



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM



*Program upravljanja obalnim područjem Crne Gore
(CAMP Crna Gora)*

REPORT
of the Annual Conference
on Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) for Montenegro
and the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NSICZM)
(Podgorica, Green Salon of “Crna Gora” Hotel, 19 April 2013)

PAP/RAC, April 2013



Regional Activity Centre
for Cleaner Production



Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem

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1. Opening of Annual Conference

The Annual Conference on Coastal Area Management Programme for Montenegro (CAMP MNE) was opened by **Mr. Branimir Gvozdenović**, Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism. He spoke about the CAMP project significance regarding sustainable coastal area development in Montenegro and the influence this programme will have on future spatial planning, tourism, economy and environment protection.

To participants were also addressed by **Ms. Željka Škaričić**, PAP/RAC Director, and **Mr. Ratislav Vrbensky**, UN Resident Co-ordinator to Montenegro, who in co-operation with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, are also working on creation and enforcement of the CAMP project.

Ms. Željka Škaričić greeted the participants on behalf of UNEP/MAP and conveyed greetings from Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, MAP Executive Co-ordinator. Pointing out the significance of ratification by Montenegro of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management for the Mediterranean, she reminded of the importance of practical implementation of this seventh protocol of the Barcelona Convention to CAMP Montenegro, what was the main purpose of the meeting, in addition to update on CAMP's progress, results achieved so far and the activities to be implemented. With particular engagement of the project team and support of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, the CAMP is being developed as a valuable example of integration demonstrating the implementation of the basic ICZM principles, such as the application of the ecosystem approach in coastal area planning and management through the vulnerability and suitability analysis, as well as of a synergy achieved through the preparation of the ICZM Strategy and ICZM Plan in parallel with the preparation of a Spatial Plan for the coastal area of Montenegro (CASP). Besides, the CAMP results will be used for the preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and will contribute to gradual changes with regard to land use and planning, as well as to considering the coastal area in general.

As all other previous CAMPs, the CAMP Montenegro also exceeds its national significance. It becomes an example for other countries, not only in the Mediterranean but at the level of the European Union, because after its ratification by the EU, the ICZM Protocol has become part of the *acquis communautaire* which is obligatory for all the Member states. In addition, all CAMP projects including this one are an exceptional opportunity for exchange of experience, studying and improving knowledge of all participants, as well of international experts who are contributing to the project with their specific knowledge, but are also gaining new ones. At the end of her presentation Ms. Škaričić thanked for the contribution and support of all those involved in the project, in particular the National CAMP Co-ordinator whose dedication to this project could serve as an example to all those who would like to harmonize development and environment preservation. She concluded by saying that according to most recent, although unofficial information from Brussels about “screening”, the Montenegrin efforts within the Barcelona Convention were praised and that the CAMP project was the biggest and most important project in that context.

2. First part of presentations

After the opening part of the conference, **Ms. Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović**, General Director for Spatial Planning at the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, spoke about the importance of the CAMP project in the context of preparation of Spatial Plan of Special Purpose for the coastal area of Montenegro. She mentioned that owing to practical implementation of the CAMP in the coastal area management and spatial planning environmental planning was introduced as one of the ICZM instruments. The results of the CAMP are very valuable for the preparation of the Spatial Plan of Special purpose for Montenegro being the first planning document prepared on the basis of integration of vulnerability results of all environmental segments, vulnerability of coastal area in terms of relevant coastal processes and risks, based on the formulation of guidelines for the establishment of the coastal setback, analysis of construction in the coastal zone, methodology for calculation of environment carrying capacity and attractiveness of the coastal area for selected economic activities. She pointed out that this was the first plan prepared in Japanese GIS, and that therefore all the data available so far had been mapped and put at disposal of the Ministry for processing of the Spatial Plan. Finally, she said, the data will be available soon at the web-site of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism.

Ms. Jelena Knežević, National Co-ordinator of CAMP Montenegro, introduced to participants the most important results achieved in the frame of the CAMP Montenegro. She reminded that the first phase dealing with the preparation of basic analysis and studies whose functional purpose is the creation of professional layers for Spatial Plan of Special Purpose for Montenegro in the form of a strategic document (i.e. the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Plan), was almost concluded. This strategy will condition certain changes of and amendments to national legislation. In this phase the vulnerability analysis of coastal area was prepared which recognized the most vulnerable zones which could become the subject of future conflicts when it comes to land-use planning. Also, the vulnerability analysis of the narrow coastal strip was prepared including a number of specific analyses of the narrow coastal strip, the analysis of seismology, erosion, climate changes, etc. In addition, mapping of habitats was done on certain locations, the vulnerability analysis was prepared based on hydrographical research and identification of sites most exposed to influence of storm winds, as well as the analysis of sea level rise based on climate changes. Also, several basic studies are in preparation (i.e. a Study of Biodiversity and Environment Protection, a Study of Hydrogeology and Geology, Quantity and Quality of Water, an Analysis of State of Living Environment of the Coastal Area, a Study of Natural Risks and Coastal processes) and their main aim is to be used for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategy for Montenegro but also for the strategic environmental assessment of the Spatial Plan of Special Purpose for Montenegro. In parallel with these activities, GIS applications have been done, which would help planners in the future spatial planning. When area attractiveness is in question, specifically, attractiveness of agriculture in the coastal area, a very important part of work has been done in defining criteria for the coastal zone and setback. In continuation of her presentation, Ms. Knežević presented all models, analyses and studies which had been prepared so far as part of the CAMP project.

PhD. Aleš Mlakar, PAP/RAC Expert in Coastal Vulnerability and Attractiveness of the coastal area of Montenegro, presented integrated results of the analysis of vulnerability and attractiveness of the coastal area in the Spatial Plan of Special Purpose for Montenegro. In the context of the analyses being in preparation the Analysis of general vulnerability is performed based on particular environmental segments. He introduced the model and how it was created, explaining in detail the way of model overlapping and its benefits. He stated that the goal of considering the space in such a way was to examine the existing planning solutions in valid

planning documents and to improve consideration and planning of space in the future planning documents.

Mr. Gojko Berlengi, PAP/RAC Spatial Planning Expert, spoke about indicators for monitoring and evaluation of coastal area sustainable development and gave recommendations for the establishment of the coastal setback. He also stressed the importance of quantitative indicators showing the state of environment and providing good guidelines for future spatial planning as well as on anthropogenic pressures already existing in the coastal area but also on those planned by planning documents.

3. First discussion

In the discussion that followed presentations, the participants expressed their undivided support to CAMP realisation pointing out to its importance for the implementation of needed reforms with regard to improvement of management system as well as of spatial planning system with the aim of achieving sustainable valorisation of potentials of the coastal area of Montenegro.

Mr. Dragan Dedić, Business Secretary of the Municipality of Bar, expressed his personal attitude towards the significance of the CAMP project. He considers this project as a good attempt of including also the regional planning in the spatial planning because of the importance of harmonizing the criteria of all municipalities. He considers that coastal planning in Montenegro, even though the coast is relatively small in comparison to the coast of France, Italy, Spain and other bigger countries, must include in a greater measure valorisation of resources by applying all parameters and goals of environment protection. Further, he considers that based on the regional plan it is necessary to make changes and amendments to the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction. When it comes to construction, it would be necessary to establish categories of construction, namely, to preserve old urban settlements and natural values being inherited values of this environment in order to avoid that “our coast, just as the Croatian coast is left without jewels such as old Petrovac”. Besides, a critical attitude should be applied to what has already been done. As an example, he mentioned a problem with unstable ground, when it comes to seismological risks, in the area of Port of Bar and its hinterland. Therefore, it is necessary to define several indicators which could help make decisions with direct implications on the environment from the spatial and urban aspect.

Ms. Knežević explained that following the changes and amendments to the Law on Land-use Planning and Construction, which will be done by the end of the second quarter of this year, the coastal area would be classified as a special purpose area. Besides, in the part related to the framework analysis of side values, it has been specifically treated as a seismic hazard based on which the vulnerability analysis was performed as one of specific vulnerability models being part of the integral model. After that, the area was categorised at the level of Analysis of the narrow coastal strip taking into account the seismic risk.

Mr. Dragan Dedić pointed out that, as far as he knows, and according to current changes to the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction, the area of coastal municipalities excludes *Morsko Dobro* and the territory of national parks, which, according to him, is wrong. He stated that the idea of spatial planning of the coastal area was equal to what was supposed to be done for the special purpose area of *Morsko Dobro* and which as a planning intervention was not possible. He considers the categorisation on constructed, not constructed and areas planned for construction as not appropriate and suggests instead to consider possible economic development which the constructed areas and those intended for construction would enable. Therefore, he concluded, the area should be considered from the aspect of maximal economic valorisation of space. According to that, during the model preparation, the areas where giant companies are located, such as the Port of Bar, should not be treated in the same way as areas with illegal construction. In conclusion, he stressed the need for establishing instruments to support the implementation of this CAMP project.

4. Second part of presentations

Ms. Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer and MAP CAMP Co-ordinator, spoke about the National ICZM Strategy, which would represent the compilation of all studies and analyses performed so far as well as those in preparation. She mentioned that the preparation of the ICZM Strategy was an international commitment of Montenegro, because it represents part of international promotion and implementation of the concept of integrated coastal zone management. The ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, which introduces the concept of integrated management, is ratified by the European Union and therefore is an important issue in the process of integration of Montenegro in the EU. This whole process is focused on the creation of an enabling environment for enhancing management structures with the aim of achieving a sustainable development of the coast. With that regard, the ICZM Strategy for Montenegro will reflect the existing obstacles and shortcomings appearing in the area, and propose measures which could help reducing or removing these obstacles. The key

components of this Strategy would be environment protection, land-use planning and providing technical support at all levels. It is very important, she stressed, that this Strategy is adopted at the highest State level, and with that regard such a document is of crucial importance for future changes of certain laws.

After the presentation of the National ICZM Strategy, a set of presentations followed according to the thematic units.

Ms. Mirjana Ivanov, Expert, Institute for Hydro-meteorology and Seismology of Montenegro, presented climate change projections. The climate change model was performed for the first time in Montenegro and therefore its results were presented.

Ms. Dragana Radević, Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, spoke about selected elements of the Socio-economic analysis. She pointed out that the main aim of this analysis was to identify the key socio-economic processes in the coastal area, to analyse obstacles in their realization as well as the possibilities for the implementation of the ICZM concept in the coastal area of Montenegro. In addition, she introduced the preliminary contents of the study, presented the work done so far and the work to be done in the future.

Ms. Mia Fant, Expert, DFS Engineering Montenegro, spoke about the estimation of marine ecosystem from the aspect of establishing the protected area network in the coastal area of Montenegro.

Ms. Danka Petrović, Expert, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, University of Montenegro, introduced the Analysis of biodiversity in the coastal area of Montenegro. She presented a detailed process of habitat mapping and results achieved in this analysis.

Ms. Knežević presented a Pilot project for the Bay of Boka Kotorska as a follow-up of the CAMP based on the ecosystem approach.

After that, **Mr. Mlakar** introduced a methodology for the preparation of attractiveness of agriculture as the second most important branch of economy in the coastal area of Montenegro.

In continuation, **Ms. Knežević** and **Ms. Marković** spoke about next steps to be taken in the CAMP Montenegro.

5. Second part of discussion

Mr. Srđa Mugoša, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, spoke about the significance of fisheries for the coastal area. He presented concrete data regarding the number of shells, gilt pool and sea bass as well as benefits of this economic branch for the coastal area of Montenegro.

Mr. Dragan Marković, Public Enterprise of *Morsko Dobro*, spoke of the expansion of plans to agriculture. Namely, he stated that according to the general master plan there was no category to include agricultural land. He asked about the way of establishing the coastal setback saying that the notion “suitability” would be more appropriate than “vulnerability” being currently used in terms of agricultural land.

Ms. Ana Mišurović, Director of Eco-Toxicological Research Centre, was interested in the benefits of residential tourism. Namely, she considered it necessary to perform calculation regarding cost effectiveness of certain locations to be used as agricultural land or for construction evaluating at the same time the pressures both options make on infrastructure. In addition, she spoke about the importance of cattle breeding, bee keeping, and medical herbs and aromatic plants growing in the coastal area of Montenegro.

Mr. Mirko Knežević stated that, before entering the European Union, it is necessary to work on autochthonous products of Montenegrin origin. He reminded that better care should be given to protection of water and water sources. He asked whether the cost benefit analysis would be done for agricultural products. As an answer to this question, **Ms. Dragana Radević** suggested the preparation of a case study which could give the answer to this question.

At the end of the conference **Ms. Knežević** and **Ms. Lješковиć Mitrović** thanked the participants for attending the conference and declared it closed.

Podgorica, 19th of April 2013

RECORD APPROVED:

Ms. Dragana Radević, Co-ordinator of participative process creation

Record prepared:

Ms. Jovana Stojković, Project Assistant

Mr. Darko Pekić, Project Assistant

ANNEX 1

Agenda

9:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00-10:25	Opening: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Branimir Gvozdenović, Minister for Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro– Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director– Rastislav Vrbensky, UN Resident Co-ordinator/UNDP Resident Representative to Montenegro
10:25-10:40	Importance of CAMP Montenegro in the context of Coastal Area Spatial Plan (CASP) of Montenegro <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Sanja Lješković Mitrović, General Director for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
10:40-11:00	CAMP Progress <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jelena Knežević, National Co-ordinator of CAMP Montenegro
11:00-11:30	Integrating results of coastal vulnerability into CASP <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dr Aleš Mlakar, PAP/RAC Expert for coastal vulnerability and attractiveness
11:30-12:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
12:00-12:30	Integrating ICZM Protocol requirements into CASP: the coastal set-back <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr Gojko Berlangi, PAP/RAC Spatial Planning Expert
12:30-13:15	Discussion
13:15-14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:30-14:45	National ICZM Strategy Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, MAP CAMP Co-ordinator

14:45-15:45	Presentation of thematic activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change projections Mr. Mirjana Ivanov, Expert, ZHMS MNE – Socio economic activities Dr. Dragana Radević, CEED Director – Marine biodiversity assessment Mia Fant, Expert, DFS Engineering Montenegro – Biodiversity assessment, habitat mapping Dr. Danka Petrović, Expert, PMF, Montenegro – Pilot assessment in Boka Kotorska Jelena Knežević, National Co-ordinator of CAMP Montenegro
15:45-16:00	Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, MAP CAMP Co-ordinator - Jelena Knežević, National Co-ordinator of CAMP Montenegro
16:00-16:45	Discussion
16:45-17:05	Closure of the meeting

ANNEX 2

List of Participants

1.	Filip Kalezić	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European integration
2.	Ana Kusovac	Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs
3.	Lidija Ljesar	Ministry of Culture
4.	Srđan Mugoša	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
5.	Andrea Drecun	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: International Co-operation and Climate Change Department
6.	Ivana Vojinović	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Environment Department
7.	Marina Spahić	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Environment Department
8.	Ana Pavićević	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Environment Department
9.	Sanja Lješković	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Environment Department
10.	Stevo Davidović	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Environment Department
11.	Željka Radak	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
12.	Marina Izgarević	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Spatial Planning Development
13.	Beba Djurđić	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: Spatial Planning Development
14.	Jovana Žarić	Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro
15.	Raičković Đuro	DFS
16.	Roberto Binatti	Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (Italy)
17.	Sanja Bojanić	
18.	Branislav Gregović	
19.	Rastislav Vrbensky	UNDP
20.	Danijela Jablan	Municipality of Kotor
21.	Slavica Vojinović	Municipality of Kotor
22.	Džuadet Cakuli	Municipality of Ulcinj
23.	Dragan Dedić	Municipality of Bar
24.	Branislav Glavatović	Hydro-meteorological and Seismological Service of Montenegro
25.	Mia Fant	DFS Engineering Montenegro
26.	Mirjana Ivanov	Hydro-meteorological and Seismological Service of

		Montenegro/CAMP Expert
27.	Darko Novaković	Hydro-meteorological and Seismological Service of Montenegro
28.	Dušan Slavnić	Hydro-meteorological and Seismological Service of Montenegro/CAMP expert
29.	Pavle Đurašković	Hydro-meteorological and Seismological Service of Montenegro/CAMP expert
30.	Jovana Stojković	CEED Consulting

ANNEX 3

SPEAKERS

- Branimir Gvozdenović, Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director
- Ratislav Vrbensky, UN Resident Co-ordinator/UNDP Resident Representative to Montenegro
- Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović, General Director for Spatial Planning, Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Jelena Knežević, National Co-ordinator of CAMP Montenegro
- PhD. Aleš Mlakar, PAP/RAC Expert for Coastal Vulnerability and Attractiveness
- Mr. Gojko Berlengi, PAP/RAC Spatial Planning Expert
- Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, MAP CAMP Co-ordinator
- Mr. Mirjana Ivanov, Expert, ZHMS MNE
- Dr. Dragana Radević, CEED Director
- Mia Fant, Expert, DFS Engineering Montenegro

ANNEX 4

Speech of Mr. Branimir Gvozdenović, Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism

Ladies and Gentleman,

Dear Mrs. Škaričić, Mr. Vrbensky,

I would like to show gratitude for being able to greet you and to open the Annual conference for *Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP)* for Montenegro and *The National Strategy of Integrated Coastal Area Management (NSICAM)* for Montenegro and I am convinced that with your support we will successfully respond to the challenges which are implied by its realisation.

For decades, Barcelona convention and CAMP programs have been inspiring our actions and effort in order to create the Mediterranean as a clean and healthy area which is actually the main precondition for achieving its sustainability. Enforcing CAMP project, with a support of Mediterranean action plan and participation for United Nations Development Programme, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism has promoted policies of sustainable development, natural environment protection and spatial planning. By so, the assumptions for developing of Integral Maritime Policy of the European Union are being created. Activities, focused towards setting up framework for integral management area of Montenegrin coast on a single annual basis within CAMP project, also have a significant meaning considering that the same funds secures specialist support for creating new Spatial Plan for Montenegrin coastal area. In this context, we are clearly pointing out on the following results:

- Natural resources of the coastal area was analyzed in-depth by processing natural environment segments, natural and anthropogenic processes which are dominantly effecting the coastal area. For the first time, the methodology was adopted which introduced the system of cumulative evaluation of special units vulnerability into practice with a goal of optimized use of planned areas.
- In the analysis of space potentials of coastal area, a very significant data is referred to quantified risks which except climate change impact contain seismic vulnerability of the area and its capacity on the erosion impact.

- At the same time, as a special information, the models of endangerment were being prepared on a level of coastal area endangerment with a goal of providing information and data which could determine and eliminate negative effects on natural environment. Namely, the goal is to enhance the potential of coastal area for sustainable economic development primarily within the touristic valorisation of Montenegrin attractions.
- Coming from the fact that tourism and agriculture represents primary branches of economic potential within the national economy, as part of CAMP project, the analysis of coastal area attraction for agriculture development is being carried out. It is based on the symbiosis of natural potentials of closed sectors in agriculture, demographic characteristic and economic perspectives in order to reduce export dependencies, production growth and placement of products for needs of satisfaction of the touristic offer.
- At the same time, the analysis results of vulnerability, attractiveness, urbanization and demographic potentials are being focused towards improvement of high quality touristic offer and positioning of Montenegrin coastal area at the top of sustainable touristic destination on a global level. In this context, the application of instruments of integral management for coastal area is based on the approach **"premises conservation through urbanization concentration"** and also as an extension of tax and fiscal policies based on this approach.

Along with the construction of scientific and specialistic base, the implementation of CAMP project is based on the further improvement of national legislation, primarily, Law on Planning and Construction and Law on Coastal Zone. In the continuance of the project, drafting the National Strategy and Plan for Integral Management of Coastal Area would repeat a long term sustainable framework for management and development of coastal area in Montenegro.

At the end, I would like to express a special gratitude to the Mediterranean Action Plan and its Regional Center for Priority Actions Programme from Split on extraordinary cooperation and support which is being provided to Montenegro continuously.

I am convinced that implementation of CAMP program will be not just a step further for Montenegro but also direction in enforcement of sustainable economic development of coastal areas across Mediterranean.

Also, I would like to show gratitude for *United Nations Development Programme* and without its support it will not be possible to achieve efficiency and functionality of enforcing CAMP project.

At the same time, I would like to point out the fact that team of leading national experts had a key role in successful transfer and application of innovative approaches and knowledge.

I am convinced in the success of the process in the period ahead of us, and I wish you a successful work and thank you very much for your attention.

ANNEX 5

Rastislav Vrbensky Resident Representative to Montenegro Coastal Area Management Programme of Montenegro¹ (CAMP MNE) Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro

On behalf of UNDP Montenegro, it is my pleasure to be part of this initiative. Conscious of the importance of safeguarding unique values and resources of this area, in line with our mandate and building on existing initiatives, UNDP will continue to:

- Support for a swifter market transformation toward low emissions, resource efficient economy in order to create new green jobs, generate and conserve income, reduce emissions of GHGs and dependence on energy import; and
- Support to strengthening the resilience of the ecosystem, economies and communities in face of various socio-economic and environmental risks.

The country, having regained its position of an attractive tourist destination on the international market, has seen significant development of the coastal area in the last decade. There is also a high interest of investors not only in tourism sector but in other sectors where substantial growth can be expected, including maritime activities, agriculture, and fishing.

The Coastal Region, the most developed and the most densely populated part of Montenegro, possesses globally recognized natural attractions and cultural heritage, with attractive yet fragile natural environment.

Pressures coming from economic development, as well as pressures on natural resources and environment are not always followed by adequate and timely efforts in terms of mitigation and management. This leads to creation of new threats for the well-being of present and future generations. This is why this project for coastal area management comes at just the right time,

¹ Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) project for Montenegro is implemented jointly by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and Montenegrin Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT), with involvement of local self-governments from the project area and of other relevant institutions.

In response to request presented by the Government of Montenegro, the decision to carry out the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) Project for Montenegro was approved at the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

as a contribution to sustainable development and capacity building with strong trans-boundary component.

CAMP project aims to help Montenegro align its legislative framework with relevant EU policies (integrated maritime policy) in order to accelerate the country's accession process, as well as to ensure better valorisation of the Mediterranean region.

UNDP supports the Government in implementing CAMP specifically through:

- technical and expert support in respect of the component relating to the vulnerability of biodiversity and habitat, taking in consideration that these activities are largely compatible with the ongoing activities of UNDP portfolio, primarily the management of protected areas.
- CAMP results so far indicate full justification for the establishment of network of protected areas, a network that would extend to marine protected areas and sea. UNDP wishes to take this opportunity to highlight the importance of creating all necessary preconditions (legal framework, awareness raising etc.) in order to establish such a network ,and will continue providing support in this area.
- Outstanding value of the CAMP project lies in the wealth of data collected during its implementation. The data quality and format for the first time are creating link between official data on the state of the costal environment and presents them on a scale that is useful for the development of spatial planning documentation. UNDP will provide technical support for further development of this data base and the platform for data collection.

In addition, a significant part of UNDP's work in this sector complements what CAMP will achieve, specifically in terms of low carbon tourism development, through:

- Reduce GHG emissions from Montenegro's tourism by: promoting adoption of low-carbon policies and regulation, establishing sustainable financing mechanisms, and supporting design and implementation of flagship investment in low-carbon tourism infrastructure

- Increasing territory under protection and using it as the basis for preserving unique natural and cultural heritage, as well as the engine of economic growth;
- Development of the 2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC and using developed Climate model as important input. This model may serve as model for managing risk from climate change, and the integration of adaptation and mitigation measures in spatial planning documents.
- Supporting development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which provides a unique opportunity to build on the existing policy framework. This will be achieved through the establishment of inter-sectoral coordination and implementation of the instrument for sustainable management, as well as through sustainable use of resources in the coastal zone: carrying capacity of the environment, vulnerability and attractiveness, coastal drift, in accordance the policy of the United Nations as one and the aim of UNDP in Montenegro.

UNDP stands ready to provide active support to the project implementation especially by creating synergies with the related ongoing UNDP projects, especially those focusing on strengthening the protected areas system in Montenegro.

These synergies will, I am sure, secure the awareness of the importance of sustainable management in the coastal area and emphasize values and fragility of coastal ecosystems and natural resources.

Thank you.