



Full Template of a People's Scorecard on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda

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- Introduction- about your coalition:
 - Is there any CSO national platform or network focusing on the SDGs?
 - If YES, is the coalition inclusive of organisations that are working on all topics of the SDGs?
 - Are there national platforms that work on specific goals or targets? If YES Please list them
 - There is no platform or network of civil society organisations that is focused on sustainable development goals. Coalition 27 could significantly contribute to the monitoring of the SDGs, given that a part of the requirements of Chapter 27 coincides with the Agenda 2030. Coalition 27 is an informal network of non-governmental organisations of Montenegro that represents a platform for the joint participation of civil society organisations in the process of adopting European Union standards and values in the field of environmental protection.

The Scorecard considers a number of key areas and helps you to assess the level of delivery in each area. **Please use the People's Scorecard Toolkit to assist you in organising an inclusive national dialogue process.**

1. The first part aims to assess the overall delivery of the agenda, including a consideration of policies and strategies for implementation, assessment of delivery and mechanisms for engagement; including with civil society, local governments, donors and wider stakeholders in realising the SDGs.
2. The second part aims to assess progress on each of the SDGs in turn

At the end of each section, you should agree a score of -5 to +5

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Very	large	mediu	small	very	no	very	low	mediu	high	very

large reducti on	reduct ion	m reducti on	reduct ion	small reduct ion	progres s	low progr ess	progr ess	m progr ess	progr ess	high progr ess
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a) Overview of current implementation

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework			X									
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget			X									
3. Institutions with clear mandate			X									
4. Implementation at the National Level		X										
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels	X											
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development			X									
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability		X										
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships											-5	
10. Civil Society Participation		X										
Additional cross-cutting areas												
11. Progress since last VNR (if applicable)		X										
12. Leave No One Behind		X										
13. Planetary Boundaries	X											

14. Delivery by CSOs	X													
Total														

Before you finalise the scores, please consider the questions below and develop a narrative response for each area:

1. Governance or policy framework

- If applicable, what is the nature of the governance mechanism put in place for oversight of the SDG implementation process? Is the Governance mechanism based on an existing Council or Committee? A newly created Council or Committee?
- Governance mechanism is based on the National Council for Sustainable Development, established in 2002 as an advisory body to the Government of Montenegro for the implementation of sustainable development policy. In 2005, within the General Secretariat of the Government of Montenegro, the Office for Sustainable Development was established, as the Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development.
- Both the National Council for Sustainable Development and the Office for Sustainable Development underwent several reforms between 2006 and 2021, most notably the 2008 reform, which, among other things, enabled the formation of expert working groups within the National Council for Sustainable Development, while the Office for Sustainable Development operated for a time within the the Ministry in charge of the environment.
- With the reform from 2021, the Office for Sustainable Development was returned to the General Secretariat of the Government, and the National Council for Sustainable Development was redesigned in such a way as to address the current challenges that Montenegro faces on the way to the realisation of the idea of an ecological state in practice.
- Which government actor oversees providing leadership within the governance mechanism? Head of Government or State? Individual Cabinet Minister? Multi-ministerial set up? Parliamentary Committee?
- National Council for Sustainable Development members are representatives of all relevant social structures (all ministries in the Government, Secretary of the Assembly, Chief Negotiator for the EU, professional institutions, financial institutions, business associations, universities, trade unions, NGOs, independent experts, youth representatives and the media). The President of the National Council for Sustainable Development is the Prime Minister, and the Secretary, the head of Office for Sustainable Development.
- What are the characteristics of the governance mechanism in your country - in terms of clarity of mandates, inclusiveness of non-state actors, participation mechanisms, and methodologies for working groups, resources?
- The participation of non-state actors is carried out through public call with defined conditions for candidates as well as application deadline. In the National Council for Sustainable Development, CSOs can have representatives in three areas of work: youth, socio - economic and environmental issues.

- Is there any parliamentary/congressional scrutiny of or input into the framework? If so please list the relevant committee and how they are integrated into the governance mechanism, as well as any policy positions developed by elected members.
- The Sector for Coordination, Compliance and Monitoring of the Implementation of Policy Strategies within the General Secretariat of the Government also has a significant role in the implementation process of National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 and SDGs, primarily as a body assessing the compliance of proposed new strategic documents with the objectives defined in National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 and obligations of Montenegro under the 2030 Agenda
- Are local and subnational governments included in the governance process and if so, how?
- Local governments are not directly involved. Through the achievement of national goals for certain areas, such as energy efficiency, waste management, management of protected areas, etc., but also through the implementation of individual projects, they indirectly contribute to the realisation of SDG

2. National Development Plans, strategies & budget

- How has your government incorporated the SDGs into national policy frameworks? Has it incorporated the SDG framework into its national development plan and related strategies? Has the government incorporated the SDGs through a specific SDG strategy document? Did the government formulate its national development plan or SDG strategy through a participatory process? Was the formulation process based on a gap-analysis? If YES, was the gap analysis based on policies; data; or both?
- The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fully integrated into the national framework through the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030. Within the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030, there is an action plan, which determines the measures and sub-measures, grouped according to the strategic goals of sustainable development of Montenegro.
- In the preparation phase of the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030, a wide range of consultations was also conducted with all relevant actors, including various levels and sectors of government, but also non-governmental organisations, academic institutions and the business sector. The adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030 in July 2016 was preceded by a public debates (23.02.2016. – 22.04.2016.):
- Presentation to members of the Parliamentary Committee on Tourism, Agriculture, Ecology and Spatial Planning (25.02.2016.)
- Round table in Kotor Municipality (04.03.2016.)
- Round table in Berane Municipality (11.03.2016.)
- Round table in Capital City Podgorica (18.03.2016.)
- Round table for representatives of the economy and the academy (22.03.2016.)

We do not have information about the formulation process based on gap analysis.

- How far do you see effective policy coherence within the national SDG framework? Does the policy approach include a recognition of the inter-related nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental & economic)? Is there any “cherry-picking” or do you see all SDGs are equally covered?
 - The achievement of SDGs and strategic goals of the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030 shows that they are not in the centre of attention of competent institutions, but progress has been made in the last few years, through the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030 implementation process and through EU integration process. In our opinion, SDGs are not equally covered. Economic and social issues take precedence over the environment.
- Has SDG implementation been costed and sources of financing identified? For example What is the level of government spending for social protection; for education; for healthcare; for sustainable infrastructure; for environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation?
- Some progress in the last few years has been achieved in financing and coordination for sustainable development, the introduction of program budgeting and the establishment of the Eco Fund. Investments are based on international donations and programs. When it comes to investments in climate change, they are mostly related to activities in the energy sector (incentives for energy efficiency measures implementation and the use of renewable energy sources). Montenegro implements energy efficiency measures at the national level through the competition for interest-free loans announced by the Ministry of Capital Investments, and through the Eco-Fund competition, which partially subsidises the implementation of energy efficiency measures for individuals and legal entities.
- Is there any clear national plan in terms of funding the delivery of the 2030 Agenda? Is the national budget in line with the 2030 Agenda? What is the role of international donors/development partners?
- In the National Strategy for Sustainable Development special attention was paid to the establishment of a financing framework for the sustainable development of Montenegro. The basic principles of financing for sustainable development are discussed in detail and possible sources of funding are considered. The role of international donors is very important at national as well as local level. The largest number of activities is realised through projects that are supported by international donors, and to a significant extent by using EU funds.
 - Through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) in the period 2014-2020, support in implementation of the EU agenda was provided in the amount of € 279.5 million and through the first IPA cycle (2007-2013) - € 165 million.
 - Support for Chapter 27, Environment and Climate Change (which are complementary to CORs 14 and 15 and other CORs) is estimated at € 1.4 billion;
 - A mix of instruments and sources is provided for funding, including the national budget and the Eco Fund.

3. Institutional Support - Public Agencies with clear mandate

- Please describe if there are agencies in place that are tasked with delivery of the SDGs
- Are there clear steps taken by agencies to ensure implementation of the SDGs?
- Is the government putting in place integrated approaches to implementation (multi-agency or multi-ministerial approaches to joint implementation)?
- Are there particular areas allocated to specific institutions?
 - There is no agency in place that tasked SDGs. It is the Office for sustainable development as part of the General Secretariat of the Government.
 - In the implementation process of National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) by 2030 and SDGs, the National Council for Sustainable Development has a guiding and coordinating role, with the help of the Office for Sustainable Development. The sector for coordination, compliance and monitoring of the implementation of strategies that determine public policies within the General Secretariat of the Government also has a significant role in the implementation process of NSSD by 2030 and SDGs, primarily as a body that deals with the assessment of compliance of proposals for new strategic documents with the goals defined in NSSD by 2030 and the obligations of Montenegro according to Agenda 2030

4. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at national level

- Please outline specific achievements on delivery of each of the SDGs so far, based on an assessment of progress indicators
- Please share any areas where more work is needed to reach the target set for 2030
 - According to the draft of the last National Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2030 implementation report, certain data exist for sixty SDGs indicators. The plan on the phased introduction of indicators, according to which 77 should have been monitored by 2018, and another 91 SDGs indicators should be introduced into the statistical system by 2020, has not been implemented.
 - Objectives 1, 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17 were the focus of the Second Voluntary National Report (VNR)
 - Goal 1: A world without poverty: The share of the population whose income is below the national poverty line (€ 2,347 for a single-member household), will be reduced by 22.6% in 2020. A positive trend was also recorded for poverty and social exclusion and deprivation of children, but the rate of 38.6% is high and worrying. Poverty is on the rise in the north region (four times higher than in the southern region). Achieving SDG 1 requires more effective interventions in the field of social protection as well as decreasing regional differences.
 - Goal 4: Quality education: Significant positive developments have been noted, such as an increase in the number of children involved in early education, better accessibility of facilities and a reduction in the cost of education through the introduction of free textbooks. Although it is evident that education is becoming more inclusive and equitable, inequalities in access to vulnerable groups of children persist, and quality is becoming an increasingly important issue, both in terms of the infrastructure of educational institutions and in terms of learning outcomes and outcomes. The frequency and types of peer violence are on the rise and worrying. It is evident that it is necessary to focus more attention on practical knowledge. Working conditions in some educational institutions are not at the appropriate level. Larger investments in equipment are required.

- Goal 5: Gender equality: The development of gender policies has continued, which has significantly contributed to women's greater participation in political and social life. Positive shifts in the representation of women in the Assembly and in the processing of cases of violence were recorded (with certain oscillations). The society is still predominantly patriarchal; traditional gender roles and gender stereotypes persist in all spheres of life, especially at home, but also in political life and labour markets. This is evidenced by the Gender Equality Index, where Montenegro lags behind not only the EU average, but also within the region.
- Objectives 14 and 15: Underwater and terrestrial life: The development of a legal and institutional framework for the conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity has been largely driven by the EU accession process. Significant progress has been made in declaring protected areas: in 2020, 13.44% of the territory was protected under national regulations, and since 2021, 0.98% of the marine area has been protected for the first time. Challenges remain with the management of protected areas, sustainable management of forests, protected species, and individual terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. The lack of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the situation is very pronounced in these goals.

Within goal 14, we paid special attention to tasks:

14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce all types of marine pollution, especially from land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution.

When it comes to waste management, Montenegro has serious problems. Municipality waste ends up in the sea and wastewater has significant pressure on coastal as well as seaside areas. Waste is most often transported by rivers that flow into the sea.

14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant negative impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take measures to restore them to have healthy and productive oceans

Three protected marine areas (Platamuni, Katič and Stari Ulcinj) have been declared, for which it is necessary to create management plans and enable their adequate implementation.

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate fisheries and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fisheries practices and implement science-based management plans to restore fish stocks as soon as possible, at least to levels that can yield maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological properties

Illegal fishing is still a common practice, both at sea and in lakes and rivers. Special attention should be paid to situations in which illegal fishing threatens habitats of protected species. Very often people use power generators and dynamite for fishing. Perpetrators of illegal activities are usually private individuals; One of the problems is that people caught in illegal fishing are not adequately punished.

Within goal 15, we paid special attention to tasks:

5.1 By 2020, ensure the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, especially forests, wetlands, mountains and plains, in accordance with obligations from international agreements

Montenegro has many protected areas that represent exceptional ecological value, where there are habitats of many protected species. The management of these areas

is at an enviable level. Stronger controls are needed to prevent disturbance of these habitats. One of the shortcomings is that during the preparation of strategies and other important documents at the state level, outdated data is used, which does not reflect the true situation. There is no continuous monitoring of the state of species and habitats and their monitoring. In addition, it is necessary to take more serious steps towards the establishment of Natura 2000 areas.

5.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, restore destroyed forests and significantly increase afforestation and forest restoration on a global level

The most pronounced problems when it comes to the forestry sector are:

- Illegal logging threatens forests of high ecological value (some of them are under national protection).
- The concession system - led to the destruction of entire areas and the creation of barren areas. Concessionaires do not respect concession contracts, damage local roads, do not take into account forest order, and very often leave wasteland in the place where they received the concession.
- The absence of the timber industry led to the export of huge amounts of round wood and wood assortments to neighbouring countries.
- One of the problems is the frequent forest fires. Fire prevention is at a low level and in most cases the cause of fire is an anthropogenic factor. The assessment of damage from the fire is slow and the process of revitalization of the area is very often not completed.
- Harvesting of forest fruits is without control, so there is no precise data on how many forests are exploited in this way every year.

15.7 Take urgent measures to stop poaching and trade in protected species of flora and fauna and address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

The problem of poaching has been current for a long time. There is continuous poaching of various bird and fish species and rare species are occasionally shot in protected areas. The hunting services are not effective and punishment measures are poorly implemented.

- Objective 17: Partnerships for Development:

Financing is based on projects supported by international donors. Most of the projects are focused on solving issues related to EU integration. The data concerning science, innovation and the spread of environmentally acceptable technologies are poorly available.

5. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at sub-national or local level

- Are local governments in your country actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If so, how
- Has there been a process to integrate the SDGs into local and subnational development plans, or to align existing ones with the SDGs?

- Are there good examples of local implementation and monitoring?

Some local governments have carried out certain activities, mostly project-based, on the localization of the 2030 Agenda. These are mainly activities that are not directly aimed at the SDGs and concern implementation/support of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy sources or projects related to waste water treatment and similar.

6. Public Awareness & capacity development

- Is the full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs available in your local languages? Which language(s)? Who translated it?
- Yes, the full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs is available in our language. We do not know who did the translation.
- Are educational bodies and researchers actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs?
- As far as we know educational bodies and researchers are not actively seek to analyse and share the SDGs
- Are civil society organisations using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work?
- Environment Civil society organisations are focusing their work to 2030 Agenda
- What support exists for capacity development on the SDGs in your country?
- As far as we know, that kind of support does not exist in our country
- Are there opportunities for partnership with other CSOs and/or UN agencies?
- Our organisations are members of different coalitions and networks and we are open for cooperation with other CSOs and/or UN agencies
- Have you identified specific gaps in CSO skill development?
- A significant number of organisations have limitations in monitoring important international processes as well as its implementation at the national and local levels. A significant barrier is poor knowledge of English and the number of employees in the organisation. These are mostly local organisations with one full-time employee. Financial unsustainability and the use of only small national grants is also a significant problem.

7. Monitoring, evaluation, data & reporting mechanisms

- Is there an official and established institutional framework for monitoring and accountability in your country?

The National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030 envisages that progress in achieving the goals of sustainable development is monitored through regular annual reports prepared by the Office for Sustainable Development with the support of the Ministry responsible for the environment in cooperation with other relevant Ministries and other government bodies and institutions. The reports are considered by the National Council for Sustainable Development and submitted to the Government.

- How open and transparent is this framework?
Has this framework been fully institutionalised in a yearly or bi-annual multi-stakeholder reporting process?
- The reporting process is focused on the collection of existing information and the engagement of members of the National Council for Sustainable Development. The process of drafting the second VNR made significant steps forward in transparency. During its

preparation, a wide group of stakeholders were involved through meetings/events, inter-institutional communication, data collection through an online platform, etc.

- Is there progress on bringing together evidence with disaggregated data to demonstrate progress in your country? What data is disaggregated?
- Through the second VNR all stakeholders are invited to participate and share information/opinions with the aim to have as much data/information from different sectors.
- Has civil society been invited to supply and/or review evidence and data 'disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts? If YES please provide details.
- Representatives of environment CSOs had the opportunity to give opinions about tasks and share data connected with environment issues in our country.

8. Transparency, accountability and access to information

- Are policy-making and decision-making processes on the SDGs based on easily accessible, timely and accurate information and data?
- Information and data in this field are not singled out, usually they are connected with other issues. On the Government website, Office for Sustainable Development we can find National Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2030 as well as reports from the meetings of the National Council for Sustainable Development.
- Is there a transparent process for understanding official data?
In our opinion the process of collecting and understanding official data is on the low level. Statistics of public institutions and ministries are not in correlation with the statistics office (MONSTAT). It often happens that some data are not usable because they are used in old formats and are very difficult to interpret or we have very different data from different sources.
- Are there any institutional processes or specific policies in place to tackle corruption and malpractice?
- The Government of Montenegro has recently announced a stronger stance towards fighting corruption, mainly through the new Law on the sources of the assets, which would target high-level corruption and would look to seize criminally acquired assets.
- Montenegro has an Agency for prevention of corruption, and an Agency for the freedom of data and personal data protection, both of which are troubled by the limited powers to act.
- When we speak about policy documents, Strategy for the fight against corruption and organised crime was prepared in 2010 (for period 2010-2014) and according to information from CSOs which follow this topic, implementation of the Strategy was absent. Public consultation for preparation of a new Strategy are just starting.

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- What is the level of engagement from different stakeholders in the national implementation plan (government, civil society, trade unions, private sector, academia, local government, development partners, parliamentarians, etc)? Is there a broad and horizontal partnership across sectors for implementation?

According to the action plan, the strategic goals and measures of the Strategy are focus on problems whose solution requires: strategic and normative harmonisation of public policies and regulations; application of mechanisms of inter - sectorial cooperation, through an integral overview of problems, coordinated cooperation of departments and achievement of synergistic effects, especially for those problems where sectorial mechanisms do not have the necessary instruments or have failed in previous processes;

All competent departments should establish connections between individual sustainable development goals and their sectorial strategies, plans and programs. Accordingly, the relevance of the tasks and indicators of sustainable development should be determined in the context of their integration into sectorial policies.

Reports on the progress in the implementation of the Strategy show the modest level of implementation of a significant number of measures and sub-measures, i.e. the insufficient level of involvement of various administrative bodies and institutions in the process of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Strategy. The impression is that the Strategy is not in the centre of attention in the implementation of public policies.

- How would you assess the partnership among different actors, is there mutual accountability? Is the relationship between actors based on an equal footing? Coordination and integration of policies, as well as responsibility for assumed obligations, need to be strengthened to a significant extent. The relationship between actors is not based on an equal footing. Currently, the Office for Sustainable Development and the National Councils are the only widely recognized actors. Other representatives of institutions still do not sufficiently recognize the importance of this concept, but are narrowly oriented towards issues that concern exclusively their fields of work.

Have any challenges or opportunities been identified in terms of broader partnerships?

Unfortunately, weak implementation of regulations, plans, strategies, etc. is characteristic of Montenegro. If we want to ensure the implementation of national as well as international obligations, then we must deal more seriously. The inhabitants of Montenegro increasingly feel significant environmental changes, economic pressure, climate change caused by various disasters, and we expect that more attention is being paid to sustainable development in the future.

10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement

- Have you had a regular policy dialogue with the governance mechanism for SDG implementation or with relevant government ministries during the preparation and since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda?

Civil society does not have regular policy dialog with relevant government ministries during preparation of SDGs implementation as well as adaptation of the 2030 Agenda.

- Have there been any other ways in which civil society has been able to contribute to the implementation or review? Has this participation been organised through high level meetings; working groups or technical groups; informal consultations; specific workshops? Do these spaces benefit from clear mandates, methodologies and resources?

Civil society was involved through membership in the National Council for Sustainable Development and providing comments on the proposed strategy and issues discussed at council meetings. A small number of organisations were involved in this process and their communication with other organisations was at a low level.

- Regarding assessment of progress, has civil society been invited to contribute in a public consultation on the Voluntary National Review? If so, how was the invitation done and who was invited?
- Public consultation on the second Voluntary National Review was implemented through a public invitation on government web sites as well as consultative meetings in three cities, online platform, social networks and CSOs groups.
- If YES, do you think this positive development will provide further opportunities for participation within the broader implementation process - especially regarding policy dialogue?
- If the capacities of the Office for Sustainable Development are strengthened (the number of people at the first), we can expect greater involvement of other government bodies as well as civil society organisations and citizens and a broader implementation process. It seems that the Government still does not recognize the importance of the National Council (and does not use its capacities) and the Office for Sustainable development.
- Has your government invited CSO representatives to be a member of its delegation to participate in the HLPF and/or make a presentation at the VNR?
- No, the Government did not invite CSOs representatives to be a member of the delegation who will participate in the HLPF or make a presentation at the VNR.
- If “YES”, has your government provided financial support for this participation?

Additional cross-cutting questions:

1. Progress since last VNR

- If your country is now presenting a second or subsequent VNR, how have the gaps identified in the previous VNR been addressed?
- The first VNR was prepared immediately after the adoption of Agenda 2030 and NSSD by 2030, and the focus was on the nationalisation of the goals of sustainable development and the way of their integration into the national framework. The second VNR was prepared on the basis of analyses and inputs collected in the process of monitoring the implementation of the NSSD by 2030. The second VNR provides, for the first time, an official cross-section of the state achieving for the 17 SDGs at the national level after five years of the implementation of the NSSD and the Agenda 2030. Special attention in the second VNR was paid to the goals which were recommended to be in the focus of the VNR cycle from 2022, as well as goals of special importance at the national level.
- Has there been any follow up since the previous VNR was presented?
- After the first VNR, there was no follow up.
- If “YES”, how have civil society bodies been involved in engagement since the previous VNR?

2. Leaving no one behind

- In your experience, how far have the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind, been a focus for the national strategy of the 2030 Agenda or of the national development plan?
- How would you assess the opportunities for these marginalised groups to engage in setting the national priorities, in policy-making, and in review processes?
- Has the government formulated an overarching approach to incorporate the Leave No One Behind principle into institutional guidance for policy-making processes, and/or target and indicator-setting processes?
- We are interested in learning more about groups that are marginalised in your country context, by which we mean groups of people that are more likely than others to experience poverty, exclusion, discrimination, lack of participation, or violence- Which groups of people do you understand to be the most marginalised in the country where you work? (You may choose more than one and add more if relevant in your country)

A number of documents, with goals on social inclusion and protection of vulnerable groups, were adopted. In this segment as in others, implementation is a problem. Efforts are being made to improve social and health care (in general as well as vulnerable groups) and include children from vulnerable groups to the greatest extent possible in the education system.

Women & Girls	X
Children & young people	X
Indigenous peoples	
Older persons	X
Persons with disabilities	X
People discriminated by caste, work and descent	
People discriminated by geographic area: eg. urban slums/rural areas	
People from the LGBTQI community	X

Small scale farmers	
Ethnic & Religious minority groups	X
Migrants or undocumented persons	X

3. Planetary Boundaries

- Are there policies in place to protect the environment? In particular, does the plan include sustainable management of resources (eg. water, soil, air) or Sustainable Consumption and Production?
- Legislation in the area of environment is in place, but the problem is its poor implementation in practice. Facts about the importance of sustainable management of resources and their preservation are presented through national documents. The problem arises when the state decides to invest in large projects. In such situations, very often the opinion of the wider social community, the professionals, scientists is not taken into account. Priority is given to the current economic well-being or the well-being of a small group of people.
- Is agricultural production carried out in a sustainable way (considering eg. organic farming, non-GMO, animal welfare)?
Agriculture production in a sustainable way is at the beginning. There is a system for organic certification and the interest of agricultural producers. Greater economic support of agriculture producers is needed as well as support for product placement.
- Are investments made towards sustainable and public transport?
Investments in sustainable and public transport are sporadic. For example, in some cities there is support for the purchase of bicycles and electric scooters. Also, the Eco fund has begun to modestly support the purchase of electric vehicles. Eco fund - A government body with a mission to collect and invest financial resources in building a sustainable society in Montenegro, which will be based on the efficient use of all natural resources and low-carbon development. Unfortunately, when it comes to public transport, it is based on old buses and trains (Trains are not overused). A positive example is the capital city Podgorica, which started buying new buses.
- Are there clear national commitments to cut CO₂-emissions and move towards a just transition of energy? Is there a supra-ministerial coordination or specific ministry charged with coordination and oversight of the implementation? If not, how does the coordination and oversight work?

Montenegro is a signatory to numerous international agreements, including the Paris Agreement. We are obliged to prepare national reports and define a national goal for reducing GHG emissions, which Montenegro as a country is doing. From the point of view of the civil sector, we believe that the goals are not ambitious and should be higher. The adoption of the most important document for energy and climate, the National Energy and Climate Strategy, is delayed. We still haven't made a clear decision about what will happen to the only thermal power plant which we have in the country. We have no plan on how to implement a just transition in the energy sector.

- Is the country reliant on extractive industries? How are those industries behaving towards their workers and the environment? Where are the profits of those industries going?
- Mining is present in Montenegro. We cannot say that they implement significant measures in order to protect the environment. We are talking about sporadic measures (planting trees or preventing dust from spreading into the wider environment). Sometimes even these simple measures are not implemented. Oil exploration is currently underway.

4. Delivery by CSOs

- How far are CSOs developing their own plans on raising awareness about; and implementation of; the agenda CSOs
- Civil society organisations deal with these topics sporadically and in most cases individually. It is still necessary to work on education and on connecting the organisations themselves
- Are there particular case studies of effective delivery by CSOs already underway?
- We have no information about that
- Are there challenges to prevent CSO delivery of this agenda in your country? If YES please describe them

- There are a large number of civil society organisations in Montenegro, but they are mostly small organisations with weak capacities. We believe that it is very important to strengthen the capacities of these organisations so that they can be adequately involved in the implementation and monitoring of the SDG goals.

b) Review of the 17 Goals

PLEASE FILL THIS IN ONLINE

The second part of the Scorecard provides a detailed review of each of the Goals to enable a broad vision of the current level of implementation, follow up and review on each Goal.

You should consider the following areas to provide a score of -5 to +5 for each Goal.

Template for Goal-based reviews

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-3	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3.Institutions with clear mandate													
4.Implementation at the National Level													
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7.Monitoring Mechanisms													
8.Transparency & Accountability													
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10.Civil Society Participation													
Total													

Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3.Institutions with clear mandate												
4.Implementation at the National Level												
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7.Monitoring Mechanisms												
8.Transparency & Accountability												
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10.Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-1	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total												-1	

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-3	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total												-3	

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3.Institutions with clear mandate												
4.Implementation at the National Level												
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7.Monitoring Mechanisms												
8.Transparency & Accountability												
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10.Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3.Institutions with clear mandate												
4.Implementation at the National Level												
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7.Monitoring Mechanisms												
8.Transparency & Accountability												
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10.Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3.Institutions with clear mandate												
4.Implementation at the National Level												
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7.Monitoring Mechanisms												
8.Transparency & Accountability												
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10.Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total													

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3. Institutions with clear mandate												
4. Implementation at the National Level												
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7. Monitoring Mechanisms												
8. Transparency & Accountability												
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10. Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-1	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total													

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-3	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total													

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework												
2.National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
3.Institutions with clear mandate												
4.Implementation at the National Level												
5.Implementation at the sub-national levels												
6.Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
7.Monitoring Mechanisms												
8.Transparency & Accountability												
9.Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
10.Civil Society Participation												
Total												

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	-3	Assessment / Comments
1. Governance Framework													
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
3. Institutions with clear mandate													
4. Implementation at the National Level													
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels													
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
7. Monitoring Mechanisms													
8. Transparency & Accountability													
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
10. Civil Society Participation													
Total													

Once you have completed an analysis of each goal, it is useful to consider the interlinkages between the goals and any potential risks of one goal undermining another goal. At this stage you should refer back to your earlier assessment of the key cross-cutting themes and provide a qualitative analysis of the whole agenda in your country.