



Delegation of the European
Union to Montenegro



INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP AND WASTE AUDIT DAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 2019

WASTE AUDIT REPORT MONTENEGRO 2019

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Date

October 9th, 2019



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Organising and implementing of 2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day in Montenegro (ICCWA 2019) would not be possible without the financial support from the European Delegation in Montenegro (EU Delegation) and the Public Company 'Morsko dobro'.

On behalf of the leading non-government organization Zero Waste Montenegro (NGO ZWMNE), we would like to thank our partners for their support in this project - the EU Delegation to Montenegro, the EU Info Centre in Podgorica and the NGO Naša akcija. We are also grateful to numerous sponsors - local governments and utility companies in the municipalities of Ulcinj, Bar, Kotor, Herceg Novi, Bijelo Polje and Berane; the National Park of Montenegro; local tourist organisations of Ulcinj, Bar and Žabljak; the Maritime Safety Department of Montenegro; the BeMed Project, and the Studio X Design, for supporting their communities and for their engagement in the cleanup campaign.

2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day in Montenegro would also not be feasible without an active and invaluable participation of national nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), citizen groups, and national and international organisations. These organisations and citizen groups participated in the ICCWA2019 methodology workshop, recruited volunteers for the cleanup, and recorded data on the waste and brand audits. They include: the NGO Naša akcija, Dr Martin Schneider Jacoby Association (MSJA), NGO Ulcinj Business Association (NGO UBA), NGO Green Step, NGO Clean Sea, NGO Green Home, Mediterranean Center for Environmental Monitoring (MedCEM), NGO Ozon, NGO Multimedial Montenegro (NGO MMNE), #NeBacajteBoce, #OčistiMe, Fly-fishing Club 'Lim' and the Local Tourist Organisation Žabljak.



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Picture 1. Logos of project partners, donors, sponsors and participating organizations



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International Coastal Cleanup Day (ICCD) is a global movement that encompasses 6 million volunteers in 90 countries. It takes place on the third Saturday every September, and is one of the world's largest annual preservation and protection events and volunteer efforts for our seas, oceans, and beaches.

In collaboration with the EU Delegation, the EU Info Centre and the NGO Naša akcija, the NGO ZWMNE organised International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro for the third consecutive year, with an aim to raise awareness of the damaging impact of plastic waste on our environment.

This year, 13 NGOs, citizen groups, national and international institutions and organisations¹ answered to the ZWMNE's call for 2019 International Coastal Cleanup Day. 11 locations at the Montenegrin coastline and in the hinterland were cleaned up, and a waste and brand audit was conducted. Enthusiasts from Tivat, Zabljak, Ulcinj and Pljevlja joined the ICC movement, and further 4 spontaneous locations were cleaned-up, and that gives a total of 15 locations in 11 municipalities that were cleaned up during the International Coastal and Cleanup Day in Montenegro 2019.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the waste audit is to identify, quantify and analyse the composition of the waste stranded on Montenegrin beaches, riverbeds and lake shores, and to inform and provide recommendations and suggestions to decision makers at the local and national level about the severity of the problem and how to tackle this issue based on international experiences and best-case studies. This waste audit will be submitted to the global #BreakFreeFromPlastic initiative as well, who will prepare a global waste audit report on plastic waste quantities and product brands most often found during this year's waste audit exercise globally.

¹ The participating organisations are listed in Appendix 1



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The waste audit was conducted based on the #BreakFreeFromPlastic Brand Audit methodology². Following the steps outlined in the methodology, the participants were trained to: define their cleanup area; collect all waste found in that area; and count and record the brand, parent manufacturer, product type, and packaging type (HDPE, PET, PVC, PP, PS, multi-layer plastics, single-layer plastics, and other) of each piece of waste collected. A visual guide was provided as part of the toolkit to help volunteers identify the classification of Product Type and Packaging Type.

WASTE AUDIT RESULTS

During the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day in Montenegro, 11 project locations and 4 spontaneous locations (15 locations in total) in 11 Montenegrin municipalities were cleaned-up, **563 volunteers** joined the action and a total of **926 waste bags** were filled and **5,932 kg or 5,9 tones of waste was collected**.

WASTE QUANTITY AUDIT

Based on the waste audit from 11 project locations, the quantities of waste collected is estimated to be 3,440.70 kilograms (kg) or 3.44 metric tons (t), and the volume estimate of collected waste is 49,8 cubic meters (m³). In addition, the quantities of waste collected at the 4 spontaneous locations is estimated to be 2,500 kilograms (kg) or 2.5 metric tons (t), and the volume estimate of collected waste is 31,4 cubic meters³ (m³).

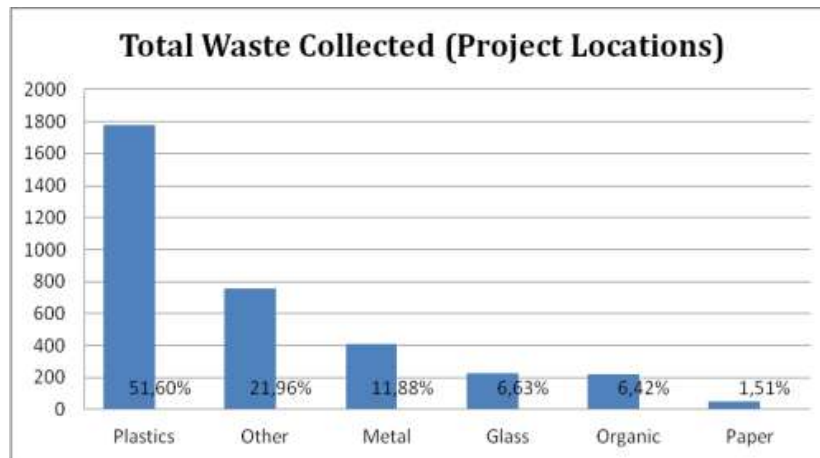
From the audited waste quantities from the 11 project locations, plastic waste represents 51.60%, 'other' waste 21.96%, metal waste 11.88%, glass waste 6.63%, organic waste 6.42%, and paper waste 1.51%.

² Waste Audit methodology is given in Appendix 3

³ While organisations and citizen groups at the spontaneous locations did not perform waste audits of their collected waste, they have provided information about the number of waste bags and tires collected, and have given rough estimates of waste quantities in kg, and volume of waste in m³. The volume estimate of 200 tires hasn't been done due to their different sizes, shapes, and condition.



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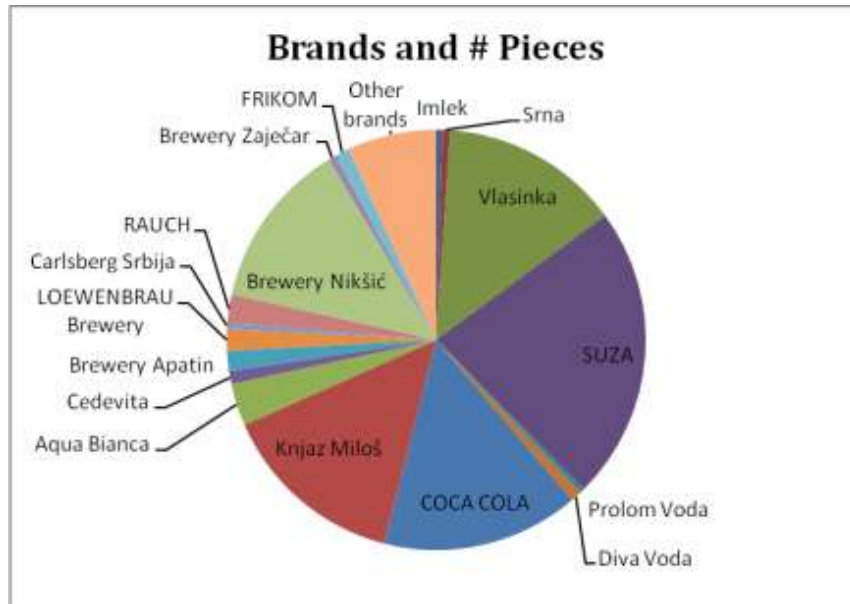


Picture. Column-chart: Total waste collected

WASTE BRAND AUDIT

In parallel with the waste audit, a waste brand audit has been conducted on the waste collected at the 11 project locations. The #BreakFreeFromPlastic Brand Audit methodology was applied which describes the whole procedure, starting with defining the cleanup area, collecting the waste found in that area, and counting and recording the brand, the parent manufacturer, the product type (food, personal care, or household product), and packaging type (HDPE, PET, PVC, PP, PS, multi-layer plastics, single-layer plastics, and other) of each piece of waste collected.

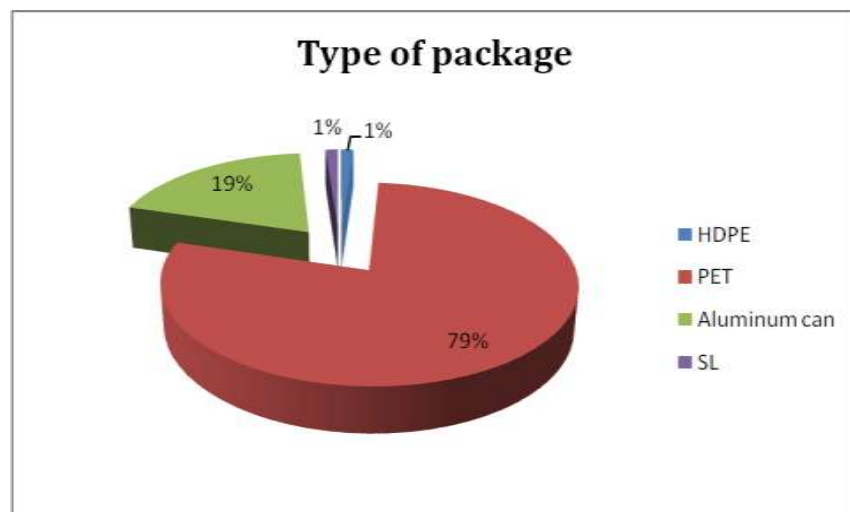
The chart pie bellow is visually showing the national, regional and international brands that occurred more often in the waste audit process at 11 project locations.



Picture. Pie-chart: Brands and number of pieces

In relation to type of package, PET package is represented with 79%, aluminum can package is represented with 19%, SL package is represented with 1%, and HDPE package is represented with 1%, in the analyzed sample.

The chart pie bellow shows the ratio between the different package types present in the analyzed sample.



Picture. Pie-chart: Type of package



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RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of 2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit action in Montenegro, the following recommendations have been made to i) help improve the local and national waste management system, ii) advise and support the decision makers at the local and national level in Montenegro, and iii) provide suggestions and ideas for a nation-wide public awareness raising campaign on plastic waste.

The recommendations are grouped in three categories: i) recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the local level; ii) recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the national level; and iii) recommendations related to the investigation of international experiences and best practices.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the waste audit figures, during the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, 5940,70 kg of waste was collected. While all the paper, plastic, glass, metal and organic waste are recyclable waste, none of the waste was taken to the recycling yards due to lack of recycling infrastructure, or the existing recycling infrastructure was not operational in the municipalities where the cleanups were conducted.

In order to address this issue and support the local and national decision makers in finding a rapid and adequate solution for establishing an efficient waste management system at the local and national level, next conclusions can be made:

- To make a move forward, towards improving the existing waste management system in Montenegro, a strong political will to find a solution and political pressure on the local and on the national level is essential;
- The current recycling rate in Montenegro is very low and decisive action to encourage all municipalities to build and put in operation their own recycling yards is needed. A strong public awareness campaign on recycling is crucial to secure optimized separate collection. While the analysis has shown that 51% of the waste collected was plastic waste, the public awareness campaign needs a strong component on plastic waste and on plastic free alternatives;



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- Illegally disposed car and truck tires remains a problem in Montenegro, and the responsible institutions (MoSDT, EPA) should make a greater effort to finding a solution; Conducting of another feasibility study on waste tire shredding and recycling systems, that will include a cost-benefit analysis and identify different options for resolving the problem: purchase or renting of the technology and/or export of waste tires, etc., should be considered.
- Better cooperation with SMEs and national companies (especially in the food industry) is needed on developing action plans for transitioning towards resource efficiency, sustainable production and consumption, and towards zero waste in the near future. While the national waste law will provide the legal framework which will define legal obligations for the industry in relation to this topic, developing incentives as a mechanism to encourage the industry and SMEs in Montenegro to start the transition to a circular economy should be considered.



INTRODUCTION

International Coastal Cleanup Day (ICCD) is a global movement that encompasses 6 million volunteers in 90 countries. It takes place every third Saturday in September, and is one of the world's largest annual preservation and protection events and volunteer efforts for our seas, oceans, and beaches.

However, the ICC movement is not the only global movement aiming at worldwide environmental protection. The #BreakFreeFromPlastic global movement and the 'Zero Waste' associations are striving towards a future without single use plastics, and their aim is to eliminate pollution and support the shift from a linear towards a circular economy⁴.

NGO Zero Waste Montenegro (NGO ZWMNE) is a member of the Global Zero Waste Community and its main objective is to support the Montenegrin government in achieving the goals of the current national Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 related to the zero-waste strategy. NGO ZWMNE's focus is on waste reduction, in particular of single use plastics by promoting circular economy. Its enduring presence in the sea and rivers, and its irreversible negative impact on the marine and river ecosystems is killing hundreds of thousands of birds and marine animals, and has indirect negative impact on human health.

In the first two years, a great number of local NGOs, international institutions and public enterprises joined forces on International Coastal Cleanup Day to tackle this increasing problem on Montenegrin beaches, at the end of the summer tourist season. In 2017, 7 NGOs cleaned up 5 beaches in Kotor, Bar, Sutomore, Ulcinj and Tivat, including several trails along the Montenegrin coast. 136 volunteers, in total, collected more than 60 cubic meters (m³) of garbage on the beach and out of the sea. Most of the garbage collected was plastic bottles, beer cans, cigarette butts and plastic bags. In 2018, International Coastal Cleanup Day was sponsored by three institutions and organisations, and 13 NGOs and more than 350 volunteers cleaned up 8 locations in the coastal region (Ulcinj, Bar, Sutomore, Petrovac, Kotor, Tivat and Herceg Novi). They collected over 45 m³ of waste in total, out of which +/- 20 m³ were plastic bottles.

⁴ A circular economy is a restorative and regenerative system in which resource input and waste, emission, and energy leakage are minimized by slowing, closing, and narrowing material and energy loops. This can be achieved by redefining products and services to design waste out, while minimizing negative impacts – such as long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, re-manufacturing, refurbishing, and recycling



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This year, 13 NGOs, citizen groups, national and international institutions and organisations⁵ answered to the ZWMNE's call for 2019 International Coastal Cleanup Day. 11 locations at the Montenegrin coastline and in the hinterland were cleaned up, and a waste and brand audit was conducted. Enthusiasts from Tivat, Zabljak, Ulcinj and Pljevlja joined the ICC movement, and further 4 spontaneous locations were cleaned-up, and that gives a total of 15 locations in 11 municipalities that were cleaned up during the International Coastal and Cleanup Day in Montenegro 2019.

The Announcement for NGOs and citizen groups was published on the websites of the EU Delegation to Montenegro, the EU Info Centre in Podgorica, and on the website and Facebook page of the NGO Zero Waste Montenegro:

1. Website of the EU Delegation to Montenegro:

https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/montenegro/63573/announcement-national-ngos-and-citizen-groups-their-engagement-initiative-%E2%80%9Cconducting-clean_en

2. Website of the EU Info Centre in Podgorica:

<http://www.euic.me/conducting-of-clean-up-activities-and-waste-audit-at-the-montenegrin-coastline-rivers-and-lakes-during-the-international-coastal-cleanup-day-2019-in-montenegro/>

3. Website and Facebook page of the NGO Zero Waste Montenegro:

<http://www.zerowastemontenegro.me/internacionalni-dan-ciscenja-obale-2019>

https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=728051587263454&story_fbid=2078872125514720

⁵ The participating organisations are listed in Appendix 1



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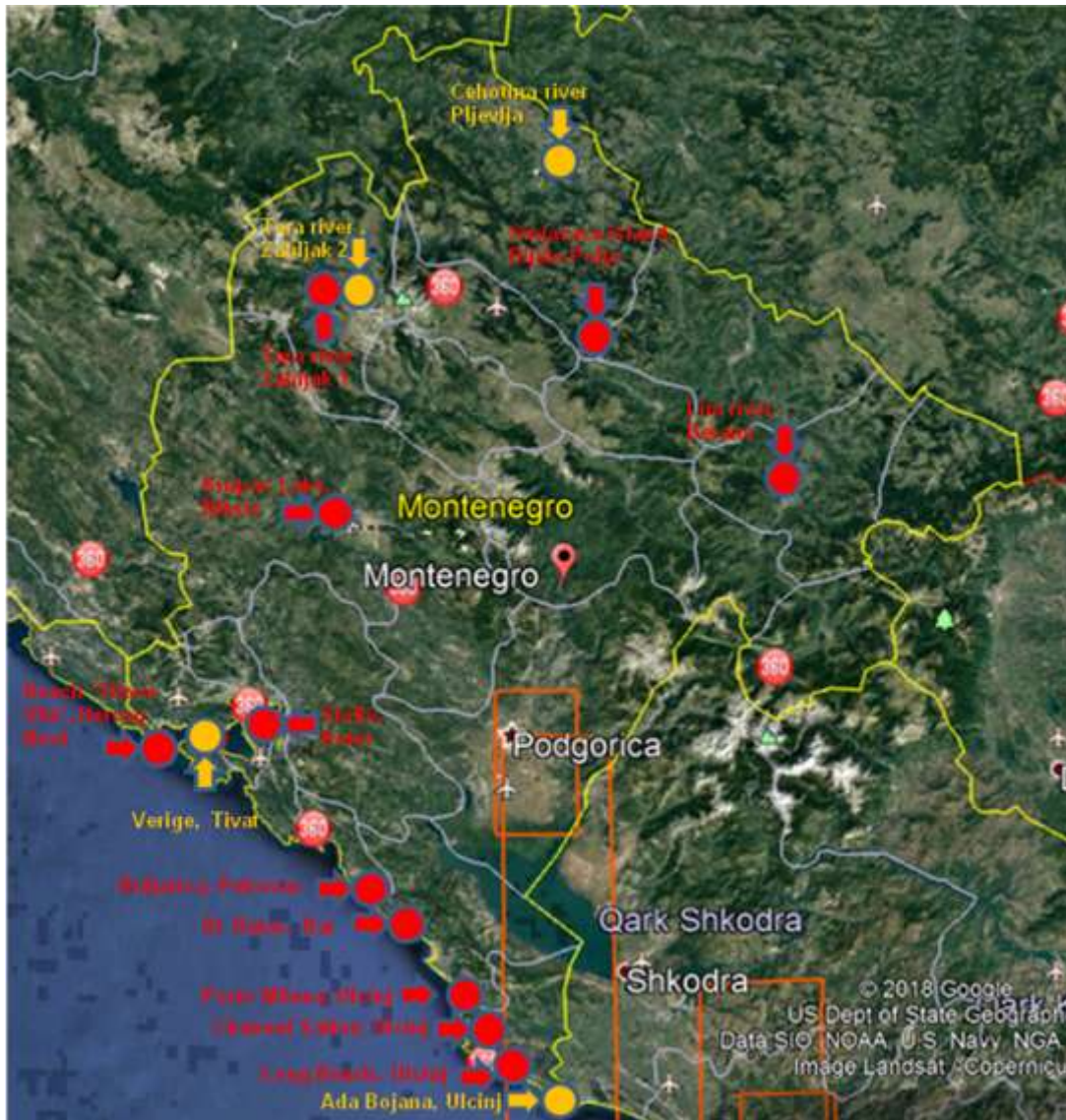
Picture 2: Banner - 2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, Montenegro

As part of preparations, a communications action plan and division of responsibilities has been done⁶, including creation of a dedicated website (<http://cleanupmontenegro.me/en/>), appropriate visuals and a dynamic social media campaign to inform and invite volunteers to join the action: <https://www.facebook.com/events/1311478579033965/>

For the first time this year, in addition to the cleanup of the beaches on the Montenegrin coastline, people from central and northern regions of Montenegro were invited to join in. Thanks to the volunteers from Berane, Bijelo Polje, Nikšić and Žabljak, the riverbeds Lim and Tara were cleaned, as well as the river island 'Sinjavac' and the lakeshore Krupac near Nikšić, and the cleaning up actions caught media attention of local and national media⁷.

⁶ Communication action plan and division of responsibilities can be found in Appendix 2

⁷ Press clippings can be found in Appendix 7



Picture 2: Locations cleaned up on the occasion of International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day

Cleanup locations in 2019⁸:

1. ULCINJ municipality: Saline channel, Port Milena channel and the Long beach
2. BAR municipality: Ratac peninsula in Sutomore
3. BUDVA municipality: Buljarica beach in Petrovac
4. KOTOR municipality: Stoliv beach

⁸ More information about the cleaned locations are given in Appendix 3



5. HERCEG NOVI municipality : Tito's Villa beach
6. NIKŠIĆ municipality: lakeshore Krupac
7. ŽABLJAK municipality: Tara riverbed (Žugića luka location) in the National Park 'Durmitor'
8. BERANE municipality: Lim riverbed
9. BIJELO POLJE municipality: river island 'Sinjavac'
10. TIVAT municipality (Spontaneous location): Verige area
11. ULCINJ municipality (Spontaneous location): Ada Bojana shorelines
12. ŽABLJAK municipality (Spontaneous location): Tara riverbed (Radovana luka location) in the National Park 'Durmitor'
13. PLJEVLJA municipality (Spontaneous location): Ćehotina riverbed (Židovići and Glisnica locations)

WASTE AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The waste audit was conducted based on the #BreakFreeFromPlastic Brand Audit methodology⁹.

Nongovernmental organisations, citizen groups, national and international institutions and organisations were recruited to lead local cleanup activities. In preparation to International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, a training/ workshop¹⁰ was organised to present and familiarise the participating organisations with the waste and brand audit methodology based on the #BreakFreeFromPlastic Brand Audit toolkit and forms, as well as with the media guidelines¹¹ provided by the EU Info Centre. Following the steps outlined in the methodology, participants were trained to: define their cleanup area; collect all waste found in that area; and count and record the brand, parent manufacturer, product type, and packaging type (HDPE, PET, PVC, PP, PS, multi-layer plastics, single-layer plastics, and other) of each piece of waste collected. A visual guide was provided as part of the toolkit to help volunteers identify the classification of Product Type and Packaging Type.

⁹ Waste Audit methodology is given in Appendix 4

¹⁰ Workshop Agenda regarding waste and brand audit methodology is given in Appendix 5

¹¹ Media guidelines for the participating organisations provided by the EU Info Centre is given in Appendix 6



An overall survey was completed by the waste audit team (waste audit coordinator and volunteers) right after the cleanup activity, during the same day; bags of waste material were opened and separated into waste categories (paper, plastic, metal, glass, organic and 'other'). Each waste category was weighed individually and photographs were taken for inclusion in the waste audit report.

CATEGORIES OF SORTED WASTE

The following is a list of waste categories. The major categories of waste sorted are paper, plastic, metal, glass, organics, and other materials. Within these major categories are subcategories, and these help to further sort the waste.

Paper	
Newspapers	
Cardboard	
Plastic	
#1 PET	Clear or tinted drink bottles
#2 HDPE	Product bottles, condiment bottles, milk jugs, bags, etc.
#3 PVC	IV bags
#4 LDPE	Grocery bags, some shipping packaging, plastic toys
#5 PP	Yogurt tubs, bottle caps
#6 Styrofoam	Styrofoam peanuts/ pellets used in packaging
#6 PS Clear/ Hard	Foam "or hard food"
#7 Other	Any other material not caught above or the type is unidentifiable
Rigid Plastic	Pens, tooth brushes, gift cards
Metal	
Aluminum cans	Cans
Steel cans	Metal pipes
Glass	
Glass (Clear/Colored)	Clear and-or colored glass
Other glass	Ceramic
Organics	
Wood waste	
Compostable	
Other Materials	
Other	Many different other materials have been found in audit samples. Additional notes were made and entered into the raw data tables.

Table 1. Categories of sorted waste

WASTE AUDIT RESULTS

During the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day in Montenegro, 11 project locations and 4 spontaneous locations (15 locations in total) in 11 Montenegrin municipalities were cleaned-up, **563 volunteers** joined the action and a total of **926 waste bags** were filled and **5,932 kg or 5,9 tones of waste** was collected.

	Cleaned Locations	#volunteers	# waste bags	Weight in kg	No of tires
International Coastal Cleanup Project Locations	SALINE ULCINJ	46	46	385	0
	BULJARICA PETROVAC	54	64	207	0
	RATAC SUTOMORE	53	64	178	6
	STOLIV KOTOR	74	83	1367,5	11
	TARA-1 ŽABLJAK	23	22	280,5	12
	LIM BERANE	10	5	5	0
	LONG BEACH ULCINJ	105	53	279,5	0
	PORTO MILENA ULCINJ	5	11	32,7	0
	KRUPAC NIKŠIĆ	32	61	180,5	0
	'TITOVE VILE' HERCEG NOVI	35	19	305	5
	SINJAVAC BIJELO POLJE	42	28	220	6
Sub-total 1	479	456	3440,7	40	
Spontaneous Locations	VERIGE TIVAT	24	20		0
	ĀEHOTINA PLJEVLJA	20	200		0
	ADA BOJANA ULCINJ	20	100		0
	TARA-2 ŽABLJAK	20	150	2500	200
	Sub-total 2	84	470	2500	200
TOTAL	563	926	5940,7	240	

Table 2. Cleaned up project locations and spontaneous locations



The following is an overview of the audit findings, which includes waste quantities from the project locations and from the spontaneous locations, and waste composition, but only from the project locations, since at the spontaneous locations no waste audit has been performed.

WASTE QUANTITY AUDIT

Based on the waste audit from 11 project locations, the quantities of waste collected is estimated to be 3,440.70 kilograms (kg) or 3.44 metric tons (t), and the volume estimate of collected waste is 49,8 cubic meters (m³). In addition, the quantities of waste collected at the 4 spontaneous locations is estimated to be 2,500 kilograms (kg) or 2.5 metric tons (t), and the volume estimate of collected waste is 31,4 cubic meters¹² (m³).

So, all together, the total amount of waste collected is estimated to be 5,940 kilograms (kg) or 5.94 metric tons (t) during a 2-4hours cleaning-up period, and the total volume of collected waste is 81,2 cubic meters (m³).

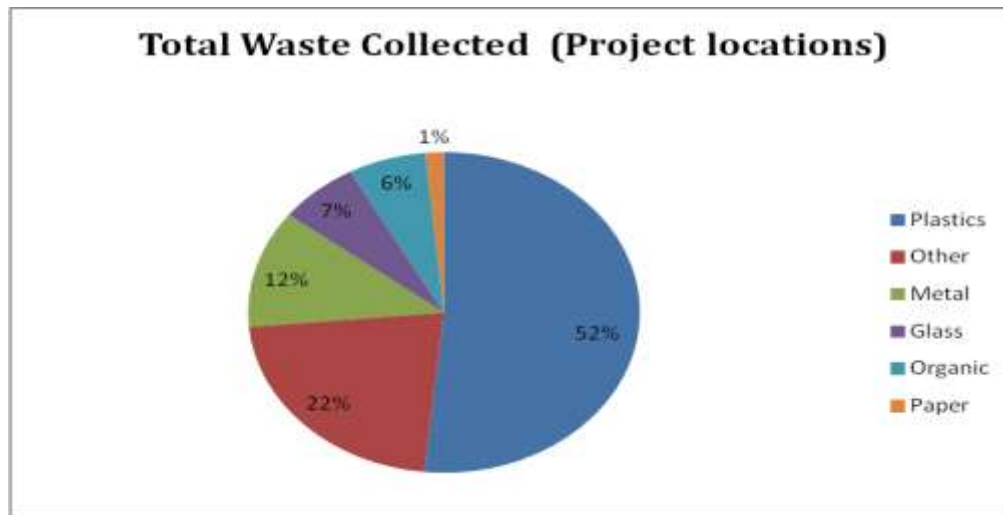
From the audited waste quantities from the 11 project locations, plastic waste represents 51.60%, 'other' waste 21.96%, metal waste 11.88%, glass waste 6.63%, organic waste 6.42%, and paper waste 1.51%.

Tabel 3. Total Waste Collected, Project Locations 2019

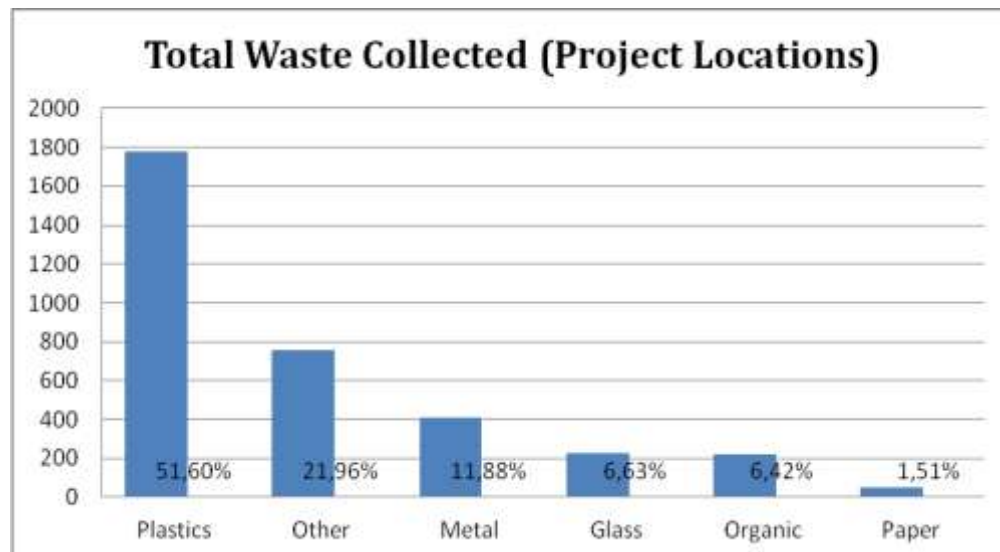
Total Waste Collected (Project locations)	Kg	%
WASTE CATEGORY		
Plastics	1,775.20	51,60
Other	755.50	21,96
Metal	408.80	11,88
Glass	228.20	6,63
Organic	221	6,42
Paper	52	1,51
TOTAL	3,440.70	100.00

¹² While organizations and citizen groups at the spontaneous locations did not perform waste audits of their collected waste, they have provided information about the number of waste bags and tires collected, and have given rough estimates of waste quantities in kg, and volume of waste in m³. The volume estimate of 200 tires hasn't been done due to their different sizes, shapes, and condition.

The following charts are showing the ratio of different waste categories in the total waste collected on the 11 project locations.



Picture 3. Pie-chart: Total waste collected (project location)



Picture 4. Column-chart: Total waste collected (project location)

The following table and charts illustrate the breakdown of the total amount of waste collected at 11 project locations by waste category. Those categories are: paper, plastic, metal, glass, organics, and 'other' waste.

INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP (11 Project Locations)	
Organization: NGO ZWMNE	Weight (kg)
Date: 21. September 2019.	
PAPER	
Newspaper	15
Cardboard	37
Total Paper	52
PLASTICS	
#1 PET	837
#2 HDPE	11
#3 PVC	198
#4 LDPE	250,5
#5 PP	89
#6 PS	274,5
#7 Other	93,5
Rigid Plastic	21,7
Total Plastics	1775,2
METALS	
Aluminum cans	243,8
Steel Metal	165
Total Metals	408,8
GLASS	
Glass (Clear/ Colored)	184,2
Other Glass	44
Total Glass	228,2
ORGANICS	
Wood waste	96
Compostable	125
Total Organics	221
OTHER MATERIALS	
E-waste	12
Tires	202
Communal waste	377



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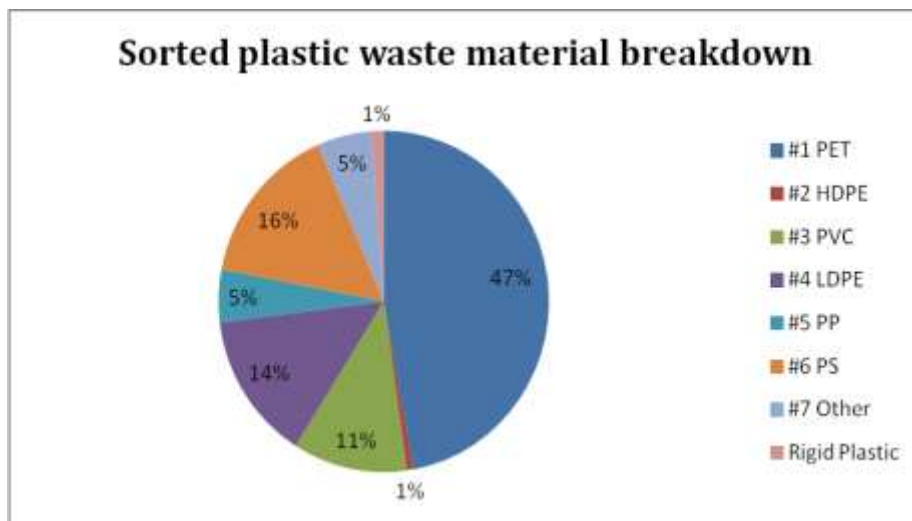
Textile	164,5
Total Other	755,7
TOTAL WASTE	3440,7

Table 3. Total waste collected by waste category from all project locations

Sorted waste breakdown

1. Plastic waste - From the audited plastic waste, #1 PET waste is represented with 47.15%, #6 PS waste with 15.46%, #4 LDPE waste with 15.46%, #3 PVC waste with 11.15%, # Other waste with 5.27%, #5 PP waste with 5.02%, Rigid plastic waste with 1.22%, and #2 HDPE waste is represented with 0.62%.

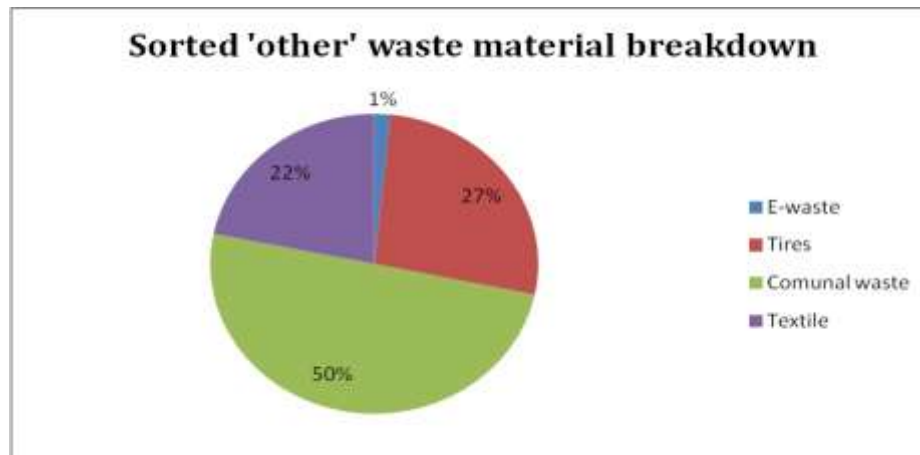
Sorted plastic waste material breakdown



Picture 5. Pie-chart: Sorted plastic waste material breakdown

2. 'Other' waste - From the audited 'other' waste, communal waste represents 49.9%, car and truck tires 26.73%, textile waste 21.77%, and e-waste 1.59%.

Sorted 'other' waste breakdown



Picture 6. Pie-chart: Sorted 'other' waste material breakdown

Sorted metal, glass, organic and paper waste material breakdown

3. Metal waste - From the audited metal waste, aluminum can waste represent 59.64%, and steel metal waste represent 40.36%;
4. Glass waste - From the audited glass waste, clear glass waste represents 80.72%, and other glass waste represent 19.28%;
5. Organic waste - From the audited organic waste, wood waste represents 43.44%, and compostable waste represent 56.56%;
6. Paper waste - From the audited paper waste, newspaper waste represents 28.85%, and cardboard waste represent 71.15%;

NOTE: In addition to the above analyzed waste categorize, at some of the project locations other waste categorize (off-shore and on-shore construction waste at Ratac and Buljarica locations, car and truck tires in the riverbed and huge amounts of textile waste hanging in the Lim canyon downstream from Berane, etc) were identified during the cleaning up but because of their quantities, size, difficulty of access to, and security of volunteers to collect and dispose of them, they were left behind. However, the dumpsite locations are noted and a report will be prepared and forwarded to the responsible authorities, for them to organize collection and disposal of that waste.



WASTE BRAND AUDIT

In parallel with the waste audit, a waste brand audit has been conducted on the waste collected at the 11 project locations. The #BreakFreeFromPlastic Brand Audit methodology was applied which describes the whole procedure, starting with defining the cleanup area, collecting the waste found in that area, and counting and recording the brand, the parent manufacturer, the product type (food, personal care, or household product), and packaging type (HDPE, PET, PVC, PP, PS, multi-layer plastics, single-layer plastics, and other) of each piece of waste collected.

During the cleanup of the 11 locations a staggering amount of waste was collected, and conducting a waste brand audit for every piece of waste was impossible. Therefore, the location coordinators, who were responsible for the waste brand audit, performed the audit on a set portion of what they collected, and the only data included in this report are the individual pieces of waste directly accounted for in the brand audit.

So, during the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit day in Montenegro, 4968 pieces of waste were identified by brand and they could be sorted to 118 different national, regional and international brands.

In order to single out those brands which occurred more often during the waste brand audit when compared against the other brands, a threshold of minimum 0.5 % participation of a brand in the total sample was established. So, based on this threshold 17 brands were identified as the one most frequently occurring in the brand audit process.



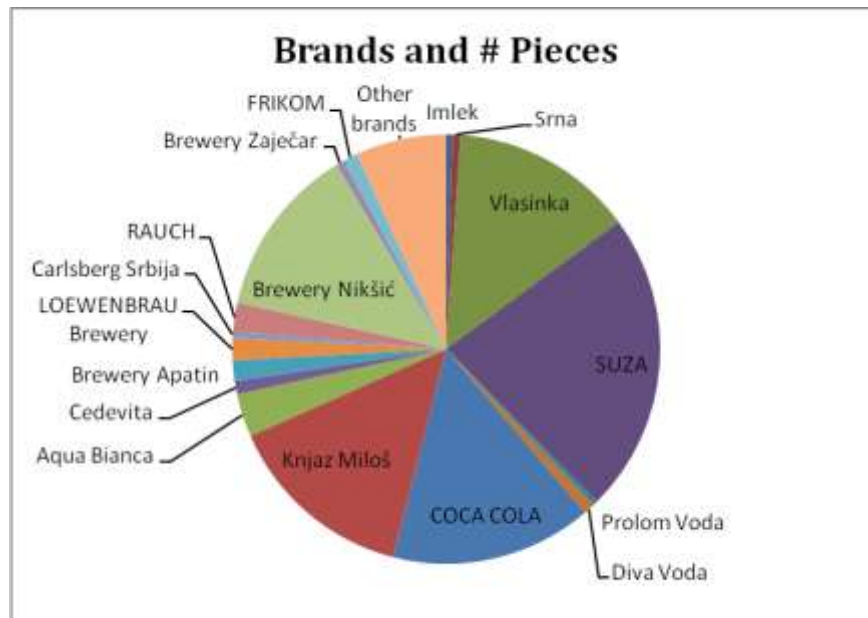
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BRANDS	# PIECES	%
SUZA	1125	22.73
COCA COLA	756	15.22
Knjaz Miloš	713	14.35
Vlasinska Rosa doo	687	13.83
Brewery Nikšić	643	12.94
Aqua Bianca	162	3.26
RAUCH	109	2.19
Brewery LOEWENBRAU	83	1.67
Brewery Apatin	77	1.55
FRIKOM	54	1.09
CEDEVITA	49	0.99
Diva Voda	41	0.83
Brewery Zaječar	30	0.60
SRNA	29	0.58
IMLEK	24	0.48
Carlsberg Serbia	22	0.44
Prolom Voda doo	19	0.38
SOLA doo	19	0.38
Other brands	341	6.86

Table 4. Brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations

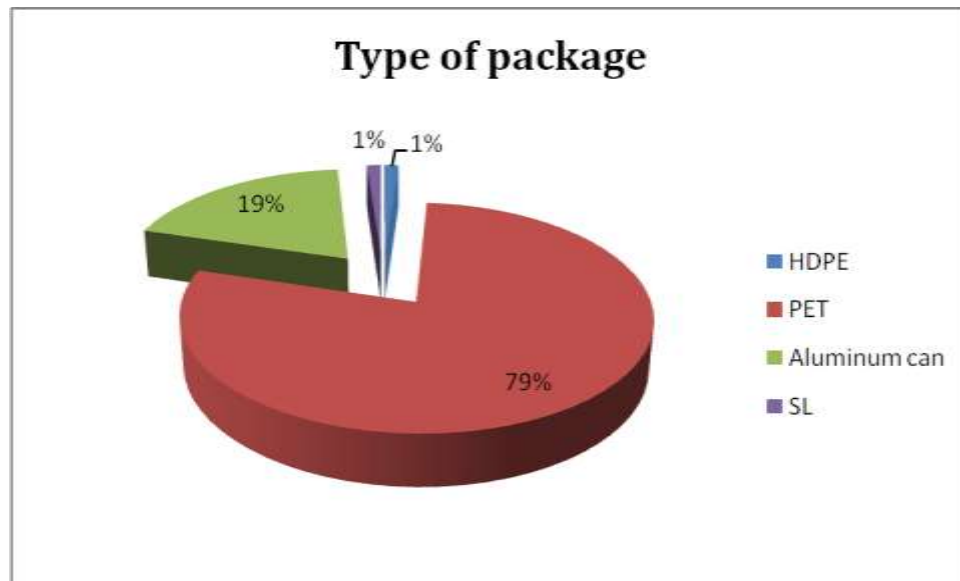
The chart pie is visually showing the national, regional and international brands that occurred more often in the waste audit process at 11 project locations.



Picture 7. Pie-chart: Brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations

The ratio of national brands versus international brands in the total sample is 40.42% versus 59.58%. The audit of product and package is showing that by type of product, food products dominate with 99.4% of all waste brands in the total sample, and only 0.6% of waste brands are household products in the total sample.

In relation to type of package, PET package is represented with 79%, aluminum can package is represented with 19%, SL package is represented with 1%, and HDPE package is represented with 1%, in the analyzed sample. The chart pie bellow shows the ratio between the different package types present in the analyzed sample.

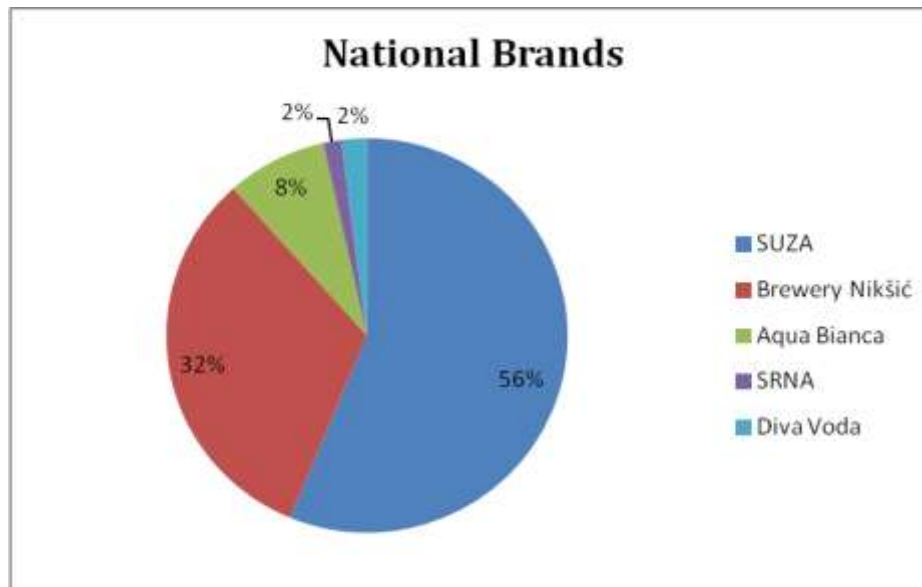


Picture 8. Pie-chart: Type of package

So, based on results of the waste brand audit, in the table and in the pie-chart bellow, are the national brands that were most often found on Montenegrin beaches, riverbeds and lakes during the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day 2019:

BRANDS	# PIECES
SUZA	1125
Brewery Nikšić	643
Aqua Bianca	162
Diva Voda	41
SRNA	29

Table 5. National brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations

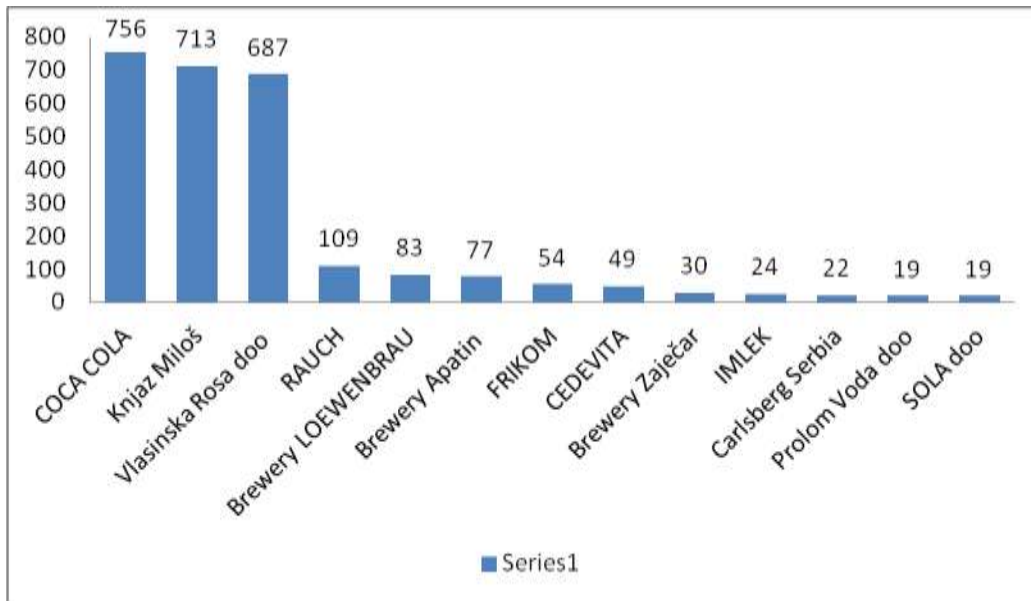


Picture 9. Pie-chart: International brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations

Based on results of the waste brand audit, in the table and column chart bellow, are the international brands that were most often found on Montenegrin beaches, riverbeds and lakes during the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day 2019:

BRANDS	# PIECES
COCA COLA	756
Knjaz Miloš	713
Vlasinska Rosa doo	687
RAUCH	109
Brewery LOEWENBRAU	83
Brewery Apatin	77
FRIKOM	54
CEDEVITA	49
Brewery Zaječar	30
IMLEK	24
Carlsberg Serbia	22
Prolom Voda doo	19
SOLA doo	19

Table 6. International brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations



Picture 10. Column-chart: International brands most often found during the brand audits at 11 project locations



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the 2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit action in Montenegro, the following recommendations have been made to help improve local and national waste management systems, to advise and support the decision makers at the local and national level in Montenegro, and to provide suggestions and ideas for a nation-wide public awareness raising campaign on plastic waste and on zero waste practices.

The recommendations are grouped in three categories: i) recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the local level; ii) recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the national level; and iii) recommendations related to the investigation international experiences and best practices.

1. Recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the local level

The waste audit has shown that significant quantities of plastic and other types of waste found and collected at the beaches, riverbeds and lake shores in 11 Montenegrin municipalities are still an ongoing problem to the local governments. Illegal disposal of waste by citizens and tourists, waste dumps along the coastline, near the rivers and lakes are a result of weak waste management at the local level and poor public awareness about adequate waste disposal practices and the necessity of environmental protection.

Therefore, the recommendations to decision makers at the local level are:

1. For the municipalities at the coastline – together with the JP Morsko Dobro and the local utility companies, develop a strategy / plan to address and solve the problem of waste at the beaches that will include: i) increasing the number and size of waste bins at the beaches and increase the frequency of waste collection by local utility companies; ii) setting up ‘recycling islands’ with bins for different waste types in the vicinity of larger beaches with adequate information boards (with information about recycling and responsible waste management); iii) consider negotiating with and providing adequate incentives for tenants of the beach, on waste management support on parts of the beach which are free to public.
2. For the municipalities near a river or at a lake – together with the local utility companies, develop a strategy / plan to address and solve the problem of waste at the riverbeds and lake shores that will include: i) increasing the number of



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waste bins in the vicinity of river- and lake-sites frequently visited by citizens and tourists (picnic areas, lookouts, etc), and increase the frequency of waste collection by local utility companies during the season when these sites are under the biggest pressure by visitors; ii) setting up 'recycling islands' with bins for different waste types in the vicinity of picnic areas near the river and/or lake with adequate information boards (with information about recycling and responsible waste management).

3. Improve point-of-generation of waste - It is recommended to conduct waste assessments at the beaches, picnic locations/lookouts near rivers and lake shores on a regular, unscheduled basis. The goal is to determine which area(s) need improvements. Continuing to post proper signage, providing plenty of recycling bins and continuing education will help to improve the source separation of these items and capture recyclable materials.
4. Strengthen cooperation with tenants of the beach, café /restaurant/ ice-cream shop owners and encourage them on banning plastic and using recyclable and bio-degradable alternatives (for example cups and straws from cardboard or bamboo, etc), accept and implement recycling practices into their businesses and decrease waste generation in general.
5. Enforcement of the local waste management plans with a focus on building and putting in operations the recycling yards, optimizing separate collection followed with a strong media campaign on recycling.
6. 'Walk the talk' and introduce plastic-free and zero-waste practices in the Municipality Protocol procedures and when organising events at the local level.
7. Strengthen cooperation with the civil sector on developing plans and strategies for transitioning towards a zero-waste future by promoting sustainable production and consumption practices, the social responsibility concept and improving resource efficiency
8. Commit an adequate amount of money from the municipality budget and approve grants for SMEs that are introducing recyclable, reusable and biodegradable alternatives into their businesses and who will reciprocate the amount of the grant, in the same, or half of the amount. Benefit to the municipality – demonstration on introducing recycling practices in tourist service provider business, identifying bottlenecks and showcasing best practices.
9. Together with local NGOs, sport clubs, prepare project proposals on waste recycling solutions for different types of waste and present/submit them to national and international donor organisations and/ or private donors. In



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- communication with national and international donors, address these issues when discussing and developing new projects related to environment protection and stress importance to resolve the problem of waste management at the local level.
10. At the local level, encourage SMEs to implement ISO standards into their operations and provide special incentives to SMEs who provide recycling services for different types of waste. In relation to this, there is a need for investigating the extent of Roma activities in waste management, and to establish how conditions can be improved and how they can be integrated in the local waste system.
 11. Organise a demonstration project within a primary school/ high school/ Government owned company/ municipality administration, on zero waste practices and investigate challenges, benefits, bottlenecks and costs, for future decision making on similar projects.
 12. Together with local NGOs, develop and implement strong public awareness campaigns on responsible waste management, recycling, and no-plastic alternatives at the local level that will address different focus groups: children in schools, adults at work, and other adult citizens (housewives, senior citizens, unemployed, etc).

2. Recommendations for strengthening the waste management system at the national level

“5.27 Chapter 27: Environment and climate change: Montenegro has **some level of preparation** in this area. **Limited progress** has been made in further aligning legislation with the EU *acquis*. However, significant efforts are still needed on implementation and enforcement, in particular on waste management, water quality, nature protection and climate change.....Regarding **waste management**, Montenegro remains partially aligned with the EU *acquis*. Considerable efforts in terms of strategic planning and investments are needed to implement the national strategy for waste management until 2030 and the 2015-2020 national waste management plan. Amendments to the 2015-2020 national waste management plan were adopted in May 2018 but did not clarify the country’s basic waste management model, although four waste management centres are envisaged for the whole country. Some progress has been achieved on managing municipal waste and separate waste collection in the municipalities of Gusinje, Danilovgrad and Tivat. There is an urgent need to remedy illegal waste disposal and the use of temporary waste disposal in all municipalities. Infrastructure for separate waste collection and recycling needs to be established.”

EU COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT 2019



While the EU Country Progress Report for 2019 clearly states that there is an urgent need to remedy illegal waste dumps and to establish infrastructure for separate waste collection and for recycling needs, the Government of Montenegro is slow in meeting those needs and in improving the national waste management system.

Therefore, the recommendations for decision makers at the national level are:

1. to enforce the national waste management law more decisively, and to encourage all Montenegrin municipalities to implement their local waste management plans;
2. to create a favorable environment for meeting the commitment related to recycling of different types of waste as stated in article 97 of the national waste management law¹³;
3. to encourage all municipalities in Montenegro to build and put in operation recycling yards. Today we have 6 recycling yards in Podgorica, 1 in Kotor, 1 in Herceg Novi that are in operation, and 1 in Žabljak that was built by a German donor and is not in operation yet. Further recycling yards are planned in other municipalities and are waiting enforcement of local waste management plans and funding (Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Tivat, Nikšić, Cetinje, Bijelo Polje, Berane, Plav, Mojkovac, Kolašin, Pljevlja, etc);
4. to investigate alternatives for banned plastic products in Montenegro and in the region, and to create investment programmes that will incentivise SMEs to start producing products from biodegradable, reusable and recyclable materials (reusable bags, straws and cups from cardboard or bamboo, etc);
5. on the country level, to strongly promote and improve resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production practice, and the social responsibility concepts especially in relation to national companies who are using plastic packaging for their products;
6. Together with the municipalities at the coastline, JP Morsko Dobro, local utility companies and relevant NGOs, conduct mapping of waste dumps (construction waste) at offshore and onshore locations along the Montenegrin coastline, and develop a plan for safe removal of this type of waste;
7. At the national level encourage SMEs to introduce responsible waste management practices and provide incentives for standardisation of their business operations (EMAS/ ISO 14001) and secure special incentives (tax break or other type of

¹³ “Reuse and recycling of paper, metal, plastic, glass and non-hazardous construction waste in the percentages referred to in Article 14 of this Law shall be achieved by 2020”



incentives) to SMEs who provide recycling services for different types of waste. In relation to this, there is a need for investigating the extent of Roma activities in waste management, and to establish how conditions can be improved and how they can be integrated in the local waste system;

8. Encourage investments of SMEs in cyclic economy and zero waste practices through 'green credits'¹⁴ or grants;
9. Together with the EPA, civil sector, Montenegrin artists and actors, develop, prepare and implement a strong public awareness campaign that will educate citizens on responsible waste management, recycling and plastic-free alternatives.

3. Recommendations related to investigating international experiences and best practices

While the Government is harmonising the Montenegrin legislation with the EU legislation and implementing EU best practices into relevant national agencies and institutions in the area of environment, it would be most irresponsible not to investigate other international experiences and best practices when it comes to dealing with plastic waste and zero waste practices.

Therefore, the recommendation to decision makers on investigating international experiences and best practices are:

1. Investigate alternatives such as the 'Green Bank' in addressing and resolving the problem of plastic waste – The 'Green Bank' or 'Plastic Bank' is an idea developed and implemented by an economic development firm that empowers disenfranchised communities to exchange any type of plastic for currency. They have managed to build and activate recycling infrastructure in the World's poorest regions. The concept is based on residents being invited to earn a stable income stream by exchanging plastic material. Plastic waste from the sea/ ocean is collected and returned for cash, digital currency, healthcare coverage, school tuition, and other. This idea is getting more and more attention, and other big companies have accepted this concept and joined the 'Plasti Bank' team, such as SC Johnson, IBM, etc.:

¹⁴ Credit under favorable conditions provided by financial institutions (Banks) and/or the Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro



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https://www.plasticbank.com/what-we-do/#.XUBfZ0dS_IU

<https://www.scjohnson.com/en/press-releases/2018/october/sc-johnson-and-plastic-bank-team-up-to-address-the-global-ocean-plastic-crisis>

<https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/plastic-bank>

2. Investigate alternatives based on ideas developed in the world's poorest countries, such as the Plastic exchange programme in Kiribati. They have started a plastic/vegetable exchange program. The idea was to make use of the vegetable and fruit supplies from boarding schools during the school summer holidays to support a plastic pollution campaign. In addition, this programme in Kiribati is also working to ban the import of single use plastic shopping bags, which involves the Customs Office and Office of Attorney General. And businesses are also being targeted – encouraging them to sell reusable bags - which the programme is supplying – and they are working to mass produce these bags with the help of local tailors and NGOs.:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/06/02/meet-the-innovators-battling-plastic-waste-in-kiribati-raitiata-cati>

<https://www.facebook.com/166097106908407/posts/plastic-exchange-program-has-now-started-again-this-month-2ndmay2019everyone-is-/1063512163833559/>

3. Deposit Return Schemes – While this recommendation was given by the NGO Zero Waste Montenegro in the last year's report following 2018 International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, this concept will not be further elaborated here. However, the recommendation is to follow up on other countries' experiences with introducing the Deposit return scheme and, together with the national and international expertise, investigate possibilities and / or alternatives to this concept:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/mar/27/bottle-and-can-deposit-return-scheme-gets-green-light-in-england>

<https://ieep.eu/uploads/articles/attachments/9d526526-d22b-4350-a590-6ff71d058add/FI%20Deposit%20Refund%20Scheme%20final.pdf?v=63680923242>

<https://www.zerowastemontenegro.me/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/International-Coastal-Cleanup-2018-report.pdf>

4. Innovation and plastic waste – Last but not least, it is of utmost importance for scientists in Montenegro to follow up on innovations and new ideas mushrooming in the Science and Environment World when it comes to recycling and/ or reusing plastic. The modern



science is today looking into methods to use plastic as a new car fuel source (in Germany), or ideas and best practices how to create prosthetic limbs from plastic plugs or recycle tires using innovative devulcanization technologies. If nothing else, then investigate how developing countries such as Taiwan managed to introduce recycling and become cleaner by developing strong public awareness campaign and creating a favorable environment for recycling and reuse of different types of waste:

<https://www.bild.de/geld/wirtschaft/wirtschaft/aus-plastikmuell-wird-diesel-rettet-dieser-zauberkasten-die-welt-63194192.bild.html>

<https://www.vijesti.me/vijesti/nauka/pogledajte-kako-izgledaju-vjestacki-udovi-napravljeni-od-plasticnih-cepova>

<https://weibold.com/tyromers-innovative-devulcanization-technology-helps-successfully-reuse-scrap-tires/>

<https://www.vijesti.me/bbc/tehnologija-i-recikliranje-kako-je-tajvan-od-ostrva-smeca-postao-primjer-cistoce>

CONCLUSION

Based on the waste audit figures, during the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, 5940,7 kg of waste was collected. While all the paper, plastic, glass, metal and organic waste are recyclable waste, none of the waste was taken to the recycling yards due to lack of recycling infrastructure, or the existing recycling infrastructure was not operational in the municipalities where the cleanups were conducted.

- To make a move forward, towards improving the existing waste management system in Montenegro, a strong political will to find a solution and political pressure on the local and on the national level is essential;
- The current recycling rate in Montenegro is very low and decisive action to encourage all municipalities to build and put in operation their own recycling yards is needed. A strong public awareness campaign on recycling is crucial to secure optimized separate collection. While the analysis has shown that 51% of the waste collected was plastic waste, the public awareness campaign needs a strong component on plastic waste and on plastic free alternatives;
- Illegally disposed car and truck tires remains a problem in Montenegro, and the responsible institutions (MoSDT, EPA) should make a greater effort to finding a



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solution; Conducting of another feasibility study on waste tire shredding and recycling systems, that will include a cost-benefit analysis and identify different options for resolving the problem: purchase or renting of the technology and/or export of waste tires, etc., should be considered.

- Better cooperation with SMEs and national companies (especially in the food industry) is needed on developing action plans for transitioning towards resource efficiency, sustainable production and consumption, and towards zero waste in the near future. While the national waste law will provide the legal framework which will define legal obligations for the industry in relation to this topic, developing incentives as a mechanism to encourage the industry and SMEs in Montenegro to start the transition to a circular economy should be considered.

APPENDIX 1 – Participating NGOs, Citizen Groups, national institutions and organisations

No	Name and Surname	Municipality	NGO	Citizen Group	Location
1	Zenepa Lika	Ulcinj	MSJA- Dr Martin Schneider-Jacoby Association	-	Saline channel
2	Savo Milojević	Nikšić	NVO Ozon	-	Krupac lake
3	Patricija Pobrić	Kotor	NVO Nasa akcija	-	Stoliv beach
4	Aleksandar Mihailović, Petar Đeđinović	Bar	NVO Clean Sea	-	Peninsula Ratac, Sutomore
5	Milica Kandić, Dušan Varda, Đorđe Gregović	Budva	NVO Green Home, NVO MedCEM	-	Buljarica beach, Petrovac
6	Hayley Wright	Herceg Novi	-	#OcistiMe	Tito's Villa beach
7	Milica Boca			#NeBacajteBoce	
8	Elvir Zečević	Ulcinj	NVO RRA - UBA	-	Porto Milena
9	Dželal Hodžić		NVO Zeleni Korak		
10	Milutin Mićović Mišel	Berane	-	Sportski Ribolovni Klub 'Lim'	Riverbed Lim
11	Željko Đukić	Bijelo Polje	NVO Multimedijal MNE	-	River-island 'Sinjavac'
12	Nemanja Malovražić Aleksandra Ivanović	Ulcinj	JU Morsko Dobro	-	Long beach
13	Vanja Krgović Šarović	Žabljak	Local Tourist Organisation	-	Riverbed Tara, National Park 'Durmitor'



APPENDIX 2: Communication action plan and division of responsibilities

Responsibilities of the NGO ZWMNE:

- Recruiting interested NGOs and groups of citizens through the open call;
- sending invitations through appropriate distribution lists (schools, groups, local organisations, municipalities, etc);
- liaising with municipalities and ask for in-kind support in identified locations;
- developing a curriculum for preparatory workshop(s) mandatory for all partners in the cleanup and waste audit;
- purchasing complementary items for the locations where stakeholders couldn't provide in-kind contribution + giveaways for participants and partners (small bottles);
- collecting photos from the participants; collect filled in Clean Up data forms containing numbers of kilos of waste collected;
- finalize centralization of all data and issue a global report of waste audit, distribute it to all municipalities, government, international agencies, etc.;
- update the dedicated website with photos and reports from each location; update the ZWMNE website, provide contents for the EUIC/DEU websites/social media.

EU Info Centre's communications support to the NGO ZWMNE:

- Launch a dedicated website containing registration page, checklists and appropriate visual/textual contents;
- design the visuals for the Cleanup Day (a new banner and its versions for the FB and Instagram);
- finalise key messages; promote the activity on ZWMNE and EUIC/DEU social media accounts and websites;
- (16 Sep at the EUIC, 10am-13pm) conduct a preparatory workshop including providing the media guidelines to all participants;



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- promote the activity via traditional media (guest appearances, writing a think piece, etc) and with the help of trusted partners in the field (guest appearances in the local media);
- send out media advisories and releases; share ZWM's contents on EUIC/DEU websites/social media.
- Take VIPs (representatives from the DEU, EU MSs, international organisations, national relevant institutions) to a selected location where they will join NGOs and citizens in cleaning. Ensure public visibility; drone video shot of this location (edited and with the graphic concept of the entire campaign included).
- (Monday, 30 Sep at the EUIC) Hold a media conference to present the results. Prior to the media conference, hold a performance "Furious Poseidon" in the fountain square across from the EUIC. Conference decor: a fish and a medusa made from recycled materials (mainly plastic bottles), a fishing net with trash stuck in it, all lit by sea blue floodlight; During the media conference the video of the cleanup day will be presented.

APPENDIX 3: Cleaned locations in Montenegro

1. ULCINJ municipality: Saline channel



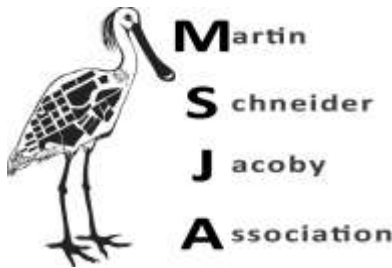
'Saline Ulcinj' is a precious 15 km² large wetland located in Ulcinj. Over 80 years salt was produced from the sea water which was pumped in from the Adriatic Sea. It was not only a great employer for about 400 workers, but it is also a habitat for birds over the year. Saline is important for over 250 different bird species. On 24th June 2019, Saline got officially declared to be a "Monument of Nature/ Nature Park" in Montenegro, and the Government of Montenegro nominated it to the RAMSAR Convention for its acceptance on the RAMSAR list of protected areas, and since the 6th September 2019 Saline Ulcinj has been on the RAMSAR list of protected areas.

However, Saline Ulcinj is jeopardized by constant pollution from urban settlements (waste water from Djerane area) and from people throwing garbage into the Saline channel, and frequent cleanup activities are being organised throughout the year by the civil sector and volunteers.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Dr Martin Schneider Jacoby Association (MSJA) of Ulcinj, supported by the Ulcinj municipality, the Ulcinj Utility Company and the Local Tourist Organisation Ulcinj, organised cleanup of the Saline channel.

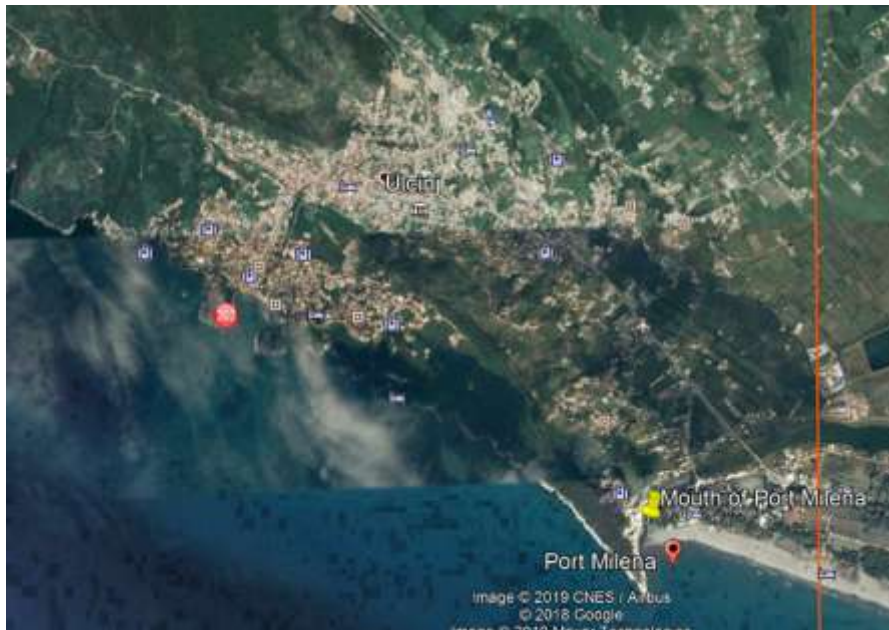


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MSC Association is an organisation duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and committed to raise awareness for the conservation and protection of Ulcinj Saline (saltworks), as a key part of the biodiversity in Montenegro and beyond and to encourage the community to take the necessary steps to achieve this, especially taking into account the inclusion of Ulcinj Saline on the Ramsar list (Ramsar Convention) and at the national level to declare this unique place as "Monument of Nature".

2. ULCINJ municipality: Port Milena channel



Channel Port Milena, built more than 130 years ago and once a natural lagoon and the largest fish hatchery in the southern Adriatic Sea, today is a black ecological spot and a drain for sewage water. The salt processing plant, built in 1934, raised the embankment along the river Bojana that has stopped the river water inflow and therefore purification of the port and channel. The surrounding villages have their wastewaters discharged to the channel and the stream Bratica. In some parts the channel is almost completely dried out due to the accumulated waste and debris, as well as the illegal construction on its banks.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Green Step and the Ulcinj Business Association (NGO RRA UBA) of Ulcinj, supported by the Ulcinj municipality, the Ulcinj Utility Company and the Local Tourist Organisation Ulcinj, organised cleanup of the mouth of the Port Milena channel.

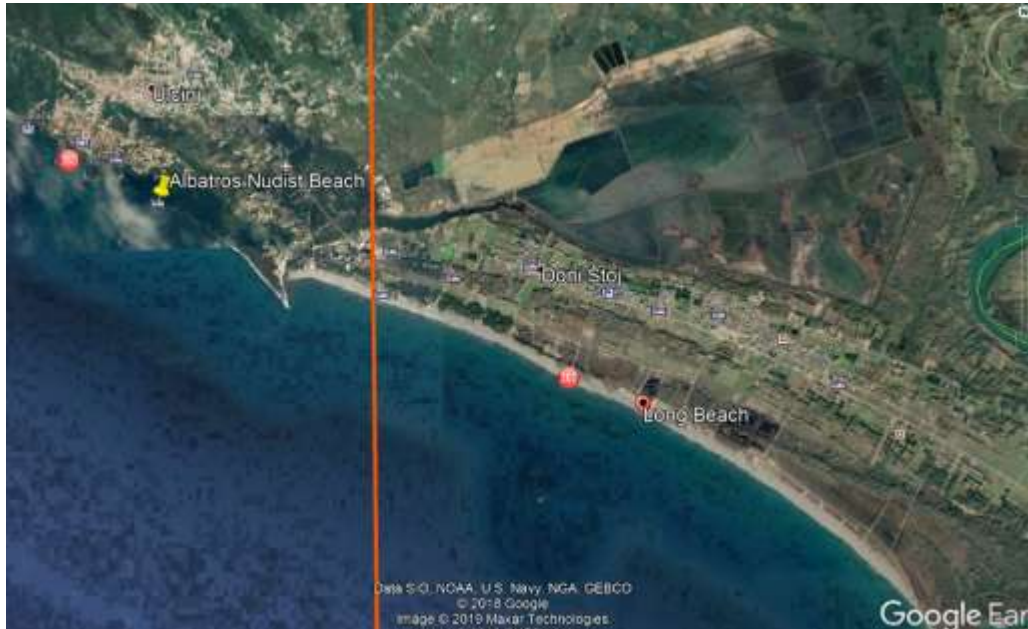


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NGO Green Step and NGO RRA UBA are organisations duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and committed to environmental protection and to support development of entrepreneurship, economy, trade, agriculture, etc. in Ulcinj

3. ULCINJ municipality: Long beach



'Long Beach' (Velika plaža) is the most popular gravel beach at the Ulcinj Riviera. The length of the beach is 13 km. It can contain 15 000 people, and is considered to be a remarkable place. There is a statement that its sand is medicinal and helps to heal such diseases as rheumatism, arthritis and muscular diseases.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the Public Company for Marine Management (JP Morsko dobro) of Budva organised cleanup of the Long Beach in Ulcinj. In addition, for the second consecutive year, the JP Morsko dobro financially supported the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day in Montenegro.

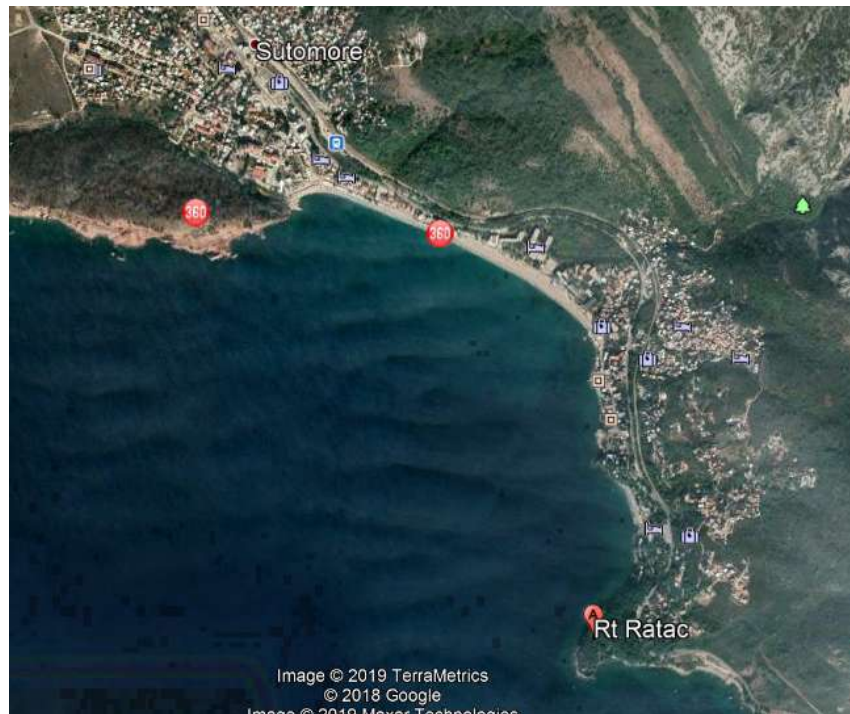


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The Public Company for Marine Property Management of the Republic of Montenegro was established in accordance with the Law on Marine Property by a special Decision of the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro on 02/06/1992, with the task of providing: protection and promotion of the use of marine property, management of marine resources, concluding a contract for the use of marine property, construction and maintenance of infrastructure facilities for the marine property needs.

4. BAR municipality: Ratac peninsula in Sutomore



Ratac is a peninsula between Bar and Sutomore and it is a natural resort park-forest that hides remains of a Benedictine sanctuary Monastery of Bogorodica ratačka (Our Lady of Ratac) from the XI century, just 50 meters from the sea line and three closest beaches, and is therefore well visited during the summer by citizens and tourists. As a consequence, significant amounts of waste can be found on the beaches and under water, and frequent



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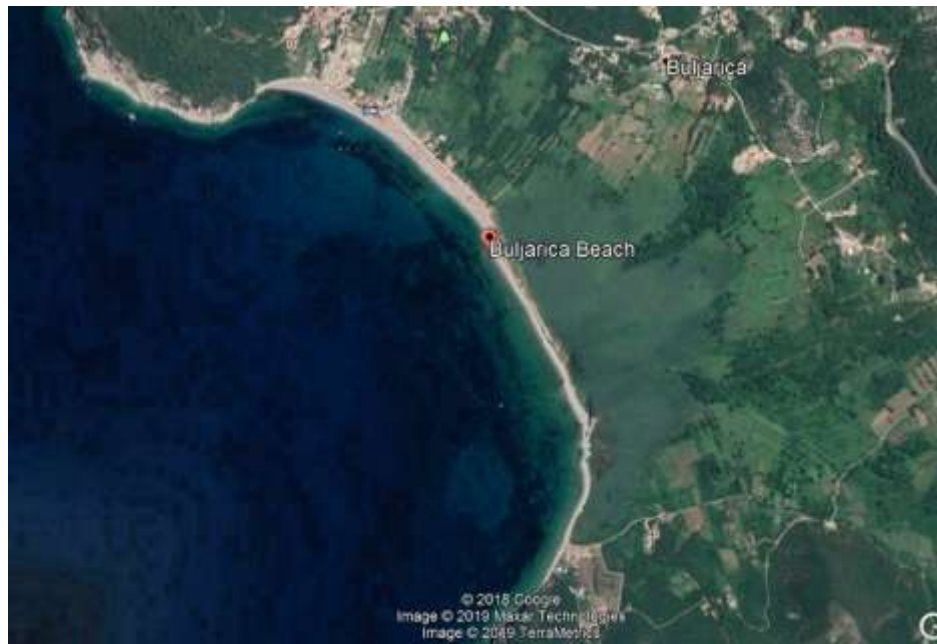
cleanup activities are being organised throughout the year by the civil sector and volunteers.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Clean Sea of Sutomore organised cleanup of the Ratac peninsula. Bar municipality, Bar Utility Company and the Local Tourist Organisation Bar partnered with the NGO Clean Sea and supported the cleanup activity at the peninsula Ratac in the framework of the local campaign “Our Bar, clean city”.



NGO Clean Sea is an organisation duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and is committed to protection of the sea and the coastal areas, valorisation of natural resources and raising awareness of the importance of preserving these resources.

5. BUDVA municipality: Buljarica Beach



Buljarica beach is mostly pebble, while the central part of the beach is covered with fine sand. The beach length is 2250 m. Buljarica is a true pearl of Montenegrin coast, as the



second longest beach in Montenegro, with the clear sea and beautiful nature that surrounds it and it attracts many people.

Buljarica cove is one of the few remaining brackish marshes on the Adriatic coast, accompanied with *Posidonia oceanica* beds on the sea shelf. Many of the species of animals and plants present in this area are protected at national and international levels, with highly valuable ecosystems, especially in light of Natura 2000 ecological network and marine protected areas. Nevertheless, this part of the Montenegrin coast is exposed to numerous threats. The most serious is the possibility that majority of the area is granted for long-term concession, followed by construction plans for mixed-use tourism facilities, golf courses and marina. According to the Spatial plan of Montenegro until 2020, Buljarica is listed as a Monument of Nature (4 ha of the beach has been protected since 1968). However, Buljarica is at the same time identified by this plan as an unexploited area with high potential for marine and exclusive tourism development.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Green Home of Podgorica and the Mediterranean Center for Environmental Monitoring of Sutomore organised cleanup of the Buljarica beach.



NGO Green Home and NGO MedCEM are organisations duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and committed to raising awareness and supporting participation of citizens: i) in protection and conservation of environment, as well as taking an active role in civil society development through respect for biodiversity and efforts on sustainable development, and ii) in treatment ecosystems of Adriatic Sea, Coastal region and Skadar Lake, managing, implementing knowledge and providing technical support in the field of nature protection, as well as collecting data, analyses and presenting information related to ecology and sustainable development;



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6. KOTOR municipality: Stoliv beach



Stoliv is a small, peaceful place in the Boka Kotorska bay and it is located about 8 km from Kotor and just as far from Tivat, across from Perast. Stoliv is a small fishermen settlement dating back to the XIV century which remained preserved over the centuries. Donji Stoliv is located at the very sea shore and well visited by tourists and citizens, and is suffering from illegal waste dumps and floating waste from the sea. Therefore, frequent cleanup actions are being organised throughout the year by the civil sector and volunteers.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Naša akcija of Kotor and partner organisation of the International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day project, organised cleanup of the Stoliv area with the support of Kotor municipality, the Kotor Utility company and the BEMED Project.



NGO Naša akcija is an organisation duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and committed to the development of citizens' awareness and their inclusion in the social, economic, ecological and cultural development of society, the quality of life of citizens and the local community as a whole. The goals of the organisation are planned to be achieved through the strengthening of volunteerism and civic activism, with a focus on young people. The organisation consists of activists with many years of experience in organisational leadership, youth work, volunteerism, activism, non-formal education, and work in the civil sector.

7. HERCEG NOVI municipality: Tito's Villa beach



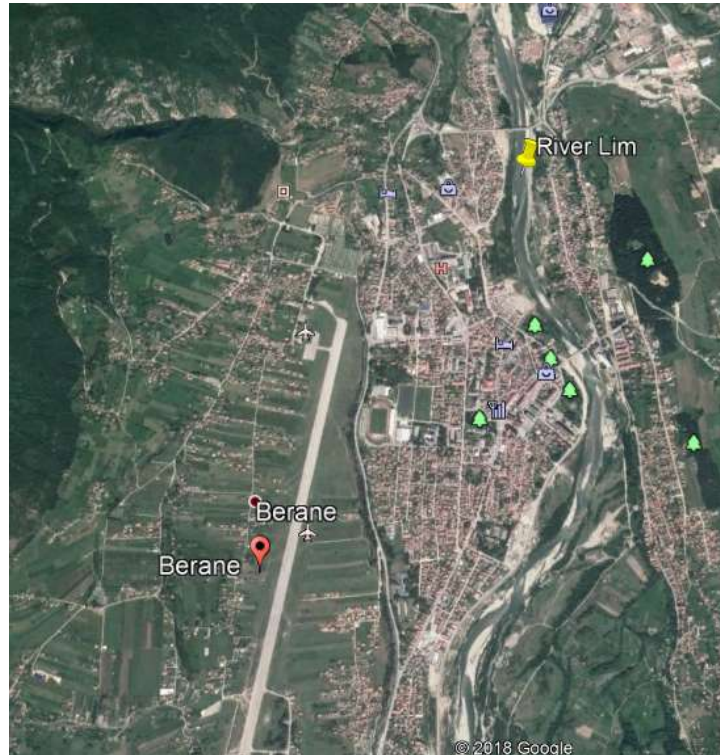
Tito's Villa (Titova vila) beach in Igalo is about 165 meters long, has a surface area of 1,480 square meters and is located on the coastline below Villa Galeb. It is a popular beach for the citizens of Igalo and Herceg Novi, as well as for numerous tourists who come and visit the area during the summer season. Due to a high pressure of tourism, the beach gets often polluted by waste dumps and garbage that the visitors leave behind, or by floating waste from the sea. Therefore, citizen groups and volunteers organise cleanup actions throughout the year.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, citizen groups #NeBacajteBoce and #OčistiMe from Herceg Novi, with the support of Herceg Novi municipality and the Utility Company Herceg Novi, organised cleanup of the 'Titove Vile' beach.



#NeBacajteBoce and #OčistiMe are groups of citizens dedicated to organised volunteer actions and cleanup not only in Herceg Novi but overall Montenegro. Clean Montenegro is their ultimate goal.

8. BERANE municipality: Lim riverbed



The river Lim originates from the Plav Lake and, because of its clear and clean water, it is rich with fish and attracts fly-fishing enthusiasts from the north of Montenegro and the region. It also flows through the Berane municipality in the immediate vicinity of the city centre, and is therefore under constant pressure from wild landfills and waste dumped by irresponsible citizens into the river.

On the occasion of International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, a day earlier - on September 20th 2019, the Fly-Fishing Association 'Lim' (SRK Lim) from Berane, with the support of Berane municipality and the Utility Company Berane, organised cleanup of a section of the Lim riverbed in Berane.



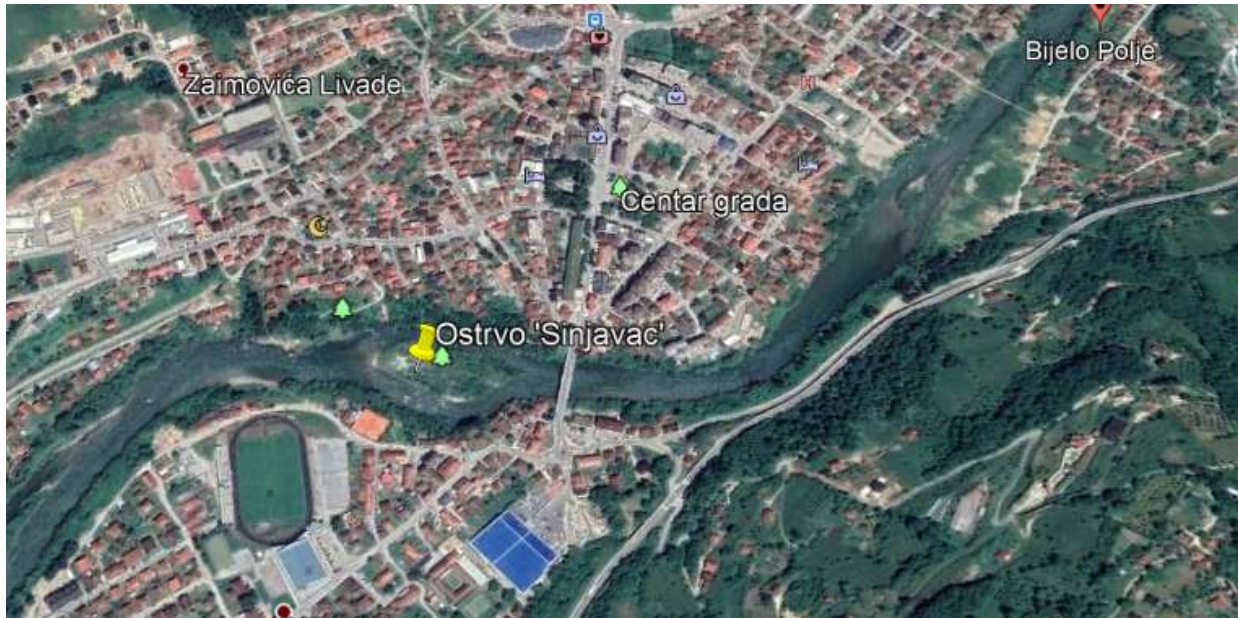
SRK Lim is an association of fly-fishing enthusiasts from Berane municipality. Environment protection of the Lim river is of utmost importance for them, and they organise frequent cleanup of the Lim riverbank on the stretch from Plav, through Berane to Bijelo Polje.



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9. BIJELO POLJE municipality: 'Sinjavac' Island



The river Lim flows through the very centre of Bijelo Polje municipality. In addition to its many tributaries, this river created an island Sinjavac in the immediate vicinity of the city centre. It is, therefore, a favorite gathering place of citizens, and represents the city park of Bijelo Polje. During the summer, Sinjavac island attracts many visitors with its beaches and is under a lot of pressure from the waste flowing down the Lim river or the garbage left behind by irresponsible visitors.

On the occasion of International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, several days later on September 24th 2019, the NGO Multimedial Montenegro (NGO MMNE.ME) of Bijelo Polje, with the support of Bijelo Polje municipality and the Utility Company Bijelo Polje, organised cleanup of the Sinjavac island.



NGO MMNE.ME is an organisation duly organised under the laws of Montenegro and committed to improving the situation in the country, especially in the north of Montenegro, with a focus on young people, tourism and agricultural resources, EU integration, economic development, marginalised groups, and development of entrepreneurship.



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10. ŽABLJAK municipality: Tara river : 2nd Camp - Žugića Luka



Tara is a river that emerges in Montenegro and continues its flow in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a transboundary river with the total length of 146 km, out of which 141 km follows the border between the two countries, while the final 40 km flows through Bosnia and Herzegovina. Tara river cuts the 'Tara River Canyon', the longest canyon in Montenegro and Europe and second longest in the world after the Grand Canyon. The Canyon is 78 km long, and at its deepest spot it is 1,300 meters deep. The canyon is protected as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and is part of the Durmitor National Park. Due to its attractiveness, beauty and natural roughness it is a well visited spot of passionate rafters, adventurers and environment enthusiasts from the region and other European countries. Therefore, the river is now experiencing the downsides of adventure tourism - illegal waste dumps along its riverbank. Local organisations and volunteers occasionally organise cleanup activities along the river.

On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the Local Tourism Organisation Zabljak (LTO Zabljak) with the support of the National Parks of Montenegro organised cleanup of the location: 2nd Camp - Žugića luka.

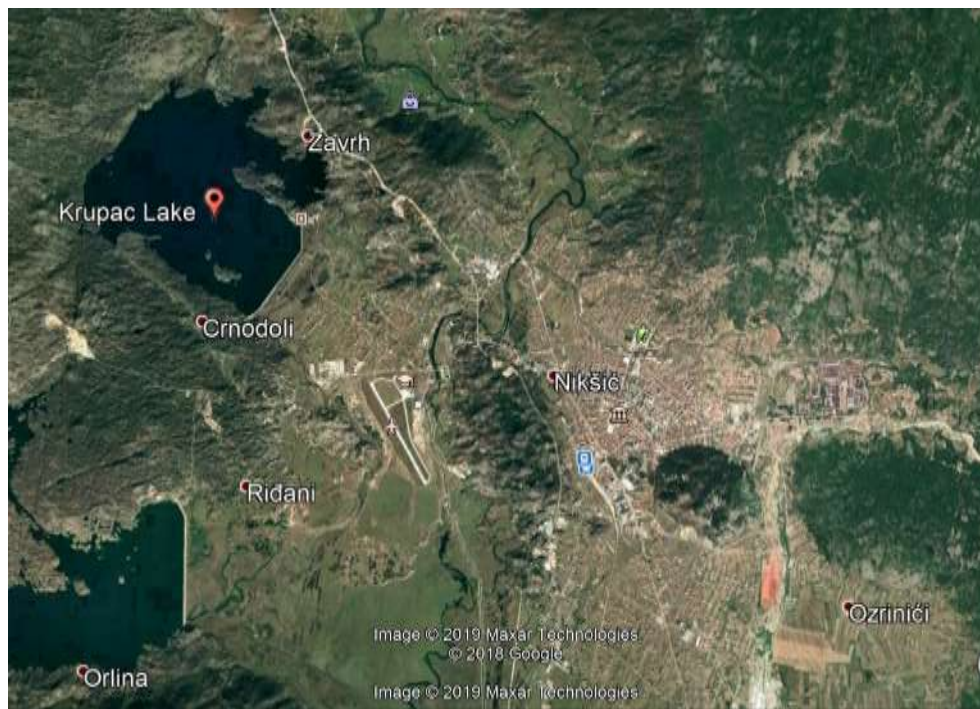


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The Local Tourism Organisation Žabljak is one of 19 local tourism organisations in Montenegro and is under the umbrella of the National Tourism Organisation. It provides information and services to tourists who come and visit Žabljak and the National Park Durmitor, and environmental protection is an important aspect of their work.

11. NIKŠIĆ municipality: Krupac Lake



Lake Krupac is an artificial lake in the municipality of Nikšić, created in 1950 as a hydro-accumulation for the hydro power plant "Perućica", similar to the nearby lakes Slano and Vrtac. All three lakes are connected by channels. In addition, the river Zeta as a tributary carries plastic litter and other debris to the Krupac lake. The lake shoreline is a well visited location for the citizens of Nikšić. Its beach can host 10,000 people, and it is a popular spot for organising music events during the summer. Therefore, the Krupac lake and its shoreline are under a great pressure of various pollution sources, including illegal waste dumps and litter from its visitors and from the river Zeta. Local NGOs and volunteers organise frequent cleanup activities to keep it clean from waste.



On International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day, September 21st 2019, the NGO Ozon organised cleanup of the Krupac lake shoreline.



NGO Ozon is an organisation duly organised under the laws of Montenegro, and is committed to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and the environment, as well as to the protection of public interest through active participation in decision-making processes, public advocacy, education of different target groups from all segments of the society.

12. SPONTANEOUS LOCATIONS

12.1. PLEVLJA municipality: Čehotina riverbed, locations Židovići and Glisnica

On the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, NGO "LEGALIS from Pljevlja carried out a cleaning up of the Čehotina River at two locations in Židovići and Glisnica. The cleanup action was carried out in cooperation with SRC "Lipljen" Pljevlja and the Secretariat for Housing and Communal Services Transport and Water of the Municipality of Pljevlja. 20 volunteers participated and 200 waste bags were filled with waste.

12.2. ŽABLJAK municipality: Tara river, from Žugića Luka to Radovana Luka, National Park 'Durmitor'

On the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, Association of Rafters from Durmitor, together with the employees of the National Park Durmitor, Tourist Organization Zabljak TO, NGO representatives and citizens cleaned river Tara from different waste types. 20 volunteers filled 100 waste bags and removed about 200 tires from the river Tara on the route from Žugića luka to Radovan luka.

12.3. TIVAT municipality: Verige area towards the Church 'Our Lady of the Angels'

On the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, employees of Regent Hotel and Tivat municipality cleaned-up their sea shoreline, on the stretch from Verige Beach Bar to the Church 'Our Lady of the Angels'. 24 volunteers participated and 20 waste bags were filled with waste and disposed.



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12.4. ULCINJ municipality: Ada Bojana

On the International Coastal Cleanup Day in Montenegro, the Association of Property Owners at Ada Bojana cleaned up the left and right banks of the river Bojana from the mouth to the rivers fork. 20 volunteers participated and 100 waste bags were filled with waste.

APPENDIX 4: Waste Audit Methodology

REVIZIJA OTPADA – METODOLOGIJA

Metodologija za reviziju otpada je napravljena prema uputstvima metodologije za brendiranje otpada međunarodnog pokreta #BreakFreeFromPlastic.

Predloženi koraci za reviziju otpada su:

KORAK 1:



Prvo, važno je napraviti plan odlaganja otpada. Unaprijed razmislite o tome kako ćete pravilno da odložite sav otpad koji ste sakupili. Napomena: ovo se ne odnosi samo na plastiku. Na primjer, otpad koji se može reciklirati trebali bi odvojiti i odvoziti u reciklažna dvorišta. Otpad koji se ne može reciklirati ili kompostirati se odlaže odvojeno i odvozi se na deponiju! Koordinator za reviziju otpada treba da bude u kontaktu sa komunalnim preduzećem radi preuzimanja otpada nakon akcije čišćenja i revizije otpada.

KORAK 2:



Tokom akcije čišćenja, važno je imati prikladnu opremu za ovaj posao kako biste zaštitili sebe i svoje volontere .

Šta vam treba:

- Vreće standardne veličine
- folija za tlo / cerada
- rukavice za sakupljanje i sortiranje
- Obrasci za reviziju otpada i za utvrđivanje Brenda otpada
- Hemijska za popunjavanje obrazaca

KORAK 3:



Nakon što ste odredili lokaciju čišćenja, odredite i izmjerite veličinu određenog područja čišćenja. Veličina područja treba biti relativna broju volontera ili polaznika. Napravite prije i poslije fotografije lokacije i pošaljite te fotografije NVO ZWMNE.

Podaci volontera koji se priključe akciji čišćenja unesite u poseban obrazac za registraciju volontera.

KORAK 4:



Napravite plan za sakupljanje i evidentiranje podataka. Podatke možete sakupiti na dva načina:

1. Skupite sav prikupljeni otpad zajedno i odvojite plastiku od ostatka. Nakon što odvojite plastiku, podijelite ih na hrpe po vrstama, a zatim podijelite svaku od tih hrpa u grupe prema brendu. Prebrojite sve komade i zabilježite ih na obrascu za reviziju brenda.

2. Otpad kategorizujte prema brendu dok ih sakupljate. Neka svaki volonterski tim ispuni obrazac za reviziju Brendu otpada dok skupljaju smeće. Dvoje ljudi može sakupljati otpad i identifikovati brend otpada koji pronađu dok treća osoba unosi informaciju u obrazac za reviziju brenda otpada, dodajući posebnu oznaku za svaki brendirani komad plastike koji pronađu i koji se stavlja u vreću za otpad. U tom slučaju, koordinator za reviziju otpada treba da obučiti svoje volontere kako da unose podatke u obrazac za reviziju brenda otpada.

Prva metoda je najlakša ako čistite veliko područje sa ogromnom količinom otpada, dok je druga metoda adekvantija za obalno ili [gradsko] čišćenje sa manje ili više izoliranih komada otpada.

KORAK 5



Težina i zapremina su ključne mjerne jedinice za reviziju otpada. Imajte u vidu da su plastični otpad kao što je polistiren ili plastične boce lakše, ali imaju tendenciju da zauzimaju mnogo prostora.

Počnite sa akcijom čišćenja:

1. Sakupite sve otpatke koji se nalaze na predviđenoj površini / lokaciji za čišćenje;
2. Uzmite vreće standardne veličine (označite na obrascu koja je zapremina vreće koju koristite) i sakupite u njih otpad. Pokušajte da odredite zapreminu svake vrste otpada brojanjem i bilježenjem popunjenih vreća po tipu. Budite pažljivi da sakupljeni otpad u vrećama ne gnječite previše prilikom procjene zapremine. Sakupite otpad iste vrste u vreće jedne/iste boje i obilježite vreće rednim brojevima.
3. Donesite vreće do baner lokacije. Koordinator za reviziju otpada će uz pomoć kantara izmjeriti težinu vreću sa otpadom iste vrste i unijeti podatke u obrazac za reviziju otpada

4. Nakon mjerenja težine na ceradi odvojite sakupljeni otpad u odvojene hrpe prema vrsti otpada koje su navedene u klasifikacionoj tabeli otpada;
5. Prilikom razvrstavanja otpada po vrstama pokušajte da utvrdite o kojem proizvođaču se radi i popunite obrazac za utvrđivanje brend-a otpada
6. Nakon svakog mjerenja odmah unesite podatke u obrasce.

NAPOMENA: Molimo Vas da sakupljene čepove od plastičnih boca sakupite i sačuvate. Želimo da ih doniramo organizaciji koja sakuplja čepove za pomoć osobama sa invaliditetom.

KORAK 6



Detaljno očistite lokaciju gdje je izvršena revizije otpada, imajući na umu da lokaciju ostavite čistije u odnosu na prethodno stanje.

KORAK 7



Napravite fotografije gomile plastike od svakog proizvođača i pošaljite ih na email adresu: s.marstijepovic@zerowastemontenegro.me

Da bismo iskoristili vaše sakupljene podatke, pošaljite vaše fotografije (prije, tokom i poslije akcije) zajedno sa skeniranim kopijama svih obrazaca (uključujući popunjeni obrazac za registraciju volontera) i pošaljite na email: s.marstijepovic@zerowastemontenegro.me

Klasifikaciona tabela otpada

Kompozitno /višeslojno pakovanje	npr. pakovanje od šampona, paste za zube, vrećice od kafe, "folije" ili višeslojne omote ili vreće, ili Tetra-Pak pakovanja, itd.
Jednoslojna plastika	Npr. providne folije za pakovanje, itd
Plastične kese	Vreće od polietilena (prozirne i neprozirne)
Kutije i tegle od čvrste plastike	Npr. Boce od šampona ili kupke, ulje za sunčanje
Polistiren	Npr. Čvrsta plastika ili stiropor: kutije za hranu, plastični pribor za jelo
Polipropilen	Npr. Čaše od jogurta, čepovi od boca, idr
PET plastika	Boce od gaziranih pića, od vode, sokova, idr
PVC plastika	PVC plastika možda biti čvrsta ili fleksibilna i obično

	se koristi za izradu cijevi, plastične ogrračke, stolnjaci, zavjese za tuširanje
Slamčice za piće	
Higijenski ulošci i pelene	
Metal/ konzerve	Aluminijumske konzerve za piće, alu-folije, metalne kutije za hranu, idr
Staklo	Sve vrste stakla IZUZEV termometara, sijalica, medicinskih bbočica i pakovanja, medicinska oprema
Papir/ karton/ čvrsti karton	Sve vrste proizvoda od papira
Bio-razgradivi otpad	Sve vrste biološkog otpadaa, uključujući organski otpad, izuzev papira i kartona
Opušci od cigara	
Tekstil	Sve vrste tekstilnog otpada
Keramika	Keramika, tanjiri, šolje, keramičke figure, idr
Hazardni otpad	Kante sa bojom, sijalice baterije, idr
Medicinski otpad	Termometri, špricevi i oštri predmeti, drugi medicinski otpad, infektivni otpad, idr
Stare cipele	Papučice i cipele
E-otpad	Elektronika, kablovi idr
Drugo	Guma, sve vrste otpada koje ne pottpadaju pod gore nevedene kategorije



APPENDIX 5: Agenda of the Workshop held on 16th September 2019

RADIONICA / WORKSHOP

Priprema za Međunarodni dan čišćenja obala i reviziju otpada 2019. godine / Preparation for the 2019 International Coastal Cleanup and Waste Audit Day

EU info centar, Podgorica, 16. septembar 2019. godine

10 – 10:15	Uvodno izlaganje / Introduction	Snežana Marstijepović NVO Zero Waste Montenegro
10:15 – 11:00	Logistika i metodologija sakupljanja i revizije otpada / Logistics and methodology of waste collection and waste audit	Snežana Marstijepović NVO Zero Waste Montenegro Patricia Pobrić NVO Naša akcija
11:00 – 11:15	Uputstvo za komunikaciju sa medijima / Guidelines for participants on communicating with the media	Nadica Dujović EU info centar
11:15 – 11:45	Pitanja i odgovori / Q & A	
11:45 – 12:15	Kafe pauza / Coffee break	
12:15 – 12:30	Kako izgleda živjeti po principima ZERO WASTE u Crnoj Gori – iskustvo jedne žene / Living by ZERO WASTE principles in Montenegro – experience of a woman	Emina Adrović NVO Zero Waste Montenegro
12:30 – 13:00	Preuzimanje materijala za akciju čišćenja 21. septembra / Taking over the materials for the cleanup action on 21st September	Ivana Živaljević NVO Zero Waste Montenegro



APPENDIX 6: Media guidelines for the participating organisations prepared by the EU Info Centre in Podgorica

Komunikacione instrukcije za nevladine organizacije i grupe građana koje će učestvovati u čišćenju i reviziji otpada na crnogorskim plažama i obalama rijeka i jezera (21. 09. 2019. godine)

Ukoliko Vas predstavnici medija zamole za izjavu, molimo Vas da, prije informacija vezanih za Vašu NVO, Vaš grad/lokaciju i slično, pomenete sljedeće:

Treću godinu zaredom, nevladina organizacija Zero Waste Montenegro, u saradnji sa Delegacijom Evropske unije u Crnoj Gori i EU info centrom, organizuje aktivnosti povodom Međunarodnog dana čišćenja obala u Crnoj Gori.

Takođe, ukoliko imate prilike, možete navesti nešto od sljedećeg:

Ove godine, više od 15 NVO, međunarodnih institucija, javnih preduzeća i grupa građana širom Crne Gore, na 13 lokacija istovremeno, udružuju snage na kraju ljetnje turističke sezone i doprinose rješavanju problema nagomilanog otpada na plažama i obalama rijeka i jezera. Uz ovo, uvedena je revizija sakupljenog otpada, odnosno njegova kategorizacija prema vrstama i markama (brendovima). Dobijeni podaci će biti korišćeni za analizu i dalje aktivnosti u oblasti zaštite životne sredine.

(Očekivani) Rezultati inicijative

- Očišćena lokacija sa sakupljenim otpadom odloženim na deponiju ili odvezenim na reciklažu;
- Precizno popunjeni obrasci za potrebe revizije otpada; na osnovu tih obrazaca biće pripremljen Globalni izvještaj o otpadu koji će Zero Waste Montenegro dostaviti Globalnoj inicijativi „Međunarodni dan čišćenja obala“ do početka oktobra 2019. godine;
- Značajan doprinos jačanju svijesti građana Crne Gore o važnosti očuvanja životne sredine.

Fotografisanje (obavezno) i video zapisi (po želji)

Prije čišćenja: Fotografišite/snimate lokaciju iz više različitih uglova, izbliza i izdaleka. Po mogućstvu, pokušajte da postignete neki „dramski“ efekat (npr. stoka koja pase blizu smeća; dijete koje se zaigralo u blizini moguće zaagađenog mjesta, i slično).



Tokom čišćenja: Napravite dinamične i opuštene fotografije/snimke ljudi koji čiste, u pokretu, u akciji. Ako je izvodljivo - što više njih na jednom mjestu. Slikajte hrpe sakupljenog smeća, sa ljudima pored i bez, a ako imate transparente ili neke poruke – treba da se vide u pozadini. Koristite krupne planove što je češće moguće; slikajte neke specifične brendove: na primjer, sav otpad sa brendom istog proizvođača staviti na jedno mjesto da bi se kasnije mogao označiti – tagovati - na fotografiji; fotografije koje prikazuju samo plastični otpad za jednokratnu upotrebu, i slično. Na kraju, napravite grupnu fotografiju pored sakupljenog otpada.

Poslije čišćenja: Svoje fotografije i video zapise pošaljite na email adresu projekt menadžerke Snežane Marstijepovic (s.marstijepovic@zerowastemontenegro.me). Naravno, možete ih koristiti na svojim društvenim mrežama i sajtovima.

Napomena: Zero Waste Montenegro, Delegacija EU u Crnoj Gori i EU info centar će imati dozvolu da koriste sve fotografije i snimke koje Vi napravite na terenu. Odabrani materijali će takođe biti dostupni na društvenim mrežama ZWMNE, Delegacije EU u Crnoj Gori i EU info centra.

Predstavljanje rezultata

Predstavnici Zero Waste Montenegro, Delegacije EU u Crnoj Gori i partnera će 30. septembra objaviti rezultate naših zajedničkih aktivnosti širom Crne Gore na konferenciji za medije u EU info centru u Podgorici. Uz ovo, u EU info centru ćemo organisovati izložbu najatraktivnijih fotografija nastalih tokom akcija čišćenja. O detaljima ove konferencije ćemo Vas blagovremeno obavijestiti, i bićete dobrodošli da nam se pridružite.

Hvala!

* * *

Informacije o NVO Zero Waste Montenegro

Zero Waste Montenegro (ZWMNE, zerowastemontenegro.me) je nevladina organizacija osnovana u novembru 2016. godine, sa glavnim ciljem da pomogne donosiocima odluka i građanima u Crnoj Gori u postizanju ciljeva Nacionalnog plana upravljanja otpadom 2014-2020. u kontekstu Strategije nultog otpada. Aktivisti i volonteri ove NVO su predstavnici međunarodne zajednice u Crnoj Gori i domaći stručnjaci i entuzijasti u oblasti zaštite životne sredine.

Vizija ZWMNE je omogućavanje kulturne promjene u Crnoj Gori koja bi rezultirala značajnim napretkom u smanjenju otpada, njegovog ponovnog korišćenja i recikliranja. Aktivnosti ZWMNE kreću se od podizanja svijesti građana, u opštinama, lokalnim NVO i državnim organima o konceptima nultog otpada i cirkularne ekonomije, do savjetovanja opštinskih javnih komunalnih preduzeća o sprovođenju njihovih planova upravljanja čvrstim otpadom kroz smjernice za optimizaciju operativnih procesa u odjeljenjima za reciklažu. ZWMNE početne aktivnosti usmjerava na komunikaciju i podizanje svijesti, praćene pilot projektima čiji rezultati i uspjeh se mogu koristiti kao pokretač većih, značajnih projekata u oblasti upravljanja otpadom u Crnoj Gori i jačanja javne podrške takvim projektima.



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Fokus ZWMNE je na smanjenju otpada, naročito plastike za jednokratnu upotrebu, njenog stalnog prisustva u moru i nepopravljivog negativnog uticaja na morski ekosistem time što ubija stotine hiljada ptica i morskih životinja, i njenog indirektnog negativnog uticaja na ljudsko zdravlje. U ovom smislu, konstatovan je porast angažovanja crnogorskih građana u rješavanju problema otpada u Crnoj Gori. Primjer za ovo je inicijativa #trashtag; a plastične kese koje vjetar svuda raznosi učinile su da se grupe građana uključe u novu peticiju za zabranu plastičnih kesa. Tu je i novi podsticaj u vidu nedavno donešenog zakona Evropske unije koji se odnosi na zabranu određenih vrsta plastike za jednokratnu upotrebu do 2021. godine, kao i otvaranje poglavlja 27 u procesu pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji.



APPENDIX 7: Media clipping

Announcement of the event:

Portal Jedro: <http://www.jedro.bar/more/6389-aktivno-na-12-lokacija-povodom-medjunarodnog-dana-ciscenja-obala-21-septembar>

Portal Standard: <http://standard.co.me/index.php/gradovi/item/58781-u-subotu-21-septembra-ciscenje-crnogorskih-plaza-obala-rijeka-i-jezera>

Portal Herceg Novi: <https://hercegnovi.cool/herceg-novi-dio-akcije-medunarodnog-dana-ciscenja-plaza/>

Project locations:

Herceg Novi:

Radio Jadran: <https://radiojadrans.com/opsezne-akcije-ciscenja-obale-mora-rijeka-i-jezera-21-septembra/>

Radio Herceg Novi: <https://radiohercegnovi.net/international-coastal-cleanup-u-subotu-ciscenje-obale-u-igalu/>

Žabljak:

Portal Fosmedia: <https://fosmedia.me/infos/drustvo/uklonjeno-oko-200-guma-iz-kanjona-rijeke-tare>

Portal Analitika: <https://portalanalitika.me/clanak/346143/uklonjeno-oko-200-guma-iz-kanjona-rijeke-tare>

Portal DAN:

<https://www.dan.co.me/?nivo=3&rubrika=Drustvo&clanak=713762&najdatum=2019-09-23&datum=2019-09-24>

PV Portal: <http://pvportal.me/2019/09/uklonjene-gume-i-ostali-otpad-iz-korita-rijeke-tare/>

Ulcinj:

Portal UL-Info: <http://mne.ul-info.com/msja-coastal-clean-up-day-2019-ulcinj-salina-2/>

Portal RTCG <http://www.rtcg.me/vijesti/turizam-i-ekologija/253176/djeca-iz-cetiri-opstine-sakupila-oko-280-kg-otpada.html>



Nikšić:

Portal Vijesti: <https://www.vijesti.me/vijesti/drustvo/kod-krupca-pokupili-nekoliko-stotina-kilograma-sitnog-otpada>

Portal RTCG.: <http://www.rtcg.me/vijesti/turizam-i-ekologija/253147/sakupili-nekoliko-stotina-kilograma-sitnog-otpada.html>

Portal Analitika : <https://portalanalitika.me/clanak/346087/nekoliko-stotina-kilograma-sitnog-otpada-sakupljeno-kod-krupca>

FOS Medija: <https://fosmedia.me/infos/drustvo/ekoloska-akcija-u-niksicu-pokupili-nekoliko-stotina-kilograma-sitnog-otpada>

Portal RTV NK: <http://www.rtnk.me/me/dru%C5%A1tvo/organizovana-akcija-%C4%8Ci%C5%A0%C4%86enja-na-krupcu/>

Portal Onogost: <https://onogost.me/drustvo/volonteri-aktivisti-cistili-otpad-kod-krupackog-jezera>

Portal Mladi Niksica: <https://www.mladiniksica.me/predstavnici-nvo-prikupljali-sitni-otpad/>
<http://standard.co.me/index.php/gradovi/item/59235-niksic-pokupili-nekoliko-stotina-kilograma-otpada>

TV stanice: RTVCG - Dnevnik, Jutarnji program Dobro jutro Crna Goro; TV NK: VINK, Jutarnji program; PRVA; Radio stanice: Radio CG, emisija Mozaik, uključenja 20. i 21. septembra uživo kao najava akcije, 21. septembra prilog Mire Rovčanin o akciji; Štampani mediji: Dnevne novine Dan, Pobjeda

Bar:

Portal Barinfo: <http://barinfo.me/u-toku-ciscenje-obale-kod-rta-ratac/>

Portal Montenegroclick: <https://montenegroclick.me/aktivno-na-12-lokacija-povodom-medjunarodnog-dana-ciscenja-obala21-septembar/>

Spontaneous locations:

1. PLJEVLJA:

<https://nvolegalis.me/2019/09/21/akcija-ciscenja-korita-rijeke-cehotine/>

PORTAL PV: <http://pvportal.me/2019/09/akcija-sakupljanja-plasticne-ambalaze-iz-rijeke-cehotine/?fbclid=IwAR1mZi0Cq930zxTmrZ-cfAsaoJxQ3AP-LrGqaMVKZM5lp1cfx6HcsFtOpsA>

PORTAL PV INFORMER: <https://www.pvinformer.me/uspjesno-realizovana-akcija-sakupljanja-plasticnog-otpada-iz-cehotine/?fbclid=IwAR1JZalQf8Hdx4J0xki2A3AZ4grck1sGK8bnZ21CyxXTZFPukZwFlv0zG Eg>