

Annex 2: UNSDCF Results Framework

National development vision

By 2027, Montenegro has reduced multidimensional and income poverty and accelerated progress towards sustainable, resource-efficient and innovation-based economy, with improved state of the environment and increased respect for human rights, social justice, and inclusion of the most vulnerable.

Strategic Priority # 1: Inclusive Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability

National development priorities

- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2030
- National transport development strategy 2019-2035
- Transport decarbonization Roadmap
- Climate change law
- National climate change strategy until 2030
- NDC until 2030
- Action Plan for Energy Efficiency
- Energy Law
- National Strategy for biodiversity conservation
- National Strategy for water management
- Action plan for benchmarks of the Chapter 27 from 2021
- Smart specialization strategy 2019-2024
- Industrial Strategy

- Programme of Economic Reforms 2022-2024
- National Strategy on Employment 2021-2025
- Strategy for [sustainable] development of cultural heritage for the period 2023-2028 (to be adopted in 2022)
- National strategy for the safeguarding and sustainable use of cultural heritage (to be adopted in 2022)
- Strategy for Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Montenegro

Regional frameworks [EU chapters]

Ch 3 – Rights of establishment and freedom to provide services

Ch 5 – Public procurement

Ch 6 – Company law

Ch 7 – Intellectual property law

Ch 11 – Agriculture and rural development

Ch 12 – Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy

Ch 14 – Transport policy

Ch 18- Statistics

Ch 19 – Social policy and employment

Ch 20 – Enterprise and industrial policy

Ch 21 – Trans-European networks

Ch 27 – Environment

Ch 28 – Consumer and health protection

SDGs:

SDG 1- No poverty

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 5 – Gender equality

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure
 SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities
 SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities
 SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production
 SDG 13 – Climate action
 SDG 14 – Life under water
 SDG 15 – Life on land

Key Partners:

Government of Montenegro: Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy; Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports; Ministry of Capital Investments; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Finance; Eco Fund; Investment Development Fund; Municipalities; Environment Protection Agency; National Council for Sustainable Development; business sector; NGOs; Chamber of Economy; Innovation Fund; Science and Technology Park; MONSTAT

Contributing UN agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNIDO, FAO, UNICEF, UNECE, UNESCO, UNDRR, UNEP, IFAD

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: <i>By 2027, all people, especially the vulnerable, benefit from improved management and state of natural resources</i></p>	<p>1. Employment rate: Total, Men, Women, youth (15-24)</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: ILO</u></p>	<p>Total: 43.8 % (15+), Male: 50 % Female: 37.9 % Youth: 19.8 % (2020)</p>	<p>Total: >48%, Male: >55% Female: >45% Youth: >27%</p>	<p>Labour Force Survey (LFS), Monstat</p>	<p>There is political commitment to carry out long-term reform in the economy and put in place appropriate macroeconomic policies</p>

<p><i>and increasingly innovative, competitive, gender-responsive and inclusive economic development that is climate resilient and low-carbon</i></p>	<p>2. Inactive population due to caring responsibilities (20-60)</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: ILO</u></p>	<p>Total: 28.6% Male: 10.7% Female: 39.9% (2020)</p>	<p>Total < 24% Male < 10% Female < 30%</p>	<p>Labour Force Survey (LFS)</p>	<p>Post-COVID-19, the economic impact is contained</p> <p>Prudent fiscal and debt management policies create space for investment in human development</p> <p>Borders remain open and there are no hurdles in cross-border movement of goods and persons</p> <p>Government remains committed to climate action and short-term economic interests do not deflect the country from the low-carbon development pathway</p> <p>European integration progresses as planned and EU accession commitments mainstreamed in national policies</p> <p>Inclusive and sustainable structure of the institutional framework, based on meritocracy and transparency</p>
	<p>3. Greenhouse gas emissions: Total GHG emissions expressed as Gg CO₂eq</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>3,623 (2019)</p>	<p>3,597</p>	<p>Government</p>	
	<p>4. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity, in ha</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>0 (2021)</p>	<p>80,000</p>	<p>Government</p>	
	<p>5. Global innovation index score</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>Score: 35.4 (2021)</p>	<p>Score: >47</p>	<p>World Intellectual Property Organisation</p>	
	<p>6. Share of electricity produced from renewable sources in total net electricity consumption on an annual basis</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>62% (2020)</p>	<p>>64%</p>	<p>MONSTAT</p>	
	<p>7. CAT-I (Capacity Assessment Tool for Infrastructure) infrastructure enabling environment score</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNOPS</u></p>	<p>4.98 (2022)</p>	<p>>5.47</p>	<p>UNOPS Capacity Assessment Tool</p>	
	<p>8. Gender Equality Index score, dimensions: money, time, work</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>Total: 55 Money: 59.7 Time: 52.7 Work: 65.2 (2019)</p>	<p>Total: >62 Money: >67 Time: >60 Work: >72</p>	<p>MONSTAT</p>	

	9. OECD SME Policy Index <u>Custodian agency: UNOPS</u>	3.42 (2019)	>3.80	OECD
	10. Global Competitiveness index <u>Custodian agency: UNOPS</u>	60.82 (2019)	>65	World Economic Forum
	11. SDG indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditures on preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, local/municipal) <u>Custodian agency: UNESCO</u>	<i>Results to be published by the end of 2022</i>	5% increase (2027)	Monstat/UIS

Outputs

Output 1.1

Private sector growth, economic transformation and decent jobs generated through innovation, increased institutional capacities, policies and inclusive and gender-responsive policy frameworks to enhance productivity and competitiveness.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNECE, FAO, ITU, IFAD

Output 1.2

Strategies, policies, financing mechanisms and capacities developed to prepare for and respond to socio-economic, climate and health-related risks and natural hazards, through effective, inclusive and gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNICEF, FAO, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCO, UNDRR, ITU, IFAD

Output 1.3

Policies, legislative frameworks, financial mechanisms and institutional capacities are developed to protect, value and sustainably manage infrastructure, cultural and natural resources that are accessible to all.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, UNOPS, FAO, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCO, ITU, UNEP, IFAD

Strategic Priority # 2: Human capital development, reducing vulnerability, social inclusion

National development priorities

- Roadmap for Social and Child Protection System Reform
- Strategy on protection and equality of Persons with Disabilities 2022-2027
- Strategy on Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2021-2025
- Strategy on Migrations and Reintegration of Returnees to Montenegro 2021-2025
- Strategy for the Development of the Social and Child Protection System 2018-2022
- Strategy for the Realization of Child Rights 2019-2023
- Strategy on the Prevention and Protection of Children from Violence (to be developed)
- Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence 2016-2020
- Strategy for combating trafficking in human beings 2019-2024
- Strategy for early and preschool education in Montenegro 2021-2025
- Inclusive Education Strategy 2019-2025
- Higher Education Development Strategy 2020-2024
- Program for implementation of recommendations for improvement of educational policy 2019-2021 based on the results of PISA 2015
- Strategy for Teacher Training in Montenegro 2017-2024
- Strategy for development of vocational education 2020-2024
- Strategy on protection and improvement of mental health in Montenegro 2019-2023
- Strategy for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship in Montenegro 2021-2024
- National Strategy on Gender Equality 2021-2025
- Strategy for development of e-health and integrated health information system 2018 - 2023
- Strategy for improving the quality of health care and patient safety 2019-2023
- Program for control and prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases in Montenegro 2019-2021
- Program for adapting Montenegrin health system to climate changes 2020-2022
- Program for the prevention of harmful use of alcohol and alcohol-related disorders in Montenegro for the period 2022-2024. with the Action Plan for 2022-2023.

Regional frameworks (EU Chapters)

- Ch 3 – Right of establishment and freedom to provide services
- Ch 12 – Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
- Ch 14 – Transport policy
- Ch 18 – Statistics
- Ch 19 – Social policy and employment
- Ch 20 – Enterprise and industrial policy
- Ch 23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights
- Ch 24 – Justice, freedom and security
- Ch 26 – Education and culture
- Ch 28 – Consumer and health protection

SDGs:

- SDG 1 – No poverty
- SDG 3 – Good health and well-being
- SDG 4 – Good education
- SDG 5 – Gender equality
- SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth
- SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities
- SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Key Partners

The Ministry of Finance and Social Welfare; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports; Ministry of Justice, Human and Minority Rights; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Public Administration, Digital Society and Media; Ministry of Health; Institute for Public Health; Institute for Social and Child Protection; Employment Agency of Montenegro

Contributing UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO, UNODC, FAO, UNOPS

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
<p><i>Outcome 2: By 2027, all people, especially the vulnerable, increasingly benefit from equitable, gender-responsive and universally accessible social and child protection system and quality services, including labour market activation and capabilities</i></p>	<p>1. Proportion of people at risk of poverty disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP and UNICEF</u></p>	<p>Total: 22.6</p> <p>0-17: 32.6 18-24: 25.2 25-54: 20.4 55-64: 17.3 65+: 15.5</p> <p>Male: 23, Female: 22.2 (2020)</p>	<p>Total: 21.4</p> <p>0-17: 31.4 18-24: 24 25-54: 19.2; 55-64: 16.1; 65+: 14.3</p> <p>Male: 21.8, Female: 21</p>	<p>MONSTAT</p>	<p>There is political will and stability to provide long-term vision to human development, reducing vulnerabilities and promoting social inclusion</p> <p>There is enough fiscal space for the government to maintain /enhance social spending to achieve the long-term goals</p>

	<p>2. Proportion of people with severe material deprivation, disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNICEF and UNDP</u></p>	<p>Total: 13.5 Male: 13.1 Female: 14.0</p> <p><18: 17 18-64: 12.6 Male: 12.5 Female: 12.6</p> <p>65+: 12.1 Male: 9.6 Female: 14 (2020)</p>	<p>Total: 12.5 Male: 12.1 Female: 13.0</p> <p><18: 16 18-64: 11.6 Male: 11.5 Female: 11.6</p> <p>65+: 11.1 Male: 8.6 Female: 13</p>	<p>MONSTAT</p>	<p>Systems and capacities are in place to improve public expenditure efficiency</p> <p>Disaggregated and reliable data is available for evidence-based decision-making</p> <p>COVID-19 does not spread further to put strain on the health system</p>
	<p>3. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>15 years: 1,9% 18 years: 5,8%</p> <p>Roma women 15 years: 21,5% 18 years: 60%</p> <p>(2018)</p>	<p><1pp 15 years: below 1% 18 years: below 5%</p> <p>Roma women 15 years: 10 % 18 years: 20%</p>	<p>MICS</p>	<p>There are no infrastructure bottlenecks, including digital infrastructure, to provide integrated services</p> <p>National Strategy on Prevention and Protection from Violence is developed for the period 2022-2026 and implemented; Awareness raising campaign implemented in continuity; MICS survey conducted.</p>
	<p>4. Activity rate as proportion of population (15+), disaggregated by sex</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: ILO</u></p>	<p>Total: 53.3% Male: 60.6% Female: 46.4%</p> <p>(2020)</p>	<p>Total > 63% Male > 70% Female > 56%</p>	<p>MONSTAT</p>	<p>National Strategy on Prevention and Protection from Violence is developed for the period 2022-2026 and implemented; Awareness raising campaign implemented in continuity; MICS survey conducted.</p>
	<p>5. Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p>	<p>National: 65.8 Roma settlements: 64.4 (2018)</p>	<p><10pp</p>	<p>MICS</p>	<p>National Strategy on Prevention and Protection from Violence is developed for the period 2022-2026 and implemented; Awareness raising campaign implemented in continuity; MICS survey conducted.</p>

	<u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u>				National Deinstitutionalization Strategy is developed and implemented. The country invests in strengthening social service workforce and expanding family and community based services.
6. Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care	<u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u>	70% (69% girls 74% boys) (2021)	90% (90% girls 90%boys)	MFSW (SWIS)	
7. Multidimensional child poverty (proportion of children facing 2 or more deprivations)	<u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u>	0-2 y - 77.6% 0-5y - 64.3%, 5-17y - 49.1% (2018)	0-2 y - 74.6% 0-5y - 61.3%, 5-17y -46.1%	MODA	
8. Proportion of readmitted nationals benefiting from integrated reintegration assistance in line with EU and international standards, disaggregated by sex and age	<u>Custodian agency: IOM</u>	0	10% per year	IOM reports; MoI Report on the implementatio n of the Strategy for Migration and Reintegration of Readmitted Nationals	Policies adopted and data on reintegrated readmitted nationals available,

Outputs

Output 2.1

Legislative frameworks, strategies and institutional capacities are in place to provide gender responsive, quality social and child protection, at all levels, that is integrated, sustainably funded and improved in equity, coverage and effectiveness.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, ITU

Output 2.2

Participative policies and capacities of key stakeholders are improved provide development of inclusive and labour market-oriented, 21st century skills, including sustainable mechanisms for successful school to work transition, reskilling opportunities and lifelong learning, for improving employability and activity rates, in particular, of women, youth and all the vulnerable groups.

Contributing agencies: UNESCO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNOPS, ITU

Output 2.3

Policies, legislative frameworks and institutional capacities are in place to enhance migration outcomes through management of mixed movement of migrants and asylum seekers in compliance with the international norms and standards; and promote safe, orderly and regular migration.

Contributing agencies: IOM, UNHCR

<p>Outcome 3: By 2027, all people, especially the vulnerable, benefit from strengthened human capital including early childhood development, and more resilient, gender-responsive, and quality healthcare and education</p>	<p>1. Share of people with good or very good perceived health, disaggregated by sex <u>Custodian agency: WHO</u></p>	<p>Total: 69.2% Male: 73.1 % Female: 65.5% (2019)</p>	<p>Total: 74% Male: 75% Female: 73%</p>	<p>ESS SILC</p>	<p>The importance of immunization continuously promoted</p> <p>There is political will and stability to provide long-term vision to human development, reducing vulnerabilities and promoting social inclusion</p>
	<p>2. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in the national programme <u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>Timely MMR1 coverage 24% for 2020, DTP3 84%.</p>	<p>MMR1 60 % by 2027, DTP3 90%</p>	<p>Institute for Public Health</p>	<p>There is enough fiscal space for the government to maintain /enhance social spending to achieve the long-term goals</p>
	<p>3. Universal Health Care Service Coverage Index <u>Custodian agency: WHO</u></p>	<p>67% (2019)</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>Systems and capacities are in place to improve public expenditure efficiency</p>
	<p>4. Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, Early development index <u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>General population - 90.2%, Roma population- 76.9% (2018)</p>	<p>General population – 95% Roma population, 80%</p>	<p>MICS</p>	<p>Disaggregated and reliable data is available for evidence-based decision-making</p> <p>COVID-19 does not spread further to put strain on the health system</p>
	<p>5. Participation in early childhood education, enrolment rate by age group (and sex) <u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>Total for 0-6 years of age: 52 (for girls and boys)</p>	<p>Total for 0-6: 60% for girls and boys</p>	<p>MESCS, MONSTAT</p>	<p>There are no infrastructure bottlenecks, including digital infrastructure, to provide integrated services</p>

		Total for 0-3 years of age: 28 (girls and boys) Total for 3-6 years of age: 77 (girls and boys) (2019/20)	Total for 0-3: 30% for girls and boys Total for 3-6: 90%, for girls and boys		
	6. Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary education, achieving minimum proficiency level in reading, science, and maths <u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u>	Reading: 55.6% (Female 63.5, Male 48.3) Math: 53.8% (Female 52.1, Male 55.4) Science: 51.8% (Female: 53.87, Male: 50.48) (2018)	Reading: 60% (Female 67, Male 55) Math: 59% (Female 59, Male 59) Science: 57% (Female 59, Male 55)	PISA	
	7. NEET - Percentage of young people aged 15–24 years who are neither in employment nor in education or training <u>Custodian agency: ILO</u>	Total: 21.1 Male: 21.5 Female: 20.6 (2020)	Total <18 Male: <18 Female: <18	LFS Monstat	

Outputs					
Output 3.1					
National capacities improved to plan and deliver comprehensive, quality, gender responsive healthcare (physical, mental and reproductive, including nutrition) that is affordable, equitable and resilient to shocks.					
Contributing agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNOPS					
Output 3.2					
Capacities enhanced to formulate and implement policies for improved learning outcomes and access to quality, gender informed education that is career oriented, inclusive, equitable and shock-resilient.					
Contributing agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, ITU, UNESCO					
Output 3.3					
National capacities enhanced to provide quality, inclusive and intersectoral early childhood development and education services to all, particularly those from most vulnerable groups with strengthened participation of parents/caregivers.					

Contributing agencies: UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR

Strategic Priority # 3: Social cohesion, people-centered governance, rule of law and human rights

National development priorities

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2030
- Mid Term Work Plan of the Government 2022-2024
- Economic Reform Programme 2021-2023
- Public Administration Reform Strategy 2022-2026
- Public Finance Management Reform Programme 2022- 2026
- National Action Plan for Open Government Partnership 2022-2024
- Judicial ICT Programme 2021-2023
- Strategy on the Reform of Judiciary 2019-2022
- Strategy of Realization of Child Rights 2019-2023
- Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2020-2024
- Strategy for Migrations and Reintegration of persons Returned through Readmission 2021-2025
- Strategy for combating trafficking in human beings 2019-2024
- Strategy on Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians 2021-2025
- National Strategy on Improving the Quality of Life of LGBTI People in Montenegro for 2019-2023
- Strategy on protection and equality of persons with disabilities 2022-2027
- Strategy for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship in Montenegro 2021-2024
- National Strategy on Gender Equality 2021-2025
- Strategy on Cyber Security 2022 - 2026

- Digital Transformation Strategy 2022 – 2026
- Program to attract digital nomads and investments in IT

Regional frameworks (EU chapters)

- Ch 5 – Public procurement
- Ch 7 – Intellectual property law
- Ch 10- Information society and media
- Ch 18- Statistics
- Ch 19 – Social policy and employment
- Ch 23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights
- Ch 24 – Justice, freedom and security
- Ch 26- Education and culture

SDGs:

- SDG 1- No poverty
- SDG 4- Good education
- SDG 5 – Gender equality
- SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities
- SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions
- SDG 17 – Partnership for the goals

Key Partners:

Ministry of Justice, Human and Minority Rights; The Ministry of the Interior; The Ministry of Economic Development; The Ministry of Finance and Social Welfare; Ministry of Public Administration, Digital Society and Media; Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports; Office for European Integration; Agency for Prevention of Corruption; Special State Prosecution; Central Bank of Montenegro;

Human Resource Management Authority; Supreme Court; Bar Chamber; Judicial Training Centre; Protector for Human Rights and Freedom

Contributing UN agencies: UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, IOM, UNODC, UN WOMEN, FAO, UNOPS, OHCHR

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4: By 2027, all people, especially the vulnerable, benefit from improved social cohesion, increased realization of human rights and rule of law and accountable, gender-responsive institutions</p>	<p>1. Corruption Perception Index score</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNODC</u></p>	<p>Score: 46/100 (2021)</p>	<p>>63.7</p>	<p>Transparency International</p>	<p>There is political will and stability to carry out governance reform</p> <p>The Government is committed to implementing international human rights obligations and cooperates with human rights mechanisms</p>
	<p>2. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, general population, Roma population</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>Women: 5.6 % Men: 6.5 %</p> <p>Roma Women: 8.7 % Roma Men: 13 % (2018)</p>	<p>Women: <5 % Men: <6 %</p> <p>Roma Women: <8 % Roma Men: <12 %</p>	<p>MICS</p>	<p>The Government integrates international commitments in the national policies</p> <p>COVID-19 does not spread further and measures do not influence freedom of movement and gathering</p>
	<p>3. Proportion of seats held by women in national and local parliaments and national government</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>National Parliament – 27.2% (2020)</p>	<p>National Parliament – 40 %</p>	<p>National Parliament, Inter-parliamentary</p>	<p>Granular data is available for formulation and implementation of policies for the vulnerable groups</p>

		Local parliaments - 31.8 % Mayors - 8.33% National Government - 33% (2021)	Local parliaments - 40 % Mayors - 15% National Government - 40%	Union, MONSTAT	There are no hurdles in building infrastructure for service delivery, including digital infrastructure
	<p>4. Balkan Barometer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Level of tolerance and respect of differences; b) Equality before the law; c) Accessibility to public services via digital channel: d) Trust in institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Parliament 2) Government 3) Courts and Judiciary 4) Ombudsperson/Protector for Human Rights and Freedoms <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>a) 34% satisfied</p> <p>b)The law is applied to everyone equally. 67% disagrees 26% agrees</p> <p>c)Accessibility to public services via digital channel. 36% satisfied</p> <p>d1) Trust in Parliament. 44%</p> <p>d2)Trust in Government. 46%</p>	<p>a)>36% satisfied</p> <p>b)The law is applied to everyone equally. <65% disagrees >28% agrees</p> <p>c)Accessibility to public services via digital channel. >38% satisfied</p> <p>d1)Trust in Parliament. >46%</p> <p>d2)Trust in Government. >48%</p>	RCC Balkan Barometer	

		<p>d3) Trust in Courts and Judiciary. 35%</p> <p>d4) Trust in Ombudsperson Baseline: 40% (tend to trust and total trust)</p> <p>(2021)</p>	<p>d3) Trust in Courts and Judiciary. >37%</p> <p>d4) Trust in Ombudsperson: >42% (tend to trust and total trust)</p>		
	<p>5. World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators Score:</p> <p>a) Government Effectiveness Index b) Voice and Accountability Index; c) Rule of Law Index</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNDP</u></p>	<p>Government Effectiveness Index: 53.37</p> <p>Voice and Accountability Index: 48.79</p> <p>Rule of Law Index: 55.29</p> <p>(2020)</p>	<p>Government Effectiveness Index: >55</p> <p>Voice and Accountability Index: >49</p> <p>Rule of Law Index: >57</p>	World Bank	
	<p>6. Level of establishment of permanent national child rights coordinating mechanism</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>Level 2 (Initiating)</p> <p>(2021)</p>	<p>4 (Championing)</p>	EU Progress reports, CRC Concluding Observations	
	<p>7. Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a diversion order or a non-custodial measure</p> <p><u>Custodian agency: UNICEF</u></p>	<p>29%</p> <p>(2020)</p>	<p>40%</p>	State Prosecutor Office, Ministry of Justice Human	

				and Minority Rights	The Government of Montenegro is committed to work on improving overall migration governance system
8. Level of improvement of migration governance system against the EC recommendations, GCM and GCR <u>Custodian agencies: IOM, UNHCR</u>	0 of medium and long term EC recommendations adopted in 2022	5 of medium and long term EC recommendations adopted	EU Progress Report; Relevant Governmental, IOM and UNHCR reports		
9. Media Literacy Index <u>Custodian agency: UNESCO</u>	26 points (2021)	30 points	Media Literacy Index 2021 OSIS.BG Open Society Institute		

Outputs

Output 4.1

Capacity of the justice system and the national human rights institution enhanced to strengthen rule of law and provide justice to all, especially to the most excluded or at risk of being excluded, in line with international human rights obligations.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNODC, OHCHR

Output 4.2

Public administration capacities improved for more coordinated, evidence-based and gender-responsive policy-making, and for efficient, accountable and transparent financial management and service delivery, enhancing trust in institutions.

Contributing agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNOPS, OHCHR

Output 4.3

Civic space expanded and citizens' capacities enhanced to meaningfully participate in decision-making, demand accountability for realisation of human rights and effective implementation of anti-discrimination and gender equality policies, with particular focus on women, youth and the most vulnerable.

Contributing agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UN WOMEN, OHCHR

Output 4.4

Improved legislative frameworks, policies and capacities of key stakeholders to effectively combat violence against women, children and elderly, gender-based violence and other harmful practices.

Contributing agencies: UNICEF, IOM, UNODC, UNDP, UN WOMEN

Output 4.5

Key stakeholders are empowered to engage in dialogue to promote the values of equality, diversity, trust, and empathy and counter hate speech, sexism and divisive narratives, for more equal and cohesive society.

Contributing agencies: UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, OHCHR

Output 4.6

National capacity and accountability system enhanced to combat corruption, organised crime, including human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, and illicit financial flows through prevention and effective criminal justice response.

Contributing agencies: IOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO, UNOPS