

Sub-regional workshop
on land-use planning
and industrial safety
(South-Eastern
Europe)

18-20 March 2020, Belgrade,
Serbia

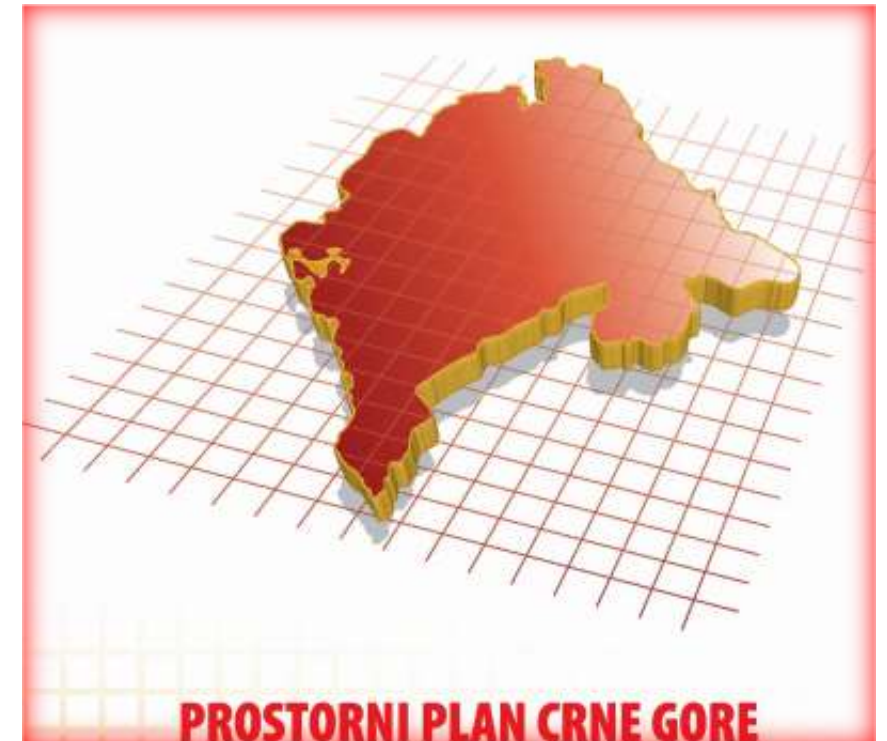


Exchange of experiences and good practices:
implementation of and integration between land-use
planning and industrial safety in the framework of
the SDGs – the case of **MONTENEGRO** *part I*

SDG implementation

- Space and natural resources management - huge and clearly defined legislation based on relatively new Laws that are partly or completely in compliance with EU legislation.
- Basic goal - spatial planning as a basis for the community capable to implement projects and sustainable development programmes.
- Risk assessments are used as a basis for defining demands, protection and rescue with which implementation in spatial plans and the policy of risk management in the field of spatial planning are going to be applied for the purpose of planning-preventive reduction of vulnerability of existing and planned projects in the space and increase of state resistance to disasters.
- Implementation of measures of protection and rescue – the goal is to prevent disasters, to reduce risks and to recover area after the disaster fast.
- Integration Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA -Climate Change Adaptation) with spatial planning is important for long-lasting foundation placement for risk reducing in the future, primarily through reduction of exposure to natural hazards.

SPACE AND POPULATION – BASIC VALUES OF EVERY STATE AND BASIS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Investing in disaster risk reduction and resilience is an imperative for the economic growth and development of Montenegro

Overview of legislation and institutional structures on land-use planning and the siting of hazardous activities

Developed system of regulations in the field of spatial organization and space management, natural resources and economic capacities

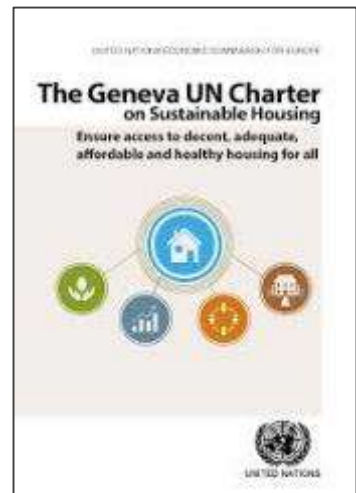
Current legislation is partly resting on the domestic legislative framework from the previous period and from 2010 year on the legislation of the Member States of the European Union as Stabilization and Association process entails harmonization of national legislation to European legal practice.

Law on spatial planning and construction of facilities

Law on spatial data infrastructure

Decree on the content and manner of keeping the documentation base and information system and indicators for monitoring the implementation of planning documents

On 21th of December 2017, Government of Montenegro adopted Strategy for reducing risks due to disasters.



Linkages between the industrial safety and land-use planning procedures

PURSUANT TO THE CURRENT LEGISLATION, THE SPACE OF MONTENEGRO IS PLANNED AT THE STATE LEVEL BY ADOPTING THE TWO PLANNING DOCUMENTS:

- **SPATIAL PLAN OF MONTENEGRO**(period of 20 years)

SPATIAL PLAN DEFINES THE POLICY USE OF SPACE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN MONTENEGRO, PLANNING POLICY; PROGRAMME PROJECTION.

- **GENERAL REGULATORY PLAN OF MONTENEGRO** (period of 10 years)

GENERAL REGULATORY PLAN OF MONTENEGRO IS AN IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT WHICH INCLUDES THREE REGIONS, FIVE NATIONAL PARKS AND AREA UNDER PROTECTION OF UNESCO.



Linkages between the industrial safety and land-use planning procedures

BASIC STUDIES AS THE FOUNDATION FOR PREPARATION OF THE SPATIAL PLAN OF MONTENEGRO

- Traffic and Communications
- Mining and research and hydrocarbon production
- Natural and landscape values of space and nature protection
- Cartography
- **Natural disasters and risk of technical incidents**
- Organization and spatial design
- **Industry**
- **Defence and civil protection**
- Water management and hydraulic systems
- Energetics
- Cultural Heritage
- Economy
- Urbanization, settlement development and urban centres functioning
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
- **Waste management**
- Services (trade, hospitality industry, banks, agencies ...)
- Social affairs(education, science, culture, health insurance, social and childrens' protection)
- Demographic development
- Marine economy
- Tourism
- Natural characteristics.

Linkages between the industrial safety and land-use planning procedures

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN PREPARATION

- DECISION ON THE PREPARATION OF THE PLANNING DOCUMENT
- DECISION ON PREPARATION OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- PLANNING DOCUMENT CONCEPT
- PREVIOUS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
- REPORT FROM THE PREVIOUS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
- DRAFT OF THE PLANNING DOCUMENT
- DELIVERING THE DRAFT OF THE PLANNING DOCUMENT TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND AUTHORITIES FOR TECHNICAL CONDITIONS IN ORDER TO GET AN OPINION FROM THEM
- PUBLIC DISCUSSION
- REPORT FROM THE PUBLIC DISCUSSION
- PLANNING DOCUMENT REVISION
- PLANNING DOCUMENT PROPOSAL
- PLANNING DOCUMENT ADOPTION

Cooperation between land-use planning authorities and industrial safety authorities, including practical case examples where possible

- Special requirements for protection and rescue in the spatial plans arise from high risks confirmed by risk assessments in correlation with the real situation in the space.
- The requirements of defense, protection and rescue for implementation of concrete measures in the spatial plans are delivered in order to achieve the following objectives :
 - ✓ Ensure adequate location for the purposes of the defense system and security forces,
 - ✓ Create spatial conditions for the function of the state defense and resistant infrastructure
 - ✓ Limit the impact of natural and other major disasters
 - ✓ Reduce of vulnerability and damage in urban units, buildings, infrastructure and environment
 - ✓ Improve the protection of natural resources
 - ✓ Develop safe energy sources
- Law on Spatial planning and construction of buildings stipulates that the Spatial Plan of Montenegro, in the area of this study, the basics of protection of the interests for the defense of the country and protection and rescue; guidelines for the prevention and protection from natural disasters and technical - technological and other disasters; guidelines for reducing seismic risk.

Cooperation between land-use planning authorities and industrial safety authorities, including practical case examples where possible

It is necessary to ensure quality cooperation and reliable information considering all activities between the urban-design authorities, state authorities for preparation of spatial plans and state administration authorities for the defense, protection and rescue affairs.

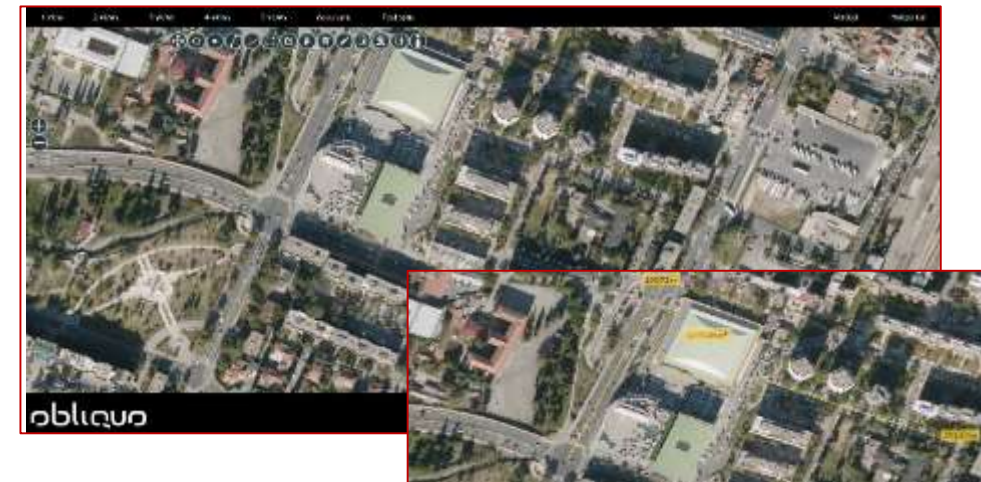
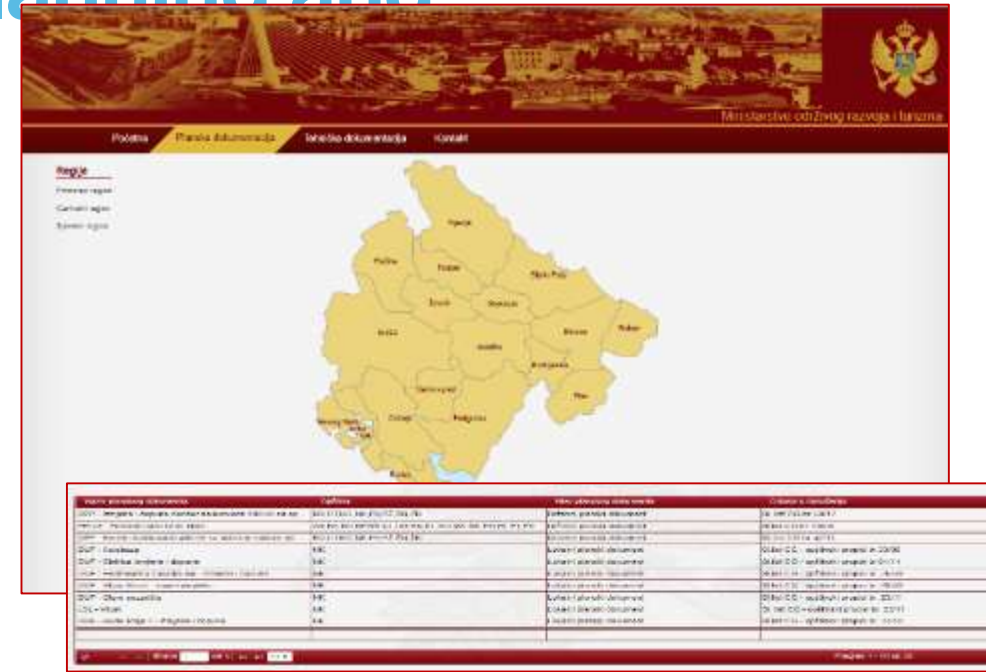
Involvement of experts in the area of the defense, protection and rescue in the process of spatial planning having regard to the experience of European countries that proved to be very useful.

Organize training of all the planners on "Spatial planning in the function of disaster risk reduction", which is likely to be provided through the Office of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Also, as the essential for the spatial planning in disaster prevention and reduction of the risk, no less important is to provide adequate monitoring and tracking changes in space in real time, in order to be able to promptly take the necessary actions.

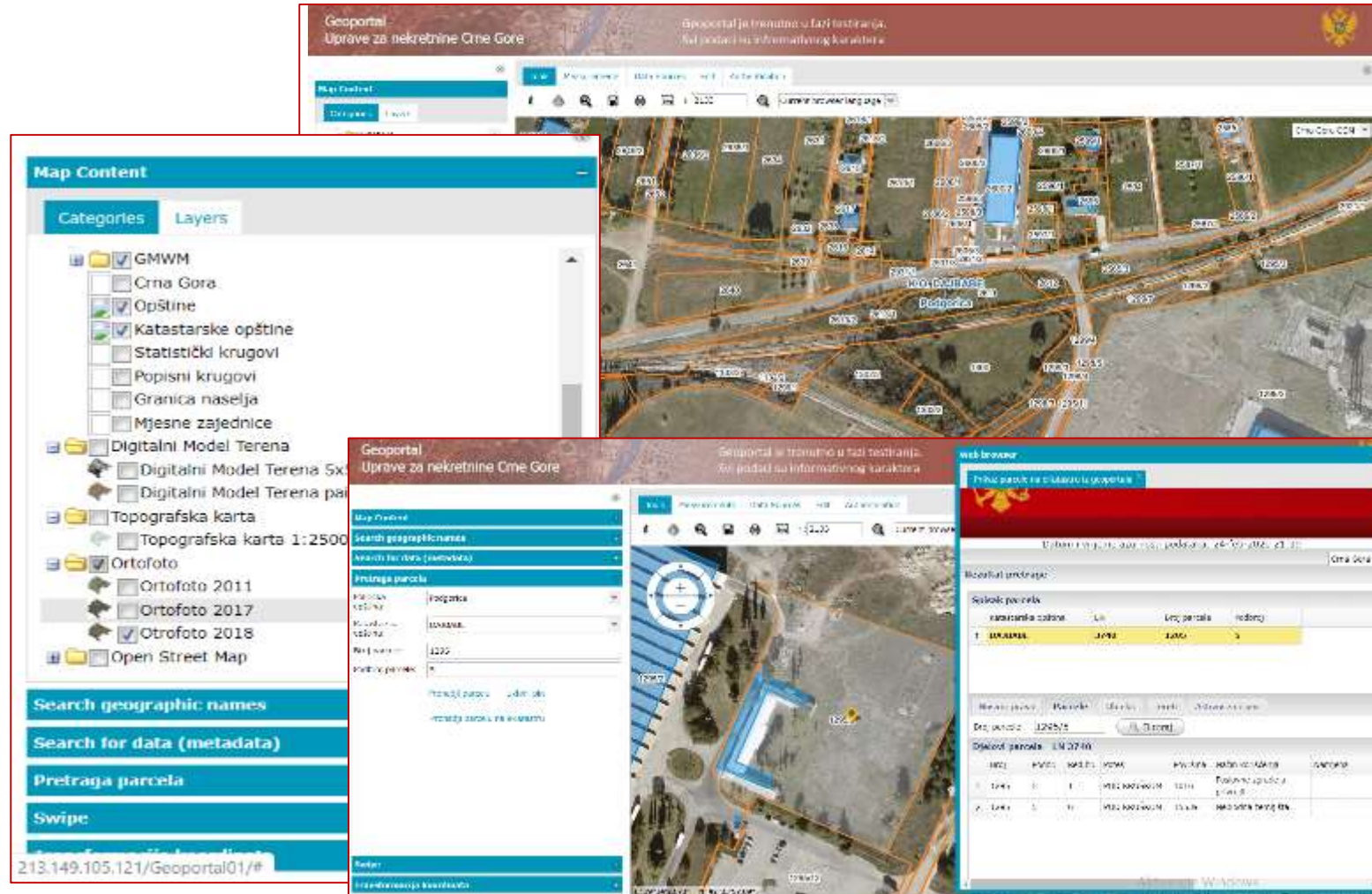
Successes and challenges in the implementation of and coordination between land-use planning and industrial safety

- Standardization of planning documents and keeping register of unique electronic database about space.
- Register of planning and technical documents
<http://www.planovidozvole.mrt.gov.me>
- Vertical and oblique ortophoto
<http://www.geo.mrt.gov.me:3800/www/>
- Problem - lack of quantified indicators on implementation of planning documents, illegal construction, etc., which are the key instruments in the preparation of spatial policy and the planning of space. "
- Organize training of all the planners on "spatial planning in the function of disaster risk reduction",
- Provide adequate monitoring and tracking of changes in space in real time in order to be able to take the necessary actions promptly.



Successes and challenges in the implementation of and coordination between land-use planning and industrial safety

- Advanced analysis and calculations in terms of purpose and regime of space use, infrastructure, etc., and comparative analysis with databases of other state authorities:
 - Real Estate Administration,
 - Administration for Statistics,
 - Administration for Forestry,
 - Center for eco toxicological testings
- The necessity for urgent implementation of the Law on Spatial Data Infrastructure



Opportunities/ideas for overcoming challenges

Measures for risk reduction due to technical-technological disasters through the spatial planning:

- Promote the coordinated development on the bases of the balanced development and limitation of risk activities concentration in the areas with already high technical and technological risk;
- In the vicinity of large industrial plants, especially those using hazardous materials in their ordinary operations, performing transportation, disposal and storage, within the danger zone limit the construction of buildings where a large number of people gathers(kindergartens, schools, sports halls, shopping centers, medical facilities and similar,);
- When planning the construction of new facilities in which appear hazardous materials, buildings need to be located in a way that in the event of an accident they do not endanger the population;
- In the vicinity of large industrial plants, the location for the temporary storage of waste generated due to major accidents and disasters shall be predicted;
- Provide an adequate fire fighting access to all parts of the industrial plant and provide spaces for use of operational fire engines and provide sufficient water quantities with adequate pressure;

Opportunities/ideas for overcoming challenges

Measures for risk reduction due to technical-technological and other disasters through the spatial planning: :

- While planning, corridors of traffic routes intended for the transport of dangerous materials shall be predicted, avoiding buildings where it gathers more than one person to be in the risk zone;
- Predict the locations for temporary storage of mines and explosives that are near the construction of major roads to be on safe locations outside the village;
- By Spatial Plan predict location/s to deactivate and destroy unexploded weapons;
- Raise the safety and security of ports and marinas, as well as the safety of navigation;
- Places for gas stations in ports and marinas intended for supply of boats and ships shall be planned on safe distances from other vessels.

Conclusion



Montenegro does not belong to high-risk areas due to technical and technological disasters and major accidents in the industry but any major accident combined with a natural disaster (earthquake, flood, etc.) significantly increases the negative consequences to the population, property and the environment.