
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Training Report on National Train the Trainers Programme on EIA and SEA in Montenegro

31 March – 02 April 2016, Becici

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

TRAINING REPORT

Activity No. 2.4 Environmental Assessments

Task 2.4.4. Train the Trainers Programme on EIA and SEA

National training on SEA in Montenegro

31 March – 02 April 2016, Budva/Becici Montenegro



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
EA	Environmental Assessments
EC	European Commission
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
MENP	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection
MNE	Montenegro
MS	Member State
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPP	Strategies, Plans, Programmes
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNECE	United Nation Economic Commission for Europe
WG	Working Group
WS	Workshop



I. Background/Rationale

General information about the ToT on SEA and EIA and national workshops in Montenegro

The 1st session of the Training of Trainers on SEA and EIA scheme, as one of the activities of the Environmental Assessment WG, was carried out in Podgorica (Montenegro) in September 2014. It was designed as a 4-days introductory training session focusing mainly on developing the first drafts of the country specific SEA/EIA training material, as well as on training techniques and skills and planning of the local SEA/EIA training events. It was in general agreed with all participants that the trainers, nominated by the beneficiary countries, will deliver the SEA/EIA trainings at the local level in their countries. However, representatives of Montenegro (alongside with some other countries) suggested that these trainings will be implemented in the spring of 2016.

Meanwhile, the 2nd session of the Training of Trainers on SEA and EIA scheme, as one of the activities of the Environmental Assessment WG, was carried out in Istanbul (Turkey) in September 2015. It was also designed as a 4-days training session focusing mainly on improving the first drafts of the country specific SEA/EIA training material, as well as on training techniques and skills and planning of the local SEA/EIA training events.

This is when representatives of Montenegro (as agreed already in Podgorica in 2015) proposed one 3-day training designed for representatives of Cities and Municipalities (local level) as well as for representatives of several sectors on national level (e.g. Sustainable Development, Tourism, Spatial planning, Economy, Environmental Protection, Water Management etc.). In the workshop planning phase it was also decided that primary focus of the workshop shall be on SEA, as national trainers estimated that SEA needs much more attention in light of on-going and future SPPs that are being/will be prepared in Montenegro in the near future. National trainers also stressed the need to present concrete examples of good/bad practice in transposition and implementation of SEA Directive into national legislation and their implementation into practice on real case examples. Thus experts from Croatia and Slovenia were requested to support national trainers in implementation of the training. All above resulted in the following design of the training (main topics covered):

- DAY 1 – SEA WORKSHOP:
 - SEA status in EU (*Main requirements of EU SEA Directive; SEA practice in EU; Achievements and challenges*).
 - Introduction to SEA (*Key principles of efficient SEA, Legal framework for SEA and main stages of SEA process in Montenegro*).
 - SEA application in Croatia (*SEA in Croatia; Legal framework and procedure; Main aspects of SEA system; Existing challenges*).
 - SEA application in Slovenia (*SEA in Croatia; Legal framework and procedure; Main aspects of SEA system; Existing challenges*).
 - Screening (*Purpose of screening; Legal requirements; Group work and presentations; Examples from EU*).



- DAY – SEA WORKSHOP:
 - Scoping (*Purpose of scoping; Legal requirements; Group work and presentations; Examples from EU*).
 - Preparing SEA report (*Purpose of SEA report and main principles of a good practice; Legal requirements; Examples from EU*).
 - Stakeholders’ consultations (*Main principles of efficient consultations; Legal requirements; Group work and presentations; Examples from EU*).
 - SEA transboundary consultations procedure and decision making (*Legal requirements; Examples from EU*).
 - Concluding discussion and workshop evaluation.

- DAY 3 – SEA CASE EXAMPLE STUDY TOUR:
 - Study tour to Montenegrin coast – case example of the SEA for Program of exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons on the sea in Montenegro (*Presentation of the conclusions of the SEA report; Site-visit to main impact locations; Open discussion with participants; Comments and questions*).

Current state of the affairs in the specific sector in Montenegro

The Montenegrin SEA training has been related to EU Directive – the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive).

The mentioned EU Directive is fully transposed in Montenegro. Full transposition is achieved by last amendments of the Law on SEA in 2011. Full implementation is also achieved in 2011.

For the first time SEA was introduced in 2005 within scope of the Law on strategic environmental assessment. It took three years to create all necessary preconditions for the implementation and enforcement. The Law on SEA is implemented on central and local level. Within the competences set forth by the Law on SEA, the competent authority in charge of preparation of plans or programs is responsible for the implementation of the SEA procedure: The state administration body responsible for preparing the plan or program - for the plans and programs to be adopted by the authorities at the national level; and The local administration body responsible for preparing the plan or program - for the plans and programs to be adopted by the authorities at the local level. The authority responsible for preparing the plan or program shall submit the SEA Report to the competent authority for environmental protection for approval, on the state level Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for granting/rejecting SEA approval, while local self-governmental units for environment and housing are responsible for granting/rejecting SEA approval.

The implementation of the SEA Directive proves to be challenging, especially due to the lack of capacity for appropriate implementation on both, national and local levels in practice. The situation at the local and national level requires further support for better understanding, implementation and enforcement of SEA. Bearing in the mind that the local authorities/municipalities and other local stakeholders play an important role in SEA/EIA implementation, it is important to create and have a



core group of the trainers in Montenegro to ensure the knowledge is transferred to the national and local level.

ToT in Montenegro gave a new dimension of SEA implementation on state and local level. The productive discussion, excellent presentations, experiences from EU member states and an interactive three days training moved the way of understanding of SEA forward.

A brief overview of existing capacities regarding SEA in Montenegro

Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

National level – Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism: one employee plus two lawyers, working on this Directive, Environmental Protection Agency has two employees working on this Directive, on the local level 23 municipalities have 27 employees responsible for this directive.



II. Objectives of the training

General Objective

To support a good SEA practice in the country by increasing understanding of the regional authorities and environmental experts on the approaches to SEA practical application.

Specific Objective

- To explain main steps of SEA procedure;
- To apply SEA theory through exercise;
- To illustrate good SEA practice on case examples;
- To test the draft training package;
- To improve training skills of trainers involved in the ToT scheme.

Results/outputs

The expected results are:

- Increased understanding of SEA principles and options for its practical application among participants;
- Increased training skills of trainers involved in the ToT;
- Comments received on the training materials to be considered in its further updates.



III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

The European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC is a European Union Directive in the field of environmental protection, evaluating all those plans and programmes which can produce environmental effects. The assessment can be applied to all those plans and programmes edited in the areas of "agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use" and which define the referee scene/panel for authorizing the projects listed in the directive 85/337/EC enclosure I and II or for which, considering their effects, it is necessary an evaluation made according to the articles 6 and 7 of the directive 92/43/EEC (Article 3 of the European Directive 2001/42/EC). Besides, the Directive establishes that it will be necessary an environmental report at the end of the evaluation phases.

AARHUS CONVENTION - Law on Ratification of the Aarhus Convention („Official Gazette of the Montenegro 03/09)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (pdf ~50K) was adopted on 25 June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus (Århus) at the Fourth Ministerial Conference as part of the "Environment for Europe" process. It entered into force on 30 October 2001. (For recent up-dates and the follow-up process please have a look at the UNECE Convention website).

The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.

Legislation in Montenegro covered during the workshop:

- Law on strategic environmental impact assessment (“Official Gazette of MNE” no. 59/11);
- ESPOO CONVENTION - Law on Ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context („Official Gazette of the Montenegro 08/08);
- SEA Protocol - Law on ratification of SEA Protocol („Official Gazette of the Montenegro 02/09).



IV. Highlights from the training workshop

In the below tables you can find a short summary of main discussions led during the training. In appendixes you can also find results of the training evaluation filled out by workshop participants.

DAY 1 – SEA WORKSHOP	MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED AT THE WORKSHOP
SEA status in EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the formal opening and presentation of participant’s’ expectations from this workshop, practical interpretation of the SEA Directive was delivered by national trainers and ECRAN expert. It was supported by practical examples, as well as presentation of main achievements and challenges in SEA implementation. • It was “<i>comforting</i>” for the participants to recognise that even countries with longer SEA practice have “<i>open issues</i>” that are in the process of resolution and that good implementation does not happen “<i>overnight</i>”. This led to discussion linked to actual capacity for good SEA practice on national and local level. • Discussion resulted in a clear opinion that even though several trainings were organised in Montenegro to support national/local level government officials, planners, practitioners, decision makers, NGOs and other actors, good SEA practice remains challenging to achieve. There are still “<i>open issues</i>” linked to understanding of roles/responsibilities of different stakeholders; reluctance to carry out SEA in certain sectors on one hand, while in other sectors there is clear “<i>over-use</i>” of SEA; ensuring that SEA results are integrated into the plans, etc. However, good practice is building-up in Montenegro and it is good practice examples that will lead to resolution of stated “<i>open-issues</i>”, thus follow-up trainings based on good practice examples were strongly suggested.
SEA application in Croatia and Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “<i>In-depth</i>” presentations of both transposition and implementation processes were described by TAIEX experts from Croatia and Slovenia, often giving critical overview of all successful decisions and mistakes that were made by both countries in SEA implementation until today. • Presentations were supported by practical examples, as well as discussion on main achievements and challenges in SEA transposition/implementation. One of the main topics discussed with the participants was the question how to ensure that findings and mitigation measures of the SEA report are integrated into the Strategy/Plan/Programme before it is adopted. Several approaches were discussed on practical examples from Montenegro.
Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the introduction to screening by national trainers and presentation of screening processes in Montenegro, Croatia and Slovenia, “<i>a screening form</i>” that was developed as a help tool for SEA process coordinators/local authorities for easier identification of the need for SEA procedure for their SPPs in Croatia was presented. • This “<i>tool</i>” was through discussion with participants compared to the current “<i>normal practice</i>” in Montenegro. Such approach was welcomed as it directly addressed many of the “<i>uncertainties</i>” that participants recognised within their practice in Montenegro. Subsequently the discussion was mostly focused on transfer of experiences/knowledge not only between experts and participants, but also between participants



	<p>themselves. In conclusion national trainers appealed to participants to use guidelines and “<i>help-tools</i>”, which are already available to them in Montenegro, but are rarely used.</p>
DAY 2 – SEA WORKSHOP	MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED AT THE WORKSHOP
Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the introduction to scoping a practical group-work exercise was implemented in order to simulate “<i>good and bad scoping practice</i>” and compare it to the current “<i>normal practice</i>” in Montenegro. • Presentation of answers of different groups and argumentation of their decisions led to content focussed discussions, through which participants realised that this stage of SEA process should receive more focus from all stakeholders in order to improve the focus and quality of current SEA practice. Such approach also resulted in problem-focussed discussions, not only between experts and participants, but also between participants (groups) themselves. • As an example The Draft SEA Report for the Program of exploration and production of Hydrocarbons offshore in Montenegro was given for screening and scoping SEA phase.
Preparing report	SEA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National trainers prepared an overview of current SEA practice in Montenegro based on 3 case examples. A critical overview of the planning and SEA process was delivered with very clear information on end results. All cases proved that SEA can influence and improve projects and if this is not respected plans can’t be implemented in practice. • A very lively debate followed in which participants again stressed the need to ensure that findings and mitigation measures of the SEA report are integrated into the Strategy/Plan/Programme before it is adopted. • A question of “alternatives” was also opened and later discussed through a case example of alternative locations for an industrial zone in one municipality in Slovenia. Suggestion for further trainings linked to constructive cooperation between SEA practitioners and planners, as well as other stakeholders, was expressed as a basic need for improvement of the quality of SEA implementation in Montenegro.
Stakeholders’ consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first part of this session was devoted to presentation of the case example of the SEA for Program of exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons on the sea in Montenegro. Main findings of screening phase, scoping phase and conclusions of the SEA report were presented by representatives of the Ministry of Economy- Agency of Hydrocarbons. • This presentation, originally planned as introduction to a study visit for the following day, was used by national trainers to implement a “<i>roll-play</i>” group work exercise for participants. It was carried out in a manner of a full scale public debate in order to simulate a good practice example for participants. • In the concluding part participants were encouraged to be proactive and to do “<i>the extra step</i>” in the role of SEA process coordinators in order to ensure proper stakeholder consultations.
SEA transboundary consultations procedure and decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants also expressed their concern linked to “<i>internal and external</i>” attempts to influence SEA conclusions and decisions that they are facing every day and often find little support by decision makers or even their colleagues in departments responsible for development of SPPs – they still mostly see SEA as “<i>obstacle of the future development</i>”. This is also



	linked to rather low number of personnel on national/local level that is familiar with SEA practice – now this is only an obstacle, but with expected increase of SPPs that should undergo SEA; this could represent one of the bottlenecks for future strategic planning processes.
Concluding discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the concluding discussion the national trainers again invited all participants to pro-actively participate in the SEA process, contact them in case of any doubt and to use the network built through trainings to discuss issues also between themselves. They were also invited by the national trainers to use materials, tools and examples prepared for this training. • A quick workshop evaluation was implemented, where participants complimented the workshop and suggested further real case example oriented workshops with invited participants/experts/speakers from other countries that can share their own knowledge in SEA process.
DAY 3 – SEA CASE EXAMPLE STUDY TOUR	MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED AT THE WORKSHOP
Study tour to Montenegrin coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This whole day was devoted to the Study tour to Montenegrin coast linked to the case example of the SEA for Program of exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons on the sea in Montenegro. On the way to the first location the representatives of the Ministry of Economy presented technical aspects of all three phases – data collection, exploration and extraction. This started a lively debate linked to technical standards, safety measures and potential impacts, alongside with implemented mitigation measures. • Study tour focused on several locations. On each location impacts on tourism and fishery sector, impacts on environment and natural/cultural heritage, potential protected site (Katič), the alternatives that were suggested, and the visual impact from the platforms on Montenegrin coast were discussed. Study tour gave all participants another “point of view” of proposed interventions and showed them that site visits are a vital part of the decision making process. During lively discussions numerous topics were covered.

How the training will be further used in following capacity building

After the training ended a training evaluation meeting took place with the aim of internal evaluation of the training and design of future trainings/workshops planned within ECRAN project, as well as identification of ideas for the development of the National Training Strategy. National trainers and ECRAN experts exchanged comments on their performance, as well as overall impressions on the training with the aim to learn from practical experience in improve future performance.

Main conclusions of the internal evaluation of the training/workshop and suggestions for 3rd ToT and future national trainings/workshops:

- The overall conclusion is that the workshop was very successful and was well received. All present participants were extremely interested in active and constructive participation, resulting in good final outcomes. They also complimented national trainers for decision to make the training as practical as possible and to involve foreign experts that could deliver “fresh-ideas” how to approach “open-issues” in daily practice;



- It is a wish of participants, as well as recommendation of ECRAN experts, that similar problem-targeted workshops based on real case examples should continue. As this will no longer be possible through the ECRAN project, this task falls to the shoulders of the responsible Ministry and the team of national trainers. Participants expressed the need for further workshops linked either to general training for new target groups (*e.g. SEA/EIA practitioners, planners, decision makers, NGOs, etc.*) or specific sectors (*e.g. spatial planning, etc.*). In all cases the conclusion was that training should always be real case example based and should involve practical work exercises for participants;
- Organisation of the workshop in Budva and up-grading it with a real case example based practical work and study tour proved to be a good decision, as bringing a “critical number” of participants from different sectors/levels to one place proved highly beneficial from participants’ point of view. Having the opportunity to discuss concrete issues on the locations of potential interventions/impacts was so-far relatively new concept to them. But this approach quickly led to very concrete, problem-focussed and lively discussions. They were also able to express problems and obstacles (both legal and practical) from daily practice, work on real case examples, exchange experiences and expand their network of people they can turn to for support if needed. The whole experience was also very positively evaluated by national trainers themselves, leading to discussion on further national workshops/trainings that should be organized in a similar manner;
- Trainers also gained additional experience in conceptual, technical and content organisation of workshops and up-graded their performance based on the knowledge gained through participation in ToT. National trainers used some new techniques (*e.g. Screening form / Scoping exercise during practical exercises, roll-play exercises, evaluation form, etc.*), which proved to be highly effective as a teaching tool for participants and for collection of feed-back information. These results will be used in planning and implementation of future workshops and ToT. On the other hand, due to limitations of the location, or due to doubts about the openness of the participants to new approaches, some techniques presented at 1st and 2nd ToT remained unused;
- Overall, the ability to recognize the needs of participants and quick adaptability was one of the strongest characteristics of national trainers. This was also very much appreciated by the participants and shows clear intent from all sides to provide high quality training/workshops, tailored to participants needs.

As both national trainers are already very experienced in training/workshop implementation the topic how to involve their less-experienced colleagues was discussed. It is the opinion of ECRAN experts that this way of thinking should be supported in further trainings/workshops, thus growing the network of people in Montenegro capable of delivering high quality SEA/EIA linked trainings/workshops. However, it might be good to also consider involving potentially interested people from the local level.

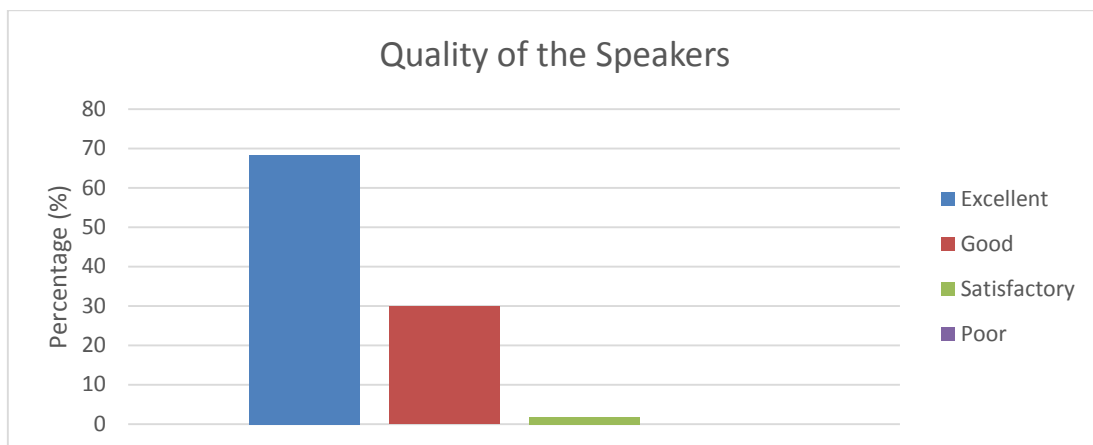
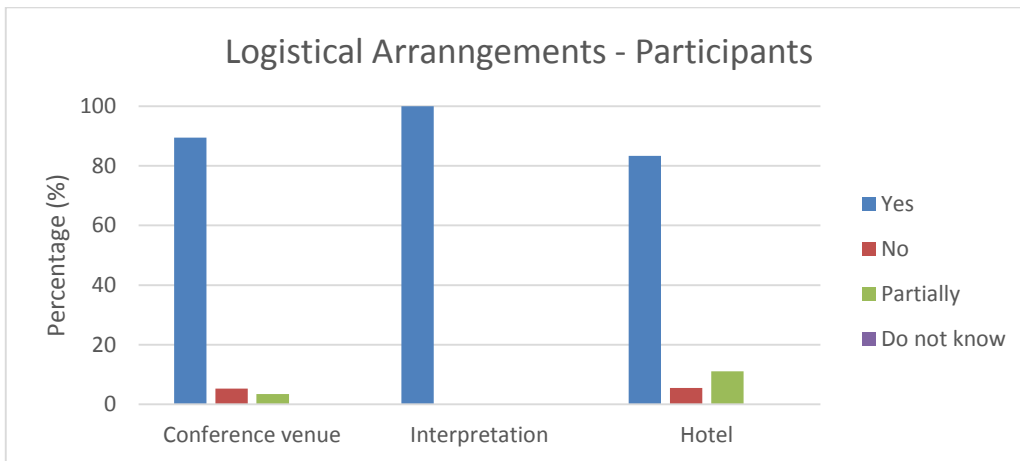
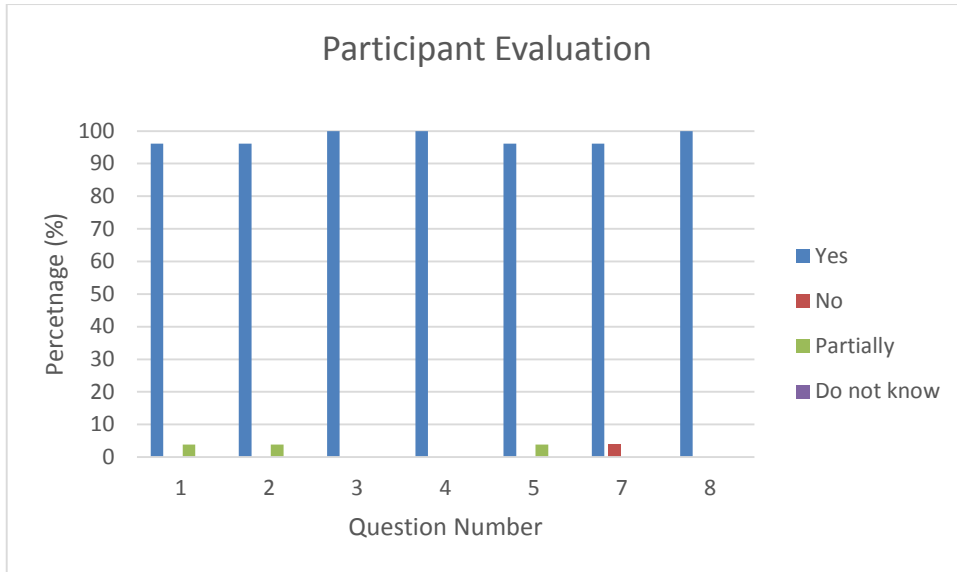


V. Evaluation

Workshop – Participants’ Evaluation

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	19	18 (94)%	0 (0)%	1 (5)%	N/A	
2. Was the programme well structured?	19	18 (94)%	0 (0)%	1 (5)%	N/A	
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	19	19 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A	
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	19	17 (89)%	0 (0)%	2 (10)%	N/A	
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	19	17 (89)%	0 (0)%	2 (10)%	N/A	
6. How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	3	57	39 (68)%	17 (29)%	1 (1)%	0 (0)%
Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?	19	17 (89)%	2 (10)%	N/A	N/A	
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	14	13 (92)%	1 (7)%	N/A	N/A	
9. Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?	Conference venue	19	17 (89)%	1 (5)%	1 (5)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	18	18 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	18	15 (83)%	1 (5)%	2 (11)%	0 (0)%
<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We didn't have dinner in arrangement. Organizers informed us that we don't have any per diem as we are Beneficiary. Since we are not in our home town that is weakness of the Workshop; I am satisfied with the workshop. I've heard a lot of new and learned. Colleagues from the Slovenian and Croatian were trying to share their knowledge. I hope that it will organize more such workshops. Best regards! .. Other speakers were very good, especially Ms Tamara Brajovic from Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro. 						



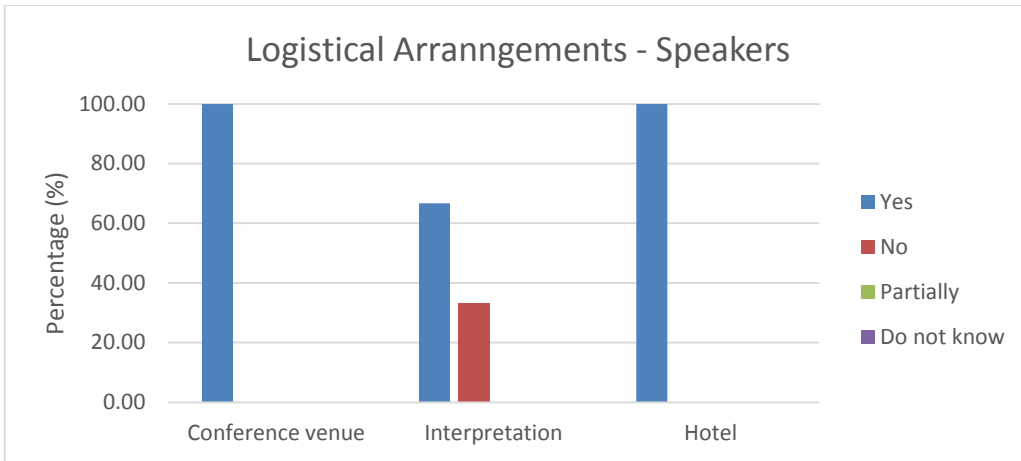
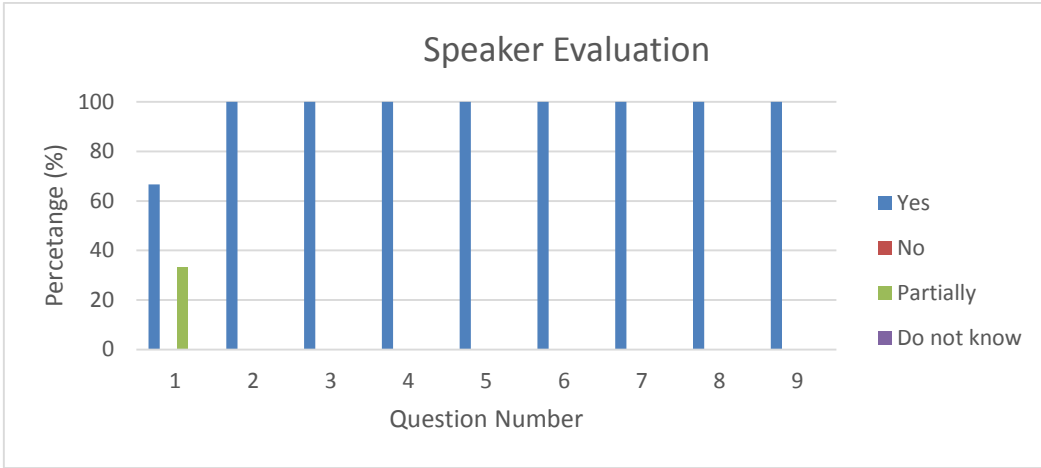


Workshop – Speakers’ Evaluation

Question		N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Did you receive all the information necessary for the preparation of your contribution?		3	2 (86)%	0 (0)%	1 (33)%	N/A
2. Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3. Was the agenda well structured?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4. Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
6. Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
7. Do you expect that the beneficiary will undertake follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach etc.)		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	1 (33)%
8. Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?		3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10. If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?	Conference venue	3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	3	2 (66)%	1 (33)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	3	3 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is very hard to organize a workshop with a late organisational support – information on the place of the venue received only few days before its implementation (a lot of confusion/uncertainty of experts and participants linked to travel arrangements and if it will happen) and the hotel of the venue only 1 day prior to its implementation. National trainers were not allowed to come the evening before the venue to prepare and organize experts, thus directly influencing the quality of performance; 						



- Very well organised event. I saw that that there are some weak points in the system of strategic environmental assessment in spatial and land use plans and energy sector. SO the stratgey for SEA capacity building should focus in this issue in teh future.



ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 : 31 March 2016

Topic: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Chair and Co-Chairs: Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency; ECRAN experts: Klemen Strmšnik – NKE; TAIEX experts: Vesna Kolar Planinšič (Ministry of the environment and spatial planning of Republic of Slovenia); Anamarija Matak (Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of Republic of Croatia)

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:30	Welcome and introduction	Ivana Vojinovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism Ervin Spahic, Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the workshop • Discussion on participants' expectations and specific topics to be addressed
09:30	10:00	SEA status in EU	Klemen Strmšnik, ECRAN Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main requirements of EU SEA Directive • SEA practice in EU • Achievements and challenges
10:00	10:45	Introduction to SEA	Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key principles of efficient SEA • Legal framework for SEA in Montenegro • Main stages of SEA process
10:45	11:15	Coffee Break		



11:15	12:00	Introduction to SEA case example	Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the Draft SEA for hydrocarbon exploration and production – case example in Montenegro
12:00	13:00	Lunch Break		
13:00	14:00	SEA application in Croatia	TAIEX expert from Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA in Croatia • Legal framework and procedure • Main aspects of SEA system • Existing challenges
14:00	15:00	SEA application in Slovenia	TAIEX expert from Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA in Slovenia • Legal framework and procedure • Main aspects of SEA system • Existing challenges
15:00	15:30	Coffee Break		
15:30	16:45	Screening	Existing practice from Montenegro- Draft SEA for hydrocarbon exploration and production – case example The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of screening • Legal requirements • Group work and presentations • Examples from EU • Concluding discussion



Day 2 : 01 April 2016

Topic: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Chair and Co-Chairs: Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency; ECRAN experts: Klemen Strmšnik – NKE; TAIEX experts: Vesna Kolar Planinšič (Ministry of the environment and spatial planning of Republic of Slovenia); Anamarija Matak (Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of Republic of Croatia)

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
9:00	10:30	Scoping	Existing practice from Montenegro- Draft SEA for hydrocarbon exploration and production – case example The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of scoping • Legal requirements • Group work and presentations • Examples from EU • Concluding discussion
10:30	11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00	12:15	Preparing SEA report	Brankica Cmiljanovic, legislative background, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, and TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of SEA report and main principles of a good practice • Legal requirements • Examples from EU • Concluding discussion



12:15	13:15	Lunch Break		
13:15	15:00	Stakeholders' consultations	<p>Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, and TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main principles of efficient consultations • Legal requirements • Group work and presentations • Examples from EU • Concluding discussion
15:00	15:30	Coffee Break		
15:30	16:00	SEA transboundary consultations procedure and decision making	<p>Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, and TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirements • Examples from EU • Concluding discussion
16:00	16:30	Concluding discussion	<p>Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>Klemen Strmšnik, and TAIEX expert from Slovenia and Croatia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical aspects (e.g. costs of SEA) • Further steps for implementation of the SEA Directive in Montenegro (Law on SEA) • Comments and questions



Day 3 : 02 April 2016

Topic: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Chair and Co-Chairs: Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency; ECRAN experts: Klemen Strmšnik – NKE; TAIEX experts: Vesna Kolar Planinšič (Ministry of the environment and spatial planning of Republic of Slovenia); Anamarija Matak (Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of Republic of Croatia)

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
09:30	16:00	Study tour to Montenegrin coast – case example for Hydrocarbons	Brankica Cmiljanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Tamara Brajovic, Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the conclusions of the SEA report • Site-visit to main impact locations • Open discussion with participants • Comments and questions



ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_National_ToT_March-April_2016_Montenegro.zip



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ANNEX IV - Scoping exercise form (in Montenegrin)

Primjer tablice o određivanju sadržaja strateške studije za izmjene i dopune prostornog plana iz Slovenije

Ključne intervencije predviđene planom:

- **Proširivanje naselja (porodične kuće) bez PUO objekta**
- **Proširivanje naselja na Naturu 2000**

Element životne sredine	Ključni nalazi	potreba po proceni
Klimatske promjene	<p>Većina postojećih objekata je priključena na postojeći plinovod, pojedini objekti koriste alternativne načine grijanja i proizvodnje energije (energija sunca). Za sve nove objekte planira se energetska efikasna gradnja i njihovo priključenje na plinovodnu mrežu ili upotreba alternativnih izvora energije (geotermalna, sunce).</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na klimatske promjene ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.</p>	NE
Vazduh	<p>Većina postojećih objekata je priključena na postojeći plinovod, pojedini objekti koriste alternativne načine grijanja i proizvodnje energije (energija sunca). Za sve nove objekte planira se energetska efikasna gradnja i njihovo priključenje na plinovodnu mrežu ili upotreba alternativnih izvora energije (geotermalna, sunce). Sva planirana područja su povezana javnim gradskim saobraćajem, povećanje prometa će biti manje od 1%.</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na vazduh ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.</p>	NE
Zemljište	<p>Na područjima predviđenim za intervencije nisu bila vršena istraživanja zagađenja zemljišta. Istraživanja su bila napravljena u blizini pa nisu pokazala znake zagađenja zemljišta. Područja erozijski nisu ugrožena, u prirodi su to trenutno šume.</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na zemljišt ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.</p>	NE
Površinske vode	<p>Trenutno stanje površinskih voda u području je dobro, vodotoci su u dobrom ekološkom stanju. Svi objekti su priključeni na vodovod i kanalizaciju koja završava sa prečišćivačem otpadnih voda. Predviđene lokacije se nalaze pored vodotoka, ali izvan poplavnih zona.</p> <p>Zbog predviđenog širenja naselja u zoni Rudničkog potoka koje bi moglo imati negativni uticaj na ekološko stanje tog potoka tu problematiku treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj</p>	DA (na području Rudničkog potoka)

Element životne sredine	Ključni nalazi	potreba po proceni
	procenj, dok se na drugim lokacijama ne očekuju negativni uticaji na površinske vode.	
Podzemne vode	Hemijsko stanje vodnog tjela podzemne vode Posavsko hribovje do srednje Sutle je procjenjeno kao dobro, snabdjevanje pitkom vodom je svuda osigurano, isto tako i kanalizacija. Planirane intervencije ne nalaze se u zaštitnim zonama pitke vode (zona sanitarne zaštite) i priključit će se na javnu infrastrukturu. Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na podzemne vode ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.	NE
Buka	Područja na koje se planira intervenisati razvrstavaju se kao područja II stepena zaštite od buke i planom se taj stepen zaštite neće mijenjati. Planira se izgradnja porodičnih kuća u prostoru, gdje je to prevladavajući način gradnje. Zbog implementacije plana će se povećati promet automobila, ali je to povećanje tako malo da neće uticati na nivo buke. Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na buku ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.	NE
Elektromagnetno zračenje	U blizini planiranih intervencija nema izvora elektromagnetskog zračenja. Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na elektromagnetsko zračenje ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju strateškoj procjeni.	NE
Svetlosno zagađivanje	Specifična potrošnja električne energije za javnu rasvetu je 2010. godine iznosila 67,77 kWh po stanovniku, što prelazi ciljnu granicu od 44,5 kWh koja je određena zakonom. Opština treba rešiti problem svetlosnog zagađenja tehničkim, a i prostornim merama, koje treba uključiti u prostorni plan. Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na svetlosno zagađenje treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni.	DA (optimizacija javne rasvete)
Upravljanje otpadom	Na području opštine uređeno je zbrinjavanje komunalnog otpada. Zbrinjava se pet vrsta otpada: staklo, ambalaža, papir, biološki otpad i preostali otpad. Pojedine vrste otpada preuzimaju koncesionari, dok se preostali otpad odlaže na deponiji u Ljubljani. Planirane intervencije neće imati velikog uticaja na povećavanje količine otpada. Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na upravljanje otpadom ne treba obraditi u Izvještaju o strateškoj procjeni	NE

Element životne sredine	Ključni nalazi	potreba po proceni
Priroda	<p>Planirane intervencije se nalaze na području SCI Češeniške gmajne iz Rovščico (SI3000079), ekološkoj mreži Češeniške in Prevojske gmajne (ID št. 26200).</p> <p>Ključne vrste Natura područja Češeniške gmajne iz Rovščico su kranjska sita (<i>Eleochariscarniolica</i>) i črtasti medvedek (<i>Calimorphaquadripunctaria</i>). Podaci o prisustvu črtastog medvedka su stari i ne provereni. Ne veruje se da bi mogao biti prisutan u području u poslednjih 100 godina. S druge strane, intervencije bi mogle imati veoma značajan uticaj na kranjsku situ. Njena rasprostranjenost u području nije dovoljno istražena, zbog čega treba u sklopu glavne ocjene pregledati predviđena područja za intervencije, zajedno sa uticajnim područjem pojedinih intervencija i utvrditi njeno prisustvl, te na osnovu toga napraviti procjenu.</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga u okviru glavne ocjene treba posvetiti posebnu pažnju na kranjsku situ.</p>	<p>DA <i>(utjecaj na kranjsku situ)</i></p>
Kulturna baština i predio	<p>Sva predviđena područja intervencija se nalaze izvan područja i uticajnih područja kulturne baštine, ali se nalazi u prostoru značajnogpredjela Arboretum Volčji potok. Intervencijom je planirana izgradnja objekata koji su u prostoru prevladavajući.</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na kulturnu baštinu ne treba obraditi u strateško studiji</p>	<p>DA <i>(utjecaj na pejzaž)</i></p>
Zdravlje ljudi	<p>Prema podacima o zdravstvenom stanju stanovništva u opštini njihovo zdravstveno stanje je veoma dobro i ne primećuju se zdravstveni problemi koji bi mogli biti prouzrokovani zagađenjem životne sredine. Javna društvena infrastruktura (bolnice, domovi zdravlja, rekreacijske površine, ...) su lako dostupne svim stanovnicima i imaju još slobodnih kapaciteta.</p> <p>Iz gore navedenih razloga uticaj plana na zdravlje ljudi ne treba obraditi u Izveštaju o strateškoj procjeni</p>	<p>NE</p>

ANNEX V - Training evaluation form
(Filled out with overall results)

Pitanje		Odgovor					Ukupan broj odgovora	Napomena
1.	Koliko zaposlenih u organu odgovornom za zaštitu životne sredine radi na primjeni Zakona o SPU ?	Ponudjen broj zaposlenih					18	2 učesnika navela da nisu sigurni da treba provjera; 1 učesnik naveo da angažovani službenici za rad na SPU postupcima ne rade samo to, već su angažovani i za druge poslove u organu.
		1 zaposlen	2 zaposlena	3 zaposleni	4 zaposleni	5 zaposlenih		
		Odgovor ispitanika						
		7	6	3	2			
2.	Da li u organu odgovornom za primjenu SPU ima dovoljno kapaciteta - ljudskih resursa da učestvuje u sprovođenju Zakon o SPU?	Odgovor					18	1 ucesnik je napomenuo da imajući u vidu broj angažovanih službenika sa jedne strane, a pri tom obim posla sa druge ne mogu se kvalitetno sprovesti postupci.
		DA	5					
		NE	13					
3.	Da li organ nadležan za donošenje plana ima dovoljno kapaciteta da sprovede postupak SPU?	Odgovor					18	1 učesnik je naveo da postoji prostor za unapređenje i organi nisu u dovoljnoj mjeri upoznati i iskusni u primjeni Zakona o SPU.
		DA	6					
		NE	12					
4.	Da li postoji tjesna saradnja vašeg organa i organa nadležnog za izradu plana u procesu izrade SPU?	Odgovor					18	1 učesnik naveo da postoji prostor za dodatno unapređenje; 1 učesnik naveo da slučaju njegove lokalne saouprave oba resora životna sredina i
		DA	12					
		NE	5					



					urbanizam sa organizovani kao jedan organ, što je prosebno problematično, zbog konflikta ova dva vrlo važna resora, pa sa navedenim u vezi najčešće procjena uticaja ne dobija na punom značaju i kapacitetu kakav zaslužuje
5.	Da li ste zadovoljni kvalitetom predloga Odluke o ne/izradi SPU za plan koju dobijate od organa zaduženog za izradu plana	Odgovor		18	1 učesnik naveo da zavisi od slučaja do slučaja i da Čsto Odluke ne zadovoljavaju zakonski predviđen sadržaj. Obrazloženja su vrlo upštena
		DA	12		
		NE	5		
6.	Da li imate uvid koji organi i organizacije daju mišljenja na predlog Odluke o izradi SPU?	Odgovor		18	1 učesnik naveo da su rijetki slučajevi kada se dobijaju na uvid mišljenja drugih organa i organizacija n predlog Odluke
		DA	14		
		NE	4		
7.	Da li učestvujete u izboru zainteresovanih organa i organizacija, za davanje mišljenja?	Odgovor		18	
		DA	8		
		NE	10		
8.	Da li organ nadležan za donošenje plana traži mišljenje na obim i detaljnost informacija potrebnih za izradu SPU?	Odgovor		16	1 učesnik naveo da nije siguran; 1 učesnik nije odgovorio
		DA	9		
		NE	7		
9.	Da li vaš nadležni organ za sprovođenje postupka SPU organizuje istovremeno javnu raspravu za planski dokument i za Izveštaj o SPU?	Odgovor		18	1 učesnik napomenuo da se Istovremeno održavaju javne rasprave, s tim što se tokom istih, jako malo pažnje posvećuje Izveštaju, akcenat je stavljen na Plan, postoje i primjeri javnih rasprava, na kojima nisu prisutni
		DA	18		
		NE			



					obrađivači Izveštaja o SPU, i sama SPU se ne prezentuje
10.	Da li mislite da bi prije javne rasprave trebalo da Stručna Komisija pregleda nacrt Izveštaja o SPU, radi poboljšavanja njegovog kvaliteta?	Odgovor		18	1 učesnik naveo da svakako stručni multidisciplinarni tim može svojim komentarima doprinijeti kvalitetu dokumenta; 1 učesnik je anveo da se navedeno praktikuje u zavisnosti od kompleksnosti Izveštaja.
		DA	18		
		NE			
11.	Da li postoji nadzor – monitoring nad realizacijom plana u pogledu uticaja na životnu sredinu?	Odgovor		17	1 učesnik naveo da njegov organ radi na tome da uvede obavezu monitoringa.
		DA	3		
		NE	14		

