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THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN MONTENEGRO

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A. MILENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

a. 1. Introduction

The following eight time bound goals and targets:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
2. Achieve universal primary education,
3. Promote gender equality and empower women,
4. Reduce child mortality rates,
5. Improve maternal health,
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,
7. Ensure environmental sustainability, and
8. Develop a global partnership for development,

are known as the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDG). They are the product of the negotiations held in the Millennium Summit in 2000. UN Millennium Declaration, adopted in the Summit, defined the **Millennium Development Goals** as one of the key obligations of the member states by 2015 and it is therefore natural that they are among the **key priorities in the Montenegrin development agenda**.

Montenegro committed to implement the eight Millennium Goals and to monitor their implementation on an annual level. In order to honour these commitments the Government of Montenegro adopted in 2010 the Mid-Term Report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Montenegro as the basic document that defined the targets within the goals in line with the national circumstances. This has become the basis for the annual monitoring of the implementation. Thus, in December 2011, the Government adopted the ***First Annual Report on the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals***, which provided background information and presented the status in the implementation of the eight goals, as well as recommendations for facing the challenges in their implementation.

Findings of The First Annual Report showed that Montenegro had already implemented the goal 5 and that it will implement the goals 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 very soon, **but that there are still some areas where it is unlikely that the agreed targets will be met within the envisaged deadline**. With a view to implementing the targets defined in the Medium Term Report, adopting the First Annual Report in its meeting of 22 December 2011, the Government gave tasks to the line bodies that *"participated in the preparation of the First Report to prepare in 2012 the recommendations for overcoming the problems in the implementation of the goals from within their competencies"*. In that way **Montenegro reiterated its willingness to fulfil the commitments undertaken according to international agreements, initiatives and declarations in a systematic way**.

a. 2. The Report Drafting Process

According to the conclusions and the Government Agenda for 2012, in July 2012, the **Division** for support to the National Sustainable Development Council **in the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism**, as the **coordinator of the process**, started collecting data and developing **The Second Annual Report**.

The Coordination Team that worked on the development of the First Annual Report was composed of the **representatives of the following relevant state bodies**:

- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, 1 representative,
- Ministry of Education, 1 representative,
- Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, 1 representative,
- Ministry of Health, 2 representatives,
- Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, 3 representatives,
- Ministry of Economy, 2 representatives,
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2 representatives,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, 1 representative,
- Statistics Office (MONSTAT), 1 representative,

This team also participated in the process of drafting the Second Annual Report. The coordinators had their regular obligation to fill out the forms (tables) and give concise comments justifying the **degree of implementation of each individual target within the 8 goals**, and to identify the **challenges in their implementation**. On top of that, according to the Government decision, the coordinators were obliged to prepare a set of recommendations for facing the challenges in the implementation of the targets within the goals.

In order to ensure continuity in the preparation of The Second Annual Report, in June 2012 the Division started working with coordinators on developing the recommendations for meeting the challenges defined in The First Report. The second stage contained updating of the data on trends in the implementation of the goals and targets. The coordinators submitted the updates in June/July 2013. On the basis of the submitted material, the Division made the analysis of the general situation and prepared the first Draft Report that was sent to the coordinators in December 2012. The coordinators were asked to provide their opinion on the Draft. Since the data for most of the indicators become available only after the end of the year that they refer to (frequently even after two years), in February 2013 the coordinators were sent the second Draft Report that included all the comments submitted before that date. Finally, in March 2013, the Proposal of the Second Annual Report was prepared on the basis of the comments and the opinions on the second Draft Report. This Proposal was sent to the Government for adoption.





a. 3. Structure of the Report

The text of the Second Annual Report on MDGs in Montenegro is divided into three parts:

1. **Part A gives background information** about the Report and the process of report drafting.
2. **Part B addresses each goal individually, providing:**
 - **Tables presenting the progress of all indicators within the goal, and**
 - **Description of the current status, trends, challenges and general assessment of the goal.**

3. Part C is dedicated to conclusions and recommendations for solving the problems in the implementation of the goals.

Tables with indicators and targets are marked with different colours, based on the trend in the implementation, as follows:

-  **shaded columns in the tables** (grey colour) contain the values that were analysed in the First Annual Report,
-  **green** is used to mark boxes with the data for the measures that have a **positive** trend in comparison to the last year's report,
-  **yellow** is used for the boxes with new data for the measures that showed **no change** and,
-  **red** is used for new data for the measures that have an obvious **negative** trend in comparison to the last year's data.

B. TRENDS, STATUS, TARGETS, CHALLENGES, GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

b.1. GOAL 1: REDUCE RELATIVE POVERTY AND OTHER POVERTY DIMENSIONS

Goal 1 contains four Targets:

1. By 2015, reduce share of population living under the poverty line by 50%;
2. By 2015, reduce inequality in the distribution of consumption;
3. Reduce regional discrepancies in development by 2015;
4. Reduce unemployment to 9% by 2015.

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment

Target 1ⁱ

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Target # 1 – By 2015 reduce share of population living under the poverty line by 50%										
1. Poverty rate	2005		11.2%	11.3%	8.0%	4.9%	6.8 %	6.6%	9.3%	5.6%
2. Poverty gap	2005		2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.9%
3. Severity of poverty	2005		0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%

The indicators in the target 1 clearly show that the overall poverty rate increased in 2011, as well as its depth and severity. Poverty rate increased from 6.6 % in 2010 to 9.3% in 2011. **Available indicators of the changes in the average wages and consumption in 2011 show that the increase in poverty rate is an expected result of the unfavourable economic trends.**

Poverty gapⁱⁱ, as an indicator of poverty depth, increased from 1.1% in 2010 to **2.0% in 2011**. **Severity of povertyⁱⁱⁱ** also increased in this reporting period in 2011 and it amounts to 0.7%, which is more than **double the last year's figure**.

The bulk of the efforts in reduction of poverty is related to the **field of social and child care**, the goal of which is **to ensure protection for the family, individuals, children at risk and persons in social need, i.e. the socially excluded**. A number of system and extra-institutional measures and activities have been implemented in this field with a view to contributing to the **strengthening of social security for the poor and other population segments and to alleviate the most serious consequences of poverty**. With a view to reforming the system of social protection, Montenegro adopted a large number of strategic documents,^{iv} which significantly contributed to the activities in this area.

Activities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare particularly focus on the **protection of vulnerable groups**: persons unable to work and people with low incomes, children without parental care and with developmental disorders, abused and neglected children, children with behavioural disorders, persons with disabilities, the elderly, persons and families in need of certain forms of social support due to certain special circumstances.

Target 2

Indicators		Baseline year	Observed values							Goal in 2015	
			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2011
	Target # 2 – By 2015 reduce inequality in distribution of consumption										
4. Gini coefficient ^v		2005		25.9 %	24.4 %	26.4 %	25.3 %	26.7 % ^{vi} 26.4 %	24.3 %	25.9 %	24%
5. Quintile ratio ^{vii}		2005		3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1 4.0	3.7	4.1	3.6

In 2011 - 20% of the richest had the consumption that was 4.1 times higher than the consumption of the 20% of the poorest, which is an increase in comparison to the last year's report. **The Gini coefficient also indicates to the increase of inequality in Montenegro in 2011 (coefficient increased from 24.3% to 25.9%).**

Target 3

Indicators		Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	Target # 3 – Reduce regional discrepancies in development by 2015										
		a) Halve the poverty rate in the North of Montenegro									
6. Poverty rate in the North		2006			17.8%	14.0%	8.9%	13.2%	10.3%	17.5%	8.9%
		b) Halve the poverty rate in rural areas									
7. Poverty rate in rural areas		2005		16.5%	17.6%	12.0%	8.9%	14.8%	11.3%	18.4%	8.2%

The data show that the **difference in the extent of poverty by region is even more significant** than in the past, with as many as **50.4% of the poor concentrated in the North of Montenegro**.

Poverty by geographic regions - 2011 ^{viii}			
Regions	Poverty rate	Share of the poor	Share in the overall population
North	1.5%	50.4%	26.8%
Central Region	6.3%	34.4%	51.0%
South	6.4%	15.2%	22.1%

Data from 2011 show that the poverty rate in the Northern Region is almost three times higher than in the Central or Southern Region (17.5% in comparison to 6.3% for the Central and 6.4% for the Southern Region). Poverty rate in the rural areas is much higher than in the urban areas.

Risk of poverty by location - 2011 ^{ix}				
	Poverty rate	Relative risk of poverty	Share of the poor	Share in the overall population
Urban areas	4.4%	0.47	30.8%	65.0%
Rural areas	18.4%	1.98	69.2%	35.0%

Poverty rate in rural areas in 2011 amounted to 4.4%, while it was 18.4% in rural areas. In the rural areas in Montenegro there are 69.2% of poor individuals while the percentage of the poor in urban areas is 30.8%. **Rural population faces higher risk of poverty than the urban population.**

In 2011 the poverty rate in the Northern region and in the rural areas of Montenegro significantly increased, which indicates to **significant regional discrepancies**.

Target 4

Indicators			Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
		Target # 4 – Reduce unemployment to 9% by 2015										
8. Unemployment rate (+15)			2004	27.7%	30.3%	29.6%	19.4%	16.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.7%	9%
9. Unemployment rate by gender	Men (+15)	2004	23.6%	26.2%	29.1%	18.1%	15.9%	18.0%	18.9%	19.5%		
	Women (+15)	2004	33.0%	35.5%	30.1%	20.9%	17.9%	20.5%	20.6%	20.0%		
10. Long-term unemployment rate			2005	25.9%	24.4%	14.2%	13.3%	15.6%	15.5%	15.6%	15.5%	7%

While the **long-term unemployment** rate that varies in the minimum percentage in comparison to the last report (and amounts to more than 100% more than the envisaged targeted value), the **unemployment growth rate for 2011 is the same like last year - 19.7%** but higher than in 2009. Unemployment rate increased for men (0.6% in comparison to the last year), while unemployment rate for women declined. In the **first nine months of 2012, however, there is a slight recovery in the labour market reflected in the reduction of unemployment rate due to the increase of activity and employment in comparison to the same period last year.** According to the Monstat data - Labour Force Survey - in the second quarter of 2012 the unemployment rate was reduced from 20.7% to 20.0%, while the total registered employment increased by 7.5% in comparison to the beginning of the year.

Given the projected weak economic growth, we can assume with certainty that **Montenegro will not experience high employment growth**, i.e. that the targeted values of the indicators will not be achieved in the envisaged deadline.

b.2. GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment

Goal 2 contains three Targets:

1. Achieve coverage with pre-school education of girls and boys at a level of 40% by 2015;
2. Achieve 100% coverage with elementary education for boys and girls by 2015;
3. Reduce the illiteracy rate of children above the age of 10 to 1% by 2015.

Target 1

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values									Goal in 2015
		2003/ 2004.	2004/ 2005.	2005/ 2006.	2006/ 2007.	2007/ 2008.	2008/ 2009.	2009/ 2010.	2010/ 2011.	2011/ 2012.	
	Target # 1 – Achieve coverage with pre-school education of girls and boys at a level of 40% by 2015										
1. Enrolment rate	2003	28.99	28.96	29.05	26.55	30.93	31.12	32.74	35.72	37.04	40%
Boys	2003	29.01	28.61	28.77	26.65	31.14	31.14	33.10	35.53	37.30	
Girls	2003	28.96	29.34	29.34	26.65	30.71	28.23	32.35	35.94	36.75	

In the school year 2011/12 the total number of 14,340 children were enrolled in pre-school education institutions, which is 1,164 children more than in the last school year. The interest of parents for enrolling their children in public pre-school institutions is on the increase. This is not in line with the available capacities and therefore Montenegro has the problem of the **lack of premises for organizing work in the pre-school institutions**, particularly in Podgorica, Bijelo Polje, Nikšić and Bar.

As envisaged in the *Strategy for early and pre-school education and upbringing (2010-2015) and the Action Plan* for the implementation of the Strategy, **some models of pre-school education have been extended. New programmes have been approved**, particularly the programmes for working with children under three and extended programmes for the activities of children between three and six. Since February 2012 **new pre-school programme has been implemented for children attending the last year in pre-school institution before enrolment in primary school**. It is intended for the children who were not covered by any other pre-school education and upbringing programme. By June 2012 total number of 389 children attended the programme of preparation for school according to this new programme. In the school year 2011/12 **another pre-school institution got its licence for work**, becoming thus the thirteenth licenced pre-school institution.

Coverage of children with special educational needs is also on the increase and these children have been successfully integrating with their peers. **The model of Preparatory kindergarten for Roma and Egyptian children** from domicile, displaced and internally displaced population has been **developed and piloted**. Preparatory kindergarten covered 102 children in Podgorica in the Konik settlement and 46 children in Nikšić who had not been covered by any kind of pre-school education and upbringing before.

It is realistic to expect that the planned targeted coverage of children by pre-school education and upbringing of 40% by 2015 will be achieved through the extension of the capacities and implementation of new models of services and programmes which already in the initial stage gave positive results. **Economic crisis can slow down the achievement of the goals** set in the field of extension of the capacities of pre-school institutions and planned services for the children with developmental disorders and pupils from the most vulnerable groups.

Target 2

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values									Goal in 2015
		2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	
	Target # 2 – Achieve 100% coverage with elementary education for boys and girls by 2015										
2. Enrolment rate	2003.	92.27	93.93	96.51	98.58	99.72	99.25	98.25	97.97	95.90 98.29*	100%
Boys	2003.	92.39	93.94	96.84	98.78	99.78	99.87	98.87	98.17	96.04 97.78	
Girls	2003.	92.15	93.91	96.15	98.37	99.65	98.58	97.59	97.76	95.75 98.83	
3. Completion rate	2003.	92.25	93.23	96.51	97.49	99.05	98.78	97.89	96.97 99.62	99.18	
Boys	2003.	92.47	93.20	96.72	97.79	99.28	99.11	98.57	96.85	-	
Girls	2003.	92.02	93.25	96.29	97.18	98.81	98.43	97.16	97.10	-	

Note: Due to certain differences^{} in the methodology for collecting data, the data in the records of the Ministry of Education and Science (blue numbers) differ from the data collected by Monstat (in bold). This school year an agreement was achieved between

these two institutions that MONSTAT will take over the data from the Ministry starting next year. The plan is to settle all comparisons and discrepancies by September 2013.

The key step forward in this reporting period is the adoption of the *Strategy of development of primary education and upbringing with the Action Plan (2012- 2017)*. Through specified goals this Strategy **plans the targets and activities aimed at the extension of the coverage, improvement of the conditions and education services for all children, particularly Roma children and children with developmental disorders.**

Development of inclusive education and upbringing increases the coverage of children with special education needs and creates better conditions for their full inclusion in regular schools. The process of **transformation of special institutions** for primary and secondary education for children with developmental disorders **into resource centres** is in progress. **New programmes** for children with various disorders have been developed, with the focus on autism as a priority disorder. In cooperation with the Examination Centre of Montenegro **the procedures for external testing of students with special education needs** are being made more precise.

The number of Roma and Egyptian (RE) children in primary education is on the increase year after year. Thus in the school year 2011/2012 842 RE students were included in regular education. These students are **provided textbooks** for the first, second and third grade of primary school. With a view to eliminating segregation of students from the Konik Camp (Podgorica), 88 students have been enrolled in different schools in Podgorica. They are provided transport to school and back free of charge. **Central information system (MEIS)** is being improved so that the **database on RE population children** can be made available and functional. Opportunities for the engagement of Roma assistants in primary schools are being defined and their job descriptions developed. **Mechanisms for preventing drop out of the students from the most vulnerable groups are being developed.** The model for reducing the drop out is being piloted in six schools in Podgorica, Nikšić, Berane and Tivat.

Target 3

Indicator	Baseline year	Observed values		Goal in 2015
	1991	2003	2011	
	Target # 3 – Reduce the illiteracy rate of children above the age of 10 to 1% by 2015			
4. The illiteracy rate ^{xi}	5.9	2.35	1.5%	1%

According to the 2011 Census there are 542 649 persons above the age of 10 in Montenegro, out of which 8.149 are illiterate. That is a share of 1.5% (the highest illiteracy rate was recorded in Plav and Ulcinj). Among the illiterate persons, there are **more women than men**, while the average age of illiterate person is 62.

The problem with raising the level of literacy lies in the fact that the illiterate persons are **mostly older than 60 and not interested** in taking part in the programmes for achieving elementary **functional literacy**. However, the conditions have been created for the inclusion of all the citizens of Montenegro interested in these programmes, since they are available and free

of charge. Therefore the expectation is that **by 2015 the illiteracy rate in population of the age above 10 will be reduced to 1%**

b.3. GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

This goal contains two targets:

1. Economic empowerment of women;
2. Increase of the participation of women in elected bodies on the national and local level.

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment of the goal

Target 1

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Target # 1 – Economic empowerment of women ^{xii}										
1. Employment rate for women	2004	28.8	27.6	28.7	34.8	36.1	34.4	33.8	33.7	50.0
2. Unemployment rate for women	2004.	33.0	35.5	30.1	20.9	17.9	20.4	20.7	20.0	9.0

The employment rate for women was 33.7% in 2011, while in the same period the unemployment rate was 20.0%, which is presented in the Table for the Goal 3. The changes in the indicators for the Target #1 are negligible and therefore very worrying, since both indicators show that the current trend is such that we cannot expect the employment rate for women to achieve the targeted 50% by 2015. We also cannot expect the unemployment rate for women to achieve 9%. One of the reasons for the current situation is the economic crisis that has a negative effect on the economic trends in Montenegro. However, it is realistic to expect that the current situation will improve in comparison to 2011.

Target 2

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values												Goal in 2015
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	Target # 2 – Increase the participation of women in elected bodies on the national and local level ^{xiii}													
3. Percentage of seats in the Parliament of Montenegro occupied by women	2001	10.39	10.39	10.67	10.67	13.33	9.88	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	13.5 17.2 ^{xiv}	30.0
4. Share of women in the ministerial positions in the	2001	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	11.7 ^{xv} 18.7	30.0

Government of Montenegro (%)														
5. Share of women in the position of mayors/presidents of municipalities (%)	2001	0.0	9.5	14.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	30.0
6. Share of women in the position of councilors in the local assemblies (%)	2001	6.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	11.3	11.3	12.7	13.8	13.8	14.2	30.0

There is high probability that the targeted values will not be achieved for all the indicators within this Target, although it can be expected that **in the forthcoming period this percentage will significantly increase** because of the adoption of the amendments to the *Law on Election of Councillors and MPs* and introduction of the provision which requires that at least 30% of the list of candidates is held by the underrepresented gender.

Montenegro has **established institutional and legislative framework** for achieving gender equality and empowerment of women. However, the practice shows that **women are not equal to men in many fields of life and work**, which is most visible in the field of *economic empowerment of women and their participation in elected bodies on the national and local level*.

With a view to achieving the economic and political empowerment of women, Gender Equality Department and UNDP cooperate in the implementation of the *IPA Programme for Gender Equality*. It is a three-year project that is expected to lead to overcoming of the problems in the implementation of the Goal #3. In relation to this, Gender Equality Department and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are developing a special programme that will ensure economic empowerment, higher incomes and better life conditions for this population.

According to the Government Agenda for 2012 the new *Plan of activities for achieving gender equality 2013-2017* was adopted in January 2012. This Plan addresses **economic empowerment of women and increase in the participation of women in the decision-making positions** as separate areas. It also defines specific measures and activities, holders of the activities, deadlines and indicators with a view to achieving the specified goal and to monitoring its implementation.

Global economic crisis (which has an impact on the employment rate for both men and women) **is the key challenge in the implementation of the Target 1**, while **the key challenges in the implementation of the Target 2** are consistent **application of legislation and elimination of stereotypes and prejudice related to participation of women in public life**.

General assessment is that **Goal # 3 will not be achieved by 2015**; however, **the situation in the areas of economic and political empowerment of women will be improved**.

b.4.GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

GOAL 4 contains three Targets:

1. Reduce the value of the indicator to 8 deceased infants per 1000 live births;
2. Immunization of all 1-year old children;
3. Reduce the accident death rates for children aged 0 – 4.

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment of the Goal

Target 1

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	Target # 1 – Reduce the value of the indicator to 8 deceased infants per 1000 live births									
1. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ^{xvi}	2004	7.8	9.5	11.0	7.4	7.5	5.67 5.7 ^{xvii}	6.7	4.4	7‰
2. Infant mortality rate of children under 5 (per 1000 live births) ^{xviii}	2004.	9.5	11.1	12.1	8.7	8.2	6.0	7.5	5.7	8‰

The statement that the goal planned for 2015 has been achieved goes for this reporting period as well. **Fluctuations in the values of this indicator result from the "small numbers" phenomenon** (small changes in the mortality of children of the specified age significantly change the values of indicators). Montenegro has so far achieved the goals related to the reduction of the mortality rate defined in the policy Health for All of the *World Health Organization* (WHO) and in the *Strategy for Development of Health Services by 2015*.

In spite of that **it is very important that Montenegro continues improving the values of this indicator and reducing the rate below the target value** with a view of getting closer to the rate of developed countries.

Target 2

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values								Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Target # 2 – Immunization of all one-year old children										
3. Ratio of one-year old children immunized against measles ^{xix}	2004	91.7	90.3	91.8	91.6	89.5	93.5 85.9 ^{xx}	90.0	90.7	95%
4. Ratio of children immunized against BCG, DTP, OPV and Hepatitis B ^{xxi}	2004									

BCG		97.6	98	98.4	98.2	98.1	95.0	95.3	97.1	100%
DTP		95.1	94.6	92.8	93.1	96.1	83.6	93.7	94.7	97%
OPV		95.0	94.6	92.9	93.2	96.1	91.5	93.1	94.7	97%
Hepatitis B		91.3	91.4	92.5	91.6	94.8	87.3	90.3	91.1	97%

If we follow the trend of the values of indicators used for monitoring the implementation of the **coverage by immunization**, we can conclude that the **targeted values will be achieved by 2015 with the additional efforts invested by** the entire Montenegrin health system. The issue that was present in the last reporting period and that caused changes in the values of indicators of coverage by all vaccine types is the **electronic records keeping**. It ensured **precise registration of all new-borns and immunized children**.

The measures used by the health system to improve values of this indicator are: **adequate monitoring** of the number of immunizations applied, **system of stimulation of the implementators of the activities** to achieve the targeted values, as well as **education of population about the importance of this prevention measure**. In the field there are daily reviews of the **immunization cards and additional immunization activities**, so that of all children that might have been "missed" are fully vaccinated with their own generation.

An important note is that **the immunization coverage on the national level is much higher among the children who have their chosen GPs than with the children who still don't**. In this respect, a **full retrospective analysis of the immunization coverage for the period since 2000 will be done soon with the support of the information system of the health centres**. It can therefore be expected that the values of the observed indicators will be higher due to the activities done in the field.

It is also important to note that there are World Health Organization recommendations to reduce targeted value for coverage of children with BCG immunization from 100% to 98% and for DTP, OPV and Hepatitis B vaccine from 97% to 95%.

Target 3

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values						Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Target # 3 – Reduce 0 - 4 infant mortality rate caused by accidents							
5. Number of accidents among children of age 0–4 that resulted in deaths ^{xxii}	2004	2	2	2	3	1	0	<2

As we can see in the table above, which was also presented in the last year's report, this target was achieved in 2009. However, since 2010 the data are not available since the Law on Registers introduced changes in the process of data registration. Thus, since 2010 it is not possible to monitor this indicator. This is a significant limitation that should be eliminated in the future period.

b.5. GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

This goal contains one target - *Maintain and improve maternal reproductive health.*

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment of the goal

Target # 1 Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values						Goal in 2015
		2004.	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Target # 1 – Preserve and improve maternal reproductive health							
1.Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births ^{xxiii}	2004.	0	0	0	12.76	0	0	10‰
2. Percentage of births attended by skilled health professionals	2004.	99.6	99.9	100	100	100	100	100%

In the case of this Target Montenegro is faced with the same problem as in the case of the Target 3 of the Goal 4 - the problem of the change in data registration. Since it used to be possible to monitor these data, they were presented in the last report - in 2008 and 2009 no woman was registered that died due to pregnancy, delivery or in the post-partum period and every birth was attended by qualified medical professionals. Therefore the estimate of the last report was that the **planned goal for 2015, which had already been achieved at that time, would remain stable.** However, since the data are not available any more, it is not possible to monitor these two indicators.

In the future period it will be possible to monitor the indicator of coverage of women by the work of the guidance clinics for reproductive health of women and it is considered that these activities will significantly improve the health of future mothers. On top of that, the defined *Strategy for preservation and improvement of reproductive health (September 2005)* specifies the activities the implementation of which will ensure **achievement and maintenance of the targets on the adequate level.**

The indicator that could be monitored in the future and that might have an impact on the improvement of the maternal reproductive health is "Percentage of women covered by the activities of the guidance clinics for reproductive health, i.e. School for Pregnant Women". This would also promote **the activities of the guidance clinics for reproductive health within the prevention centres in health centres.** The clinics started working in 2009. Currently there are 18 such clinics in Montenegro and preliminary data show that a large number of women is covered by their activities and that they are happy with the services provided there.

b.6. GOAL 6 FIGHT AGAINST HIV/TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES

GOAL 6 contains three targets:

1. Maintain low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (0,01 – 0,02);
2. Reduce TB prevalence by 2015;
3. Reduce mortality rate caused by chronic non-communicable diseases in the age group 0 – 64.

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment

Target 1

Indicators	Base	Observed values										Goal in 2015
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	Target # 1 – Maintain low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate ^{xxiv} HIV/AIDS-a (0.01 – 0.02)											
1. a. Rate of newly registered HIV cases in the population of 100.000 b. Rate of newly registered HIV/AIDS cases (in the year concerned) in the population of 100.000 ^{xxv}	2004 2004.	0.15 0.3	1.07 1.37	0.61 1.07	0.92 1.38	0.92 1.38	0.95 1.24 ^{xxvi} 2.16	1.24 2.16	1.13 1.45	0.97 2.1	< 1	
2. Rate of voluntary HIV testing (in the population of 100.000)	2004. 2005. ^{xxvii}	0.03 ^{xxviii} -	0.03 0.16	0.03 0.25	0.03 0.39	0.04 0.68	1.16 1.14	1.36	2.1	1.5		1

The goal of the *Proposal National Strategy for Combating HIV/AIDS in Montenegro (2010–2014)* is **to keep the status of the country with a low HIV/AIDS infection prevalence, to ensure universal approach to prevention and treatment of HIV and to improve quality of life of persons living with HIV/AIDS** through coordinated multi-sectorial agreement. However, on the basis of the data obtained for the **indicator 1**, **we can conclude that the goal has not been achieved**, and that the value of the indicators for 2012 is much higher than for previous years.

In the case of the second indicator - Rate of voluntary HIV testing - Target 1 has been achieved, since the number of tested persons in the population of 1000 is larger than one. The table presents only the rate of testing in the guidance clinics. However, the total rate of testing, which takes into account the total number of all tested persons in all health institutions, including the blood transfusion units was 35.6 in the population of 1000. The table also shows **a decline in**

the rate of testing in 2012 in comparison to 2011, which is the result of the **lack of quick tests**. By its HIV testing rate, Montenegro is among the lowest ranked countries in Europe.

Target 2

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values										
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Goal in 2015	
			Target # 2 – Reduce tuberculosis prevalence by 2015									
3. Rate of newly registered tuberculosis cases in the population of 100.000 ^{xxix}	2004	26.7	27.4	27.3	24.5	20.7	19.6	19.0	19.1	15.8	< 20	
4.Share of persons with Multi-Resistant TB (MDR) in the total number of TB cases ^{xxx}	2004 2005	-	2.0 4.5 1.77	3.1 3.0 3.48	2.3 2.3 4.32	1.5 4.40	0.83 2.5 3.33	0.81 2.58 3.44	3.36	3.06 ^{xxxi}	<1	
5. TB mortality rate in the population of 100.000 ^{xxxii}	2004	0.97 ^{xxxiii}	0.48 0.32	0.97 1.28	1.11 1.12	0.31 1.43	0.15 1.26	1.4 0.80	1.61	0.96 ^{xxxiv} (preliminary data)	<0.5	

The goal planned in 2012 for 2015 has been partly achieved, which can be seen in the table above.

As the effect of the last five-year *Programme of Control of Tuberculosis* **the incidence** (rate of newly registered cases of TB in the population of 100.000) **has been reduced to <20/100.000**. Therefore, the target of the new Strategy (for the period 2012 -2016) is to continue reducing the incidence and to reach <15/100.000 by 2015. The target is also to reduce the share of persons with multi-resistant tuberculosis in the total number of TB cases to less than 1. Since the value of this indicator in 2010 was 0.81, we can conclude that this target has been achieved.

In the new system of reporting and registration there are no data on TB mortality rate for 2004. There are no data on the results of treatment. Since 2005 Montenegro has been presenting the data on the basis of individual admission/discharge of TB cases with the results of treatment, while by that time the data were presented together with the Republic of Serbia. **Thus, this year the share of MDR cases is slightly higher, and the mortality rate varies depending on the year. It includes the patients deceased due to TB and the patients deceased due to any other disease during the TB treatment** (e.g. coronary, obstructive... diseases)^{xxxv}.

Through the network of ATD health units connected with the Special Lung Diseases Hospital in Brezovik, which does the most modern diagnostics and treatment, **Montenegrin health services system has created the basis for an appropriate approach to this disease.** The Commission for the prevention of tuberculosis defined the national *Programme for Prevention of Tuberculosis*. It is being implemented with the support of the Global Fund (GF) and the involvement of all relevant elements and activities in all segments with a view to preventing and controlling tuberculosis.

Social and economic circumstances present a significant factor of risk for the trend of increase in the number of persons with TB. The lack of continuous supply of multi-resistant therapy is also identified as the basic obstacle for achieving the envisaged goals. Being focused on the adequate tuberculosis treatment, the health system will try to overcome this obstacle in the way that will be the best for the users of the system.

Target 3

Indicators	Baseline year	Observed values						
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Goal in 2015
	Target # 3 – Reduce mortality rate of chronic non-communicable diseases among population aged 0 – 64							
6. Mortality rate associated with cardiovascular diseases (in the population of 100 000) ^{xxxvi}	2004	479.61	499.35	548.38	532.78	490.61	509.23	< 400
7. Mortality rate associated with malignant tumours (in the population of 100.000 ^{xxxvii})	2004.	157.11	166.01	157.60	150.6	146.30	141.08	< 100

As it was stated in the last report, **cardiovascular diseases and malignant tumours are the leading and increasingly significant causes of mortality and morbidity of Montenegrin population.** A slight growth trend in the number of persons deceased with these diseases was noticed already in 2009. As, since **2010 the indicators of mortality are not registered by the cause of death** (due to the mentioned changes in the provisions of the Law on Registers), **the degree of implementation of this target cannot be assessed.**

b.7. GOAL 7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 7 contains 2 Targets:

1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the state policies and programmes and stop the loss of environmental resources;
2. By 2015 reduce the proportion of the population without access to drinking water and sanitary conditions.

Current status, trends, challenges and general assessment

Target 1

Indicators		Base line year	Observed values														Goal in 2015			
			1990	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	Target # 1 – Integrate the principles of sustainable development into state policies and programmes and stop the loss of environmental resources																			
1. Share of the areas protected with a view to preserving biodiversity (%)		2003					7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	10%		
2. Share of marine eco-systems in the overall areas protected with a view to preserving biodiversity		2009												0	0	0	0	3%		
3. Share of land covered in forest (forest and forest land)		2003							54 %		54%			54%	54%	69,7 %	54%			
4. The number of measured PM10 concentrations that exceed the marginal values and tolerance thresholds for health care in Podgorica		2007										75	86	45	49	52	18	0 ^{xxxviii}		
5. Anthropogenic emissions of GHG translated into CO2 equivalent per capita [t CO2 eq/per capita]		1990	7.7				7.2							5.9 6.5 xxxix			2015	2020		
																	5.6	5.7		
6. a. Energy intensity (GIC/GDP)		2003			904.0	700.7	674.8	621.4	558.2	487.9	377.5	315.3	282.9				262.22			
Energy intensity (GIC/GDP) ^{xi}					903.35	700.71	735.91	674.71	621.10	494.95	472.96	363.67	356.78	279.88	316.39			262.22		
6. b. Share of energy produced from RES in the total consumption (RES) (% energy from RES/total energy consumption)		2005	23.89	26.96	23.29	25.5		23.11	30.33	25.72	24.44	19.58	22.18	26.21				27.72		
Share of energy produced from RES in the total consumption (RES)					17.48	20.41	13.08	17.80	23.61	23.23	19.80	16.33	17.02	26.35	29.08			27.72		

Key challenges in the preservation of the current status of 69.7% of the territory being forests and forestland lie in the **development of planning documentation, achieving the optimum situation and monitoring the sustainable forest management indicators.**

Indicator 4: The automatic stationary air quality monitoring station in Podgorica (UT) did 365 valid measurements. It registered 79 cases of exceeding the marginal values and 18 cases of exceeding the tolerance threshold for PM10 particles. This means that in Podgorica in 2012 there were no breaches. It is important to note that the tolerance threshold for 2013 has been reduced by the defined percentage and it now amounts to 83 µg/m³. It is also worth saying that without undertaking of the measures for the reduction of pollution and given the further reductions in the tolerance thresholds, we can expect the number of breaches to grow.

National Strategy for Air Quality Management and the *Action Plan for Air Protection* adopted in February 2013 represent the first step in the process of solving the problem of too high concentration of PM10 particles. The encouraging fact is that the Steel Plant Nikšić has installed new equipment for the reduction of air pollution.

Indicator 5: According to the new methodology for development of the national GHG emissions inventory, the data for 2011 are processed in 2013.

CO₂ equivalent emissions (emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) in 2010 amounted to 4036742.63 tons, without the emissions of synthetic gasses. According to the MONSTAT data, in 2010 the size of Montenegrin population was 618,757. Thus, **the emission of CO₂ eq/per capita was 6.5t**

Indicator 6: One of the challenges identified in the First Report on the Implementation of the Millennium Goals, in relation to the goal 7 referred to the difficulties in monitoring the energy intensity due to unreliable and incomplete energy balances. However, in 2011 and 2012 the project of ODA was implemented within the bilateral support of the Republic of Slovenia and the Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar. Its goal was to harmonize national methodology with the EUROSTAT practices and to improve the existing balances to be in line with the EU practice and methodology. Thus, we can expect that the **data for the energy intensity in the previous period and the estimates for 2012, 2015 and 2020 will be improved and more reliable in the next report.**

Energy sector in Montenegro is characterized by the high energy intensity in comparison to the EU member states and some developed countries. This high energy intensity is the consequence of the high level of consumption of the aluminium and steel industry. In 2003, **energy efficiency of the gross electricity consumption** amounted to 2.955 kWh/1000 US\$, which is **8.5 times more than in EU 15, and more than in almost all the countries in the region.** The intensity of the total energy consumption in Montenegro amounted to 1.908 kg equivalents of oil/US\$ 2000 (GDP), which is **5.6 times more than EU-15 average.**

The share of KAP in the energy intensity is the challenge that is one of the most complex and hottest issues in the trends and development of Montenegrin economy and its solution will have to be a result of the future joint engagement of the national authorities, financial institutions and private sector partners. This cannot be assessed at this time.

The framework for the implementation of energy efficiency measures has been stabilized (EE)^{xliii}. Through the adoption of the methodology for assessing energy savings using the top-down and bottom-up approach in line with the EU and Energy Community recommendations from 2011, Montenegro created another mechanism for ensuring certainty and reliability of statistics and for measuring real impact of the implemented EE measures. Annual public opinion polls indicate to the **continuous raising of awareness on EE and the implemented individual measures on the micro level.**

The envisaged pace of achieving the national goal of the share of renewable energy sources was set on the basis of the existing data. However, Montenegro is currently negotiating with the Energy Community Secretariat **on the definition of the national target for the share of renewable energy sources** in line with the *Directive 2009/28/ec on the promotion of the renewable energy sources*. Therefore, after the Government of Montenegro defines the national goal and adopts it in line with the *Law on Energy Sector*, the *Programme for development and use of renewable energy sources* will be developed as well. It will define the pace of development of renewable energy sources and the way to reach the defined national target by 2020.

We can conclude that the **data submitted earlier present the best assessment that can be made at the moment**, and the plan is **to go towards more ambitious targets through the definition and adoption of the national target.**

Indicator 7: There are no measures for this indicator and no institution is in charge to monitor it.

Target 2

Indicators	Base line year	Observed values														Goal in 2015
		1990	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	Target # 2 - By 2015 reduce the share of the population without access to drinking water and sanitary conditions															
8. Reduce water supply network losses in urban areas	1998		36-80%						35-85 %	33-84 %	30-83 %	30-77%	30-77 %	30-77 %	32 - 72%	30%
9. Percentage of connection to sewerage system in urban areas	2005								60%	60,5 %	61 %	63 %	65%	65%	65,5 %	85%
10. Share of treated waste waters in the total quantity in accordance with national regulations	2005								10%	11 %	15 %	17 %	18%	18%	18%	60%

Indicator 8: According to the data for 2011 the losses in the water supply systems in Montenegrin municipalities range from 14% in Plav to 80% in Cetinje. High losses are also recorded in the municipality of Herceg Novi (72%), Rožaje (70 %), Bar (69 %), Pljevlja (63 %),

Kolašin (61 %) and Kotor (55 %). In other municipalities the losses in the water-supply systems are below 50 %.

Due to investments in some municipalities, particularly in Montenegrin coastal area, **losses have been reduced**. The planned and started investments in the process of reconstruction and extension of the water-supply systems in the majority of Montenegrin municipalities will lead to the **reduction of losses in water supply systems**, but the assessment says that **achieving the goal** (reducing the losses to 30%), **will take longer than envisaged** since significant investments are required for the implementation of the projects in this field.

Indicator 9: This goal envisages that the percentage of urban population connected to the sewerage network in 2015 will be 85%. The process of reconstruction and extension of the sewerage systems for wastewaters is in progress in the majority of Montenegrin municipalities:

- in the mid 2012 the stage I of the construction of the sewerage system in Nikšić was finished;
- the works on the construction of the stage III of the sewerage system in Tivat and Kotor are in progress
- the works for the construction of the sewerage network in Herceg Novi have been contracted;
- tender documentation for the construction of the sewerage system in Bar has been prepared and the advertisement for the tender will be published by the end of July;
- **tender documentation** for the construction of the main collector of faecal sewerage has been prepared in Pljevlje, as well as the tender documentation for the construction of the sewerage network in Danilovgrad;
- activities related to development of the project documentation for the construction of the sewerage network in Podgorica, Rožaje, Žabljak and Ulcinj are in progress.

Current status of the projects and activities that are being implemented lead us to the conclusion that **the defined goals should be achieved by 2016/2017**.

Indicator 10: In Montenegro **only the capital city Podgorica and the municipality of Mojkovac have the faecal wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)**. In the majority of other municipalities the activities related to the construction of these plants are in progress:

- **activities on the construction of WWTP have started** in Nikšić;
- **works** on the construction of the WWTP in Herceg Novi **have been contracted**;
- **tender documentation** for the construction of WWTP in Bar **has been prepared** and the tender will be published by the end of July;
- **tender documentation** for the construction of the joint WWTP for the municipalities of Kotor and Tivat **has been prepared**;
- **tender documentation** for the construction of the WWTP in Pljevlja **has been prepared**;
- **development of the project documentation** for the construction of WWTP in Podgorica (new plant), Cetinje, Plav, Bijelo Polje, Berane, Rožaje, Plužine and Žabljak is in progress.

On the basis of the projects and the activities implemented within the indicator 10 of the goal 7, we can conclude that **there is high likelihood that the targeted values of this goal will be achieved within the deadline.**

Key challenges in the implementation of this set of indicators are:

- development of the **high quality project documentation** and its revision;
- **ensuring spatial planning preconditions** for the implementation of the project and solving the property issues (within the competences of the local self-government);
- **ensuring** that the **share of grants** in the financing of the project is as high as possible to improve their sustainability.

b.8. GOAL 8 DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

As stated in the Mid-Term Report on the Millennium Development Goals, the Goal 8 is monitored through two fields:

1. Coordination of international donor support and
2. Development and application of information-communication technology.

Coordination of international donor support

As a EU membership candidate country, Montenegro increasingly uses certain programs and fund of the European Commission. Thus, the **most significant support it uses comes from IPA funds.** The process of decentralization of the management of IPA funds within the components I and II is in its final stage and the accreditation package has been sent to the European Commission. All necessary institutional structures have been established and they are aware of the procedures that will be effective in the decentralized system.

Within the component I of the IPA 2007-2013 European Commission allocated 152,245,125 € through 96 projects. For the same projects Montenegro allocated 93,099,207 € as a national co-financing contribution. It is the total of 245,344,313 € value of the projects on the level of all seven programme years of the financial perspective of EU 2007-2013. **The amount of 26,493,599 € from the IPA 2011 programme has been allocated to 19 projects.**

In the period 2011 - end 2012 Montenegro received significant development support through the component II of the IPA funds in the amount of 9,253,166.71 €:

- Cross-border programme Albania – Montenegro: 11 projects (allocated EU funds – 1,033,854.54 €);
- Cross-border programme B&H – Montenegro: 9 projects (allocated EU funds – 915,593.74 €);
- Cross-border programme Serbia – Montenegro: 15 projects (allocated EU funds – 1,854,221.48 €);
- Programme South-East Europe: 8 projects (allocated EU funds – 676,818.98 €);
- Adriatic Programme: 17 projects (allocated EU funds – 3,980,723.97 €);
- Technical Assistance: 5 projects (791,954 €);

- Total EU funds: 9,253,166.71 €.

All the projects within the projected IPA funds **are implemented in line with the signed contracts and the envisaged plans of activities**. All cross-border and transnational cooperation programmes that Montenegro participates in (with the exception of Kosovo-Montenegro) have been programmed for the IPA 2007-2013 funds and their implementation started in 2007. The Programme Kosovo - Montenegro was programmed for the IPA 2011-2013 and its implementation started in 2012. The programming of cross-border and transnational programmes for the period 2014 - 2020 is expected in 2013.

Montenegro actively participates in the IPA component II, both in bilateral programmes with the neighbouring countries and in the programmes with the EU member states complying with the rules for using the EU funds. Through the implementation of the joint cross-border and transnational projects, regional and transnational partnerships are created, joint challenges faced and capacities of all involved institutions are strengthened. This contributes to the achievement of the goal 8 which Montenegro will be striving for after 2015 too. The required structures and procedures for the functioning of the Decentralised management of IPA component II have been established. Accreditation of this system is expected in the forthcoming period. **The key challenge** will be the **functioning of all the established structures**, with a view to using the available IPA funds efficiently.

Development and implementation of the information-communication technologies

According to the latest research, it is Montenegro that has the highest **mobile subscribers penetration, mobile broadband access penetration and the overall broadband access** in the region (B&H, Serbia, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia).

According to the obligation to process and present the data of statistical research in line with the European standards Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunication, in cooperation with Montenegrin Statistics Office implemented the **research on the use of information-communication technologies in Montenegro**^{xliv}, with a view to obtaining data on the use of information-communication technologies by households, individuals and companies.

In 2012 the share of the persons who used computers in the last three months amounted to 58.8%, while the share of people who have never used computers amounted to 34.2%. As for the Internet use, 56.8% of persons said that they used Internet in the last three months, 80.8% being those who used Internet every day or almost every day, 16.0% persons used the Internet at least once a week. In comparison to 2011, **there is an obvious increase in the number of persons who used computers and Internet**: share of the persons who used computers in the last three months increased by 10.9%, while the percentage of persons who used Internet in the last three months increased by 10.3%.

According to the official data, **Internet penetration in Montenegro amounts to approximately 56.8%. 100% digitalization of the fixed connections has been done**; 86.82% of connections

are connections of physical persons, while 13.81% are legal entities. On the other side, **mobile telephony penetration is 159.81%**.

Share of the households that used broadband Internet connection in 2011 amounted to 33.9%, while the share of households with the connection of this type in 2012 amounted to 46.4%. As for the electronic commerce, in 2011 10.2% physical entities who are Internet users said that they bought or ordered goods or services via Internet, while in 2012 that percentage was higher - 14.7%.

The data that refer to the level of penetration of the broadband services, obtained from the Agency for Electronic Communication and Postal Services, are presented in the table below:

Broadband services penetration				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fixed broadband penetration	8.5%	11.6%	13.3 %	14.3%
Mobile broadband penetration ^{xlv}	3.4%	5.5%	10.4 %	10.2%

The total number of 63,415 users accessed internet via data SIM cards in 2012 (M:Tel users are not included here since M:Tel offer does not include data SIM cards (cards used for data only).

Information Society Development Strategy (for the period by 2016) adopted in December 2011 includes the *Electronic Communication Strategy and Broadband Strategy*.

C. CONCLUSION – GENERAL DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions on the general degree of implementation of MDGs: On the basis of the prepared analysis it is possible to conclude that **most of the goals have been met to the largest extent** and that there is a realistic opportunity that the goals will be met by the end of 2015. The most significant challenges in the implementation of the defined goals and targets have been identified in the **goals 1** (poverty), **3** (gender equality) and **7** (sustainability of environment).

Key change in relation to the last year's report is the categorisation of the Goal 1 as the area where there are significant challenges that will prevent achievement of the goal within the envisaged deadline (*last year's Report contains the assessment that in spite of significant challenges, particularly in relation to the reduction of regional differences, poverty rate in rural areas and the reduction of unemployment rate, the goal will be achieved by 2015*). Considering how important of the topics contained in these three challenges are for the future development of Montenegro, in the future period a bulk of efforts should be focused on meeting the challenges that hinder the implementation of other goals. The fact is that the key challenges for achieving

the goals 1 and 3 are basically a **negative consequence of the economic and financial crisis**, the effects of which cause most serious problems on the global level. Along with the economic crisis that had its impact on the economic trends in the state, a significant role in the achievement of the goals belongs to the **social and cultural exclusion, low level of awareness of the society about certain issues, stigma and discrimination**. These challenges and problems had its impact on the degree of implementation of the majority of the goals, particularly goals 2, 4, 6 and 7.

One of the challenges that also hinder the achievement of the goals lies in the **lack of capacities**, both in terms of **premises** and in terms of **staff**. This challenge had certain impact on some of the indicators for the goals 2 and 7.

Another challenge and problem in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals lies in inappropriate and incomplete statistics. The key problems in that context are the following:

- a) **Absence of the records which would register the data relevant for the Goal 5 and certain indicators relevant for the Goals 4 and 6.** According to the Law on Registers, due to the changes in the process of data registration, since 2010 there are no measurements needed for these Goals/indicators. As a UN member Montenegro has undertaken to monitor progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and to prepare annual reports on the progress. Therefore, the absence of measurements/data is a serious problem in this process.
- b) **Underdeveloped methodologies for monitoring of certain indicators**, like in the case of the indicator of energy intensity in the overall consumption within the **Goal 7**,
- c) **Lack of competences/obligation to monitor certain indicators**, where the key challenge is monitoring of the degree of anthropogenic impact on the quality of surface waters **within the Goal # 7**.

To overcome the current situation the Law has to be amended or the goals/indicators have to be regulated in some other adequate way, so that Montenegro can present a full picture of the current status of its development in the context of MDGs.

In the future period it **will be necessary to make the given recommendations more specific** and to strengthen the work on their implementation. **Implementation** of the goals should be linked more strongly to the process and requirements of European integration and capacity building that will be a part of it. On top of that, drafting of the next report should **take into account the work on the definition of the UN development agenda for the period after 2015**, as well as the conclusions of the newly established group for preparing the **Sustainable Development Goals**.

Degree of implementation of the targets within the individual goals is summed up in the following table:

GOAL	Already fully achieved	Achieved to the largest extent/will be achieved by 2015	Significant challenges in achievement by 2015
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	Assessment from the First Annual Report	Assessment from the Second Annual Report	Assessment from the First Annual Report	Assessment from the Second Annual Report	Assessment from the First Annual Report	Assessment from the Second Annual Report
Goal 1			X (The greatest challenge will be the reduction of regional disparities and reduction of unemployment rate from the current 19.7% to 9% in 2015)			X (effects of the economic and financial crisis had an additional impact and led to deterioration of the situation in the achievement of this Goal, particularly regarding the poverty rate and regional discrepancies)
Goal 2			X	X		
Goal 3					X (If the existing dynamics continues, it will not be possible to achieve targeted values, particularly those related to the increase in the share of women in elected offices at the national and local level)	X (regardless of the improvements in certain indicators, the assessment is the same as for the previous period)
Goal 4			X (Improvement of monitoring in the area of vaccination will be necessary)	X (It is necessary to resume measuring the indicators that are not measured now and to continue encouragement)		
Goal 5	X	not applicable since the indicators are not measured (measuring of these indicators has to be resumed)				
Goal 6			X (Reduction of mortality rate associated with cardiovascular conditions as a leading cause of death and diseases is going to be essential)	X (The assessment is the same as in the previous report, with the note that it is necessary to resume measuring the required indicators)		
Goal 7					X (If the existing dynamic continues, special problem in achieving the goal is going to be the area of pollution from transportation, energy intensity and reduction	X (The assessment is the same as in the last report, with the note that it is necessary to resume measuring the required indicators)

					of the share of population without access to drinking water and sanitation)	
Goal 8			X	X (capacities for managing IPA funds have to be strengthened)		

Recommendations: As suggested in the conclusion of the Government adopted when the First Annual Report was adopted, this Report contains a proposal of the recommendations for meeting the challenges in the implementation of the defined targets for each of the eight goals. For the sake of easier reference, recommendations are presented in the table below and they create a basis for defining the specific actions for each of the line ministries.

Goal	Recommendations for overcoming the obstacles in the implementation of the Goals
I	<p>In order to achieve the targeted values of the indicators within the four targets of the Goal 1, Montenegro should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work on the growth of its economic activities and competitiveness of economy, which will ultimately lead to the generation of new jobs; • continue the implementation of the labour market reform according to the European legislation with a view to increasing flexibility in the labour market; • reduce grey economy; • improve protection of the poor, given the fact that the primary purpose of social care is to ensure the minimum of social security to the poor and to the population at risk; • re-examine the amount of material benefits from the aspect of the funds required to meet the basic needs; • develop a system for informing the public about the rights that can be exercised within the social and child care system in order to increase access to the rights through development of a comprehensive data base and information system; • simplify procedures and administration for exercising the rights which belong to the system of social and child care; • develop measures to include beneficiaries of the family material support who are able to work into the programmes of employment and different forms of engagements; • identify the needs of beneficiaries and the strategic harmonized planning of services both on the local and on the national level, with a view to avoiding any segmented and uncoordinated implementation of the goals and unclear division of

	<p>the roles and responsibilities of individual systems;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop services that support life in the community, ensuring the beneficiaries in the system of social and child care to use the services in their immediate community;^{xlvi} • stipulate the norms and minimum operational standards for the work of the centres for social work, with more detailed conditions for the assessment and planning and urgent interventions; and introduction of one of the new methods - case managers; • introduce the system of quality through stipulating the conditions for provision of various services - system of accreditation (training programme for expert staff and other persons active in social and child care), licencing and certification^{xlvi}; • introduce the system of supervision of the expert part of the work and of the standards of professional and ethical conduct of professional staff in the social and child protection (Code of Ethics); • implement the project "Information social care system - Social Card", in order to ensure provision of support to the poorest households.
II	<p>To <i>achieve universal primary education</i> through achieving the targeted values by 2015, Montenegro has to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the capacities and implement new models of services and programmes to ensure coverage of boys and girls by pre-school education and upbringing on the level of 40%; • continue organising the short programme for the preparation of children for primary school and specialized programmes of psycho-social support for the children from the most vulnerable groups, particularly Roma; • work on the deinstitutionalization and extension of the support services for the children with developmental disorders and on development of inter-sectorial cooperation (joint activities of the resource centres/centres for social work/centres for support to children with special needs/daily centres/ parents' association/referral commissions/health institutions); • ensure financing of additional expert and technical support to the children with developmental disorders and to make school buildings fully accessible; • improve mechanisms for monitoring the level of attendance of Roma and Egyptian children and for controlling the quality of the knowledge they acquire; • organize and implement additional classes aimed at supporting RE pupils in overcoming language barriers, and helping them in doing homework with a view to improving their results in school; • continue training of teachers to work with the children from the most vulnerable groups, so that the continuous systemic contribution is given to the achievement

	of the planned goal - coverage of all children by primary education.
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to increase the share of women in the decision-making positions it is necessary to do the revision of the provision in the amendments to the <i>Law on the Election of Councillors and Members of Parliament</i>, which guarantees at least 30% of underrepresented gender in the list of candidates. In order to achieve the desired increase of the share of women, every third candidate on the list should be a person of underrepresented gender, and the seats have to be allocated according to the order of the candidates on the list. This is in line with the recommendations of the UN Committee for Elimination of Discrimination of Women.^{xlvi} As for the economic empowerment of women, Montenegro still has to work on encouraging female entrepreneurship (which is envisaged within the IPA programme), on their education in various fields and on the activities aimed at better employability of women, particularly in the rural areas.
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is necessary to: work on the promotion of health and prevention of diseases related to pregnancy, birth and early development of children, in order to create necessary conditions for a healthy beginning of life for every child. pay more attention to prevention activities in several sectors in order to ensure reduction of the number of accidents that happen to children and present a frequent cause of death in this population group. reform the system of health care and develop it further with a view to ensuring priority protection of particularly vulnerable population categories. In the field of child protection it is also necessary to work on the activities of promotion of health and prevention of disease. strengthen activities on the promotion of health and prevention of diseases the monitoring of which is made more difficult by inadequate registration of activities in the guidance clinics. Another obstacle also lies in the insufficient engagement of multi-sectorial bodies that are responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the activities from the <i>National action plan for children</i>. work on ensuring that all children have their chosen paediatricians, as well as on informing and motivating parents to ensure full vaccination of their children and on more accurate registration in social systems. Obstacles in the implementation are related to the social, economic and education status of mothers and to inadequate monitoring of the post-partum period, particularly for the children who have not chosen their physicians.
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is also important to define precisely the process of monitoring and evaluating the data on the deaths of women in pregnancy, during labour and in the post-partum period, as well as all other data related to these periods of life. It is very important to develop activities of the guidance clinics for

	<p>reproductive health within the prevention centres in the health centres and to follow more adequately the implementation of the activities of guidance clinics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the health status of women who, during pregnancy visit physicians in the private health sector, has to be included in order to obtain more complete evaluation of the health status of women.
VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve consistent implementation of the goal to keep the low rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence, Montenegro has to undertake significant measures for the reduction of stigma and discrimination, which are the basic obstacles to the implementation of the goals, and measures for strengthening of the health system capacities, through the education process and through the strategy for acquiring required skills. It is very important to implement the basic principles of the <i>National Programme for Prevention of HIV/AIDS</i>. • It is necessary to work on further control of diseases in Montenegro through: smooth access to high quality health care for all TB patients, protection of vulnerable groups from TB (TB/HIV and MDR-TB, Roma population and displaced persons); development of new diagnostic and therapy possibilities with the continuous supply of the first and second line anti-tuberculosis medicines and through the promotion and protection of human rights in the prevention and treatment of diseases. • It is important to work on education of health professionals, further re-organization of the health system - initiating prevention services (adequate recognition and registration of the services of promotion of health and prevention of diseases), definition of health as a priority in all sectors and development of the activities aimed at promotion of health that can be supported by the community. • Investments and additional efforts and funds in the prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases. • Implementation of preventive activities and health promotion activities through the systems of health protection would improve the process of achieving the set goals. • Life style change is the basic component needed for the reduction of the share of deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases and malignant tumours in the total mortality. It is therefore necessary to work on the promotion of health education programmes, primarily through the health system institutions and to ensure that the population can accept the behaviour that is in line with the healthy life styles. Obstacles in the implementation of the activities aimed at prevention of deaths and diseases are: widespread consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other psycho-active substances, life-style without much activities, stress which is present with all population groups, risk factors related to the community etc. • It is important to initiate introduction of health education contents in the

	<p>curricula of primary and secondary schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is necessary to update registration of people with diseases and deceased person by cause of death, which is a significant problem for adequate planning of protection from the mentioned diseases. Registers of chronic non-communicable diseases would ensure more adequate monitoring and evaluation of the trends in these diseases.
VII	<p>Indicator 1: It is necessary to organize public consultations with the local population from the very beginning of establishment of the protected areas as well as to strengthen the capacities for managing natural resources on the local level through employment of professionals and training of the existing staff.</p> <p>Indicator 2: In order to achieve the targeted values of the Goal 7 through indicator 2, the following is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to work on searching for the best model to manage the protected areas in the sea in order to ensure creation of the basis for improving the capacities and expertise in planning, implementation and efficient management of the protected areas in the sea on the national and on the local level. to adopt legislation for the protection of the sea and coastal habitats and species. to work on the accession to the international network of the protected areas in the sea with a view to ensuring direct sharing of knowledge and experience. to ensure that the process of granting the status of protected area is in line with the categorization of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). to work on the awareness raising and education in order to raise awareness on the importance and purpose of the protected areas in the sea. <p>Indicator 4: Serious investments are necessary in: the rehabilitation of the landfill of ashes, electric-filter plant in the Thermal Power Plant Pljevlja, implementation of the measures for the reduction of emissions that come from heating in the households.</p> <p>Indicator 6: Significant room for energy rationalization is reflected in the measures envisaged for the reduction of energy intensity in all final consumption sectors, which depend on the possibility to introduce new/more energy efficient processes and technologies and lead to the reduction in consumption of large industrial consumers. This will certainly have a positive effect on the reduction of energy intensity. It is also necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put priority on infrastructural energy efficiency measures through ensuring state budget funds and attracting funds from several resources (structural funds, development loans, grants, match-making, ESCO principle, etc.). address and meet the goals for reducing energy intensity and improving energy efficiency in a long-run strategic framework through greening of

	<p>economy.</p> <p>Indicator 8: In order to overcome the problems and achieve targeted values of indicators related to the reduction of losses in the water supply network in urban areas, it is necessary to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring municipal water supply systems to the conditions that measuring can be done properly, if they are not in that state now; • in the systems where the losses in the network are higher than 30%, inspection of the primary pipelines should be done and losses measured, while the losses in the secondary network should be detected and the identified breakdowns should be fixed; • the central SCADA system for the remote supervision and collecting of data should be purchased and installed in all municipal water-supply systems, to monitor measuring stations data (flows, pressures and water levels in the reservoirs) on the central computer unit; • identify and disconnect from the water supply system all the consumers that are not registered; • reconstruct and extend water-supply network. <p>Indicator 9: As for the share of households connected to the sewerage network in urban areas, it is necessary to continue the started activities related to the extension of the sewerage systems in the mentioned municipalities within the planed time frame.</p> <p>Indicator 10: As for the share of treated wastewaters in the total quantity of water in line with national legislation, it is important to continue the started activities of the construction of WWTP in the above-mentioned municipalities, within the required deadline so that the targeted values can be reached.</p>
VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to ensure smooth functioning of all established structures so that the available IPA funds can be used efficiently. • It is necessary to ensure implementation of the <i>Strategy for Information Society</i>.

ⁱⁱ **Note:** Assessments of poverty are based on the national absolute poverty line that is calculated according to the methodology recommended by the World Bank. The same methods and procedures were used in the entire period 2006-2009, which ensures good comparability of results and observing key trends in poverty.

ⁱⁱⁱ Poverty gap is a product of the poverty rate and the average deviation of the consumption of the poor from the poverty line, presented as a percentage of the poverty line.

^{iv} Severity of poverty measures a relative deviation of the consumption of the poor from the poverty line, but taking into account also inequalities among the poor.

^v Strategy for Development of Social and Child Care 2008-2012; Strategy for Integration of Persons with Disabilities 2008-2016, Strategy for Improvement of the Position of RAE Population in Montenegro 2008-2012, Strategy for Development of Social Protection of the Elderly 2008-2012 and Strategy for the Permanent Solution to the Issues of Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro with a particular focus on the area of Konik, Strategy for Development of Foster Care 2012-2016 and Strategy for Protection from Family Violence 2011-2015.

^{vi} Gini coefficient is a numerical indicator of inequality in the distribution of incomes.

^{vii} Correction of data due to changes in methodology, MONSTAT

^{viii} **Quintile ratio** (s80/s20) is the ratio of the average consumption of 20% of the richest and 20% of the poorest population.

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- ^{viii} Source: *Analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori u 2011. godini*, MONSTAT
- ^{ix} Source: *Analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori u 2011. godini*, MONSTAT
- ^x Ministry of Education and Sports gets the data on the enrolment rate on the basis of the MONSTAT data from the census on the number of children of enrolment age (it is the generation of children age 5 and 6, or 5.5 to 6.5 year-olds). These data are compared with the precise data of the number of children enrolled in the first grade in the school year 2011/2012 and the number of children that can be precisely identified as not being enrolled in school, which guarantees the highest reliability level.
- ^{xi} Population older than 10.
- ^{xii} Source of data: Statistics Office (MONSTAT)
- ^{xiii} Source of data: Gender Equality Department, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
- ^{xiv} Values of the indicators in blue refer to the measures after Parliamentary elections of 14 October 2012
- ^{xv} Data refer to the period before Parliamentary elections in Montenegro of 14 October 2012
- ^{xvi} Source of data: Statistics Office (MONSTAT)
- ^{xvii} The data changed since the previous data was preliminary.
- ^{xviii} Source of data: Statistics Office (MONSTAT)
- ^{xix} Source of data: Annual report on immunization (Public Health Institute)
- ^{xx} The data changed since the previous data was preliminary. **Electronic records**, which used to ensure **precise registration of all newborn and immunized children** led to the changes in the values of the indicators.
- ^{xxi} Source of data: Annual report on immunization (Public Health Institute)
- ^{xxii} Data for 2010 are not available yet.
- ^{xxiii} Source of data: Statistics Office (MONSTAT). Data for 2010 are not available yet.
- ^{xxiv} HIV/AIDS-a prevalence – total number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in a year in certain territory
- ^{xxv} Source: Annual Report on HIV/AIDS in Montenegro.
- a. Data on newly registered HIV cases are presented
- b. Data on newly registered HIV/AIDS cases are presented, which is a new indicator in comparison to last report.
- ^{xxvi} The data changed since the previous data was preliminary.
- ^{xxvii} Baseline year has been changed, since the guidance clinics for voluntary testing and guidance started working in 2005.
- ^{xxviii} Source: Annual report on HIV/AIDS in Montenegro. All data have changed due to the change in the methodology for measuring the data.
- ^{xxix} Source: Special Hospital for Lung Diseases Dr Jovan Bulajić Brezovik (Dr Olivera Bojović)
- ^{xxx} Source: Special Hospital for Lung Diseases Dr Jovan Bulajić Brezovik. All data have changed.
- ^{xxxi} Prevalence of multi-resistant TB in relation to the total number of persons with TB.
- ^{xxxii} Correction of the data regarding the TB mortality rate was calculated on the basis of individual discharges with the results of treatment for each patient registered with TB for the individual years - source - database of the Special Hospital Brezovik. The data that were presented earlier for 2006-2008 were the vital statistics data from the period of the beginning of the implementation of the standardized registering and reporting on TB in Montenegro. The minimum differences for the years to follow can be a consequence of the size of population that is taken as a denominator in calculating the rate /population assessment or census for the year closest to the year that the data refer to. A slight increase in mortality for 2011 is a consequence of a bit higher number of persons who died with other diseases while on anti-TB treatment than in all other years except 2009. However, according to the WHO recommendations these are presented within TB mortality.
- ^{xxxiii} Source: Special Hospital for Lung Diseases Dr Jovan Bulajić Brezovik. All data have changed because of the change of the source.
- ^{xxxiv} Mortality rate for 2012 amounted to 0.96 /preliminary data on discharged TB patients registered in 2012.
- ^{xxxv} The given corrections are based on the database of the Special Hospital for Lung Diseases Brezovik (central register) and they refer to the results of treatment of TB patients (that is why for certain years there are double data for the values of indicators of the TB mortality rate).
- ^{xxxvi} Population Assessment for 2009 – Statistical Yearbook on Health and Health Care of Montenegrin population, Public Health Institute
- ^{xxxvii} Source: Statistical Yearbook on Health and Health Care of Montenegrin Population
- ^{xxxviii} The goal "0 breach" that is set is not realistic, since European standards that are incorporated into national legislation do not consider as a breach the situations where less than 35 exceeding happen in a year. *Directive 2008/50/EC* stipulates that a breach is a number of exceeding higher than 35 in a year. *Decree on Establishing the Type of Pollutants, Marginal Values and Other Air Quality Standards* (Official Gazette 25/2012) defines the tolerance threshold, where the marginal daily value of 50 µg/m³ and average annual value of 40 µg/m³ are gradually decreased to be 0% in 2015. The tolerance threshold is the percentage of the marginal value for which it can be increased within the stipulated deadlines. It does not refer to the number of exceeding but to the nominal value of the defined standard (if the marginal value on the day of coming of the Decree in force is higher by 100% it means that it does not amount to 50 but to 100 µg/m³, and that the percentage of increase will be gradually decreased to 0% which means that in 2015 the marginal value will be 50 µg/m³). Tolerance threshold is therefore not directly related to the number of exceeding since the rule is that the situation with less than 35 exceeding in a year is not a breach.
- ^{xxxix} Innovated data submitted by the Environment Protection Agency of Montenegro.
- ^{xl} Data provided by the Ministry of Economy

^{xli} Data provided by the Ministry of Economy

^{xlii} The data used so far were not based on the real situation but were the data used from various sources and from certain areas, so that the total territory of Montenegro was not covered. The majority of the previous data were based on the data from the areas covered by plans and the plans covered large part of state forests interesting from an economic point of view while the South of Montenegro was not covered by plans and the assessments were not reliable.

On top of that, processes of natural re-forestation on the territories that were used in the past for agriculture also had an impact on the figure that shows the increase in the forestland. It was partly also caused by the difference in the definition of forest within National Forest Inventory, and by methodology that was used earlier to obtain these information. The definitions of "forest" and "forest land" applied in the National Forest Inventory are in line with the new Law on Forests (2010) and with the internationally accepted definition of UNECE/FAO and MCPFE (Michalak 2008). The definitions are also in line with the Cost Action E 43 recommendations "Harmonisation of the National Forest Inventories in Europe: Techniques of Joint Reporting".

^{xliii} Through the adoption of the Law on Energy Efficiency and the First National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in 2010 as well as through continuous adoption of the relevant legislation in 2011 -2012.

^{xliiv} ICT research conducted in line with Eurostat methodology includes the individuals age 16 - 74.

^{xlv} Number of users that access internet with the DATA card, used for Internet access only

^{xlvi} Due to the fact that the services which would support life in the community are not developed, most of the children without parental care, children whose development is disturbed by family circumstances and children with developmental disorders do not have adequate support in the community.

^{xlvii} for organizations that provide social and child care and professionals, stipulating professional and other activities

^{xlviii} CEDAW - Initial Report of Montenegro was discussed in the 15th Meeting of the Committee for Elimination of Discrimination against Women on 6 October 2012 when the concluding remarks and recommendations were adopted.