



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM



MAP COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CAMP) FOR MONTENEGRO

A STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN MONTENEGRO



Report of the CAMP Montenegro Inception Workshop (Podgorica, 22 March 2012)

PAP-CAMP/MN/IWR
Priority Actions Programme
Regional Activity Centre
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Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem

MedPartnership

REPORT
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Background information on CAMP Montenegro

1. The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) projects supported by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) promote Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as a tool to ensure that a variety of human activities in the coastal areas are co-ordinated and managed for the achievement of sustainability goals. The main objectives of CAMPs are: (i) to develop strategies and procedures for sustainable development in project area; (ii) to identify and apply relevant methodologies and tools; (iii) to contribute to the capacity building at local, national and regional levels; and (iv) to secure a wider use of the results achieved in the region.
2. The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) project for Montenegro is implemented jointly by MAP and the Montenegrin Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT), with the involvement of local self-governments from the project area and of other relevant institutions. Initial steps in developing the CAMP Montenegro were taken in 2005, when the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention approved the decision to carry out the CAMP Project for Montenegro at their 14th Ordinary Meeting (held on 8 – 11 November 2005 in Portorož, Slovenia), following a request presented by the Government of Montenegro. The decision to start with the initiation of the CAMP Montenegro was adopted at the meeting organised by PAP/RAC with the Montenegrin representatives in Split, on 18 – 19 December 2006. A Feasibility Study (FS) was prepared in the period from December 2007 to May 2008.
3. A series of consultative meetings were held within the FS preparation process with all the coastal area stakeholders, soliciting their opinions, analysing issues and challenges for sustainable development of the coastal area and identifying activities and project area for the CAMP. Based on the findings of the FS and subsequent developments, as well as on discussions with the then Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (a predecessor of MSDT) and other relevant national institutions from February 2010, a draft CAMP Project Agreement was prepared. The draft Project Agreement was adjusted in spring 2011 to take into account a number of initiatives and pre-CAMP activities that were implemented in the period 2010 - 2011, which led to signing of the Agreement on 30 May 2011.
4. The main objectives of the CAMP Montenegro are formulated in line with general objectives of all CAMP projects, including: a) creation of necessary mechanisms that can help achieve sustainable development of the coastal area; b) support for the implementation of national policies and the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention; c) promotion of the integrated and participatory planning and management in the coastal

area; d) development of national and local capacities for ICZM and awareness raising on the importance of the coastal area, complexity and fragility of its ecosystems and on the need for integrated approaches in managing them; and e) facilitation of the transfer of knowledge on ICZM tools and approaches.

Participation at the Workshop

5. The CAMP Montenegro Inception Workshop was held at the “Podgorica” hotel in Podgorica, on 22 March 2012. In addition to representatives of MAP, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC, a CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator and experts engaged in the CAMP, the Workshop was also attended by representatives of relevant national ministries, institutions, agencies and NGOs, as well as by representatives of UNDP, WB, OSCE mission to Montenegro, REC Country Office in Montenegro, GIZ from Germany and D’Appolonia - Engineering Consulting Company from Genoa, Italy. The List of Participants is attached as Annex I and the Agenda of the Workshop as Annex II to this Report.

FIRST PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

Agenda item 1 and 2: Opening addresses; Importance of implementing the Programme for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean region.

6. The Workshop was opened by welcome addresses given by Ms. Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović, Deputy Minister, Spatial Planning Department of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro; Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, UNEP/MAP Co-ordinator and Executive Secretary of the Barcelona Convention; Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director; Mr. Enrique de Villamore Martín, CP/RAC Director; and Ms. Lovita Ramguette, Deputy Permanent Representative, UNDP in Montenegro. In their addresses they underlined the exceptional importance of sustainable valorisation of space in the coastal area and the significance of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) with the view of preserving the values of the coast as a resource basis for the development of all Mediterranean countries, including Montenegro. In that context, the Barcelona Convention and MAP system have been playing an indispensable role for more than three decades.

Agenda item 3: Presentation of the CAMP Montenegro Inception Report.

7. At the beginning of the working part of the Workshop, Ms. Jelena Knežević, CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator, presented the First Draft of the CAMP Montenegro Inception Report. She informed the participants about the stages that preceded the Workshop, as follows:
 - At their 14th Ordinary Meeting held from 8 to 11 December 2005 in Portorož, Slovenia, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention approved the decision to carry out the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) for Montenegro;

- The decision to start preparatory activities for the CAMP project in Montenegro was adopted at the Meeting on the initiation of CAMP activities in Montenegro organised by PAP/RAC with representatives of Montenegro in Split on 18 and 19 December 2006;
 - A Feasibility Study was prepared in the period from 25 December 2007 to May 2008;
 - An Agreement for the implementation of the CAMP Montenegro was signed in May 2011, after which the preparatory stage of the project implementation started.
8. Ms. Knežević also listed the general objectives of the project, namely: to establish mechanisms for sustainable development of the coast; to increase capacities of institutions to implement legislation and relevant initiatives for ICZM; to promote the integrated and participatory planning and management in the coastal area; to raise awareness of sustainable development of the coast; and to implement the training/capacity building.
9. She also listed the key problems in the implementation of ICZM in Montenegro: the complex institutional and legal framework, not clearly defined competences and the lack of co-ordination; the lack of capacities for the implementation of ICZM instruments; pollution from land-based and maritime activities; endangering the sea eco-system by inadequate development; etc.
10. In her presentation Ms. Knežević pointed to the links between the CAMP and development of the Coastal Area Spatial Plan (CASP) for Montenegro and the two projects supported by the UNEP/MAP GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem - MedPartnership project: a trans-boundary (Albania and Montenegro) project on integrated management of the Buna/Bojana basin, coastal area and aquifers and preparation of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NS ICZM) in Montenegro. She said that there were also other initiatives and projects related to CAMP, such as: the ADRICOS Intermediate project; establishing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Katić; a revision of the status of protected coastal areas; and the GRECO initiative.
11. Speaking of the structure of the project, Ms. Knežević emphasized that the Programme of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro included two important components with a number of activities and sub-activities - horizontal and individual project activities. Horizontal activities include: (i) project co-ordination, integration and distribution of results; (ii) capacity building and training programme; and (iii) raising awareness and public participation. She then elaborated individual activities including: (i) Support to development of the Strategy/Plan of ICZM and the Coastal Area Spatial Plan (CASP); analysis of the ICZM Protocol implications for spatial planning; preparation of the sectoral baseline studies for the selected sub-systems of the coastal area; assessment of endangerness; analysis of attractiveness and suitability of the coastal area; preparation of inputs for the carrying capacity of the coastal area, particularly for the tourism development sector; providing recommendations for strengthening the systems of beach management in Montenegro; providing support to development of

the GIS data base for the coastal area with the indicators that will be used for monitoring the coastal area in the future period; (ii) Preparation of a proposal for establishing an institutional and legislative framework for ICZM in the coastal area of Montenegro; providing recommendations for the selected ICZM measures, including the coastal setback elaboration with the rules for its implementation/adaptation; providing support in the implementation of the ICZM Protocol principles in formulating the final version of the CASP and Strategic Environment Impact Assessment (SEA); (iii) Implementation of a pilot project in testing the application of the Eco-system Approach (ECAP) in Boka Kotorska Bay with a particular emphasis on the nutrient inputs from diffuse sources of pollution, valuing of the eco-systems and green entrepreneurship.

12. Ms. Knežević also presented the expected outputs / outcomes of the CAMP Montenegro, as follows: The ICZM Plan for the project area; Proposal of the future institutional arrangement for ICZM (proposal of the appropriate institutional structure and improved participation); Analysis of the implications of the ICZM Protocol (Article 8) for the spatial planning system, including the review of the existing policy and spatial planning documents in order to integrate the ICZM methods, concepts and tools and support their application in the concrete planning process; Improved capacities of all relevant stakeholders, particularly the ones at the local level; Raised awareness of the coastal processes and importance of ICZM.

Finally, she presented a framework for management and co-ordination of the CAMP activities and the deadlines for their implementation.

Agenda item 4: Introduction to the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro

13. Mr. Saša Karajović, Spatial Planner and a member of the CAMP Montenegro working team, presented a concept of development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NS ICZM) in Montenegro. He particularly stressed the importance of a process that preceded the launching of the CAMP Montenegro and that resulted with preparation of the Draft National Strategy for ICZM. In the context of the adoption of the ICZM Protocol and its ratification by the Parliament of Montenegro, Mr. Karajović indicated the key deficiencies of the NS ICZM and the elements that have to be included in the updated version of this document. He also presented the strategic documents and processes that should be taken into account in the process of development of the NS ICZM, particularly in the context of positioning of the NS ICZM in relation to the existing strategies, programmes and action plans.

According to Article 18.2 of the ICZM Protocol, Mr. Karajović listed the elements that should be included in the NS ICZM, namely: Defining the vision; Identifying analyses and objectives; Setting the priorities for the coastal area; Identifying specific eco-systems and topics; Establishing management structures and participation in the process; Establishing implementation tools; The ICZM Plan which defines the “road map” for the

implementation of the Strategy in the period of 3 – 6 years; and the Monitoring and evaluation process.

He particularly emphasized the relation between the NS ICZM in Montenegro and the ICZM Plan as the key output of the CAMP Montenegro. According to the analyses and goals that will be defined in the NS ICZM, he said that priority topics and fields of activities would be further developed in the ICZM Plan. This would be achieved through the definition of measures, time framework, responsibilities in the implementation, indicators, and tools for implementation for all the themes and fields of activities that are considered as priority for the ICZM Plan. Analyses and recommendations that should arise from the baseline studies would serve as the platform for establishing to what extent a theme is a priority and for defining priority areas, as well as for defining a number of measures that have to be introduced to ensure implementation of priority actions.

After identifying tools for implementation of the NS ICZM, the ICZM Plan will define the measures that have to be implemented to bring the institutional and legal framework for the ICZM system in effect. The key elements of the ICZM Plan will be based on the following CAMP Montenegro outcomes:

- Proposal for establishing an institutional-legislative framework in the coastal area of Montenegro in line with the principles of the ICZM Protocol (explained further in B.2.1.);
- Preparation of the messages for defending the ICZM measures, including the setback zone elaboration with the rules for its implementation and measures for practical implementation of the green entrepreneurship (explained further in B.2.2);
- Preparation of the comments with the possible technical assistance with the aim of facilitating the implementation of the ICZM Protocol principles at the stages of the final formulation of the CASP for Montenegro and development of SEA (explained further in B.2.3).

Mr. Karajović particularly referred to the importance of the implementation of a Guide for the Development of National Strategies for ICZM in line with the ICZM Protocol requirements. In his opinion it is very important to organise a participatory process that will ensure participation of a wide range of relevant stakeholders in the process which aims at defining the national policy for ICZM through the development of the NS ICZM in Montenegro.

Agenda item 5: Presentation of Thematic Activities

14. Ms. Marina Markovic, representative of PAP/RAC in charge of co-ordination of the CAMP Montenegro implementation, focused in her presentation on one of the most important CAMP Montenegro components - development of baseline studies. She gave a detailed presentation of the contents and manner of development of the studies, as well as the deadlines and purposes of their development. She said that baseline studies

could be divided into 3 groups: (i) Natural resources analysis: biodiversity and nature protection and analysis of water resources. As for biodiversity, both the land and the sea eco-systems will be included. At the same time, the key and valuable habitats will be included; (ii) Coastal processes and risks: erosion, seismic risks and climate change impact assessment. A climate change study will be prepared using the existing data, because it is not possible to do a more complex analysis in such a short period of time; (iii) Targeted socio-economic analyses: a socio-economic profile, demographic potentials, residential tourism. The demographic potential index requires processing of various demographic indicators, like population structure by age, gender, education, etc.

After the studies are developed, consultations will be organised with the target groups to get relevant opinions and comments.

Ms. Markovic pointed to the general concept of the studies that would include: an overview of the existing situation; the analysis of the key problems and trends; causes of the problems; measures; indicators – monitoring; and the cartographic presentation - GIS. Also, she made a brief presentation of contents of each of the studies that would be done within the CAMP. She particularly emphasized the fact that the development of the studies was conceived on the basis of the ICZM Protocol requirements and that the special value came from the possibility of integrating these studies in the CASP for Montenegro. Ms. Marković concluded her presentation by saying that the studies would ensure necessary elements for the vulnerability and suitability analysis, being of particular importance in the context of creating conditions for a sustainable land-use planning in the coastal area of Montenegro.

15. The issues important for the Analysis of Vulnerability and Suitability of the coastal area were the key aspects in the presentation given by Mr. Aleš Mlakar, PAP/RAC Consultant. He stressed that this analysis was an extremely important component of the process and that its outcomes should be integrated in the CASP. He added that it was particularly important to conduct the analysis on the objective, transparent and expert basis. Mr. Mlakar explained that the Suitability Analysis had two types of goals: developmental and protective. It is a combination of the Analysis of Attractiveness and Suitability of the coastal area, provided that we should choose the locations that are more attractive and less vulnerable, i.e. where the environmental impact is as little as possible. He concluded that this analysis would result in the guidelines for CASP and SEA for CASPs.
16. Mr. Gojko Berlangi, PAP/RAC Consultant, who will be providing support in the implementation of the spatial planning component of the CAMP Montenegro, explained the importance of spatial planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro. The topics of his presentation were: the ICZM Protocol and spatial planning / the CAMP activities as support to development of the Coastal Area Spatial

Plan (CASP); development of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of the coastal area; Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA); introduction of the coastal setback; and activities of co-ordination and technical support in the interpretation of the requirements defined in the Protocol. Mr. Berlengi emphasized that the Spatial Plan as an instrument of managing the coastal area provided a static picture of the situation in space while the ICZM Protocol regulated 4 groups of issues related to planning and physical development: (i) Procedural aspects of spatial planning; (ii) Sectoral co-ordination; (iii) Participation, monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Spatial planning instruments and techniques, including: Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA), Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Eco-system Approach (ECAP), coastal risks analysis, particularly climate change analysis and landscape planning.

He also emphasized that implementing the ICZM Protocol did not mean making the management process more complicated, but more efficient. The Protocol requires an integrated approach and understanding in managing the coastal systems. Thus, he said, we should avoid the sectoral approach existing even at the EU level (Directives on birds, habitats, water, etc. indicate to the sectoral approach) and integration should be dominant instead. In the system of physical development this approach allows for an intersectional (horizontal) co-ordination and participation primarily through the development of planning documents. As challenges in the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, Mr. Berlengi particularly underlined the necessity to define an approach that would facilitate the coastal zone management and make it more efficient, as well as the necessity to have a more precise interpretation of the Protocol requirements, particularly in the context of reaffirmation of the spatial planning and public administration modernization.

Using the Geographic Information Systems (GIS), as Mr. Berlengi explained, a more permanent value will be provided in terms of monitoring the processes in the coastal area. The GIS technology will ensure an efficient storage of spatial data, calculation of indicators, visualisation of different spatial phenomena and trends, and spatial analysis as a support to decision making. This will also ensure development of a significant cartographic tool, etc. After this, Mr. Berlengi spoke about the importance of a Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) in the environment which refers to the maximum number of users visiting a tourism resort at the same time without unacceptable distortions of the physical, economic and socio-cultural environment, as well as to the issue of introducing the coastal setback. The reasons for implementing the coastal setback include: preserving natural and landscape values of the coast; avoiding risks the coastal area is exposed to that can be caused by natural processes like erosion, natural disasters and climate changes; and ensuring a free access to the sea and coast. These issues, he concluded, are defined in the ICZM Protocol.

17. Mr. Dragan Marković, Adviser to Director, Public Enterprise for the Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro, spoke of the recommendations for beach management and expectations from the CAMP. He emphasized that 30 years ago spatial planning in

Montenegro respected the integrated approach principles to a large extent. He illustrated this by the example of St. Stefan which was awarded the “Golden Apple” in the 1970s as the most exclusive summer resort in the world. However, he added that today's situation was different. Spatial plans are physical structure plans on the basis of which administrative procedures are conducted and construction permits issued, while strategies do not have such a power. It is, therefore, particularly important to integrate the results and recommendations of the CAMP Montenegro and NS ICZM into a new Montenegrin Coastal Area Spatial Plan (CASP).

Mr. Marković stated that the Beach Management Study should include:

- Analysis of the state of the beaches and developed bathing areas; geomorphological characteristics; maritime characteristics; biological characteristics; sun exposure; classification according to natural characteristics;
- The existing regime of use; categorization according to the purpose; categorization according to the level of development; use of beach/bathing areas for other purposes;
- Analysis and assessment of the carrying capacity of the beaches and developed bathing areas;
- Comparative analysis of international practice in developing bathing areas (erosion protection, nourishing, engineering interventions, etc.);
- Comparative analysis of international practice in the management and organisation of bathing areas;
- Recommendations and projections.

Finally, he raised hopes that the outcomes of the baseline studies, i.e. the results of the CAMP and CASP, would be synchronised because of dealing with the same issues but at different levels.

18. After this presentation, Ms. Knežević presented a pilot project on testing the ECAP approach application in the Boka Kotorska Bay, underling that this project aspired to meet the requirements of both spatial planning and environment protection. She stressed that Boka Kotorska Bay was to a significant extent under the influence of anthropogenic impacts. ECAP is promoted as an instrument which aims at improving the methods for controlling human action in order to protect the coastal area environment. However, in order to ensure sustainability in valorisation of resources and services of the coastal area, she said, ecosystems should be assessed, particularly in the context of their role in the production of resources.

Given the significant influence of anthropogenic factors on the situation in the coastal ecosystems, she emphasised, the instruments of green economy and particularly green entrepreneurship could be relevant concepts which could contribute to the

improvement of the Boka Kotorska Bay ecosystem. The goal is to measure the level of pollution, but in such a way that not only the level of pollution input is measured, but also its impact on life. She stressed that in this activity significant support of the MEDPOL programme was expected, while with the support of CP/RAC the Project would identify the opportunities for implementation of successful green entrepreneurship initiatives at the local level with a view to contributing to sustainable development of local communities in the coastal area of Montenegro. She added that the SPA/RAC would play the key role in the analysis of the sea ecosystem status in the Boka Kotorska Bay.

19. Following the intervention by Ms. Knežević, Mr. Enrique de Villamore Martín, CP/RAC Director, briefly presented the concept of green entrepreneurship. He emphasized that the recent economic crisis did not have to mean that entrepreneurship initiatives should disappear, but that people should be encouraged to find a creative way to work and to develop new ideas and technologies. Green entrepreneurship, he said, ensures eco-innovative approaches. He illustrated this by the example of Taziry Ecolodge from the town of Siwa in Egypt, and by positive examples of this practice in Montenegro: Garmin d.o.o. which produces biodegradable bags; Winsol d.o.o., which deals with projecting installations and maintenance of the solar PV and thermal systems, wind generators; LED, which deals with lighting and production of electric bicycles; and villa “Jelka” that promotes eco-tourism.

Mr. de Villamore Martín stressed that entrepreneurship integrated environment protection, economy and social aspects in business introducing the initiative for “greening” the economy in the area of the Mediterranean. As the key challenges in this process he listed the following: a lack of entrepreneurship culture; a lack of financial sources for the “green” investments; non-competitiveness in the market; etc. Finally, he informed the participants of the training programmes that would be implemented by CP/RAC in 2012 with the view to introducing green entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean.

II PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

Agenda item 6: Presentation of Horizontal Activities

20. Ms. Knežević gave an overview of horizontal activities planned within the CAMP Montenegro. These include, as follows: project co-ordination, integration and distribution of outcomes; training / capacity building; and awareness raising and public participation.

She said that project co-ordination, integration and distribution of outcomes presented a constituent part of all CAMP projects. The general objective of this activity is to ensure a harmonised, timely and efficient project implementation. The key goals are the following: to formulate and implement the project; to harmonise project activities; to provide support to the National Team leaders; to ensure co-ordination with the linked projects and activities; and to integrate all project activities. She also presented the project management institutional structure headed by the Steering Committee.

As for the training and capacity building, Ms. Knežević presented the concept of training that would be implemented within the three most significant modules:

- Module 1: ICZM concepts and instruments (two most important trainings on: i) general principles of ICZM and ICZM Protocol, and ii) the Carrying Capacity Assessment or other instruments that are considered relevant and suitable);
- Module 2: Cleaner production (mechanisms of cleaner production, instruments that are available to economy and small and medium-size enterprises for reducing pollution and for recognition of the value of resources in a more efficient way, presentation of the opportunities for green entrepreneurship); and
- Module 3: Information on the Eco-system Approach (ECAP), monitoring and indicators of integration of ECAP in ICZM (MEDPOL methodology, ICZM Protocol and EEA requirements for the coastal area indicators).

In conclusion, Ms. Knežević said that the aim was to ensure a transfer of knowledge on using various relevant instruments, means and approaches of ICZM important for sustainable development and to develop a high-quality training material.

21. In her presentation Ms. Dragana Radević, Director of CEED Consulting, mentioned the issues of participation and awareness raising. She stressed that the aim was to ensure public participation in all project activities and to distribute information on the values of the coastal area and its vulnerable points, as well as to promote a sustainable development approach and include all relevant stakeholders at different stages of the project implementation. She listed the target groups, including: local communities; non-governmental organisations (NGOs); professional institutions; public administration; scientists; researchers; as well as relevant experts, interested private companies and media. In the end, Ms. Radević invited the Workshop participants to help them in the implementation of this activity so that the broad public could be mobilized with the aim of disseminating information about the Integrated Coastal Zone Management principles.
22. In the end of the second part of the Workshop, Ms. Marina Marković spoke about the plans related to strengthening of capacities and training programmes. She presented the following formal forms of strengthening capacities: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM); green entrepreneurship; and the Eco-system Approach (ECAP).

She added that a non-formal education would be implemented during the course of the project, primarily for the CAMP team members and representatives of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism.

III PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

Agenda item 7: Discussion; Consultations (next steps); and Conclusions

23. In the third part of the Workshop, the Workshop organisers invited all the participants to give their opinions and comments on the presented materials with the view to improving the process of the CAMP Montenegro implementation. Out of the very lively discussion that followed, the following opinions and suggestions could be singled out:

- Ms. Ana Mišurović, UO CETI President, indicated to the necessity of implementing the outcomes of the CAMP Montenegro measures and activities defined in the ICZM Montenegro Strategy/Plan. In that context, she asked for a mechanism of binding the Government, local self-governments and other stakeholders to implement the guidelines defined in the ICZM Plan. As an example of unsustainable spatial trends she mentioned Boka Kotorska Bay with its inadequate and unplanned construction dramatically damaging the uniqueness of the natural environment of this UNESCO protected area of natural and cultural heritage. She emphasised the necessity to introduce and implement the mechanisms which would ensure implementation of the ICZM policy.

She also stressed the fact that the baseline studies to be prepared within the CAMP did not include the study of landscapes in the way required by the Council of Europe in the European Landscape Convention. She concluded by saying that this was an extremely important element for the protection and sustainable management of the coastal zone.

- Mr. Dželal Hodžić from the NGO “Zeleni korak” pointed out the problems existing in the Municipality of Ulcinj, particularly the issue of the recognition of value of the Salt Pan and Ada Bojana. He emphasized that the inadequate management of the natural assets of the Municipality of Ulcinj by local and national authorities endangered their sustainability. In that context he pointed to the negative impact of the hydro-power plants on the river Drim to the eco-systems and the water regime of the Skadar Lake and Bojana River. He said that the Bojana was endangered and according to some assessments in several decades it would disappear, while some beach surfaces already had disappeared. He concluded by saying that it was, therefore, necessary to treat this issue urgently within the context of the CAMP and current projects in the coastal area of Montenegro.
- Mr. Pavle Djurašković, Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Montenegro, indicated to the importance that is attached to the management of the Boka Kotorska Bay and the Long

Beach. But he also said that it was necessary to attach more importance to a large number of other valuable coastal and sea ecosystems along the Montenegrin coast. Apart from the Boka Kotorska Bay, which is currently in the focus of a significant number of projects, he stressed the necessity to create preconditions for the adequate valorisation of the Long Beach. In his opinion it is particularly important to emphasize the significance of the eco-systems of Port Milena and the Bojana delta. In that context he underlined the importance of the cross-border Bojana/Buna and ADRICOSM project.

- Mr. Dželal Hodžić, NGO “Zeleni korak”, pointed to the need to establish a better co-operation with the Albanian side. As an example of the necessity and importance of a comprehensive cross-border co-operation he mentioned the example of the last year's floods and the consequences they had for the coastal area of the Municipality of Ulcinj. He particularly emphasized the problem of inadequate waste management and permanent consequences of illegal fishing, including the use of dynamite.

Agenda item 8: Closure of the Workshop

24. The CAMP Montenegro Inception Workshop was declared closed on 22 March 2012 at 16 : 00 hrs.

ANNEX I
List of Participants

<u>List of Participants of the CAMP Montenegro Inception Workshop</u> <u>(Podgorica, Montenegro, 22 March 2012)</u>			
1.	Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, UNEP/MAP Co-ordinator and Executive Secretary of the Barcelona convention	UNEP/MAP	maria.silva@unepmap.gr
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3.	Ms. Lovita Ramquette, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP	UNDP	lovita.ramquette@undp.org
4.	Mr. Enrique de Villamore Martín, CP/RAC Director	CP/RAC	evillamore@cprac.org
5.	Ms. Sanja Lješковиć, Deputy Minister	Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	sanja.ljeskovic@mrt.gov.me
6.	Ms. Ivana Vojinović, Assistant to Director	Environment Department, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	ivana.vojinovic@mrt.gov.me
7.	Ms. Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer and MAP CAMP Montenegro Co-ordinator	PAP/RAC	marina.markovic@ppa.t-com.hr

8.	Ms. Jelena Knežević, CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	jelena.knezevic@mrt.gov.me
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73.	Mr. Zoran Kasun, Expert	Horvat	

ANNEX II

Agenda

Podgorica, Montenegro, 22 March 2012

8.30 – 09.00	Registration of participants
9:00 – 9:30	Opening addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ms. Sanja Lješković Mitrović, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro– Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, UNEP/MAP Co-ordinator– Ms. Lovita Ramquette, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
9:30 – 9:45	FIRST PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP The importance of implementing the Programme for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean region: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director– Mr. Enrique de Villamore Martín, CP/RAC Director
9:45 – 10:15	Presentation of the CAMP Montenegro Inception Report: Ms. Jelena Knežević, CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator
10:15 – 10:30	Introduction to the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Mr. Saša Karajović, Expert participating in preparation of NS ICZM

11:00 – 12:30	Presentation of Thematic Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Basic studies and their relation with the Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area of Montenegro: Ms. Marina Marković, CAMP Montenegro MAP Co-ordinator, PAP/RAC – Analysis of Vulnerability and Suitability of the coastal area: Mr. Aleš Mlakar, PAP/RAC Consultant for Vulnerability/Suitability Assessment – Spatial planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro: Mr. Gojko Berlengi, PAP/RAC Consultant for Spatial Planning – Recommendations for beach management and expectations from the CAMP Montenegro: Mr. Dragan Marković, Adviser to Director, Public Enterprise for the Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro – Boka Kotorska Bay pilot project: Ms. Jelena Knežević, CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator – Green entrepreneurship component in the CAMP Montenegro: Mr. Enrique de Villamore Martín, CP/RAC Director
12:30 – 13:00	Discussion
14:00 – 14:45	SECOND PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP Presentation of Horizontal Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction and general concept: Ms. Jelena Knežević, CAMP Montenegro National Co-ordinator – Public participation and awareness raising: Ms. Dragana Radević, CEED Director – Activities for capacity building/training programme: Ms. Marina Marković, CAMP Montenegro MAP Co-ordinator, PAP/RAC
14:45 – 15:15	THIRD PART OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP Discussion
15:15 – 15:45	Consultations: next steps
15:45 – 16:00	Conclusions
16:00	Closure of the Workshop