



Montenegro and the GEF

Since Montenegro joined and applied for grants, it received GEF grants totaling US\$ 7,430,960, leveraging US\$32,586,000 in co-financing resources for six national projects. These include two projects in biodiversity, one in climate change, one in land degradation, one in persistent organic pollutants and one in multi-focal areas.

Similarly, Montenegro has participated in five regional and global projects financed by the GEF

totaling \$12,983,361, leveraging US\$29,212,846 in co-financing resources. These include five projects in international waters.

During the current replenishment period (GEF-5), from July 2010 to June 2014, Montenegro has received an indicative allocation to formulate and execute projects for US\$1,500,000 in biodiversity, US\$2,000,000 in climate change and US\$650,000 in land degradation.

Total GEF-financing in Montenegro (All Amounts in USD)

	Number of Projects	Total GEF financing	Total Co-financing*
National Projects	6	7,430,960	32,586,000
Regional and Global Projects	5	12,983,361	29,212,846

* Funds from other sources different from the GEF



Allocation and Utilization of resources for Montenegro during GEF-5 / July 2010 – June 2014 (All Amounts in USD) **

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Climate Change	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Land Degradation	650,000	0	650,000
Total	4,150,000	0	4,150,000

** As of February 1, 2012

Examples of activities and results

The project “Capacity Development for Environmental Policy Institutions for Integration of Global Environmental Commitments in the Investment and Development Decisions/Projects” implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is specifically structured to meet Capacity Development Objectives 4 and 5 of the GEF-5 Capacity Development Results Framework. The project is funded by the GEF in amount of US\$ 475,000 with co-financing of US\$ 594,850 by UNDP and other partners. As a priority objective of the three Rio Conventions, donors and the GEF, the strategic approach of capacity development is directed towards facilitating cross-sectoral and participatory approaches to natural resource management planning and implementation. Guided by the GEF “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”, approved by the GEF Council in November 2003, this Multi-Focal Area project is guided by the principle of targeting capacity development activities across focal areas (cross-cutting) in order to create synergies.

The project component 1 of the project focuses on developing national capacities for improved management and implementation of the three Rio Conventions by developing global

environmental management indicators as part of the Montenegro's environmental governance regime. Component 2 of the project is a complementary capacity building set of activities, developing individual and institutional capacities to use global environmental management indicators as a monitoring tool to assess the intervention performance and institutional sustainability.

Montenegro's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) identified a number of common weaknesses in the national implementation of the Rio Conventions. As a result, the NCSA Action Plan prioritized a suite of national cross-cutting capacity development actions. The top priority action identified was to harmonize the country's environmental legislative framework so that it becomes fully compliant with Rio Convention commitments. This project will be an important contribution to this objective by developing and piloting the application of global environmental management indicators that will help Montenegro assess the extent to which policy interventions are achieving global environmental benefits.

Montenegro has approved a number of strategies and plans to address the causes and



impacts of climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.

In Montenegro, there exists a considerable fragmentation of mandates and responsibilities within and among many institutions in the field of environment.

However, the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) is not the only ministry responsible for aspects of environmental protection. The largest area of environmental policy that is not within the mandate of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE) is water, which instead falls under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foods (MAFF). A number of other ministries are responsible for certain aspects of environmental protection, such as the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for the management and treatment of medical waste and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Telecommunications, which is responsible for addressing the causes and impacts of marine pollution. There are a number of other national administrative institutions that serve to implement and enforce environment-related provisions of national policies, programmes and plans, such as the Hydrometeorological Institute, the Seismological Institute and the Office of Public Works.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in order to effectively perform professional activities related to environmental monitoring, collection and dissemination of data and coordination and management of the national information system of environmental protection.

Project rationale and objective

Despite these important national policies and institutional structures and mechanisms, significant barriers remain for effective environmental management, in particular:

- Fragmented institutional mandates and responsibilities for environmental protection
- Undefined institutional obligations as they relate to the collection, management, and sharing of data and information relevant to environmental protection, including the centralization of data and information
- Lack of unique databases and informational system within each institution/agencies
- Weak compliance of existing legislation, e.g., obligation of the polluters to monitor and report their emissions
- Data collection does not follow universally accepted statistical methodologies that meet legislated requirements
- Inadequate analytical skills to apply global environmental indicators
- Lack of institutional capacities in terms of technical knowledge, personnel, financial resources to create and manage an indicator based environment management system centrally (say at EPA).
- Absence of legislation that mandates the creation of a centrally managed environment management system based on globally accepted set of indicators, relevant for meeting the obligations of Montenegro under the commitments to Rio Conventions and also its integration with European Union (EU).

The immediate objective of this project is to analyze, identify, and pilot advanced tools and practices for environmental information management and compliance monitoring of the national implementation of the Rio Conventions. Specifically, the project is developing national capacities to collect and analyze data and information against the metrics of global environmental indicators, and integrate these within national sustainable development and environmental decision-



making processes.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcome of this project is that a systematic and sustainable approach to assessing global environmental achievements through the implementation of national policies, programmes and plans has been initiated. This project will also be an important contribution to the national experiences in developing and implementing tools and practices for measuring, reporting, and verifying the cost-effectiveness of official development assistance to implementing multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Rio Conventions.

The project is targeting the use and mainstreaming of global environmental indicators within the construct of regional development and spatial planning with a view to meeting the objectives of global

environmental conventions at the national, regional, district and municipal levels. The EMIS will also help the EPA to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies, programmes, and plans structured to meet environment and development objectives under the overall rubric of the NSSD.

A Data Flow System (with specific protocols regarding the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of the data based on indicators) will be designed for EPA and Hydrometeorological Institute, as well as other institutions concerned with CBD, CCD, and FCCC implementation. The project is reconciling these global environmental indicators with other target indicators that are being introduced to assess the implementation of the National Spatial Plan 2020 and Tourism Master Plan 2020 at the regional level, with special attention to assessing low-emission, climate resilient development strategies (LECRDS).



GEF Partners in Montenegro

GEF Agencies – World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme

National Executing Partners – Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, Ministry for Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection

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About the GEF:

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as the financial mechanism of the main multilateral environmental agreements. Currently, the GEF is the largest public funder worldwide of projects aiming to generate global environmental benefits, while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

The GEF has allocated **US\$10.5 billion**, supplemented by more than **US\$51 billion** in co-financing for over **2,700 projects**. Additionally, through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has also made available more than **14,000 small grants** directly to civil society organizations totaling **US\$634 million**. The GEF unites 182 member governments - in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector- and its resources go directly to developing countries for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants, and the ozone layer (the last concerning only countries with economies in transition).

GEF Website: www.thegef.org

More information about Bosnia and Herzegovina and the GEF:

<http://www.gefonline.org/Country/CountryProfile.cfm>

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