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**MYSTICAL DANUBE**

# Template for Territorial Analysis and Collection of Data

# MYSTICAL DANUBE

**GREEN AND MYSTICAL DANUBE  
STORYTELLING ROUTE – Transnational  
valorization of natural and intangible cultural  
heritage for socio-economic development of  
rural areas in the Danube region**

## **Specific objective 1:**

**Strategy for valorization of natural and intangible cultural heritage  
in rural, less visited areas**

## **Activity 1.1:**

**Mapping and collection of natural and associated intangible cultural  
heritage in the project's rural and less visited areas on which the  
Strategy will be based.**

# Content

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	3
	A territorial analysis in a nutshell	
<b>2</b>	<b>Template for the territorial analysis and collection of data</b>	6
	Geographical description of the area	
	Communities and Stakeholders	
	Economy & Tourism	
	Infrastructure and Mobility	
	Environment – Nature – Climate	
	Socio-Cultural Information	
	National and macro-regional policies, strategies and projects	
<b>3</b>	<b>Annex: Methodological Guide</b>	19

# Introduction

Partners in the Mystical Danube Project will run through several activities for developing “Story-telling Routes”. Most of these activities are interrelated with the Territorial Analysis, **establishing** the basis for the geographical scope, identification and involvement of stakeholders, the SWOT, the Strategy and the Action Plans, and finally the location of the Information Point.

The Territorial Analysis will help you to kick-off, compile and evaluate information relevant for the entire project and beyond. It is important to point out that the analysis should target on the collection of “Intangible Cultural Heritage” and “Natural Heritage” in the planned pilot areas. However, natural and cultural heritage cannot be analysed without creating an overall picture of supporting and/or threatening components. Therefore, this analysis goes beyond the pure collection of intangible cultural heritage but will remain the core of this activity.

## A territorial analysis in a nutshell

A territorial analysis with emphasis on natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainable regional development requires a comprehensive approach to data collection. Here's a summary of the key requirements for better understanding of the **Template for the territorial analysis and collection of data** and the **Methodological Guide**.

1. **Identification of Key Indicators:** Determine relevant indicators for assessing natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainable regional development. These may include biodiversity indices, heritage site classifications, tourist arrivals, economic indicators, and infrastructure development metrics.
2. **Data Sources:** Identify and access a variety of data sources to gather information on the identified indicators. These sources may include:
  - Official government statistics: National statistical offices provide data on tourism, economic indicators, and infrastructure.
  - Research studies and reports: Academic research, think tank publications, and consultancy reports offer insights into specific aspects of natural and intangible cultural heritage and regional development.
  - Stakeholder interviews and surveys: Engage with local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and businesses to gather qualitative data on perceptions, needs, and challenges.
  - Remote sensing and GIS data: Satellite imagery, aerial photographs, and geographic information systems (GIS) data provide spatial information on land use, habitat types, and landscape features.
  - Online databases and repositories: Access relevant databases and repositories maintained by international organizations, NGOs, and research institutions that compile data on natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development.
3. **Data Collection Methods:** Employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to capture a comprehensive picture of the territorial context:

- Surveys and questionnaires: Conduct surveys and questionnaires to gather data on tourist preferences, satisfaction levels, and expenditure patterns.
  - Field assessments: Conduct field assessments to collect primary data on biodiversity, habitat quality, cultural assets, and infrastructure conditions.
  - Stakeholder consultations: Engage with stakeholders through workshops, focus group discussions, and interviews to gather qualitative insights and validate findings.
  - Data mining and analysis: Utilize data mining techniques to extract insights from large datasets and conduct statistical analysis to identify trends, patterns, and correlations.
4. **Integration of Spatial Data:** Incorporate spatial data into the analysis to understand the spatial distribution of natural and cultural assets, tourism hotspots, and development patterns. Use GIS tools to overlay and analyze spatial datasets for informed decision-making.
  5. **Temporal Analysis:** Consider temporal trends and changes over time by analyzing historical data and monitoring indicators periodically. This allows for the identification of long-term trends, seasonal variations, and the effectiveness of policies and interventions.
  6. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between experts from different disciplines, including ecology, heritage conservation, tourism management, economics, and regional planning. This interdisciplinary approach ensures a holistic understanding of territorial dynamics and facilitates informed decision-making.
  7. **Ethical Considerations:** Ensure compliance with ethical standards and regulations regarding data collection, privacy, and confidentiality. Obtain necessary permissions and consent when collecting data from individuals or sensitive areas.
  8. **User info:** Please take into consideration that all the methodology is proposed for the collecting of data and it is up to every project partner to decide will they or will they not use some part or all the proposed methodology / tools for the data collection. Please note that regardless of what tools you are using, please be aware that you need to report the activity according to the Implementation rules of the Project. If you are not able to provide some of the data, please put the **DD (data deficiency)** in the requested table. For the data that is not applicable for your territory put the **N/A (not applicable)** in the requested table.

By adhering to these requirements for data collection, a territorial analysis focusing on natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainable regional development can provide valuable insights for policymakers, planners, and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Mystical Danube Project.

# 2. Template for the Territorial Analysis and Collection of Data

This template provides partners with the framework for the content of the Territorial Analysis Report. Each chapter should preferably contain a narrative part and a table. The tables will be used to create the Open-Source Database. If deemed necessary, the chapters and its contents can be adapted to the local situation.



formed by the rivers Tara and Lim, and Tara is one of the most important rivers in Montenegro, and is on the Man and Biosphere list of zones of exceptional importance. The source of Tara is right in the Komovi zone. And a particular value and attraction in the midst of these mountains are the two lakes, Bukumirsko and Rikavacko, which have always been the source of storytelling in these parts due to their uniqueness at such high altitude.

This zone was recommended for protection back in 2010, and Capital City Podgorica and Municipality of Andrijevica adopted the acts for protection in 2015, while municipality Kolasin did it a bit later, in 2019. All three municipalities have their own management bodies for this area, and they collaborate with each other on preserving Komovi Park of Nature.

Population in this area is concentrated in 16 villages, and according to 2011 Census (new Census data is still being analyzed), number of people living here has been 1594. There is a growing trend of migrations from this zone, as from many other rural areas in Montenegro, so the expectation is that the new Census data will show even smaller number of inhabitants. Another curiosity of Komovi is the fact that since the ancient times this territory has been used by farmers for transhumant settlements, and there used to be approximately 150 such settlements, called katuns, where farmers would bring cattle for pastures during summer months. Number of farmers in katuns is declining even faster than the number of rural population, and out of these 150 settlements today we have only 60 active ones, and among them some are only active because family members built summer houses there for vacation, not for farming. Regardless of declining number of farmers practicing transhumance, this old tradition has shaped most of the cultural heritage and cultural landscape of this zone.

(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)

**Table 1 – Indicators**

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source
1.1	land area by type:  mountain  a. forest b. hilly c. plain d. water-covered (by type: lake, river,...)	hectares	43900	Annex 1 - Management Plan, Podgorica (13,2km <sup>2</sup> ) – October 2021  Annex 2 - Act on declaring park of nature Komovi, Andrijevica (24,6km <sup>2</sup> ) - 21.08.2015  Annex 3 - Management Plan Kolasin (6.1km <sup>2</sup> ) – October 2020
1.2	topographic diversity (geographic form and elevation variation)		Elevation 1700 - 2487	Annex 4 - Study for protection of nature park Komovi, November 2013
1.3	Population on 1 January by age group, sex and NUTS 3 or equivalent* region	n.	1594 persons,  Male  85  7	Annex 5 - Monstat 2011 (census data for 2023 is still being analysed, updated information will be provided as soon as Monstat completes Census

			Female 73 7 0-15 - 241 15-40 - 463 40-65 - 561 >65 - 329	report)
1.4	Population: Structure indicators by NUTS 3 or equivalent region	n.		Eurostat
1.5	Population density	n./sq.km	1594/195k m2	Monstat/Study for protection of nature park Komovi
1.6	Municipalities	n.	3	Annex 4 – Study for protection of nature park Komovi
1.7	Population in urban areas/total	%	0	There are no urban centers in the area of regional park of nature Komovi, thus no urban population
1.8	Rural centers	n.	16	Annex 4 - Study for protection of nature park Komovi
	<i>pls add...</i>			

\* Applicable only for PP5 and PP7

## 2. Communities and Stakeholders

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Summary of key stakeholders*

*Though Komovi Park of Nature has defined borders, and consists of 16 villages within the municipalities of Andrijevica, Kolasin and Capital City Podgorica, in terms of stakeholders a broader area needs to be considered. This is because even communities that are outside of the park of nature territory have interest in Komovi, either because they are on the main access routes to Komovi, or are linked with Komovi due to transhumance practices.*

*Stakeholders come from national and local level, and include private, public and civil sector. Ministries tasked with tourism, culture and agriculture are listed, as these three sectors are most relevant for this zone, as well as*

protected areas stakeholders on national and local level. From private sector on national level tour operators active in this zone need to be included, and on local level small service providers working directly or nearby park of nature Komovi. Civil sector includes NGOs and associations active on national or local level, working in the area of nature protection or rural tourism and rural development.

Overall, stakeholders have been listed based on level of their interest in tourism valorization of Komovi zone, sustainable development based on local resources. Should the interest of other stakeholders increase, they will be included in the process and engaged in a constructive manner.

(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)

**Table 2 – Indicators**

National and regional level stakeholders					
n.	Sector	Name	Location	Score*	Link
2.1	Government	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Northern Region Development	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://www.gov.me/en/mers">https://www.gov.me/en/mers</a>
2.2	Government	Environment Protection Agency	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://epa.org.me/">https://epa.org.me/</a>
2.3	Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://www.gov.me/en/mpsv">https://www.gov.me/en/mpsv</a>
2.4	Government	Ministry of Culture and Media	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://www.gov.me/en/mku">https://www.gov.me/en/mku</a>
2.5	Government	Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage	Cetinje	High	<a href="https://www.gov.me/uzkd">https://www.gov.me/uzkd</a>
2.6	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tour operator Montenegro Adventures	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://www.montenegroadventure.travel/">https://www.montenegroadventure.travel/</a>
2.7	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tour operator Nikena	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://www.montenegro-eco.com/our-promises">https://www.montenegro-eco.com/our-promises</a>
2.8	(Tourism) Business Sector	Nomad tours	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://nomadtours.me/">https://nomadtours.me/</a>
2.9	(Tourism) Business Sector	Trip Center Montenegro	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://www.tripcenter.me/">https://www.tripcenter.me/</a>
2.10	(Tourism) Business Sector	3E travel	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://3etravel.me/">https://3etravel.me/</a>

2.11	(Tourism) Business Sector	Nature horizon	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://naturehorizons.me/">https://naturehorizons.me/</a>
2.12	Educational Sector	University of Montenegro	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://gimnazijapg.me/">https://gimnazijapg.me/</a>
2.13	Transport Sector	Bus station Podgorica		Medium	
2.14	NGOs	CZIP	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://czip.me/en/">https://czip.me/en/</a>
2.15	NGOs	Visokogorci	Podgorica	Medium	<a href="https://www.visokogorci.me/">https://www.visokogorci.me/</a>
2.16	NGOs	Regional Development Agency for Bjelasica, Komovi and Prokletije	Berane	High	<a href="https://www.bjelasica-komovi.me/">https://www.bjelasica-komovi.me/</a>
2.17	NGOs	Expeditio	Kotor	Medium	<a href="https://www.expeditio.org/index.php?lang=sr">https://www.expeditio.org/index.php?lang=sr</a>
2.18	NGOs	Association for rural tourism	Berane	High	<a href="http://www.ruralholiday.me">www.ruralholiday.me</a>
Local level stakeholders					
n.	Sector	Name	Location	Score*	
2.19	Government	Municipality Andrijevica		High	<a href="https://opstinaandrijevica.me/">https://opstinaandrijevica.me/</a>
2.20	Government	Municipality Kolasin		High	<a href="https://opstinakolasin.me/">https://opstinakolasin.me/</a>
2.21	Government	Capital City Podgorica		High	<a href="https://podgorica.me/">https://podgorica.me/</a>
2.22	Government	Park of Nature Komovi	Andrijevica	High	
2.23	Government	Agency for protected areas of Podgorica	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://www.auzp.me/komovi/">https://www.auzp.me/komovi/</a>
2.24	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism Organisation Andrijevica		High	<a href="https://www.toandrijevica.me/">https://www.toandrijevica.me/</a>
2.25	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism Organisation Kolasin		High	<a href="https://kolasin.me/en/">https://kolasin.me/en/</a>
2.26	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism Organisation Podgorica		High	<a href="https://podgorica.travel/">https://podgorica.travel/</a>
2.27	(Tourism) Business Sector	Dječije odmaraliste Veruša	Verusa	Medium	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/DjecijeOdmaral">https://www.facebook.com/DjecijeOdmaral</a>

					isteVerusa/
2.28	(Tourism) Business Sector	Katun Mokra	Mokra	Medium	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/katunmokra/?locale=sr_RS">https://www.facebook.com/katunmokra/?locale=sr_RS</a>
2.29	(Tourism) Business Sector	Hostel Mojan	Josanica	High	
2.30	(Tourism) Business Sector	Katun Kobil Do	Stavna	Medium	
2.31	(Tourism) Business Sector	Bozički katun	Stavna	Medium	<a href="https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-bozicki-katun/">https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-bozicki-katun/</a>
2.32	(Tourism) Business Sector	Eko katun Stavna	Stavna	Medium	
2.33	(Tourism) Business Sector	Katun Staro katunište	Backo brdo	Medium	
2.34	(Tourism) Business Sector	Miljanov do	Konjuhe	Medium	<a href="https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-stara-brvnara-miljanov-do/">https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-stara-brvnara-miljanov-do/</a>
2.35	(Tourism) Business Sector	Kraljska koliba	Kralje	Medium	
2.36	(Tourism) Business Sector	Domaćinstvo Đerkovic	Kosutice	Medium	<a href="https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-domacinstvo-miljan-derkovic/">https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-domacinstvo-miljan-derkovic/</a>
2.37	(Tourism) Business Sector	Domaćinstvo Fatić	Japan	Medium	<a href="https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-domacinstvo-fatic/">https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/andrijevi-ca-domacinstvo-fatic/</a>
2.38	(Tourism) Business Sector	Konak Mara	Tresnjevik	Medium	<a href="https://instagram.com/konak_mara_komovi?igshid=Yzg5MTU1MDY=">https://instagram.com/konak_mara_komovi?igshid=Yzg5MTU1MDY=</a>
2.39	(Tourism) Business Sector	Katun Martinovica	Ljuban	Medium	<a href="https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/kolasin-katun-martinovica/">https://www.ruralholiday.me/seoska-domacinstva/kolasin-katun-martinovica/</a>

2.40	(Tourism) Business Sector	Vinarija Rajkovic	Ubli	Medium	
2.41	(Tourism) Business Sector	Hotel Komovi	Andrijevica	Medium	<a href="https://www.hotelkomovi.com">https://www.hotelkomovi.com</a>
2.42	(Tourism) Business Sector	Seosko domaćinstvo „Sekulović“	Verusa	Medium	
2.43	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency Eco-tours	Kolasin	High	<a href="https://www.eco-tours.co.me/">https://www.eco-tours.co.me/</a>
2.44	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency Edelweiss travel Montenegro	Kolasin	Medium	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/edelweiss.travel.montenegro/">https://www.facebook.com/edelweiss.travel.montenegro/</a>
2.45	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency Gold Travel	Kolasin	Low	<a href="https://goldtravel.me/">https://goldtravel.me/</a>
2.46	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency Mont travel	Kolasin	Medium	<a href="https://monttravel.me/">https://monttravel.me/</a>
2.47	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency North Tour Montenegro	Kolasin	Medium	<a href="https://northtour.me/">https://northtour.me/</a>
2.48	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourism agency Sport Tourist	Kolasin	Low	<a href="https://www.sporttourist.me/">https://www.sporttourist.me/</a>
2.49	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourist Agency Explorer	Kolasin	Low	<a href="https://explorer.co.me/en/">https://explorer.co.me/en/</a>
2.50	(Tourism) Business Sector	Tourist Agency LoDa Montenegro	Kolasin	Medium	<a href="https://lodamontenegro.me/">https://lodamontenegro.me/</a>
2.51	(Tourism) Business Sector	Etno kuća Popović	Kučka korita	Medium	
2.52	Educational Sector	High school Andrijevica	Andrijevica	Medium	<a href="https://smsandrijevica.wordpress.com/">https://smsandrijevica.wordpress.com/</a>
2.53	Educational Sector	High school Kolasin	Kolasin	Medium	<a href="https://bracaselic.wordpress.com/">https://bracaselic.wordpress.com/</a>
2.54	Educational Sector	Gymnasium Podgorica	Podgorica	High	<a href="https://gimnazijapg.me/">https://gimnazijapg.me/</a>
2.56	Transport Sector	Eko katun Vranjak, jeep tours	Kolasin	Medium	
2.57	NGOs	Udruženje proizvođača kućkog sira	Podgorica	High	
2.58	NGOs	Planinarski klub	Andrijevica	High	
2.59	NGOs	Planinarski klub Gorica	Podgorica	High	

2.60	NGOs	Planinarski klub Komovi	Podgorica	High	
	Local communities (and Indigenous Peoples)				
n.	Sector	Name	Location	Score*	

### 3. Economy & Tourism

#### 3.1. Description and data on economy specifics

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Economy*

*Labor market*

*Regional specificities in economy and labor market (e.g. levels of external economic integration, of external trade and of startup intensity in the region compared to other regions)*

*Montenegro economy is service based one, due to the fact that tourism is major economic sector. Montenegro is a small, open economy aspiring to join the EU by 2028. It is also an economy vulnerable to external shocks, as it relies heavily on capital inflows from abroad to stimulate its growth. COVID19 pandemic has had devastating effects on tourism heavy economy, but in the last two years a lot has been recovered.*

*The targeted territory is a rural one, mountainous and remote, with quite poor infrastructure. There are no urban zones here, there are 16 villages and numerous transhumant settlements, which goes to prove that in this area agriculture is the main source of income and sustenance for local people. Employment rate is low, goes only to 17%, which is a common issue among most rural areas in Montenegro. Agricultural activity is small-scale, due to mostly small farms that are not specialized in specific product and market oriented, but have small and diversified production mainly due to the fact that families here produce food for themselves. The most important product in Komovi area is cheese, which is in different areas produced according to different recipes. The most famous one is kucki cheese produced on Podgorica side of the mountain.*

*Tourism in the past decade is becoming more and more important, and many tourists can be seen high up in the mountains. This resulted in opening of new tourism facilities, growth of rural tourism and even katun tourism. This is obviously a trend that will continue, as nature lovers are a growing tourist group, always looking for off-the-beaten-track locations and destinations for active holidays and outdoor adventures, combined with local culture.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

#### Table 3.1 - Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of	Quantity	Source
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		measure		
3.1.1	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by NUTS 3 or equivalent regions	National currency	1354012	Annex 7 - Monstat, national level, first quarter of 2024
3.1.2	Employment (thousand persons) by NUTS 3 or equivalent regions	n.	0,251 (251 persons or 17% of total population)	Annex 4 - Study for protection of nature park Komovi, old data
3.1.3	Dispersion of regional employment rates of age group 15-64 by NUTS 3 or equivalent regions	n. or %	63,6%	Annex 9 - Monstat, national level, 1st quarter of 2024
3.1.4	Dispersion of regional unemployment rates by NUTS 3 or equivalent regions	n. or %	12%	Annex 9 - Monstat, national level, 1st quarter of 2024
3.1.5	Business demography by size class and NUTS 3 or equivalent regions	n.	B 1 C 125 D 11 E 3 F 238 G 517 H 118 I 306 J 124 K 0 L 74 M 184 N 197 P 15 Q 8 R 46 S 169	Annex 10 - Monstat, national level, 2nd quarter of 2024
	<i>pls add...</i>			

## 3.2. Description and data on tourism specifics

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Accommodation, natural and cultural assets, other attractions*

*Existing trails (historical background, status and conditions, future perspectives and needs)*

*Regional specificities in tourism and leisure*

*Tourist information and facilitation services (e.g. tourist cards and facilitations)*

*The targeted territory does not have significant accommodation capacity, but it does have potential to create it and urban centers of Kolasin, Podgorica and Andrijevica can also serve as accommodation hubs especially for more demanding clients. There is a famous resort for children built in the time of former Yugoslavia that is currently being rehabilitated, and also former military barracks that are of solid build and can in future be reconstructed and used for tourism purposes. Other than that, most accommodations are family operated rural businesses located in villages or in katuns, private accommodation and camping sites. The weakness of this territory is that for variety of reasons some of the families still did not register their tourism services.*

*Most of the tourists come for outdoor tourism, for hiking, mountaineering to different peaks of Komovi, for mountain biking and horse riding. There is no reliable way to count them, but it is evident that the number of visitors is growing each year. For that reason, government and civil sector have set up various trails here, using the CT 1 – first Montenegrin long distance trail that connects the mountains of Montenegro, as the backbone for the network of other, shorter trails. Three out of five top biking trails cut through this zone, TT4 running through the middle of it. There are also thematic katun trails around this zone, and there are intentions to make one right in it and valorize the rich cultural heritage of this area reflected in katuns. The main trails here are signposted, though maintenance of signalization that is damaged by harsh weather conditions or irresponsible individuals still represents a problem. GPS logs of the trail would then serve as another orientation method for a more reliable and safe travel through the mountains.*

*Other than the offer of this particular area, there are similar hiking and biking options nearby, on Bjelasica and Prokletije mountains, which adds value to the offer of Komovi. Kolasin is famous spot for winter sports, and ski lifts have been expanded over the past two decades. However, tourism here is still highly seasonal, with peak of the season being July and August, but it could be said that the season lasts for 6 months.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

**Table 3.2 - Indicators**

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source
3.2.1	Number of establishments, bedrooms and bed-places by NUTS 3 or equivalent	n.	For entire three municipalities:	Annex 11 – Monstat Tourism Capacities 2022 Internal information relevant for

	regions		Establishment s - 52  Bedrooms - 1460  Beds - 3807  For targeted territory  18 establishment s  322 beds	targeted region
3.2.2	Nights spent in tourist accommodation	n.	523,342	Annex 12 -Monstat, no. of overnights in Podgorica, Kolasin and Andrijevica in 2023
3.2.3	Area of regenerated open spaces and regenerated public buildings (last 10 years)	sq. m.		
3.2.4	Tourist visits (year) and other information of tourist value	n.	240,580	Annex 12 - MONSTAT, no. of arrivals in municipalities Podgorica, Kolasin and Andrijevica in 2023
3.2.5	Duration of the period favorable to green mobility	n. of months / year	6 months	/
3.2.6	Tourist who go hiking	n/year		In Montenegro this data is not tracked at all
3.2.7	Other activities tourists carry out while staying in the region (by type and %)	%	Hiking  Biking  Jeep tours  Horse riding	Precise numbers and percentages not available
	<i>pls add...</i>			

## 4. Infrastructure and Mobility

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Transport infrastructure*

*Green mobility*

*Human-powered mobility*

*Regional specificities in infrastructure and mobility:*

- *Accessibility by public transport*
- *Regional and local soft mobility offers*
- *Inter-modality*
- *Pricing and ticketing*
- *Cooperation and coordination in Transport and Tourism*
- *Information/Marketing and Awareness Raising Activities*

*The Komovi Park of Nature lacks modern infrastructure of any type. Road connections are not ideal, but that could be the reason why this territory has been preserved and not devastated by illegal construction like many other attractive parts of Montenegro and broader region. Main roadways which are paved connect the park to the municipalities of Podgorica, Kolasin, and Andrijevica, allowing convenient access for visitors. The rest of the roads that connect katuns within the core of the park area are in poor shape and unpaved, convenient for terrain vehicles and bicycles. Public transport accessibility remains limited, with improvements needed for greater ease of travel by bus or rail, especially for visitors relying on public transportation.*

*Green mobility initiatives are emerging with foreign visitors who choose to spend their vacation here biking. Other than foreigners and a small number of locals, biking is still not used to great extent in Montenegro for transportation purposes, and especially not in targeted area. However, promoting low-emission alternatives to traditional vehicles remains a priority, particularly in collaboration with national and local authorities and civil sector.*

*Human-powered mobility, such as walking and cycling, is a central part of the national strategy for sustainable tourism, and highly relevant for the park area. There are several signposted trails for hikers and cyclists, linking key natural and cultural sites. Plans are underway to expand these networks, with the aim of promoting environmentally friendly, low-impact exploration of the park.*

*Regional specificities in mobility include a lack of consistent public transport options, with existing services not always well-coordinated between municipalities. Soft mobility offers, such as bicycle rentals, are available but are concentrated in specific areas. Inter-modality, allowing seamless travel between different transport modes (e.g., combining train, bus, and bike use), is not developed.*

*Pricing and ticketing systems across the municipalities are not yet unified, posing a challenge for easy access to public transport. Enhanced cooperation between transport and tourism sectors is crucial for integrating services. Information and marketing campaigns, emphasizing eco-friendly transport options and sustainable tourism model, are key to raising awareness and boosting visitor numbers while minimizing environmental impact.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

**Table 4 - Indicators**

<i>n.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Unit of measure</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Source</i>
4.1	<i>Transport infrastructure (by type and length)</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>Paved road – 145km</i>	<i>OpenStreetMap</i>
4.2	<i>Existing trails (type, length, conditions, ...) [each partner to insert]</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>Hiking trail - 1685</i> <i>Biking trail - 1333</i> <i>Thematic trail -400</i>	<i>Annex 13 - Internal report on length of trails</i>
4.3	<i>Transport-related accidents (by mode of transport, other characteristics)</i>	<i>n. (per year)</i>	<i>6,573 accidents in 2023</i>	<i>Annex 14 – Monstat Traffic Report 2023</i>
4.4	<i>Percentage of population riding a bike</i>	<i>%</i>		
	<i>pls add...</i>			

## 5. Environment – Nature – Climate

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Environment information on water supply, sewage and waste treatment, and energy supply.*

*Renewable energy*

*Climate change*

*Regional specificities in environment and climate change*

*The Komovi Park of Nature is characterized by its pristine natural environment, yet faces increasing pressures due to human activity and climate change. In terms of water supply, the park relies primarily on natural springs and rivers, which serve both the local communities and visitors. However, there is a need for better management of water resources, particularly during the summer months when demand peaks. The existing water infrastructure is mainly constructed by local communities and not an integral part of municipal water supply network.*

*Sewage and waste treatment within the overall park territory is a growing concern. While municipal centers like Kolasin, Podgorica, and Andrijevica are equipped with modern sewage systems, the rural communities within the park have limited infrastructure. Waste management in villages is handled by municipal utility companies, in katuns not at all, and there is an urgent need for more comprehensive waste separation and recycling systems, especially in the most visited areas. Encouraging responsible visitor behavior through campaigns and installing additional waste bins and facilities could help alleviate this issue.*

*Energy supply in the region is mainly dependent on traditional sources, but there is growing interest in renewable energy. Hydropower is already in use, and there is potential to expand solar energy projects, particularly in areas with high exposure to sunlight. Small-scale solar systems have been provided for largest farmers in katuns, as katun settlements are not connected to electric grid.*

*Climate change poses a significant threat to Komovi, with noticeable impacts such as changing weather patterns, warmer winters, and reduced snowfall, all of which could affect the local ecosystems and winter tourism in Kolasin. The region is also experiencing more frequent and intense storms, which threaten both the environment and infrastructure. Adaptation measures, such as reforestation and sustainable water management practices, are becoming increasingly important.*

*Regional specificities include a diverse range of ecosystems that are particularly sensitive to environmental changes. The mountain region is home to endemic species and fragile habitats, which require targeted conservation efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. Local authorities are beginning to recognize the importance of climate resilience and are working on strategies to protect biodiversity and maintain the park's natural beauty.*

*Efforts to raise awareness about the environment and climate change, both among locals and visitors, are ongoing. Education and outreach programs, coupled with initiatives promoting the use of renewable energy and responsible resource management, are essential to ensure the park remains a sustainable and thriving natural area.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

**Table 5.1 - Indicators**

<b>n.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Source</b>
5.1.1	<i>Water supply</i>	<i>N. of households</i>	<i>63 households connected to public water supply network</i>	<i>Since this is rural area, there is no organized water supply, rather individual connections and improvised village water supply systems.</i>
5.1.2	<i>Energy supply (last year)</i>	<i>N. of households</i>	<i>485 households</i>	
5.1.3	<i>Maximum, minimum and mean temperature (by</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>January: max 15,1 ,</i>	<i>Latest data from Hydro meteorological Institute of</i>

	month)		<p><i>min -16,4, mean -1,6</i></p> <p><i>February: max 19,3 , min -23,4 , mean -0,4</i></p> <p><i>March: max 22,7 , min - 20 , mean 2,5</i></p> <p><i>April: max 27,2 , min - 2,4 , mean 6,8</i></p> <p><i>May: max 33 , min - 5,4 , mean 11,3</i></p> <p><i>June: max 32,7 , min - 3 , mean 14,7</i></p> <p><i>July: max 35,2 , min 1 , mean 16,5</i></p> <p><i>August: max 37,1 , min 1 , mean 16,1</i></p> <p><i>September: max 32,7, min -5,4, mean 12,3</i></p> <p><i>October: max 28,4 , min -2,3, mean 8,2</i></p> <p><i>November: max 25,4, min -21,6 ,</i></p>	<p><i>Montenegro, for Kolasin municipality - <a href="https://www.meteo.co.me/page.php?id=41">https://www.meteo.co.me/page.php?id=41</a></i></p>
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			<p>mean 3,9</p> <p>December: max 16,4, min -11,8, mean -0,1</p>	
5.1.4	<p>Variation of exceptional climatic adverse events against previous year*</p> <p>* // ▾ □ —  // = ∅ △ □ — ↗  △ — ⊙ = ∅, ∅  ▾ □ — ⊙  ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ∠ ⊙ □ ↗  ↗ ↗ ∠ ↗  ▾ □ — △ □  ∅ □ ↗ ↗ ∠ ⊙  ↗ ↗ = ⊙  △ ∠ ↗ ∠ — ⊙ ⊙  N/A (∅ □ ↗  ∠ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ = □ ∠ ⊙ ⊙  ⊙) □ ⊙ DD  (△ ∠ ↗ ∠  △ ⊙ // = □ = ⊙ ∅ □  ▾ □ — )</p>			
	pls add...			

Insert here narrative text about:

Narrative description of natural heritage

The Komovi Park of Nature is a treasure trove of natural heritage, offering a rich tapestry of biodiversity, landscapes, and geological formations that have remained relatively untouched by modern development. Dominated by the majestic Komovi mountain range, the park is known for its rugged peaks, verdant valleys, and crystal-clear rivers, making it a paradise for nature lovers and outdoor enthusiasts. The park's high-altitude meadows, forests, and karst formations are home to a variety of endemic species, highlighting its ecological significance.

Forests, predominantly made up of beech, fir, and spruce, blanket the lower slopes of the mountains, providing crucial habitats for wildlife, including the Balkan lynx, brown bear, and grey wolf. These dense woodlands not only support biodiversity but also play an important role in carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate the effects

*of climate change. As one ascends the higher elevations, alpine meadows emerge, filled with diverse plant species such as edelweiss and the rare Komovi violet, unique to the region.*

*The rivers and streams that crisscross the park are another key element of its natural heritage. These waterways, fed by snowmelt and springs, are not only vital for the park's ecosystems but also for local communities who rely on them for drinking water and irrigation. The pristine waters of the Tara which is under UNESCO Man and Biosphere designation, have been formed in Komovi, and Tara flows from here.*

*The Komovi mountains themselves, with their dramatic cliffs and towering peaks such as Kom Vasojevicki and Kom Kucki, are iconic landmarks of the region. Their geological history stretches back millions of years, with unique limestone formations that provide fascinating insights into the Earth's past. These mountains also hold cultural significance, deeply rooted in local folklore and traditions, further enriching the natural heritage of the area. This is why Komovi have been declared park of nature, and this is why Komovi mountains are the candidate for Emerald site.*

*This natural heritage is not only valuable for its beauty and biodiversity but also for its role in sustaining traditional ways of life. Pastoralism, agriculture, and sustainable forestry have shaped the landscape for centuries, with local communities living in harmony with their environment. Preserving this balance is crucial, as the area faces increasing challenges from tourism and climate change.*

*The park's natural heritage serves as both a haven for wildlife and a source of inspiration for all who visit. Efforts to conserve its unique landscapes and ecosystems are critical to maintaining the park's ecological integrity, ensuring that future generations can continue to experience its remarkable beauty and biological diversity.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

## Table 5.2 - Indicators

Add max 20 indicators.

<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition*</i>	<i>Protection level**</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5.2.1	<i>Park of nature Komovi Podgorica</i>	<i>Podgorica</i>	<i>2 A</i>	<i>v</i>	
5.2.2	<i>Park of nature Komovi Andrijevica</i>	<i>Andrijevica</i>	<i>2 A</i>	<i>v</i>	
5.2.3	<i>Park of nature Komovi Kolasin</i>	<i>Kolasin</i>	<i>2 A</i>	<i>v</i>	
5.2.4	<i>MAB reserve Tara</i>	<i>Tara river basin</i>	<i>2 B</i>	<i>international</i>	
5.2.5	<i>Candidate for Emerald Network site</i>	<i>Podgorica, Andrijevica, Kolasin</i>			<i>In process</i>  <i>List of officially nominated</i>

					candidate Emerald Network site (Dec 2021 )
5.2.6					
5.2.7					
	pls add...				

(\* Provide scoring of the condition of each natural heritage site or object between 1 - 3 based on (A) Ecological health: species richness, presence of indicator species, and habitat fragmentation – (B) Landscape integrity: degree of human impact, such as development, pollution, or habitat destruction: 1=bad; 2=medium; 3=good). If you find out during your research that you do not have this data, use N/A (not applicable) or DD (data deficiency)

(\*\* For information about the protection level please use the IUCN categories relevant for your country plus Emerald)

## 6. Socio-Cultural Information

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Historical description of the socio-cultural environment*

*Changes in the socio-cultural texture and its impact origins*

*The socio-cultural environment of the Komovi Park of Nature and its surrounding municipalities has deep historical roots, shaped by centuries of interaction between nature and human communities. Historically, this region has been inhabited by pastoralist and agrarian societies who lived in close harmony with the land. Traditional practices like sheep herding, forestry, and small-scale farming have defined the local culture for generations, with the rugged Komovi mountains providing both a barrier and a sanctuary for these communities. These practices have not only sustained the local population but have also forged a unique cultural identity, one deeply tied to the natural landscape.*

*The Komovi region has a rich historical heritage, reflected in the traditional architecture of its mountain villages and the preservation of local customs and folklore. The people of the area, particularly from the tribes of Vasojevici and Kuci, are known for their resilience and strong attachment to their ancestral land. Oral traditions, folk music, and religious practices are still widely observed, preserving a connection to the region's past.*

*Over time, however, the socio-cultural texture of the region has undergone significant changes. One of the main drivers of change has been the gradual depopulation of rural areas, as younger generations have migrated to urban centers like Podgorica in search of better economic opportunities. This migration has led to the decline of traditional livelihoods, such as pastoralism and farming, with fewer families now practicing these age-old trades. As a result, some cultural practices are slowly fading, and the rural villages that once bustled with activity are experiencing a decrease in population.*

*Tourism has emerged as both an opportunity and a challenge to the region's socio-cultural fabric. On one hand, the rise in ecotourism has brought renewed interest in the area's natural beauty and cultural heritage, prompting efforts to preserve local traditions and restore historical buildings. On the other hand, the influx of visitors has sometimes led to commercialization, with concerns about the dilution of authentic cultural practices.*

*The impact of modernization has also introduced new cultural influences, especially in terms of technology, education, and communication, which have reshaped the social structure of the region. Younger generations are more exposed to global trends, contributing to the slow erosion of some traditional ways of life. However, there is also a growing awareness of the need to protect and celebrate the region's socio-cultural heritage, with local authorities and organizations working to maintain a balance between modern development and cultural preservation.*

*Despite these changes, the socio-cultural identity of the Komovi region remains strong, rooted in its historical traditions and its connection to the land. The resilience of the local communities and their efforts to adapt to changing circumstances while preserving their cultural heritage offers hope for a sustainable future where the past and present coexist harmoniously.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

**Table 6.1 - Indicators: List of tangible cultural heritage related to natural heritage**

<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition*</i>	<i>Protection level</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6.1.1	<i>Old town Medun</i>	<i>Medun, Podgorica</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Cultural monument, national legislation</i>	
6.1.2	<i>Museum of Marko Miljanov</i>	<i>Medun, Podgorica</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Museum</i>	<i>Audio guide in English available</i>
6.1.3	<i>Church Sveti Ilija</i>	<i>Carine</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Used to be church on highest altitude in Europe</i>
6.1.4	<i>Stone and wooden katun huts</i>	<i>Throughout Komovi</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Remnants of ancient tradition of transhumance, practiced less and less</i>
6.1.5	<i>Djerkovic Mill</i>	<i>Kosutice, Andrijevica</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>One of the last traditional mills for corn and</i>

					wheat in Komovi zone
6.1.6	Monument to the Battle of Fundina	Fundina			Place of famous historical battle
6.1.7	Old town Medun	Medun, Podgorica	2	Cultural monument, national legislation	
	pls add...				

(\* Provide a scoring between 1 – 3 in what current condition the specific cultural heritage is: 1=bad; 2=medium; 3=good).

Insert here narrative text about:

Summary description of the intangible cultural heritage specific to the project area

(Use min. 500 words – max. 1000 words)

## Table 6.2 - Indicators: List of intangible cultural heritage

<i>Oral traditions and expressions including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage</i>					
<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition*</i>	<i>Protection level**</i>	<i>Remarks***</i>
6.2.1	Legends about fairies from Komovi	Throughout Komovi	4	/	
6.2.2	Legend on how Bukumirsko lake appeared	Bukumirsko Lake	4	/	
6.2.3	Legend on how Rikavacko Lake appeared	Rikavacko Lake	3	/	
6.2.4	Margarita settlelemt, spring and flower	Ljuban	3	/	

	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b>Performing arts</b>					
<b>n.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Protection level</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<i>Cont</i>					
	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b>Social practices</b>					
<b>n.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Protection level</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	<i>Transhumance</i>	<i>Throughout Komovi</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>In process of GIAHS protection</i>	<i>Applicant for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems designation</i>
	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b>Rituals and festive events</b>					
<b>n.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Protection level</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	<i>Ilindan (August 2)</i>	<i>Carine</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Date when farmers gather on Carine</i>
	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b>Knowledge and practice about nature and the universe</b>					

<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Protection level</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b><i>Traditional craftsmanship</i></b>					
<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Protection level</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Construction of stone huts</i>	<i>Kuci</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>The craft of stone masonry is almost extinct</i>
	<i>pls add...</i>				
<b><i>Traditional products and gastronomy</i></b>					
<i>n.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Protection level</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Production of Kucki cheese</i>	<i>Kuci</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>In process of branding as local product</i>	
	<i>Traditional dishes</i>	<i>Throughout Komovi</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Local dishes are based on locally produced and wild ingredients</i>
	<i>pls add...</i>				

(\* Provide scoring between 1-5 in what condition the intangible cultural heritage currently is: 1=extinct; 2=short before extinction; 3=randomly occurring; 4=frequently occurring; 5=living heritage)

(\*\* Provide information if the intangible cultural heritage is internationally, nationally, or locally protected)

(\*\*\* Mention in the remarks if the intangible cultural heritage is under threat to artificially change or to be commercialized: Disneyfication; and if the intangible heritage is somehow linked to the natural heritage in the area.)

## 7. National and macro-regional policies, strategies and projects

*Insert here narrative text about:*

*Description of the most relevant policies, strategies, development plan and projects relevant to natural and cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development.*

*The Komovi Park of Nature benefits from several national and macro-regional policies, strategies, and development plans aimed at preserving its natural and cultural heritage, while promoting sustainable tourism and regional development. These frameworks are aligned with Montenegro's broader environmental, cultural, and economic goals, particularly in light of its ambition to balance conservation with growth in the tourism sector, and in light of its aspiration to approximate national laws and regulations with EU policies within the integration process.*

*At the national level, Montenegro's National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (which expired, and new version is being developed) serve as key guiding documents. These policies emphasize the protection of biodiversity, ecosystems, and landscapes within protected areas like Komovi. The park's natural beauty and rich biodiversity are seen as critical to both conservation efforts and the development of eco-friendly tourism. These strategies advocate for sustainable use of natural resources, fostering local economic development without compromising the integrity of ecosystems.*

*The Montenegrin National Tourism Development Strategy also plays a significant role in shaping tourism in the Komovi region. This strategy highlights the need for sustainable tourism practices, including promoting nature-based tourism, cultural heritage tourism, and rural tourism. By integrating environmental protection with tourism development, this policy aims to attract visitors while safeguarding the park's fragile environments. Additionally, the strategy encourages infrastructure improvements, such as expanding eco-friendly accommodations and enhancing hiking and biking trails, which are central to Komovi's appeal.*

*On a macro-regional scale, and in addition to national policies, the Komovi Park of Nature is influenced by the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR), which focuses on fostering sustainable development and regional cooperation across the Danube region, of which Montenegro is a part. The EUSDR includes several priorities that align with the park's focus on natural and cultural heritage preservation, sustainable tourism, and regional development. Montenegro is part of the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region (EUSAIR), which focuses on fostering cooperation between countries in the region. This strategy prioritizes environmental protection, tourism, and regional connectivity, all of which are crucial for the development of the Komovi area. Projects funded under EUSAIR promote cross-border initiatives in sustainable tourism, energy efficiency, and rural development, encouraging regional collaboration that enhances the management of natural and cultural resources.*

*In terms of cultural heritage, the National Program for the Protection of Cultural Heritage outlines the preservation and promotion of Montenegro's intangible and tangible heritage. This program ensures the protection of Komovi's traditional villages, historical sites, and local customs. It also encourages the involvement of local communities in safeguarding their heritage, offering support for projects that revive traditional crafts, music, and festivals that contribute to the cultural richness of the region.*

*Overall, these policies and strategies provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable development of the Komovi Park of Nature. They aim to balance the needs of environmental conservation, tourism, and regional growth, ensuring that both the natural and cultural heritage of the region are protected for future generations.*

*(Use min. 200 words – max. 500 words)*

**Table 7.1 - Indicators**

	<i>Policies and/or Strategies</i>			
<i>n.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7.1.1	<i>National Strategy for Sustainable Development</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2022 - 2030</i>	
7.1.2	<i>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2016 - 2020</i>	<i>New version is being prepared</i>
7.1.3	<i>National Tourism Development Strategy</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2022-2025</i>	<i><a href="https://www.gov.me/en/documents/db71ea87-f50f-4aca-98ae-91d8af502816">https://www.gov.me/en/documents/db71ea87-f50f-4aca-98ae-91d8af502816</a></i>
7.1.4	<i>EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR)</i>	<i>European Commission</i>		<i><a href="https://danube-region.eu">https://danube-region.eu</a></i>
7.1.5	<i>EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region (EUSAIR)</i>	<i>European Commission</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i><a href="https://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/">https://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/</a></i>
7.1.6	<i>National Program for Culture Development</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2023 - 2027</i>	<i><a href="https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/d663190d-8da7-463c-acdd-cfe010332cb1">https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/d663190d-8da7-463c-acdd-cfe010332cb1</a></i>
7.1.7	<i>Spatial Plan for Bjelasica and Komovi</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i><a href="https://www.gov.me/clanak/102436--prostorni-plan-posebne-namjene-bjelasica-i-komovi">https://www.gov.me/clanak/102436--prostorni-plan-posebne-namjene-bjelasica-i-komovi</a></i>
7.1.8	<i>Program for development of rural tourism</i>	<i>Government of Montenegro</i>	<i>2023 - 2025</i>	<i><a href="https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/8c222c17-d8ff-4fe2-b5fc-d70dc7f40c8a">https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/8c222c17-d8ff-4fe2-b5fc-d70dc7f40c8a</a></i>
	<i>Pls add....</i>			

**Table 7.2 - Indicators**

	<i>Projects</i>			
<i>n.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Implementer</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

7.2.1	<i>Biodiversity mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies and Practices and Strengthen Protection of Biodiversity Hot-spots in Montenegro</i>	<i>Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism</i>	<i>2023-2027</i>	<i>Project is funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF)</i>
7.2.2	<i>MED GIAHS (Globally important Agricultural Heritage Systems)</i>	<i>Regional Development Agency for Bjelasica, Komovi and Prokletije</i>	<i>2023 - 2025</i>	<i>Potection of katuns under GIAHS designation</i>
7.2.3	<i>Management Plan for park of nature Komovi, Podgorica</i>	<i>Agency for the Management of Protected Areas in Podgorica</i>	<i>2022-2026</i>	<i><a href="https://www.auzp.me/dokumenta/">https://www.auzp.me/dokumenta/</a></i>
7.2.4	<i>Management Plan for park of nature Komovi, Kolasin</i>	<i>Municipality Kolasin</i>	<i>2021 - 2026</i>	<i><a href="https://opstinakolasin.me/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/27.10.2020-Nacrt-Plan_upravljanja_parkom_Komovi.pdf">https://opstinakolasin.me/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/27.10.2020-Nacrt-Plan_upravljanja_parkom_Komovi.pdf</a></i>
7.2.5	<i>Valorization of Montenegrin pasture settlements through the sustainable development of agriculture and tourism - KATUN</i>	<i>Faculty of Biotechnology, Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management from Kotor and the Historical Institute of Montenegro</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Though the project is completed, its outcomes and research conducted is very important for valorization of cultural heritage of Komovi area.</i>
	<i>Pls add....</i>			

# Annex:

# Methodological Guide

This guide may assist partners to complete the **Template for the territorial analysis and collection of data**. The steps explained below are non-exhaustive in its nature and can be adapted to the local situation and needs for an analysis.<sup>1</sup>

## Step 1: Geographical Scope

The first action in the territorial analysis is to define the geographical scope of your project area:

**Identify Project Objectives:** Understand the purpose and goals of the project. This will help you determine the appropriate geographical boundaries to focus on.

**Research:** Conduct thorough research to gather information about the area relevant to the project. This could include demographic data, geographic features, political boundaries, and existing projects in the area.

**Define Boundaries:** Determine the exact boundaries of the project area. Consider factors such as administrative boundaries (e.g., city limits, county lines), physical features (e.g., rivers, mountains), and any other relevant criteria (e.g., socioeconomic boundaries, cultural regions), but not smaller than NUTS 3. Regarding partners PP5 and PP7, the boundaries will be agreed with LP1 in such a way that the boundaries for data collection will be equivalent to the territory covered by the other partners.

**Map the Area:** Create a map outlining the boundaries of the project area. This visual representation will help stakeholders understand the scope more clearly.

**Consider Stakeholder Input:** Consult with stakeholders, including community members, local authorities, and project sponsors (e.g. Interreg Danube, national governments, locals, institutions, voluntary work), to ensure that the defined boundaries align with their needs and expectations.

**Review Legal and Regulatory Requirements:** Research any legal or regulatory requirements that may impact the project area definition. This could include zoning laws, environmental regulations, and land-use restrictions.

**Document Scope:** Clearly document the geographical scope of the project in project documentation, such as project charters, scope statements, and contracts. Ensure that all relevant stakeholders have access to this information.

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that this methodology is proposed for the data collection and it is up to every project partner to decide will they or will not use some part or all of the proposed methodology / tools for the data collection. Regardless which of the tools the project partner is using, the partner needs to be aware that it is mandatory to report the activity according to Implementation rules of the Project.

**Review and Revise:** Periodically review and revise the geographical scope as needed throughout the project lifecycle. Changes in project objectives, stakeholder requirements, or external factors may necessitate adjustments to the project area boundaries.

**Communicate:** Communicate the defined geographical scope effectively to all project stakeholders. Clear and transparent communication will help avoid misunderstandings and ensure alignment among team members.

## Step 2: Stakeholder Mapping

Undertaking stakeholder mapping targeting those interested in natural and intangible cultural heritage at national, regional, and local levels involves several actions to identify and engage with relevant stakeholders effectively:

**Identify Key Stakeholder Categories:** Start by identifying the categories of stakeholders interested in natural and intangible cultural heritage. These may include government agencies, non-profit organizations, community groups, local communities / minorities, academic institutions, businesses in tourism or heritage preservation, and local residents.

**Research Stakeholders:** Conduct thorough research to identify specific stakeholders within each category. Utilize sources such as government websites, organizational directories, academic literature, and community databases to compile a list of potential stakeholders.

**Map Stakeholders:** Create a stakeholder map to visually represent the relationships between different stakeholder groups and their level of influence or interest in natural and cultural heritage. This map can help identify key players and potential collaborators.

**Assess Stakeholder Attributes:** Evaluate the characteristics of each stakeholder, including their level of influence, interest, expertise, resources, and potential impact on the project related to natural and intangible cultural heritage.

**Engage Stakeholders:** Develop a stakeholder engagement plan to effectively communicate with and involve stakeholders in the project. Tailor engagement strategies based on the specific needs and preferences of each stakeholder group.

**Establish Communication Channels:** Identify appropriate communication channels to reach out to stakeholders, such as meetings, workshops, newsletters, social media, and online forums. Ensure that communication channels are accessible and inclusive.

**Build Relationships:** Foster positive relationships with stakeholders by actively listening to their concerns, seeking their input, and demonstrating transparency and respect. Building trust is crucial for effective stakeholder engagement.

**Address Stakeholder Needs:** Consider the interests and priorities of stakeholders related to natural and intangible cultural heritage. Incorporate their feedback into project planning and decision-making processes to ensure that their needs are addressed.

**Monitor and Evaluate:** Continuously monitor stakeholder engagement activities and evaluate their effectiveness. Solicit feedback from stakeholders to assess their satisfaction and identify areas for improvement.

**Adapt and Iterate:** Adapt stakeholder engagement strategies based on feedback and changing circumstances. Be prepared to iterate on the stakeholder mapping and engagement process as the project progresses.

### Step 3: Economic Dimension

Collecting data on the economic dimension of a project area involves gathering information about various economic indicators and factors that may impact the area:

**Identify Key Economic Indicators:** Determine the economic indicators relevant to your project area. These may include gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate, inflation rate, income levels, poverty rate, industry composition, labor force participation, and business activity.

**Utilize Existing Data Sources:** Start by leveraging existing data sources, such as government agencies, statistical offices, research institutions, and economic development organizations. These entities often collect and publish data on various economic indicators at different geographic levels (national, regional, local).

**Government Agencies:** Explore data published by government agencies at the national, regional, and local levels. For example, in the United States, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides GDP and regional economic data, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) offers data on employment and wages.

**Statistical Offices:** Check with national and regional statistical offices for economic data and reports. These offices often conduct surveys and collect data on various economic aspects, such as household income, business activity, and trade.

**Research Institutions:** Look for economic research institutions or think tanks that publish reports and studies on the economic conditions of your project area. These organizations may offer insights into trends, challenges, and opportunities in the local economy.

**Economic Development Organizations:** Collaborate with local economic development organizations or chambers of commerce to access economic data and analysis specific to the project area. These entities often have firsthand knowledge of local business dynamics and economic trends.

**Field Visits and Observations:** Conduct field visits to the project area to observe economic activities firsthand. This can help you gather qualitative data and validate information obtained from other sources.

**Document and Verify Data:** Document all sources of economic data and verify the accuracy and reliability of the information obtained. Cross-reference data from multiple sources to ensure consistency and validity.

## Step 4: Infrastructure & Mobility

Collecting data and information about infrastructure and mobility within a specific project area involves a combination of methods to gather quantitative and qualitative data:

**Review Existing Data Sources:** Start by reviewing existing data sources related to infrastructure and mobility in the project area. This may include government agencies, transportation departments, urban planning offices, public transit authorities, and municipal databases. Look for data on roads, bridges, public transportation systems, sidewalks, bike lanes, traffic flow, parking facilities, and other relevant infrastructure.

**Conduct Surveys and Interviews:** Design and administer surveys or conduct interviews with residents, commuters, businesses, and community stakeholders to gather firsthand information about infrastructure and mobility needs, challenges, and preferences. Ask about transportation modes used, commuting patterns, perceived safety concerns, accessibility issues, and suggestions for improvement.

**Utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** Use GIS software to analyze spatial data related to infrastructure and mobility. GIS can help you map out transportation networks, identify areas of congestion or infrastructure deficiencies, and visualize spatial relationships between different elements of the transportation system.

**Community Workshops and Focus Groups:** Organize community workshops or focus groups to engage residents and stakeholders in discussions about infrastructure and mobility issues. Use participatory methods such as mapping exercises, visioning sessions, or scenario planning to gather input and feedback from participants.

**Document and Present Findings:** Document all collected data, analysis results, and findings in a clear and organized manner. Prepare reports, presentations, or visualizations to communicate the information effectively to project stakeholders, decision-makers, and the broader community.

## Step 5: Environment-Nature-Climate Dimension

Collecting data on the environment, nature, and climate dimension of a specific project area involves gathering information about various environmental factors, ecosystems, and climate conditions that may impact the area:

**Identify Key Environmental Indicators:** Determine the environmental indicators relevant to your project area. These may include air quality, water quality, biodiversity, land use, natural habitats, climate patterns, and weather events.

**Utilize Existing Data Sources:** Start by leveraging existing data sources related to the environment, nature, and climate. This may include government agencies, environmental organizations, research institutions,

meteorological services, and remote sensing data providers. Look for data on environmental monitoring, ecological surveys, climate records, and satellite imagery.

**Government Agencies:** Explore data published by government agencies responsible for environmental protection, natural resource management, and climate monitoring. These agencies often collect and publish data on various environmental indicators at different geographic levels (national, regional, local).

**Environmental Organizations:** Check with environmental organizations and non-profit groups that focus on conservation, wildlife protection, and environmental advocacy. These organizations may conduct research, surveys, and monitoring programs related to the project area's environment and biodiversity.

**Research Institutions:** Look for research institutions or universities with expertise in environmental science, ecology, and climatology. These institutions may have ongoing research projects or databases containing valuable data on the project area's environmental characteristics and climate conditions.

**Meteorological Services:** Access climate data and weather records from meteorological services or national weather agencies. This data can provide information on temperature patterns, precipitation levels, wind speeds, and other climatic variables relevant to the project area.

(Optional) **Field Surveys and Monitoring:** Conduct field surveys, ecological assessments, and environmental monitoring activities within the project area to gather firsthand data on biodiversity, habitat quality, and ecosystem health. Engage with local experts, biologists, and conservationists to assist with field data collection efforts.

**Community Engagement:** Involve local communities, citizen scientists, and volunteers in environmental data collection efforts. Organize community-based monitoring programs, biodiversity surveys, or environmental education initiatives to raise awareness and gather data on local environmental issues.

## Step 6: Socio-Cultural Dimension

Collecting data on the socio-cultural dimension of a project area, with a special emphasis on the UNESCO Guidelines on Intangible Cultural Heritage, involves a multifaceted approach to understanding the cultural practices, traditions, and social dynamics within the community:

**Review UNESCO Guidelines:** Familiarize yourself with the UNESCO Guidelines on Intangible Cultural Heritage to understand the principles and criteria for identifying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. These guidelines provide a framework for recognizing diverse cultural expressions, rituals, traditions, knowledge systems, and practices: <https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/50279-EN.pdf>

**Identify Key Cultural Elements:** Determine the key cultural elements and intangible heritage practices relevant to the project area. This may include oral traditions, performing arts, social rituals, craftsmanship, culinary traditions, traditional knowledge systems, language, and folklore.

**Community Engagement:** Engage with local communities, cultural practitioners, elders, and community leaders to understand and document their cultural practices, traditions, and intangible heritage. Conduct interviews, focus group discussions, and participatory workshops to gather firsthand insights and perspectives.

**Ethnographic Research:** Conduct ethnographic research to explore the socio-cultural dynamics within the project area. Use qualitative research methods such as participant observation, ethnographic interviews, and cultural mapping to document social norms, values, belief systems, and customary practices.

**Archival Research:** Review archival materials, historical documents, and ethnographic records to trace the historical evolution and cultural significance of intangible heritage practices within the project area. Visit local libraries, museums, and cultural heritage institutions to access relevant archival collections.

**Surveys and Questionnaires:** Design and administer surveys or questionnaires to assess community members' perceptions, attitudes, and participation in cultural activities and traditions. Use quantitative data to supplement qualitative insights and identify trends or patterns in cultural practices.

**Mapping Cultural Assets:** Create maps or inventories of cultural assets and intangible heritage elements within the project area. Identify key sites, events, rituals, performances, and practitioners associated with intangible cultural heritage, and document their significance and context. The connection with water and/or rivers could be highlighted.

**Collaborate with Cultural Experts:** Collaborate with cultural anthropologists, ethnographers, folklorists, and heritage professionals who have expertise in documenting and interpreting intangible cultural heritage. Seek their guidance and assistance in conducting field research and data collection activities.

**Ethical Considerations:** Respect local traditions, cultural protocols, and ethical guidelines when collecting data on intangible cultural heritage. Obtain informed consent from community members before recording or documenting sensitive cultural practices and ensure that data collection activities are conducted in a culturally sensitive and respectful manner.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:** Analyze the collected data using qualitative data analysis techniques such as thematic coding, content analysis, and narrative interpretation. Look for recurring themes, patterns, and meanings embedded within cultural practices and traditions, with special emphasis on water/river themes.

**Document and Share Findings:** Document all collected data, research findings, and cultural insights in a comprehensive report or documentation toolkit. Share the findings with project stakeholders, cultural institutions, and community members to raise awareness and promote dialogue about the importance of intangible cultural heritage in the project area.

## Step 7: Relevant national and macro-regional policies, strategies, and projects

Gathering relevant national and macro-regional policies, strategies and projects on natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development involves several actions:

**Identify Key Stakeholders and Institutions:** Determine which governmental bodies, agencies, and organizations are responsible for formulating and implementing policies, strategies and projects, related to natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development at the national and macro-regional levels. These could include ministries of culture, tourism, environment, and regional development, as well as heritage conservation agencies and tourism boards.

**Review Official Websites and Publications:** Visit the official websites of relevant government ministries, agencies, and organizations. Look for sections related to policies, strategies, plans, and reports. These websites often provide downloadable documents, reports, and publications that outline national and macro-regional policies, strategies and projects in these areas.

**Consult Databases and Repositories:** Many countries maintain online databases or repositories where you can access official documents related to policies, regulations, as well as strategies and projects. These databases may include legislative documents, strategic plans, reports, and policy briefs. Search for keywords related to natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development to find relevant documents.

**Attend Conferences and Workshops:** National and international conferences, workshops, and seminars focused on topics such as heritage conservation, tourism development, and regional planning often feature presentations and discussions on relevant policies and initiatives. Attend these events to learn about the latest policies and strategies and network with experts and policymakers in the field.

**Engage with Experts and Stakeholders:** Reach out to experts, researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders working in the fields of natural and cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development. Interviews, focus group discussions, and meetings can provide valuable insights into existing policies, their implementation, and potential areas for improvement.

**Review Academic Literature and Research:** Academic journals, books, and research papers often analyze and evaluate national and macro-regional policies related to natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development (e.g. <https://keep.eu/>). Conduct a literature review to identify relevant studies and reports that provide insights into policy frameworks, best practices, and case studies from different regions.

**Explore International Organizations and Networks:** International organizations such as UNESCO, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), and the Council of Europe play significant roles in shaping policies and strategies related to heritage conservation, sustainable tourism, and regional development. Explore their websites and publications to learn about global trends, standards, and initiatives in these areas.

**Monitor Policy Updates and Changes:** Policies related to natural and intangible cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development are subject to revisions, updates, and changes over time. Stay informed about new policy developments by subscribing to newsletters, following relevant social media accounts, and regularly visiting official websites for announcements and updates.

By following these steps, you can gather comprehensive information on relevant national and macro-regional policies on natural and cultural heritage, tourism, and regional development, which can inform your further actions in the project.