

Environmental and Social Management  
Framework

Montenegro  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
Institution Building Project 2  
(MIDAS 2)

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## Introduction and Background

The Montenegro Agriculture and Rural Development Institution Building Project MIDAS 2 is aligned with supporting Montenegro in meeting several specific benchmarks for EU's Chapters 11, 12 and 13, namely:

Support for meeting the two benchmarks for Chapter 11 (Agriculture and Rural Development), which are: (i) establishment of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) to be fully operational by the date of accession; and (ii) setting up of a Paying Agency to be fully operational by the date of accession.

Support for meeting three closing benchmarks for Chapter 12 (Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy), specifically: (i) upgrading of establishments for products of animal origin, including facilities and equipment for piloting safe disposal of Category 1 animal by-products; (ii) setting up of an EU compliant system for official control of animal and plant products, including its funding; and (iii) developing, in accordance with the *acquis*, the relevant administrative structures, in particular as regards food safety controls, and further increasing its administrative capacities and infrastructures.

Development of infrastructure required for a modern fisheries sector aiming at (i) meeting the first benchmark for Chapter 13 on Fisheries, specifically establishing its capacity to fully apply the Common Fishery Policy upon accession, as well as (ii) the second benchmark to substantially strengthen the administrative, inspection and control capacity required by the Common Fisheries Policy and ensure that EU requirements will be fully met at the date of accession.

The project will include the following components:

*Component 1: Strengthening MARD agriculture, rural development and fisheries program.* The component will: (i) increase and diversify income generation opportunities for productive units, and contribute to the creation of jobs, and (ii) support Montenegro for meeting Chapter 11 closing benchmarks. The grant program is expected to address most of the constraints faced by the country's agricultural sector, including: (i) enabling access to finance to grant beneficiaries to adopt modern technologies; (ii) development of aggregators to improve collection, storage, packaging and marketing of produce; and (iii) implementation of agro-environmental measures to improve resilience to climatic pressures.

*Sub-component 1.1: Increasing and diversifying income opportunities through grants for agriculture, rural development and fisheries.* This sub-component will support the development of agriculture, rural development and fisheries through the provision of grants. The design of the grant program will follow the implementation experience gained through the MIDAS project, where "the learning by doing" approach has been successfully tested with the core principle of IPARD. Investments are pre-financed by the beneficiaries, with reimbursement received upon successful completion and on-spot verification of the investment, and according to the share of support to total cost of investment (normally between 50 and 65 percent of the total investment); four-eye principle both for administrative control and on-spot control, coordination with Technical Bodies as appointed for verification of compliance with relevant national legislation.

The grant program will be targeted at: (i) piloting further IPARD-like measures, including farm diversification and on-farm processing, that have not been previously implemented in order to develop the capacity of both institutions and beneficiaries while stimulating economic growth in

rural areas; (ii) implementing direct support for rural development measures, including agro-environment measures, that will support MARD's policy objectives towards harmonization with the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP); (iii) support to production and processing associations/collections centers (including for milk, fruit and vegetables, etc.); and (iv) fisheries grants to enhance the capacity of the sector in preparation for the implementation of the European Maritime Fisheries Fund. The grant program is expected to leverage private sector investment and beneficiaries' contribution, as well complement public sector investment in the modernization of the fisheries sector under Component 3.

*Sub-component 1.2: Strengthening the MARD toward fulfilling EU accession requirements.* This sub-component will provide investments to strengthen the Directorate for Payments (DfP, future Paying Agency) management capacity through the development of the IACS components required for the management and control of payments to productive units, as well as the implementation of the European Agriculture Guarantee Fund, functionality of which constitute one of the closing benchmark of Chapter 11. The project will support the development of several modules necessary for the operational system of integrated controls, strengthen the regional offices for Advisory Services, and build the Paying Agency system at the regional level, which will be part of the final structure of a fully functional Paying Agency. For logistic and accessibility purposes, the two services could be hosted in the same building but in different offices, however, the roles and responsibilities of the Advisory Services and Paying Agency will be well defined and fully separated from each other. To this end the project will finance refurbishing of existing, or setting up of new offices if necessary, and equipping of the offices and purchasing the required hardware and software infrastructure. The project will also strengthen capacity of the Directorate for Rural Development (DfRD), Directorate for Agriculture (DfA), and DfP through provision of technical assistance (TA), training and study tours to assist with the policy design towards the EU CAP, and to assist with the design required to finalize the IACS and its various applications.

*Component 2: Support towards closing benchmarks for Chapter 12 on Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy.* This component will provide support towards meeting the closing benchmarks for Chapter 12, including: (i) setting up of an official, comprehensive control system for the safe disposal and/or processing of animal by-products (ABPs); (ii) strengthening the phytosanitary laboratory diagnostic capacity; and (iii) supporting the inspection services. The following set of activities will be financed under this component:

*Sub-component 2.1: Safe management of animal by-products (ABPs).* The project will support the establishment of a comprehensive system for the processing and/or disposal for ABPs which will be identified and documented in the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of ABPs scheduled to be adopted by the MARD in late-2017 or early-2018. Specifically, the project will provide TA for the design of a control system for the safe management of ABPs. The design will include a feasibility study and a business plan for a disposal facility, detailed technical specifications and cost estimates for a housing facility. The project will also support the gradual operationalization of the official control system for ABPs along the entire value chain (production, separation, storage, transport, and disposal and/or processing), including training of inspectors and business operators, establishing documented procedures and check lists for the approval of establishments and inspection thereof, aligning and completing the legal and regulatory framework in line with the current and relevant EU acquis and launching a public information and awareness campaign addressed to farmers and the associated food production/processing industry.

Sub-component 2.2: Strengthening the diagnostic capacity of the phytosanitary laboratory. The project will assist the NRL housed at the Bio-Technical Faculty of the University of Montenegro with construction of new laboratory facilities (vertically extending an existing site), procurement of laboratory equipment and fixed laboratory furniture to support official controls. The project will also provide targeted TA aiming to ensure efficient inter-agency collaboration between the AFSVPA and the NRL by means of a Memorandum of Understanding, and pave the way towards accreditation of priority tests and methods as per ISO standard 17025.

*Sub-component 2.3: Support to inspection services.* To enable the inspectors of the unified AFSVPA to implement effectively the enhanced official control regime arising from EU legislation and the risk-based annual official control and sampling plan, the project will provide new vehicles and equipment for collection, cold storage and transport of samples, IT equipment, protective clothing, official uniforms, and other items.

*Component 3: Modernization of the Fisheries Sector.* This component will finance public sector investment aimed at achieving two objectives: (i) to enhance the productive capacity of the sector with investments in basic infrastructure and equipment that will provide fishermen regulated safe, and sanitary landing facilities and access to port, and (ii) to strengthen the institutional capacity in the sector to apply the CFP upon EU accession, as well as substantially strengthen administrative, inspection, and control capacity. This component will finance the following interventions:

*Sub-component 3.1: Development of a network of landing sites (both in ports and other locations) with enhanced access to auxiliary services.* A national coastal urban planning strategy is currently being elaborated at various levels of government (both national and local), though it is not expected to be fully finalized before 2019. This planning process incorporates the designation of several locations for landing sites, including in the country's six coastal cities, where accommodations can be designed for fishing activities in existing ports and in new landing sites to be developed. The port of Bar, home to a majority of the larger vessels (more than 10 meters in length, and either purse seiners or trawlers) will be subject to infrastructure improvements. A network of other sites will be developed for smaller artisanal boats. In the port of Herceg Novi, which had originally been envisaged as a site for larger vessels current jurisdiction issues and user conflicts between fishermen and tourist operators preclude significant investment. However, an infrastructure improvement plan will be developed for the port of Herceg Novi to be implemented once the jurisdictional issues have been resolved. The project will finance TA for an inter-agency coordination and the development of the relevant legal framework, and for the preparation of designs and technical specifications required for equipment and infrastructure. The project will also finance civil works, including construction of facilities for landing, catch data collection, weighing and access to market for landed catches. In addition, and where appropriate, improvements will be made in certain locations for access to water and fuel, and operational support (boat and gear maintenance).

*Sub-Component 3.2: Capacity Building for the Directorate for Fisheries, and support to Associations of Fishermen.* The MARD Directorate for Fisheries already benefits from the various regional programs supporting the sustainable management of marine living resources. Scientific support is provided mainly by the Institute of Marine Biology in Kotor, while the Directorate itself is receiving support in the development of rules and regulations pertaining to the sector converging towards the full application of the CFP. The project will support training

and equipment for fisheries inspectors to enable them to meet EU requirements. Significant TA support will be provided to Associations of Fishermen, which will be the direct beneficiaries of resources from the European Maritime Fisheries Fund (EMFF) designed mainly to cover the added expenses incurred by fishermen in application of CFP rules and regulations.

Component 4: Project Management (EUR1 million). This component will cover the costs for project management related to staffing, consultancies, and equipment costs, as well as implementation of ESMF, monitoring and evaluation of all project activities in line with the Results Framework, adequate fiduciary (procurement and financial management), audits and accountability mechanisms for oversight, including a grievance redress mechanism.

## Environmental and Social Guidelines

The Project is classified as Category B project as per the World Bank Operational Policies, requiring partial Environmental Analysis, but not a full-scale Environmental Assessment. The main conclusion of the conducted environmental analysis is that potential adverse environmental impacts of the project are minor, and that there are no significant, long-lasting and irreversible negative impacts associated with project implementation. In cases where negative environmental impacts have been identified, adequate mitigation measures were proposed.

Funds from the grant are expected to be used primarily for the RDP measures corresponding with the EU IPARD priority axes 1. Under axis 1, target measures are expected to include investments to improve agricultural competitiveness such as: a) investments in agricultural holdings to be restructured and upgraded to EU standards; and b) investments in processing and marketing of agriculture and fishery products to be restructured and upgraded to EU standards.

The Environmental and Social Screening is based on meeting the World Bank environmental and social safeguards, as well as the Montenegrin legislation which is pertinent to the activities envisaged under the grants program. A review of this legislation and legal requirements is given in the text below.

## A. Overview of the policy, legal and administrative framework

### Environmental Legislation in Montenegro

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MORT) has the key role in formulation and implementation of environmental policy in Montenegro. The Ministry performs administrative supervision over a number of institutions that are involved in environmental monitoring (Hydro-meteorological Institute, Centre for Eco-toxicological Research) and nature protection (National Parks of Montenegro).

The Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro (EPA), established in 2008 (Regulation amending the Regulation on the Organization and Operation of Public Administration (OG 68/08)) and operational since 2009, ensures implementation of environmental legislation. Its mandate includes implementation of strategies, programmes, laws and regulations in the field of environment, implementation of international treaties within its jurisdiction, environmental

permitting, EIA, SEA, IPPC licensing, environmental monitoring, keeping relevant registers and databases, and reporting and coordination of reporting on the state of the environment. The EPA is also responsible for the provision of information to national and international organizations and to the public. Also EPA (Institute of Nature Protection was integrated into the Department for Nature Protection, Monitoring, Analyses and Reporting within the EPA) as a competent authority for designation of natural objects as protected areas, performs biodiversity monitoring and is under administrative supervision of the MORT. The MARD has major environmental competencies through its mandate in water management and forestry. Competences for environmental management are not always clearly delineated, which together with insufficient coordination and weak capacities hampers efficient and effective policy responses and implementation.

Public Enterprise National Parks of Montenegro are responsible for the protection and management, preparation and implementation of the protection, control, use of natural resources, establishing internal policies and promotion, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. National parks are landscapes of special beauty and significant and rare natural phenomena. They make ecological and geographical entity which is a special law allocates and protects. Spaces national parks Durmitor , Biogradska gora , Skadar Lake , Lovćen and Prokletije constitute about 10% of the territory of Montenegro. Each national park is characterized by specific natural and cultural heritage. National Parks are responsible for the protection and management, preparation and implementation of the protection, control, use of natural resources, establishing internal policies and promotion, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Thanks to its values, national parks have not only national but also international significance. So the National Park Durmitor with the Tara canyon, from 1980, is on UNESCO's World Heritage List. River Tara has the status of Biosphere Reserve (MAB), since 1977. Skadar Lake National Park has status as a major ornithological areas (IBA) in 1989 by. And 1995. is inscribed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR).

The Republic of Montenegro established in 1992 a special agency (The Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management) to enable the Law on Coastal Zone to come to life in practice as well as in theory, to achieve better effects in its implementation, and revive economic activity in the coastal regions. The Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, based in Budva, was established with the task to provide:

- protection and promotion of the use of the coastal zone,
- Coastal Zone Management,
- legal framework for the use of the coastal zone,
- construction and maintenance of infrastructure facilities along the coastal zone.

The Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro stands firmly by the following principles and standards:

- Coastal area is unique and very limited and as such should be accessible to everyone on equal terms.
- Commercial activities on the coast and the sea can be carried out only in strict conformity with zoning and other regional plans.
- Preservation of the public function of the area is required.
- All individuals and legal entities may be beneficiaries of the coastal zone.
- There is no possibility that parts of the coastal zone transition from state to private ownership.

- Any part of the coastal Zone can be leased for the use of time as regulated or unregulated.
- Construction works on the coastal zone shall be carried out in accordance with concrete construction designs.
- If additional works are done on parts of the coastal zone, regardless of whether the investor is an individual or the government, those parts remain state-owned.
- Private owners in the coastal zone have all ownership rights just as they would outside the coastal zone.
- Any individual right to use the coastal zone can be obtained by signing an agreement with the Coastal Zone Management Agency.

Major steps have been taken in Montenegro during the last few years towards alignment with the EU environmental legislation, in particular with horizontal, air quality, and water quality and chemicals legislation. Efforts have been made to integrate environmental considerations in other policies. Strategic master plans on water supply, waste and wastewater have been adopted in 2004 and 2005, and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development in 2016. National Waste Management Plan has been prepared and adopted recently (2015). National Strategy on biodiversity have been adopted in 2010. National Strategy on climate change have been adopted in 2015.

Environmental legislation that will provide a framework for implementation of Project and has served as a basis for this assessment is described below.

*Law on Environment* ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 52/16)

The new Law regulates principles of environmental protection and sustainable development, instruments and measures for environmental protection and other issues of importance for the environment. The Law defines environment as the space, e.g natural environment, air, soil, water and the sea, the flora and fauna, occurrences and effects: climate, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, noise and vibrations, as well as the environment created by man: cities and other settlements, cultural and historical heritage, infrastructural, industrial and other facilities. The Law introduces a principle of "integral environmental protection system", which shall provide for the complete preservation of environmental quality, the preservation of biological and landscape diversity, the rational use of natural resources and energy in the most favorable way for the environment, as a basic requirement for sustainable development.

Integrated environmental protection system consists of measures, conditions and instruments for: sustainable management, preserving the natural balance, integrity, diversity and quality of natural values and conditions for the survival of all living beings, and prevention, control, reduction and rehabilitation of all forms of pollution of the environment. Additional important element of the new Law is that it defines the status of the Eco Fund and proposes a deadline for its establishment. The provisions of Article 33 of the Law stipulates preparation of the Adaptation plan for climate change. The polluter cadastre will be centralized by this new Law. The Law regulates additionally the issue of informing the public, participation of the interested public and access to the judiciary regarding environmental protection.

Environmental protection instruments in the Law (Article 38 of the Law) are defined as: Strategic assessment of the impact on the environment; assessment of the environmental impact; assessment of acceptability; responsibility for damage in the environment; environmental quality

standards; technical standards for environmental protection; Integrated prevention and control of pollution; accident prevention and control involving hazardous substances; Spatial plans, harmonized with documents of sustainable development and environmental protection; Environmental Management System (EMAS); use of an ecological sign; other instruments of environmental protection. In Section IX of the Law is dedicated to the Environmental reporting: a Report on the state of the environment is prepared on the basis of the National List of Environmental Indicators (14.03.2013), which support monitoring the achievement of the goals set forth in the set documents stated in the Article 29 of this Law (strategic, planning and program documents related to certain segment of environmental and other documents related to environmental protection, as well as for the overall insight into the state of the environment). The Report is prepared by Montenegro EPA for a period of four years and submitted to the Ministry. An integral part of the Environmental Report is the Action Plan with a proposed measures for the Improvement of the State of the Environment.

The section XI of the Law describes and defines the aspect of informing the public, public participation and interested public and the right to legal protection in environmental protection issues. This section defines what encompass the information on environment (the Article 67 of the Law).

*Law on Nature Protection* ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 54/16). The new Law on Nature Protection was adopted in 2016. The Law provide comprehensive nature protection through the identification of protected areas of nature using the European typology of habitats important for the protection and establishment of an efficient system for managing protected natural assets (in line with IUCN management categories). The prescribed measures of protection will ensure the conditions for the reasonable use of natural resources on the principles of sustainability, and for the benefit of present and future generations. The key novelties of this Law are providing grounds for establishing the ecological network NATURA 2000 and the Agency for Environmental Protection of Montenegro is a body that, in cooperation with expert and scientific institutions, will form a database and prepare documentation for the establishment of an ecological network area. It is also specified who will be the managers of the ecological network, as well as the nature protection measures. In addition, the Law creates conditions for more adequate protection of species- provision of European regulations concerning the prohibition of the use of certain means of capture, killing and harassment of animals have been transposed into the Law.

According to the new Decree on the organization and operation of the State Administration ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 5/12), it has been determined that the Environmental Protection Agency takes over all activities within the jurisdiction of the Public Institute for Nature Protection of Montenegro. The Law ensures the integration of the tasks within the competence of the Institute for Nature Protection in the Environmental Protection Agency.

According to the Law Protected Natural Assets encompass two groups of ecologically important / significant natural areas (article 20), as follows: Protected Areas (hereinafter PAs) that include following (national) categories: strict nature reserve, national park, special nature reserve, nature park, monument of the nature and areas of exceptional (natural) values and Ecological Network (Natura 2000) sites (not established, so far). In addition Protected areas are classified (article 30) into the following (IUCN compatible) categories: PA Category Ia which include strictly protected areas; PA Category Ib, which include large unchanged or little changed PAs; PA Category II which include large natural areas designated to protect larger ecological processes, along with all wild plant, animal and fungi species as well as with ecosystems that are characteristic to the (natural) area; PA Category III which include monuments of nature or parts

of nature that can be relief features, sea cliffs or caves, beaches, geological features like speleological objects, group of old trees; PA Category IV which include areas where the protected plant, animal and fungi species and their habitats and managed for their protection; PA Category V which include areas with long-term interaction between man and nature resulted in a distinctive and significant ecological, biological, cultural and aesthetic values and where preserving integrity of these relationships is necessary to protect and maintain these areas, natural and other values; PA Category VI which include areas for the conservation of ecosystems and habitats, as well as associated cultural values and traditional ways of managing natural resources in sustainable way. Following classification of Pas Article 31 of the Nature Protection Law Article regulate regimes of restrictions, i.e. activities that are prohibited or allowed in the protection zones (I-III) of PAs, as follows: Protection regime / zone of first degree - strict protection; Protection regime / zone of second degree - the active protection and Protection regime / zone of third degree - sustainable use.

*Law on the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA)* („Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 80/05, „Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 40/11, 59/11, 52/16). The provisions of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) and the UNECE Protocol have been transposed in Montenegro into its Law on the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment. The Law establishes the obligation to develop a n SEA for plans and programs and other strategic documents that serves as basis for effective environmental protection and the implementation of sustainable development principles during their elaboration and in the decision-making process on final solutions.

Article 2 of the Law stipulates five general objectives of the SEA: Ensuring environmental and human health issues are fully taken into account when developing plans and programs; establishment of clear, transparent and effective procedures for strategic assessment; ensuring public participation; ensuring sustainable development; improving the level of protection of human health and the: 1) making a decision: on the development of a strategic assessment for the plans and programs, or on the need to develop a strategic assessment for the plans and programs; 2) determining the scope and content of the strategic assessment report, and 3) deciding on giving consent to the strategic assessment report.

*Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro“, No 80/05, “Off. Gazette of Montenegro“, No. 40/10, 73/10, 40/11, 27/13, 52/16). The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment regulates the environmental impact assessment procedure for projects that can have a significant impact on the environment, the content of the study, the participation of interested authorities and organizations and the public, the assessment and approval process, notification of projects that can have a significant impact on the environment of another state, supervision and other issues. The environmental impact assessment determines, describes and evaluates, in each individual case, the possible direct and indirect impacts of the planned project on the life and health of humans, flora and fauna; Land, water, air, climate and landscape; Material goods and cultural heritage; Mutual relations of these elements. Impact assessment is for projects in the field of industry, mining, energy, transport, tourism, agriculture, forestry, water management and utilities, as well as for all projects planned in a protected natural asset and in a protected environment of a fixed cultural property.

The Law contains a separate chapter dedicated to reporting, keeping records and providing information for inspection (Chapter III). The law envisages a deadline in which the competent authority is obliged to submit complete documentation (Article 32 of the Law) on the conducted impact assessment procedure to the interested authorities and organizations and to the public, on

written request (15 calendar days after the receipt of the request). Documents that constitute business, official or state secret are excluded from the obligation to submit documents. The law also contains a provision on the handling of requests for access to information, so it is envisaged that data related to emissions of harmful substances, accident risks, monitoring results and inspection control can not be protected by business, official or state secrets (Article 32 of the Law). The law provides for misdemeanor liability for violations of the execution of obligations – section V of the Law.

*Law on Liability for Environmental damage* (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 27/14). The Law defines the responsibility of the legal entity and the entrepreneur (operator) that caused damage or imminent danger to the environment. Environmental damage compensation is based on the polluter pays principle, according to which the legal and physical person who caused damage in the environment or imminent danger from damage must compensate for the caused danger by implementation preventive measures and remediation measures at its own expense. The Law introduces compulsory insurance, according to which the legal and physical person performing activities that pose a risk to human health and / or the environment, shall be obliged to ensure liability for environmental damage.

*Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)* (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro“, No. 80/05, 54/09, 42/15, 54/16). The Law on Integrated Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution regulates the conditions and procedure for issuing an integrated permit for installations and activities that may have negative effects on human health, environment or material goods, types of activities and facilities, supervision and other issues of importance for the prevention and Control of environmental pollution. The Article 30 of the Law stipulates that the Program of harmonization of certain economic branches with this Law shall be adopted by the Government, within two years from the date of entry into force of this Law, upon the proposal of the competent authority and in cooperation with the interested bodies and organizations. The competent authority shall submit the proposal stated previously to the Government within one year from the date of entry into force of this Law. The Law states that for existing installations and activities, the operator is obliged to obtain an IPPC permit no later than January 1, 2018, in accordance with the Program. The operator is obliged to apply for a license no later than one year before the deadline set by the Program.

The permit determines the amount of substances and / or the intensity of their discharge into the environment, expressed in concentrations and / or emission levels whose increase over a certain period of time or within the normal functioning of the plant is not allowed. Emission limit values may be more strict than the limit values established by special regulations. Emission limit values can be supplemented or replaced by equivalent parameters or technical measures. Limit values, or parameters or measures determined by the license, are based on: best available techniques, technical characteristics of the plant, the geographical location of the plant and environmental conditions in a specific location.

*Law on Air Protection* (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 25/10, 43/15), regulates the way of monitoring air quality, protection measures, assessment and improvement of air quality, as well as air quality planning and management. Air, as a natural value of general interest, is part of the environment and has special protection in Montenegro. Protection of air from pollution by radioactive substances, genetically modified organisms, noise and natural disasters is regulated by specific regulations. The Law prescribes that, in zones where concentrations of pollutants exceed any established marginal or target value, taking into account the tolerance limits, if

prescribed, the Ministry in charge of environmental issues, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and local government authorities on which territory is the occurrence, is obliged to pass the Air Quality Plan in order to reach the values as determined by the Decree on the Determination of Types of Pollutants, Limits and Other Air Quality Standards ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 25/12) as soon as possible.

*Law on Waters* ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 27/2007, 32/2011, 47/2011 48/2015 and 52/2016). The Law on Water regulates the legal status and integrated water, water and coastal land and water facilities management, conditions and methods of water activity and other significant issues of water management and water resources (regulates status and the ways for managing all types of water, water resources and objects, as well as other matters of relevance for water resources management). The Law is based on integrated river basin management, establishment of integral water information system, sustainable development, long-term protection of water quality, economic water pricing in line with the 'user/ polluter pays' principle and application of BAT. Water management duties are under this Law assigned to a separate state administration body – Water Administration. Establishment of Water Council is also envisaged, as an expert and advisory body to the Government. In drafting of the Law, an effort was made to harmonize it with the EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC).

Procedures for issuance of water use conditions, water consents and water permits are also regulated under this Law (Articles 114 – 124). For food processing industries, dairies, slaughter houses and farms, as well as for irrigation/ melioration systems, procurement of water use conditions, water consents and water permits is necessary.

In 2016 Montenegro adopted a new by-law requiring that enough water is left in rivers to sustain nature – Rulebook on Environmental Flow ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 2/2016 since 14.01.2016). The so-called "Ecologically-acceptable surface water flow" is the amount of water that is left in an aquatic ecosystem, or released into it, for the specific purpose of maintaining or achieving a good ecological condition. Wastewater discharge into natural recipients is regulated by the Rulebook on Sanitary and Technical Conditions for Discharge of Wastewater in Recipient and Public Sewage System, Method and Process of Wastewater Quality Testing, Minimum Number of Tests and Content of the Report on Determined Wastewater Quality (Official Gazette No 45/08, 9/10, 26/12, 52/12 and 59/13).

*Law on Urban Waste Water Management* ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 2/17) was adopted at the beginning of 2017. The aim of the law is to achieve comprehensive protection of water and land, as a recipient of wastewater. It represents a normative framework, which contains the basic objectives regarding the deadlines for the establishment of collector and waste water treatment systems, defining the obligation to establish a program for the implementation of the Council Directive 91/271 / EEC in agglomerations, depending on the size and sensitivity of the recipient. In addition to municipal wastewater, the Law recognizes similar waste waters from agroprocessing industry.

*The Law on Protection from Noise in the Environment* (Official Gazette of MN, No. 28/11, 28/12 and 01/14) prescribes measures to protect from and to prevent harmful effects of noise on

human health. Allowed limit values are determined under the Decree on Limit Values of Noise in the Environment (Official Gazette of MN, No 60/11).

This Law is implemented in relation to the noise in the environment, especially in built areas, city parks and other silent areas in agglomerations, silent areas in the nature, in proximity of schools, hospitals and other objects in which the population is exposed to the harmful effects of noise, especially the vulnerable groups (children, elderly, patients).

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism has adopted new Decree on allowed levels of noise - Decree on the Limit Values of Noise in the Environment, the definition of the indicator and acoustic noise zones and methods of assessing adverse effects of noise, which has been (Official Gazette of MN, No. 28/11, entered into force on 24 December 2011).

*The Waste Management Law* (Official Gazette of MN, No. 64/11 and 39/16) regulates types and classification of wastes; planning of waste management; conditions for waste collection transport, treatment, storage and disposal; rights, duties and responsibilities of legal and physical persons involved in waste management; and conditions and procedures for waste management permits. It also defines principles for managing specific waste streams, regulates incineration etc. The Law comes into force in 2008 and has been harmonized with the EU Waste Framework Directive. National Waste Management Plan was adopted in the beginning of 2008 and preparation of bylaws (rulebooks) on landfills and on classification of wastes/ methods for waste examination is ongoing.

This Law regulates types and classification of waste, waste management planning, provision of conditions for waste collection and treatment, rights, obligations and responsibilities of legal and physical entities in waste management, conditions and procedure for permits, defines principles for managing specific waste streams, sets a legal basis for regulation of waste incineration, supervision and other issues of importance to waste management.

The Law does not apply to wastes from slaughter houses and animal carcasses, or to animal by-products/other natural and non-hazardous materials that can be used in agriculture. Law refers to animal waste which is intended for incineration.

*The Law on Chemicals* (Official Gazette of MN, No.18/12) has also been passed recently in an effort to start transposing the *acquis* in this area. It regulates procedures for notification and placing on the market of new and existing chemicals, evaluation and chemicals risk assessment procedures, classification, packaging and labeling of chemicals, imports and exports, and other issues important for protection of human health and the environment. The Law on Chemicals has also been passed in an effort to start transposing the *acquis* in this area. It regulates procedures for notification and placing on the market of new and existing chemicals, evaluation and chemicals risk assessment procedures, classification, packaging and labeling of chemicals, imports and exports, and other issues important for protection of human health and the environment. The Law from 2007 has been partly harmonized with EU directives, which is why the Country has undergone through drafting and adoption of the new Law on Chemicals, on 21 March 2012, which implementation is postponed for 1 March 2013.

## WB Environmental Assessment procedures and other safeguard policies

World Bank Policy on environmental and social protection measures are the backbone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The aim of these protective measures is to prevent and mitigate undue damage to people and their environment in the process of developing the Project.

These measures provide guidelines to the Bank and the loan beneficiary in the identification, preparation and implementation of programs and projects.

All projects funded by the World Bank are subject to the World Bank Operational Policies. Summary and excerpt of the World Bank applicable policies is given in the text below<sup>1</sup>.

### Operational Policy OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA)

The Bank requires Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank support to ensure that they do not have, or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. The EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. The EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; social aspects; and trans-boundary and global environmental aspects. The Borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA and the Bank advises the Borrower on the Bank's EA requirements.

The Bank classifies the proposed projects into three major categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

1. Category A: The proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
2. Category B: The proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas-including wetlands, forests, grasslands, or other natural habitats- are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases migratory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects.
3. Category C: A proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.

The overall Project is categorized as category B according to the WB OP 4.01 and adequate measures have been included in the design of the project itself as well as this ESMF that would help screen out all projects with more substantial impacts (corresponding to a Category A) from being financed.

The World Bank requires that an environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing is carried out to ensure they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that the interested public has been informed and consulted. Under the Bank's regulations, the GoM is responsible for carrying out the EA in compliance with both the country's legislation and the Bank's operational policies. The Bank's EA policy and procedures are described in OP/BP 4.01.

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<sup>1</sup> The full text can be found on the World Bank websites:  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0,,menuPK:4564185~pagePK:64719906~piPK:64710996~theSitePK:502184,00.html>

An EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depends on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. An EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence. Furthermore, it examines project alternatives and identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts. Finally, an EA recommends the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The World Bank favors preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

EAs take into account the following: a) natural environment (air, water, and land); b) human health and safety; c) social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property); and d) transboundary and global environmental aspects. EAs consider natural and social aspects in an integrated way. They also take into account the following: variations in project and country conditions; findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The World Bank does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project.

### *EA Instruments*

Depending on the project, a range of instruments can be used to meet the World Bank's EA requirement: environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), regional or sectoral EA, environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, and environmental and social management plan (ESMP). EA applies one or more of these instruments, or elements of them, as appropriate. When the project is likely to have sectoral or regional impacts, sectoral or regional EA is required. For the purposes of this Project, an ESMF is prepared prior to the project Appraisal, due to the nature of activities to be financed, more specifically the fact that the exact activities, their scope and location are not known at the moment of Appraisal. During implementation it can be expected that the activities screened out to correspond to a Category B would be subject to an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), or those corresponding to a Category C would not be subject to any additional due diligence beyond the screening checklist being completed. For activities under Component 3 on the small scale interventions for fisheries and ports, a Checklist EMP will be used. All of these instruments are defined in the other sections of the document, including a number of template ESMPs that will be used for the predominant activities under the grants component.

### *Environmental Screening*

The World Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The World Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories (A, B, C and FI), depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the

project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. MIDAS 2 Project has been classified by the World Bank as a Category B project.

A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats – are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of an EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project. The EA examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

### *Disclosure*

For meaningful consultations between the PMT and project-affected groups and local NGOs on all Category B projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, the PMT provides relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

Public availability in the beneficiary country and official receipt by the World Bank of Category B EA report for projects proposed for funding, are prerequisites to World Bank appraisal of these projects. Once the PMT officially transmits the separate Category B EA report to the World Bank, the World Bank makes it available through its external webpage.

### *Public Consultation*

For Category B projects proposed for financing, during the EA process, the PMT consults project affected groups and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The PMT initiates such consultations as early as possible.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework has been disclosed to the public on the MIDAS website and in hard copy within the MARD on 03.11.2017. (and an e-mail address as well as a physical address with a phone number were provided for any questions or comments that were to be received by the closing of the public consultations process). The document was also sent out with targeted invitations (Institute for marine biology, Institute for public health, MONSTAT, Union of Municipalities of Montenegro, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Chamber of Economy of Montenegro, Maritime Safety Department, Fisheries associations) to the public consultations that were held on 10.11.2017. starting at 10 hours. No comments or questions were received by the date of the public consultations. The public consultations were organized in a manner where the contents of this ESMF were presented and discussed followed with an open discussion. Minutes of these consultations and the list of attendees are included in the Annexes to this ESMF.

In every public call for grants, fishery activity and similar, will be organised into a campaign which lasts from two to three months in a frame of which MARD/project staff visit the whole country (every municipality) and present the call, conditions, requirements and all details to every interested participant / potential beneficiary. The public campaign is covered by media support (web, radio, tv, newspaper, etc).

During implementation, all of the ESMPs and EMPs that are required to be prepared for a given grant, fishery activity and similar will be subject to public disclosure and consultations in the areas that are in the near proximity of the proposed activity.

In addition to that, the Montenegrin EIA law will also be respected for the purposes of public disclosure and consultations, and where possible the two processes will be combined in a manner satisfactory to both sets of requirements. The final ESMPs will be supplemented with the Minutes of Meeting from the public consultations as well as the list of attendees.

### *Implementation*

During project implementation, the PMT reports on: a) compliance with measures agreed with the World Bank on the basis of the findings and results of the EA, including implementation of any Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as set out in the project documents; b) the status of mitigation measures; and c) the findings of monitoring programs. The World Bank bases supervision of the project's environmental aspects on the findings and recommendations of the EA, including measures set out in the legal agreements, any ESMP, and other project documents.

### *Other WB environmental safeguard policies*

The environmental assessment policy OP/BP 4.01 is considered to be an umbrella policy for the Bank's environmental 'safeguard policies' which among others include: Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Forests (OP 4.36), Pest Management (OP 4.09), and Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11). It is assessed that implementation of MIDAS Project might in particular trigger safeguard policies on pest management and international waterways, and they are briefly described below.

The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 stipulates that “in assisting borrowers to manage pest that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides” and “in appraising a project that will involve pest management, the Bank assesses the capacity of the country’s regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. As necessary, the Bank and the borrower incorporate in the project components to strengthen such capacity”. Furthermore, “the Bank does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes 1A and 1B or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their distribution and use ; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers or others without training, equipment and facilities to handle, store and apply these products properly”.

The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country’s regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

The MIDAS 2 project does not provide for financing or purchases of any pesticides nor will it support introduction of new pest management practices, or lead to substantial increases in the pesticide use. However, with an increase in agricultural activities, the use of pesticides may somewhat increase, and the Project is therefore subject to the IPMP included within this ESMF.

### Gaps between the World Bank procedures and Montenegrin EIA procedures

The environmental laws and the overall Montenegrin EIA procedure provides an adequate framework to carry out activities in an environmentally sound manner and it will generally be possible to comply with WB requirements. A brief summary report is presented in the following sections through:

- a) Investment Preparation: Screening Procedures, Content of EIA Documentation, Public Consultation Procedures, Institutional EA Review, Approval and Environmental Permits.
- b) Investment Implementation: Mitigation Plan, Monitoring Plan, Institutional Responsibilities for Environmental Management Plan (data collection, data analysis, report preparation and dissemination, environmental management decision making), Permits and Licensing.

The process of environmental impact assessment in Montenegro is based on the EIA and environmental permit, which is in turn a requirement for other necessary permits (such as the urban consent). It is anticipated that the requirements of the WB with regards to specific components of the EA process will be more stringent; however, they can be easily incorporated into the overall process. The borrower and other agencies implementing the project are responsible for satisfying these specific requirements of the WB.

Although requirements for environmental impact assessment are to a large extent similar to the requirements of WB, there is also certain amount of differences which are presented in the Table below.

**Table 1. Comparison of the WB Requirements and MNE Legislation Regarding the EA**

Subject	MNE requirements	WB requirements
Screening	Categorization and screening is based on lists of Installations and facilities requiring an EIA or the list of activities for which the Ministry determines if an EIA is necessary	Screening is based on type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the proposed project identifying key issues including any resettlement and cultural property concerns
Significant impacts	List. 1. Installations and facilities to be assessed for their impact on environment requiring full Environmental Impact Assessment. The study also must incorporate the comments and suggestions of governmental and non-governmental sector as well as the results of public consultations.	Category A: Projects likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive (irreversible).
Moderate impacts	Cat. 2. Ministry screens the project and decides whether an EIA is required. The law defines	Category B: Projects with environmental impacts less adverse than those of Cat A.

Subject	MNE requirements	WB requirements
	<p>facilities/installations which undergo screening and criteria for screening such as size, cumulative impact, use of natural resources, sensitivity, etc.</p> <p>Cat. 3. Installations and facilities not requiring a full EIA and EP is issued by the Ministry.</p>	
Low or no impacts	Cat. 4. All facilities and installations below the threshold levels regulated in the applicable by-laws.	Category C: Projects with minimum or no adverse impact.
EA documentation content	<p><u>Projects which require an EIA (List.1.):</u>  Phase I: A request (written application) for PEIA needs to be submitted by the project holder to the competent ministry in order to determine the scope of the EIA study or to do full EIA according to Law.  Phase II: The Competent Authority defines the content and scope of the EIS based on the results of the PEIA.  <u>Projects for which the competent ministry decides whether an EIA is necessary (List. 2):</u>  Application form to decide whether EIA to be prepared is submitted to competent authority (EPA or Local Authority). Based on application, competent authority decides whether EIA is required or not.  Activities in this category also undergo a PEIA procedure, where the content of the request and document submitted is identical to that of projects which require an EIA.</p>	<p><u>Category A:</u>  Full Environmental Assessment is required, usually an ESIA. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is an integral part of the ESIA.</p> <p><u>Category B:</u>  Scope of EA is usually narrower than in Category A projects. Just an ESMP is usually required.  Environmental and Social Impacts are either incorporated in project documents or are included in a separate report. An early review of the project decides on the scope of the ESMP and whether any additional environmental and social controls are necessary.</p> <p><u>Category C:</u>  No EA is required. No action is required after screening.</p>
Consultations	<p>Public consultations are the responsibility of the competent institutions.</p> <p><u>Projects from list 1:</u>  Public availability and public consultation will be held after EIA is submitted to competent authority.</p> <p><u>Projects from list 2:</u>  Projects from list 2 are made publicly available after Documentation for decision whether EIA is required. Depending on screening results (if decision is taken that EIA is required), projects from List 2 undergo public availability and public consultation the same as projects from List 1.</p>	<p>The borrower is required to consult project affected groups and local NGOs about the project's environmental and social impacts and take their views into account.</p> <p><u>For Category A projects:</u>  It is necessary to hold public consultations at least twice: (1) shortly after screening and before the terms of reference are finalized; and (2) once a draft EA study is prepared.</p> <p><u>For Category B projects:</u>  It is necessary to hold public consultations at least once during the EA procedure.</p>
Disclosure	<p><u>List 1 and 2 projects:</u>  For Projects for which the EIA is required, EIA is disclosed 15 calendar days prior to the public consultation.  (Clarification:</p>	<p><u>For Category A projects:</u>  Information on the proposed objectives, project description and potential impacts are provided for the initial public consultations. After the draft Environmental Assessment report, it is</p>

Subject	MNE requirements	WB requirements
	<p>Within 5 calendar days from the receipt of the application for approval for the Study, the Competent Authority shall inform authorities, organisations and the public concerned about the manner, time and venue for public viewing, submission of opinions and remarks, as well as the time and venue for holding the public debate on the Study.</p> <p>After 10 calendar days from the information dissemination a public debate is held.)</p> <p>The public debate shall be organised and chaired by the Competent Authority.</p>	<p>necessary to disclose in local language.</p> <p><u>For Category B projects:</u></p> <p>Reports are to be made available to NGOs and project-affected people.</p> <p>The disclosure process is complete only after the EA report is officially received by the WB.</p>
Environmental Assessment Review and Approval	<p>The Competent Authority shall establish a Commission responsible for setting the contents and scope of the Study and its evaluation (hereinafter referred to as: Environmental Impact Assessment Commission), to determine the contents and scope of the Study and evaluate the Study.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Commission members shall be appointed among the employees of the Competent Authority and other experts.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Commission shall submit the report concerning the Study evaluation to the Competent Authority not later than within 30 days from the date of receipt of documentation.</p> <p>The Competent Authority shall decide on granting the approval or rejecting the application for approval of the Study based on the report and proposals of the Environmental Impact Assessment Commission.</p> <p>The Competent Authority is obliged to inform the authorities and organisations and public concerned about its decision, making available the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) contents of the decision and conditions, if stipulated;</li> <li>2) grounds for the Decision, including the reasons for accepting or rejecting the comments, suggestions and opinions of authorities and organisations and public concerned;</li> <li>3) if needed, the description of the most important measures the project developer is obliged to undertake in order to prevent, eliminate, mitigate or remediate harmful consequences.</li> </ol>	<p>Before formal clearance of environmental and social aspects of the project, the WB reviews the results of the EA (especially consultations, ESMP and institutional capacities), ensuring that the EA is consistent with the ToR.</p>
Mitigation Plan	<p>For projects requiring EIA, mitigation measures are described in the EIA study, which are also included in the EP. For other categories for which an EP is issued, measures for protection of air, water, soil, flora and fauna and Solid Waste Management Plan are included in the permit itself. These measures can be considered as mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures are included in the ESMP. Obligation to carry out the ESMP and additional measures contained in the ESMP need to be included in the loan conditions.</p>
Monitoring Plan	.	Monitoring plan is included in the

Subject	MNE requirements	WB requirements
	A Self-monitoring plan is included in the EP. Other environmental laws (e.g. Law on Air Protection, Law on Water Protection etc.) also specify monitoring to be carried out by competent institutions.	ESMP.
Permits during implementation	The Study approval shall terminate if the project developer fails to obtain the project execution permit or authorisation within two years from the date of delivery of the Decision on granting the approval.	None

The subproject activities will be screened based on the requirements of both, the Montenegrin laws and the World Bank policies, as reflected in this ESMF. It is the Client that is responsible for ensuring that both sets of requirements are met, and that, wherever possible, the procedures are reconciled into one. For all cases, the more stringent set of rules will apply. This is in particular the case with disclosure and public consultations, where the World Bank requirements will be complied with fully. For the grants that may not require any due diligence under the Montenegrin laws, the screening checklist shall prevail and all required ESMPs will be developed in the format presented further in this ESMF.

The project activities will also comply with the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines<sup>2</sup> that are applicable for each given activity, in particular those that are aimed at the agricultural sector and specific sub-sectors.

### Project Reporting Procedures

The environmental and social safeguards will be an integral section of all regular reports issued by the MIDAS PIU. This section shall reflect on the implementation of the ESMF, respective ESMPs and Checklist EMPs as mandated by the ESMF and any other issues related to the environmental and social implications.

The reporting on the grants implementation and their ESMP compliance will be reflected upon through general reports and also reports from site visits, including reports of non-compliance, as set forth in the template in Section 1 below.

### Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been fully institutionalized; it is operational and well-functioning. Effective and transparent handling of complaints has been in place since 2011 with timely registration and acknowledgment of complaints received; due diligence paid for their thorough review/re-evaluation in accordance with the approved checklist (modified in 2014); and issuance of decision reached (a formal response to the complainant) followed by the disclosure. All procedures related to complaints handling and relevant information are posted on the MIDAS website: [www.midas.co.me](http://www.midas.co.me) to ensure a full transparency. Social safeguards compliance under the

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines>

MIDAS 1 and MIDAS Additional Financing has been rated as satisfactory. All grant investments are fully in line with provisions of social screening checklist. Land titles were clear and no irregularities in terms of land ownership or the usage right have ever been reported.

### Complaints Handling

Letter of Notification. Every applicant that is going to be rejected will be firstly informed by a “Letter of Notification” (Annex 11, prepared by the Directorate for IPARD payments). This letter describes the reasons for non-fulfilment of the criteria and explains the right to appeal to the MARD (Directorate for IPARD payments) on the following address: Rimski trg 46, 81000 Podgorica. The deadline for appealing is 15 calendar days (10 working days) after receiving the Letter of Notification.

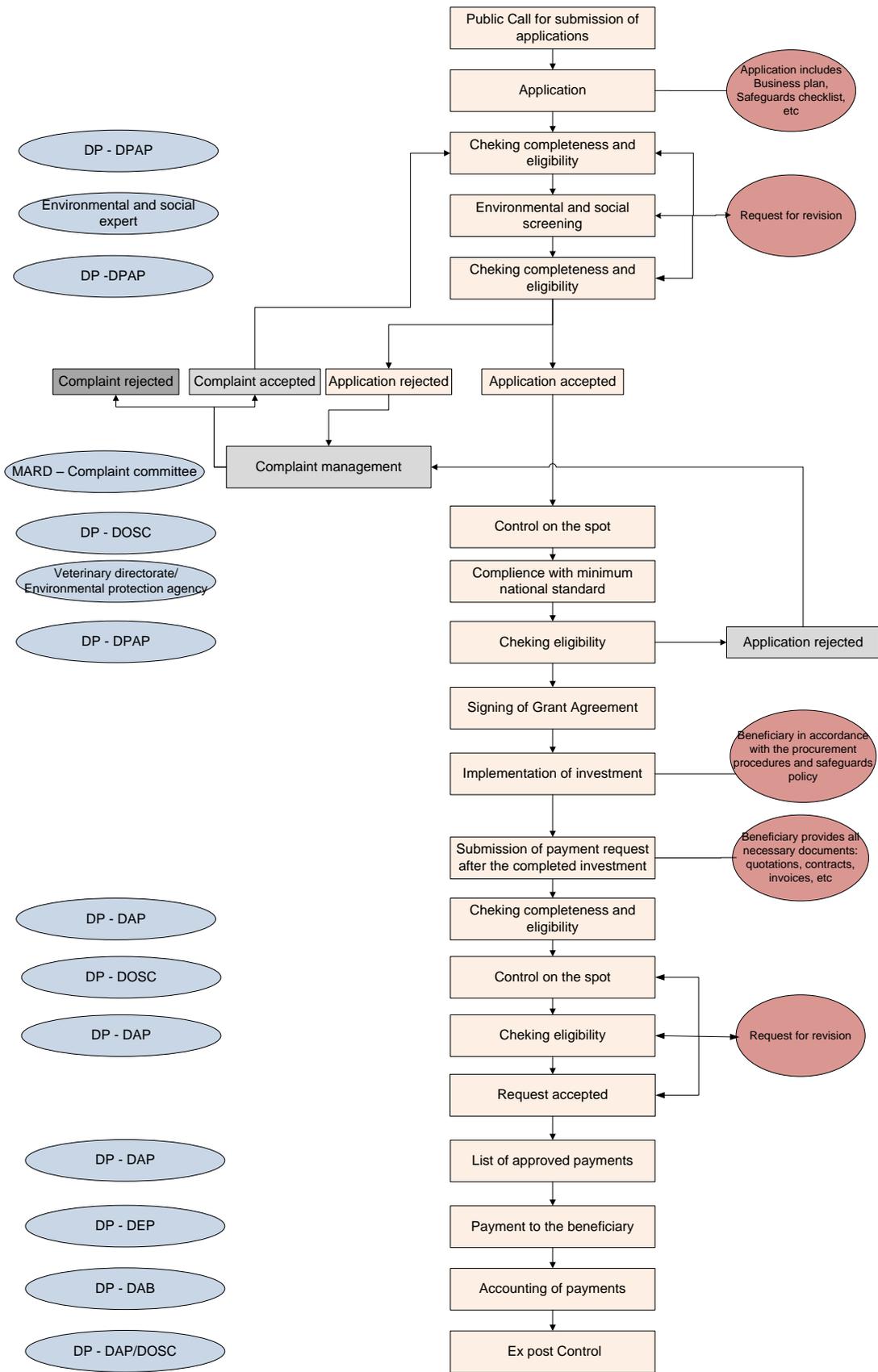
Complaints Handling. Receipt of complaints will be acknowledged by the MARD within 5 working days. Consideration of valid complaints will occur within 30 working days, giving time for collection and examination of evidence. Additional time may be required for negotiation with dissatisfied applicants, but complaint’s resolution should not exceed 45 working days. A formal response to the complaining applicant will be issued in all cases, informing what the outcome of the reflections was, and what follow-up actions are to be carried out. A regularly updated summary of this record will be disclosed on the MIDAS project website. However, applicants submitting complaints may request anonymity, in which case their names will not be made public.

Decision of Rejection. The other, final step of rejection is a “Decision of Rejection” (Annex 12, prepared by the Directorate for IPARD payments). Such a letter will be sent to the applicant in case no complaint was filed or in case a filed complaint was rejected by MARD (Directorate for IPARD payments). In both cases a “Decision of Rejection” will be sent to the applicant within 30 working days after sending the applicant the “Letter of Notification”, describing the reason for refusal. If a positive resolution of a complaint cannot be reached within 45 working days or if the complaining applicant is dissatisfied with a “Decision of Rejection”, the applicant may initiate an administrative dispute before the Administrative Court of Montenegro, address: Bulevar Svetog Petra Cetinjskog 130, Kula – business center NCO, 81000 Podgorica.

In addition, incidents of corruption in relation to the use of MIDAS project funds, including unsound procurement activities, or improper use of equipment procured or purchased with project funds, by staff appointed to the project, by official partners, by sub-contractors, or by grant recipients, can also be channeled to the Government’s Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative. At any time, a complaining applicant retains the right to utilize the Montenegrin court system.

Disclosure. Information about processes and procedures of the Complaints Handling is posted on the MIDAS website.

# Flow chart of application procedures for grants



**Social Safeguards:** the MIDAS (original project) triggered the Bank’s Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement as it was expected that the project would finance the construction of the Paying Agency building and that land may be required to be expropriated for that purpose. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document was developed, approved and disclosed in November 2008. However, the implementing Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development decided not to construct a new building but rather opted to use the existing state-owned building. To date, no land acquisition took place under the MIDAS and associated IPARD-like grants. As stated in the Grant Operational Manual (GOM), only activities that do not trigger the application of Bank’s OP 4.12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement are eligible for grant funding. The Grant scheme support program under the proposed project will follow the same eligibility criteria which clearly state that the activities that could result in displacement of any third party formally or informally occupying or using the land on which the activity is to be implemented will be excluded from financing. Only activities that are located on the farmer’s own land or on land for which the grant applicant has written consent (in a form of a legal agreement) from the owner to use the land will be eligible for funding. The written consent is actually a legal contract between individuals undertaken with informed consent and power of choice prepared according to the Montenegro legislation and it defines the terms and conditions of such land use including the length of the lease and any other details pertaining to such a legal document.

Additionally, no land acquisition will be required for the development of the landing sites and their auxiliary services, either in the ports of Bar (and possible Herceg Novi during the second half of the project) as the civil works will be carried out in the public maritime domain.

In brief, the project will not support any activities which might involve involuntary taking of land or physical or economic displacement of squatters, scavengers, or any kind of third party formally or informally occupying or using the land.

### Child and Forced Labor

Montenegro has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor as presented in Table 2.

Convention	Ratification
ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 3).

Table 3. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 16 of the Labor Law (23)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 17 of the Labor Law (23)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 104 and 106 of the Labor Law; Articles 7–8 of the Regulations on Measures of Protection in the Workplace (23, 24)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 28 and 63 of the Constitution (25)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 444–446 of the Criminal Code (26)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 209–211 of the Criminal Code (26)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Articles 300–301 of the Criminal Code (26)
Minimum Age for Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		Articles 162–163 of the Law on the Armed Forces (27)
State Voluntary	Yes	18	Articles 162–163 of the Law on the Armed Forces (27)
Non-state Compulsory	Yes		Article 444 of the Criminal Code (26)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Article 4 of the Law on Primary Education (28)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 75 of the Constitution (25)

\* No conscription (29)

Montenegro ratified the ILO Convention on Night Work (2017). The Code of Rules for Occupational Safety prescribes workplace protections and prohibits specific hazardous activities for children, including workplaces that would expose them to physical, biological, or chemical hazards. However, street work, an area in which there is evidence of children engaged in carrying heavy loads by collecting scrap metal and vending goods, is not prohibited. Light work for children has also not been

defined, and the Labor Law allows employees between the ages of 15 to 18 to work at night in circumstances in which it is necessary to continue work interrupted by natural disasters or to mitigate damage to raw or other materials. Source: United States Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

## Section 1

### Environmental and Social Management of the Grants Program

All projects to be financed under the Montenegro Agriculture and Rural Development Institution Building Project MIDAS 2 Grants Program (here-in called the Grants) will be subject to a social and environmental review process. These procedures aim at addressing both the requirements of the Montenegro legislation and the World Bank safeguard policies. MIDAS 2 grants calls will follow the procedures that have been already established under MIDAS and IPARD-like project, which have included environmental and social screening.

The screening process will:

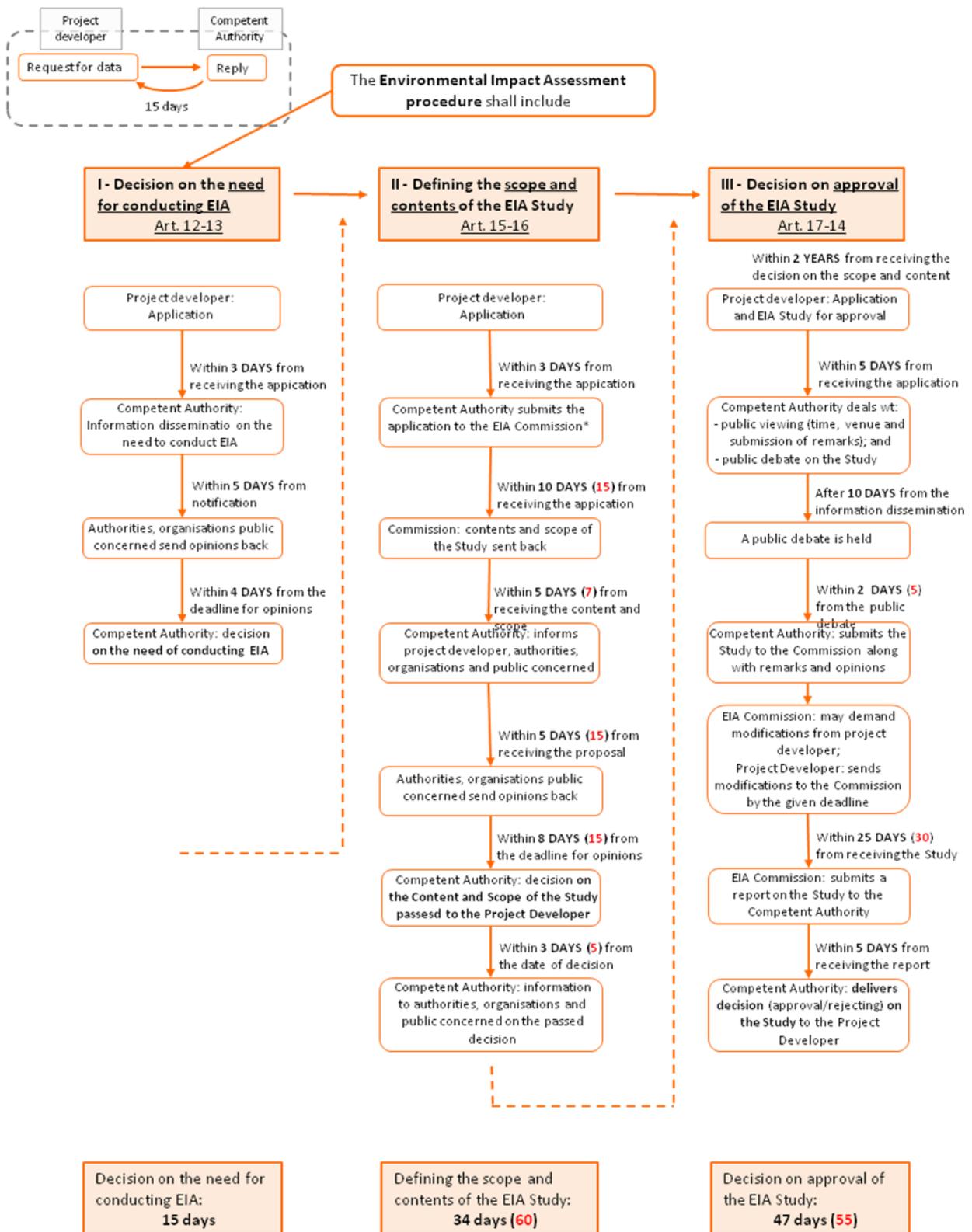
- 1.) Build on the existing and substantial capacities developed under the World Bank (IBRD and GEF) GEF financed MIDAS Project and IPARD-like Project
- 2.) Utilize as much as possible the institutional capacities developed under the MIDAS and IPARD like Projects
- 3.) be fully integrated into the individual Grant Operational Manuals for each call, which shall define the entire process of applying for, screening and approving the Grant applications, of which this environmental screening procedure will be an integral part.
- 4.) Be a part of the overall implementing, management and monitoring and reporting process, as is defined by the actual Grant Operational Manual that is to be developed.

Upon receipt of grant applications the Directorate for IPARD payments together with the Project Grants safeguard specialist will check the Checklist included below and through it conduct environmental and social screening according to the information provided in the application. The Checklist will be an integrated part of each grant application. Using the Checklist projects will be classified into one of the following 3 categories:

- (a) Projects for which an Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory under the Montenegrin legislation (Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro“, No 80/05, “Off. Gazette of Montenegro“, No. 40/10, 73/10, 40/11, 27/13, 52/16, and relevant secondary legislation, including the Decree on projects subject to the EIA Official Gazette of Montenegro No 20/07 and the Revision of the Decree published in the Official Gazette of Montenegro No 47/2013 and 53/14), based on project characteristics, location, and/or characteristics of the potential impact;
- (b) Projects for which adequate environmental assessment instruments (e.g.ESMP) are required in line with World Bank procedures (and based on the Checklist, where more than one answer has been “yes” and/or with complex mitigation measures beyond those listed in the Checklist); and
- (c) Projects that do not necessitate detailed environmental assessment since their expected negative environmental impacts are minor to negligible or may only require some of the mitigation measures set forth in the Checklist.

Agroprocessing industry and mariculture in Montenegrin legislation has been enrolled into List II of Decree on projects subject to the EIA Official Gazette of RMNE No 20/07 and the Revision of the Decree published in the Official Gazette of MNE No 47/13 and 53/14, which lists projects that competent authority decides whether Environmental Impact Assessment is required or not.

Projects that require EIA approval by Montenegrin legislation must undergo the following procedure at competent authorities (EPA/local authority):



During project and grant application preparation, the applicant needs to meet all of the EIA legal requirements. During projects implementation and therefore monitoring, a special attention will be paid to projects compliance with Montenegrin legislation related to waste management (Law on Waste Management, No 64/11 and 39/16, Rule book on methods of packaging and removal of waste that contains asbestos Official Gazette of MNE No 11/13 ), related to waste water (Law on

Urban Waste Water Management (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 2/17), and related to Law on Sea fishing and Mariculture (“Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 56/09 and 47/15)etc.

### Environmental safeguards documentation

Each application will have a completed Environmental and Social Checklist Questionnaire and EIA approval - for projects that require EIA procedure. The completed Checklist and EIA approval will be saved in the project file for each application, detailing the sort of due diligence required for the given activity.

The applicant is responsible for preparing the EIA and ESMP (Examples of ESMPs have been given within this Section). Both the Safeguard Specialist of the Project and the Extension Service will be readily available to provide the needed support to the applicant to prepare the EIA and ESMP as necessary. EIA shall be carried out in accordance with Montenegrin legislation. The EIA, EIA approval issued by competent authority and ESMP, together with the Checklist for Safeguards, will be saved in the Grant file.

#### **Activities that will not be financed:**

Projects under category (a), that require a full EIA under the Montenegro legislation or that are similar to a World Bank Category “A” project will not be financed by the MIDAS Grants Program, or MIDAS 2 project in general. These limit intensive cattle and farm animal raising activities that are based on more than 5.000 broilers, 6.000 turkeys and hens, 2.000 pigs or 500 sows with piglets (up to 30 kg), 200 places for cattle, horses and donkeys and 2.000 places for sheeps and goats. For activities that are conducted above these limits, but that do not additionally contribute to the overall environmental impact; or for activities that may increase the capacities of a smaller farm to those above the thresholds listed above, additional guidance will be sought from the World Bank team and a subsequent decision will be made that will be relevant for the financing of such an activity.

Projects that will result in the displacement of any third parties formally or informally occupying or using the land on which they will be implemented, will not be financed. This will be controlled as part of the environmental and social screening process.

All activities on international waterways or tributaries to such water ways, that may cause changes in the quality or quantity of the water supplied to the riparian states, shall not be financed. These projects will be subject to additional review and control by World Bank. The activities that may include works in protected areas, activities with substantial wastewater releases, or activities with unforeseen impacts shall be subject to the screening and additional controls of the environmental specialist and the World Bank team.

All ESMPs will be subject to disclosure and public consultation processes.

The Project Safeguard Specialist will review and approve the ESMP submitted, while the ESMPs for activities in protected areas will be sent to the World Bank environmental specialist for review and guidance.

Disclosure: The completed ESMPs (for projects where ESMPs are deemed as necessary according to the Checklist) will be disclosed in a public place near the proposed subproject location. The public places may be either municipal buildings, libraries, train stations or simply

bulletin boards, which would ensure that the majority of project-affected stakeholders are informed. Furthermore, the Project website will also be used to disclose the ESMPs and a means of receiving feedback or grievances will be established at the website as well (e-mail or regular address).

Records of such consultations will be an integral part of the ESMP and will be submitted along with the regular application. The aim of the disclosure and the public consultations is to ensure all of the support or complaints are received ahead of works, so that the design and ESMP can be accordingly revised in order to prevent complaints once works are implemented. The Borrower will ultimately be responsible for the consultations and ensuring that all of his/her neighbors or eventually affected stakeholders are consulted. PMT may advise additional measures to combine the public consultation processes, either for a number of smaller applications in one given area or for streamlining the consultations process as per the ESMP and the EIA.

The screening checklist provided below is to be used for each application. A series of template ESMPs are also provided to guide the applicant for developing a similar plan for the activities that are required to have an ESMP, as determined through the checklist.

The World Bank team shall be consulted on all issues that involve protected areas, international waterways and impacts there-on and any other projects that do not fit the standard format of the screening checklist categories. The World Bank team shall also clear the first 20 screening checklists of each grant call.

Checklist for Environmental and Social Screening of Proposed Applications			
Name of Project or description of activity/ (Reference number):			
Village/Municipality:			
Name of applicant:			
Contact:			
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHECKLIST QUESTIONNAIRE (must be filled out and filed for every application)			
General issues	Yes/No (circle)	Specific Features	
1. Is the project of such a scope that it will require an environmental impact assessment (EIA) as required by Montenegrin legislation (EIA law 80/05 and decree 20/07, 47/13 and 53/14 List 1) 2. Will the project result in any displacement formal or informal? 3. Will the project have an impact on the water quality or quantity to the international waterway or its tributary?	Yes No		If YES, the project will not be financed.
Social issues	Yes/No (circle)	Specific Features	
4. Can the applicant present evidence of ownership or voluntary donation of the site for realizing the project?	Yes No	If NO, the project is not eligible for support	Identify another site
5. Will the implementation of the project result in the displacement of any third parties formally or informally occupying or using the land on which it will be implemented?	Yes No	If YES, the project is not eligible for support	Identify another site
Environmental issues	Yes/No (circle)	Specific Features	Alternative Mitigation Measures (circle one or more)
Location of the Activity			
6. Will this project be implemented in protected areas (protected or national parks, landscapes, ecosystems, including marshlands or aquatic systems) or will it impact protected endemic plant-, fungi- or animal species, or their habitats?	Yes No	If answer is "yes" consultation with the World Bank task team and environmental specialist is mandatory	a) This activity needs to prepare a site-specific ESMP that will incorporate all of the local requirements and best acceptable environmental practices b) All necessary local permits have been obtained c) The activity is in accordance with the management regime for a given location d) There will be no use of endemic or protected species
7. Will the project activities take place in/close to archeological or cultural sites?	Yes No		a) The project will not risk damage to any such site b) Special care will be taken to protect such a site, e.g. fencing to protect from animals or it will be included in ESMP for construction works c) The project is carried out in coordination with authority on cultural/archeological sites and according to regulations d) Other (please state)

8. Will the project include changes in the predicted land-use and will include works that might endanger the soil/land, see also section on erosion. (logging, changing pasture to agriculture land, deforestation, etc)	Yes No		a) Minimal land-use changes – within the same category b) Land-use change will be undertaken only after authorization by designated bodies, e.g. forestry department for logging, etc. c) Planned activities will not endanger soil/land d) Other (please state)
9. Will the project affect sensitive ecosystems, such as wetlands, marshlands or aquatic ecosystems	Yes No	If answer is “yes” consultation with the World Bank task team and environmental specialist is mandatory	a) For aqua-culture: there exists a storage and management facility for fish waste a waste waters treatment system shall be in place b) Fish farms have incorporated best available measures on pollution reduction, such as a closed, re-circulated system or other c) Other (please state)
<b>Construction</b>			
10. Will the project include construction or rehabilitation of a building?	Yes No		This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.
11. Will the project include demolition or removal of an existing structure?	Yes No		This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.
12. Will asbestos waste be generated during project implementation?		If answer is “yes” consultation with the World Bank task team and environmental specialist is mandatory	Asbestos waste management must comply with Montenegrin legislation, hence the certificate of waste removal shall be submitted.
13. Will the project include construction materials from own logging	Yes No		a) Logging will only take place after written authorization by designated authority (The Forestry Management of Montenegro) and with due consideration to the environment
<b>Purchases made for equipment</b>			
14. Will the project include purchasing of machinery and/or other farm equipment (including generators)?	Yes No		a) All machinery will be regularly maintained by authorized service and repair companies b) Machinery will be stored and refueled on locations where spills onto the soil are not possible. c) If the equipment is used to replace old, existing equipment, all such old equipment will be disposed of immediately as per the available methods and sound environmental practices.
<b>Air Quality Protection</b>			
15. Will the project increase emission of pollutants into the atmosphere? This includes but is not limited to: - Fire smoke, - dust, - odors or - exhaust fumes.	Yes No		a) Adequate ventilation for air and fumes will be in place b) Filters for absorbing odors will be used c) Adequate chimney & fireplace for solid fuel burning d) Any other materials regarded as hazardous will be stored in a safe place to minimize risk of accidental contamination water, air or soil e) Other (please state) This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.
<b>Water Quality Protection</b>			
16. Will the project increase emission of pollutants into the water?	Yes No		a) Waste waters shall be purified in waste waters treatment plant b) Waste waters shall be drained away into a watertight cesspit c) All materials considered to have hazardous impact to water quality shall be stored at safe locations, to minimize

			risks of accidental contamination of water, air or soil. d) Other (please state) This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.
17. Will the project include areas that are sensitive for erosion,	Yes  No		a) The project will not include activities likely to increase erosion or project will reduce erosion b) Measures will be taken to minimize erosion c) Waterways will be protected from erosion sediment load from the project site. d) Other (please state) This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.

**Waste Generation**

18. Will the project lead to increased waste generation?	Yes  No		a) The waste will be managed in accordance with Montenegrin legislation b) Waste generating during process will be temporarily stored, in such a way that it does not pollute soil, groundwater or open waterwaysThe waste will be transported to a municipality disposal site, e.g. landfill, according to regulations c) Organic waste will be sold d) Organic waste will be recycled on the farm e) Other, please state: This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.
19. Can the waste generated within the project be classified as hazardous? Hazardous waste may include, but not be limited too, animal carcasses, toxic materials, chemical agents etc.	Yes  No		a) Storage of hazardous waste will be in safe containers and according to regulations b) Contract with authorized collectors to takeover and transport the waste c) Disposal of animal carcasses according to recommendations of the veterinary office d) Any other materials regarded as hazardous will be stored in a safe place to minimize risk of accidental contamination water, air or soil e) Other (please state) This activity requires an Environmental Management Plan.

**FOLLOW UP:**

The following activity is approved with the additional requirements (internal use only)

- 1.) ESMP required (one or more positive answers in sections 6-19)
- 2.) Mitigation measures listed in table to be followed (necessary for all positive answers besides the ESMP)
- 3.) No further action necessary
- 4.) EIA approval issued by competent authority

<p>I certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided above is true and that I shall implement this activity in the most sound environmental and social manner.</p> <p>Name of applicant: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>I certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided above has been verified during the application processing and that the adequate ESMPs and/or mitigation measures have been shared with the applicant.</p> <p>Name of reviewer I: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name of reviewer II: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
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Environmental Management Plan No. 1 for General Construction and operation If the construction includes demolition, use also ESMP No. 2				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/ Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit operation to daily hours, when higher noise level is allowed. For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing: COST		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 1 for General Construction and operation If the construction includes demolition, use also ESMP No. 2				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/ Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Construction may use natural materials such as wood or stone that are obtained through depletion of natural resources	Ensure adequate and authorized procurement of stone and wood Ensure authorized logging of wood, as approved by the designated authority (The Forestry Management of Montenegro) and with due consideration to the environment	Monitor sources of materials and approvals/receipts			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually inspect Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Construction	Hazardous materials	All hazardous materials or waste will be stored in a safe place to minimize risk of accidental contamination water, air or soil	Visually inspect storage facilities for hazardous materials or waste. Maintain receipts for disposal of hazardous materials	Cost of transport and disposal		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 1 for General Construction and operation If the construction includes demolition, use also ESMP No. 2				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/ Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Contamination of soil and/or ground water caused by releases of wastewater or liquid waste	Ensure all wastewater is collected in leak proof septic tanks which are regularly emptied	Visually inspect that there are no releases of wastewater or liquid wastes into the environment	Cost of transport and disposal		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Waste production	Waste is stored in designated tank or in such way that it does not risk pollution of groundwater or water ways	Monitor runoff or leaking	Cost of establishing a tank  Cost of transport or establishing buffer zone around storage		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Waste water and waste production	Ensure purification of waste waters so to meet required quality before discharging into water bodies Ensure that wastewater is not entering freshwater sources and other waste is collected and disposed of according to regulations	Perform regular monitoring of outlet water quality Visually monitor Maintain receipts for disposal	Costs of quality analysis of outlet water  Cost of Waste or wastewater storage and disposal		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 1 for General Construction and operation If the construction includes demolition, use also ESMP No. 2				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/ Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Emission of pollutants into the air.	Ensure that emission of pollutants meets legally required quality.	Monitoring of air quality.	Costs of quality analysis of air quality		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Waste production	Waste is stored in designated tank or in such way that it does not risk pollution of groundwater or water ways Regular collection and removal of wastes	Monitor runoff or leaking	Cost of establishing a tank  Cost of transport or establishing buffer zone around storage		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Handling of hazardous materials or waste, including but not limited to: toxic materials, veterinary supplies or waste, pesticides and pesiticide containers, animal carcasses.	All hazardous materials or waste will be stored in a safe place to minimize risk of accidental contamination water, air or soil  Hazardous waste will be handed over to authorized collector	Visually inspect storage facilities for hazardous materials or waste  Keep receipts of takeover of hazardous waste by authorized collector.	Cost to establish safe storage  Cost of takeover of hazardous waste by authorized collector		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 2 for demolition of buildings or structures				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Demolition	Dust and noise generated during demolition	Limit operation to daily hours, when higher noise level is allowed. For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing:  COST		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Demolition	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Demolition	Soil and water pollution from improper management of construction waste	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 2 for demolition of buildings or structures				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Demolition	Hazardous materials	All hazardous materials or waste will be stored in a safe place to minimize risk of accidental contamination water, air or soil  Hazardous waste will be handed over to authorized collector.	Visually inspect storage facilities for hazardous materials or waste.  Keep receipts of takeover of hazardous waste by authorized collector.	Cost of transport and disposal  Cost of takeover of hazardous waste by authorized collector		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Demolition	Asbestos	Use qualified company for handling asbestos and ensure contractual obligation to ensure human and environmental safety. Asbestos will be treated as hazardous waste.	Company has qualifications for asbestos  Transport and disposal of asbestos will be like hazardous waste	Cost of disposal of asbestos in a safe manner and according to regulations		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 3 for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing:  1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Improper siting of storage facility can cause losses of productive land	Location of buildings on sites with low productivity, efficient design to minimize space required	Ensure siting is adequate prior to start of works and space/design is sufficient	N/A		Final user/farmer		

Environmental Management Plan No. 3 for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Construction	Aesthetic degradation from piling of inert materials and /or topsoil	Use inert excavated materials for landscaping  Reuse topsoil  Properly store all inert materials to avoid sliding or aesthetic degradation	Visually Designate area for storage of topsoil or excavated materials, conduct visual inspections of site			Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Noise generation	Use green buffer zones or noise suppressing covers if working in densely populated areas	Monitor complaints from neighbors	Greenery for 1 m length 60-80 euro length COSTS of cover		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 3 for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed storage for fruit and vegetable fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Inadequately managed wastes may cause degradation to soil and water bodies and aesthetic degradation	Establish proper management of wastes with collection bins on premises Establish, if possible, composting of fruit and vegetable waste	Visual inspection of fruit and vegetable wastes being discarded improperly			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Maintaining hygiene/cleaning can cause degradation of environment if wastewater is not collected and adequately treated	Ensure drainage canals (either open or closed) in the facility Connect drainage system to septic tank or wastewater connection of the farm	Ensure there are no signs of water spillages or releases into the environment			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 3 for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Ozone depletion can occur if refrigerating facilities are used that run on Freon or ammonia	Use refrigerators that run on hydro-fluorocarbon as coolant	Check certification of the refrigeration facility and monitor through specifications (during procurement)			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety in general for surrounding environment (human, animals and plants)	Ensure that the constructed storage for fruit and vegetable are not a threat to environment in general and its placed in adequate place	Visually ensure design and location of constructed storage for fruit and vegetable does not pose a threat	Cost of cover Cost of fence 1m fence 3-3.5 euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 4 for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing:  COST=1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 4 for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Odor generation	Ensure collection center is adequately spaced from sensitive neighborhoods Ensure adequate hygienic practices are established and implemented Prevent spills into areas that are hard to clean up Use green buffer zones for minimization of odor spreading	Monitor complaints from neighbors  Sanitary inspection approval	Greenery for 1 m length COSTS 60-80 euro length		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed milk collection center will fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor, review of design and final location selection			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety for environment  Safety for end users  Poor hygiene may lead to odors and health threats	Ensure milk collection center is not placed in the vicinity of sensitive areas, watercourses, protected areas or similar  Ensure proper procedures for maintenance of the milk collection center as required by Sanitary inspections	Visually ensure design and location of collection milk center is not causing environmental threats  Compliance with procedures with spot checks			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m <sup>3</sup> of water for dust suppressing:  COST=1 m <sup>3</sup> water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m <sup>3</sup> of soil with spill COST 1m <sup>3</sup> = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Generation of noise, odors, vibrations, heat or too much traffic can have an adverse effect on nearby residents, flora or fauna	Planting woods and bushes in high density sets and landscaping of free areas within the factory site Adequate measures of waste storage and management (see below)	On the border of factory plot			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	
Operation	Emergency situations can adversely affect the environment by increasing emissions or causing noxious emissions	Ensuring firefighting protection in the boiler room	Functional check of firefighting protection systems			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	
Operation	Emissions from the boiler room into the air deteriorate air quality in the area	Releasing the gases from the boiler room through chimney of 30 cm in diameter and 8 m height.	At the outlet of the chimney Through the complaints of the local population, in case of multiple complaints, it is necessary to do the measurements			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
	The coolant fluid can be harmful not only to the air quality, but also to the atmosphere	Only equipment with coolant media approved in Montenegro shall be used	According to the declarations or specifications of the refrigeration equipment  When purchasing, visually during the inspection			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Inadequate wastewater management affects the quality of surface water and ground waters, and poses a risk to public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The overall water consumption shall be reduced</li> <li>- Cleaning products that do not contain phosphates shall be used</li> <li>- Disinfection shall be done exclusively with agents containing peroxide</li> <li>- Certain types of waste shall be transported exclusively by means of dry transportation</li> <li>- Reduction of contaminated waste water by separately collecting blood through piping system and stainless steel containers, that shall be emptied by authorized company</li> <li>- The bodies shall be washed with cold water, to reduce the amount of fat</li> </ul>	<p>At the outlet, by authorized body</p> <p>In accordance with clauses of water permit and ecological approval</p>			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Inadequate wastewater management affects the quality of surface water and ground waters, and poses a risk to public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of grease traps for pretreatment of waste waters from kitchens, restaurants, administrative buildings and the washing of vehicles</li> <li>- Construction of three separate sewer networks (atmospheric, technological and faecal)</li> <li>- Installation of grids at the floor drains and sinks</li> <li>- Controlled use of the salt</li> <li>- Building and the areas shall be cleaned first with dry methods and then with wet methods</li> <li>- Technological waters shall be pre-treated and sent to biological wastewater treatment</li> <li>- Faecal sewage waters shall be treated before discharging into a recipient</li> <li>- Storm waters shall be discharged into public sewage network or in a recipient as unpolluted.</li> </ul>	<p>At the outlet, by authorized body</p> <p>In accordance with clauses of water permit and ecological approval</p>			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan No. 5 for meat processing factory				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	Inadequate waste management from livestock depots and waste from the stomach of animals poses a risk to health, and affects the quality of water, soil and air	These types of waste are collected in a special container and composted at the dump. Kompositranje consists of disposal of the food scraps and livestock waste piles in prismatic piles, up to 4 m length and 1 to 1.5 m height. Once or twice a week, piles are mixed, and 2-3 weeks later the compost is ready. Animal feces and fertilizer will also be collected and composted.	At the location of composting and waste disposal Visually and through monitoring the invoices for handover of the waste Regularly			Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	
Operation	Disposal of recyclable waste occupies space at the landfill and causes unnecessary consumption of new natural resources	Paper and other similar waste is separately collected and handed over as such to the authorized company				Final user Workers	Final user Workers and PMU	

## Monitoring and Reporting

As part of the normal supervision activities carried out by the Project Team they will support the Directorate for payments to perform desk and field/based supervision functions to assure compliance of the projects financed by the Grants Program with World Bank safeguard policies. The form for supervision to be filled out for site visits and on the spot controls is given below.

All investments will be monitored by the Project Team and/or designated MARD sectors, with adequate reporting being submitted to the World Bank team as well. The further details of the monitoring and reporting practices will be fully developed in the overall Grant Operational Manual.

Environmental Compliance Report – MIDAS 2 GRANTS	
1. Enterprise borrower: 2. Contact person:	
3. City/Township/Village:	
4. Original loan amount:	
5. Environmental Permit required: dated: Issued by:	
6. Was ESMP required during preparation: (if not, go to question 9. below)	
7. ESMP completed/submitted on date:	
8. Summarized mitigation measures from ESMP:	
Measure:	Status of implementation/major issues/ difference from ESMP noted:
9. Site visits (date):	
10. Please list main environmental concerns that were noted on site during the visit, or that differ from what was prescribed in the ESMP (if an ESMP was prepared):	
11. Please list proposed improvements to be followed up on during next site visit:	
12. Project is in full compliance:	YES                      Partial – improvements recommended                      NO
13. Signiture of officer and date:	
This environmental report is to be prepared and filled out by the designated official of the Proto-Paying sector during or immediately after a site visit, signed and dated and to be kept on records for a given grant.	

Section 2  
Environmental and Social Management of the Fisheries Component

Modernization of the Fisheries Sector is envisaged under Component 3 of the project. This component will finance public sector investment aimed at achieving two objectives: (i) to enhance the productive capacity of the sector with investments in basic infrastructure that will provide fishermen a regulated safe and sanitary port and landing facilities, and (ii) to strengthen the institutional capacity in the sector to apply the Common Fishery Policy upon EU accession, as well as to substantially strengthen the administrative, inspection and control capacity. This component will finance the following interventions:

- Development of the landing places (piers) and their auxiliary services. A coastal urban planning strategy is currently under consultations, and is expected to be adopted by the end of the year. The plan includes locations, i.e. the six coastal cities, where fishery port and landing facilities can be established. However, the preliminary priority sites to be supported by the project have been identified as the port of Bar in the south and possibly Herceg Novi in the north. The project will finance TA for an inter-agency coordination and creation of relevant legal basis, and preparation of designs and technical specifications required for equipment and infrastructure. Further the project will finance civil works, including construction of facilities for unloading, sorting-out, weighting, packaging, marketing of fish and will provide permanent locations for fueling and watering, bilge pumping, cleaning and disinfection of boats and equipment for waste management.

Sub-Component 3.2: Capacity Building to the Fishery Administration and support to the Fishery Associations. The MARD Fishery Directorate is already benefitting from various regional programs supporting the sustainable management of marine resources. The scientific participation is mainly taking place through the Marine Biology Institute in Kotor, while the Directorate itself is receiving support in the development of rules and regulations pertaining to the sector converging towards the full application of the Common Fishery Policy (CFP) once Montenegro becomes a member state. The project will therefore support training and materials for the fishery inspectors to enable them to function in line with EU requirements. Considerable TA support will be also provided to the Fishery Associations as they will be the direct beneficiaries of resources from the European Maritime Fishery Fund (EMFF) which will mainly cover the added expenses incurred by fishermen to apply the CFP rules and regulations.

It is anticipated that the infrastructure investments will be that of a smaller scale, and that the activities will focus on existing fisheries' facilities, as those established in the Bar Marina, with possible procurement of unloading and packaging and storage facilities. Due to the proximity of the sea, stringent controls need to be placed on the siting of the cleaning and disinfection areas and the collection of wastewater from the premises. For these works, a Checklist EMP below will be used. For any substantial works, if deemed as necessary, the Montenegrin EIA procedure will be followed and supplemented with a World Bank acceptable ESMP and public consultations requirements. The MIDAS team will reach out to the World Bank team in a timely manner to coordinate such efforts, if needed, and will ensure that no Category A corresponding activities are financed under this Component. The PIU environmental specialist shall assist the PIU in determining the due diligence required for each activity, in line with the environmental legislation in country. The types of activities and their categorization are given below, as a guidance.

<i>Sample activity</i>	<i>Due diligence as per Montenegrin EIA law</i>	<i>World Bank requirements and categorization</i>
Small scale infrastructure and rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing port facilities	None.	A lower scale category B where the Checklist EMP will be applied.
New infrastructure on existing, designated areas of the marina. Development of new harbours, yacht marinas or ferry dockings	List 2 : EIA may be required, determined upon request by the Ministry	Category B, requiring an ESIA/ESMP. Also advice with WB team is needed based on the impact on international waterways.
Trade ports with all associated infrastructure linked to the mainland and other external harbors that can accept vessels over 1350 tons	Full EIA required	Category A project, cannot be financed under MIDAS 2

The Checklist EMP will be integrated into the bidding documents for all works and supervision alike. Regular supervision reports shall be used to report on the implementation of the Checklist EMP, any complaints received on site and other related issues.

## **GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION**

<b>INSTITUTIONAL &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE</b>				
Country	Montenegro			
Project title	MIDAS 2			
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
Name of site				
Describe site location				Attachment 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?				
<b>LEGISLATION</b>				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b>				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				
<b>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
Will there be any capacity building?	<input type="checkbox"/> N or <input type="checkbox"/> Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program			

## SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
	Activity	Status	Triggered Actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	A. <u>Building rehabilitation</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<u>See Section A below</u>
	B. <u>Minor new construction</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<u>See Section A below</u>
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section C below
	E. Acquisition of land <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section D below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials <sup>4</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section E below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section F below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section G below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section H below

<sup>3</sup> Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

<sup>4</sup> Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities</li> <li>(b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works)</li> <li>(c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation</li> <li>(d) All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.</li> <li>(e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)</li> <li>(f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</li> <li>(g) Employers engagement</li> <li>(h) Correct procedures for design and security</li> <li>(i) Regular elimination of wastes</li> </ul>
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) During interior demolition (pneumatic drilling/wall destruction) process dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and or installing dust screen enclosures at site.</li> <li>(b) Keep demolition debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust.</li> <li>(c) The surrounding environment shall be kept free of garbage and solid waste (clay) to minimize dust.</li> <li>(d) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site</li> <li>(e) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites</li> </ul>
	Acoustic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit</li> <li>(b) Use of adequate methods and equipment for construction in inhabitant area.</li> <li>(c) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible</li> </ul>
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby water runoffs.</li> </ul>
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected construction activities.</li> <li>(b) Solid waste will be collected and disposed properly in accordance with Environmental Legislation of RA</li> <li>(c) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.</li> <li>(d) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)</li> </ul>
B. Wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities</li> <li>(b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment.</li> <li>(c) Site vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.</li> </ul>
C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation.</li> <li>(b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible "chance finds" encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	(a) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank's Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted. (b) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented
E. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material (b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure (c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust (d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals (e) If asbestos material is to be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site. (f) The removed asbestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	(a) Temporary storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information (b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in a leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching (c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility. (d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Protection	(a) All recognized natural habitats, and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities. (b) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control features to include but not limited to hay bales and silt fences (c) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.
G. Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments "sharps", and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and</li> <li>▪ Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and</li> <li>▪ If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational</li> </ul>
H Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	(b) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards</li> <li>▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes.</li> <li>▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement</li> <li>▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.</li> </ul>
I. Site Investigation Works Execution	Protection of natural environment and biodiversity	(a) Minimizing staff presence and vehicle traffic, (b) Sticking to existing roads and tracks as much as possible, (c) Taking out all waste after completion of the assignment (d) Executing safety routing for staff and by-passers, securing work areas and restricting access during hazardous activities (e.g. during use of explosives for seismic investigations)

## D) ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation	site access management availability of waste disposal facilities notification and access agreement with employees	job site	check if design and project planning foresee diligent procedures	At start of contract	safety of general public, timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks	marginal, within budget	Contractor, PMU
During activity implementation	(a) Construction debris (including contaminated soils)  (b) Solid waste  wastewater handling treatment of natural environment safety of personnel and passers-by	(a) At authorized/ licensed tips  (b) At authorized/ licensed preferably sanitary landfills  job site	a) Supervision Consultant  b) Supervision Consultant  visual / analytical if in doubt visual	(a) At time of disposal  (b) At time of disposal  daily / continuous	(a) Ensure correct disposal of waste and hazardous materials  (b) Ensure prevention of soil, water and nature pollution through improper waste disposal  public and workplace health and safety  ensuring protection of natural environment	marginal, within budget;	Contractor, PMU
During activity supervision	complete waste removal and orderly disposal	close to potential impacted residents	visual and by consultation with local land users and land owners	after completion of works until final compliance is achieved	avoidance of negative impacts of natural environment avoiding accidental disposal into the sea	marginal, within budget	Contractor, PMU

## **Section 3**

# **Integrated Pest Management Plan**

## Introduction

The Montenegro Second Institutional Development and Agriculture Strengthening Project (MIDAS2) has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. In addition, the project triggers the safeguard policy on Pest Management. Considering the potential environmental and overall impacts associated with improper pesticide use and impacts associated with increased agricultural production, it is clear that a pest management plan needs to be in place. Through the provisions of this Pest management Plan the Project Management Team will ensure all the pesticides that are allowed (or authorized and registered) to be used in the safest way possible.

The MIDAS2 project does not provide for financing or purchases of any pesticides nor will it support introduction of new pest management practices, or lead to substantial increases in the pesticide use. However, with the agricultural extension services activities and the rural development program, the use of pesticides may somewhat increase, and the Project is therefore subject to this IPMP.

The IPMP provides a framework for the development of an Integrated pest management program for field crops and livestock in the project areas, which would help identify, understand and manage pest problems in the development of agriculture, and as such adequately protect the human and animal health as well as the environment from the associated negative impacts. In addition, the IPMP will help protect the natural ecosystem and the natural agents which are beneficial and which fight the pests, pollinate, etc. The IPMP will also help establish a framework for critical analysis of activities such as introduction of invasive species, transport and storage of pesticides, management of pesticide residues and waste packaging, and other pesticide use externalities. The IPMP will also bind together the activities of the MARD team, education and awareness raising, other projects and activities of organizations for integrated pest management.

Based on this Plan, the MARD team would develop targeted programs for farmers that would educate and raise awareness. In addition, the MARD team will establish a system for monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure compliance with the IPMP.

Some of the potential pest and pest management issues are given in the table below:

<i>Project activity/result/issue</i>	<i>Potential issue</i>	<i>Mitigation measure</i>
Inability to recognize need for proper pest management may lead to improper use of pesticides	Improper pest management type in improper amounts may be administered	Include analysis and establishing the need for pest management as a first step in all education works
Increase in agricultural productivity while conserving natural resource base	Increased use and therefore reliance on chemical pesticides	Raise awareness and implement IPMP
Increase in incomes from increased agricultural production	Changes in pest management practices	Raise awareness and implement IPMP, promote natural pest management practices
Promotion of exports of agricultural products	Pesticide use may jeopardize product quality and render it unacceptable	Raise awareness and implement IPMP. Make sure farmers are aware of such standards and requirements.
Training in agricultural intensification, changes in practices	Pest management needs to comply with the IPMP	Include IPMP in training curriculum, provide details on specific methods to be used
Availability of pesticides to	Lack of training may lead to	Ensure farmers attend training, conduct monitoring and evaluation,

untrained farmers poses a risk	improper usage	clearly communicate lists of recommended versus lists of banned pesticides
Improper storage of pesticides and improper management of pesticide packaging wastes and residue pesticides poses a threat	Lack of training may lead to improper storage and waste management posing a threat to the environment and human health	Ensure farmers attend training, with specific measures for storage and management.

The proper integrated pest management includes the overall cycle, made up of the following components:

1. Establishing the need for pest management
2. Selecting appropriate pesticides
3. Promotion of alternative methods of pest management
4. Safe transportation and storage of pesticides
5. Implementation and application (in allowed doses) of pesticides and
6. Management of remained/ unused pesticides packages
7. Education of farmers for all segments of pest management (from establishing the need to management of pesticide wastes)

The key objective of this plan related to and promoting proper pest management is to keep pests below economically harmful levels, not to exterminate them. Application rates must always be in accordance with the rates recommended by the original manufacturer. This is not only necessary for environmental protection reasons, it also contributes to overall cost effectiveness of the activity.

#### Requirements of the World Bank OP 4.09

This Integrated Pest Management Plan addresses the need of MIDAS2 to monitor and mitigate negative environmental (and health) impacts of the project by promoting ecosystem based pest management, implementation of which will lead to compliance with the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 on Pest Management. The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 stipulates that “in assisting borrowers to manage pest that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides” and “in appraising a project that will involve pest management, the Bank assesses the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. As necessary, the Bank and the borrower incorporate in the project components to strengthen such capacity”. Furthermore, “the Bank does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes 1A and 1B or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their

distribution and use; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers or others without training, equipment and facilities to handle, store and apply these products properly”.

### Institutional Responsibility and Legal Background

The MARD Team will be responsible for the activities on implementing this Integrated Pest Management Plan, especially in relation to GAP and EuroGAP practices and norms.

The MARD Team will ensure implementation of the IPMP through trainings, supervision over activities on farms and in the final instances monitoring and evaluation of project activities and compliance with the IPMP. The MARD Team will formulate an annual work plan for the implementation of the IPMP, incorporating plans and costs for: (i) training sessions for staff, (ii) training sessions with venue, accessibility and materials for farmers, (iii) potential demonstration activities for farmers, (iv) field visits to ensure compliance or provide advice, (v) coordination with other units of MARD.

This IPMP takes into consideration the laws on pesticides and pest management in force in Montenegro, such as the: Law on plant protection products („Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 51/08 and 18/14) and National plan sustainable use of plant protection products („Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 57/16).

In addition, the IPMP observes the *EU Council Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances* and *Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market*. The IPMP also provides a list of pesticides according to the *World Health Organization Classification of Pesticides*.

Plant Production Products authorized for use in Montenegro as per Law on plant protection products („Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 51/08 and 18/14), Register list of Plant Production Products authorized for use in Montenegro („Off. Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 43/17). This list is according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substance.

Pesticide Classification List - WHO (source: The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009).

Table 1. Extremely hazardous (Class 1a) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides – NOT permissible in the project

Aldicarb	Difethialone	Parathion-methyl
Brodifacoum	Diphacinone	Phenylmercury acetate
Bromadiolone	Disulfoton	Phorate
Bromethalin	Ethoprophos	Phosphamidon
Calcium cyanide	Flocoumafen	Sodium fluoroacetate
Captafol	Fonofos	Sulfotep
Chlorethoxyfos	Hexachlorobenzene	Tebupirimfos
Chlormephos	Mercuric chloride	Terbufos
Chlorophacinone	Mevinphos	
Difenacoum	Parathion	

Table 2. Highly hazardous (Class 1b) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides - NOT permissible in the project

Acrolein	Ethiofencarb	Omethoate
Allyl alcohol	Famphur	Oxamyl
Azinphos – ethyl	Fenamiphos	Oxydemeton-methyl
Azinphos – methyl	Flucythrinate	Paris green (C)
Blasticidin – S	Fluoroacetamide	Pentachlorophenol
Butocarboxim	Formetanate	Pindone
Butoxycarboxim	Furahiocarb	Pirimphos-ethyl
Cadusafos	Heptenophos	Propaphos
Calcium arsenate	Isazofos	Propetamphos
Carbofuran	Isofenphos	Sodium arsenite
Chlorfenvinphos	Isoxathion	Sodium cynide
3-chloro-1,2-propanediol	Lead arsenate	Strychnine
Coumphos	Mecarbam	Tefluthrin
Coumatetralyl	Mercuric oxide	Thallium sulfate
Zeta-cypermethrin	Methamidophos	Thiofanox
Demeton-S-methyl	Methidathion	Thiometon
Dichlorvos	Methiocarb	Triazophos
Dicrotophos	Methomyl	Vamidothion
Dinoterb	Monocrotophos	Warfarin
Edinofenphos	Nicotine	Zinc phosphide

Table 3. Moderately hazardous (Class II) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - NOT permissible in the project

Alanycarb	Endosulfan	Paraquat
Anilofos	Endothal-sodium	Pebulate
Azaconazole	Esfenvalerate	Permethrin
Azocyclotin	Ethion	Phenthoate
Bendiocarb	Etrimfos	Phosalone
Bensulide	Fenitrothion	Phoxim
Bifenthrin	Fenobucarb	Piperophos
Bilanafos	Fenpropidin	Pirimicarb
Bioallethrin	Fenpropathrin	Prallethrin
Bromoxynil	Fenthion	Profenofos
Brobuconazole	Fentin acetate	Propiconazole
Bronopol	Ferntin hydroxide	Propoxur
Butamifos	Fenvalerate	Prosulfocarb

Butylamine	Fipronil	Prothiofos
Carbaryl	Fluxofenim	Pyraclufos
Carbosulfan	Formothion	Pyrazophos
Cartap	Fuberidazole	Pyrethrins
Chloralose	Gamma-HCH	Pyroquilon
Chlordane	Guazatine	Quinalphos
Chlorfenapyr	Haloxifop	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl
Chlorphonium chloride	Heptachlor	Rotonene
Chlorpyrifos	Imazalil	Sodium fluoride
Copper sulfate	Iminoctadine	Spiroxamine
Cuprous oxide	loxynil	Suiprofos
Cyanazine	loxynil octanoate	Terbumeton
Cyanophos	Isoprocarb	Tetraconazole
Cyfluthrin	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Thiacloprid
Beta-cyfluthrin	Mercurous chloride	Thiobencarb
Cyhalothrin	Metaldehyde	Thiocyclam
Cypermethrin	Metam-sodium	Thiodicarb
Alpha-cypermethrin	Methacrifos	Triazamate
Cyphenothrin	Methasulfocarb	Trichlorfon
Deltamethrin	Methyl isothiocyanate	Tricyclazole
Diazinon	Metolcarb	Tridemorph
Difenzoquat	Metribuzin	Vernolate
Dimethoate	Molinate	Xylylcarb
Dinobuton	Nabam	
Diquat	Naled	

Table 4. Slightly hazardous (Class III) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - permissible in the project under IPMP

Acephate	Chlormequat (chloride)	Dichlorbenzene
Acetochlor	Chloroacetic acid	Dichlorophen
Acifluorfen	Chlorthiamid	Dichlorprop
Alachlor	Copper hydroxide	Diclofop
Allethrin	Copper oxychloride	Dienochlor
Ametryn	Cucloate	Diethyltoluamide
Amitraz	Cyhexatin	Difenoconazole
Azamethiphos	Cymoxanil	Dimepiperate
Bensultap	Cyproconazole	Dimethachlor
Bentazone	Dazomet	Dimethamethryn
Bromofenoxim	Desmethryn	Dimethipin
Butoxydim	Dicamba	Dimethylarsinic acid
Chinomethionat	Dichlormid	Diniconazole

Table 5. Technical grade active ingredients of pesticides unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use (Common name) -permissible

Aclonifen	Fenoxycarb	Oxine-copper
Acrinathrin	Fenpiclonil	Oxyfluorfen
Aminopyralid	Ferbam	Pencycuron
Amitrole	Florasulam	Penoxsulam
Antraquinone	Flucarbazone-sodium	Pentachlor
Azimsulfuron	Flucycloxuron	Phenmedipham
Azoxystrobin	Fludioxonil	Phenothrin
Benfluralin	Flumetralin	Phosphorus acid
Benomyl	Flumetsulam	Phthalide
Benoxacor	Fluometuron	Picloram
Bensulfuron-methyl	Flupropanate	Piperonyl butoxide
Bifenazate	Flupyrsulfuron	Pretilachlor

Bifenox	Flurenol	Primisulfuron
Bioresmethrin	Fluridone	Procymidone
Bitertanol	Fluroxypyr	Prodiamine
Boscalid	Fluthiacet	Propamocarb
Bromacil	Flutolanil	Propaquizafop
Bromobutide	Folpet	Propazine
Bromopropylate	Fosetyl	Propham
Captan	Gibberellic acid	Propineb
Carbendazim	Hexaflumuron	Propyzamide
Carbetamide	Hexythiazox	Prothioconazole
Carpropamid	Hydroprene	Pyrazolynate
Chloransulam methyl	2-Hydroxyethyl octyl sulphide	Pyrazosulfuron
Chlorantraniliprole	Imazamethabenzmethyl	Pyriminobac
Chlorfluazuron	Imazapyr	Pyriproxyfen
Chlorothalonil	Imazaquin	Quinmerac
Chlorotoluron	Imazethapyr	Quinoxyfen
Chlorpropham	Imibenconazole	Quintozene
Chlorsulfuron	Inabenfide	Rimsulfuron
Cinosulfuron	Iprovalicarb	Siduron
Clomeprop	Isoxaben	Simazine
Cloxyfonac	Kasugamycin	Spinetoram
Cryolite	Lenacil	Sulfometuron
Cycloprothrin	Maleic hydrazide	Tebufenozide
Cyclosulfamuron	Mancozeb	Tebutam
Cyhalofop	Mandipropamid	Tecnazene
Daimuron	Maneb	Teflubenzuron
Dalapon	Mefenacet	Terbacil
Daminozide	Mepanipyrim	Tetradifon
Desmedipham	Mepronil	Tetramethrin
Dichlofluanid	Methoprene	Thifensulfuron-methyl
Diclomezine	Methoxychlor	Thifluzamide
Diclosulam	Methoxyfenozide	Thiophanate-methyl
Diethofencarb	Metiram	Tiocarbazil
Dikegulac	Metosulam	Tolclofos-methyl
Dimethomorph	Metsulfuron methyl	Tolyfluanid
Dimethyl phthalate	2-(1-Naphthyl) acetamide	Transfluthrin
Dipropyl isocinchomerate	Napropamide	Triasulfuron
Dithiopyr	Naptalam	Tribenuron
Ethalfuralin	Neburon	Trifloxystrobin
Ethirimol	Niclosamide	Triflumuron
Ethofumesate	Nicosulfuron	Trifluralin
Ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate	Nitrothal-isopropyl	Triflusulfuron-methyl
Etofenprox	Norflurazon	Triforine
Famoxadone	Novaluron	Validamycin
Fenclorazole	Noviflumuron	Vinclozolin
Fenclorim	Oryzalin	Zineb
Fenfuram	Oxabetrinil	Zoxamide
Fenhexamid	Oxadiazon	

Table 6: General Overview of Agricultural and Fisheries Inputs and Related Impacts

Significant Environmental Component	Agricultural and Fisheries Inputs																					
	Seed	Pedigree seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigre livestock	Livestock for finishing	Land purchase	Tractors	Land preparation	Other farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other vehicles	Storage buildings	Other storage facilities	Fencing	Primary Processing	Veterinary Services	Breeding Services	Fisheries	
Physical Environment																						
Micro climate																						
Air Quality			L	L				M			L			L					H			
Water Quality - chemical			H	H		M													H		M	M
Water Quality - physical																			H			
Soil Quality - chemical		M		H				M											H			
Soil Quality - physical						M		H	H	M				H					H			
Soil Erosion						H		H	H	M				M					H			
Soil Fertility				M																		
Salinization														H								
Water Logging														H								
Increased surface drainage						H			H													
Groundwater losses						M			H													
Terrestrial Ecosystems																						
Surface water losses								H						H								
Biodiversity loss			H			H	H															
Loss of natural ecosystems						H	H															
Natural forest loss						H	H							L	L							
Other natural vegetation			H			H	H		M													
Weed invasion	M					H									L							
Invasion of new species			H			H																
Aquatic Ecosystems																						
Biodiversity loss			H	H					L										H			M
Modification of natural ecosystems		M	H	H		M							H					L	H			M

Significant Environmental Component	Agricultural and Fisheries Inputs																					
	Seed	Pedigree seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigree livestock	Livestock for finishing	Land purchase	Tractors	Land preparation	Other farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other vehicles	Storage buildings	Other storage facilities	Fencing	Primary Processing	Veterinary Services	Breeding Services	Fisheries	
Weed invasion		H	H			H																
Sedimentation						H		H	H				L									
Socioeconomic Environment																						
Human health and safety			H	H															H	H		
Food contamination				H																		
Increased flooding									H													
Increased mudflows/landslides									M													
Desertification									M													

LEGEND: H - potential high impact, M - potential moderate impact, L – potential low impact

## **Annex 1: Minutes of Meeting from Public Consultations**

ESMF presentation was held on 10.11.2017., and started at 10 h.

Presentation was opened by Milos Sturanovic, project manager. He presented the project (MIDAS 2), whose implementation is planned in the coming period. In his speech, he reviewed activities carried out so far in MIDAS and iPARDlike projects. The common conclusion with participants on public consultation was that projects so far have contributed to agriculture development in Montenegro. Mr. Sturanovic then communicated financial parameters planned by MIDAS 2 project.

Ms Natasa Vojinovic inquired when benefits of MIDAS 2 project can be expected. The answer was that benefits are expected not before late 2018, and probably 2019.

After that, Aleksandar Duborija presented the document (ESMF) according to activities planned within MIDAS 2 project. Measures to be implemented for environmental protection and social impacts were communicated, as well as mechanisms to implement these measures. Then he introduced relevant Montenegrin legislation and WB requirements to the audience.

After all activities planned within project were presented, Ms Lidija Rmus inquired in which locations (port) fishery activities will be supported. Milos Struanovic replied that locations in Bar, H. Novi and Kotor were considered.

At the end of public consultation, audience communicated that they did not have objections to presented document.

Public consultation was completed in 10:50 h.

The following picture shows excerpt from daily press (distributed in entire Montenegro) with information for public.

Broj: 1317/17

Datum: 02.11.2017.g.

Na osnovu čl. 39 i čl. 40 Zakona o državnoj imovini ("Sl. list CG", br. 21/2009 i 40/2011 - dr. zakon) i čl. 31 Uredbe o prodaji i davanju u zakup stvari u državnoj imovini ("Sl. list cg", br. 44/2010), i predhodno pribavljene saglasnosti Ministarstva Prosvjete i Zaključka Vlade Crne Gore broj 600-31/2017-1 od 28.08.2017.g. i u skladu sa članom 1 Odluke Upravnog odbora o pokretanju postupka radi davanja u zakup poslovnog prostora broj 551/17 od 16.05.2017. godine, i Odluke o imenovanju Komisije broj 1315/17 od 01.11.2017.g., Komisija za sprovođenje postupka prikupljanja ponuda za davanje u zakup JPU "Radost" Kotor objavljuje:

### JAVNI POZIV ZAPRIKUPLANJE PONUDA ZA DAVANJE U ZAKUP POSLOVNOG PROSTORA

- Predmet javnog poziva za davanje u zakup nepokretnosti je:
  - prostor od 100 m<sup>2</sup> koji je dio prostora u objektu 1, spratnosti P, površine 315m<sup>2</sup>, na kat.par. 461/3 a sve upisano u LN 120 KO Prčanj I.
- Početni iznos zakupnine je 250.00€ sa uračunatim PDV-om.
- Poslovni prostor se isključivo može koristiti za čuvanje arhivske građe.
- Predmetni poslovni prostor daje se u zakup u viđenom stanju, na period od 5 godina.
- Pravo učešća imaju sva fizička i pravna lica.
- Učesnici javnog nadmetanja su dužni da uz prijavu dostave:
  - Ime i prezime, adresa stanovanja, matični broj, broj lične karte ili pasoša (za fizička lica).
  - Naziv i adresu sjedišta privrednog društva, potvrdu o registraciji iz Centralnog registra privrednih subjekata za domaća, odnosno dokaz o registraciji nadležnog organa matične države stranog ponuđača za strana lica, rješenje o PIB-u pravnog lica, rješenje o registraciji PDV-a ukoliko je ponuđač obveznik PDV-a. (za pravna lica).
- Prijave se podnose najkasnije do 23.11.2017.g. do 11:00h u zapečaćenoj koverti sa naznakom:
  - "JPU "Radost" Kotor, Tabučina bb 85330 Kotor"
  - "Ponuda za zakup poslovnog prostora"
  - "Ne otvaraj prije javnog otvaranja ponuda"
- Učesnici su dužni uz prijavu dostave dokaz o uplati depozita u visini jedne mjesečne zakupnine, odnosno iznos od 250.00€ na žiro račun kod Prve Banke broj 535-12092-81.
- Najpovoljnijom ponudom smatra se ponuda kojom se nudi najviša cijena zakupa. U slučaju kada više ponuda sadrži istu cijenu, izbor najpovoljnije ponude izvršiće se žrijebanjem. Zainteresovani ponuđači se mogu (tokom trajanja javnog poziva) putem telefona 032/334 983 informisati o obilasku predmetnog poslovnog prostora.
- Javno otvaranje ponuda, kome mogu da prisustvuju podnosioci ponuda, njihovi zastupnici ili punomoćnici, biće održano 23.11.2017.godine u 12:30 sati, u Upravi Ustanove, na adresi Tabučina bb, 85330 Kotor.
- Ponude koje su primljene nakon isteka roka utvrđenog u javnom pozivu, ponude koje ne sadrže cijenu zakupa ili sadrže cijenu koja je niža od početne, kao i ponude ponuđača koji nijesu uplatili depozite, i ponude koje nijesu pristigle u zapečaćenoj koverti neće se razmatrati i biće vraćene ponuđačima.
- O rezultatu sprovedenog postupka Komisija za sprovođenje postupka davanja u zakup nepokretnosti će obavijestiti ponuđače u roku od pet dana od dana donošenja odluke o davanju u zakup najpovoljnijem ponuđaču.
- JPU "Radost" Kotor će vratiti ponuđačima depozite u roku od pet dana od donošenja odluke o davanju u zakup, osim najpovoljnijem kome se uplaćeni depozit uračunava u zakupninu.
- Sa najpovoljnijom ponudom biće zaključen ugovor o zakupu na 5 (pet) godina, a ukoliko izabrani ponuđač odustane ili odbije da potpiše ugovor smatraće se da je odustao od zakupa u kom slučaju JPU "Radost" Kotor zadržava depozit i može odlučiti da ugovor o zakupu zaključi sa sljedećim rangiranim ponuđačem.

Na osnovu člana 12 Zakona o procjeni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Sl. list RCG", br. 80/05 i „Sl. list CG“, br. 40/10, 73/10, 40/11 i br. 27/13) Sekretarijat za uređenje prostora i održivi razvoj Opštine Mojkovac

### OB AVJEŠTAVA zainteresovanu javnost

da je Investitor Opština Mojkovac, Trg Ljubomira Bakoča bb, dana 01.11.2017. godine podnijela Zahtjev broj 09/1636 za odlučivanje o potrebi procjene uticaja na životnu sredinu projekta transfer stanice sa reciklažnim dvorištem u opštini Mojkovac. Predmetni objekat se planira na katastarskim parcelama br.10/28/2, 10/33/3, 13/8/2 i 13/9/2 upisane u PL br. 14 KO Bjelojevići, PUP-a Mojkovac.

U vezi sa navedenim pozivamo zainteresovanu javnost da izvrši uvid u sadržinu podnijetog zahtjeva u prostorijama Sekretarijata za uređenje prostora i održivi razvoj Opštine Mojkovac, Trg Ljubomira Bakoča bb, kancelarija br. 1 na drugom spratu, radnim danima od 9 do 12 časova, kao i na web adresi: [www.mojkovac.me](http://www.mojkovac.me).

Rok za javni uvid i dostavljanje primjedbi i mišljenja u pisanoj formi, na adresu Opštine Mojkovac, Sekretarijat za uređenje prostora i održivi razvoj, je 08.11.2017. godine.

SEKRETARIJAT ZA UREDJENJE PROSTORA I ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ

Na osnovu člana 41. Zakona o državnoj imovini (Sl.list CG : broj 21/09 i 40/11), Odluke direktora JZU Doma zdravlja Kotor, Mišljenja Ministarstva finansija i člana 19 Statuta JZU Dom zdravlja Kotor, oglašavam :

### JAVNU LICITACIJU

Za prodaju vozila :

- P.M.V. "ŠKODA FELICIJIA" LX 1.9D, god. proizvodnje 1998., KOAA 543, neispravno, početna cijena – 235,47€.
  - "JUGO FLORIDA" 1.3 sanitet, god. proizvodnje 2001., KOAH 216, neispravno, početna cijena – 213,45€.
  - P.M.V. "JUGO 55 KORAL", god. proizvodnje 1994., KOAG 695, neispravno, početna cijena – 133,53€.
  - P.M.V. "Z-JUGO SKALA 101", god. proizvodnje 2002., KO CG 053, neispravno, početna cijena – 200,84€.
- Gore navedena vozila se prodaju u viđenom stanju uz uslove koje je postavio prodavac, a mogu se pogledati svakog radnog dana od 07h do 15h na parking u JZU Doma zdravlja Kotor. Pravo licitacije imaju pravna i fizička lica koja uplate 10% od početne cijene za vozilo za koje licitira, na ime avansa na ž.r. broj: 520-237700-22 kod HIPOTEKARNE BANKE AD PODGORICA ili direktno na blagajni Ustanove. Nakon odabira najpovoljnijeg ponuđača zaključit će se ugovor o kupoprodaji u roku od 8 dana od dana donošenja odluke o proglašenju kupca. Preuzimanje predmeta licitacije od strane kupca izvršiće se nakon uplate utvrđene ukupne vrijednosti. Avans će se po završetku licitacije vratiti učesnicima koji ne budu odabrani, a kupcu uračunati u cijenu izlicitiranog vozila. Ukoliko kupac ne uplati ugovoreni iznos za izlicitirano vozilo u roku od 3 dana od dana licitacije gubi pravo na povraćaj uplaćenog avansa i pravo preuzimanja istog. Licitacija će se održati dana 20.11.2017. godine sa početkom u 10 časova, a informacije se mogu dobiti svakog radnog dana na tel. 032 334-533 lokal 103 ili 104, odgovorno lice ing. Zarko Miljanović, sef tehničke službe.

Na osnovu člana 62, stav 1 Zakona o javnim nabavkama („Službeni list CG“, br. 42/11, 57/14, 28/15 i 42/17) naručilac JZU Zavod za transfuziju krvi Crne Gore, Podgorica, Džona Džeksona bb, oglašava

### OB AVJEŠTENJE O OGLAŠAVANJU POSTUPKA JAVNE NABAVKE

Nabavka medicinske opreme za potrebe transfuzije, ukupne procijenjene vrijednosti sa PDV-om 305.500,00 €. Tenderska dokumentacija broj 01-1411 od 01.11.2017. objavljena je na Portalu javnih nabavki, na adresi [www.ujn.gov.me](http://www.ujn.gov.me) dana 02.11.2017. godine. Lice za davanje informacija Mirjana Đukić, telefon 067 173 501, e-mail [mirjana.djukic@ztcg.me](mailto:mirjana.djukic@ztcg.me).

Na osnovu čl. 104 stav 3 Zakona o zdravstvenoj zaštiti (Sl. list CG 3/2016, 2/2017), Saglasnosti Ministarstva zdravlja broj:133-10/2017-56 od 31.08.2017.godine i čl 19 Statuta JZU Doma zdravlja Kotor, JZU Dom zdravlja Kotor raspisuje:

### K O N K U R S

#### Za dodjelu specijalizacije zdravstvenim radnicima za potrebe JZU Dom zdravlja Kotor i to:

- jedna (1) specijalizacija iz oblasti porodične medicine

- Za konkurs, zdravstveni radnici moraju ispunjavati sljedeće uslove:
  - da imaju završen medicinski fakultet
  - da su u radnom odnosu u zdravstvenoj ustanovi
  - da imaju položen stručni ispit
  - da imaju uvjerenje o opštoj zdravstvenoj sposobnosti

2. Izbor kandidata po konkursu vršiće se u skladu sa Pravilnikom o kriterijumima i postupku za odobravanje specijalizacija i pravima i obavezama kandidata kojima je odobrena specijalizacija prema zdravstvenoj ustanovi (Sl. list CG 22/2016). Pored dokaza iz tačke 1. kandidati su dužni da uz prijavu na konkurs prilože sljedeće dokaze:

- o uspjehu na studijama izražen prosječnom ocjenom
- o uspjehu iz predmeta iz oblasti za koju se dodjeljuje specijalizacija
- o dužini studiranja

- o poznavanju stranog jezika (engleski, njemački, ruski, francuski, italijanski). Dokaz o poznavanju stranog jezika je uvjerenje nadležne visokoškolske ustanove.

- pored navedenih dokaza, kandidati za specijalizaciju iz oblasti porodične medicine moraju dostaviti sljedeće dokaze iz čl. 5 Pravilnika:

- dokaz o završenom četvoromjesečnom postdiplomskom intenzivnom kursu za izabrane doktore u Crnoj Gori,
- dokaz o završenom specijalizovanom postdiplomskom kursu za edukatore/mentore/predavače,
- dokaz o završenoj specijalizaciji.

3. Kriterijumi za odobravanje specijalizacije su: uspjeh na studijama izražen prosječnom ocjenom, uspjeh iz predmeta iz oblasti za koju se odobrava specijalizacija, dužina studiranja, poznavanje stranog jezika i rezultat usmenog intervjua.

4. Konkurs je otvoren 15 dana od dana objavljivanja. Izbor kandidata po konkursu izvršiće se u roku od 30 dana od dana isteka konkursa. Prijave sa dokazima, u zatvorenoj koverti dostavljaju se na arhivu ustanove ili putem pošte na adresu:

JZU Dom zdravlja Kotor  
Dobrota bb,  
85330 Kotor  
Kontakt telefon: 032/334-540

Kotor, 02.11.2017. god.

Broj: 01-2394/1

DIREKTOR

dr Igor Kumburović

I.br.1719/14

**JAVNI IZVRŠITELJ U ROŽAJAMA**, i to Armin Camiću postupku izvršenja izvršnog povjerenja Prva banka Crne Gore Ad Podgorica, koju zastupa Dragoljub Djukanovic adv.iz Podgorice, protiv izvršnog duznika Skrijelj Safeta iz Rozaja, radi naplate novčanog potraživanja, dana 02.11.2017.godine, vrši

### DOSTAVLJANJE JAVNIM OBJAVLJIVANJEM

Zapisnika o trinaestoj prodaji ovog Javnog izvršitelja I.br.1719/14 od 27.10.2017.godine izvršnom duzniku Skrijelj Safeta iz Rozaja, sada na nepoznatoj adresi, koji se poziva da se u roku od 5 dana od dana javnog objavljivanja preko dnevnog stampnog medija koji izlazi na cijeloj teritoriji Crne Gore, obrati ovom Javnom izvršitelju radi prijema naznačenog pismena. Ovakav način dostavljanja smatra se urednom dostavom u smislu čl.45. Zakona o izvršenju i obezbjeđenju, a da negativne posljedice koje mogu nastati snosi izvršni duznik Skrijelj Safet iz Rozaja. Javno objavljivanje se vrši preko dnevnog stampnog medija "Pobjeda" koji izlazi na cijeloj teritoriji Crne Gore i to 03.11.2017.godine. Dostavljanje se smatra izvršenim danom objavljivanja. Javni izvršitelj u Rozajama 02.11.2017.godine

JAVNI IZVRŠITELJ  
Armin Camić

Na osnovu člana 62, stav 1 Zakona o javnim nabavkama („Službeni list CG“, br. 42/11, 57/14, 28/15 i 42/17) naručilac Vodovod i kanalizacija doo Podgorica, ul. Zetskih vladara bb, oglašava

### OB AVJEŠTENJE O JAVNOJ NABAVCI

Usluge osiguranja vozila, tehničkog pregleda vozila i dodatnog osiguranja vozača i putnika od autonezgode za period od godinu dana ukupne procijenjene vrijednosti sa PDV-om: 18.000,00 €.

Tenderska dokumentacija broj 42/17 objavljena je na Portalu javnih nabavki, na adresi [www.ujn.gov.me](http://www.ujn.gov.me) dana 2.11.2017.godine.

Lice za davanje informacija: Nikola Marković, telefon: 020 440 356, e-mail: [vikpg@t-com.me](mailto:vikpg@t-com.me).

Na osnovu člana 62, stav 1 Zakona o javnim nabavkama („Službeni list CG“, br. 42/11, 57/14, 28/15 i 42/17) naručilac „ČISTOČA“ d.o.o., Podgorica, Zetskih vladara br.4, oglašava

### OB AVJEŠTENJE O OGLAŠAVANJU POSTUPKA JAVNE NABAVKE

ulja i maziva, ukupne procijenjene vrijednosti sa PDV-om 32.750,00 €.

Tenderska dokumentacija broj OP25/17-6-15578 objavljena je na Portalu javnih nabavki, na adresi [www.ujn.gov.me](http://www.ujn.gov.me) dana 02.11.2017. godine.

Lice za davanje informacija Vukčević Ana-Službenik za javne nabavke; Dragomir Dabović, dipl.ing.met, za tehnička pitanja, telefon 020/625-349, e-mail [javne.nabavke@cistoca.me](mailto:javne.nabavke@cistoca.me).

Shodno aktivnostima pripreme drugog projekta Institucionalnog razvoja i jačanja poljoprivrede Crne Gore (MIDAS 2)

### Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja

daje na javnu raspravu

**Okvir za upravljanje životnom sredinom i društvom za Projekat institucionalnog razvoja i jačanja poljoprivrede u Crnoj Gori (MIDAS 2).**

Javna rasprava će trajati od 03. novembra 2017., do 10. novembra 2017. godine.

Okvir za upravljanje životnom sredinom i društvom biće dostupan javnosti u prostorijama Direktorata za plaćanje, tokom trajanja javne rasprave u periodu od 12 do 15 časova, i na sajtu MIDAS projekta: [www.midas.co.me](http://www.midas.co.me).

Primjedbe i mišljenja u pisanoj formi, mogu se dostaviti na adresu Direktorata za plaćanje, Moskovska 101, 81000 Podgorica, kao i na e-mail: [midas@t-com.me](mailto:midas@t-com.me).

Centralna javna rasprava o Okviru za upravljanje životnom sredinom i društvom za Drugi Projekat institucionalnog razvoja i jačanja poljoprivrede u Crnoj Gori (MIDAS 2) održaće se 10. novembra 2017. godine, u prostorijama Direktorata za plaćanje, Moskovska 101, 81000 Podgorica, mala sala za sastanke, I sprat, sa početkom u 10.00 časova.

Okvir za upravljanje životnom sredinom i društvom za Projekat institucionalnog razvoja i jačanja poljoprivrede u Crnoj Gori (MIDAS 2) možete preuzeti sa:

Web sajta: [www.midas.co.me](http://www.midas.co.me)

### OPŠTINA DANILOVGRAD

Sekretarijat za urbanizam, komunalne, stambene poslove, saobraćaj i zaštitu životne sredine

Na osnovu člana 13 Zakona o procjeni uticaja na životnu sredinu ("Sl. list RCG", br. 80/05 i „Sl. list CG“, br. 40/10, 73/10, 40/11, 27/13 i 52/16), Sekretarijat za urbanizam, komunalne, stambene poslove, saobraćaj i zaštitu životne sredine

### OB AVJEŠTAVA zainteresovanu javnost

da je nosiocu projekta, „TELENOR“ d.o.o. Podgorica, izdato rješenje br. 06-up-387/1 od 01.11.2017. godine, kojim se utvrđuje da je potrebna procjena uticaja na životnu sredinu projekta Bazna stanica mobilne telefonije „Kosić“, koji se planira na dijelu kat. parcele br. 1576, KO Jastrebo, opština Danilovgrad.

Na osnovu člana 62, stav 1 Zakona o javnim nabavkama („Službeni list CG“, br. 42/11, 57/14, 28/15 i 42/17) naručilac JZU Dom zdravlja Nikšić, oglašava

### OB AVJEŠTENJE O OGLAŠAVANJU POSTUPKA JAVNE NABAVKE

Nabavku ultrazvučnog kolor Doppler aparata, ukupne procijenjene vrijednosti sa PDV-om 40.000,00 €.

Tenderska dokumentacija broj 5825-9/17 objavljena je na Portalu javnih nabavki, na adresi [www.ujn.gov.me](http://www.ujn.gov.me) dana 02.11.2017. godine.

Lice za davanje informacija Duško Šarović, dr Tamara Mišević, Branka Orbović-Papović; telefon 040/231-202, e-mail [dzniksic2@t-com.me](mailto:dzniksic2@t-com.me).

## **Annex 2: List of Attendees from Public Consultation**

1. Milos Sturanovic, MIDAS project, Project manager
2. Ms Natasa Vojinovic, Represent of MONSTAT,
3. Ms Lidiya Rmus, Represent of Chamber of Economy of Montenegro and
4. Aleksandar Duborija, MIDAS project, Environment & social safeguard Specialist