

United Nations Development Programme

Government of Serbia and Montenegro

United Nations Development Programme

Global Environment Facility

National Capacity Self-Assessment for
Environmental Management in Serbia and Montenegro

This project intends to assess the capacities of the country to implement the Rio conventions; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. The project is countrywide and will be implemented by the respective republic environment ministries. Through thematic assessments linked to the conventions the project will establish a dialogue and linkages, thus building capacity, between agencies, institutions and NGOs that directly relate to the mandates of the Rio conventions. Republic Action Plans for Capacity Development will be the final output of the project.

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Acronyms

See the attached project proposal, appendix A

Section I

Part I. Situation Analysis

Please see pages 6-22 in the project proposal (Annex 1).

Note that since the project proposal document was written, the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment in the Republic of Serbia, following political change, has been merged into the new **Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection**, as the **Directorate of Environmental Protection**.

Note also, that the government has changed the convention focal points and the GEF Political Focal Point as follows:

GEF Political Focal Point

Dr. Miroslav Nikcevic, Ministry of Science and Environment Protection, Director, Directorate for Environmental Protection, Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, 11090 New Belgrade

CBD

Dr. Branko Karadzic, Ministry of Science and Environment Protection, General Secretary of the Environmental Protection Agency, Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, 11090 New Belgrade

UNFCCC

Miroslav Spasojevic, Ministry of Science and Environment Protection, Directorate for Environmental Protection, Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, 11090 New Belgrade

UNCCD

Gordana Grujic, Ministry of Science and Environment Protection, Directorate for Environmental Protection, Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, 11090 New Belgrade

Stockholm Convention on POPs

Valentina Radjenovic, Ministry of Science and Environment Protection, Directorate for Environmental Protection, Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, 11090 New Belgrade

Part II. Strategy

By assessing the capacity needs to adhere to the Rio conventions the project aims at adhering to the following UNDAF outcomes (A), country programme outcomes (B) and country programme outputs (C):

A)

1. Efficient, accountable and people-centred public sector
2. To promote sustainable development and increase capacity at municipal level

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B)

- 1.6 – Environmental Health and Environmental Protection Policies developed and management systems in place at all levels
- 3.1 – Sustainable Development Plans effectively respond to the need of all people, communities and the private sector and promote rural development and environmental protection

C)

1.6.10 - SCG member states' policies and strategies for environmental protection aligned with international agreements and country implementation plans developed.

3.1.1 - Improved methodologies and capacities for participatory strategies local development planning.

The project will assess the needs related to each Rio convention including the UNCCD, which the country is not yet a party of. It is hoped that this assessment will lead to SCG becoming a signatory of the convention.

Project activities can be viewed under section 9 and pages 22-26 in the project proposal.

Part III. Management Arrangements

Management arrangements are as per stipulated under Section 10 - Institutional Framework and Project Implementation, pages 26-27.

ToRs not included in the annexed project proposal will be drafted by the Project Coordinator.

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

See Section 12 – Monitoring and Evaluation, page 28 in the project proposal.

Note that this project will be implemented under the DEX modality. This, as there is no national body to implement the project in both the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.

Part V. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to such as in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement a copy of which is available at RBEC.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document provided UNDP is assured that other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in, or addition to, any of the annexes of the project document;
- b) Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation, and
- c) Mandatory annual revisions that rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

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Section II Results and Resources Framework

See paragraphs 104 to 106 and 110-111 in the project proposal. Specific activities can be viewed under paragraphs 113 to 130 in the project proposal.

See also the workplan and budget under section III.

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public sector 2. Sustainable development plans/policies effectively respond to the need of stakeholders, as well as promote employment and environmental protection. 			
<p>Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.</p> <p>Indicator: Improved capacity for sustainable development</p> <p>Baseline: Depleted and outdated capacities to respond to the Rio conventions</p>			
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Lines: 2.1 and 3.1</p>			
<p>Partnership Strategy: Thematic Groups and project Steering Committee with wide participation will ensure good governance in addressing development issues of country concern.</p>			
<p>Project title and ID:</p>			
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>Republic Action Plans for Capacity Development (2, one for each republic)</p>	<p>Thematic Assessment Reports (2004, 2005)</p> <p>Cross Cutting Thematic Issues Assessments Reports (2004, 2005)</p> <p>Workshop proceedings</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a Project Steering Committee 2. Workshops 3. Thematic Capacity Assessments/Stocktaking/Analyses 4. Cross-cutting Capacity Analyses 	<p>Subcontracts</p> <p>National consultants</p> <p>Logistics</p> <p>Country Office Support</p> <p>Translation</p> <p>Printing and Publication</p> <p>Travel</p>

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Section IV—other agreements

The project will be carried out with in-kind contribution from the republic governments of Serbia and Montenegro to the amount of 27 000 US dollars. The republic Project Managers, as stated in the proposal under the ToRs for the Project Managers, will be appointed by the republic governments respectively and will be in-kind contributions towards the realisation of this project. Any directly supporting logistics, such as office space and computers are included in this in kind contribution.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Serbia and Montenegro

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): public sector 1.Efficient, accountable and people-centred

2.To promote sustainable development and increase capacity at municipal level

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): MYFF Goal 2 Fostering Democratic Governance
MYFF Goal 3 Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development

Country Programme Outcomes:

1.6 Environmental Health and Environmental Protection Policies developed and management systems in place at all levels

3.1 Sustainable Development Plans effectively respond to the need of all people, communities and the private sector and promote rural development and environmental protection

MYFF Service lines 2.1 and 3.1

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): Country Programme Outputs:
1.6.10 SCG member states' policies and strategies for environmental protection aligned with international agreements and country implementation plans developed.
3.1.1 Improved methodologies and capacities for participatory strategic local development planning.

Implementing partners: Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro

Other Partners: _____
(_____)

Programme Period: _____
Programme Component: _____
Project Title: Serbia and Montenegro National Capacity Self Assessment
Project ID: _2450_____
Project Duration: _18 months_____
Management Arrangement: _DEX_____

Budget (GEF) _\$197,820_____
General Management Support Fee _____
Total budget: _\$208,820_____
Allocated resources: _____
• Government _____
• Regular _____
• Other: _____
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
• In kind contributions \$27,000 Government
• Unfunded budget: _____

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Agreed by: Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection, Republic of Serbia:

Agreed by Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro:

Agreed by UNDP:

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Appendix A - Proposal for GEF Funding

National Capacity Self-Assessment for Environmental Management in Serbia and Montenegro



Country Name: Serbia and Montenegro

Project Title: Serbia and Montenegro National Capacity Self Assessment

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

GEF Focal Points:

Political: Dr. Andjelka Mihajlov, Minister, Ministry of Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia

Operational: Boro Vucinic, Minister, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro

NCSA Focal Points:

Ms. Jelena Cvetkovic, Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia

Ms. Ana Pajevic, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro

Direct Executing Agency: UNDP

Country Eligibility: Serbia and Montenegro is fully eligible for GEF assistance

Convention Participation:

Convention	Date of Ratification	Country Focal Point
UNFCCC	12 March 2001	Branka Andric, Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
CBD	1 March 2002	Branka Andric, Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
UNCCD		Ms. Branka Andric Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
Other Global Environmental Conventions	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) signed 2 May 2002	Branka Andric, Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia

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GEF Financing: \$ 197,820

Government Contribution: \$ 27, 000

Estimated Total Budget: \$ 208, 820

Estimated Starting Date:

Duration: *18 months*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IO	International Organisations
MEPPP	Ministry for Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro
MPNRE	Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PC	Project Coordinator
POPs	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TL	Team Leader
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

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1.0 BACKGROUND, CONTEXT AND RELATED WORK

1.1 Sustainable Development Context

1. The new Union Agreement for Serbia and Montenegro came into effect on the 4th of February 2003. The new country consists of two equal entities (The Republic of Serbia and The Republic of Montenegro) with the Council of Ministers at State Union level, having responsibility in five core areas (Foreign Affairs, Defense, External Economic Relations, Internal Economic Relations, Human and Minorities Rights) with all other functions, including environmental, devolved to the Republic levels.
2. In terms of international representation, the GEF Political Focal Point is represented by the Minister of Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment, in the Republic of Serbia, while the GEF Operational Focal Point is represented by the Minister of Environment and Physical Planning in the Republic of Montenegro.
3. Serbia and Montenegro is currently classed as a country in transition, with a change toward a market economy and the creation of a modern and lawfully ordered society. Energy production systems as well as poorly developed societal values are issues the country is currently facing.
4. *As environmental are among the issues not represented at the union level, the following process of ratification of global conventions exists;*
5. *Each Ministry prepares documentation to its Republic government for a decision of ratification;*
6. *The Ministry that is the focal point for any given convention then prepares the appropriate information to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro for any decision of ratification.*
7. The Law on Ratification of any Convention must be adopted by the Assembly of the State Union.

1.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

8. Since 2002, Serbia & Montenegro has been engaged in preparing Poverty Reduction Strategy papers (PRSPs) that will enable access to IDA credits. An Interim PRSP was approved on July 12, 2002. The governments of Serbia and Montenegro have agreed to divide the responsibility for debt repayment between the two republics. Consequently, each republic government individually engages in the PRSP process. Both documents should, if not earlier, be completed by the end of 2003.
9. The PRSPs should identify targets and public actions that would allow Serbia and Montenegro to make progress towards the agreed UN Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The central objective of the Republic-owned PRSPs is to ensure that policy actions that aim at increasing economic growth and reduce poverty are integrated into a macroeconomic framework after consultations with national stakeholders, amongst which civil society represents a key set of stakeholders. The process is driven by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the republic of Serbia and by the Ministry of Welfare and Labour in the republic of Montenegro.

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10. In October 2002 and in cooperation with the World Bank (WB), the MPNRE organised a workshop in "Poverty – Environment linkages". The purpose of the workshop was to gather stakeholders and point out linkages between poverty and environment in the Republic of Serbia. Representatives participated from state institutions, NGOs, scientific institutions and media.
11. Following the workshop an inter-ministerial group was formed in November 2002, comprising of a variety of ministries (see annex). However, in terms of environmental issues, the process has, so far been weak. The second PRSP draft has included comments from the environment sector.
12. One working group for the environment sector has been established and has investigated the degradation of natural resources and poverty in Serbia, mainly looking at agriculture and forestry. The working group includes experts from the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Forestry from the University of Belgrade. Following this, the MPNRE has prepared a final report including main environmental aspects with reference to poverty and which has been delivered to the PRSP team to form part of the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
13. The Republic of Montenegro has recently produced a first PRSP draft, having formed an inter-ministerial group in March 2003 (see Annexe A 6) and established working groups and a format mirroring the Serbian process. There is a sectoral working group focusing on Environment and Infrastructure
14. The two processes are separate although there is a possibility of having a linking chapter looking at harmonisation processes between the two Republics. The final National Strategy for Poverty Reduction will comprise of two separate Republic strategies.

1.3 World Summit on Sustainable Development

15. A presentation of the orientation of the Republic of Serbia was prepared and presented at the WSSD. The presentation included: National Review - Commitment of Serbia to Sustainable Development; Sustainable Tourism in Serbia – Initiative, One of 101 Ways for Promoting Sustainable Development; Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) for City of Nis, second of 101 Ways for Promoting Sustainable Development; Children's Poster "Me on Planet Earth in 21st Century"; Essay – Vision of Citizens of Serbia of Sustainable Development. This was done through technical assistance from UNDP, and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia. By a resolution of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the Directorate for Environmental Protection – now the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of Serbia was appointed the National Coordination Committee.
16. In Montenegro, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a great role in coordination and preparation for WSSD. As a result of these preparations, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro adopted a decree on July 19 of 2002 to create a National Council on Sustainable Development. The National Council consist of representatives from Government, the business sector and NGOs.
17. Recently, an initiative has commenced in order to adhere to the outcomes of the WSSD and in this context both republics have begun discussions with UNDP and Sida on issues related to Councils for Sustainable Development. Although the exact form this initiative is yet to be finalised, capacity building and developing strategies for sustainable development are key areas of the initiative. UNDP will be a partner in this process, thus ensuring synergies with the PRSP processes as well as the Millennium Development Goals. Sida has expressed strong interest in

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supporting the project in the form of a country to country initiative, through capacity building. The project, although not approved at the time of writing, is scheduled for 18 months and study tours, workshops and seminars are intended to be carried out.

1.4 Republic of Serbia

18. The Government of the Republic of Serbia accepted the Report on the State of the Environment in the Republic of Serbia with priorities for 2001+. The previous State of the Environment Report, prior to 2001, is dated to 1994. An assessment was given in the 2001 report that, from the point of view of the system of environment protection, Serbia lags some 30 years behind developed countries. Furthermore, the report states that Serbia has to make up the difference in a step-by-step manner, through carefully and professionally planned activities.
19. The report has been the starting point for further activities in the Republic of Serbia, with a new policy of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in this area including an attitude toward the environment and natural resources aimed at sustainable development. The report furthermore represents the foundation for the preparation of a national action plan of environment protection in the Republic of Serbia, setting a priority for 2003 to develop a National Environment Action Plan. The report also notes that other measures, such as adequate inclusion of the environment protection sector into the process of democratization and development of the country, are needed.

1.5 Republic of Montenegro

20. In March 2001, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the document “*The Development Directions of Montenegro Ecological state*” as a strategic long-term development document. This document represents the basis for the establishment of ecologically sustainable development through the integration of economical, ecological and social development.
21. Through this conception of development, the Republic of Montenegro is demonstrating its readiness to harmonize its development with nature and to protect the identity of its territory. The document also defines a starting point, development objectives and directions, as well as special programmes and projects, through which the realization of the Republic of Montenegro as an Ecological State is to be accomplished.

2.0 ENVIRONMENT CONTEXT

22. *According to the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, the State Union is the legal subject of international law. Therefore, only the country Serbia and Montenegro can sign or access global conventions, with the implementation of ratified conventions under the competence of the republics, i.e both the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.*
23. *The republic ministries of the MPNRE and the MEPPP have reached an agreement whereby the country convention focal points related to environmental issues are to rotate on an annual basis. Presently, 2003, the country convention focal points are in the MPNRE.*

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24. In 2002, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, UNECE, produced an *Environmental Performance Review for the, then Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*. A number of recommendations were set, including in the fields of International cooperation, Air management and Biodiversity conservation and nature protection.
25. In 2002 the WB produced an *Environment Sector Review for Serbia and Montenegro*. This highlighted critical issues related to the environment, including deteriorating trends in water, sanitation, and waste management, threats of coastal zone deterioration in Montenegro, air pollution hot spots, energy inefficiency, excessive industrial pollution, weak environmental management system - institutionally and legally, economic instruments that appear to be more directed to revenue generation than to providing incentives for environmentally responsible behavior, difficulties with the quality and quantity of water resources, transboundary water and global environmental issues as well as a lack of sustainable forest management. Recommendations from the review included improved waste management – in particular hazardous waste, increased provision of basic water and sanitation services to the urban and rural poor, addressing environmental hotspots, strengthening institutional capacity for environmental management, prepare a coastal zone strategy, include environmental assessment related to liability in the context of privatization, introduce measures to enhance energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources, institute measures to reduce nutrient run-off to the Danube, prepare a biodiversity strategy, prepare a management plan for Lake Skadar and introduce environmentally friendly natural resource use practices.
26. One of the priority activities in the country is the process of ratification of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona convention) and accompanying Protocols is in progress. The convention is a necessary precondition for the renewal of the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the country became of signatory to the convention in November, 2003. The membership in MAP will help solve the problems in the field of sea water management, protection of the sea from pollution from different sources, preservation and protection of the biodiversity in the Mediterranean as well as implementation of the conclusions from Johannesburg with special attention to the contribution to sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.
27. The country does not have a National Environmental Action Program, a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), a National Action Programme to Combat Desertification nor a First National Communication to UNFCCC.
28. *In terms of the UNFCCC, UNDP has supported the GEF Enabling Activity, which has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat and awaits approval. Serbia and Montenegro is furthermore, currently in the preparatory stages of developing GEF Enabling Activities in relation to the Conventions of Biodiversity and Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention). UNDP and UNEP respectively, are implementing agencies for the activities.*
29. The country has not yet ratified the UNCCD.

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International agreements that are signed but not yet ratified:

- Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians
- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

2.1 Republic of Serbia

2.1.1 Institutional arrangements

30. The responsibility for environmental protection lies within the MPNRE, which was established in 2002. According to the Law on Ministries¹ the MPNRE is to conduct work in public administration related to: The system of protection and sustainable use of natural resources (air, water, soil, mineral resources, forests, fish, wild plant and animal species); preparation of strategic documents, plans and programmes of investigation in the area of sustainable use of natural resources and renewable energy sources; preparation balance of ground water reserves, norms and standards for preparation of geological maps; preparation of research programmes in 5 areas of fundamental geological investigations related to sustainable usage of resources; ensuring material and other conditions for realization of those programmes; system for protection and improving of the environment; basics of environmental protection; nature protection; ozone layer protection; monitoring of climatic change; trans-boundary air and water pollution; determining and implementation of protection measures splendid natural areas in the Republic of Serbia; determining conditions of environmental protection in space planning and facility construction; early warning on accidents; national data-bank and data on quality of water and air; protection from noise and vibrations; protection from ionizing and non-ionizing radiation; production and trade of poisons and other hazardous substances except drugs and precursors; chemical management; waste management except radioactive waste; approval of trans-boundary trade of waste and protected plant and animal species; establishing of monitoring of the quality of environmental components; function of the national communication center of the system of sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection; inspection in the area of sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection and other indicated areas; ecological inspection on border as well as other activities prescribed by law.
31. The Directorate for Forests, as a managing organ inside the MPNRE, is responsible for public administration and expert tasks related to: forestry politics; forest protection; improving and use of forests and game; implementation of forest and game protection measures; seed and planting material control in forestry as well as other activities prescribed by law.
32. In December 2002, the Government of Serbia accepted a new Structure and Organization of Work for the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment (see annex B). The MPNRE is divided into four sectors: The Sector for Strategic Planning and Sustainable Development, the Sector for Legislature and Instruments for the Control of Environmental Protection System, the Sector for Status of Protected Areas and the Sector for Reporting on Environmental Protection System. Within the MPNRE there are five departments under direct competence of the Minister: the Reforming Team, the Department for Ethnic and Special Programs, the Department for International Cooperation, the Department for Legal and Financial Issues and the Department for Determining Conditions and State of the Environmental Protection System.
33. Environmental issues are treated as long-term priorities in the national reform process. Through the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, the government has demonstrated its commitment to environmental issues.
34. *The MPNRE is currently involved in the project "Development of Environmental Legislation in the Republic of Serbia", supported by the Finnish Government. The projects*

¹ SGRS 35, April 2003

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aims at drafting sublegal acts dealing with Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures, Strategic Impact Assessment Procedures and Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC).

35. The MPNRE has also drafted a National Strategy for Waste Management which has been approved by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in July 2003.

In the Republic of Serbia, besides the MPNRE, some other bodies have specific responsibilities regarding the management of natural resources and pollution control: The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Utility, the Ministry for Economy and Privatisation, the Ministry for Energy and Mining, the Ministry for Construction and Urban Planning, the Ministry for Transport and Telecommunications, the Ministry for Education and Sport, the Ministry for Science, Technology and Development, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry for Trade, Tourism and Services, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of International Economic Relations (as coordinator for EU integration process). Annex B.1.1 shows the responsibilities of the different ministries. According to the Draft Law on System of Environmental Protection (that is in parliamentary procedure), all the responsibilities of the above mentioned ministries will be regulated by sector laws. The Draft Law on the System of Environmental Protection is an umbrella law, and a number of sectoral laws relating to specific issues of environmental protection are envisaged to be drafted thereunder.

2.1.2 Legislative framework

36. The new Law on Environmental Protection was accepted by the Government of Serbia and preceded to the Parliament for approval in 2002. Due to the recent events in the country, it has still not been approved. In terms of European integration the European Agency for Reconstruction assessed the new Law and confirmed it is in accordance with international standards and EU regulations. The New Law prescribes the establishment of an Environmental Protection Agency. As it is a framework law, the next steps will be secondary legislation, i.e. the creation and approval of sectoral laws.

37. Under the Sector for Legislature and Instruments for the Control of Environmental Protection System, within the MPNRE, lies the Department for Environmental Inspection. The Department for Environmental Inspection currently employs 45 inspectors and is planning to employ a number of 138 inspectors in the future.

2.2 Republic of Montenegro

2.2.1 Institutional arrangements

38. The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, MEPSPM, is the key environmental authority in the Republic of Montenegro. It is responsible for the implementation of the Law on Environment.² The competences of the MEPSPM include the system of environmental protection, air, noise and vibration, radiation and hazardous substances, nature conservation and protected areas management, waste management, inspection and enforcement, and international cooperation.

² Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No 12/96

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39. The Environment Department of the MEPSPM consists of two divisions: one for Environmental Quality and one for General Environmental Policy. The ecological inspectorate falls under the department for Environmental Quality. The main responsibility of the unit, that currently employs four persons, is to determine compliance with environmental regulations and to detect violations. There are four institutions under the administration of MEPPP: Institute for the Protection of Nature, Republican Hydro-meteorological Institute, Public Enterprise National Parks of Montenegro and Centre for Eco-toxicological Research.
40. Additional inspectorates at the republican level exist for mining, energy, forestry, veterinary services and water. Little to no cooperation exists between environmental and other inspectorates. Municipalities carry out inspections at the local level – e.g. sanitary inspections at waste disposal sites.
41. The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of Montenegro annually publishes a “*Report on the State of Environment in the Republic of Montenegro*”. The data is collected from different institutions and the report consists five monitoring programs for soil, water, air, radionuclide and biodiversity. The document is available in all municipalities of the Republic and upon request. The Ministry also has a project to establish a web site to post on-line both the report and other environmental information. However, this project is still awaiting financing.
42. In Montenegro further elaboration of strategic choices from the document “*The Development Directions of Montenegro Ecological state*” will be done in the *National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)*, which will be made in cooperation with relevant international experts and institutions and according to the Terms of references adopted by the Government.

2.2.2 Legaslative framework

43. The Environment Law lays down general principles, which are implemented by decrees, regulations and other legally binding legislation. The Law described the objectives and sets up the basic principles of environmental protection in Montenegro. In short, the principles are the following: 1) Conservation of natural resources, 2) Preservation of biological diversity, 3) Reduction of environmental risks, 4) Environmental Impact Assessment, 5) Alternative solutions, 6) Substitution of chemicals, 7) Reuse and recycling, 8) Polluter pays, 9) User/consumer pays, 10) Mandatory pollution insurance, 11) Public access and involvement, and 12) Public information on the state of the environment. The Law also sets up the general guidelines for environmental protection measures, monitoring, an environmental information system, liability of environmental pollution, environmental financing, the rights of non-governmental organisations, supervision of the law and the derived regulations, and describes penalties.
44. Other regulations in a area of environment are; Regulation on environmental pollution taxes³ and the Regulation on Criteria for Selection of Sites, Method and Procedures for Depositing Waste Materials⁴, which set out the conditions for selecting both temporary and permanent storage sites of waste containing hazardous material.
45. The first environmental drafting project in Montenegro supported by foreign experts will be the project “*Development of Environmental Legislation in FRY*”, so-called YUGOLEX. The project is a result of the co-operation between the governments of the Republic of Finland and the FR

³ Official Gazette of RM, No. 26/97, 9/2000

⁴ Official Gazette of RM, No. 56/2000

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Yugoslavia⁵. Implementation of the Phase II that includes the Republic of Montenegro will start in April 2003. The following activities are proposed:

- Verification of the compliance of the Environment Law with EU legislation;
- Harmonization of EIA legislation in Montenegro with EU EIA legislation;
- Harmonization of IPPC legislation in Montenegro with EU IPPC legislation;
- Design and implementation of the law enforcement instruments.

The priorities in the area of environmental legislation are based partly upon the Republic's own estimates and partly upon UNECE Recommendations presented in Environmental Performance Review covering Serbia and Montenegro.

46. Legislative priorities are defined as:

- Development of new air quality legal system;
- Development of environmental information system on air pollution starting with source emission data and national-wide emission inventory according to EMEP sector split;
- Chemical and industrial risk management legislation;
- Development of integrated waste management framework legislation, giving special attention to hazardous waste;
- Development of new nature conservation legislation;
- Development of the structure of an environmental fund;
- Adopt the new framework legislation (SAE, IPPC, access to information, etc.);
- Development of eco-labelling scheme based of life-cycle analysis.

3.0 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

47. *Serbia and Montenegro joined the Global Environmental Facility in September 2001 and therefore became eligible to apply for GEF grants. Serbia and Montenegro has ratified the Conventions on Biodiversity and the UNFCCC. The UNCCD and POPs are still not ratified. The Minister of Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment is the GEF Political Focal Point and the Minister of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of Montenegro is the GEF Operational Focal Point.*

48. *Enabling activities are being pursued in the areas of UNFCCC, CBD and POPs. Enabling Activities are being supported by UNDP for the UNFCCC and the CBD. POPs is supported by the UNEP.*

49. Activities within the area of the UNFCCC include; the facilitation of the preparation of the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC; enhancing the general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues and providing the international community with information on the inventory and trends of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases; building national capacity to take climate change related issues increasingly into account in planning and strategy formulation; strengthening the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders and; to support the transition from the enabling activity to the actual implementation of the identified follow-up measures addressing climate change and its adverse national and global impacts.

⁵ FR Yugoslavia = Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, now Serbia and Montenegro.

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50. Within the CBD the main objective of the enabling activity is to prepare Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans that identify strategic directions and actions to conserve biodiversity in Serbia and Montenegro. A key component of the project will be the involvement of stakeholders in its preparation and implementation. Finally, the project process will form the basis of the First National Report, which is an obligation contained in Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
51. Activities under POPs include; Determining coordinating mechanisms and organization of processes; assessing and strengthening national infrastructure and capacity and establishment of a POPs inventory; setting priorities and determination of objectives; formulating a National Implementation Plan and specific Action Plans; and endorsing the National Implementation Plan by stakeholders.
52. The Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Serbia, as a Focal Point for UN Convention to combat desertification has initiated activities in regards to accession of Serbia and Montenegro to UNCCD. In this respect, the Ministry for PNRE has established and coordinates activities of Expert Working Group which has to prepare Information for ratification of UNCCD for Serbian Government until the end of February 2004. With assistance of UNCCD Secretariat, the Ministry for PNRE has also appointed National Consultant who will help coordination of these activities.
53. The country is now in need of sectoral strategies in order to comply with international agreements and proceed with national legislation.

4.0 BIODIVERSITY

54. Serbia and Montenegro hosts a large variety of ecosystems ranging from Mediterranean, Sub-Mediterranean evergreen forests, various deciduous forests and coniferous woods typical of the Euro-Siberian and North American regions as well as freshwater bodies and marine ecosystems on the Adriatic Sea. This makes Serbia and Montenegro one of the six European centres of biological diversity and home to 39% of Europe's vascular plant species, 51% of its fish fauna, 74% of its bird fauna, and 68% of its mammalian fauna. The flora and fauna of is characterized by a great diversity of species including more than 8,000 plant species, 15,500 animal species, 550 species of fungi, and about 400-500 species of lichen. Around 1,600 wild plant and animal species considered internationally significant inhabit Serbia and Montenegro.

4.1 Republic of Serbia

55. The biological diversity of Serbia, both on ecosystem and species level, is extremely high. Out of six main European bioregions, five can be found in Serbia, with various interlaced floristic elements and mosaic distribution of ecosystems, with representatives of distant bioregions and provinces⁶.
56. The territory of Serbia (88.361 km²) is divided into particularly differentiated landscape complexes, including lowland areas (approximately 1/3 of the territory) situated in South-eastern Panonia Plains (Vojvodina and, southwards from Sava and Danube rivers, peri-Pannonian regions

⁶ UNECE Environment Performance Review, 2002.

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of Posavina, Part of Podrinje, Stig, Mlava River valley up to Petrovac), and regions of the Central Balkan – flat-highland-mountainous-valley areas of Carpathian-Balkans, Sar-Pindus and Dinaric mountain systems.

57. Forest ecosystems, which represent the most important natural wealth of Serbia, cover 27% of its territory (2.412.940 acres, including 73.600 acres of planted forests that belong to semi-natural ecosystems). The total forest area equals 2.707.117 acres, but 294.177 acres (11, 1%) are, in fact not covered with forests. Agricultural land covers about 65% (5.728.200 acres) with non-arable land regarded as semi-natural ecosystems including: pastures (1.011.900 acres), swamps and reeds (35.700 acres). Natural and semi-natural ecosystems cover approximately 40% of the territory of Serbia, with additional surface water ecosystems (rivers and lakes).
58. There are 5 national parks in Serbia⁷, and a larger number of protected areas. "Ludasko Lake", "Obedska Bara" and "Stari Begej-Carska Bara" are internationally recognized as a Ramsar site. The Government of Serbia has in the past two years approved acts of protection for 11 protected areas. Potential areas for registration in the List of the Biosphere Reservations (UNESCO Program "Man and Biosphere") are the areas of Prokletije, Sar-planina, Kopaonik and Stara planina; and for registration in the List of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (Convention on Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage) are the areas of Tara and Djerdap, Prokletije, Deliblatska pescara and Djavolja varos.
59. *Although the country, under the former name of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has completed a flora inventory in Red Book vol. 1 in 1999, the Red Book of fauna has not yet been completed.*
60. In Serbia, several laws regulate nature protection, such as the Rule of Forests, Regulation on Forest Protection and Improvement, Rule of National Parks, Rule of Hunting, Rule of Fishing, Decree on Natural Rarities Protection, Decree on Placing under Control the Utilization and Trade of Wild Plant and Animal Species, the Law on Nature Protection, the Law on National Parks and the Directive on protection of natural rarities. There are no overall strategic documents on biodiversity management or a policy in terms of nature conservation.
61. Serbia does not have a NEAP nor a BSAP (Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan), but some priorities for action are set in the "Report on the state of environment in Serbia with priorities for 2001+" such as a) Improvement of the forest conservation, b) Improvement of the biodiversity conservation, c) Improvement of the information on biodiversity and its use-establishing of a clearing house mechanism, d) Improvement of the biodiversity study and biological resources management.
62. The Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of Republic of Serbia is planning to take an active role in accession and implementation of Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wild Life and Natural Habitats.
63. The Government of Serbia has formed a Coordination Committee for protection and development of region of Golija Mountain, and prepared the project "Nature Park and Biosphere Reservation Golija-Studenica – Agenda 2002", as well as the project for establishing Stara Planina as a

⁷ Djerdap, Tara, Kopaonik, Fruska Gora and Sara

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Biosphere Reservoir. (this was a plan, but the Agenda was not supported by relevant stakeholders, i.e. none of ministries in charge didn't fulfil their obligations defined in the Agenda).

64. The MPNRE are in the final stages of preparing a project proposal for a GEF Enabling Activity in Biodiversity and are preparing a project proposal for Biosafety.

4.2 Republic of Montenegro

65. Montenegro is characterised by great species richness, ecosystems and regional diversity on a European scale. The basic characteristics of Montenegrin biodiversity can be presented by a great abundance of species of wild flora and fauna (about 3000 plant species), a large number of endemic, endemic-relic and relic species of flora and fauna (392 plant species are endemic to Balkans or about 7% of Montenegrin flora) and a large number of different types and variations of ecosystems (glacial lakes, sub-Mediterranean lakes, marshes and ponds). A very specific ecosystem is the Adriatic Sea and its southernmost part, which is most dynamic and most maritime. According to some indicators, the sea is characterized by a variety of marine organisms as well as insufficiently used biological resources.
66. A total of 98,570 ha or 7.14% of the Republic's territory is under protection regime (4 national park, 4 reservation of nature and 51 monuments of nature). The most important natural resources in Montenegro are 4 national parks. National legislation currently provides for the protection of 314 animal and 57 plant species. There are several laws that regulate nature protection: Environment Law, Law on Nature protection, Law on National Parks and the Law on coastal zones.
67. Durmitor, a national park designated by UNESCO as World Cultural and Natural Heritage, since 1980, and the Tara river which flows through the park forms part of the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme. It is estimated that this region has over 1500 different plant species, which amount half of Montenegrin flora. Many NGOs are involved with activities in this region, including activities of continuous action of cleaning riverbeds and banks of Tara from garbage and waste⁸ and production of printed material for awareness raising and educational purposes. Currently, there are two initiatives towards projects including a public campaign "Save River Tara" looking at issues of potential damage to the canyon as well as an initiative called "Eco - patrola" in the canyon of Tara aiming for continuous work in the field of environmental protection, education and exploration.
68. The national park Lake Skadar, the largest lake in Balkan and one of the last fresh water marshes in the Mediterranean, boasts the biggest bird reservation in Europe (about 264 species of birds). Through the Ramsar Convention in 1996, Skadar lake was included into the swamps world list as an important habitat of water birds.
69. Within the framework of the Stability Pact and with a focus on the protection of Skadar lake, there is an ongoing project entitled '*Promotion of networks and exchanges in countries of South Eastern Europe*'. Representatives of different sectors from both the Republic of Montenegro and Albania are included.

⁸ Supported by the Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.

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70. Activities on Skadar lake are further supported by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and UNDP through a project looking at *capacity building on sustainable eco-tourism development* in terms of bird - watching and tourism development⁹. This project will come to an end in September 2003.
71. Finally, *GEF/World Bank is supporting integrated management ecosystems of Skadar lake*¹⁰. This involves both Albania and the Republic of Montenegro. The concept of project is prevention of pollution and protection of natural resources of Skadar lake. The Minister of Environment of the Republic of Albania and the Minister of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning in the Republic of Montenegro signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the field of environment protection and sustainable development principle on 9 May 2003, in order to establish support for sustainable development and cooperation in a the field of the environment. The cooperation will be realized on the basis of the impartiality principle, mutual interest and reciprocity. It is expected that the project implementation arrangements be agreed upon by October 2003.
72. Another national park, Biogradska gora, is one of the last three jungles in Europe with typical jungle vegetation. 80% of this area is wood with many of the trees being over 500 years old. There are many activities and projects in relation to this national park. The Project "*Development of Bjelasica and Komovi*" started in January 2001 with financial and technical support from the local OSCE office. Partners in this project include the MEPPP, the Ministry of Tourism, the National park "Biogradska gora" and five municipalities: Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje, Berane and Andrijevisa. The main objective is the promotion of regional cooperation towards eco-tourism and environmental protection.
73. A fourth national park, Lovcen, is apart from being a mountainous region, also a beacon for Montenegro historically. Numerous and heterogeneous relief forms are specifically characteristic for the middle part of the mountain with its highest peaks Stirovnik and Jezerski vrh. Its slopes are rocky with many crevices, pits and deep depressions. Placed on the border between two completely different natural environments, the sea and mainland, Lovcen is under the influence of both climates.
74. The protected area physical plan is the document that defines the purposes of particular park areas. There are two zones: the core zone and utilization zone (mainly covered with forest, which are responsible of the forest sector). The 1997 Physical Plan proposed enlargement of protected areas including a new national park, Prokletije mountain, as well as numerous regional parks. A new Physical Plan for the Republic of Montenegro is currently being worked on which will establish general development strategies on the Republic level.
75. Montenegro is fortunate to have an environment rather highly preserved. The environment is rather fragile and limited resources need to be protected as a pillar of political, cultural and social development. The Government of Republic of Montenegro has incorporated biodiversity issues into policies such as *the Declaration of Montenegro as an Ecology State, the National Master Plan for Tourism* as well as adhering to international conventions.
76. Air, forest and marine resources are generally affected by transboundary pollution rather than by local sources. These issues are difficult for the Republic to respond to, mainly due the lack of financing, but also due to there being no biodiversity inventory nor regular monitoring.¹¹

⁹ Title: Capacity building on Sustainable Eco-Tourism Development Bird - watching tourism Development Project

¹⁰ Title: Integrate Management Ecosystem of Skadar lake

¹¹ Apart from the GEF project in relation to Skadar Lake, which shares borders with Albania, Montenegro currently has no further transboundary cooperation.

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77. In March 2003 the Government of Montenegro adopted the Economic Reform Agenda. The main goal is to establish a modern environmental protection system that provides the foundation for development of Montenegro as an Ecological state with key parameters being harmonization with EU environmental regulations and requirements, as well as adhering to international conventions.

5.0 CLIMATE CHANGE

78. Serbia and Montenegro does not produce ozone-depleting substances, and according to the EMEP¹² modelling work on transboundary movements of air pollution, it was estimated that in 1998 Serbia and Montenegro, then Yugoslavia, was a net importer of sulphur and nitrogen..
79. The network of Institutes for Public Health of municipalities in the Republic of Serbia also monitors the quality of air in urban areas. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was ratified on March 2001, and entered into force on June 2001. The National focal point is the MPNRE.
80. *The Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works initiated a Capacity Building Program for Balkan Countries: Capacity Building and Climate Change. Beneficiaries of this program were Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The main aim of this program was the creation of national register of green house gasses.*
81. *Serbia and Montenegro have initiated the implementation of a GEF financed project with support from UNDP to enable the preparation of the first national communication to the Convention, in response to its commitments to the UNFCCC. The project has not yet been approved by the GEF and will have to be revised to fit the new guidelines that, at the time of writing, were not yet available. The purpose of the project is to generate, analyze and communicate information relevant to the preparation and submission of the First National Communication, including compilation of a national greenhouse gas inventory, vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation options analysis and other information relevant for the National Communication.*

5.1 Republic of Serbia

82. Thermal power plants, district heating, household combustion, motor vehicles and industrial facilities are the main polluting sources and GHG emitters in Serbia. The main sources of pollution are thermal power plants located in the lignite basins of Kolubara and Kostolac, the refineries in Pancevo and Novi Sad, the cement factories in Paracin and Kosjeric and the chemical and metallurgical plants, also located in Pancevo.
83. The highest pressure on air quality comes from combustion processes using low-grade lignite and motor fuels. In addition, low energy prices, the inefficient use of energy and combustion technologies, poor power plant maintenance and an old vehicle fleet multiply the emission rates despite reduced economical and industrial activities in the past decade. As a result, emissions have

¹² Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

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not fallen as steeply as the GDP, therefore, remaining in Serbia at levels that exceed both WHO guidelines and EU directives.

84. According to the Report on the State of the Environment in Serbia with priorities for 2001+, the mean annual value for sulphur dioxide and soot is 50 mg/m³, for each substance respectively. The percentiles of high concentrations for the annual period were 350 mg/m³ for sulphur dioxide C98, 150 mg/m³ for soot, and 150 mg/m³ for nitrogen dioxide. The mean annual value for the sediment material was 200 50 mg/m² per day for inhabited areas. In comparison to the emission limiting values (GVI) for the mean annual value of the sulphur dioxide, it can be seen that they were exceeded in Kragujevac, Bor, Vranje, Kikinda and Leskovac as were the mean annual values for the soot in Belgrade, Sabac, Uzice and Smederevo. The mean annual value for nitrogen dioxide was at the GVI level at all measuring spots while the mean annual value for sediment materials of 200 mg/m² was exceeded in Nis, Sabac, Zrenjanin, Kragujevac, Krusevac, Pancevo, Cacak, Lucani, Vranje and Leskovac. The highest value was 806 mg/m², measured in Cacak. The values of the high concentrations of the percentiles 95 and 98 for the sulphur dioxide were at the range of the allowed values, except in Bor, where C98 was 1999 mg/m³, which points to the fact that 2% of the measures taken were at or above this value.
85. Issues concerning air protection are regulated by the *Environment Protection Act* (Articles 18-22) as well as by the Regulation on the Limit Values of the Emission, Measurements' Methods and Deadlines and Keeping Records. The draft framework law calls for the establishment of a national programme for environmental protection that would include the protection of air and the atmosphere.
86. Priorities for action are laid out in the "Report on the state of the environment in Serbia with priorities for 2001+". These include the Climate Program which will include the climate as a reflection of the global climate change research monitoring, the development of climatic change prognoses models, greenhouse gas monitoring, and measures for the stabilization of their emissions, as well as the development of strategies for adaptation and alleviation of the climate change consequences.
87. The Air Quality Control Program on the territory of Serbia is prescribed by the *Environment Protection Act*. Government, during the period of two years, brings up the *Regulation on the Air Quality Control Program*. The systematic measuring of the emission comprised by the Air Quality Control Program is carried out through the network of the measuring spots, placed at several levels, for which the relevant hydrometeorology and health care organizations are authorized (The Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republic of Serbia and network of Institutes for Public Health in urban area municipalities). This model of monitoring is adopted at the international level, and recommended by the World Meteorological and World Health Organization (WMO and WHO). The Institute for Statistics of Serbia and Montenegro is responsible for the collection and reporting of statistical data and information on the environment. The systematic measuring of the emission is carried out through the following networks on the territory of the Republic of Serbia: basic network of meteorological stations; basic network of urban meteorological stations; local network of urban stations for measuring the emission of basic pollutants and local network of urban stations for measuring the emission of specific pollutants.
88. The Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of Serbia has placed high priority on accession and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

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5.2 Republic of Montenegro

89. The responsible institutions for continuous monitoring are the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute, the Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro (Eco-Centre) and the Public Health Institute.
90. This program began in 1982 when the Republic of Montenegro adopted and financed an Air Pollution Monitoring Programme. The Programme set up an air quality measurement network with 19 measuring stations in 17 cities. In 1996, the Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro (Eco-Centre) was established by the Government in order to respond promptly and effectively to problems related to analysing toxic substances in all environmental media and to provide relevant studies on their impact, including human health.
91. In parallel, the Hydrometeorological Institute takes daily measurements, primarily of smoke, sulphur dioxide and the chemical composition of precipitation, in its meteorological stations, including one EMEP station in Zabljak, using a methodology that is different from that of the Eco-Centre.
92. *The public health institutes are primarily concerned with areas around cities and industrial facilities for epidemiological studies. The results of the monitoring programmes are analysed and are contained in the last Air Quality Report (2000). An Air Quality Report has not been produced for 2001, due to the lack of a computerized system and shortage of staff. As a consequence, the available results have not been yet interpreted on a Republican level.*
93. In addition, a common interpretation of all data collected by the three institutions is difficult, because the methodology used, frequency of sampling and measurement site locations differ. In fact, there are considerable differences in the measured values in different sites by different institutions in the same cities and for the same purpose.
94. The Ministry is only now developing an environmental information system, but it is only at the first, conceptual phase. At present, information on pollution can reach the public only through media announcements initiated by the Ministry.

6.0 DESERTIFICATION AND LAND DEGRADATION

95. Serbia and Montenegro has not ratified the UNCCD yet, but the Ministry for PNRE has initiated the process of ratification. With assistance of UNCCD Secretariat, the Ministry established Expert working Group which would prepare Information for adoption of Law on ratification of UNCCD by the Serbian Government and has appointed National Consultant who will coordinate activities and work of both process of ratification and implementation of UNCCD at later stage.
96. MPNRE started the translation of the UNCCD, and arranged with the Secretariat of the CCD to hire a high level national consultant who will work on issues of implementation of the CCD including the identification of relevant stakeholders. It is hoped that the NCSA process will encourage ratification of the Convention.

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97. According to a census from 1991, the proportion of agricultural population in total population was 17,2% in Serbia and Montenegro.

6.1 Republic of Serbia

98. About 86% of the Republic of Serbia territory is affected by the soil erosion (water and wind). In Vojvodina, wind erosion is dominant, and in the rest of territory of Serbia, water erosion is prevailing. On surfaces with inclination over 5%, around 70% of area is affected by erosion. Total production of deposits in Serbia is 37,2 million m³ annually. Out of that quantity, transportation processes are affecting 9,35 million m³ annually. It is calculated that annual loss due to degradation is 20.500 ha of 20 cm of soil, or due to annual transport of deposit permanent loss is 6.000 ha of soil annually.
99. On the territory of Vojvodina, processes of salinization and alcalization are spreaded over 250 000 ha. 17,9% of Serbian population is agricultural. In the period of 1966-1996, as a result of development of industry, urbanisation, transport infrastructure and mining, surface of agricultural land is decreased for 203 166 ha, or 6 770 ha per year.
100. The MPNRE has started activities within the process of accession of Serbia and Montenegro to UNCCD. In this regards the Ministry for PNRE has established the Expert working Group which will work closely with the National Consultant on issues connected with preparation of Information for ratification of UNCCD to be adopted by the Serbian Government. In this respect the first Meeting of Expert working Group was held in the Ministry for PNRE on 15th January 2004, on which the high level national experts from different areas of work took part and accepted the Ministry's proposal that this Convention is a priority for Serbia and Montenegro and took the obligation to finished Information for the Serbian Government until the end of February 2004.

6.1 Republic of Montenegro

101. In Montenegro there are about 517,136 ha of agriculture land or 37,4% of its total area. The largest land resources are in the river valleys and karsts fields. The most significant forms of soil degradation and devastation are erosion, industrial and public utility, mines, construction of settlements and infrastructure facilities and submersion. The main potential problem for agriculture is water erosion. It is clear that agricultural practices are a key factor in sustainable land management. The change in agriculture land use is affected mostly to the detriment of the land itself and agricultural production.
102. The inherent problems of environmental degradation encountered in public services as a result of construction work have taken various forms to which it has been promptly and adequate reacted; construction of building projects, housing, tourist, catering and industrial buildings and complete infrastructure systems (especially waste water and materials treatment plants), without adequate environmental concerns; municipal waste disposal sites, located without control, improperly built or improvised are visible and are intensively degrading the environment.
103. General aims of urban and rural development and land development are: reversing the process of degradation of small settlements, i.e. maintaining the natural state of homeostasis, as the expression of an ecological balance between natural and anthropogenic factors, both in the hilly

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and mountain regions, where there is a risk of the degradation of land and where there are various ecological influences that need to be brought into balance; the necessity to revitalize all other smaller settlements, not only in the physical sense, but also in anthropological, cultural, social, demographic and economic one, based on natural and geographic specificity.

7.0 OBJECTIVES, AND LINKAGES TO ONGOING ACTIVITIES

104. The objective of the NCSA project is to determine the priority needs, and develop a plan of action, in order to extend the capacity of Serbia and Montenegro to meet the country's commitments to global environmental management. The project will focus on capacity related issues that are common across the conventions, assessing the capacities needed to address these in a synergistic fashion, including needs associated with strengthening existing institutional mechanisms and developing networks.
105. In addition, the project aims to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation amongst all stakeholders. Finally the project will develop a two part national NCSA Action Plan, one for each republic, that will describe how each republic will address priorities identified in the capacity assessment.
106. This project will stay in full accordance with any national, including republic, priorities and commitments, and to ensure this, a Project Steering Committee will oversee the project. The Project Steering Committee will also oversee that this project closely coordinates with other GEF projects and other relevant activities, including the PRSP, preparation of Sustainable Development Strategies and WSSD follow-up processes.
107. *It is important to note that UNDP provides substantive inputs through capacity building activities in the country. A number of institutional reform projects have been implemented or are under implementation supported by the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) established by the government in cooperation with UNDP in March 2001. Currently almost twenty ministries and four agencies are being supported through this fund. NCSA will build on findings of these activities and cooperate with the Fund so that also the capacity building priorities identified by the NCSA can be addressed by the CBF in the future. It is suggested that the CBF Executive Office is represented on the Steering Committee.*
108. The Steering Committee will be appointed jointly by the implementing agencies, as an overseeing body that will advise and suggest project activities. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will consist of not more than 16 members and will have equal representation from both republics. It will include Project Managers (see 9.0), the NGO sector, representatives of the Sustainable Development Councils of the two republics, the GEF biodiversity and climate change projects¹³, a representative from the CBF Executive Office as well as UNDP.

9.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

109. To ensure that the NCSA process is accepted as a national activity, and that each participant is clear about the process and its intentions, a high level National Planning Workshop will be held in

¹³ once approved by GEF Sec, and as to avoid any duplication of activities

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the early phase of the process, with the results of establishing an agreed workplan, which is endorsed and supported by the key stakeholders.

110. Implementation of the project activities will be held at the Republic level and each Republic will appoint a Republic Project Manager, who will be in charge of engaging all relevant stakeholders at republic level to ensure broad ownership of the project.
111. *In collaboration with respective republic Project Manager there will be Team Leaders heading working teams, that will develop a methodology for undertaking the assessments, and after assessments are done, synergies and cross-cutting analyses will be conducted within the republic context, but expanded, as found appropriate, to the national context through the collaboration of the two republic Project Managers and through appropriate recommendations by the Project Steering Committee. Objectives and priorities will be identified by the working teams. Based on thematic assessments, republic synthesis reports with cross convention issues will be developed, and after being reviewed by all stakeholders, they will be submitted to the PSC for approval.*
112. The project activities will be implemented in line with principles set out in “Operational Guidelines For Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs”, and where appropriate, the project will use the tools and methodologies from a UNITAR Guide for Self-Assessment of County Capacity Needs for Global Environment Management. Project activities will be agreed upon by the Steering Committee and assumed by working groups and supported by experts from existing specialised national institutions.

9.1 Activity No. 1: Establishing high-level coordination and supervision

113. *A Project Steering Committee will be responsible for overseeing project implementation, for guidance, coordination and support to project activities and outputs. Members of Project Steering Committee (PSC) should include the 3 Convention focal points, the GEF OFP and the GEF PFP, the Republic Project Managers, UNDP, both Sustainable Development Councils and representatives from the NGO sector and appropriate international organisations¹⁴. The first PSC meeting will be convened by the Project Managers and UNDP. However, the first meeting will elect a Chairperson, a Deputy and a Secretary. The Chairperson and the Deputy should represent different Republics. The Secretary will be responsible for organising PSC meetings, at the request of the Chairperson, and reporting on them. The Secretary will also support information dissemination of the project.*
114. The PSC will be responsible for the project coordination mechanism functions and achievements of results. The PSC will: investigate and share information with related initiatives; ensure linkages with other GEF projects – enabling activities on Biodiversity, Climate Change and POP’s; identify and consult with key stakeholders, representatives of donor institutions, regional and local authorities, the private sector, NGOs and civil society organisations; share information on the NCSAs with countries from the region in order to benefit from their experience.
115. The PSC will endorse workplans for each Republic, which are to be presented at a National Planning Workshop (see 9.2). The PSC will also identify relevant stakeholders for the high level National Planning Workshop.

¹⁴ involved in projects in the three convention areas

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9.2 Activity No. 2: Initiating the planning process

116. Republic Project Managers, one for each republic, in consultation with the Project Coordinator (PC), will draft outline workplans including benchmarked activities to present to the Project Steering Committee, at its first meeting. This plan is, once it has been accepted by the PSC, to be presented at a high level country planning workshop that is to take place at an early stage of the NCSA process. The PSC may opt to hold separate Republic high level planning workshops and this will be decided at the first PSC.
117. The high level [national] planning workshop will be held early on in the NCSA process in order to ensure early participation of all relevant stakeholders. It will be held to establish active support and assure that all participants are aware of the goals and purpose of the NCSA process. At the planning workshop, the tentative workplan will be presented and participants will be able to comment and suggest on it.

9.3 Activity No.3: Undertaking of thematic assessments within areas

118. *As capacity assessments have not been investigated, thematic capacity assessments will be undertaken in the three areas of biodiversity, climate change and desertification. The PSC will approve local consultants recommended through the Project Managers for leading the different working teams – Team Leaders (TL). These TL will, in consultation with the Republic Project Managers, establish working teams for each thematic assessment and present them to the PSC for approval. The working teams will collaborate with the convention focal points, mainly, but not exclusively, through the PSC.*
119. Work teams will consist of participants from government institutions, ministries, NGOs, professional and the science sector, and will be lead by a Team Leader who will be a national expert, and will be responsible for submitting regular reports to the PC, through the Project Managers.
120. Each working team will undertake thematic assessments on one of three areas: biodiversity, climate change or land desertification. During the preparation of thematic assessments, working teams will conduct a review on all relevant studies and existing strategic documents concerning their given thematic areas. They will consult key stakeholders to engage their support for proposed activities as well as to ensure broad ownership of the processes. In undertaking the thematic assessments, working teams should consider possible commonalities and synergies among the three thematic areas, through the Team Leaders and the Republic Project Managers.
121. The ToRs for the work teams will be drafted by the Project Managers, in consultation with the Project Coordinator. The PSC will approve the ToRs for each work team, and endorse a work plan for the work teams. The Republic Project Managers and the Team Leaders, in close consultation with the Project Coordinator, will launch workshops for each of the thematic work areas to develop the most suitable assessment methodologies.
122. The methodology for conducting the self-assessments should be based on the “A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management”, but not limited to it. It will also build on previous experience and lessons learned. An international expert on

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capacity building and process methodology will be recruited to support and facilitate the crosscutting working teams and to provide technical advice to the team leaders. The assessment process will involve consultation, seminars, workshops, surveys, and questionnaires, and involve active participation of all stakeholders.

123. Upon reviewing the thematic profiles of the Republics, work teams will identify relevant strengths and gaps, and set priority issues within each thematic area. After priority issues have been determined, relevant capacity constraints should be identified, and “cause and effect” relationship between the problems explained. Constraints should be categorised as systemic, institutional or individual, and a solution for removing capacity constraints should be determined.
124. After capacity constraints within each area are identified, opportunities for capacity building can be determined. Each working team will develop a Thematic Assessment Study, a list of priority issues, capacity constraints and opportunities for capacity building for each thematic area. Workshop(s) with all relevant stakeholders, for review and discussion of study and its outcomes will be held.

9.4 Activity No.4: Undertaking of cross-cutting capacity self-assessment

125. Once the capacity assessments for the thematic areas are completed, with a list of identified issues and capacity constraints relevant to them with possible opportunities for building the capacity, it will become possible to identify cross-cutting and synergistic opportunities by examining capacity needs for global environmental management in a holistic and integrated manner.
126. The NCSA process is based on undertaking an in-depth analysis of crosscutting convention issues and needs for filling gaps within the capacity assessments. The Project Managers and the Team Leaders, in consultation with the Project Coordinator, will identify specific crosscutting areas where capacity needs across all three conventions are similar, and explore these cross-conventions synergies. They will identify concrete opportunities for capacity building by analysing various areas of crosscutting capacity constraints and corresponding opportunities for capacity-building, which cut across the three thematic areas.
127. The Project Managers will produce an integrated report, with synthesised findings and recommendations from the thematic and crosscutting assessments. The Project Managers in collaboration with the Project Coordinator will organise a workshop in each republic, or if found appropriate, a high level national workshop, for obtaining comments and reviews from stakeholders. After that, an integrated report will be finalised, representing the two republic reports, and submitted to the PSC for approval. These findings should be presented to the respective Republic Sustainable Councils.

9.5 Activity No.5: Preparation of NCSA Action Plan for Capacity Development

128. Integrated reports, one for each Republic, will be submitted to the SC for review and comments, and it will be the basis for the development of Republic Action Plans. The Project Managers and Work teams/Team Leaders will prepare, in close consultation with the Project Coordinator, NCSA Action Plans for Capacity Development, that will elaborate required activities to address constraints and meet the capacity building needs identified. These will be discussed at Republic, or at National if deemed appropriate, workshops. The Republic Action Plans will include

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strategies for monitoring and evaluating capacity development, and will include financing options and ways of utilising any existing financial resources. The role of Capacity Building Fund will be considered. They will also indicate how each activity is related to an ongoing national process in order to optimise possible allocations of financial resources.

129. The PSC will review and comment the NCSA Action Plans for Capacity Development, and the Project Managers will prepare material, to be collated by the Project Coordinator, into a summary booklet on the NCSA processes.
130. The NCSA Action Plans for Capacity Development will be launched at a media conference with high level representation. The PSC will decide whether this is to be done at National or Republic level.

10.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

131. The project will be overseen by the Project Steering Committee. The PSC is responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall co-ordination of the project. Functional guidance will be provided in relation to the execution of the project activities through the review of regular reports and monitoring and evaluation of activities. The PSC will be composed of representatives from the following institutions: the 3 Convention focal points¹⁵, the GEF OFP and GEF PFP, National Project Coordinator¹⁶, Republic Project Managers and representatives from other stakeholders including IOs and NGOs.
132. *Implementing agencies are the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment in the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning in the Republic of Montenegro. They will collaborate with the Project Coordinator, through their respective Project Managers. The implementing agencies will be responsible for meeting the overall objectives of the project, including planning, management, quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out. The implementing agencies will be accountable for the management of the Project Steering Committee.*
133. The executing agency will appoint a Project Coordinator, who will assume accountability of the use of funds, monitoring and evaluation of the project and management and audit of GEF resources.
134. The Project Managers, in collaboration with the Project Coordinator, will ensure regular monitoring and feedback from activities already under implementation. This will regularly be presented to the PSC. Project Managers, in collaboration with the Project Coordinator, will also be involved in circulating discussion papers and draft reports, raising public awareness of project activities and coordinating consultations and workshops.
135. A Project Assistant will assist the Project Coordinator in the coordination of activities and project logistics.
136. *Project activities will be performed by work teams, each lead by a Team Leader, who is a national expert and will work closely with the respective Project Manager(s). National*

¹⁵ note that the 3 conventions are represented by the same focal point

¹⁶ Under the DEX modality, this will be represented by UNDP

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experts and subcontractors will cover a range of expertise, including: capacity assessment methodologies; implementing change; capacity development at the systemic, institutional and individual levels; financial instruments and mechanisms; environmental policy and legal frameworks; inter-sectoral integrated planning of natural resource use, public awareness and environmental education, institutional management, environmental monitoring, regulation and enforcement.

137. The UNDP Country Office in Serbia and Montenegro will monitor and support implementation of the project in line with standard UNDP procedures.

11.0 WORKPLAN

Activity/Time (months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Establish Steering Committee and Work Teams																			
Produce workplans																			
High Level Planning Workshop(s)																			
Review/Coordination Period																			
Thematic Capacity Assessments																			
+																			
Presentation of reports to Steering Committee																			
Review/Coordination Period																			
Assessment of Cross Cutting issues																			
Republic Workshops																			
Review/Coordination Period																			
Strategic Action Plans Development																			
Republic workshops																			

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ANNEX

A. List Of Identified Stakeholders

A 1. Convention of Biodiversity

Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro
Institute for Nature Protection, Republic of Serbia
Institute for the Protection of Nature, Republic of Montenegro
Institute for the Marine Biology, Republic of Montenegro
Public Enterprise for Coastal zone Management, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Utility, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply, Republic of Montenegro
The Faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
The Faculty of Forestry of the University of Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
University of Natural Science, Republic of Montenegro
The Botanical Garden in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
Natural History Museum, Podgorica, Republic of Montenegro
Association of Hunters
Yugoslav Association of Forestry and Timber Industry Engineers and Technicians
Forest State Enterprises: »Srbijasume«, »Vojvodinasume«, »Crnogorasume«
Water management State Enterprises: »Srbijavode«, Republic of Serbia
Public Enterprise for Waterworks, Republic of Montenegro
State Enterprises for management of National Parks: »JP Nacionalni park Fruška gora«, «JP National park Kopaonik», «JP National park Sar planina», «JP National park Tara«, Republic of Serbia
State Enterprise National Parks, Republic of Montenegro
Custom Directorate, Republic of Serbia
Sanitary, Veterinary and Phyto-Sanitary Inspectorate, within the Ministry for Health and Ministry for Agriculture and Water Utility, Republic of Serbia

A 2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Energy and Mining, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Industry, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Utility, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply, Republic of Montenegro
Hydrometeorological Institute, Republic of Serbia
Hydrometeorological Institute, Republic of Montenegro
Center for Eco-toxicological research, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry for Economy and Privatisation, Republic of Serbia
Ministry for Economy, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry for Transport and Telecommunications, Republic of Serbia
Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Transport, Republic of Montenegro

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Ministry of International Economic Relations, Serbia and Montenegro
Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Services, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Montenegro

A 3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Utility, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Energy and Mining, Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Industry, Republic of Montenegro
Forest State Enterprises: »Srbijasume«, »Vojvodinasume«, Republic of Serbia and »Crnagorasume«, Republic of Montenegro
Institute for Spatial Planning and Urban Planning, Republic of Serbia
Institute for Geological Survey, Republic of Montenegro
Ministry for Construction and Urban Planning, Republic of Serbia
Soil Institute "Topcider", Belgrade
Institute of Field and Vegetable crops – Novi Sad
Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University
Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad University
Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade University
Institute "SRBIJA" especially Center for combating drought in Zajecar

A 4. Council on Sustainable Development of Montenegro

Prime Minister
Minister of Environment and Physical Planning
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply
Minister of Health
Minister of Tourism
Minister of Maritime Affairs and Transport
Minister of Economy
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Labour and Social Care
Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises
Director of Center for Ecotoxicological research
Director of Institute for the Protection of Nature
Director of Institute for Marine biology
Hydrometeorological Institute
Public Enterprise National Parks
National Health Institute
Public Enterprise "Plantaze"
NGO "Greens"
NGO "Greenhome"

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A 5. PRSP Inter-ministerial group, Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Internal Affairs
Ministry of Finance and Economy
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Local Self-Government
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Utility
Ministry of Economy and Privatization
Ministry of Energy and Mining
Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication
Ministry for Construction and Urban Planning
Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Services
Ministry of International Economic Relations
Ministry of Labour and Employment
Ministry of Social Affairs
Ministry of Science, Technology and Development
Ministry of Education and Sport
Ministry of Culture and Media
Ministry of Health
Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment

A 6. PRSP Inter-ministerial group, Republic of Montenegro

Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of International Economic Relations and EU integration
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Environmental protection and Physical planning
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and water supply
Republican Secretary for development

A 7. List of NGO's that were most active in cooperation with MPNRE in the last two years, Republic of Serbia

1. Young Researches of Serbia – “Mladi istraživaci Srbije”; participated on 5th Ministerial conference “Environment for Europe” in Kyiv;
2. Ecological Association “Gradac”, Valjevo – Ekološko udruženje »Gradac«, Valjevo; participated on 5th Ministerial conference “Environment for Europe” in Kyiv in official delegation of Serbia and Montenegro;
3. “Ecolibri – Bionet”, Belgrade; participated on 5th Ministerial conference “Environment for Europe” in Kyiv;
4. Center of Education, Leskovac – “Edukacioni centar”, Leskovac; participated on 5th Ministerial conference “Environment for Europe” in Kyiv;

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5. "Teras", Subotica; participated on 5th Ministerial conference "Environment for Europe" in Kyiv;
6. REC - Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe – Country Office S&M;
7. Permanent Association of Towns and Cities of Yugoslavia – Environmental Board, Belgrade – Stalna konferencija gradova i opština Jugoslavije, Odbor za zaštitu životne sredine, Beograd (SKGOJ);
8. Scout Movement of Serbia – "Pokret gorana Srbije";
9. "Ecologica", Belgrade;
10. Organization of Sport Fishermen – organizacije sportskih ribolovaca;
11. Movement "Oak tree", Belgrade – Pokret "Hrast", Beograd;
12. Serbian Geology Association – Srpsko geološko društvo;
13. Ecological Association "Green question", Novi Sad – Ekološko udruženje građana »Zeleno pitanje«;
14. Green initiative of Voivodina – Vojvodanska zelena inicijativa;
15. Eco Center, Kragujevac – Eko centar Kragujevac;
16. Association of Timber Engineers and Technicians, Belgrade – Udruženje šumarskih inženjera i tehničara, Beograd;
17. Ecological Movement "Vlasina", Vlasotince – Ekološki pokret »Vlasina«, Vlasotince;
18. Research Center "Petnica", Valjevo – Istraživački centar »Petnica«, Valjevo;
19. "Green Limes" foundation, Belgrade – Fondacija "Green Limes", Belgrade;
20. Ecological Movement "Eko-Beo-Grad" – Ekološki pokret »Eko-Beo-Grad«, Beograd;
21. "Green side", Belgrade – »Zelena strana«, Beograd;
22. Serbian Chemical Association, Belgrade – Srpsko hemijsko društvo, Beograd;
23. Ecological Association "Endemit", Belgrade – Ekološko društvo »Endemit«, Beograd;
24. Ecological Center "Turjak", Novi Pazar – Ekološki centar »Turjak«, Novi Pazar;
25. Association for Preservation of Wild Animals "Mustela" – Društvo za očuvanje divljih životinja »Mustela«, Beograd;
26. "Young in Action", Titel – »Mladi u akciji«, Titel;
27. Ecological Movement of City of Novi Sad – Ekološki pokret Grada Novog Sada;
28. Green Network of Voivodina, Subotica – Zelena mreža Vojvodine, Subotica;
29. Ecological Movement "Ibar", Kraljevo – Ekološki pokret »Ibar«, Kraljevo;
30. Ecological Association "Horizons", Subotica – Ekološko udruženje građana »Horizonti«, Subotica;
31. "Network of Experts", Leskovac – "Ekspertska mreža« Leskovac;
32. Ecological Center of Krusevac – Kruševački ekološki centar;
33. Ecological Association of Dragacevo – Ekološko društvo Dragacevo;
34. "Planet Art", Uzice - "Planet Art", Užice.

A 8. List of NGO's, that were most active in cooperation with MEPPP in the last two years, Republic of Montenegro

1. "Greens" of Montenegro
2. The "Green home" Ecological Organization- Podgorica
3. The Kalimera Ecological Society-Ulcinj
4. Urban Space Protection of Budva
5. The Friends of Tara river Society-Zabljak

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6. Center for Biodiversity of Montenegro-Podgorica
7. The Association for the Protection of Animals and Environment "FIFI"-Kotor
8. Educo Center-Podgorica
9. Eco Center"Dolphin"-Kotor
10. Lynx Animal preservation society-Podgorica
11. The Association of Young Ecologist of Niksic
12. The Breznica Ecological Society-Pljevlja
13. CIUS-Podgorica

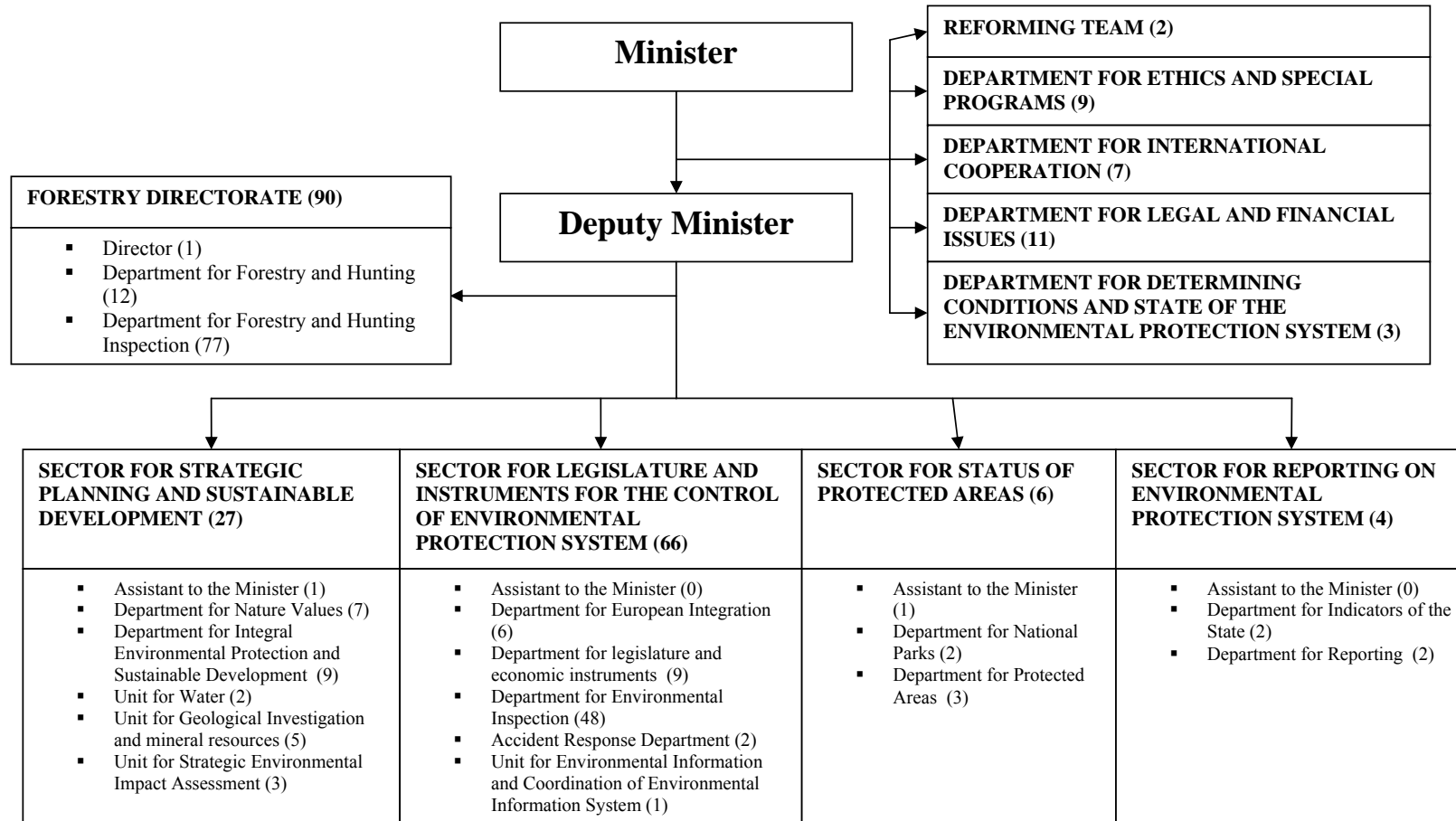
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B. Organigrams

B 1. Republic of Serbia, present organisation and planned organisation

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Present Organization Chart of the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Serbia (MPNRE)

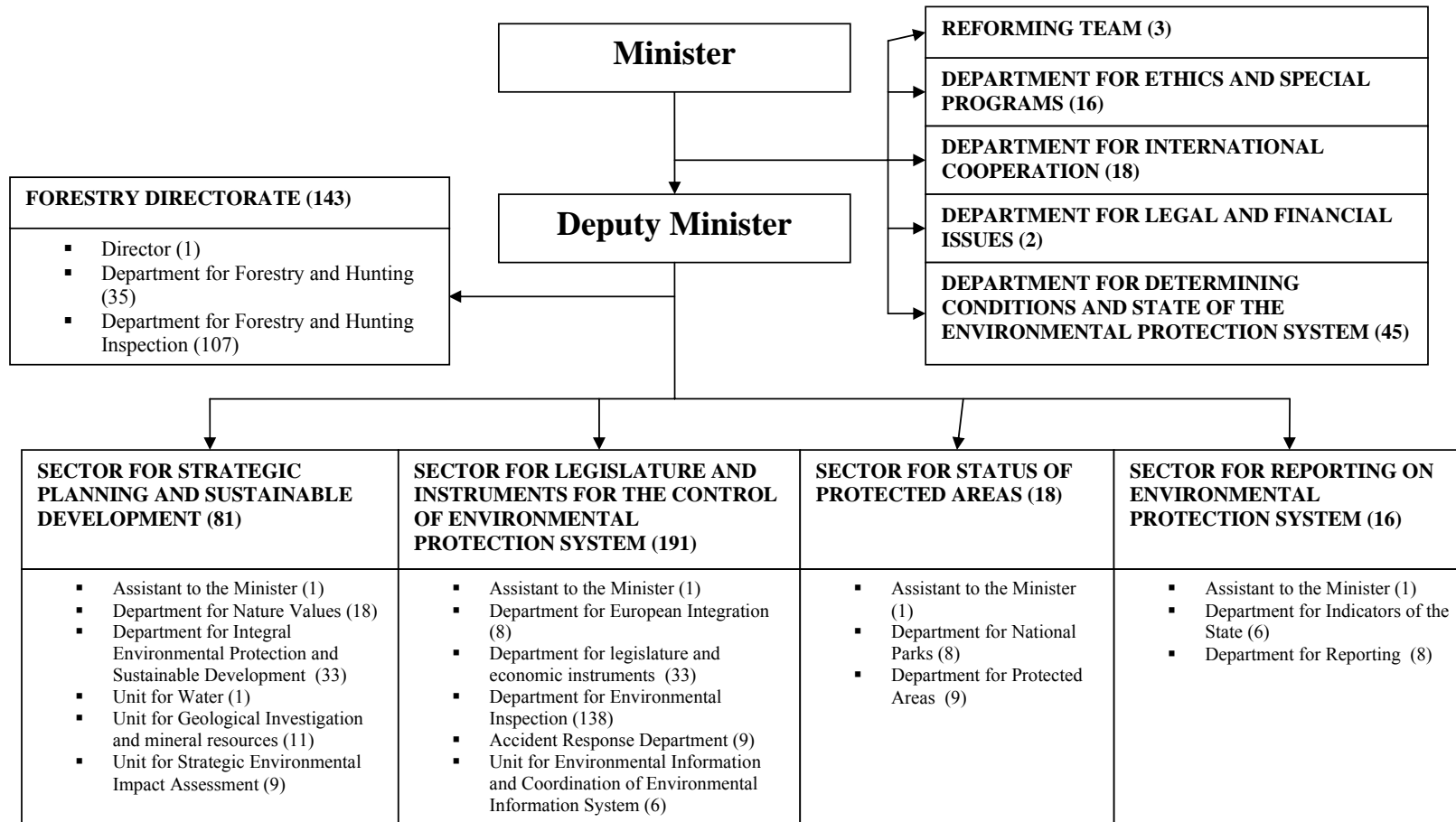


TOTAL: 402 permanently employed staff

+ 18 working on contract + 25 taken over from the Federal Hydro-Meteorological institute

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Planned Organization Chart of the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Serbia (MPNRE)



TOTAL: 552 staff

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B 1.1 Responsibilities of other Ministries in the Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Finance and Economy – perform public administrative work relating to: government over republican budget; fulfil financial responsibilities of Serbia and Montenegro; making and control over tax system, custom system, custom tariff, and custom control over transport of goods.

Ministry for Agriculture and Water Utility – performs public administrative work related to: entering into production and marking of genetically modified products; conducting of data bases of animal and plant genes; protection and use of agricultural land; phyto-sanitary control over traffic of organic waste and seeds; control over traffic of products for plant protection and fertilizers, control over use and production of products for plant protection. The republican Directorate for Waters (within Ministry for Agriculture and Water Utility) performs public administrative work relating to: making of water utility policy, multipurpose use of waters, water supply, protection of waters, control over and maintaining of water regime.

Ministry for Energy and Mining – performs public administrative work related to: mining, energy policy, oil and gas production, safe transport of gas and liquid carbohydrates, nuclear energy facilities, production, use and disposal of radioactive materials within those facilities, geological research related to exploitations of mineral resources except of underground waters.

Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications - performs public administrative work related to: railway, road, river and air traffic, issuing permits for building and use of traffic infrastructure, telecommunication equipment and telecommunication facilities.

Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning – performs public administrative work related to: integral planning, preparation and making of spatial plans for territory of Republic of Serbia, setting conditions for facility construction.

Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Services – performs public administrative work related to: integral planning of tourism development, protection, reservation and sustainable use of tourist areas, spatial organization and coordination of activities related to development of tourism and its promotion.

Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations – performs public administrative work related to: improvement of economical bilateral and regional cooperation, strategy, coordination and monitoring of process of European Union accession, coordination, monitoring and conducting cooperation of republican bodies with international economic organizations and agencies of OUN.

Ministry for Science, Technology and Development – performs public administrative work related to: development and improvement of research activities in function of science, technology and economy development, making policy and strategy of science and technology development, transfer of know-how and technologies in production, coordination in making strategic-development documents in Republic of Serbia, research in the field of nuclear energy, safety of nuclear facilities, production and disposal of radioactive materials except those in nuclear energy facilities.

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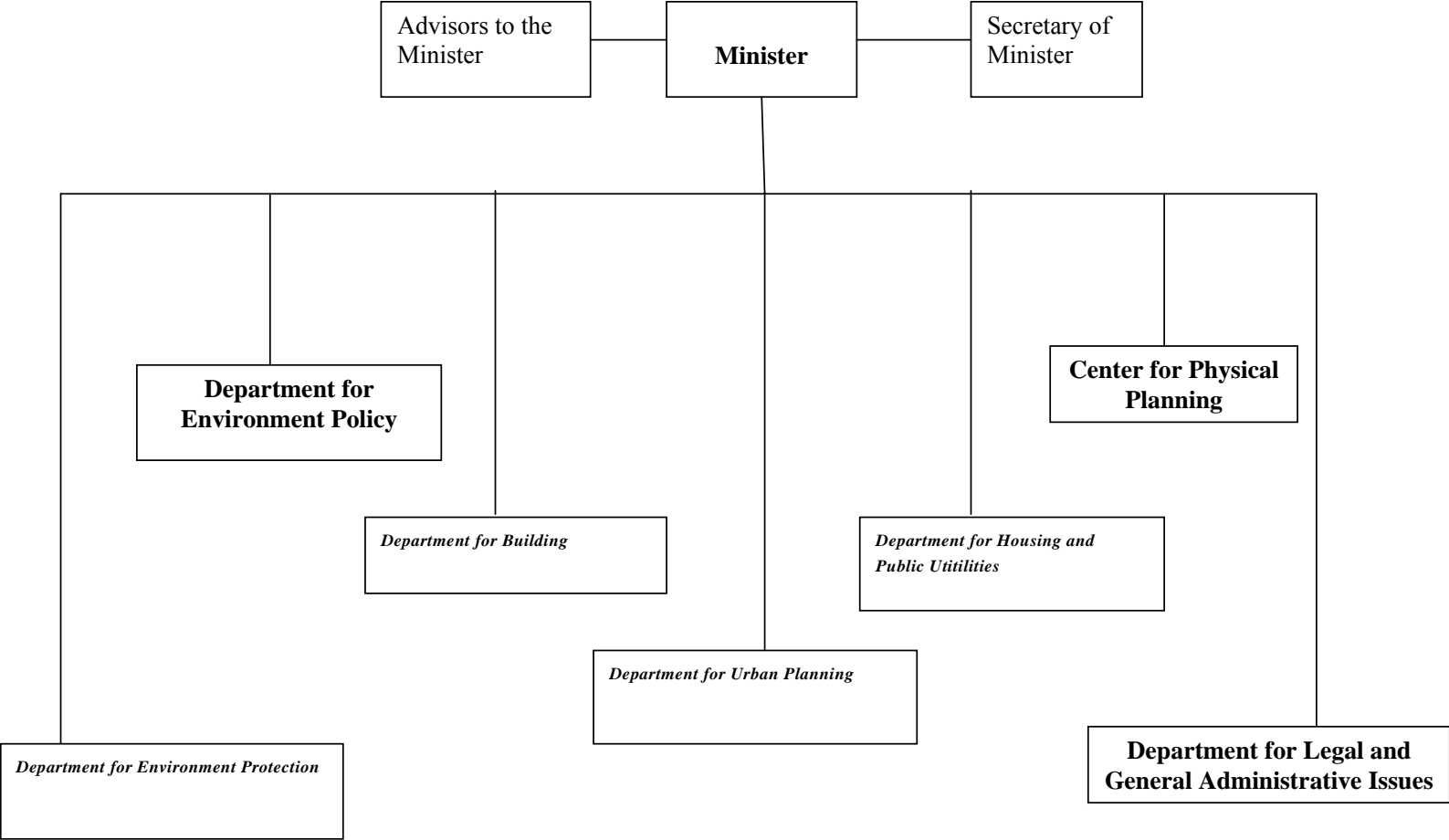
Ministry of Education and Sport – performs public administrative work related to: research, planning and development of preschool primary school, secondary school, high school and university education, developing programs and plans for preschool, primary and secondary education.

Ministry of Health – performs public administrative work related to: production and traffic of drugs and medicines, sanitary inspection, public supply with hygienical drinking water.

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B 2. Republic of Montenegro

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PHYSICAL PLANNING



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B 2.1 Responsibilities of other Ministries in the Republic of Montenegro

Ministry of Economy - performs public administrative work related to: mineral resources, power supply, energy policy, geological research and mining, production of gas and oil, system of connection, telecommunication and postal traffic

Ministry of International Economic Relation and EU Integration - performs public administrative work related to: improving economical bilateral and regional cooperation, strategy, preparation of legislation harmonized with EU, coordination and monitoring of processes of European Union accession, cooperation of regional and international economic organizations, agencies and institutions (WTO, EU, OECED)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Supply - performs public administrative work related to: current and developing policy in agriculture, protection, use and promotion of agriculture land, phyto-sanitary control regarding traffic of organic waste and seeds; control over traffic of products for plant protection and fertilizers, control in relation to the use and production of products for plant protection, implementation of modern technology and techniques, management of forest, hunting and fishery resources, control over and maintenance of the water regime and water supply.

Ministry of Transport and Maritime - performs public administrative work related to: maritime and road economy and maritime traffic, railway, road and air traffic, public roads, railway infrastructure, harbour, marine and the coastal area.

Ministry of Science and Education - performs public administrative work related to: planning, building and developing the education and behaviour system, creation of programs and plans for preschool, primary and secondary education, development and improvement of research activities in the areas of science, technology, transfer of know-how and technologies in production and capacity building in the field of new technology.

Ministry of Tourism - performs public administrative work related to: the development of tourism, catering, tourism supply and demand, economic conditions in tourism, selective forms of tourism, systemic measures and current policy measures in the tourism industry, the activities regarding marketing in tourism and catering, follows tourism trends in the domestic and foreign markets, cooperates with tourism associations from the country and international organisations and institutions, prepares laws and other regulations in the area of tourism and catering.

Ministry of Health - performs public administrative work related to: organisation and planning of health system protection, control for food safety, drinking water for preventing chemical, biological and radiological pollution, effects of environmental pollution on the health of the population, effects of noise, vibration and ionising radiation (in medicine).

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C. List of Conventions signed and ratified

C 1. Ratified International Agreements

Focal Point

- Agreement on fishing in the Danube waters between the Government of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, People's Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union ("The Official Gazette of FPRY" – International contracts, no. 8/58) **MPNRE**
- International Convention on bird's protection ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 6/73) **MEPPP**
- Convention on wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 9/77) **MPNRE**
- International Plant Protection Convention ("The Official Gazette of FPRY", International contracts, no. 7/55) **MPNRE**
- Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas ("The Official Gazette SFRY" – International contracts, no. 9/85) **MEPPP**
- Agreement on the Protection of Tisa River and its Tributaries ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 1/90) **MPNRE**
- Convention on Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 11/86) **MPNRE**
- Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution, on Financing of the Co-operative Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMER) ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 2/87) **MPNRE**
- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 1/90) **MPNRE**
- Montreal Protocol on Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer ("The Official Gazette of SFRY" – International contracts, no. 16/90) **MPNRE**
- Convention on Biological Diversity ("The Official Gazette of SRY", no. 11/01) **MPNRE**
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) ("The Official Gazette of SRY", no. 11/01) **MPNRE**
- Convention Concerning Protection Against Hazards **MPNRE**

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of Benzene Poisoning (“The Official Gazette of SFRY” – International contracts, no. 16/76

- European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (“The Official Gazette of SFRY” – International contracts, no. 4/91) **MEPPP**
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (“The Official Gazette of FRY – International contracts, no. 2/97) **MPNRE**
- Agreement between the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Russian Federation on the cooperation in the field of the environmental protection and improvement (“The Official Gazette of FRY” – International contracts, no. 6/9) **MPNRE**
- Convention on the control of transboundary movement of the hazardous waste and its disposal (“The Official Gazette of FRY” – International contracts, no. 2/99) **MPNRE**

C 2. International agreements which are signed but not yet ratified

- Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians
- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

D. Terms of Reference

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D1. DRAFT Project Steering Committee

DRAFT Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committee
To be finalised and adopted at first Project Steering Committee meeting.

The Steering Committee is to be appointed jointly by the implementing agencies with equal republic representation and two co-chairs, taking into account other ongoing processes in the country, such as the PRSP, Sustainable Development Councils, the conventions UNFCCC, CBD as well as related GEF projects. It will also include representation of NGOs, Project Managers, a representative from the CBF Executive Office and UNDP.

The Project Steering Committee will be responsible for:

1. Overseeing the project;
2. Ensuring duplication with other processes is avoided;
3. Advising and suggesting on project activities;
4. Ensuring sound quality of the project;
5. Ensuring outputs and goals are met in a timely fashion;
6. Approving workplans and reports from Project Managers;
7. Offering guidance and solving any challenges arising during the project duration.

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D2. Project Managers

Terms of Reference for Project Managers

Number of persons: 2 (one for each Republic)

Duration: Project duration

As part of the Steering Committee and in consultation with the Environment Programme Officer, the Project Managers will manage project activities in Serbia and Montenegro respectively. The Project Managers will be appointed, in kind, by the respective ministries and will perform the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Engage relevant stakeholders;
2. Ensure that all government inputs committed to the project are available to the project;
3. Assist in identifying national consultants and members of the working groups and directly oversee their work;
4. Based on the schedule approved in the original project, prepare a detailed workplan for activities in Serbia and Montenegro respectively and draft terms of reference for any contracts and subcontracts;
5. Be responsible for the quality of reporting, in a regular manner and as required, to Project Coordinator and Steering Committee;
6. Ensure appropriate collaboration and information sharing with the counterpart Project Manager;
7. Plan and organise workshops, in collaboration with team leaders, training and consultations needed during the project including the identification of participants, issue of invitations and the oversight of work on related data collection, discussion papers and studies; he/she would also be responsible for organizing and supervising translation and editing any publication based on these;
8. Design a feasible mechanism for awareness raising;
9. The Project Managers are responsible for ensuring that activities are carried out on schedule; this responsibility can be partly or totally waived in case of events that are clearly beyond the capacity of the coordinator(s) and such waivers should be discussed case by case with the UNDP Country Office;
10. Facilitate access and contacts with concerned national institutions, as required for the project activities; facilitate access to national data and materials regarding the situation in the environmental sector;
11. Produce the final integrated report, in consultation with the counterpart Project Manager and the Project Coordinator;
12. Perform any other functions that may be required for the proper implementation of the project.

It is expected that the Project Managers and Project Coordinator meet on a regular basis for the duration of the project.

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree (at least B. Sc. or equivalent) in environmental management or other field relevant to the project;

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- A minimum of 3 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project;
- A demonstrated ability in project management and capacity to cooperate and link with all government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs and private sector;
- Fluency in the Government official language(s) and at minimum, working knowledge in English.

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D3. Team Leader(s)

Terms of Reference for Team Leaders

Number of persons: 6 (3 in each Republic)

Duration: 2-4 months in total, not consecutively

The Team Leader reports to the relevant Project Manager and will have the following responsibilities:

1. Develop, in consultation with Project Managers, a methodology for undertaking thematic assessments, based on the 'A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management';
2. Oversee the work of the thematic capacity assessment by a workteam;
3. Plan and organise the workshops, in collaboration with team leaders, training and consultations needed during the project including the identification of participants, issue of invitations and the oversight of work on related data collection, discussion papers and studies; he/she would also be responsible for organizing and supervising translation and editing any publication based on these;
4. Assist the project manager in designing a feasible mechanism for awareness raising;
5. Identification of objectives and priorities based on thematic assessments;
6. Analyse and identify synergies and cross-cutting issues in terms of the relevant conventions;
7. Identify objectives and priorities as outlined by the project objectives;
8. Produce a republic synthesis report;
9. Providing regular and timely written reports to the Project Manager;
10. Perform any other functions that may be required for the proper implementation of the project.

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree (at least M. Sc. or equivalent) in environmental management or other field relevant to the project, relevance to the thematic area will be given priority;
- A minimum of 10 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project;
- A demonstrated ability in project management and capacity to cooperate and link with all government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs and private sector;
- Fluency in the Government official language(s).

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D4. Project Coordinator

Terms of Reference for Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator is the overall project coordinator for this UNDP/GEF-funded technical cooperation project. Her/his primary function is to supervise the tasks of the Project Managers appointed by each republic, backstop the project, ensure compliance with monitoring and auditing requirements, ensure transparency and accountability.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Act as the focal point and overall responsible and accountable party for project management;
2. Coordinate, as necessary, the work of the Republic Project Managers and the thematic areas;
3. Approval of payments of project funds according to UNDP procedures in the official manual;
4. Representing the project at high level meetings as required;
5. Ensure transparency and accountability of project funds;
6. Ultimate responsible for delivering of outputs in accordance with international standards and as described in this project document;
7. Contribute to the project within his/her own field of specialization and collaborate with the Project Managers and the Steering Committee, including preparation of relevant papers;
8. Perform any other functions that may be required for the proper implementation of the project.

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Appendix B – SCG Endorsement Letter



Republic of Montenegro
Government of the Republic of Montenegro
Ministry of Environmental Protection
And Physical Planning

Date: February 10.02.2004

UNDP Resident Representative
Francis M. O'Donnell
GEF Focal Point
Ms. Saba Nordstrom

GEF EA Project: NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT

I, the undersigned, representing
State Union Serbia and Montenegro legal authorities:
- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning of Montenegro,
PODGORICA and
- Ministry for the Protection of Nature Resources and Environment of Serbia,
BELGRADE

hereby declare that above mentioned authorities are fully committed to
participate as partners in the design and implementation of the project entitled:
**NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

submitted for financing to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as an Enabling
Activity according to Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Conventions to
Combat Desertification.

I declare that the information given is true and correct.

With great respect,

Borko Vucinic
Minister
Ministry for Environmental Protection
and Physical Planning of Montenegro
Operational Focal Point for GEF



UNDP - BELGRADE			
Date Received	19.02.2004		
Registry Ref. No.	191/04/M		
	RC/RR	Prog	Oper
Action		SN	
Info	FD		
Remarks			
Deadline			
File:	PRO 610 ENV		