

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

Recommendations of the Working Group on the UPR for Montenegro and UN programme/project activities addressing the recommendations

Recommendation	Programme/project	Programme/project activity addressing the recommendation	Timeframe for the activity's implementation
<p>1. Consider early ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the establishment of an effective national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Croatia)</p>	<p>UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme, RLHRP (project - Support to the Institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms-Ombudsman of Montenegro)</p>	<p>1. Capacity assessment of the Ombudsman Institution and improving its capacities in order to respond to its new competence as the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture.</p>	<p>2012</p>
	<p>UNICEF Child Rights, Policy & Planning / Child Protection Programme: (Capacity of the Ombudsman's Office strengthened to plan, monitor and implement child rights)</p>	<p>2. Staff training (anti-discrimination and prevention of torture) / seminars and workshops.</p> <p>3. Technical assistance to upgrading Ombudsman Office's capacities to plan, monitor and implement child rights.</p>	<p>2006-2012</p>
	<p>UNICEF Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme:</p>	<p>4. Capacity building of Ombudsman's Office to work on empowerment of children placed in child care institutions to file complaints on CR violation and provide recommendations for improved social work interventions.</p> <p>5. Support to Government of Montenegro in advancement of the rights and status of children living in Komanski Most Institution (2008 report of the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Other Inhuman or Cruel and Degrading Treatment described the conditions in the institution as "appalling"): no children have been admitted to the</p>	<p>2011-2012</p> <p>2007-2013</p>

		institution since 2007, children were moved to a separate pavilion in 2010, the Government has committed to long-term plans to de-institutionalize the children and place them in family and community-based care, including Small Group Homes (SGH). 6. Capacity building of staff working in the children's pavilion and children attending educational activities was provided. In addition the work on Intensive Interaction therapy with children residing in the institution which has brought notable developmental results has been introduced.	
2. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (Croatia); give serious consideration to the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico)	UNICEF Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme:	1. Adoption of the National Strategy on Integration of Persons with Disabilities into Society which provides strategic directions for inclusion of children with disabilities into society 2. Technical assistance is being provided to the Government of Montenegro in the implementation of comprehensive Child Care System Reform which includes revision of policy and legal framework relevant for children and people with disabilities, deinstitutionalization of child care institutions including institutions for children with disabilities and establishment of alternative family and community based services.	2008 - 2004-2012
3. Maintain efforts to continue reaching a higher level of human rights standards with regard to the issues of freedom of the	UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme, project – Strengthening the capacities of judiciary to	1. Criminal legislation in Montenegro changed and amended in order to safeguard human rights of suspects, accused and convicted persons in criminal proceedings	2008 –2012

media, functioning of the judiciary and the situation of refugees (Turkey)	fight corruption and organized crime UNICEF Child Rights, Policy & Planning / Child Protection Programme: Juvenile Justice System Reform and Justice for Children Initiative	(Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law on courts, Law on State Prosecutor's Office). 2. With UNICEF technical assistance Montenegro adopted the Juvenile's Treatment in Criminal Proceedings Act and conducted comprehensive Juvenile Justice System Reform towards specialization of professionals, application of alternative measures for juveniles in conflict with the law, improvement of rehabilitation programmes, etc. 3. The initiative will be continued through project: Justice for Children which will support improvement of the rights and status of not only children in conflict with the law but victims and witnesses of crime too and will focus on development of bylaws to Juvenile's Treatment in Criminal Proceedings Act, further specialization of professionals (judges, prosecutors, police, etc), improvement of programmes in JJ institution, detention, prison, application of alternative measures and setting preconditions for the implementation of child friendly hearing procedures in MNE judiciary.	2004-2012
		4. Participation in the work of Government's Coordination board in support of the implementation of the Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, with	2012-2013
	UNHCR annual programme		2009-2016

		<p>Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 and harmonization of legislation to ensure full access to basic rights for refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>5. In collaboration with the EU and OSCE, UNHCR is actively supporting the Government of Montenegro to collaborate with other Governments in the region and strengthen their interventions aimed at resolving the protracted displacement situation within the regional durable solutions initiative (“Sarajevo process”).</p> <p>6. Free legal aid provided and obtaining of personal documents facilitated (required for application for the new legal status).</p> <p>7. Psycho-social support, social welfare and life sustaining health services provided to most vulnerable refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>8. Housing needs of extremely vulnerable refugees and other persons of concern catered for through individual and social housing assistance.</p> <p>9. Voluntary returns facilitated, with focus on provision of reliable information to enable people to make free and informed choices about their future.</p> <p>10. Government of Montenegro supported to further develop the established asylum system and strengthen procedural guidelines in this area.</p>	
<p>4. Continue efforts to protect the environment, including through</p>	<p>UNDP Strengthening Sustainability of the</p>	<p>1. The project strengthens capacities of the protected area institutions to design, plan</p>	<p>2010 – 2014</p>

		<p>sustainable development and environmental decision-making processes. Main goals of the project are: a) development and pilot of an indicator-based Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) for measuring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) environmental management in Montenegro, including identifying and developing a set of internationally-recognized criteria and indicators to assess policies, programmes and plans within the context of global environmental obligations as framed by the three Rio Conventions;</p> <p>b) institutional strengthening for improved monitoring of the global environment and capacity to replicate successful environmental information management and integration practices – supporting the institutional capacity building to enable the mainstreaming of global environmental commitments into planning and compliance monitoring processes. Based on the test integration of the EMIS in the monitoring of the National Spatial Plan 2020 and Tourism Master Plan 2020, this component will help to integrate the EMIS into broader, national decision-making processes, with the aim of institutionalizing a systematic approach to the use of global environmental indicators for MRV.</p>	
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	<p>UNDP Enabling Activities for the preparation of Montenegro's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC</p>	<p>5. The project aims at enabling Montenegro to prepare, produce and disseminated its Second National Communication to the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Main goals of this project are: a) Updating GHG inventory with the addition of several gases and sectors not covered in the Initial National Communication through development of a comprehensive measurement plan for collecting and analyzing data for the SNC and subsequent communications; b) Updating chapter on measures to mitigate climate change in Montenegro that will model potential emission trajectories through 2020 and will incorporate findings on economic development and specific measures and projects with mitigation benefits; c) Updating assessment of climate changes in Montenegro and its vulnerability to climate change through strengthening modeling efforts and efforts to describe vulnerability to CC particularly in four priority areas (water resources, agriculture/drought, human health, coastal zone management, tourism, and protected areas); d) Updating the chapter on national circumstances that incorporates new socio-economic data and strengthened relationships with statistical agencies and sectorial ministries that will support</p>	<p>2011 – 2014</p>
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		improved data flows in future, including collection and compilation of updated information in other areas such as education, training, public awareness, technology transfer, capacity needs, and research and systematic observation.	
5. Incorporate international human rights treaties into national law (Croatia)	UNHCR annual programme	1. UNHCR advocates with the Government for ratification of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	2009-2016
6. Pursue the adoption of a general anti-discrimination act and aim at its adoption as soon as possible (Austria); include in the draft legislation on the prohibition of discrimination comprehensive anti-discrimination measures, including on sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia)	UNDP HIV/AIDS Programmes “Support to the implementation of HIV/AIDS Strategy in the Republic of Montenegro” and “Scale up of the national response to HIV/AIDS among most at risk populations in Montenegro”; UNDP Gender Programme; UNICEF Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme; UNAIDS PAF Programme	1. Advocating for drafting and adopting the Law on Anti-discrimination, in cooperation with civil society organisations 2. Advocating and promoting introduction and implementation of anti-discrimination legislation, including Law on Anti-discrimination and Law on Gender Equality 3. Sensitisation trainings for civil servants, medical professionals, university students, journalists and civil society organizations 4. Raising awareness campaigns 5. Developing and implementing an action plan to combat homophobia	2007-2012

<p>category against discrimination in the existing laws on labour and employment as well as in the legislation on hate speech and hate crimes (Canada)</p>		<p>orientation as a protected category against discrimination. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is regulated and prohibited by the Law on Anti-discrimination as a general act, and includes areas of labour and employment.</p>	
<p>9. Enact new measures to combat the trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation (Croatia); deal with the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for sexual exploitation, with the full cooperation of countries in the trafficking chain (Bangladesh)</p>	<p>UNICEF Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme: Support to the Office of the National Coordinator for Fight against Trafficking in Persons</p>	<p>1. Assistance provided to the Office of the National Coordinator for Anti-Trafficking in raising awareness on child trafficking throughout the educational system, the actions will be continued.</p>	<p>2011-2012</p>
<p>10. Comply with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee with regard to the adoption of the necessary policy and legal framework to combat domestic violence effectively (Ireland); take effective measures to reinforce its domestic legislation concerning domestic violence against women (Italy); involve meaningfully civil society in the process of the preparation of the planned law on protection against domestic violence (Slovenia); pass the intended law on protection against domestic</p>	<p>UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme, project Reform of the legal aid system in Montenegro – creating an effective and sustainable system for providing legal aid</p>	<p>1. Law on the protection from violence in the family adopted in 2010; The Law to be printed and distributed to practitioners and relevant institutions. 2. Commentary on the Law on the protection from the violence in the family to be drafted. 3. Training of the staff in charge of providing legal aid services on the treatment of domestic violence victims in this process to be organized, in line with the Law on legal aid. 4. Establishment of multidisciplinary Teams to fight against violence in family – joint activity UNHCR/UNICEF. 5. Development of Strategy to combat</p>	<p>2008 –2012</p>

<p>violence as soon as possible (Greece)</p>	<p>UNICEF-Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme, Child Protection from Violence, Abuse and Neglect</p> <p>UNHCR annual programme</p>	<p>violence in family – joint activity UNICEF/UNDP.</p> <p>6. Development of by-laws to address violence in family.</p> <p>7. Establishment of unique number for victims of violence.</p> <p>8. Inter-sectoral Protocol-Code of Conduct in Family Violence – joint activity UNDP/UNICEF.</p> <p>9. Development of by-laws to address violence against children and violence in family.</p> <p>10. Technical assistance in the implementation of the Strategy on Protection from Family Violence.</p> <p>11. UNHCR provides legal aid and psychosocial assistance to refugees who are victims of family violence.</p>	<p>2002-2008</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2012-2013</p> <p>2009-2016</p>
<p>11. Introduce specific education programmes and sensitivity trainings for all relevant judiciary and police personnel aimed specifically at the protection of human rights of non-governmental organization activists and members of minorities, including national minorities and persons of minority sexual orientation and gender identity (Czech Republic)</p>	<p>UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme, project – Strengthening the capacities of judiciary to fight corruption and organized crime</p> <p>UNICEF-Child Protection and Social Inclusion Programme: Juvenile Justice System Reform and Justice for Children Initiative</p>	<p>1. Anti-corruption and integrity training programme for judges and prosecutors implemented (Module 1 – Personal and institutional integrity: seminars on ethical standards, code of conduct and integrity of the holders of judicial position, gender issues, human rights standards, etc.).</p> <p>2. Trainings designed to address specifically awareness on women’s rights.</p> <p>3. Specialized training for judges, prosecutors and police for work with children in conflict with the law and children victims and witnesses of crime.</p>	<p>2008 – 2012</p> <p>2008-2013</p>
<p>12. Continue work in implementing the Judicial</p>	<p>UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme,</p>	<p>1. a. Strategy and Action plan for the reform of judiciary (2007-2012) revised and</p>	<p>1. 2009 –2012 2. 2008 –2012</p>

<p>Reform Action Plan (United Kingdom); conclude all necessary decisions at the appropriate levels for setting up an independent and effective appointment system for the judiciary (Austria); guarantee the full independence of the judiciary in accordance with Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary as laid down by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/146, and establish an independent monitoring mechanism of court proceeding in order to enhance the independence of the judiciary (Slovakia); intensify efforts to combat corruption in order to ensure the independence, effectiveness and quality of the judicial system (Sweden); continue and further strengthen anti-corruption policy (Poland); take further comprehensive measures to address the issue of corruption, in particular in the police force (Slovakia)</p>	<p>project – 1.Strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Justice of Montenegro and 2.Strengthening the capacities of judiciary to fight corruption and organized crime</p> <p>UNDP Anti-corruption policy Project: Support to implementation of National Action Plan to fight corruption and organized crime;</p> <p>UNDP Enhancing Strategic Operational Capability of Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative through Capacity Building</p>	<p>innovated.</p> <p>1. b. New Strategy and Action plan for the reform of judiciary (2013-2018) to be drafted.</p> <p>2. Anti-corruption training programme for judges and prosecutors implemented (Module 1 – Personal and institutional integrity; Module 2 – Corruption criminal offences; Module 3 – Investigation of corruption criminal offences);.</p> <p>3. Conducting diagnostic research in support of policy making (integrity assessments of the judiciary, local self-government, public administration, health).</p> <p>4. Capacity building of the Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative.</p> <p>a) Enhancing strategic management capabilities.</p> <p>b) Enhancing technical expertise.</p>	<p>3. 2008 2012 4. 2010 –2012</p> <p>2008-2010</p> <p>2010-2012</p>
<p>13. Continue cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia until the facts of the serious violations of human rights that occurred</p>			

<p>in the region during the 1990s have been clarified (Chile)</p>			
<p>14. Take measures as a matter of priority to ensure that the freedom of expression and freedom of press are guaranteed in accordance with international human rights standards (Sweden); amend the Criminal Code and Constitution so as to incorporate international standards of freedom of expression, as established in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada); adopt all necessary measures to ensure that journalists have the freedom to practise their profession in line with existing international standards (France); review legislation and public policies in order to safeguard the exercise of freedom of expression as well as to decriminalize defamation, libel and slander and take measures to protect journalists, including through the effective investigation of attacks on members of the profession (Mexico); effectively address and investigate attacks against journalists and human rights defenders and bring those</p>			

<p>responsible to justice (Ireland, Germany, Czech Republic, Norway, Canada); take all adequate measures to guarantee the protection and promotion of religious freedom, including by adopting legislation with regard to the recognition of churches and the property rights of religious communities (Italy)</p>			
<p>15. Ensure that the definition of minorities used in all laws provides for full protection against any discrimination (Austria); sufficiently safeguard in relevant legislation the guarantees provided in the Constitution to effectively protect the rights of national minorities and equal representation of members of national minorities (Netherlands); make fully operational the mechanisms for implementing the minority strategy and the national Roma strategy, such as the National Minority Council and a special funding mechanism (Austria); in the implementation of public policies, give consideration to the characteristics, needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries in order to ensure the exercise of their rights, particularly economic,</p>			

social and cultural rights (Mexico)			
<p>16. Maintain its level of efforts to tackle concerns raised regarding the situation of the Roma population in Montenegro, and give priority to implementing the 2007 strategy for the improvement of the position of the Roma population (United Kingdom)</p>	<p>UNICEF: Child protection and social inclusion programme</p> <p>UNICEF: Child rights, policy and planning programme</p> <p>UNHCR annual programme</p>	<p>1. Research on most at risk adolescents (Roma) has been conducted and findings integrated into the National Aids Strategy 2010-2014 ensure that proper attention to strategically address MARA in prevention programmes. As a follow-up on an M&E system was developed in close partnership with Institute of Public Health and youth NGOs to target education and access to information in Roma camps and settlements focusing on preventive health strategies.</p> <p>2. Activities on awareness-raising on sexual and reproductive health issues have been organized with Red Cross Montenegro and Centre for Roma Initiative in Nikšić in Roma settlements and camp.</p> <p>3. Study on Roma and Egyptian (RE) Children and Obstacles to Education will be produced as an evidence-based analytical document focused on RE children and will explore the main causes for their exclusion from educational system. Being conducted in the first year of the 2012-2016 UNICEF programme cycle, the study will provide a good foundation for well-informed and evidence based programmatic interventions aimed at reducing the disparity gap between RE and non-RE children and reaching the most marginalized.</p> <p>4. Since 2008, four surveys targeting refugee and domicile Roma have been conducted. The joint Government, UN and</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2008-2016</p>

		<p>EU study conducted in 2011 surveyed refugee RAE and domicile Roma ethnicities living in the Konik area.</p> <p>5. Legal aid provided to undocumented domicile Roma as prevention of statelessness.</p> <p>6. Regular awareness raising activities on importance of personal documents among local and refugee Roma communities, conducted.</p> <p>7. Public campaign on antidiscrimination and awareness raising roundtables with stakeholders and media conducted.</p> <p>8. UNHCR provided expertise to the development of the new Roma strategy 2012-2016, which was adopted in April 2012.</p>	
<p>17. Elaborate a census, in conjunction with UNDP, UNHCR and civil society, on the number of Roma, in particular refugees and displaced Roma (Algeria); develop reliable statistics on the number of children belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities in the Montenegrin school system (Luxembourg); evaluate the access of the various categories of Roma to education, jobs and social protection (Algeria); within the context of the National Programme of Action, adopt further measures and</p>	<p>UNICEF: Child protection and social inclusion programme:</p> <p>UNHCR annual programme</p>	<p>1. National Strategy on early and preschool education developed and adopted in 2010 with special emphasis on inclusion of Roma and children with disabilities into education.</p> <p>2. The Government's 2011 census identified 4,312 persons declaring to be without any citizenship.</p> <p>3. Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 adopted in 2011, with accompanying annual action plans. All persons that will get the status of a foreigner with permanent residence, entailing access to all rights as of</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2009-2016</p>

<p>implement programmes to provide access and opportunities for ensuring better social and political integration of Roma groups in Montenegro (Chile); take all necessary measures to guarantee full access to education for children belonging to Roma communities and support their social inclusion (Italy); adopt a strategy to ameliorate the living conditions of the Roma population, in particular, amending legislation to ensure access to basic social services, condemn discrimination and to register undocumented Roma refugees (Canada); take effective measures for the full enjoyment of human rights by the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities, especially to guarantee their economic, social and cultural rights (Bangladesh); actively seek to promote awareness about the Roma population in order to combat discrimination (Canada); enact new measures against the discrimination of the Roma population (Croatia)</p>		<p>the Montenegrin nationals except for the right to vote, are expected to improve their situation in the long run, as it should give them the better access to the right to work and employment, social support, health and retirement benefits, education, etc.</p> <p>4. Participation in the work of Government's Coordination board in support of the implementation of the Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 and harmonization of legislation to ensure full access to basic rights for refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>5. In collaboration with the EU and OSCE, UNHCR provides technical support to the Government to access international funding within the regional Sarajevo Process, which shall provide housing solutions and improved access to documentation leading to a comprehensive durable solution.</p> <p>6. Camp management activities organized in refugee camp Konik hosting 1,500 RAE. Psycho social, educational and community capacity building activities organized for camp tenants.</p> <p>7. Psycho-social support, social welfare and life sustaining health services provided to most vulnerable RAE refugees.</p> <p>8. Free legal assistance provided to undocumented refugee and domicile Roma</p>	
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		<p>who are at risk of statelessness and facilitates obtaining personal documents to prove nationality.</p> <p>9. UNHCR advocates with the Government for ratification of 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and establishment of special procedure for determination of stateless persons.</p> <p>10. UNHCR provides expertise to the Government to define subsequent birth registration procedure as a tool for prevention of statelessness.</p> <p>11. Advocacy on the situation of Roma and discriminatory attitudes, through media campaigns and awareness raising roundtables with stakeholders and media.</p>	
<p>18. Take all necessary measures to ensure the social and economic rights of internally displaced persons and refugees, including by adopting specific anti-discrimination policies (Greece)</p>	<p>UN's joint project: Durable solution for refugees, displaced and domiciled Roma in Montenegro</p>	<p>1. The purpose of the project is to provide support for refugees, displaced and domicile Roma in Montenegro to regulate their legal status. It is to be achieved in partnership with civil society organisations (CSOs) and public entities that support vulnerable populations to obtain civil registration and personal documents needed for the legal status resolution. The project, by assisting the refugees in acquiring personal documents and by providing the legal aid in regulating their status in Montenegro directly complements the activities outlined in national strategic documents such as National Action Plan for Durable Solutions for Refugees/Displaced Persons.</p>	<p>2011- 2012</p> <p>2011</p>

	<p>UNICEF: Child rights, policy and planning programme:</p> <p>UNHCR annual programme</p>	<p>2. Assessment on Roma children without birth certificate has been conducted and set of recommendations to the Government on how to ensure birth registration has been provided.</p> <p>3. Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 adopted in 2011, with accompanying annual action plans. All persons that will get the status of a foreigner with permanent residence, entailing access to all rights as of the Montenegrin nationals except for the right to vote, are expected to improve their situation in the long run, as it should give them the better access to the right to work and employment, social support, health and retirement benefits, education, etc.</p> <p>4. Participation in the work of Government's Coordination board in support of the implementation of the Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 and harmonization of legislation to ensure full access to basic rights for refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>5. In collaboration with the EU and OSCE, UNHCR provides technical support to the Government to access international funding within the regional Sarajevo Process, which</p>	<p>2009-2016</p>
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		<p>shall provide housing solutions and improved access to documentation leading to a comprehensive durable solution.</p> <p>6. Camp management activities organized in refugee camp Konik hosting 1,500 RAE. Psycho social, educational and community capacity building activities organized for camp tenants.</p> <p>7. Psycho-social support, social welfare and life sustaining health services provided to most vulnerable refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>Free legal assistance provided to undocumented refugee and domicile Roma who are at risk of statelessness and obtaining of personal documents facilitated.</p> <p>8. UNHCR advocates with the Government for ratification of 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and establishment of special procedure for determination of stateless persons.</p> <p>9. Advocacy on the situation of Roma and discriminatory attitudes, through media campaigns and awareness raising roundtables with stakeholders and media.</p> <p>10. UNHCR provides expertise to the Government to define subsequent birth registration procedure as a tool for prevention of statelessness.</p>	
19. Clarify the legal status of refugees from neighbouring States, with a focus on the prevention of statelessness	UNHCR annual programme	1. Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-	2009-2016

(Slovenia)		<p>2015 adopted in 2011, with accompanying annual action plans. All persons that will get the status of a foreigner with permanent residence, entailing access to all rights as of the Montenegrin nationals except for the right to vote, are expected to improve their situation in the long run, as it should give them the better access to the right to work and employment, social support, health and retirement benefits, education, etc.</p> <p>2. Participation in the work of Government's Coordination board in support of the implementation of the Strategy for Durable Solutions of Issues Regarding Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons in Montenegro, With Special Emphasis on the Konik Area 2011-2015 and harmonization of legislation to ensure full access to basic rights for refugees from former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>3. Outreach information campaign conducted to invite refugees from former Yugoslavia to apply for the new legal status by the set deadline of 31 December 2012.</p> <p>4. Civil registration and acquisition of civil documents for refugees and local populations at risk of statelessness facilitated through regional network of UNHCR offices and legal aid providers.</p> <p>5. Montenegro and Kosovo signed agreement on subsequent civil registration in order to facilitate obtaining of personal documents from Kosovo.</p>	
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		6. Advocacy with Government for development of subsequent birth registration procedures conducted and expert support provided.	
20. Call on the international community to provide technical assistance and financial support in line with the needs of Montenegro to implement the strategy conducive to a lasting solution to refugees and internally displaced persons (China)	UNHCR annual programme	1. UNHCR provides technical support to the Government to access international funding within the regional Sarajevo Process, which shall provide housing and improved access to documentation leading to a comprehensive durable solution.	2009-2016