



WORK IN PROGRESS



BUNA BOJANA IMF

IWRM meets ICZM
(...and Montenegro meets Albania)

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AN INTEGRATIVE METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (IMF)



**STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM**

Working
effectively
together in a
common space
and time

AN INTEGRATIVE METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (IMF)

to integrate established methodologies for water resources, biodiversity and ICZM in an

Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF)

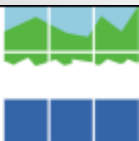
Climate change will be considered as one of the cross-cutting issue.

Working effectively together in a common space and time

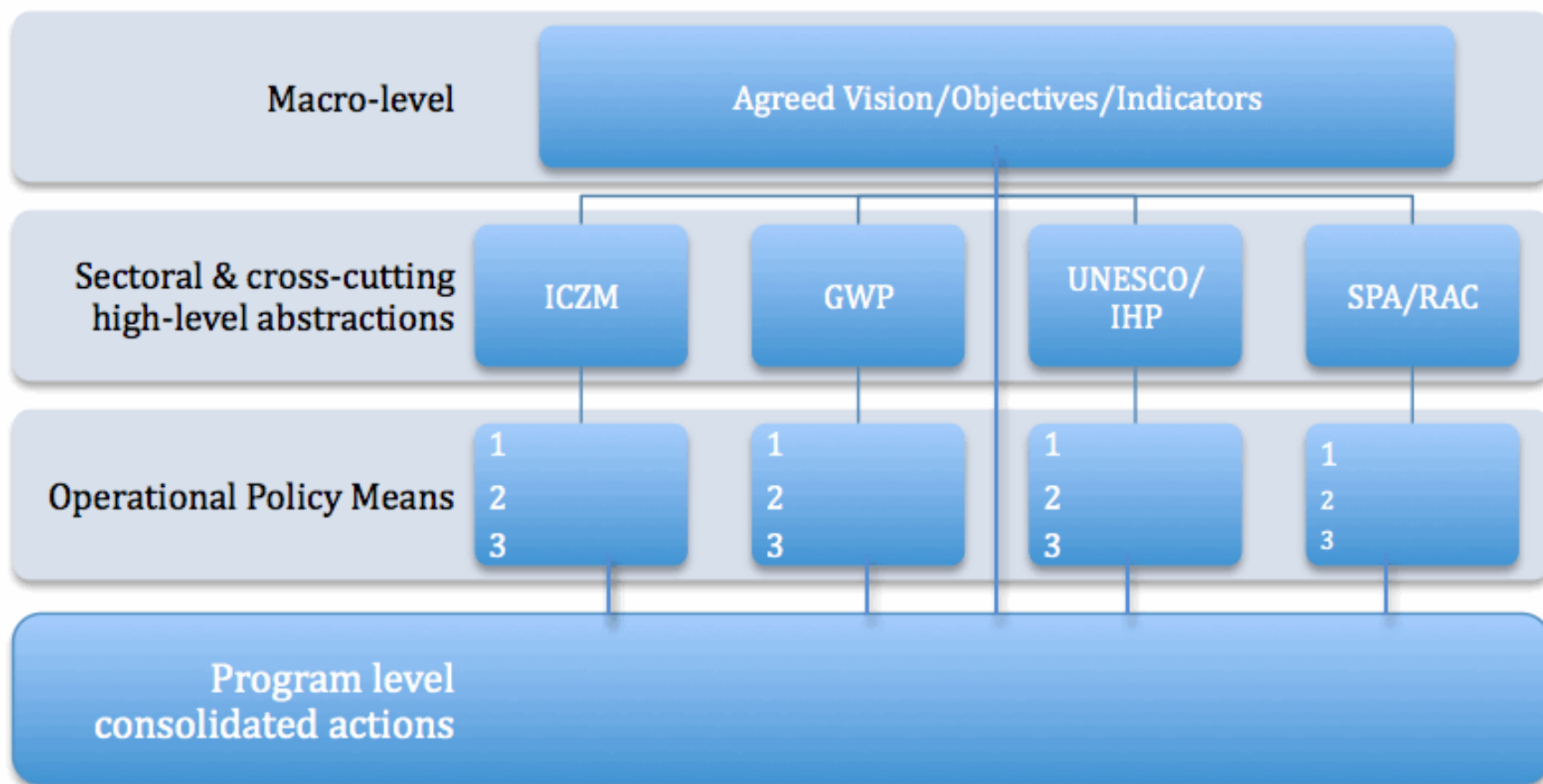
IMF PROPOSED OBJECTIVES

Put simply - **the IMF is about good governance**

Working
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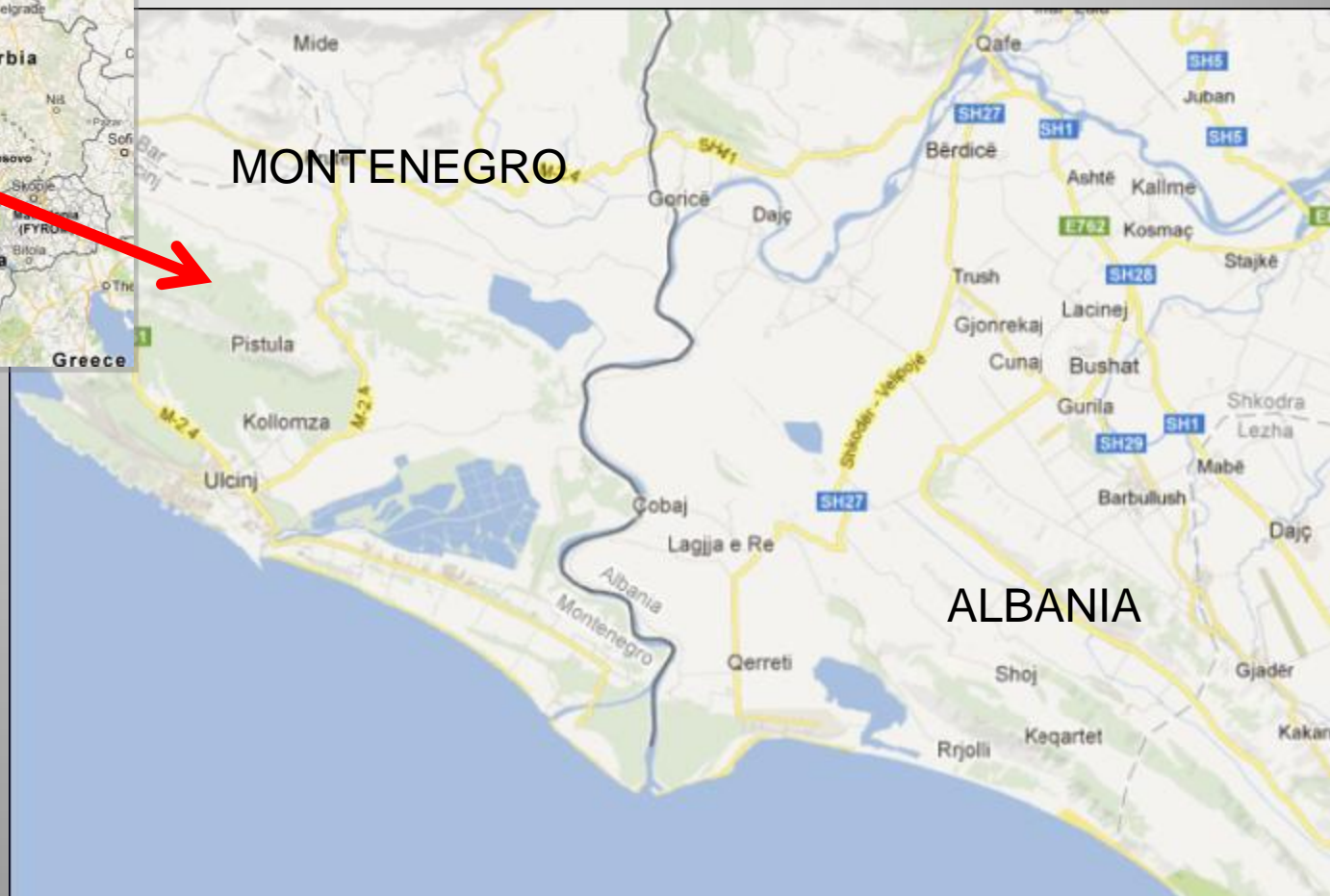
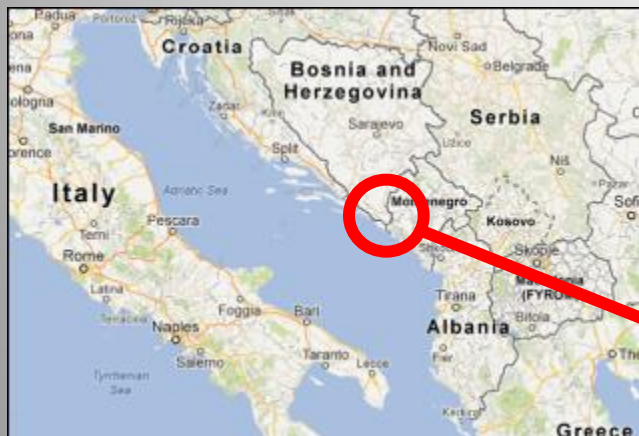
INTEGRATIVE METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK



consolidated actions



BUNA-BOJANA



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BACKGROUND

The Buna/Bojana Delta is the most **important natural or semi-natural wetland** in the Eastern Mediterranean

Also **a cultural landscape** - unique traditional land use patterns and fishing practices, native breeds of domestic animals as well as historic monuments

Population c 75,000 **Tourism** c 400,000 per annum

agriculture in the area is the biggest contributor into the economy of the region

CONTEXT

Albanian and Montenegrin policies, laws and institutional set up are changing rapidly to comply with the requirements of the **EU accession process**

ISSUES

Inadequate pollution control, primarily as regards water pollution (from urban development and tourism, navigation) and waste disposal

Biodiversity loss – destruction of habitats and decline in species

Environment is not prioritised in development and implementation of spatial and other plans

Management of **natural hazards** (climate change, flooding, earthquakes, weather extremes, erosion)

ISSUES

Quality of tourism offer is unsatisfactory – short seasonal peaks in visitation and characteristics of mass tourism exhibited

Underdeveloped transport and environmental infrastructure; some problems with energy supply networks

Capacities to attract funding and management of infrastructure remain limited

ISSUES

Institutional and legal framework

Weak implementation and enforcement

Insufficient institutional capacities, including coordination among relevant institutions, sectoral policies and different levels of government

Cross-border cooperation

Formal cooperation agreements are not always followed by operational measures

Development planning is not coordinated at all

Poor infrastructure connections

THREATS

Consequences of natural hazards (flooding in particular) exacerbated due to climate change

Improper waste and wastewater management continues and decreases attractiveness of the area

Lack of investments in natural resource management

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ISSUES

Water Pollution

Flooding

Unsustainable Planning Construction

Inadequate Waste Management

Biodiversity Loss

Climate Change



Climate
Change

ISSUES

Sea level rise

Increased incidence of flooding, extreme weather events

Increased water demand

Damages caused to economic sectors

Salt water intrusion



RISKS

Table 2. Identification of risks in respect to human activities/sectors in coastal zone

<i>HAZARD (natural and man-made)</i>	<i>THE LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD OCCURRENCE</i>	<i>CONSEQUENCE</i>	<i>THE MAGNITUDE OF CONSEQUENCE</i>	<i>LEVEL OF PRIORITY</i>
Earthquakes	Medium for earthquakes with IX degrees MCS intensity High for less intensive ones	Loss of human lives; damages to built environment and infrastructure; negative impacts on the economy – tourism, transport, trade	5 (for Medium) - 3 (for High)	High
Intensive flooding	High for frequent events (increasing frequency every 5 years) Medium for heavy flooding as in December 2010 event	Loss of income, economic damages. Sectors at risk: housing, infrastructure, tourism, agriculture. Negative impacts on human health can be one of the consequences	2 (for High) - 4 (for Medium)	High
Landslides	High	Can inflict damages to infrastructure and other built structures	1	Low
Erosion	It is a continuous process, consequences occur over longer time periods	Loss of beaches, decrease of areas with productive soils; damages to infrastructure affected sectors Soil degradation, loss of vegetation	2	Medium
Accidental pollution of the sea	Medium for major accidents High for accidents with moderate impacts	Loss of marine and coastal biodiversity, threats to human health. Decreased income from tourism. Economic losses in transport sector, transboundary impacts and liability	4 (for Medium) - 2 (for High)	High
Invasive species	High	Ecosystem disturbances, negative impacts on fish stocks; affects fisheries, tourism, agriculture	3	Medium

Legal, institutional and policy analysis in Montenegro

Legal, policy and planning documents (inc. date of its enactment)	Scale of their validity	Institutions in charge	Target sectors and issues	Other comments (need for strengthening etc)
National Programme of Integration of Montenegro into the EU 2008 - 2012 (2008)	National	Public administration	Sets out a comprehensive agenda for legislative and institutional changes (including capacity building efforts) for the purpose of EU integration	Implementation in several fields (environment related and others) lags behind; a new Programme will be prepared in 2011
Environment Law (2008)	National	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), specialised institutions (such as Nature Protection Institute) and those involved in environmental monitoring (see section 1.5)	Framework environment law (principles, environmental management, public participation, access to information and justice, liability in environmental matters)	Considerable strengthening of administrative capacities and improved coordination are needed in order to implement environmental policies effectively; local governments in particular lack resources and have insufficient capacities to implement their environmental responsibilities.
National Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	National	Government, Office for Sustainable Development, MSDT	Multi-sectoral, sets sustainability objectives for 24 areas (environmental, economic, and social); objectives specific to coastal zone include ICZM application and increase in coastal protected areas (identified sites include <i>Solana</i> , Sasko Lake, <i>knete</i> and Ada Bojana)	Technical capacities need to be developed, adequate financial resources secured. Strategic planning needs to be improved, integration of environment into sectoral policies too.
National Environmental Policy (2008)	National	MSDT, EPA	Identifies, <i>inter alia</i> , environmental infrastructure (water, waste), coastal zone and biodiversity protection, and climate change (adaptation and mitigation), as priorities	Weaknesses in implementation and enforcement need to be addressed. Comprehensive environmental monitoring and information system needs to be improved/developed.
Initial National Communication on Climate Change (2010)	National	MSDT, Ministry of Economy (ME), EPA, Hydro-meteorological Institute (HMI) and other institutions (see section 1.5)	Climate change (includes initial analysis of coastal zone vulnerability, identifies mitigation measures)	In-depth vulnerability assessments are needed, together with further analysis on economic impacts of CC in priority sectors. Climate proofing of investment plans is needed. GHG monitoring capacities need to be strengthened.
Waste Management Law (2005)	National	MSDT, EPA, local governments	Waste	Increased environmental investments are needed to attain policy goals and implement pertinent legislation in waste and water sectors.
Law on Water (2007)	National	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Water Administration	Water (quantity and quality, flooding)	Integrated River Basin Management Plans are due by 2016 (possibly 2015). Development of capacities to

ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

Define governance context

Scoping the issues

Engage stakeholders (including Stakeholder Analysis)

Propose the vision

in 10 – 15
YEARS

VISION – KEY POINTS

the region/ Montenegro and Albania are **part of the EU**

effective structure (policy and institutional frameworks) are in place for integrated planning and sustainable development

transboundary cooperation is enhanced, there are joint and/ or development programmes, natural resources management, biodiversity protection and pollution reduction plans

economy and infrastructure of the area is improved

competitive advantages of the region are utilised to the best possible ways, mass tourism is avoided and high value competitive products are developed

living standards of the local population are improved , cultural identity maintained

architectural and landscape values and cultural heritage are managed better.

in 10 – 15
YEARS

VISION

“Integrated planning to bring people from both sides of Bojana/ Buna river together, to improve livelihoods and preserve unique ecological values and distinctiveness of the area”;

“Integrated planning for the European future of the Bojana/ Buna region: connecting people –

improving livelihoods – developing capacities – preserving unique ecological values and distinctiveness of the area. “

“Improve the quality of life of all citizens of the Buna River and costal area through a clear mechanism of planning and tourism development taking into account the protection and valorisation of the biodiversity value”.

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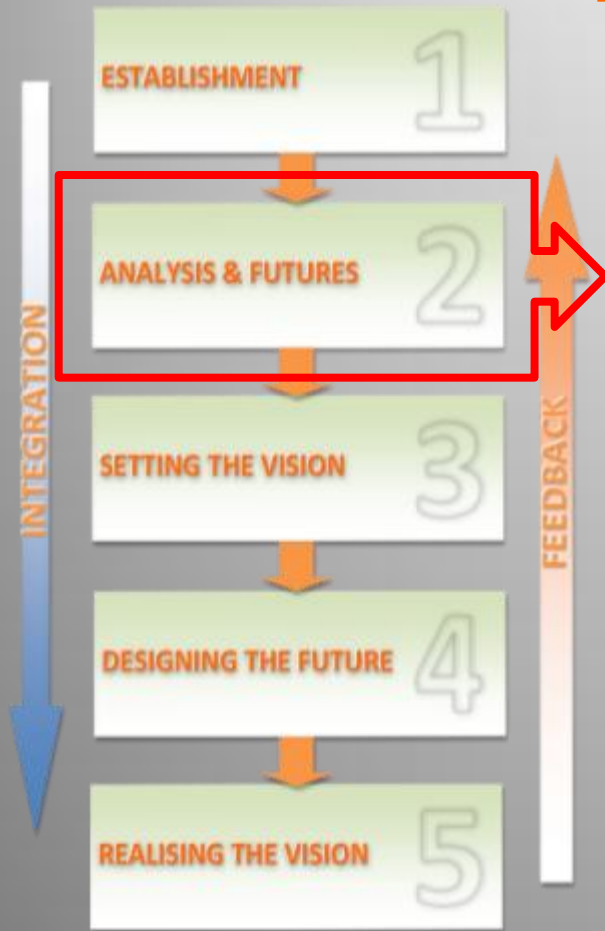
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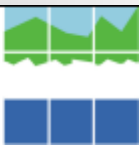
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ANALYSIS & FUTURES

next stage





Thank you

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