



## Towards a sustainable and integrated management of marine and coastal environment in Montenegro

2nd stakeholders' workshop of the project 'Harmonization and Networking for contaminant assessment in the Ionian and Adriatic Seas' - HarmoNIA

7 February 2019

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#### Relevant strategic and action documents - MONTENEGRO

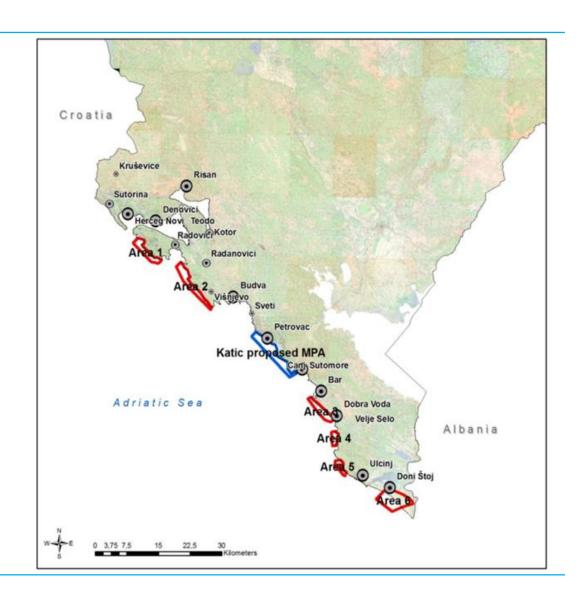
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development until 2030 (2016)
- National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management until 2030 (2015)
- NEAS with AP 2016-2020
- o Also:

Negotiation Position for the Chapter 27

International instruments: Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, CBD Convention and Aichi Goals

- LBS and ICZM Protocol
- IMAP/EcAp

#### **CAMP Montenegro (2011-2014)**



#### National Monitoring Programme of Marine Ecosystem

## **IMAP**

#### From MEDPOL IV towards

- In period 2008-2011 National Monitoring Programme was built on MEDPOL IV,
- After that it was gradually improved towards harmonization with IMAP and MSFD requirements:

increased number of monitoring stations: 12 for eutrophicaton, 10 for contaminats in sediment and 7 for contaminants in biota

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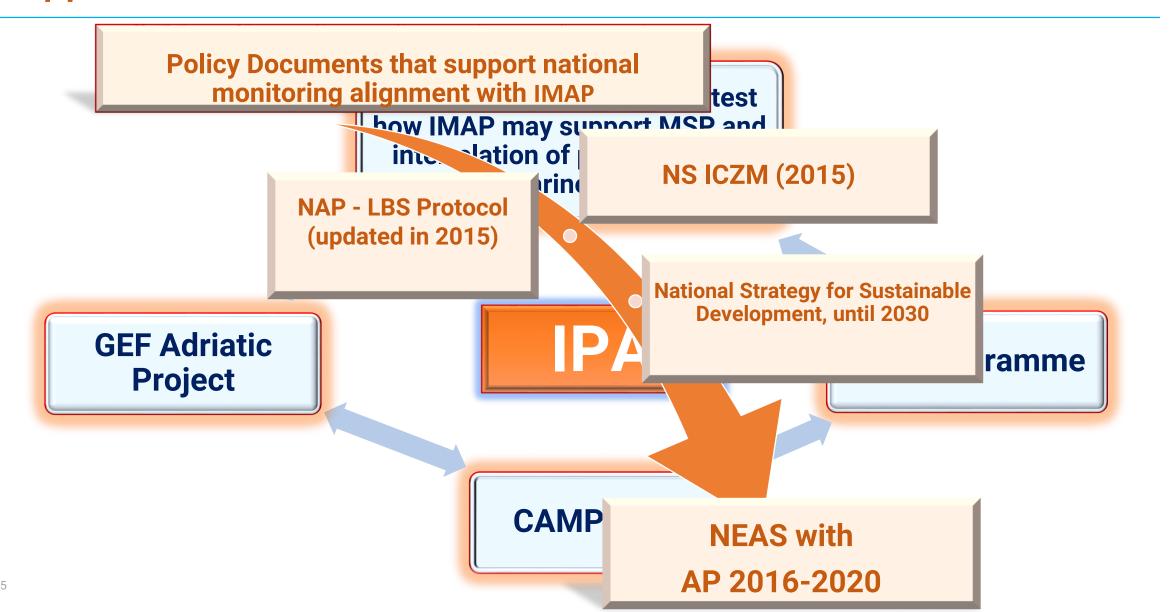
#### **Further progress towards** harmonization with IMAP and **MSFD** requirements:

- Increased number of monitoring stations and their locations: 12 monitoring stations for contaminants in sediment, new areas determined for monitoring of biodiversity parameters;
- -New parameters related to habitat distributional range (extent and distribution), condition of the habitat's typical species and communities, plankton

- Alignment with completed through - **GEF Adriatic Project**;

> Harmonization with MSFD will be provided through IPA pre-accession assistance to Montenegro

## Important regionally and sub-regionally available instruments to support transition towards IMAP



#### EcAp Objective/MSFD descriptor: EO1/D1 Biodiversity

Monitoring areas	Assessment methodology and parameters	IMAP Indicators/ MSFD Criteria	Monitoring frequency	NOTE
Bay of Tivat-Herceg Novi (Zelenika and Žanjice)	Distribution:  Posidonia habitats  Corals  Photophilic algae  Pelagic habitats  Caves	Habitat distributional range (extent and distribution)	seasonal	Continual monitoring was not in place before
Makroalgae: Tivatsko- Hercegnovski Bay(Zelenika and Žanjice), Cape Arza, Mamula Bay to Cape Mačka, Katič (wider area), Cape Komina to Cape Stari Ulcinj Posidonia: Tivatsko- Hercegnovski Bay (Zelenika and Žanjice), Lustica (Mamula Bay to Cape Mačka), Katič (wider area), Cape Komina to Cape Stari Ulcinj Corals: To be determined relevant locations	Species monitored in selected habitats  Makroalgae: parameters used in the CARLIT method Posidonia: Parameters used in POMI9 and modified POMI method Coral habitats: Species composition and abundance	Condition of the habitat's typical species and communities	seasonal	Continual monitoring was not in place before
5 transects: Dobrota, Bay of Tivat- Herceg Novi, Luštica (Mamula Bay to Cape Mačka), Katič (wider area), Cape Komina do rta Stari Ulcinj	Plankton: Relative abundance and/or biomass of phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic communities Composition phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic communities Biodiversity indexes (species abundance Shannon – Winer index, Pielou (J) index, Margalef index (d), Menhinick (D)	Habitat condition plankton	4 times per year – seasonal (February, April, July, October)	Continual monitoring was not in place before

#### EcAp Objective/MSFD descriptor: EO2/D2 Non-indegious species

Monitoring areas	Assessment methods and Parameters	IMAP Indicators /MSFD Criteria	NOTE
Species are being investigated/analyzed in the areas already identified of relevance for monitoring (within existing monitoring programme and related projects), relying also on risk based approach.  Monitoring areas: shellfish and fish farms, sports, marinas, shipyards.  Species: Caulerpa racemosa, Wormersleyella setacea et al identified during the investigation process.	Depending on the target species and location.  Taxonomic identification in affected areaa, dynamics and intake and spreading mechanism, will be ensured at least.	Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in areas in risk (in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species)	Continual monitoring was not in place before

#### EcAp Objective/MSFD descriptor: EO5/D5 Eutrophication

Areas in which monitoring stations are defined	Parameters	MSFD Criteria /EcAp Indicators	Frequency of sampling	NOTE
Ulcinj Bar Budva Kotor Dobrota IBM Sveta Nedelja Mamula Herceg Novi Igalo Tivat Risan Bojana	Water temperature, pH, transparency, salinity, orthophosphate, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, silicate, soluble oxygen, oxygen saturation, nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, chlorophyll-a, TRIX index, total coliforms bacteria, total fecal bacteria, enterococci and E. coli, qualitative and quantitative analysis of phytoplankton and zooplankton groups and species in water column	Concentration of key nutrients in water column; Chlorophyll-a concentration in water column; Water transparency; Dissolved oxygen, i.e. changes due to increased organic matter decomposition and size of the area; TRIX index	Once per month during year	Included in present monitoring
Ulcinj Bar Sutomore Petrovac Sveti Stefan Budva Herceg Novi Tivat Risan Kotor	Water temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, dissolved substances, O2, % of saturation, BPK5, NO2, NO3, NH4, o-PO4, MPAS, phenols, microbiology (tot. E. Coli, tot. fecal bacteria, aerobic mez. bac)	Relation with monitoring direct nutrient enrichment from the main sewage collectors	Twice per year	Included in present monitoring

#### EcAp Objective/MSFD descriptor: EO9/D8 Contaminants

Monitoring Stations	Parameters	Frequency of sampling	MSFD Criteria /EcAp Indicators	NOTE
Port of Bar Port of Budva Port of Herceg Novi Shipyard Bijela Port of Tivat Port of Risan Port of Kotor Luštica Dobra Luka Bay of Bar Ada Bojana Former Overhaul Institute in Tivat	<ul> <li>Heavy Metals (Fe, Mn, Cd, Hg,Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, Cr, As, Sn - TBT i TM), POPs (Aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, DDD, DDE, Heptahlor, HCB, Toxafen, Mirex, PCBs, dioksini i furani), Lindan (α,β,γ-HCH), Aldrin, Endrin, Hepatochlor, Endosulfan, organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, and chlorobenzene and chlorphenols, mineral oils of petroleum origin</li> <li>+sea water quality</li> <li>t</li> </ul>	Twice per year: August and October	Concentration of contaminants in sea water, sediment and	Monitored
Port of Herceg Novi ShipyardBijela Port of Risan Port of Kotor Port of Tivat Port of Bar Ada Bojana	B i DDE, DDT, Lindan (gama-HCH) i Aroclor), ecotoxicological test on heavy metals in seashells (mercury, lead, tin, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc)  Fish:  ecotoxicological test of pesticides in fish (DDD, DDE, DDT, Lindan (gama-HCH) i Aroclor), ecotoxicological test on heavy metals in fish (mercury, lead, tin, cadmium, copper, lead and zink)  +sea water quality	October	biota	Monitored

#### EcAp Objective/MSFD descriptor: EO9/D8 Contaminants

Sampling locations	Parameters	Frequency of sampling	Indicators	NOTE
Orahovac  Sveta Nedjelja	Sensitive areas  Toxicology as previously listed  Water temperature, pH, transparency, so orthophosphate, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, soluble oxygen, oxygen saturation, nitrates, rammonia, chlorophyll-a, total coliforms bacteria, total bacteria, enterococci and E. coli, qualitative and quant analysis of phytoplankton and zooplankton group species, +sediment	rites, fecal ative during year	Levels of pollution effects on the ecosystem components (seawater, sediment and biota), with regards to the selected biological processes and taxonomic groups	Included in present monitoring
Bijela Shipyard Luštica Dobra Luka Bay of Bar Ada Bojana Former Overhaul Institute in Tivat	<ul> <li>S e</li> <li>e n</li> <li>d t</li> <li>i Mirex, PCBs, dioksini i furani), Lindan (α,β,γ-HCH), Endrin, Hepatochlor, Endosulfan, organochlorine pesticides, and chlorobenzene and chlorphenols, mineral oils of petorigin, + sea water quality</li> </ul>	ldrin, PAHs,	where a cause/effect	

#### PRICIPLES OF INTEGRATION

IMAP, through Decision IG.22/7\* lays down the principles for an integrated monitoring, which will, **for the first time**, monitor biodiversity and NIS, pollution and marine litter, coast and hidrography in an integrated manner.

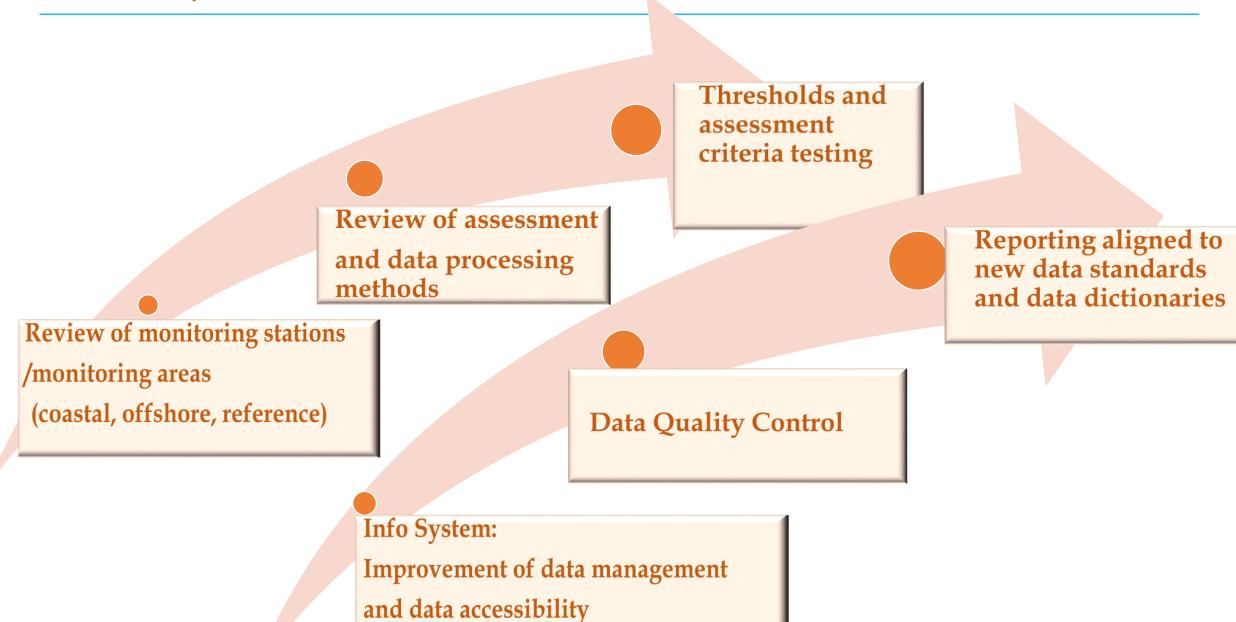
In order to rationalize the costs, an integration of all national monitoring programs should be accomplished.

Cooperation with other regional and international bodies will be key for the succesfull implementation of IMAP

#### The IMAP requirements focus on:

- ♣ The prevailing anthropogenic pressures and their impacts
- ♣ Parameters that are indicative of the state of the environment
- ♣ The progress towards the good environmental status

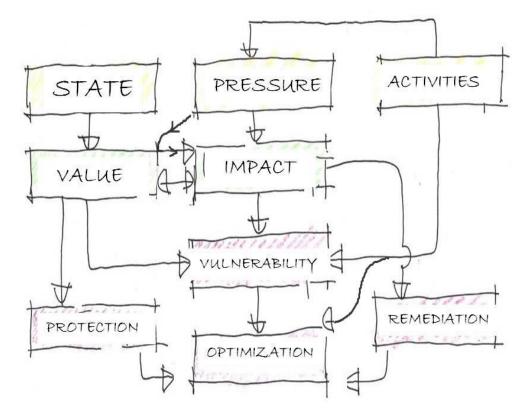
#### GEF Adriatic, IPA: New elements towards harmonization with IMAP and MSFD



### Initial steps towards interrelation between state of env. and pressures through MSP based on IMAP- the basis Boka Kotorska Bay project

To design and test a methodology for:

- Assessment of present state (value index) of mar. ecosystem;
- Vulnerability assessment of different ecosystem elements to pressures – impact index (temporal distributionpresent pressures and future pressures, and spatial distribution);
- Development of specific methodological matrices to support the above;
- Management measures: optimization, remediation;



PAP/RAC and Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

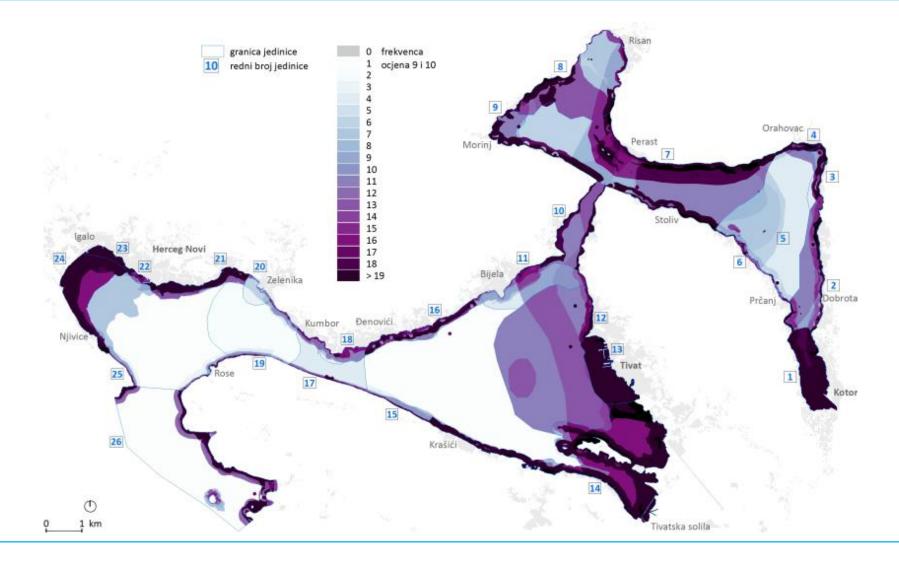
#### The methodology



#### 03 Assessing Vulnerability:

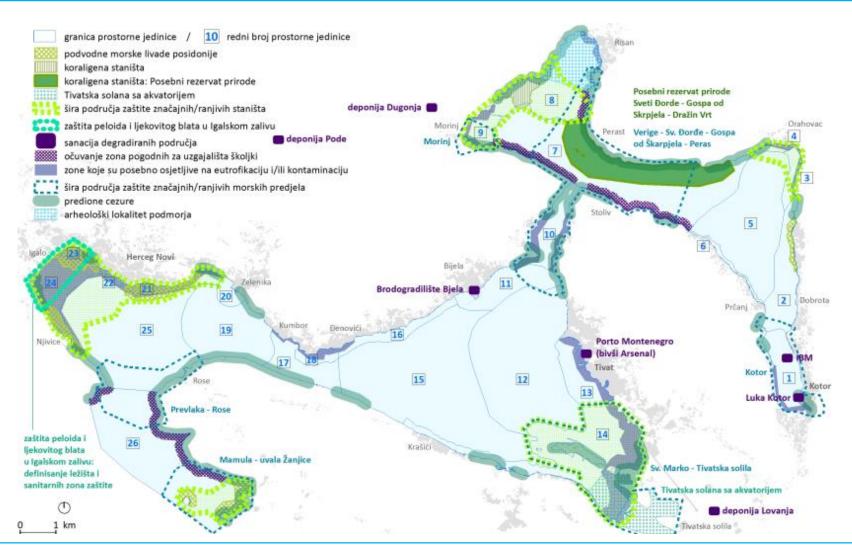
Integrated vulnerability of all environmental components and activities





#### Planning (env.) recommendations





#### Thank you



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