KFOR for Lipljan on 13 June 1999, as well as been reported by another international source. According to the KFOR report, this was a possible massacre site used by the VJ, and between 40 and 50 bodies were seen being handed back to the victims' families. According to earlier reports, Serbian forces reportedly forced the Kosovar Albanian population out of several villages in the area on 20 April. In addition, they reportedly burned and looted Albanian residences. According to Kosovar Albanian press, Serbian forces in early



Mass Gravesite, Ljubizda, 6 June 1999.

Both KFOR and other international sources report that there is a mass grave containing 35 bodies at the village of Ljubizda, located near a former Serbian police shooting range northeast of Prizren. On 3 September 1999, British Foreign Minister Robin Cook also announced that 50 bodies were found buried in a garbage dump at Ljubizda.

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

May exhumed the corpses of Kosovar Albanian civilians that they had killed on 18 April and interred in a mass grave. The Serbian forces later forced Kosovar Albanian villagers to rebury the bodies in individual graves. Refugees also report that Serbian forces used the Lipljan prison to detain, interrogate, and torture Kosovar Albanian men. As many as 900 men were reportedly imprisoned there.

Lipovac

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing five bodies has been reported for Lipovac.

Lismire

U.K.

[Lismir]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Lismire. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces surrounded the village on 4 April and forced all Kosovar Albanians out of their homes. After burning their homes, Serbian forces deported the population to the Macedonian border by train.

Ljac Mala

U.S.

On July 13, 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing four badly decomposed partially burned bodies at Ljac Mala.

Ljesane

Italian

According to KFOR reporting, an international source has completed a site investigation for Ljesane, of which the results are unknown at this time. However, as of early September 1999, the source indicated that it had only recorded a mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents. An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents had been reported to KFOR for Ljesane on 16 June 1999.

Ljubenic

Italian

[Ljubenica]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding a total of nine bodies at three sites; two bodies at one site, and five and two bodies at the other sites. Earlier, a total of 75 bodies were reported to the ICTY for three sites at Ljubenic. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same as the confirmed sites. KFOR alleged and identified mass grave reporting indicated that about 70 bodies were contained in graves in the Ljubenic area. Refugees reported on 8 April that Serbian forces murdered at least 100 Kosovar Albanians from this village in western Kosovo. According to a 10 July 1999 *Washington Post* report, one survivor of the massacre survived by lying quietly in a heap of bodies near the back of the group and then fled to a village controlled by the UCK.

Ljubiste

U.S.

According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces executed at least 20 Kosovar Albanians in late April.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Ljubizda

German

An alleged mass grave containing 35 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Ljubizda on 19 June 1999, while another international source had also reported 35 bodies for Ljubizda, in the town of Ljubizda located northeast of Prizren. On 3 September 1999, the *Associated Press* reported that British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook had announced that 50 bodies were found buried in a garbage dump at Ljubizda.

Ljubizda-Haz

German

[Ljubizda]

According to an international source, as of 1 September 1999, investigators had completed a site investigation and confirmed finding 13 bodies, possibly at a firing range according to press reports, for this village located northwest of Prizren. The 13 bodies may be from the same site reported earlier as a KFOR alleged mass grave site consisting of 14 partially buried corpses found on both sides of a stream.

Ljubovac

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 13 bodies has been reported for Ljubovac.

Ljukinaj

German

An alleged mass grave has been reported to KFOR for this site on 15 & 16 June 1999, and has also been reported by another international source. German KFOR troops accompanied by extensive press discovered a burned out house containing many bodies including women and children.

Ljutoglav

German

An alleged mass grave containing 12 bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 15 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 12 bodies for Ljutoglav.

Ljutoglav

Italian

[Ljutoglava]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 11 bodies has been reported for Ljutoglav.

Llapushnice

U.S.

[Llapushnica]

According to ICTY information on 10 November 1999, site investigations have been completed and have confirmed finding 13 bodies at two sites; 11 bodies at one site and two bodies at another.

Locane

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Locane.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Lodja

Italian

[Loda]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Lodja.

Lovce

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding seven bodies at Lovce. According to witness accounts given to investigators, on 5 April 1999, Serbian paramilitary entered the village, encountered a man and woman walking on a road, executed them and set their bodies on fire. Later, a small group of villagers seeking refuge on a tractor were fired on by paramilitary forces killing a woman holding a small child. The Serbians then stopped a tractor carrying six men, ordered them off the tractor and told them to lie down on the side of the road where they were shot. Four of the men died while two survived. The seven victims were buried by the villagers where they were later found and examined by forensic team investigators.

Lubeniq

Location Uncertain

According to refugee reports, Serbian paramilitary forces—alleged to be “Arkan’s” men—on 2 April ordered Kosovar Albanians from their homes and began separating the men from the group. When an elderly man reportedly asked what was happening he was immediately shot and another seven Kosovar Albanian men were also executed.

Lubizelubize

Location Uncertain

An alleged mass grave containing 15 bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 26 June 1999.

Lug

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing 25 bodies that had been burned in hay and buried, has been reported to KFOR, while another international source has also reported 25 bodies at Lug.

Lugadzija

U.K.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Lugadzija on 13 June 1999, and has also been recorded by another international source.

Lukare

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, site investigations were completed and have confirmed finding 33 bodies in two mass grave sites; one containing 18 bodies and the other containing 15 bodies. According to *Kosovarpress* reports, the UCK on 11 June reported the existence of a mass grave allegedly containing 100 bodies of Kosovar Albanians. A UCK guard detail was placed at the site until representatives from the international community could investigate. It remains uncertain at this time if this is the same as the confirmed grave site. In addition, according to a 17 July 1999 *Associated Press* report, villagers said that they believe about 50 victims of a 21 April 1999 massacre may be buried in shallow graves at a local cemetery. This may or may not be one of the graves noted above.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Lukinje

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Lukinje.

Luzak

U.K.

An alleged mass grave of 13 people killed, including a 95-year old man killed on 27 August 1998, has been reported to KFOR for Luzak on 27 June 1999.

Lybeniq

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing one body has been reported for Lybeniq. However, on 7 April 1999, *Kosovapress* identified 35 people that it alleged were killed by Serbian forces on 1 April 1999. It remains uncertain at this time if the one body reported is among the 35.

Mahala E

U.K.

An international organization reports 25 bodies for Mahala E resulting from events on 15 April 1999. The incidents include shelling of civilians, rape, looting, burning, use of human shields, and the destruction of a mosque.

Mahala Trubuhoc

Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Mahala Trubuhoc on 1 July 1999.

Majaj

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 20 bodies has been reported for Majaj.

Makoc

U.K.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Makoc on 28 June 1999. The exact location of the village is uncertain at this time, through it is described as being on the road from Pristina to Makovac, a distance of 7 kilometers.

Makovac

U.K.

A site investigation was completed in Makovac and has confirmed finding 16 bodies at Makovac. According to a 17 July 1999 *AP* report, local residents said that on 21 April 1999, Serbian forces separated groups of Albanian men who were being marched to Pristina. The men have not been seen since and survivors believed that they were killed and buried in shallow graves at the local cemetery.

Makrmalj

French

[Makrmal]

An alleged mass grave consisting of twenty makeshift graves has been reported to KFOR for Makrmalj on 14 July 1999.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Mala Krusa**

German

(Krusa-e-Vogel)

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, site investigations have been completed at four sites in this area; one at Krusa-e-Vogel and three at Mala Krusa. According to earlier ICTY reporting, 113 bodies were reported at Krusa-e-Vogel, but no bodies were found by the investigators. At Mala Krusa, three separate sites were investigated by ICTY, containing 1, 2, and 11 bodies each. According to KFOR on 4 July 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed a "mass grave under a manure pile," and "two charred bodies in houses." In addition, KFOR reports that there may be another suspected grave 10 x 35 meters in size at Mala Krusa. According to earlier reporting, 112 men were shot and their bodies burned in an apparent attempt to conceal the evidence, according to a wounded survivor of the executions. It remains uncertain at this time if the ICTY investigations account for all of the reported bodies in this area.

Mali Alas

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 22 bodies at Mali Alas. Earlier, on 15 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave reportedly containing 21 bodies, while another international source had also reported 21 bodies for this site. Several alleged mass grave reports to KFOR report 20-21 bodies in a mass grave at this site. According to one of the reports, an eyewitness alleges that the VJ rounded up the inhabitants of the village and separated out the men. The men were then lined up and shot. The bodies were then buried by the VJ and local Roma. On 2 May, VJ and Roma allegedly returned and exhumed the bodies and took them to nearby Lipljan. The Mali Alas villagers then had to collect the bodies from Lipljan by 1500 hours that day. The bodies were then buried in the Mali Alas village graveyard. KFOR reports appear to corroborate earlier refugee reporting. According to earlier reports, Serbian forces surrounded the village on 21 April and separated the villagers by gender. The men were reportedly sent to a field, where Serbian forces killed at least 35 of them. Several of the bodies were later burned.

Malisevo

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies for Malisevo. According to earlier refugee reporting, Serbian forces razed most of the town and its surrounding villages. Refugees from the town claim to have witnessed Serbian forces burning Kosovar Albanians alive. Women refugees claim that Serbian forces separated men from the groups of refugees. Serbian forces reportedly executed approximately 50 men in this town on 27 March. Part of the town was set on fire on 30 March. By 1 April the Serbians appeared to have completed their ethnic cleansing, and refugees reported that the 50,000-140,000 IDPs then in the Malisevo-Dulje area were bombed and strafed by Serbian aircraft and helicopters. It remains uncertain at this time if the ICTY examined all reported sites.

Mali Sules

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding five bodies at this site.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Malo Ribare

U.K.

[Malo Ribar]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 26 bodies at Malo Ribare. Earlier, an alleged mass grave had been reported to KFOR for Mal Ribare. Reports on 1, 14, 15 & 17 June report that there were 25-26 bodies at this site. A KFOR report on 9 July alleged that graves contained 26 and 50 bodies. According to one of the reports, approximately 100-150 VJ and MUP entered the village and shot 26 of the villagers on 19 April. The bodies were buried by other villagers, but on 1 June the bodies were exhumed by VJ forces and taken to a mosque. The bodies were then reburied by local Roma. These accounts appear to corroborate earlier refugee reports that Serbian forces killed 19 Kosovar Albanians in late April, and that they also raped four young girls.

Malo Rudare

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Malo Rudare on 24 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Mamusa

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 11 bodies at Mamusa.

Maretc Colic

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Maretc Colic.

Marevce

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Marevce.

Marina

French

An alleged mass grave at Marina was reported to KFOR on 22 June 1999. A cemetery at the edge of the village reportedly contains a possible mass grave where a 50 square meter patch of ground has been turned over. In addition, garments were reportedly found beside a wall containing bullet impacts. A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing nine bodies has also been reported by another international organization for Marina.

Markovc

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 42 bodies has been reported for Markovc.

Marsal Tito

U.K.

An international organization reports 15 bodies for Marsal Tito from events on 25 April 1999.

Maticane

U.K.

On 21 June 1999, KFOR identified 20 graves at this site, while another international source has also reported 20

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

bodies for Maticane. According to an alleged mass grave report from 17 June 1999, 20 victims of an MUP execution are buried at this site. Survivors reportedly were ordered to bury the victims.

Mazgit

U.K.

According to refugee reports, 19 members of a Kosovar Albanian family are allegedly buried in a mass grave between the primary school sport stadium and the Albanian cemetery.

Mazrek

German

On 25 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing 16 bodies at Mazrek, while ICTY had earlier reported 16 bodies for this site. However, according to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies for Mazrek.

Medvece

German

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents was reported to KFOR for Medvece on 14 June 1999; while another international source has reported 70 bodies for Medvece.

Meja

Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Meja on 16 June and 9 July 1999. However, two mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported in the Meja area; one with 20 bodies and one with 100 bodies. According to an 18 June 1999 press report, a Human Rights Watch researcher inspected the site and found the decayed remains of several men. Human Rights Watch reportedly believes that the remains are victims of a 27 April 1999 massacre by Serbian security forces that killed at least 100 men.

Meja Orize

Italian

[Meja, Orize]

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR on 16 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source. However, according to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces killed over 200 Kosovar Albanian men between 10 and 12 April.

Miljaj

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Miljaj. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing the bodies of 20 women at six sites in former Serbian positions had been reported to KFOR for Miljaj on 11 July 1999.

Minol

German

According to KFOR, on 15 July 1999, a mass grave containing 12 bodies was confirmed by another international source, although the source does not list this site at this time for reasons unknown.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Mojstir

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Mojstir.

Morina

French

A site investigation has been completed and the ICTY has confirmed finding eight bodies at Morina. According to *Kosovapress*, Kosovar Albanians in Morina near Srbica discovered three mass graves on 27 May. The villagers reportedly discovered at least ten bodies, but could not continue their investigation because of the presence of Serbian units operating in the area.

Morina

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding eight bodies at Morina.

Mucibaba

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing between 60 and 70 burned bodies was reported to KFOR for Mucibaba on 9 July 1999, while another international source has reported 70 bodies for Mucibaba.

Muradem

German

According to KFOR on 4 July 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed a mass grave containing 14 bodies for Muradem. However, according to a source in September 1999, the source reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies for Muradem. It remains uncertain at this time if the reports refer to the same site.

Musutiste

German

According to KFOR on 4 July 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two charred bodies and body parts in two houses at Musutiste. According to another international source in September 1999, they have only reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies for this site.

Nabrdje

Italian

A site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 30 bodies at Nabrdje. According to earlier KFOR alleged mass grave reporting, ten bodies were found in houses and buried by Kosovar Albanians.

Nakarad

U.K.

[Nakarade, Kakarad]

Five separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported for "Nakarade," Kosovo Polje Municipality, west of Pristina. For two of the sites, an unknown body count has been reported. For the other three sites a total of 58 bodies have been reported, with 34, 22, and 2 bodies, respectively. According to earlier reporting, Serbian forces reportedly killed at least 160 Kosovar Albanian civilians near the Serbian cemetery in "Nakarad" in late April.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Naklo**

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing ten bodies has been reported for Naklo.

Nashec

German

[Nasec]

An alleged mass grave consisting of graves in a garden, has been reported to KFOR for Nashec on 30 June 1999.

Nedakovac

French

An alleged mass grave containing 32 bodies of persons executed by Serbians and buried by Roma has been reported to KFOR at this site on 8, 9 & 11 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 32 bodies for Nedakovac.

Negrovce

U.K.

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces executed five Kosovar Albanians on 5 April.

Neprebiste

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 45 bodies has been reported for Neprebiste.

Nerodimjle

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Nerodimjle.

Nevoljane

French

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding 17 bodies at one site, while the ICTY has reported finding no bodies at another site that earlier was reported to contain 65 bodies. On 17 June 1999, KFOR identified four separate grave sites in this area. One site reportedly contained 65 new civilian graves; one site reportedly contained 130 bodies; one site reportedly contained 17 new graves with panels numbered 36 to 56, and inscribed "Nevoljane/5 Jun 99." Another site reportedly contained 27 new graves with panels numbered 20 to 65 and inscribed "Brusnik/4-5 Jun 99." KFOR reports that Nevoljane is close to the main Pristina-Kosovska road which was the scene of heavy fighting in early January-February 1999 as Serbian forces cleared the area around vital lines of communications. KFOR opines that these grave sites may contain bodies of UCK members as well as civilians.

Nisor

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Nisor. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing 100 bodies had been reported to KFOR for this site on 9 July 1999, while the ICTY had earlier also reported 100 bodies for this site. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Nogavac

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

finding two bodies at Nogovac. Earlier, according to KFOR on 4 July 1999, a site investigation was completed and had confirmed finding nine graves near a mosque. The UCK had earlier reported an alleged mass grave at this site. However, according to another international source, as of September 1999, it has reported possibly two mass grave/exposed body sites in Nogovac: one with nine bodies and one with 84 bodies. It remains uncertain at this time the extent to which these are the same or different graves.

Nova Sumadija

German

An alleged mass grave containing 60 bodies in individual graves in a meadow has been reported to KFOR for Nova Sumadija on 26 June and 9 July 1999; another alleged mass grave report on 9 July claims that 87 bodies are at the site, while another international source has also reported 87 bodies for Nova Sumadija.

Novi I Poklek

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Novi I Poklek.

Novo Cikatovo

U.K.

Two alleged mass graves of unknown contents have been reported to KFOR for Novo Cikatovo on 16 June & 15 July 1999. One grave reportedly consists of a large hole filled with water and located 500 meters from a metal factory. The other reportedly consists of disturbed ground—a mound between 10 and 15 meters in size—with some three to four cow carcasses on the surface, located near a former VJ position. One mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Novo Cikatovo by another international source.

Novo Rujce

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing the bodies of 21 people killed on 3-4 April 1999 and then exhumed, burned, and reburied, has been reported to KFOR for Novo Rujce on 15 June 1999. One mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported by another source at Novo Rujce.

Novo Selo

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding five bodies at Novo Selo. Earlier, an alleged mass grave had been reported to KFOR for this site in Kosovo Polje Municipality on 19 June 1999. According to the report, while a tractor was cultivating an 80-meter stretch of a field, it pulled up body parts which had allegedly been dumped there.

Novo Selo

Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Novo Selo in Pec Municipality on 15 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Obilic

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing up to 30 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Obilic on 15 & 17 June and 3 July

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

1999. In one report a mass grave contains 30 bodies; in another report, a mass grave contains the bodies of eight adults and two children. Thirty bodies have also been reported for Obilic. According to earlier refugee reports, 30 Kosovar Albanians are buried in a mass grave.

Obrandza

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing nine bodies has been reported to KFOR for Obrandza on 9 July 1999, while another international source has also reported nine bodies for Obrandza.

Obrinje Dorne Obrinje

French/U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 23 bodies has been reported for Obrinje Dorne Obrinje.

Orahovac

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 91 bodies at two sites; 68 bodies at one site and 23 bodies at another site. In addition, there is unconfirmed reporting to KFOR of an alleged mass grave containing 70 bodies one kilometer from Orahovac.

Prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo, refugees reported that an unknown number of Kosovar Albanian civilians were killed during the ethnic cleansing of the city. A group of Roma who arrived at the Albanian border on 8 April claimed they were expelled because Serbian authorities said they were originally from Albania and not "true" Kosovars. The group also reported that Serbian forces massacred some 50 Kosovar Albanians, including women, children, and the elderly.

According to the refugees, as many as 700 men were used as human shields in early April. The Kosovar Albanian men were forced to stand in front of tanks in the rain for two days with their hands tied behind their backs. A few of them eventually escaped by paying the soldiers 10,000 German marks. Serbian forces killed 12 Kosovar Albanian civilians in Orahovac on 9 May, according to Kosovar press reports.

A Kosovar Albanian refugee reported that she and 24 other women were gang raped by Serbian forces on 29 April.

Orahovo

French

An alleged mass grave, with the dimensions of 6 x 9 meters with unknown contents, has been reported to KFOR for Orahovo on 6 July 1999.

Orlate

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site with unknown size and contents has been reported for Orlate. According to earlier refugee reporting, this small village located on the crossroads between Pristina, Pec, and Malisevo was set on fire by Serbian forces on 30 March after some 200 Kosovar Albanian men had been executed.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Orlovic**

U.K.

An alleged mass grave has been reported to KFOR for Orlovic on 16 June 1999 of unknown size and contents, based on an *ABC-TV* report that a possible mass grave was located near a Muslim cemetery.

Ostrozub

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Ostrozub. Earlier, an alleged mass grave suspected of containing bodies buried under cow cadavers, suspected bodies in a well, and within a house, were reported to KFOR for this site on 6 July 1999.

Padaliste

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 16 bodies at Padaliste. Earlier, on 27 June 1999, KFOR identified three separate atrocity sites. At one site approximately 90 bodies were reportedly discovered buried, with stone markers with progressive numbers and dates from 26-30 May 99 and the letters "NN FPD." At two separate sites nearby, ten and six bodies, respectively, were reportedly found unburied. Possibly three separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites have also been reported at Padaliste: one with 17 bodies; one with 16 bodies; and one with an unknown body count. It remains uncertain at this time if these three sites are the same or different as the first three.

Pagarusa

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Pagarusa.

Palmeja

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 22 bodies has been reported for Palmeja.

Papaz

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing 4-5 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Papaz on 9 July 1999.

Paralovo

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing 55 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Paralovo on 7 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 55 bodies for Paralovo.

Path

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies has been reported for Path.

Pavjane

Italian

[Pavljane]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

finding no bodies at Pavjane

Pec Italian
Site investigations were completed in Pec and have confirmed finding a total of 66 bodies at three separate sites. One site contained one body, while the remaining sites contained 6, and 59 bodies each.

Serbian forces expelled some 50,000 Albania Kosovars from Pec, and reportedly attacked a column of refugees leaving Pec on 6 April. At least 50 Kosovar Albanians reportedly were killed and buried in the yards of their homes on the evening of 27 March. On the same day, all Kosovar Albanians were reportedly herded into a five-story building in the center of town. MUP forces then loaded them on buses and transported them out of the city. On 28 March, 200 Kosovar Albanians who sought sanctuary in a Catholic church in Pec were removed and forced out of town. To further terrorize Kosovar Albanians, Serbian forces reportedly looted and burned Kosovar Albanian homes and shops throughout the town. On 1 May, Serbian forces reportedly continued to burn Kosovar Albanian homes in villages around Pec. According to Kosovar Albanian press reports, in one incident Serbian forces killed 26 civilians near Pec in early May.

In addition, according to a 22 June 1999 *New York Times* report, Serbian forces used the Hotel Karagac as a rape camp for Albanian women.

Pecane German
On 22 June 1999, KFOR identified a marked grave in a field containing one body for this site, while another international source has also reported one body for Pecane.

Petrovo U.K.
An alleged mass grave consisting of seven graves of victims killed on 24 March 1999, has been reported to KFOR for Petrovo on 27 June 1999, while another international source has also reported seven bodies for Petrovo.

Pidic U.S.
An alleged mass grave containing 100 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Pidic on 9 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 100 bodies for Pidic.

Pinish German
According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies for Pinish. An alleged mass grave consisting of an unknown number of bodies in a well, had been reported to KFOR for this place name on 22 June 1999, while the ICTY had reported 100 bodies for Pinish. It remains uncertain at this time if any of these sites are the same.

Pirane German
According to KFOR reporting, there has been a confirmed completion of a mass grave site investigation, however

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

the results of the investigation are unknown as of early November. According to an alleged mass grave report to KFOR on 15 July 1999, 5-6 bodies are in the village cemetery.

Planeja German

An alleged mass grave containing the bodies of 22 women located near a former Serbian position has been reported to KFOR for Planeja on 11 July 1999.

Pllocica German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Pllocica

Podgrade U.S.

A site investigation was completed at one site and has confirmed finding seven bodies. In addition, on 6 August 1999, another mass grave consisting of two unidentified, comparatively fresh looking bodies, reportedly floating downstream was reported, as well as one body at another site.

Podujevo U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 19 bodies at Podujevo. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian security forces were burning villages east and southeast of this town as late as 5 April. Serbian forces may have executed 200 Kosovar Albanian men of military age. In addition, Serbians reportedly removed Kosovar Albanians from their cars and shot them on the spot. Many buildings in the town were burned. On 19 April, Serbian forces reportedly used Kosovar Albanians as human shields along the road between Podujevo and Pristina. According to a 20 June 1999 *Reuters* report, displaced persons were taken from their mountain hideouts and driven to five burned-out villages that were turned into "concentration camps." All those older than six months of age were given identity cards. The camps were reportedly surrounded by Serbian forces and anyone attempting to leave the camps was shot on sight.

Pojatiste U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing four bodies of execution victims has been reported to KFOR for Pojatiste on 9 July 1999. On 4 July, six bodies were reported by another international source for this alleged execution site.

Poklek U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing 53 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Poklek on 9 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 53 bodies for Poklek. Earlier, Kosovar Albanian refugees claimed to have seen at least six corpses in a house in late April. Serbian forces in the town reportedly warned the Kosovar Albanians to leave, saying that their situation would be worse when the "real war starts." Additional refugees claimed that Serbian forces buried at least 64 Kosovar Albanian corpses in a mass grave. According to a 28 July 1999 *Guardian* report, 53 villagers were killed on 17 April. Human Rights Watch reported that a Serbian policeman rounded up 47 members of a Kosovar Albanian family in a room of a house, where they waited while he executed two men outside, dumping

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

their bodies in a well. He then lobbed a grenade into the room before firing an assault rifle at the people inside, among them 23 children under the age of 15, all of whom were reportedly killed.

Poljance

French

On 22 June 1999, KFOR identified a site where a 50 square meter patch of ground was overturned and where corpses were reportedly seen under some of the ground. A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 26 bodies has been reported for Poljance.

Pomazatin

U.K.

[Pomozotin]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Pomazatin.

Pones

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Pones

Popovljane

German

An alleged mass grave in a field with clothing and presumably body parts has been reported to KFOR for Popovljane on 26 June 1999.

Popovo

U.K.

Serbian aircraft reportedly bombed this village southwest of Podujevo, killing ten Kosovar Albanians.

Posliste

German

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Posliste on 23 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Prekale

Italian

An alleged mass grave containing 60 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Prekale on 22 June 1999, while another international source has also reported 60 bodies for Prekale..

Pristina

U.K.

Fifteen alleged mass grave reports have been provided to KFOR for Pristina, from 15 June to 13 July 1999. According to these reports, a total of 62 people were killed in six separate incidents: 26 bodies were at one site; the UCK reported finding 18 headless bodies of Kosovar Albanians at another site; five bodies were reportedly found at the Aleska Santic School, Pristina; six bodies were reportedly found in and around a house—four were executed by the MUP on 31 March and two were shot by a sniper on 1 April; three bodies were reportedly found at another site; while at another site, four civilians were reportedly killed by VJ/MUP forces 15 June. In addition, an uncorroborated report to the UNHCR claims that 200 persons were killed at the Pristina Technical School, and that their bodies were removed to Kolovicja.

From another source, five separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported in Pristina containing a total of 154 bodies. One site has no body count recorded, while the other five sites each contain 60, 50, 30, 8, and 6 bodies, respectively.

According to earlier refugee reporting, Kosovar Albanian refugees were forcibly expelled first from their homes and then from Pristina via train. Several refugees claim that Serbian soldiers used loudspeakers to warn Kosovar Albanians to leave town or die. A Kosovar refugee reported seeing Serbian forces supervise a mass burial on March 30; Roma reportedly were throwing bodies encased in plastic bags into a large pit. On 2 April, a Kosovar Albanian claimed to have seen three truckloads of dead bodies accompanied by three or four armored vehicles in a graveyard in Pristina.

Serbian forces appeared to have completed military operations in the city and were focusing on ethnically cleansing the IDP-swollen city by 4 April. Male Kosovar Albanians, including prominent human rights lawyer Bjam Kelmendi and his two sons, were executed. Serbian paramilitary units burned and looted Kosovar Albanian homes and shops throughout the city. Mixed Serbian police and paramilitary units separated men from women and children, and Serbs distributed pamphlets admonishing Kosovar Albanians to leave or be killed. Approximately 25,000 Kosovar Albanians were sent by rail from Pristina to Macedonia on 1 April, and over 200,000 reportedly were detained pending transport. Most of these IDPs reportedly were without food, water, medicine, or shelter. In addition, refugees traveling from Pristina via trains report that Serbian paramilitary units boarded the cars and stole all of their valuables.

The civilians reportedly were processed at the Pristina Sports Complex and then marched to the train station. However Russian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Yuri Kotov, visited the Pristina Stadium on 5 April and claimed that there was no truth to the reports that Serbian forces were using the stadium as a detention center. Buses and large cargo trucks also were used, reportedly to transport IDPs to within three to six miles of the border, where they were left to make their way out on foot. The Serbians crammed thousands of refugees on trains and deposited them on the Macedonian border. One elderly man described the trip as “the train of misery.”

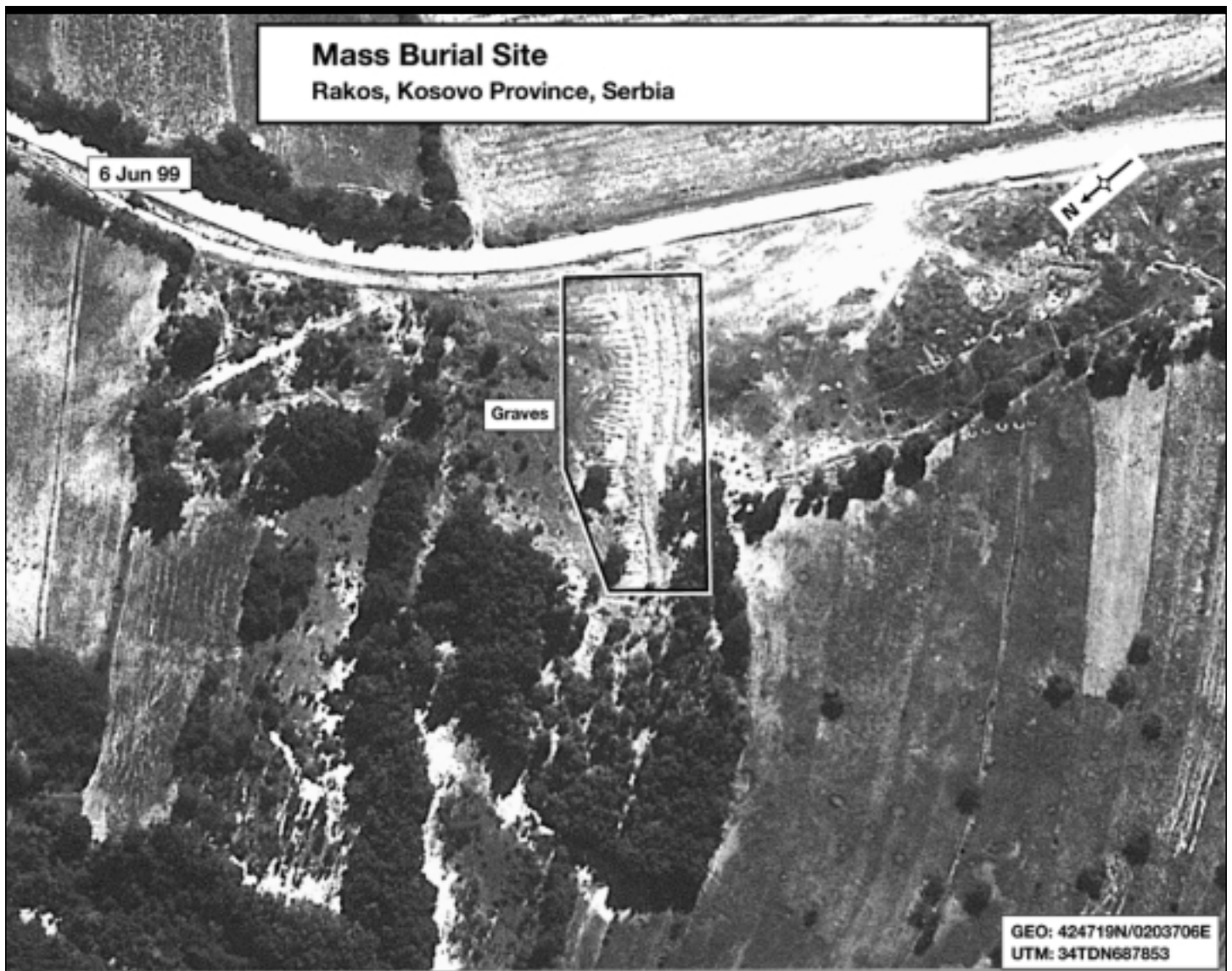
Refugees reported that the Kosovar Albanian neighborhoods of Pristina resembled a ghost town. Pristina police reportedly arrested as many as 20 former OSCE/KVM local employees, and authorities were said to have searched for any Kosovar Albanian who held an official government position, worked for an international organization, or worked with foreign journalists.

Prizren

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Prizren. However, at least 14 alleged mass grave reports and seven identified mass grave reports had been received by KFOR for the city of Prizren through June and July, 1999. About 30 bodies are included in the alleged reporting. About five bodies are attributed to identified reporting, but also include VJ dead.

Another international source had reported three separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites containing a total of 131 bodies, each containing 106, 22, and 3 bodies, respectively.



Mass Burial Site, Rakos, 6 June 1999.

A site investigation was completed at one of three mass grave sites in Rakos and confirmed finding 97 bodies at one of the sites. One body has been reported at the second site and ten bodies at the third site.

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

Reporting prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo indicated that Serbian forces executed 20 to 30 civilians and transported Kosovar Albanians to the border in late March according to refugee accounts. At the border, Serbian forces confiscated all personal documentation, removed all license plates from vehicles, and warned refugees never to return to Kosovo.

A Kosovar Albanian who traveled to Prizren for a funeral on 2 April reportedly witnessed Kosovar Albanian civilians being forcibly evicted from their homes on two hours notice. The houses were then either set ablaze or used to shelter Serbian forces. Another refugee from Prizren reportedly witnessed Serbian forces burying numerous Kosovar Albanian bodies and burning homes throughout the town.

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces surrounded Prizren on 2 May. Those Kosovar Albanians who were allowed to leave were stripped of their identity cards and forced to walk to the border. The remaining Kosovar Albanians experienced widespread food shortages and Serbian storeowners reportedly placed signs in their windows reading "No bread for Albanians."

Prlina

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 20 bodies has been reported for Prlina.

Pusto Selo

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 106 bodies at Pusto Selo. According to earlier reporting, the bodies of some 70 Kosovar Albanians ranging in age from 14 to 50 were reportedly discovered by IDPs on 1 April. Serbian authorities reportedly executed a survivor who sought medical treatment nearby. Overhead imagery confirmed the presence of a mass burial site in mid-April.

Qellopek

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Qellopek.

Quirez

Location Uncertain

An alleged mass grave consisting of bodies reported to be bulldozed and partially covered, as well as some bodies in a well, has been reported to KFOR for Quirez on 22 June 1999.

Racak

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing the bodies of 43 civilians has been reported to KFOR for this site on 27 June 1999. It is unclear if the report refers to the mass killing of 15 January 1999 in which over 40 bodies were found near this village.

Radavac

Italian

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed a mass grave containing three bodies at Radavac.

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces buried 27 Kosovar Albanians in a mass grave near Radavac on 20 May. It remains uncertain at this time if this is the same site or a different site.

Rahovac German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Rahovac.

Rahovica U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Rahovica.

Raka U.S.

On 27 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave containing two bodies, a man and a woman aged 50-60 years, located 400 meters south of the village. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly executed two Kosovar Albanians on 13 April, probably the same victims identified by KFOR.

Rakos Italian

A site investigation was completed at one of three mass grave/exposed bodies sites in Rakos and the ICTY has confirmed finding 97 bodies at the completed investigation site. One body has been reported at the second site and ten bodies at the third site.

According to an 13 August 1999 *Agence-France Press (AFP)* report, UN experts exhumed a site near Rakos that contained 97 graves believed to be persons imprisoned in Dubrava Prison. The dates of the deaths were believed to be 25 to 27 May, shortly after NATO bombed the Dubrava Prison. According to a survivor, 19 people were killed in the NATO bombing, after which paramilitary forces came and killed an additional 130 people.

Ramoc Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing one body has been reported for Ramoc.

Ranca U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 13 bodies has been reported for Ranca.

Randubrava German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 18 bodies has been reported for Randubrava.

Rekaj Mahala U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Rekaj Mahala.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Reshtanit**

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing eight bodies has been reported for Reshtanit.

Resnik

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Resnik on 22 June 1999. However, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing nine bodies has been reported by another international source for Resnik. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces executed nine Kosovar Albanians here on 29 March.

Rez

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Rez.

Rezala

French

Based on reporting prior to KFOR's entry into Kosovo, Serbian forces reportedly burned this village in Srbica Municipality, south of Srbica, on 30 March. According to Kosovar Albanian refugees, Serbian forces killed at least 80 civilians on 5 April. On 14 April, Kosovar Albanians reportedly discovered a mass grave containing 70 bodies.

Subsequent KFOR alleged mass grave reporting included reports that 150 bodies may have been exhumed by Serbians before their departure. On July 13, 1999, KFOR identified a possible mass grave containing up to 80 bodies. A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 72 bodies has been reported by another international source for this site.

Rezala

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 80 bodies has been reported for Rezala in the Zubin Potok Municipality.

Rogovo

Italian

The ICTY completed a site investigation and confirmed finding one body at Rogovo. According to earlier reports, Serbian forces reportedly executed at least 50 Kosovar Albanians. The difference in number warrants further investigation.

Rudnik

French

On 20 June 1999, KFOR identified a possible mass grave of unknown size and contents at Rudnik. A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported by another international source for Rudnik.

Rugovo

Italian

[Rygova (Canyon)]

A site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding one body at Rugovo. According to earlier reports, Serbian forces reportedly executed at least fifty Kosovar Albanians. It remains uncertain at this time if the one body

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

is related to the reported 50 execution victims, or if this site is confused with the Rogovo site.

Ruhot Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 14 bodies at Ruhot.

Runjevo U.S.

An international organization reports seven bodies for Runjevo resulting from events on 9 April 1999.

Rznic Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies has been reported for Rznic.

Saban Mali Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Saban Mali.

Salja French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Salja on 22 June 1999, as well as by another international source.

Samodrazde German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 15 bodies has been reported for Samodrazde.

Sanovac German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Sanovac.

Savrovo German

An alleged mass grave at a riverbed containing four bodies and body parts has been reported to KFOR for Savrovo on 21 June 1999, while another international source has also reported on possibly three separate sites at Savrovo: one containing 50 bodies; one with five bodies; and another with an unknown body count.

Selograzde German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 46 bodies has been reported for Selograzde. On 28 June 1999, KFOR identified possibly one body at Selograzde. Earlier, an alleged mass grave of unknown size had been reported to KFOR for Selograzde.

Shavarina U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Shavarina. However, according to a 4 May 1999 Tirana *TVSH* report, 30 people were taken by Serbian forces to Shavarina and shot dead. It remains uncertain at this time if the ICTY investigation was done at the site referred to in the *TVSH* report.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Shishman

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site allegedly containing five bodies has been reported for Shishman. According to a 23 May 1999 *Kosovapress* report, Serbian troops killed five Kosovar civilians—identified by name and age—at Shishman, in Gjokok, on 26 April 1999.

Shupkovce

French

[Supkovac, Shupkovac]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 14 bodies at Shupkovce.

Sicevo

U.K.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Sicevo on 3 July 1999.

Siga

Italian

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Siga on 16 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Sinji Dol

U.K.

An alleged mass grave consisting of three bodies in the basement of a house has been reported to KFOR for Sinji Dol on 13 June 1999.

Siroko

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 14 bodies at Siroko.

Sismans-Baks

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Sismans-Baks.

Slakovce

French

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces forcibly expelled all the Kosovar Albanians from this village on 15 April. After forcing all the villagers into the woods, Serbian forces reportedly raped an unknown number of women. The villagers remained in the forest for two weeks before leaving for Urosevac.

Slatina

U.S.

[Sllatina]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Slatina. According to an earlier report, the victims were identified as local Albanians, who were killed during a Serbian offensive on 14 April 1999; two were members of the UCK. According to earlier refugee

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

reporting, Serbian forces reportedly abducted and executed 26 Kosovar Albanian men in late March. According to refugees, the Serbians threw the corpses down a well and later collapsed the well with explosives. Additional refugee reports claim that Serbian forces killed 13 Kosovar Albanians on 20 April. There are four separate villages named Slatina in Kosovo. It is unclear which of the four villages the earlier refugee reports refer to, nor is it clear whether the ICTY site is one of the ones referred to by refugees.

Slivovo

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing two bodies in a large pit—one body was reportedly removed while the other remained—has been reported to KFOR for Slivovo on 7 July 1999.

Slivovo

Location Uncertain

According to refugee reports, Serbian forces killed at least 16 Kosovar Albanians and buried their bodies in a common grave in late April.

Slovinje

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing anywhere from 20, to more than 80 bodies, has been reported to KFOR for Slovinje on 17, 20, 21 and 23 June , and 1 and 9 July 1999. According to one of the reports, 22 Kosovar Albanians were killed by Serbian MUP/paramilitary forces on 16 and 17 April. According to another report, 58 people were killed following demands for money and gold. Following the incident, 17 victims were buried in a mass grave and later exhumed, their whereabouts now are unknown, while another 39 victims were buried in the local cemetery. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces killed and mutilated at least 40 Kosovar Albanian civilians on 15 April. On 30 April, police reportedly exhumed 16 corpses from two mass graves. A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 58 bodies has been reported by another international source for Slovinje.

Smac

Italian

On 19 June 1999, an Italian KFOR patrol found a mass grave of unknown contents near this village.

Smira

U.S.

On 7 April, Serbian forces reportedly executed five Kosovar Albanian civilians, according to refugee reports. On 7 July 1999, KFOR received an alleged mass grave report that five graves were located at Smira.

Smrekovnica

French

[Smerkovnica]

According to reports from Kosovar Albanian refugees released from Smrekovnica prison, the prison was used to detain Kosovar Albanian men rounded up in Kosovska Mitrovica and Vucitrn. Serbian authorities detained large numbers of military-aged men in the vicinity and interrogated them at the prison. An estimated 3,000 men were reportedly held at the prison. Some 2,000 crossed into Albania in late May and early June, 1999. However, some of the men crossing into Albania reported that police separated 15 men from convoys along the route. The whereabouts of these men is unknown. In addition, the whereabouts of the 1,000 men that did not cross into

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

Albania is uncertain. They may be among the approximately 2,000 Albanian men held in seven prisons in Serbia, according to the Red Cross, which has visited most of these men in the prisons.

Sojevo

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, site investigations were completed and have confirmed finding 18 bodies at four sites; 2 bodies at one site and 3, 6, and 7 bodies at other sites. An international forensic team visited this site on 24 July 1999 where villagers claim that three village men were killed. According to witnesses, the three men were lined up against a corn crib and shot dead. Their relatives buried them in a hay field 400 meters to the northwest of the corn crib. Investigators visited the graves last summer but did not exhume bodies at that time. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces executed five Kosovar Albanian civilians in late March.

Sopina

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 18 bodies at Sopina.

Sopnic

German

According to KFOR, on 15 July 1999, an international forensic team confirmed a mass grave of unknown size and contents at Sopnic, while another international source lists the site as reported.

Sopoinica

U.S.

An international source has reported that Serbian forces allegedly killed between five and seven local Albanian civilians at Sopoinica.

Sopska Mahala

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Sopska Mahala.

Spahija Mahall

U.K.

[Spahija Mahala]

Alleged mass graves containing nine bodies have been reported to KFOR for Spahija Mahall on 29 June 1999, while another international source has also reported nine bodies for Spahija Mahall. According to the KFOR report, nine people were murdered in this village on 22 April 1999. The male victims were buried in the village, while the female victims were buried in the hills surrounding the village.

Spajevica Mahal

U.K.

[Spajevica Mahala]

An alleged mass grave variously described as containing seven bodies at four sites and as ten mounds in an area of 100 x 100 meters, has been reported to KFOR for this site on 20 and 24 June 1999, while another international source has also reported seven bodies for Spajevica Mahal.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Spinadija**

German

According to KFOR, on July 13, 1999, an international source confirmed 35 bodies west of a rubbish dump—reportedly shot by MUP—in Spinadija. The site is not included on another international source's list of sites for unknown reasons..

Srbica

French

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and has confirmed finding 27 bodies at Srbica. Earlier, on 6 July 1999, an alleged mass grave report was received by KFOR indicating that at least 22 bodies were at Srbica and believed that they were the result of MUP involvement on 2-3 April. In addition, 99 bodies reportedly arrived at the site transported by two tractors with trailers. According to reporting prior to KFOR entry into Kosovo, Serbian forces reportedly emptied the town of its Kosovar inhabitants and executed 115 Kosovar Albanian males over the age of 18 in late March and early April. On 3 April, Serbian forces reportedly forced Kosovar Albanians out of their homes, confiscated their identity papers, and loaded them on trains bound for Macedonia. According to additional refugee reports, Serbian forces killed an additional 24 Kosovar Albanian civilians in areas around Srbica on 26 April. An ammunition plant in Srbica was reportedly used as a temporary detention center in late March. It remains uncertain at this time how the reports of killings relate to the ICTY's investigations.

Stagovo

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 12 bodies at two sites; two bodies at one site and ten bodies at another site.

Stajk

German

An alleged mass grave containing two bodies has been reported to KFOR for Stajk on 15 July 1999.

Stani E Bellit

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 20 bodies has been reported for Stani E Bellit.

Stara Vucina

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Stara Vucina.

Stari Dran Istog

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Stari Dran Istog

Staro Cikatovo

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 69 bodies has been reported for Staro Cikatovo. According to a 20 July 1999 *Toronto Star* report, on 17 April 1999 Serbian police moved into the village. At one family's home, family members were brought into a yard with five others, where police demanded to know where the Kosovar Albanian guerillas were hiding. Without warning, they began firing, killing both the family's brother and father. Those who

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

pretended to be dead survived and escaped to an abandoned strip mine to hide, where they stayed throughout the rest of the war, eating only bread dough baked in the sun.

Staro Dvorane

Italian

On 23 June 1999, KFOR identified a mass grave likely containing 200 bodies at Staro Dvorane, while another international source has reported 12 bodies for Staro Dvorane.

Staro Selo

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding eight bodies at two sites, each with four bodies. The four bodies found at one of the sites were found in a septic tank and were identified as two local Albanian men and two local Albanian women.

Staro Selo-Rekaj Mahala

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Staro Selo-Rekaj Mahala.

Stimlje

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing ten bodies has been reported for this site. Serbian forces in late March reportedly burned the headquarters of a human rights committee and the Democratic League of Kosovo, as well as the building housing the former OSCE mission. Serbian forces reportedly burned Kosovar Albanian homes, shops, and vehicles, and some 25,000 civilians were driven out of the city to villages to the south. In early April, Serbian forces reportedly killed five Kosovar Albanian civilians.

Stojglavica

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding six bodies at Stojglavica. The site contained the bodies of two men, two women, and two children killed in the town of Djelekare on 15 April 1999. All six victims were identified as local Albanians.

Streoc

Italian

KFOR alleged mass grave reports on 9 July 1999, indicate that mass graves containing between 200 and 350 people may be in the area. However, several other reports for villages in the area also refer to between 200 and 350 bodies, collectively, for several villages in the area. The KFOR body count for Streoc may refer to the total number of dead in the area rather than the dead from a single site in Streoc. A mass grave/exposed bodies site allegedly containing 200 bodies has been reported by another international source for Streoc.

Struzje

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding seven bodies at Struzje. Earlier, 72 bodies were reported for Struzje. This difference in number warrants further investigation.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Studenica**

Italian

The ICTY has completed a site investigation and confirmed finding nine bodies at Studenica. On 9 July 1999, an alleged mass grave consisting of eight bodies in a well had been reported to KFOR for this site. According to a 29 June 1999 Turin *La Stampa* press report, one family of nine people was killed by Serbians on 11 April 1999. Among the nine victims, two girls and their aunt were reportedly raped and tortured, while their grandmother was shot and killed at point blank range. All nine victims were thrown into a well.

Stugov

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Stugov.

Stutica

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Stutica. Earlier, four possible mass grave/exposed bodies sites were reported in Stutica. Three other possible sites have been reported, with reports of 12, 18, and 17 bodies at each. In addition, an alleged mass grave containing 72 bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 9 July 1999. It remains uncertain at this time if the ICTY examined any of the earlier reported sites.

Susica

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing nine bodies has been reported for Susica.

Suteska

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing 100 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Suteska on 16 & 17 June and 9 July 1999, while another international source has reported 33 bodies for Suteska.

Suva Reka

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 103 bodies at three sites; 55 bodies at one site, and 15 and 33 bodies at the other two sites.

Previous reporting indicated that on 25 March, Serbian forces reportedly massacred at least 30 Kosovar Albanians, most by burning them alive in their homes, and by 28 March, Serbian forces reportedly burned 60 percent of the town. A Kosovar Albanian refugee from the town claimed that Serbian forces killed 40 men on 4 April and dumped their bodies into two mass graves. Serbian military and police forces reportedly killed as many as 350 Kosovar Albanians in this town, which was cleansed of its Albanian population. According to Kosovar Albanian refugee reports, a group of Serbian police and civilians robbed and killed a Kosovar Albanian family living in a former OSCE office before burning their bodies. According to refugee reports, Serbian forces killed at least 35 Kosovar Albanian civilians on 13 May. One refugee claimed to have witnessed Serbian forces using bulldozers to dig a grave and bury 30 bodies.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Suvi Do

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 70 bodies at Suvi Do. According to a 1 August 1999 AFP report filed from the site, a forensic team uncovered the bodies of 72 Kosovar Albanians killed at close range. The bodies were found just north of a graveyard in this town located just north of Kosovska Mitrovica. A spokesman for the source at the site was reported to state that the victims had "gunshot wounds close to the head or to the body" while some had apparently been killed with a bayonet or knife. For other victims, "there [was] evidence of torture in the form of broken ribcages and broken wrists."

Svinjare

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Svinjare on 24 June 1999.

Tairvic

French

[Tairnac]

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Tairvic on 15 June 1999.

Tankosic

U.S.

An alleged mass grave containing 69 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Tankosic on 17 June 1999. According to an 14 April 1999, Tirana *TVSH* news report, a worker at the local high school was burned alive in his own home together with a relative, aged 53.

Taradza

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing four bodies has been reported Taradza, while an alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Taradza on 22 June 1999.

Tavnik

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site allegedly containing 15 bodies has been reported for Tavnik. According to an 15 April 1999 Tirana *TVSH* report, Serbian forces set fire to this village on 15 April 1999.

Teca

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 50 bodies has been reported for Teca, while an alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Teca on 14 June 1999.

Tejez

German

[Tejec]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for Tejez.

Temal

Italian

A site investigation was completed and the ICTY has confirmed finding eight bodies at Temal.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Terez**

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Terez.

Terrdevc

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Terrdevc.

Tomoc

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 14 bodies has been reported for Tomoc.

Trebovic

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding three bodies at Trebovic.

Trepca

French

On 12 October 1999, the ICTY announced that they had “found absolutely nothing” to support claims that bodies were disposed at Trepca. ICTY reported that special excavation equipment was brought in to investigate claims that hundreds of bodies had been disposed of at this site.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 700 bodies had been reported for this site. An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents had also been reported to KFOR for this site on 24 June 1999. An unconfirmed report alleged that 700 bodies from unknown locations were burned in an old mine smelter at this site. This appears to be the single largest body count claim of any individual site in Kosovo.

According to a 7 July 1999 *New York Times* report, the mile-deep shafts and melting vats at the site were used as a disposal site for the bodies of Kosovar Albanians murdered by the Serbian forces. Kosovar Albanians who lived near the state-owned mines said that bodies were transported in covered trucks by Serbian jeeps and troop carriers from 17 September 1998 until prior to the arrival of NATO troops in June 1999. Upon searching the site, NATO peacekeepers from France reportedly found piles of Kosovar Albanians' clothes, shoes, family photos, and identity documents in the smelting area and near the mineshafts.

It remains uncertain at this time if further investigations may be conducted or if undiscovered bodies or evidence of the destruction of bodies remain at the site.

Trepetnica

German

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR on 26 June 1999.

Trnje

German

According to KFOR, on 10 July 1999, a mass grave was confirmed in the village cemetery and single graves near

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

homes for Trnje. However, as of September 1999, information from another international source reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 35 bodies for this site. On 9 July 1999, an alleged mass grave containing 50 bodies was reported to KFOR for Trnje.

Trstenik

Serbian forces reportedly executed three Kosovar Albanians on 7 April, according to refugee reports. In addition according to other refugee reports, 30 Kosovar Albanians were allegedly forced into an empty house; after barring the windows and doors, Serbian troops set it on fire, burning the group alive.

Trudna

U.K.

An international organization reports eight bodies for Trudna resulting from events on 24 March 1999.

Tusilje

French

An alleged mass grave containing 30 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Tusilje on 12 July 1999.

Ugljare

U.K.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR, while another international source has also reported an unknown number of bodies for Ugljare.

Ukca

Italian

[Ucka]

An alleged mass grave containing 97 bodies has been reported to KFOR for Ukca on 9 July 1999, while another international source has also reported 97 bodies for Ukca.

Ukmemet Mahala

U.S.

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR on 19 June 1999 for this village along the southwest border of Kosovo, as well as reported by another international source.

Urbovac

U.K.

An international organization reports 20 bodies for Urbovac resulting from events on 1 April 1999.

Urosevac

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 12 bodies at Urosevac. There appear to be four separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites reported in the Urosevac area. Five bodies were reported for a second site, and for the other two sites, an unknown number of bodies were reported. For at least one of the sites, a forensic team concluded that there was no evidence to support further investigation.

According to earlier reporting, Serbian forces reportedly expelled Kosovar Albanian civilians from their homes on 10

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

April, and used some of the homes as barracks. Former Albanian shops and homes were reportedly given to Serbian villagers. Serbian forces reportedly targeted the homes of prominent politicians and intellectuals. As many as 40 Kosovar Albanians were killed, and refugees reported the rape of young Albanian girls. According to a Kosovar Albanian refugee, Serbian forces forced Albanian males to dig defensive positions on the southeast side of the city, with the Serbians forcing 25 civilians from the nearby town of Starosello to dig trenches from 10 to 12 April. According to *Kosovapress* from late May, Serbian forces rounded up numerous Kosovar Albanian civilians around Urosevac and detained them at a restaurant called Pranvera.

Vaganica

French

An alleged mass grave containing 53 bodies of unknown origin has been reported to KFOR for Vaganica on 9 July 1999. The UCK reportedly brought the corpses into the village where they were buried by villagers in early June. Another international source has reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 55 bodies for this site.

Varosh

U.S.

[Varos Selo]

According to refugee reports, Serbian paramilitary forces reportedly entered Kosovar Albanian homes, expelled the inhabitants at knifepoint, and stole their belongings. They reportedly killed an unknown number of Kosovar Albanians and removed their bodies.

Vatay

U.S.

[Vata]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site with an unknown body count has been reported for Vatay. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces reportedly killed 14 Kosovar Albanians on 13 April. One refugee claimed that he was forced to bury the bodies, and that all of the corpses he saw were shot in the back of the head.

Velatihes

U.K.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing three bodies has been reported for Velatihes.

Velika Dobranja

U.K.

An alleged mass grave containing three bodies has been reported to KFOR for Velika Dobranja on 20 June 1999, while another international source has reported the site with an unknown body count. According to refugee reporting, on 28 April 1999, Serbian forces shelled the village of Velika Dobranja, killing three and wounding five villagers.

Velika Krusa

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 98 bodies at three sites; 40 bodies at one site, and 34 and 24 bodies at the other sites.

Refugees reported in late March that Serbian forces killed 150-160 Kosovar Albanian men after separating them from the women and children and the event appears to be corroborated in a videotape shot by a survivor, who also gave the

Place Name**KFOR Sector**

names of 24 of the victims. The *BBC* aired the refugee's video showing dead bodies lying in ditches and in the streets; according to the refugee, all of the victims had single bullet wounds in the back of the head or neck. A female refugee claimed that 40 men were executed by Serbian forces in Velika Krusa, while other refugees claim that homes were set ablaze, burning to death over 60 Kosovar Albanians—including women and children. A mass grave containing some 50 bodies had been reported and, according to refugees, police told residents of the nearby villages of Lashec, Kobanje, and Atmanxha that “as a gift, we will only kill ten of you,” and then told the survivors to “go to NATO.”

According to press reports, German KFOR troops on 16 June discovered the charred remains of at least 20 bodies in one house where villagers claim Serbian forces burned them alive.

Veliko Ribare

U.K.

Alleged mass graves have been reported to KFOR for Veliko Ribare on 20 & 27 June 1999. In what may be two separate incidents, a mass grave by the side of the road reportedly contains nine victims shot by MUP or VJ forces as they ran from their homes. In another incident, 25 people were allegedly killed and buried in different graves between Malo Ribare and Veliko Ribare, while another international source has also reported a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 25 bodies for Veliko Ribare.

Veliko Rudare

French

An alleged mass grave containing ten bodies, and believed to be located near a river, has been reported to KFOR for this site on 15 July 1999.

Veric

French

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 3 bodies at Veric.

Veternik

U.K.

An alleged mass grave consisting of bodies near a hospital has been reported to KFOR for Veternik on 16 June 1999. A mass grave/exposed bodies site with an unknown body count has been reported for this site. According to a 27 March 1999 *Reuters* report, Serbian forces fired on houses at night in this suburb of Pristina. The residents then fled for Macedonia at daybreak.

Vidomiric

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for Vidomiric on 5 July 1999.

Vinarc

French

[Donje Vinarce]

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has been reported for Vinarc.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Vladavo**

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing two bodies has been reported for Vladavo.

Vlastica 1, 2

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and confirmed finding 13 bodies at this site. However, on 29 June 1999, an international forensic team completed a site investigation and confirmed finding the remains of 20 villagers who were killed at two separate locations in Vlastica. Thirteen people were killed at one site and seven at another.

Vlastica is an old Albanian farming village of about 1,000 people in 350 households. By late April, 1999 only two Albanian families remained in the village following a “Serb police military” attack on the village on 13 April.

On the afternoon of 30 April, two paramilitary men armed with AK-47 assault rifles went to the house of one of the two remaining families—consisting of 19 individuals in an extended family—and ordered the family to move down the street to another house. There they asked the family: “Where are the KLA?” When a 68 year old male answered that there were no UCK in the village, he was shot dead through the right eye. After that incident, the remaining family members were lined up in a sitting room and sprayed with small arms fire by the two militiamen. The shooting continued until the perpetrators thought all of the family members were dead. They then set the house on fire. Witnesses heard a two year old boy screaming until he died from the flames. Miraculously, six family members—though shot and left for dead in the house—managed to escape and survive before the house was ablaze. In a twist of fate, at least one of the survivors reported that he was taken to a hospital in Gnjilane by Serbian police and treated by Serbian nurses. Three to four days after the killings, an unknown person using a bulldozer pushed in most of the walls of the house in an apparent attempt to bury the victims and destroy the crime scene. These events account for 13 of the dead in Vlastica.

In an earlier incident, according to witnesses’ accounts provided to the forensic team, villagers attempted to escape Serbian paramilitary attacks on the village by fleeing to the nearby forested hills. Gunfire was later heard coming from the same hills. When other villagers later searched the area, they found seven of their fellow villagers dead. The dead were then buried on a grassy hillside at the outskirts of the village and found by the forensic team.

Vollajka

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Vollajka.

Vragolija

U.K.

Three mass grave/exposed bodies sites have been reported for Vragolija: one containing five bodies; one with four bodies; and a third with an unknown body count.

Place Name**KFOR Sector****Vrbica**

U.S.

According to ICTY information on 10 November 1999, a site investigation was completed and confirmed finding no bodies at Vrbica. However, on 8 July 1999, a mass grave containing seven bodies in the local Muslim cemetery were reported at this site in the village of Vrbica, east of Gnjilane. The victims were reportedly Albanians killed in isolated incidents during a Serbian offensive on 16 June 1999. According to earlier refugee reports, Serbian forces on 23 April allegedly executed 19 Kosovar Albanians. It remains unclear at this time if the ICTY site is the one reported by refugees.

Vrbica

U.S.

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 30 bodies has been reported for Vrbica in the village of Vrbica, northwest of Gnjilane.

Vrbica Ibrovit

U.S.

On 8 July 1999, it was reported that six people were killed at Vrbica Ibrovit. The victims were reportedly killed in isolated incidents about one month apart. At least one of the victims was killed by a sniper.

Vrbnica

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Vrbnica.

Vrbovac

U.K.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 25 bodies at two sites; twelve bodies at one site and thirteen at another. Earlier, what may be six separate mass grave/exposed bodies sites were reported at Vrbovac, Glogovac Municipality, containing a total of 60 bodies, with, respectively, 18, 13, 13, 9, 5, and 2 bodies.

According to refugee reports, several men reported that they had witnessed mass killings about 3 May 1999 in a small village called Vrbovac. About 15 men and women were reportedly massacred by Serbian forces. Those who survived the incident ran into the hills, where they spent two days before being chased out by other Serbian forces and bused to Pristina.

According to a 8 June 1999 AP-TV press report, a refugee reported that masked paramilitary men fired without warning on him and four other men in Vrbovac in central Kosovo in May 1999. The wounded victim survived by playing dead among the dead bodies and later escaped. Other refugees reported that more than 100 people were killed over a one-week period by Serbian paramilitary forces. One refugee reported that he saw Serbians bury bodies in mass graves and then later saw them dig up the bodies and rebury them in individual graves in an apparent attempt to conceal their crimes.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Vrbovac

U.S.

An alleged mass grave, 5 x 1 meters in size with unknown contents, has been reported to KFOR for this site in Vitina Municipality on 24 July 1999.

Vrela

Italian

[Vrelo Cemetery]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, site investigations were completed and have confirmed finding 6 bodies at Vrela; three at one site and three bodies at another site.

Vrnica

French

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing six bodies has been reported for Vrnica.

Vrsevac

Location Uncertain

Refugees report that Serbian police used Kosovar Albanians as human shields here on 7 April.

Vucitrn

French

Serbian forces reportedly burned all houses previously rented by the OSCE and looted Kosovar Albanian homes. Refugees from the town also claim that men were separated from their families. On 27 March, Serbian forces reportedly killed four young Kosovar Albanians, including a 14 year old girl. By 29 March, Serbian forces had reportedly herded Kosovar Albanians into a school in the city, and refugees from the town claim that the men were being separated from their families. Since mid-April, Serbian forces had reportedly killed over 100 Kosovar Albanians in villages north of Vucitrn. Additional refugees witnessed Serbian forces removing young men from convoys and shooting them. According to the Albanian press, Serbian forces rounded up large numbers of Kosovar Albanian men from Vucitrn on 21 May and sent them to the Smrekovnica prison. In addition, Serbian forces killed at least 23 Kosovar Albanians in Vucitrn on 26 May, according to *Kosovapress*.

Subsequently, on 21 and 23 June, KFOR identified burned houses with corpses inside. One identified report indicated that 72 persons were supposed to have been shot and some burnt in the houses. Several earlier alleged KFOR mass grave reports indicated that up to 120 bodies were at the site. A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 120 bodies has been reported for Vucitrn.

Vucitrn Barracks

French

An alleged mass grave of unknown size and contents has been reported to KFOR for this site on 17 June 1999, as well as reported by another international source.

Zabelj

Italian

A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 15 bodies has been reported for Zabelj.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Zahac

Italian

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding two bodies at Zahac.

Zajmovo

Italian

KFOR has identified a mass grave consisting of 20 corpses in a factory at Zajmovo, while the site has also been reported by another international source.

Zapluzhe

German

A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Zaphuzhe.

Zegovac

U.S.

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Zegovac. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing up to 30 bodies had been reported to KFOR for this site on 27 June and 9 July 1999. It remains uncertain at this time if these are the same sites.

Zegra

U.S.

[Zheger]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding six bodies at Zegra. Earlier, an alleged mass grave containing two bodies, reportedly deposited by tractors, had been reported to KFOR for this site on 25 June and 8 July 1999. Serbian forces reportedly expelled all Kosovar Albanians from this village, before burning it on 13 April.

Zerze

German

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding 18 bodies at Zerze.

Zgatar

German

An alleged mass grave containing between 10 and 14 individual graves has been reported to KFOR by a civilian from Zaradska for Zgatar on 3 July 1999. A mass grave/exposed bodies site with no body count has been reported by another international source for Zgatar.

Zhegovc

U.S.

[Zegovac]

According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding four bodies at Zhegovc. Earlier, a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 15 bodies had been reported for Zhegovc.

Place Name

KFOR Sector

Zhub	Italian	According to ICTY information on November 10, 1999, a site investigation was completed and has confirmed finding no bodies at Zhub.
Zid I	Italian	A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Zid I.
Zitinje	U.S.	A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 25 bodies has been reported for Zitinje.
Zjum	German	An alleged mass grave containing three bodies has been reported to KFOR for this site on 24 June and 9 July 1999, while another international source has also reported three bodies for Zjum.
Zlas	U.K.	A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Zlas.
Zlatare	U.K.	A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 12 bodies has been reported for Zlatare.
Zociste	German	A mass grave/exposed bodies site containing 117 bodies has been reported for Zociste. On 17 & 21 June 1999, a mass grave site was identified by KFOR forces consisting of 55 bodies, 30 meters behind a rubbish dump.
Zojic	German	On 11 July 1999, KFOR identified three charred bodies in a house at Zojic, while a mass grave/exposed bodies site containing seven bodies has also been reported for Zojic by another international source.
Zulfaj	Italian	Serbian forces reportedly expelled all Kosovar Albanians from this village, then burned down its buildings..
Zur [Zhure Zhur]	German	A mass grave/exposed bodies site of unknown size and contents has been reported for Zur. On 28 March, local police reportedly ordered all Kosovar Albanians to leave town. As many as 7,000 Kosovar Albanians were displaced as a result.
Zuzaku	U.S.	An alleged mass grave containing the bodies of eight adults and two children has been reported to KFOR for Zuzaku on 15 June 1999, while ten bodies have also been reported by another international source for Zuzaku.