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Territorial Diagnostic of the Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve and the Durmitor World Heritage Site in Montenegro

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INTRODUCTION

The conceptual scope of this research aims at deepening a local based perception analysis on the UNESCO designated sites in the North-Western part of the territory of the Republic of Montenegro, namely, the Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve (TR BR) and the Durmitor National Park (DNP) World Heritage site.

UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE) has promoted several initiatives focused on the cognitive drivers of sustainable development by offering educational, cultural and scientific actions for the advancement of the dialogue on sustainability at Durmitor and in the TR BR. This is the reason upon which this work also includes an ad hoc Appendix containing further follow up recommendations, elaborated from a learning shared experience on sustainable development practices between DNP's stakeholders and the National Park of Dolomiti Bellunesi (NPDB) in Italy. These are in many respects highly pertinent with the points of focus considered under the survey analysis.

It was in the beginning of the Seventies when a scientist team agreed on the biogeographical uniqueness of the Tara River and its canyon. This was the preliminary step upon which the natural and cultural assets of the territory could be later considered an internationally recognised heritage site to be duly preserved. Furthermore, UNESCO *Man and Biosphere Programme* and its *Worldwide Biosphere Reserves Network*¹ were identified as the most suitable conceptual devices and the *Tara River Basin* the most appropriate geographical scale to ensure an effective environmental governance of the area. Therefore, in January 1977, the *Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve*, became one of the first MAB programmes to enter into force in the Region.

The existing Durmitor National Park² was selected as one of the core zones³, being already protected under the national law (see the zoning picture under Annex II and III), albeit a BR management unit was not put in place. In the meanwhile, the pre-existing protected areas maintained their original status and functioning organs. However, in the long run, the lack of a BR management body impaired its governance functions, undermining the potentialities embedded in the international territorial designation, including the social-economic benefits expected by local inhabitants.

Conversely, additional emphasis was put on the protection of the uniqueness of the Tara River Canyon. The governmental decision was to prepare a candidature for the territories of the Durmitor National Park as 'natural site' to be included in the *World Heritage List*:⁴ the insertion was approved by the World Heritage Committee in 1980, under the criteria

¹ For further details on the MAB: www.unesco.org/mab.

² The National Park 'Durmitor' was designated in 1952.

³ According to the required zoning, the BRs have *core*, *buffer* and *transition* areas.

⁴ The *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (better known as the 'World Heritage Convention') was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on November 1972. It distinguishes the sites according to the following 'categories': 'cultural' and 'natural' (at its article 1 and 2, respectively), selected on the basis of a set of ten criteria (for details, see the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*). For further details on the WH: www.whc.unesco.org.

(vii),(viii), and (x) of the same Convention. The 'outstanding universal value' of the Tara River Canyon became the core concept for the protection of the area, influencing the entire planning process within the National Park boundaries.⁵ The brief description reported by the UNESCO World Heritage web site is, in this respect, very eloquent: "This breathtaking national park was formed by glaciers and is traversed by rivers and underground streams. Along the Tara River Canyon, which has the deepest gorges in Europe, the dense pine forests are interspersed with clear lakes and harbour a wide range of endemic flora".⁶ Recent events have brought this area under the scrutiny of the international public due to the attempts of Serpska Republic and Montenegro to build⁷ a hydropower station on the Drina River in BiH, propagating foreseeable effects through the inundation of a large part of the Tara River Canyon. Opponents to this project effectively used the World Heritage site as a 'political leverage', in order to induce the Government of Montenegro to reconsider its position. In fact, the dam construction would have imperilled the very integrity of the protected territory under UNESCO designations. The combination of a strong domestic public campaign,⁸ along with the rising of international awareness⁹ on the issue, persuaded the government to halt the construction. Albeit the reactive monitoring system set in place worked effectively, the averted danger brought domestic and internationally communities to broad their questioning on the future ahead: which developmental patterns should be chosen for the Northern part of the Country¹⁰?

In order to support the Montenegrin authorities in enforcing their ecological statehood¹¹ and to properly use the existing UNESCO designations, UNESCO *Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe* (BRESCE) decided to join the thwarted debate on sustainability for the Region. Its effort on the issue has also been directed to add, hopefully useful, cognitive basis to the debate among domestic-international stakeholders operating in the Region.

The hereby sociological investigation, conducted by carrying out a survey of local population perceptions dwelling in the Durmitor area, encompasses sensitive issues such as economic development and environmental conservation. Citizens' perceptions and orientations are considered crucial to improve the weak sustainable development

⁵ The Durmitor World Heritage site borders coincide with the boundaries of the National Park.

⁶ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/100>.

⁷ In 2004 the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska agreed on the construction of a large hydropower plant to be located at the upper course of the River Drina. Such project was fiercely confronted by a domestic-international awareness campaign initiated by a group of Montenegrin NGOs.

⁸ A broad and effective campaign was carried out by a group of Montenegrin NGOs: more than 11.000 signature were collected along with a joint Declaration for the Protection of Tara and deposited at the Parliament House in Podgorica. The following parliamentarian discussion and consequent voting resulted in favour of the protection of the site at stake against threats such as the "Buk Bijela project".

⁹ In January 2005 a joint mission of experts (UNESCO and IUCN) was dispatched by the UNESCO Director General in order to evaluate the potential threats of the 'Buk Bijela' project on the Durmitor World Heritage site.

¹⁰ The Northern part of Montenegro includes eleven municipalities and a population of about 195.000 individuals. According to the Institute for Strategic Study and Prognosis (ISSP-2003) the rate of poverty of the northern population is higher (19,3%) than in the rest of the Country (12,5%) while the Region produces a minor fraction (18%) of the national Gross Domestic Product compared to the other Regions (in 1990s this percent amounted to 25,5%).

¹¹ In 1991 the Montenegrin Parliament endorsed the Declaration of Montenegro as Ecological State. This was reaffirmed by the constitution endorsed in 1992 where is spelled out that Montenegro is a "democratic, social and ecological state". During the political and economic crisis of the 1990s, however, little was done to implement these provisions and the concept of 'ecological state'.

governance system currently in force. This system is characterised by high institutional density of conflating formal-informal regimes along with an increasing number of social and political actors interplaying with one another at multiple scale.

Therefore, it has been considered appropriate in order to get a clearer understanding of such complexity, to conduct a territorial diagnostic highlighting perception of *sensitive issues* in the *Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve*. This is done according to a survey, based upon 500 interviewees dwelling in the area.

This quantitative analysis has been conducted in cooperation with NGO CHF (FORS) - Montenegro, on the basis of a structured questionnaire composed of five parts, as described hereby:

- ❑ General Data;
- ❑ General Perception of the territory;
- ❑ Priorities for local population;
- ❑ Environment and life quality;
- ❑ Relationship with key actors.

The resulted findings intend to deepen the understanding of people perception on sensitive issues in the area to be shared with relevant decision makers (national and/or international). In other words, it aims at offering supplementary support to better combine the accomplishment of their policy making functions, with a more sustainable sound approach to the territory and its population.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This research is the result of a quantitative and structured cross-tabulation analysis based on a self-administered questionnaire on sensitive points of focus toward the perception about sustainable development expressed by the inhabitants of Zabljak, Kolasin, Pluzine, Savnik and Mojkovac. These municipalities have been selected as included in the territories of the *Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve*, being large part of Zabljak also located within the borders of the National Park of Durmitor.

Furthermore, the questionnaire and its early codification, were accordingly featured and elaborated by Mr. Jérôme Gandin, while its following distribution on field was provided by CHF-FORS (Foundation for the Development of Northern Montenegro).

Proceeding from a substantial work of re-codification and analysis of the data collected, the writer was able to identify statistically relevant macro-findings based on separate cases, divided into groups, according to their independent variables attributes.

The report is enriched by combining frequencies and arithmetic average, through the application of SPSS analytical software, kindly provided by Antilia, reported into related summary graphics for a more versatile use and application.

The narrative part is then structured in two intertwined levels:

1) reporting and commenting on single variable analysis are categorized into four separate dimensions, named points of focus, along with a first umbrella including general characteristics of individual interviewed, as it follows: *General Data, General Perception of the Territory, Development Priorities for Local Population, Environment and Quality of Life, and Relations with Key Actors* through graphics and frequencies expressed in numbers and percent;

2) reporting and commenting on the crossing-tabulation considering the following fixed variables: *Gender, Age, Education, Residence1, Residence2*, with the aforementioned variables. Statistical relevancies have been identified and duly reported.

Core findings have been extrapolated using the acquired data, taking into account the aforementioned dimensions. For instance, the General Perception of the Territory has shown majority of interviewees agree upon the fact that, those elements identified as symbols of Durmitor National Park largely coincide with those considered relevant for the territory. Orientations toward local development underpin confidence on tourism to promote development in the region, while the construction of the 'Buk Bjela' hydroelectric power station ranks last in the given preferences. Orientations toward the environment and the quality of life show that interviewees seem to be generally unsatisfied, or moderately satisfied, with the list of indicators of public Social-Environmental services in the region. On the contrary, well being derived from the local environmental settings is recognized as vastly and highly appreciated by the local population.

Finally, the fourth point of focus (*relations with key actors for sustainable development and decision making participation*) depicts the local population as the most relevant actor of sustainable development of the local territory. It also shows a stark orientation on behalf interviewed individuals to take part in the decision-making process in more participative terms, when compared to the present.

DATA ANALYSIS

The current analysis was intended to produce a quantitative and structured cross-tabulation analysis based on a self-administered questionnaire, hereby annexed. This was distributed by the NGO CHF Montenegro, to the population dwelling in the municipal areas of Zabljak, Kolasin, Pluzine, Savnik, Mojkovac, encompassed by the Biosphere Reserve of the Tara River Basin. It is aimed to deal with their understanding of sensitive topics related to the perceptions and orientations toward development, environment and decision-making participation in the area. The work has been enriched with a presentation of data, combining frequencies, percents, and arithmetic average, reported into related summary graphics for a more versatile use and applications. The construction of bivariate (cross-tabulation) relationships among contingencies tables was made possible thanks to collaboration with the private research company, *Antilia*, based in Turin, Italy.

Antilia was able to provide UNESCO- BRESCE with a technical support for the application of factor-analysis through SPSS programme. This has allowed us to get some precious and more refined understanding the relationship among the single variables taken into account. In particular, the SPSS factor analysis produced almost 600 pages of statistical data to be selected and analysed by the researcher in charge.

Accordingly, the current report has been structured on two intertwined levels:

➤ UNVARIATED (Descriptive) ANALYSIS

This part is based on reporting and commenting of single variable analysis categorised in 5 different points of Focus (General Data, General Perception of the Territory, Development Priorities for Local Population, Environment and Quality of Life, Relations with Key Actors), descriptive of the persons' outlooks on issues at stake. Reporting and commenting of the single variable analysis is combined with graphic and frequencies expressed in numbers and percentages.

➤ BIVARIATE (Cross-tabulation) ANALYSIS

A bivariate analysis, based upon subgroup comparisons, which underpin relationships among the variables themselves, has been added. Therefore, it has been attempted to investigate if - and to which extend - independent variables such as *Gender, Age, Residence¹², and Education*, have influences other aforementioned variables: General Perception of the territory, Development priorities for the local population, Environment and Quality of Life, Relations with key actors.

¹² The variable "Residence" underlines three different categories of interviewees (Resident 2 is not included among the independent variables):

- Residents from the area at stake on the one hand, tourists and temporaries on the other (hereinafter Residence 1);
- Residents according to their distribution in the enlisted municipalities (hereinafter Residence 2);
- Residents within and those outside the territory of the National Park of Durmitor (hereinafter Residence 3).

Statistical relevance, whenever identified, has been duly reported with related considerations.

A. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERVIWEES

Individuals interviewed have been characterised by sex, age, family structure, location, educational level and professional position.

In this context, substantial percentage of '*don't knows*' or unanswered have been identified as NA, in order to not confuse the calculation of the percentages and then excluded from computing.

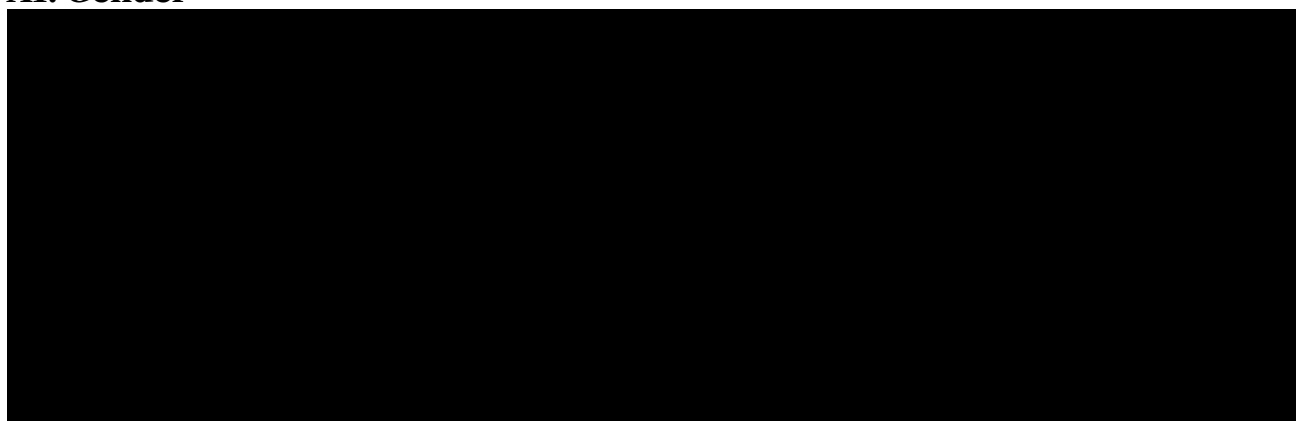
A1. Gender

The ratio between males and females interviewed is clearly favourable to the latter: it has been recorded a number of 205 males vs. 286 females. This underpins a gender composition generally in line with the national trend, upon which females exceed males, albeit, the gap is considerably wider in our survey ¹³.

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Male	205	40,8	41,7	41,7
	Female	287	57,2	58,3	100,0
	Total	492	98,0	100,0	
NA	0	10	2,0		
Total		502	100,0		

A1. Gender



¹³ According to MONSTAT Census (2003) there are 30.5225 males and 31.4920 females in Montenegro with a number of females per 1000 males equal to 1031.76 individuals, which correspond to 49,2% and 50,8% of the whole population.

The age range has been divided into 14 different categories, as it follows:

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> >74
(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> 70-74
(b) | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-69
(c) | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-64
(d) | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-59
(e) | <input type="checkbox"/> 50-54
(f) | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-49
(g) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 40-44
(h) | <input type="checkbox"/> 35-39
(i) | <input type="checkbox"/> 30-34
(j) | <input type="checkbox"/> 25-29
(k) | <input type="checkbox"/> 20-24
(l) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15-19
(m) | <input type="checkbox"/> <15
(n) |

The majority of interviewees are between 25/50 years old. However, this projection is not representative of the population clustered by age categories, according to the last national census. In particular, it does under-represent elder population (above 60 years old) which increased dramatically in the latest decades, becoming consistent in number¹⁴. This possibly happens due to the difficulty of filling a complex questionnaire and due to the illiteracy rate traceable in the elder part of the population.

In order to handle the age category more comfortably in cross tabulation analysis, they have been clustered and then reduced from 14 to 7, according to the following scheme:

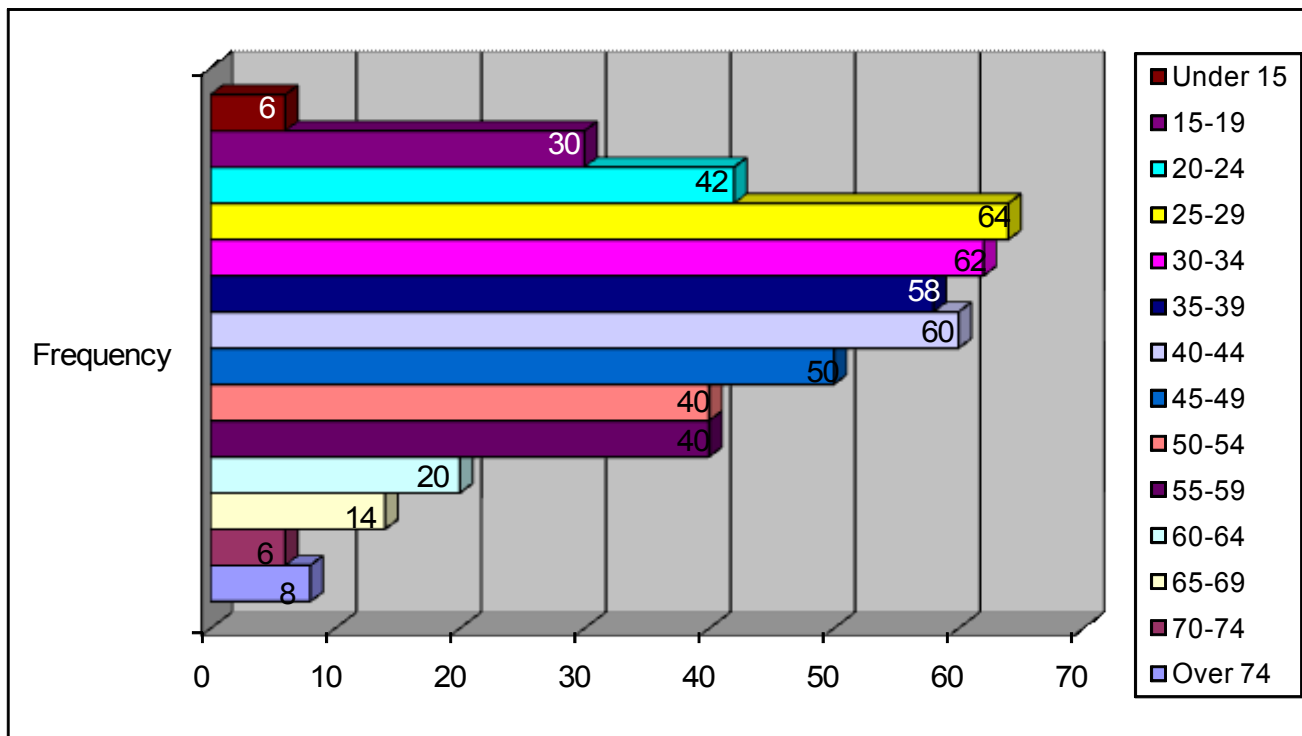
- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> >69(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69
(b) | <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59
(c) | <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49
(d) | <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39
(e) | <input type="checkbox"/> 20-29
(f) | <input type="checkbox"/> <
20(g) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Age

	Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. Percent
Valid cases	Over 74	8	1,6	1,6	1,6
	70-74	6	1,2	1,2	2,8
	65-69	14	2,8	2,8	5,6
	60-64	20	4,0	4,0	9,6
	55-59	40	8,0	8,0	17,6
	50-54	40	8,0	8,0	25,6
	45-49	50	10,0	10,0	35,6
	40-44	60	12,0	12,0	47,6
	35-39	58	11,6	11,6	59,2
	30-34	62	12,4	12,4	71,6
	25-29	64	12,7	12,8	84,4
	20-24	42	8,4	8,4	92,8
	15-19	30	6,0	6,0	98,8
	Under 15	6	1,2	1,2	100,0
Total		500	99,6	100,0	
NA	0	2	,4		
Total		502	100,0		

¹⁴ According to 2003 population census there are more than 100.000 people over 60 years old. This represents the most numbered age category of the Country.

A2. Age

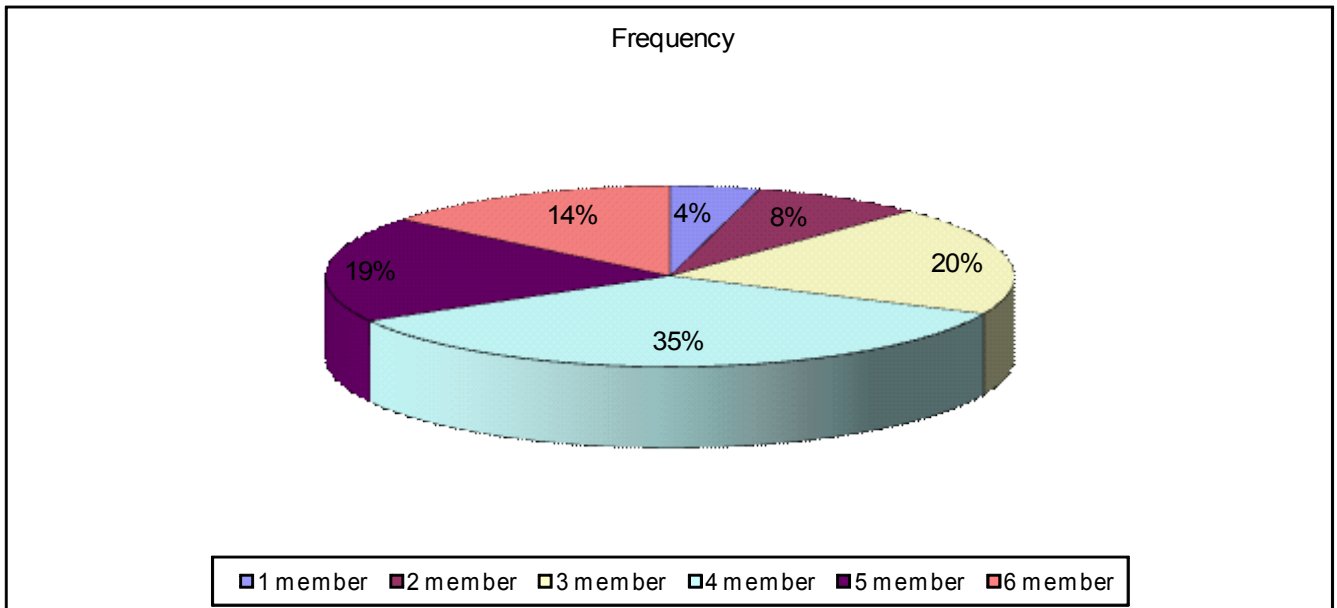


A3. Family structure

The relative majority of persons per household (174 individuals), recorded in our survey, is composed of 4 members, equal to 34,9% in the 6 enlisted categories. This is slightly superior to 3,43 number of persons per one household, according to the national average, albeit in line with it.

	Members	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. Percent
Valid cases	1 member	21	4,2	4,2	4,2
	2 member	40	8,0	8,0	12,2
	3 member	98	19,5	19,6	31,9
	4 member	174	34,7	34,9	66,7
	5 member	95	18,9	19,0	85,8
	6 member	71	14,1	14,2	100,0
	Total		499	99,4	100,0
NA	0	3	,6		
Total		502	100,0		

A3. Family Members



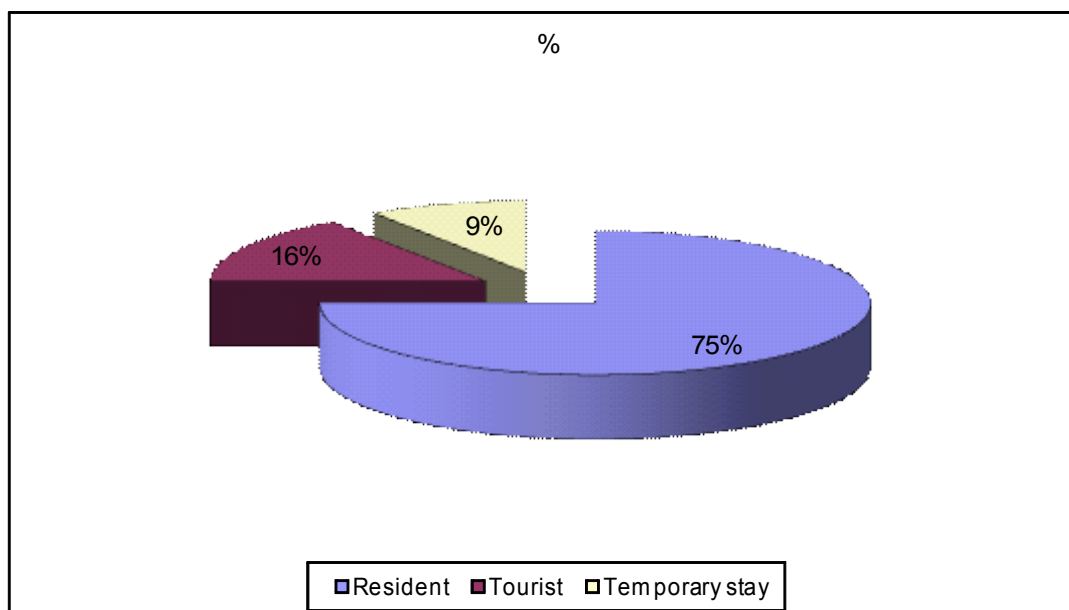
A4. Residence 1-2-3

A4.1. (What is the reason for your presence here?)

Majority of interviewees are residents (74,9%); tourists and temporaries represent one-fourth of all interviewees.

		Residence 1			
	Residence 1	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Resident	365	72,7	74,9	74,9
	Tourist	76	15,1	15,6	90,6
	Temporary stay	46	9,2	9,4	100,0
	Total	487	97,0	100,0	
NA	0	15	3,0		
Total		502	100,0		

A4.1. Residence 1.



A4.2. *Where is your current residence?*

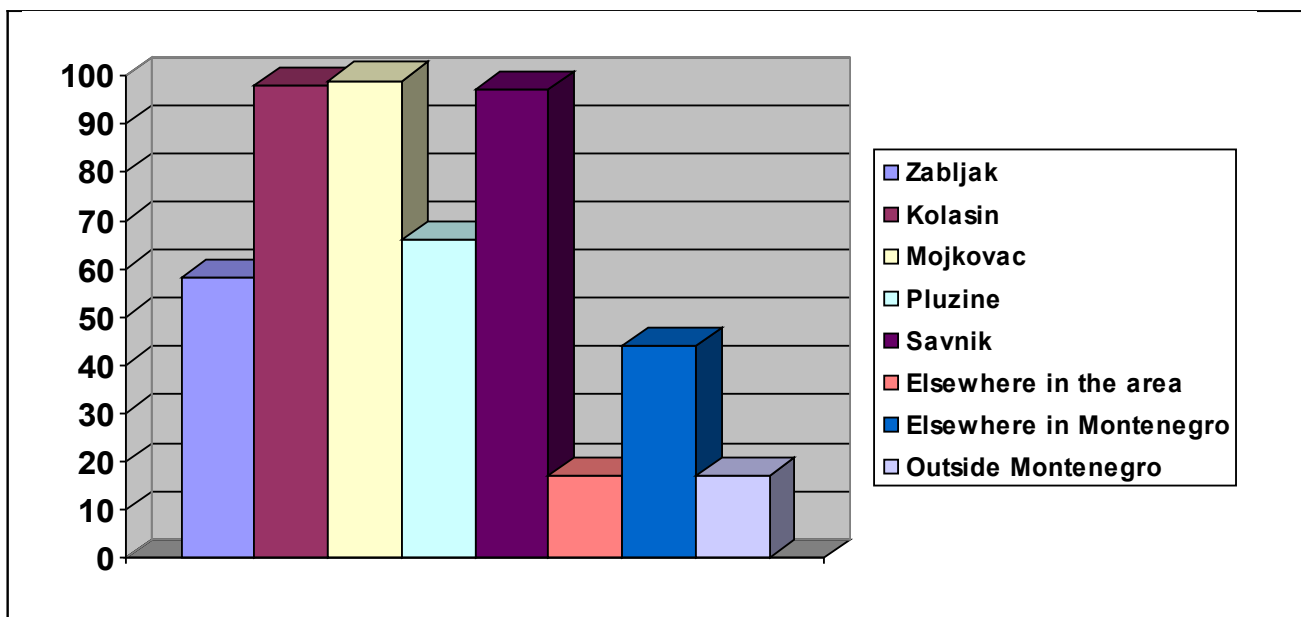
Majority of interviewees live in Mojkovac (10.066 inhabitants), very close behind by number in towns of Kolasin (9.949) and Savnik (2.947). Pluzine (4.272) and Zabljak¹⁵ (4.204 inhabitants) are less well-represented than the previous ones. This seems to partially underpin interviewees distribution consonant to the number of population living in the aforementioned municipalities. It has also to be reported that about 15,0% of interviewees come from elsewhere, either inside or outside of Montenegro.

Residence 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Zabljak	58	11,6	11,7	11,7
	Kolasin	98	19,5	19,8	31,5
	Mojkovac	99	19,7	20	51,4
	Pluzine	66	13,1	13,3	64,7
	Savnik	97	19,3	19,6	84,3
	Elsewhere in the area	17	3,4	3,4	87,7
	Elsewhere in Montenegro	44	8,8	8,9	96,6
	Outside Montenegro	17	3,4	3,4	100
	Total	496	98,8	100,0	
NA	0	6	1,2		
Total		502	100,0		

¹⁵ The last survey conducted in 2003 reported that the population of the aforementioned municipalities is decreasing, confirming a general trend of abandonment of the rural-mountain areas in the northern part of the Country, despite the municipality of Mojkovac, shows slower decrease in population number and a tendency to a positive demographic trend (likewise Plav with a birth rate higher than the mortality rate).

A4.2. Residence 2.



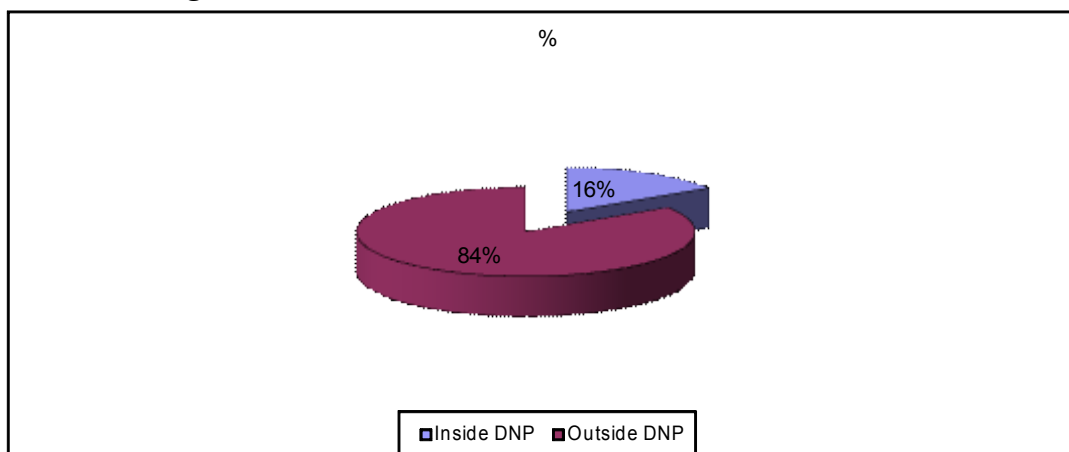
A4.3. *Where do you live?*

Majority of interviewees live outside the Durmitor National Park, only 16% of them dwell within its borders.

Residence 3

	Residence 3	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Inside DNP	78	15,5	16,0	16,0
	Outside DNP	408	81,3	84,0	100,0
	Total	486	96,8	100,0	
NA	0	16	3,2		
Total		502	100,0		

A4.3. Residence 3

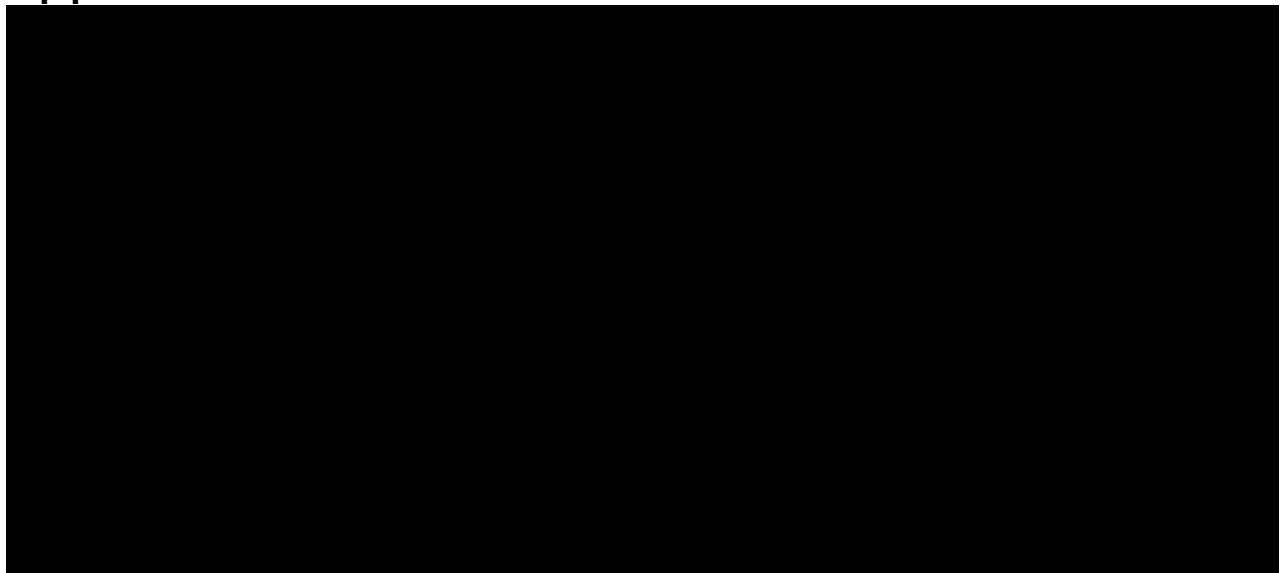


A4.4. Which of the following facilities do you own?

Majority of interviewees have access to electricity (85%), water (80,9) and telephone line services (79,7). Only one third is provided with sewage system and less than one third have access to internet.

FACILITIES	Percent
electricity	85,5
Water distribution	80,9
telephone	79,7
sewage system	37,5
draining system	35,7
computer	34,7
Internet connection	28,3
water tank	19,7

A4.4 Facilities



A5. Education

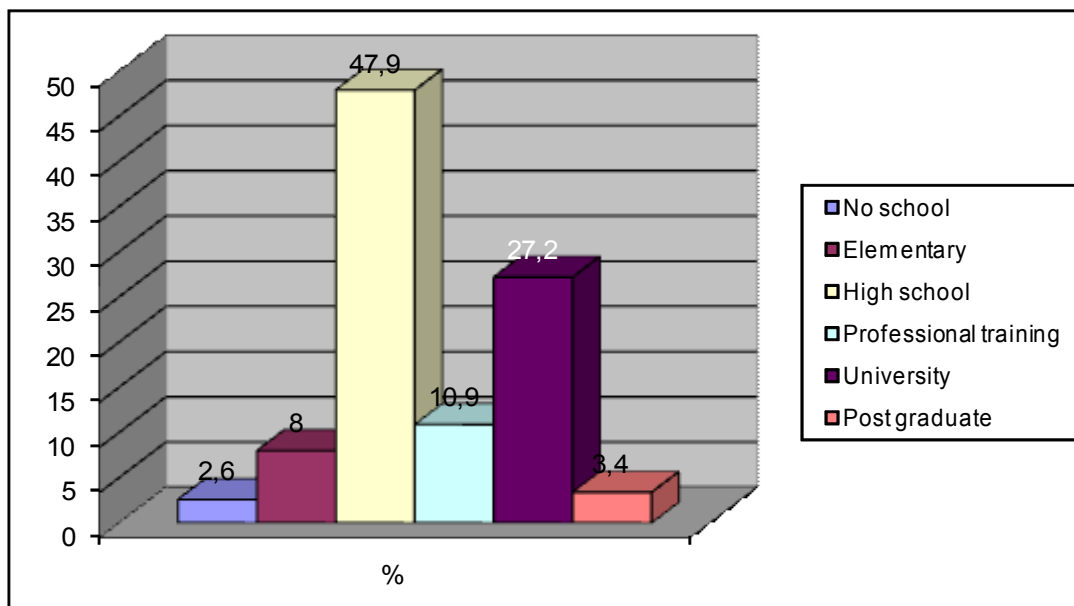
A5. What is your education level?

Among the interviewees we may comparatively record more graduates than professionally trained (54), combined with those with elementary (40) or no-school degree (13). Majority of interviewees have a high school degree (47,9%) or are graduated (27,2%). According to the national statistics, our sample is only partially representative, as those stating to have attained a university or as post graduate degree are 30,6 % three

times as many as the national census reports¹⁶, while secondary education (high school) is more in line with national base statistics.¹⁷

Education					
	Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	No school	13	2,6	2,6	2,6
	Elementary/Primary	40	8,0	8,0	10,7
	High school/Secondary	238	47,4	47,9	58,6
	Professional training	54	10,8	10,9	69,4
	University	135	26,9	27,2	96,6
	Post graduate	17	3,4	3,4	100,0
	Total	497	99,0	100,0	
NA	0	5	1,0		
Total		502	100,0		

A5. Education



¹⁶ According to the official census population aged 15 and over by education attainment, only 5,04% has high (advanced) education and 7,51% higher education.

¹⁷ The National census reports 48,44% with secondary education.

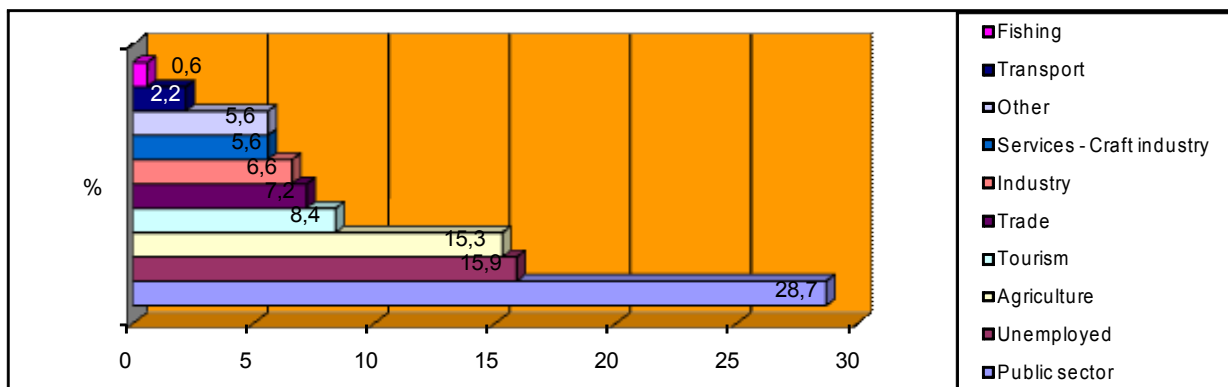
A6.1. Which sector do you work in?

In order of rank, a significant part of the interviewees are employed in the public sector (144-29,9%), about one fifth is unemployed (80- 16,6%), Agriculture&Pastoralism ranks the second position in terms of job offers. Tourism is still marginal and at his early stage of development in terms of labour force occupied (8,7%). This picture generally confirms the last national survey persons in employment by activities data in the Northern region of Montenegro conducted in 2005¹⁸.

Profession 1			
	Sector of employment	Frequency	Percent
Valid cases	Public sector	144	28,7
	Unemployed	80	15,9
	Agriculture/pastoralism	77	15,3
	Tourism	42	8,4
	Trade	36	7,2
	Industry	33	6,6
	Services - Craft industry	28	5,6
	Other	28	5,6
	Transport	11	2,2
	Fishing	3	0,6
	Total		482
NA	0	20	4,0
Total		502	100,0

¹⁸ Comparison set between the current survey by profession categories and the national base census on employment by activities has been provided by calculating the percent of frequencies recorded in separate sub-categories and merging them into broader ones, according to their possible similarities, following the scheme of aggregation in use in the present survey. For instance, "tourism" is not contemplated by the national survey as sector of employment, although activities such as hotels and restaurants, included in the list, may be likely referred to tourism sector along with renting and estate business. In this case, percents would be similar: 8,4 (current survey), 6,24 (Statistical yearbook 2006). Moreover, likewise process has been applied to public sector employment rate in order to grasp the representativeness of our sample compared to the National census. Therefore, items such public administration, social insurance, education, health and social work have been merged into public sector, with an aggregated percent of 25,53%, close to 28,7% recorded in the current survey.

A6.1. Profession



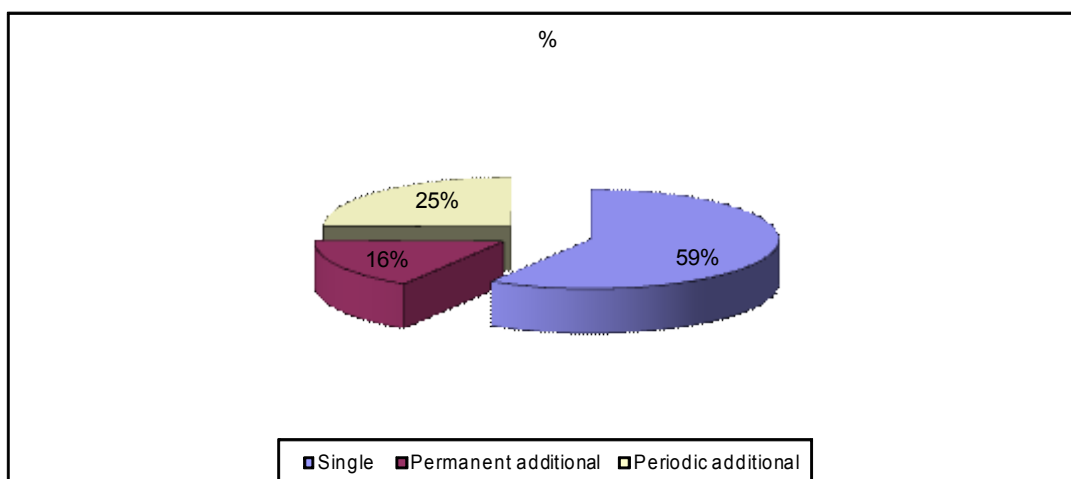
A6.2. (Are you carrying on more than one activity?)

Only half of interviewees have single occupation, while permanent and periodic employees, combined, overpass 30%. This is probably linked to activities related to tourism, agriculture and/or pastoralism, which may bring additional income to the inhabitants of the area on seasonal basis (see below).

Profession – 2

	Job Characteristics	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Single	250	49,8	58,8	58,8
	Permanent additional	70	13,9	16,5	75,3
	Periodic additional	105	20,9	24,7	100,0
	Total	425	84,7	100,0	
NA	0	77	15,3		
Total		502	100,0		

A6.2 Job Characteristics



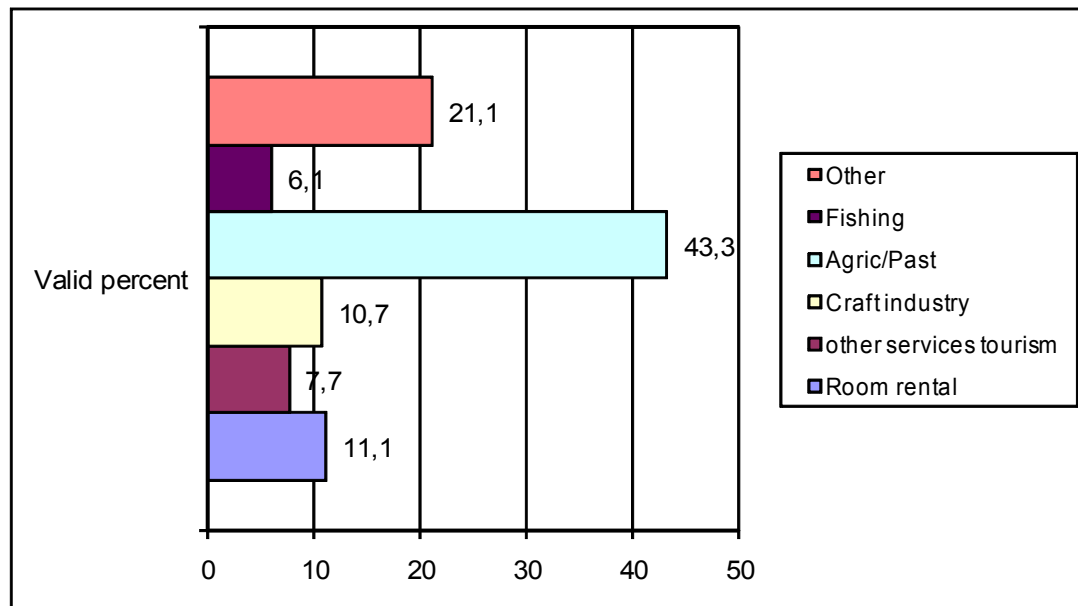
A6.3. In which sector is your complementary activity?

Among those conducting complementary activities, agriculture and pastoralism (43%) are the most practiced, while room rental, in addition to other services and crafting, likely related to the tourist sector, have still space to develop.

Profession 3

	Profession - complementary	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Room rental	29	5,8	11,1	11,1
	other services tourism	20	4,0	7,7	18,8
	Craft industry	28	5,6	10,7	29,5
	Agric/Past	113	22,5	43,3	72,8
	Fishing	16	3,2	6,1	78,9
	Other	55	11,0	21,1	100,0
	Total	261	52,0	100,0	
NA	0	241	48,0		
Total		502	100,0		

A6.3. Multiple job sectors



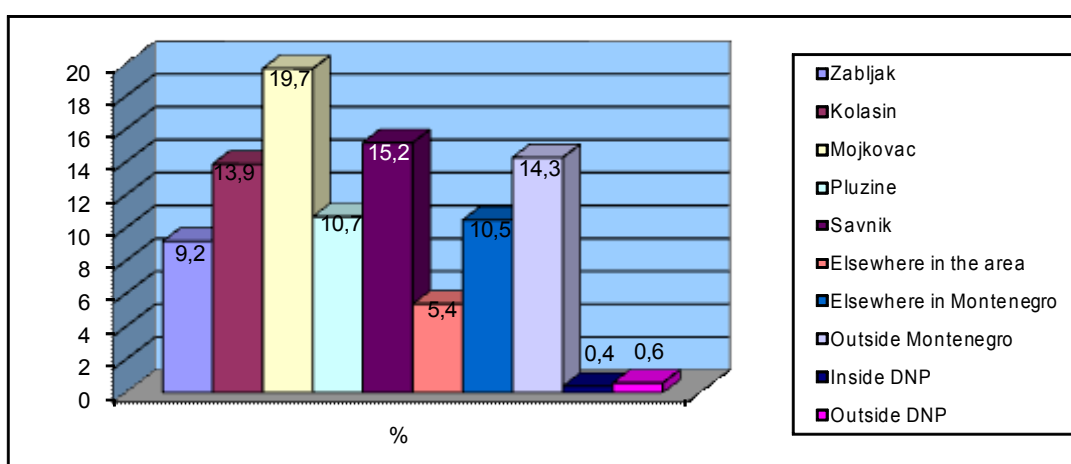
A6.4. Where is your workplace?

In comparative terms, majority of the interviewees have their workplace at the municipalities of Mojkovac, Zabljak, Kolasin, Pluzine and Savnik (above 70 %) although about 30% are able to generate income working outside the area or even outside the country.

Profession 4

	workplace	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cum. percent
Valid cases	Zabljak	43	8,6	9,2	9,2
	Kolasin	65	12,9	13,9	23,1
	Mojkovac	92	18,3	19,7	42,8
	Pluzine	50	10,0	10,7	53,5
	Savnik	71	14,1	15,2	68,7
	Elsewhere in the area	25	5,0	5,4	74,1
	Elsewhere in Montenegro	49	9,8	10,5	84,6
	Outside Montenegro	67	13,3	14,3	98,9
	Inside DNP	2	,4	,4	99,4
	Outside DNP	3	,6	,6	100,0
	Total	467	93,0	100,0	
NA	0	35	7,0		
Total		502	100,0		

A6.4 workplace



General Indication on research sample representativeness:

In order briefly to sum up the previous points, individuals interviewed sample, which have been characterised by sex, age, family structure, location, educational level and professional position, is generally consistent with the national based trend statistics with exception of categories "age" and "educational level". Indeed, young and graduate/post graduate

individuals are recorded three times as higher in percent as pointed out by the national census.

B. FIRST POINT OF FOCUS: GENERAL PERCEPTION OF THE TERRITORY AND ORIENTATIONS TOWARD THE ENVIRONMENT

Individuals interviewed have been questioned on their attitudes toward their territory. These have been twofold oriented: toward the perception of the Durmitor National Park, on the one hand, toward the importance of certain elements of the region, on the other.

In this context statistics have been expressed in numeric frequencies and/or aggregate average.

Additionally, the values expressed in percent in the cross-tabulation analysis have been reported without decimals to facilitate data handling and interpreting.

Finally, substantial percentage of 'don't knows' or unanswered have been identified as NA, in order not to confuse the calculation of the percentages and then excluded from computing.

B1. Perception of Durmitor National Park

Which symbol represents best the Durmitor National Park?

Descriptive Analysis:

Out of 16 different options the majority of interviewees attributed top preference to the Tara Canyon (241 best preference, 43 second preference), the Tara River (122 best preference, 44 second preference) as well as the traditional landscapes of the area (192 best preference, 51 second preference). These are, in fact, the symbols which best represent the Durmitor National Park.

Levels of preference measurement have been expressed by aggregated average (discharged and NA have not been computed).

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. Gender composition does not appear to be one of the causes of differences in attitudes toward symbol representation. Indeed, it does not make substantial difference in terms of "best preferences" expressed on the top three symbols of the DNP: the Landscapes (Male 63/Female 57%), the Tara Canyon (Male 72/ Female 76%) and the mountains (Male 78/ Female 72%). Some differences are traceable on the best preferences accorded to other symbols in the list, such as the Tara River (Male 55% - Female 64%), The Durmitorian Flysch (Male 33%- Female 18%) , Flowers (Male 31%- Female 16%), Agricultural field (Male 23%- Female 32%).

Age. The variable "age" confirms that the symbols identified as best representing the DNP are shared on inter-generational basis. It is worthy of note that the Tara river is more

“highly recognised” (preference equal to 82,4%) among the DNP symbols, by the youngest under 20 years old, while the “Landscape beauty” rates the highest level of sharing among > 69 (90%). It also to be reported here, as in other following cases, that highly fluctuant percentages are also due to the limited number of interviewees belonging to certain categories: a limited amount of persons shifting from option “A” rather than “B” may determine sensitive changes expressed in percent. Therefore, such data should be handled carefully.

The option “agricultural fields” included in the list of the best symbol of the DNP is also characterised by a certain generational discordance. In particular, those above 50 recognise this option with increasing interest. Conversely, those under 50 years old, show decreasing convergence on the same, with a gap between the former and the latter of 20 points percent on average. An analogue, albeit less clear trend, emerges from pastoralism. Here, the increasing difference is between the youngest (under 30) and the rest of the clustered ages.

Education. In relation to the variable “Education”, the top three preferences: the Tara Canyon, the Tara River and the landscapes of the area, show a substantial inter-educational uniformity. High level of preference expressed by the interviewed persons, ranges from 70% to 100 %. Minor differences are underlined by the degree of preference showed to the “Pastoralism” option by no school, elementary and professionally trained individuals, compared to those with high school, those graduate and with post graduate education. The latter group seems to express a minor “best preference” toward such a element compared to the former group (gap ranging from 0 – post-graduate to 60%-elementary school).

Residence 1. The variable “residence” underlines interesting distinctive characteristics in the perceptions expressed by resident on the one hand, and tourists or temporaries on the other. In general terms, the attitude expressed by tourists or by temporaries, in relation to the symbols identified as best representing the DNP, shows a comparatively clearer preference in considering the DNP natural beauties as highly representative symbols of the park itself. For instance, the preferences attributed to the Tara Canyon by tourists (74%) and temporaries (78%) slightly overcome those of residents (74%). Moreover the option “Landscapes beauties” records a similar but more accentuated trend with tourists and temporaries accordingly rating 88% and 87%, residents 72%. Such trend is even increasingly traceable when it comes to the third top rank option: “the Tara river”. Here, residents, albeit superior in terms of frequencies, express in percent a rating equal to 73% by tourists and 77% by temporaries which overcomes those of residents 57%.

Additional narrative is offered by the “tourist infrastructure” option as DNP symbol, by which tourists rate 47% of preference while resident only 33%. Here, again, this striking shift should be also traced back to the tendency of percentages to fluctuate whenever limited numbers of interviewees come into play. Therefore, such data should be carefully handled.

Opposite trend is traceable when the symbols at stake are agricultural fields and pastoralism. Here, positions are reverted. Therefore, in the former the 34% of residents consider it as their best preference, 47% second preference, while tourists’ rate is

accordingly 28% and 33%. In the latter, the difference is less substantial: 29% vs 19% in best symbol, 53% and 50% as second symbol.

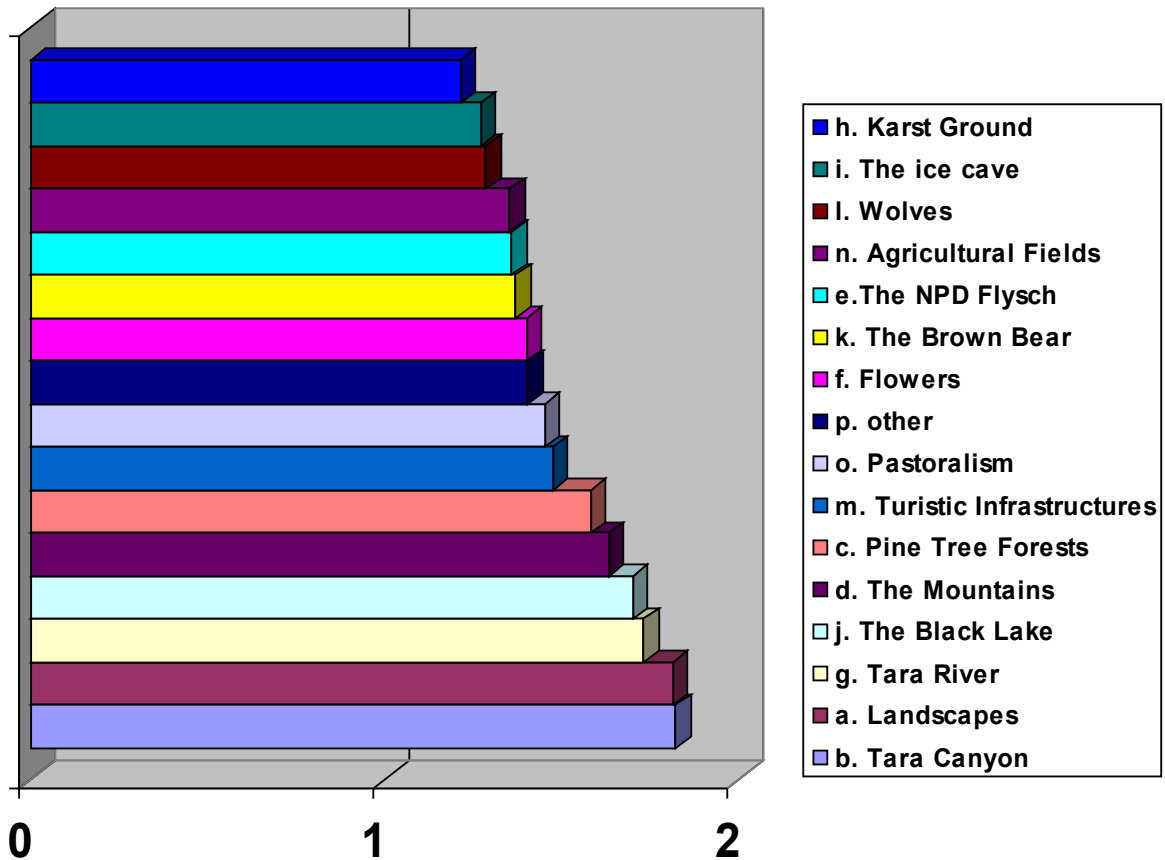
This suggests that, albeit a very general correspondence in the preferences expressed by residents (vast majority) and no residents (tourists, temporaries) on the major symbols of the Parks, we should take into serious consideration also substantial differences. These are traceable to the different degree of preference accorded to top rank symbols as well as those reserved to traditional activities in the area such as pastoralim and agriculture. These are less striking in term of visual impact than the Tara Canyon, nevertheless substantial for many residents dwelling within and outside the Park of the Durmitor.

Residence 2. The variable “residence”, which considers those living outside or inside the DNP, would seem not to underline substantial differences in preferences, confirming a common vision on the three top rated symbols. An interesting shift in percent is related to pastoralism as DNP symbol, which according to DNP dwellers is considered more “highly represented” (52%) than by no DNP residents.

Symbols of the DNP	NA	Best Preference	Second Preference	Discharged	Aggregate Average
b. Tara Canyon	182	241	51	28	1,825342
a. Landscapes	248	192	43	19	1,817021
g. Tara River	306	122	44	30	1,73494
j. The Black Lake	321	116	49	16	1,70303
d. The Mountains	222	167	95	18	1,637405
c. Pine Tree Forests	310	101	71	20	1,587209
m. Turistic Infrastructures	324	64	70	44	1,477612
o. Pastoralism	363	50	60	29	1,454545
p. other	425	22	32	23	1,407407
f. Flowers	293	48	71	90	1,403361
k. The Brown Bear	352	44	74	32	1,372881
e.The NPD Flysch	332	42	74	54	1,362069
n. Agricultural Fields	356	42	76	28	1,355932
l. Wolves	347	34	84	37	1,288136
i. The ice cave	337	39	103	23	1,274648
h. Karst Ground	343	25	89	45	1,219298

General Indications: Considering the aggregated preferences expressed by interviewees, it emerges that the Tara Canyon conservation and its surrounding landscapes, including the Tara River and its Basin are identified as fundamental components for the integrity of the park identity among the local population. This should induce governmental and non-governmental actors to be concerned with a cautious management of the surrounding territory far beyond the mere borders of DNP.

B1. Symbols of DNP



B2. Importance of certain elements for the region

How relevant do you consider the following elements?

Descriptive Analysis:

Out of 19 different choices, interviewees recognised first rank of importance to the Tara Canyon, second rank to the Tara River and third to the mountains.

Levels of preference have been measured by aggregated average.

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. Male and female share substantial analogies in the best preferences, attributed to the top three elements considered as relevant in the Region: the Tara Canyon (Male 81% - Female 72%), the Tara River (Male 79%- 71% Female) and the Mountains (Male 73%- Female 68%). More remarkable difference are traceable on the best preferences accorded to other elements: Biodiversity (Highly relevant: Male 63,6%- 55,4%, Relevant: Male 24%, 35%), and Pastoralism (Male 32%- Female 41%).

Age. Gaps in age would seem not to underline major difference in the aforementioned “most considered” elements of the region. Nevertheless, agricultural fields are recognised more “highly relevant” by the eldest among interviewees (above 50 years old) compared to the youngest (under 40) , accordingly 51-53% vs 20-36 %.

Finally, the National Park of Durmitor, is generally considered decreasingly “highly relevant” starting from the eldest to the youngest (range: 50%-35%) among interviewees’ categories. It is, conversely, considered decreasingly “relevant” according to the preferences expressed by a range of interviewees encompassing the categories of the “youngest” and the “eldest” (60%-25%).

Education. It may be noted, that in relation to the variable “Education”, the top three preferences: the Tara Canyon, the Tara River and the mountains, show a substantial inter-educational uniformity as all the categories upon which interviewees have been differentiated (No school, Elementary, High school, Professional training, University, Post graduate), all express high and generally uniform degree of preference.

Residence 1. The variable “residence” applied to the relevancy of the down here list of 19 elements of the region, confirm the general trend expressed by the interviewees in relation to the best representative symbols of the NPD. It underpins a distinctive characteristic in perceptions expressed by residents, tourists or temporaries on the issue. Residents, albeit superior in number, express in percent a rating which is inferior to those of the tourists as well as of the temporaries on the top ranked preferences: Mountains, Tara River, Tara Canyon. Such trend is slightly reverted when the options at stake are agricultural fields (38% vs 31%).

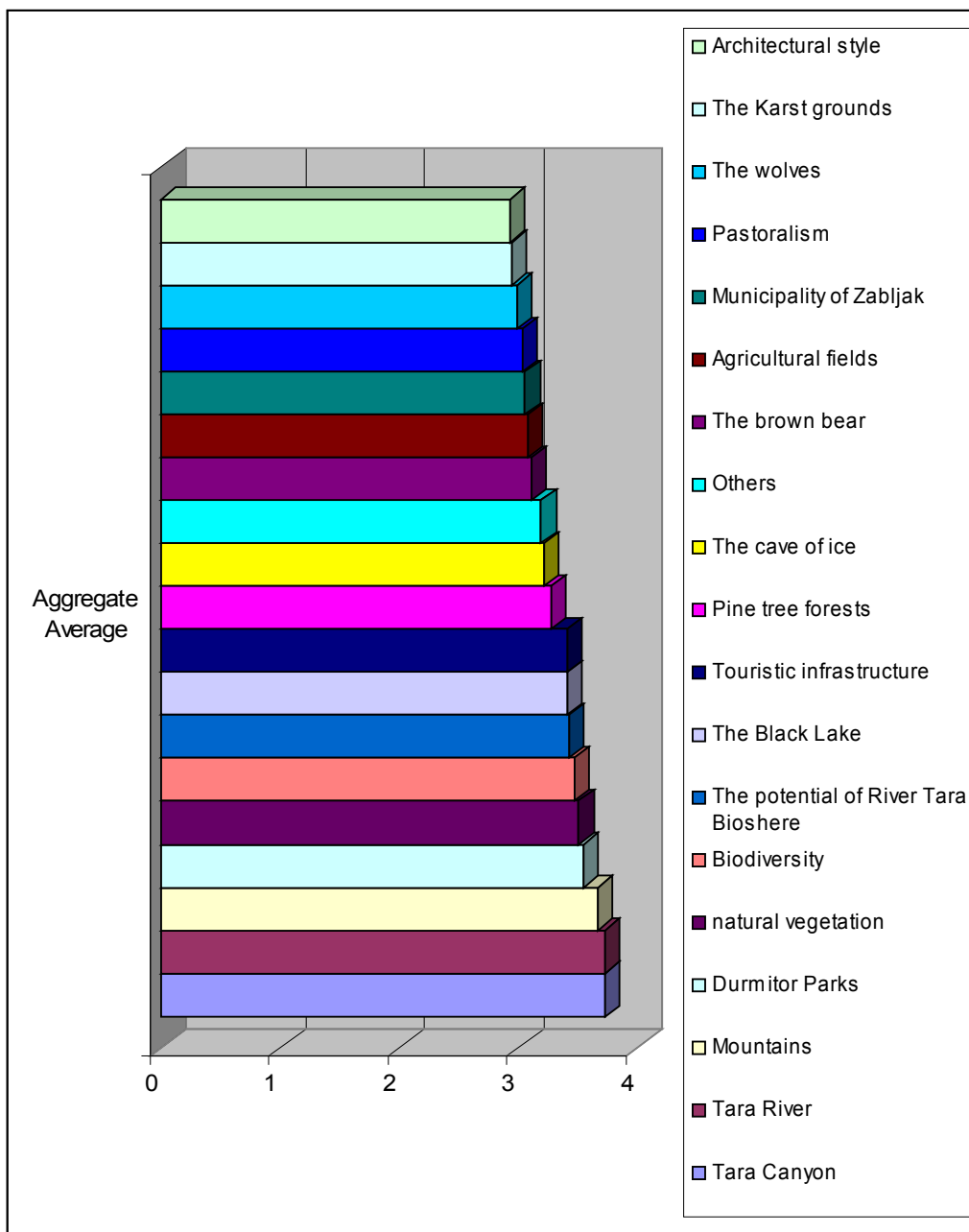
Residence 2. The variable “residence”, considering those living outside or inside the DNP, would seem not to underline substantial differences in preferences, confirming a common vision on the three top rated choices, with the exception related to the “Mountains” where DNP dwellers show better preference expressed in percent (80%) compared to no-DNP residents (69%). Finally, a difference is also underpinned by the issue “pastoralism” which is considered more “highly relevant” by DNP residents then the others (47% vs 35%).

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE	Aggregate Average
Tara Canyon	3,726841
Tara River	3,722477
Mountains	3,662192
Durmitor Parks	3,550505
natural vegetation	3,508951
Biodiversity	3,473418
The potential of River Tara Bioshere	3,427835
The Black Lake	3,414758
Touristic infrastructure	3,411311
Pine tree forests	3,280105
The cave of ice	3,21671
Others	3,193548
The brown bear	3,114286
Agricultural fields	3,085106
Municipality of Zabljak	3,058673
Pastoralism	3,036176
The wolves	2,992228
The Karst grounds	2,940701

General Indications: Considering the aggregated preferences expressed by interviewees, there is an interdependent and a locally supported relation between the integrity of the Durmitor park and the protection of the Tara River, its Canyon and the surrounding landscape as constitutive element of the Region. As from the previous point the

constitutive elements of the NDP largely coincide with the high relevancy recognised to the core territorial components of the area. This induces us to believe that territorial identity and park integrity go hand in hand also in the mind of people.

B2. Environmental Relevance



SECOND POINT OF FOCUS: ORIENTATIONS TOWARD THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Individuals interviewed have been questioned on their preferences related to the priority toward the local development. Focus has been devoted to understanding about the sectors of economic activity and economic engagement to be mostly prioritised as well as the tourist vocation of the area.

Additionally, the values expressed in percent in the cross-tabulation analysis have been reported without decimals to facilitate data handling and interpreting.

Finally, substantial percentage of 'don't knows' or unanswered have been identified as NA, in order not to confuse the calculation of the percentages and then excluded from computing.

C1. Priority sector of activity

In which activity is the development of the local territory best promoted?

Descriptive Analysis:

Majority of interviewees places its confidence on tourism to promote development in the region. Agriculture & Pastoralism are ranked second in the given preferences.

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. Gender composition expresses some different perceptions of the best driving forces aimed at the promotion of the local territory. In particular, in Tourism (Male 75%-60%) and Agriculture Pastoralism (Male 42%- Female 54,7%). Albeit such differences in preference distribution between Agriculture/Pastoralism and Tourism, both male and female, recognise substantial importance to the same over other activities.

Age. Agriculture and Pastoralism also record a preference above 70% among the interviewees above 60 years old, other categories are positioned in between 40 % and 50 %. Tourism expresses intergenerational consensus as driving force for the development of the territory, with a shared range in between 60 and 70%.

Education. Also in this part of the questionnaire the variable "Education", underlines a certain uniformity in considering Tourism as a core and best preferred activity to be strengthened for the development of the whole territory (percent range between 60 and 70). Albeit, the second ranked option "Agriculture and Pastoralism" gain substantial preference by the interviewees, certain differences are traceable. In particular, on one hand, those with no school, elementary and high school, consider such activity important - although in decremented way - accordingly to a range varying from 80% to 50 %. On the other, those with professional training, graduates and post-graduates share a preference degree below 40%.

Resident 1. The variable "Residence", underlines traceable differences in orientations toward activity considered leading the local development. In particular, both residents and tourists confirm that tourism is the most entrusted activity among those enlisted in the questionnaire, although with different degrees. In fact 55% of residents express their

preference toward agriculture and pastoralism (A&P) while tourists and temporaries, accordingly 28% and 32%. This suggests to us to take in due consideration different orientations expressed by the territory whenever residents and no residents are interviewed.

Resident 2. Those dwelling in the NDP among the interviewees, seem to be equally oriented toward the best sectors of activities to promote the development of the local territory (56% agriculture, 55% tourism) compared to no-residents of the park who are more oriented toward tourist sectors development rather than pastoralism and agriculture (accordingly 69% vs 48%).

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences underlines both general expectations or “over-expectations” on tourism capacity to generate development and therefore a potential favourable social environment to strengthen tourist-oriented activities.

It has to be added here that Montenegro and tourism development has become a leit motive in the latest years, private investment have flourished as well as the presence of tourists in the Country. National and international reports on the issue have been published while physical change of landscape and natural heritage of the country is tangible. As far as World Heritage property is concerned, UNESCO has been alerted for the socio-economic impacts of an unbalanced tourism management, which might produce limited or no wealth to local population and environmental degradation. Tomes of theoretical assessment for policy oriented actions on Sustainable tourism in the Central-northern part of Montenegro and in the Durmitor area have been produced.

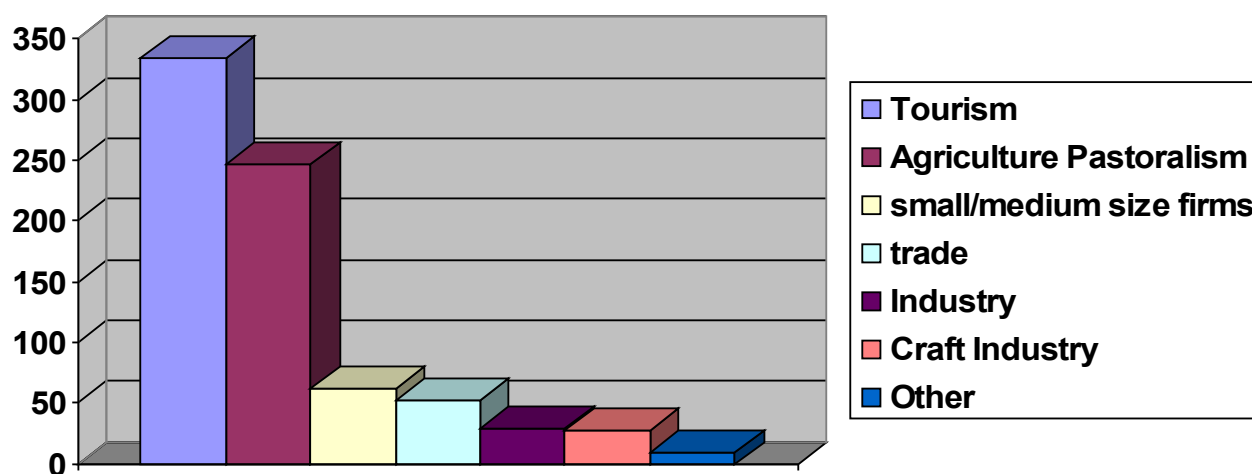
Although it is rather clear, also in the light of the hereby preferences expressed, that there is a wide consensus on tourism as driver of economic development in the area, the gap detectable in sustainable tourism implementation strategy is still wide;

However, first point of focus should be on focusing on an implementation strategy. This should be able to link a better management capacity of the Park of Durmitor, local administrations and organisations, which are the legal authorities in charge of the direct management of their territory with wider access of local population participation in the promotion of their territory, which includes the Heritage property and the TRB BR.

In very synthetic terms, the level of success foreseeable in the Heritage property protection and in the TRB BR promotion will be directly linked to the degree of territorial management capacity of local authorities in the maintaining of landscape characteristics able to attract high quality tourism.

TYPOLOGY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Frequencies
Tourism	334
Agriculture Pastoralism	247
small/medium size firms	62
Trade	52
Industry	29
Craft Industry	27
Other	9

C1. Driving sectors for development



C2. Priority fields of involvement

Descriptive Analysis:

According to the interviewees the prioritization of tourism has to be translated into a direct action, which, coherently to the degree of preference achieved, should aim at:

- Improving the tourist promotion capacity of the area;
- Strengthening the current tourist infrastructure;
- Building the capacity of private hospitality facilities.

It is worthy of a mention that the construction of the Tara hydroelectric power station ranks as the last position among the possible options. It underlines a very low level of prioritisation according to the local population¹⁹.

The levels of preference have been also measured by aggregated average (discharged and NA have not been computed).

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. In relation to the variable "gender", both male and female recognise the aforementioned fields of involvement of core importance, although with a different degree of preference. The recorded trend is represented by a majority of female interviewees oriented toward the "priority" option among the three preferences expressed by the questionnaire, at the C2 section, while the majority of men, expressed in percentage, are more prone to express themselves through the "highly priority" option. For instance, the

¹⁹ It has to be recalled the vivid participation of Durmitor and Montenegrin population to the NGOs based campaign against the Tara Dam and to the declaration of Tara supported by 10.000 signatures, endorsed by the Montenegrin Parliament on 14 December 2004. As emerged from this survey local population is more prone to obtain investments for improving local tourist infrastructure, for general promotion of their territory and their social condition rather than for highly impacting public work construction.

Improvement of tourist infrastructure (priority: Male 29% Female 37%), (high priority 69%- 60%), the private hospitality facilities (priority: Male 33% Female 42%), (high priority 61%- 54%), Tourist promotion of the area (priority: Male 27% Female 38%), (high priority 72%- 60%).

Education. The variable “Education”, underlines a general inter-educational agreement upon the three-abovementioned preferences: no other major differences or clear relationships have emerged.

Residence 1. The variable “Residence”, mostly underlines analogies between residents and non-residents to the degree of prioritisation expressed toward certain sensitive investments sectors related to tourism. Analogies are, firstly, detectable in terms of percent on the improvement of the tourist infrastructure, which rates an average of 60% showed both by residents and tourists (no-resident above 70%). Secondly, analogies are also registered on the necessity to strengthen the tourist promotion in the area, accordingly 60%, 76%, (temporary above 85%). Thirdly and finally, both residents and non-residents agree upon the necessity to strengthen the capacity of private hospitality facilities (residents 56%), tourist (62%) that in aggregate terms slightly overcomes the construction of new hotels (as from below tab. and graphic).

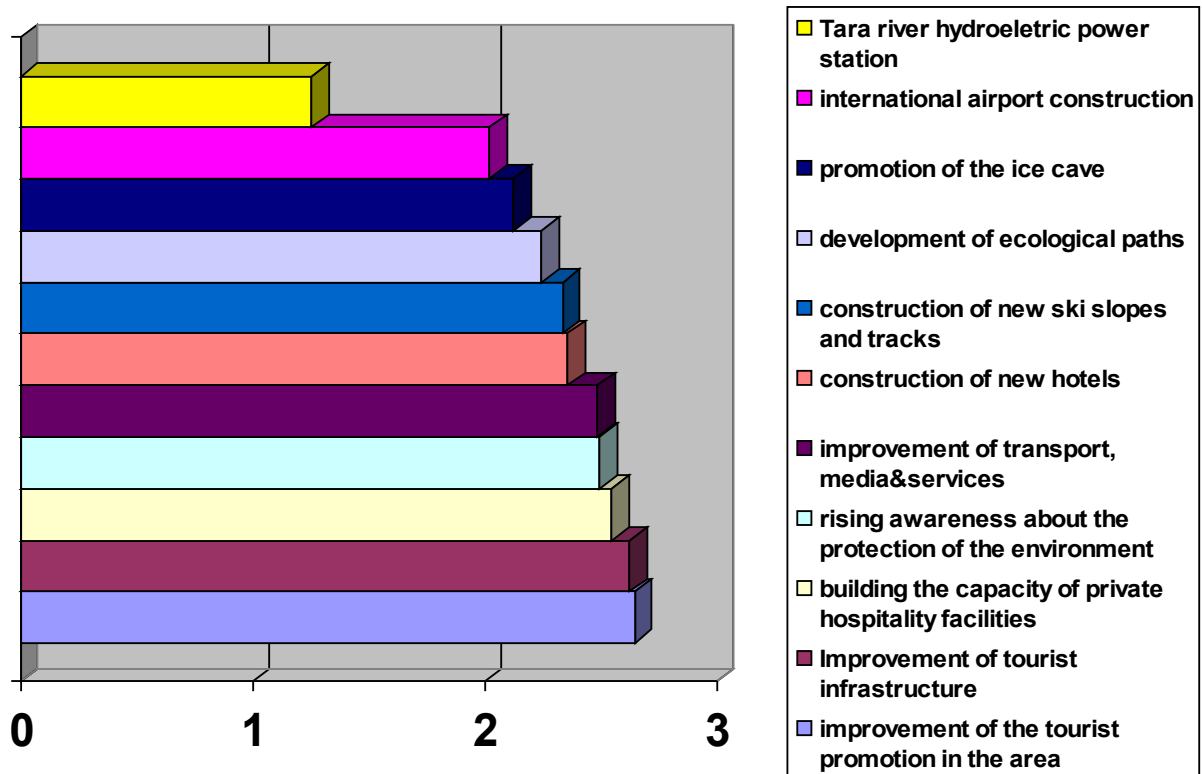
Residence 2. Moreover, interviewed persons dwelling the NDP seem to share a comparatively more accentuated preference toward high level of prioritisation than non-NDP residents, related to the investment items enlisted in the questionnaire. For instance, strengthening the tourist promotion in the area is, accordingly, 74% vs 63%; tourist infrastructure (70% vs 63%); building the capacity of private hospitality facilities (63%, 57%). An opposite trend emerges with the issue “construction of new hotels”, here only 34% of the interviewed among the DNP residents seems to consider it a highly priority field of investments compared to 45% of those non-residents in the area.

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences seems to underline a general consensus for a move to strengthen the tourist infrastructure (including private hospitality facilities) and the promotion capacity for tourism of the area. However, this should also raise a due concern to the capacity of integrating such “tourist development Must” to a sustainable territorial management. The danger to avoid here is that the legitimate pursue of the economic reliance of the region may imperil the extraordinary natural settings of the Property and the TR BR, unleashing the well known environmental vs. developmental dilemma.

C2. Do you view these involvements as secondary, priority or highly priority?

Degree of Preference on investments	Average
improvement of the tourist promotion in the area	2,646766
Improvement of tourist infrastructure	2,624709
building the capacity of private hospitality facilities	2,548469
rising awareness about the protection of the environment	2,493506
improvement of transport, media&services	2,483627
construction of new hotels	2,360963
construction of new ski slopes and tracks	2,335878
development of ecological paths	2,244949
promotion of the ice cave	2,124294
international airport construction	2,022843
Tara river hydroelectric power station	1,254795

C2. Preference on investments



C3. In which branch of tourism do you think you have sufficient skills for running business?

Descriptive Analysis:

The interviewees consider accommodation services as their most developed skill, functional to advance business in the area. Conversely, translator/interpreter services are perceived as a weak spot and generally lacking.

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. Although, both women and men consider themselves to the same extent to be provided with sufficient skill in housing, differences are traceable in other sectors. For instance in cooking, where men (27%) consider themselves to be skilled in cooking as business proficiency than women (14%). Additionally, in sport equipment rent and in walking (Male 10%, Female 18%), mountain tour guiding (Male 15,1%, Female 23,7%), the opposite trend is recordable.

Age. In relation to age categories, accommodation services show an intergenerational uniformity in terms of preference ranging from 40 to 50% of interviewed individuals but the youngest "under 20 years" old, for obvious reasons due to their inexperience in the matter. The walking, guiding and mountaineering category along with the Renting sport-equipment seem to gain better preferences in percent from the youngest (under 30) as well the eldest. In the latter, we may record a percent superior to 20 compared to the other categories which range around 10%; as to the former category, those under 20 years old consider themselves skilled for a percent equal to 27, (along with those above 60 years old), while the other categories although more represented in number, show lower preference in percent (15-21%). Here, as previously mentioned, highly fluctuant percentages mirrors the limited number of interviewees belonging to the eldest and the youngest categories.

Education. In relation to educational variable, accommodation services show an inter-educational uniformity in terms of preference ranging from 40 to 50% of the interviewed individuals, but those belonging to the category "professional training" (33%). The option "guide for tours and mountaineering" seems to show a moderate higher degree of preference slightly decreasing in accordance to the level of education of the interviewees (from 23% to 17%).

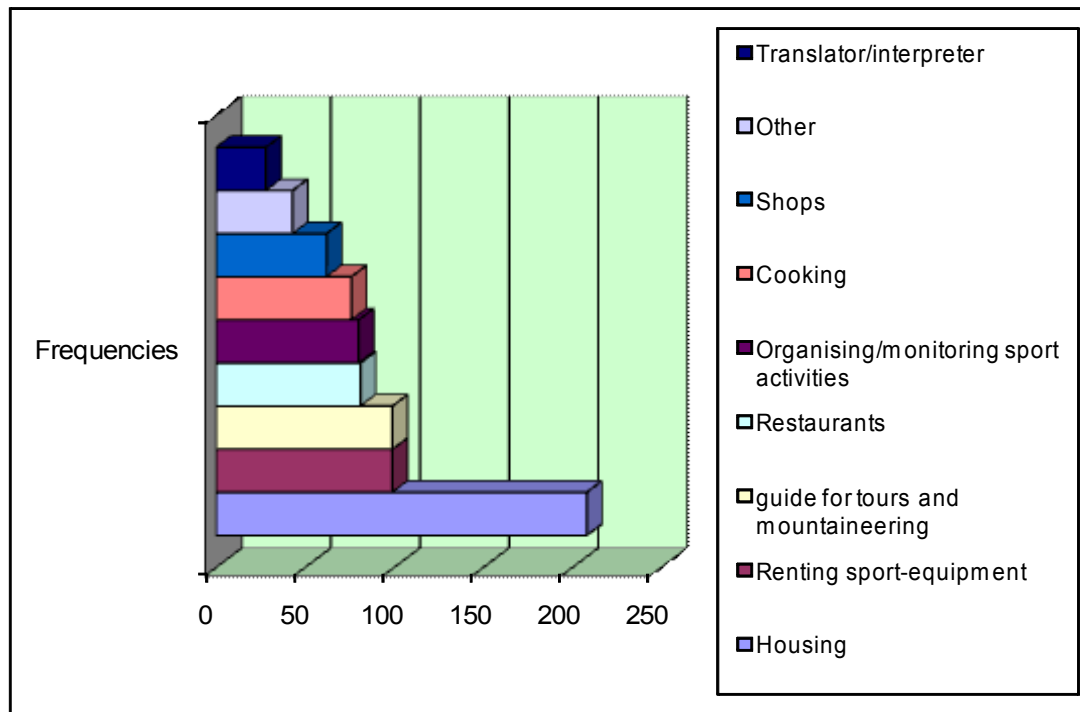
Resident 1. The variable "Resident" underlines and reinforces the general trend expressed in aggregated terms under the hereby tab, on behalf the resident interviewees.

Resident 2. We may record a difference in the orientations expressed in percent by those dwelling within and outside the DNP. For instance, the former seems to be more talented in housing (56% vs 39%) and in less extent in "walking, mountain tour guiding" (29% vs 18%).

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences may suggest undertaking direct actions to a more balanced community capacity in the tourist sector promotion.

Business Skill Perception	Frequencies
Housing	208
Renting sport-equipment	99
guide for tours and mountaineering	99
Restaurants	81
Organising/monitoring sport activities	80
Cooking	76
Shops	62
Other	43
Translator/interpreter	28

C3. Business Skill Perception



D. THIRD POINT OF FOCUS: ORIENTATIONS TOWARD THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Persons interviewed have been questioned on their opinions and attitudes toward the quality of life in relation to their territory. Focus has been addressed to the general perception of the environment, the social-environmental services provided in the area, the prioritisation of problems and the preference expressed by the interviewees during their spare time. Additionally, the values expressed in percent in the cross-tabulation analysis have been reported without decimals to facilitate data handling and interpreting. Finally, substantial percentage of 'don't knows' or unanswered have been identified as NA, in order not to confuse the calculation of the percentages and then excluded from computing.

D1. General Perception of the environment

Descriptive Analysis:

The large majority of interviewees seem to intuitively link the concept of environment to the perception of nature protection.

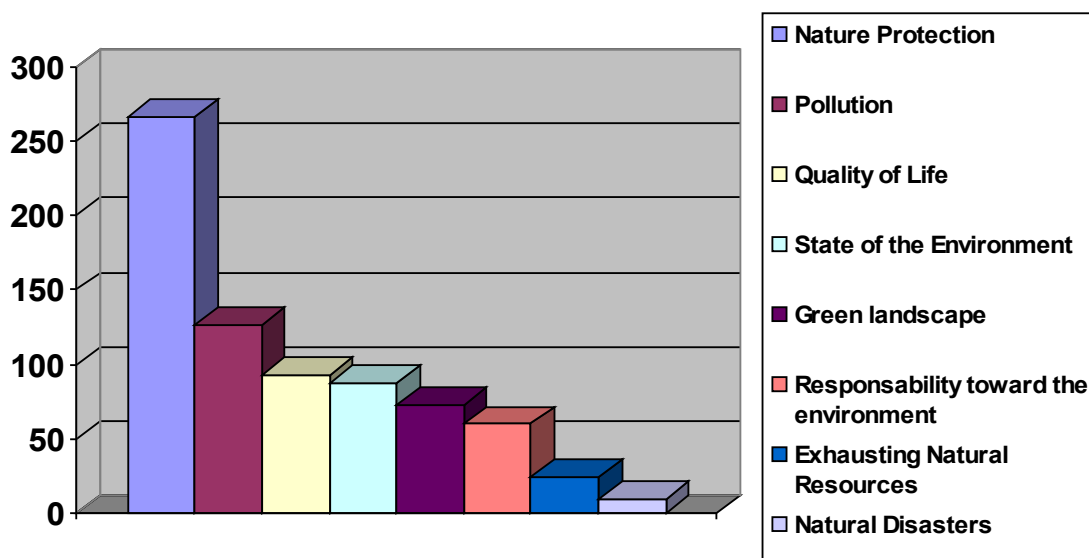
Cross-sector analysis:

Gender, educational and residence variable crossed with the down here preferences seems to land to no significant findings.

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences may be interpreted as expression of a widespread ecological spirit of inhabitants dwelling the area.

Typology of Environmental Perception	Frequencies
Nature Protection	266
Pollution	127
Quality of Life	93
State of the Environment	88
Green landscape	73
Responsibility toward the environment	60
Exhausting Natural Resources	25
Natural Disasters	10

D1. Environmental Perceptions Typology



D2.1. How do you evaluate the following?

Descriptive Analysis:

The interviewees seem to be generally unsatisfied or moderately satisfied with the list of 15 proposed indicators on public Social-Environmental services in the region. Indeed, very important sectors such as the healthcare, care of the elderly, garbage collection, draining system are below 2,5%. Vice-versa, the well being derived from the local environmental settings such as landscape beauties and general environmental quality are recognized as vastly as highly appreciated by the local population. The levels of preference expressed have been also measured by aggregated average (discharged and NA have not been computed):

Cross-sector analysis:

Age. This general finding has to be put in relation to case-by-case exceptions, for instance, in terms of age, is a rather significant gap traceable between younger and elders about the health care perception. Individuals above 50 years old consider it rather weak or very weak in percents ranging from 30 to 38 in both the categories of preference. Vice-versa, the youngest express a still but less critical orientation toward the same issue (ranging from about 18% to 30%). A similar trend is also traceable in the category "Care of the elderly" with a decreasing critical perception of such service expressed in percent by younger age categories. A more uniform and critical vision is recorded by variables such as "job opportunity" where criticism rises to maximum extent by all age categories.

Education. According to the variable "education", the general observation that considers local environmental settings such as "landscape beauties" and "environmental quality" generally appreciated by the local population, is largely confirmed. Moreover, as to the social environmental settings, the picture is more articulated. For instance, the school service is considered in the midway between weak and medium in quality. However, differences are traceable among interviewees, according to their educational categories. Indeed, postgraduates seem to be less critical compared to others, in particular those with no school or elementary and university degrees.

Furthermore, "job offers" option, in relation to the different degree of education seems to suggest that the severity in judgment toward employment opportunity available in the region is, to a certain extent, related to the degree of education achieved. In particular the higher the education of the interviewees the lesser is the severity of the criticism expressed by the same toward the occupational opportunity in the region (41% vs 18%), albeit a core criticism toward the issue is substantially shared in average.

Residence 1. The variable "Residence", underlines differences and analogies between residents and non-residents in the area. Similarities derive from the general satisfaction of the good life quality due to the environmental assets of the region, as well as from the general criticism toward social services weakness. Differences are also at hand.

In particular, in terms of security, where residents are by percentage more unsatisfied than tourists: combining the rate of “good” with “very good” we get about 23% according to residents and more than 50% according to tourists. Furthermore, living costs are considered different in percentage: if we combine positive and very positive orientation toward the issue, we get about 17% from the residents vs. 45% and 30% accordingly from tourists and temporaries. In terms of leisure offers, the relationship is rather similar, residents are generally less satisfied in percent than tourist and no residents.

Residence 2. In addition is worthy of mention that, the interviewed persons dwelling the NDP seem to share a comparatively even more accentuated criticism than non-NDP residents toward the social components of Life quality, enlisted in the questionnaire. This might underpin a lower level of life quality due to spread lack of social welfare to the DNP dwellers. This may suggest a need for poverty reduction and welfare reinforcing strategies in the area.

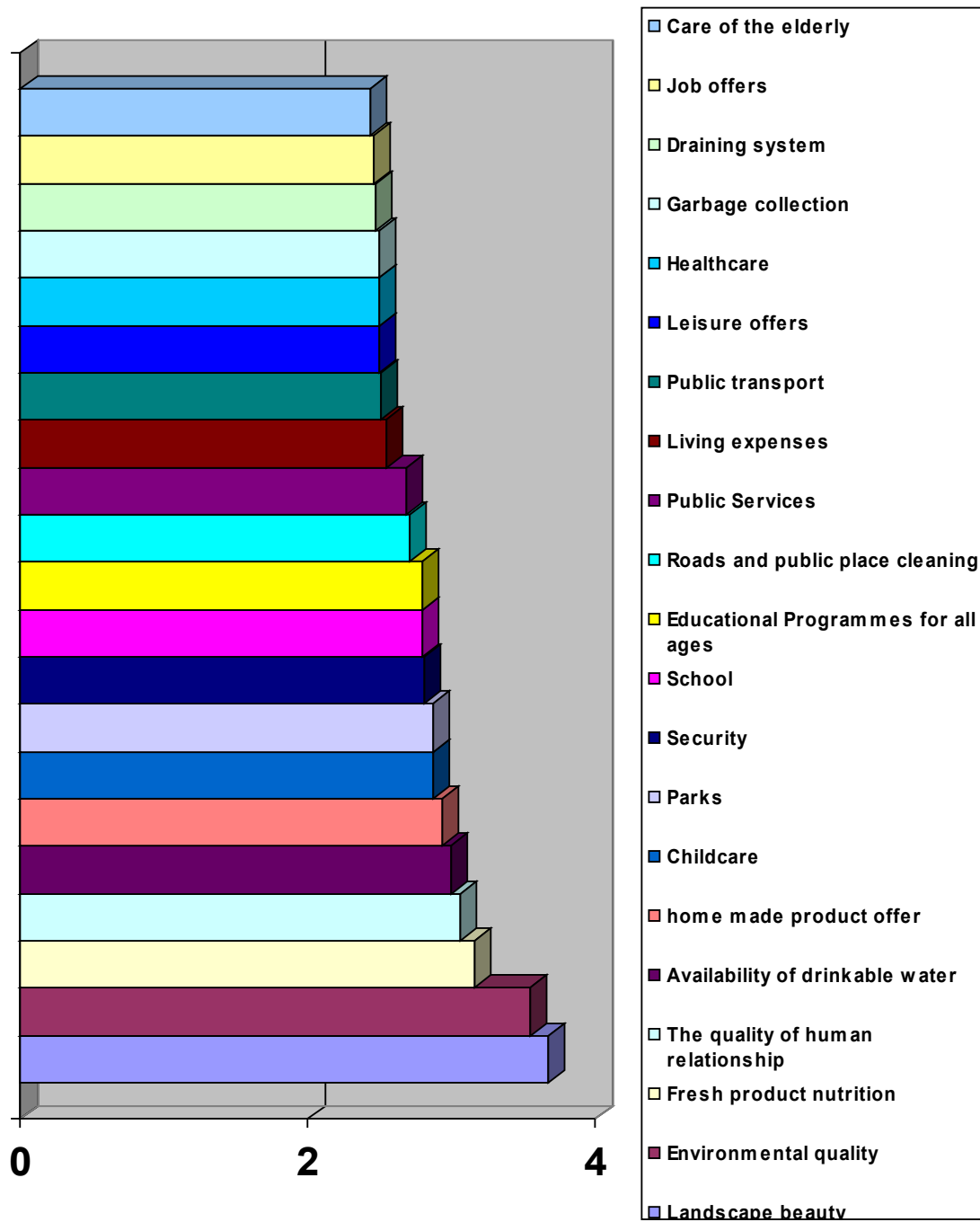
General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences may induce to suggest the decision-makers to carefully manage the natural resources on the territory as the preservation of the local habitat on long-term basis is intertwined with the high level of immaterial value recognized by the local population.

Moreover, local/national/international public actors should increase their efforts to improve social services quality and the general public welfare in the area.

In general terms, it is possible to note that social services are generally perceived as medium-weak rather than medium good along a scale of preference set from very good to very weak.

Life Quality	Aggregate Average
Landscape beauty	3,674185
Environmental quality	3,537688
Fresh product nutrition	3,152174
The quality of human relationship	3,051414
Availability of drinkable water	2,997481
home made product offer	2,929471
Childcare	2,873272
Parks	2,865823
Security	2,807595
School	2,789976
Educational Programmes for all ages	2,789082
Roads and public place cleaning	2,711443
Public Services	2,683417
Living expenses	2,549367
Public transport	2,507732
Leisure offers	2,5
Healthcare	2,494505
Garbage collection	2,487745
Draining system	2,473684
Job offers	2,454308
Care of the elderly	2,431555

D2.1. Life Quality



D2.2. Are you visiting the Durmitor National Park ?

Descriptive Analysis:

The majority of the interviewees seems to rarely visit the Durmitor Park area (55%). Moreover, about 30% of the interviewees do it at weekly or daily basis. Additionally, we may report that only 8% has no contact with the National Park at stake.

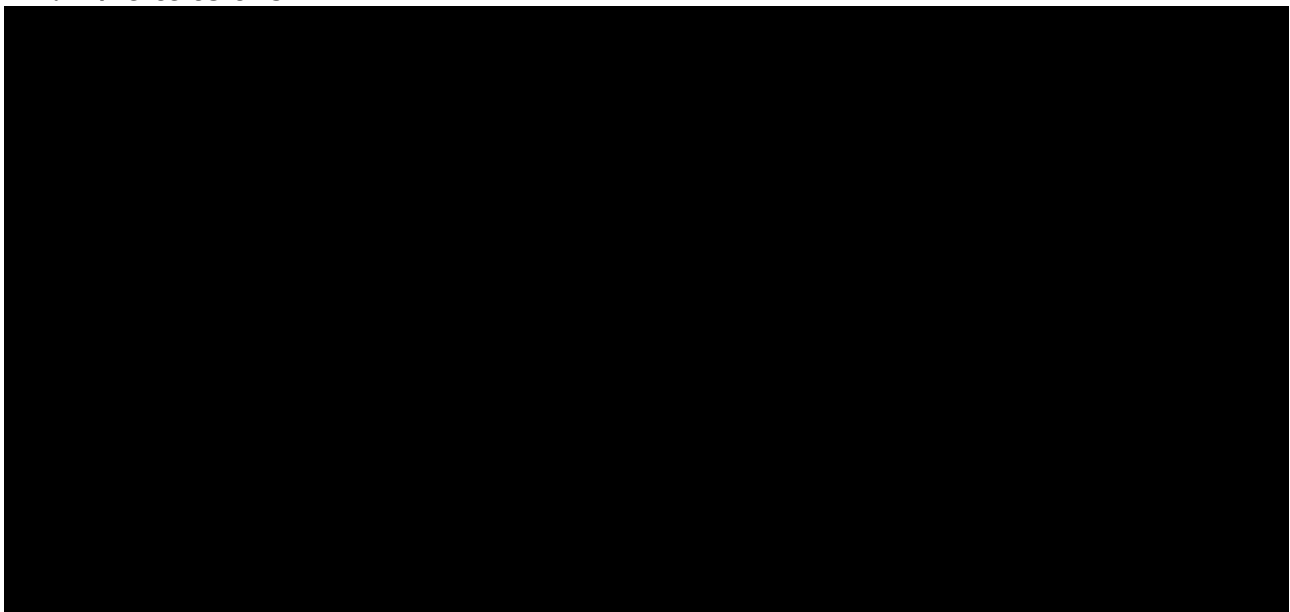
Cross-sector analysis:

Gender, educational and residence variable crossed with the down here preferences seems to land to no significant findings.

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences underlines that although infrequently for many, the Durmitor Park records different degree of presence among all the individuals interviewed.

DNP Visits	Frequencies
Rarely	278
weekly	94
Never	42
more than weekly	33
NA	30
everyday	25
TOTAL	502

D2.2 Visits to the DNP



Descriptive Analysis:

Interviewees seem to identify among major problems to be tackled the deforestation, along with, wild trash dumping and illegal woodtree exploitation²⁰.

Cross-sector analysis:

Gender. The variable "Gender" seems not to underline substantial differences in orientations toward the issue between men and women. Nevertheless, it has to be noted that men seem to consider tourism and deforestation a higher priority compared to women, (70% vs 56%) accordingly.

Age. It is interesting to note that the deforestation issue expresses an intergenerational agreement on the necessity to confront without any substantial difference in relation to age categories belonging. In particular, 64% of those above 70 and 60% of those under 20 share the same opinion on the high priority to be recognized to the issue.

Similar outcomes are traceable for the 'Irresponsible trash deposit' and the 'Illegal woodtree exploitation'.

Education. The variable "Education" seems not to underline substantial differences departing from the general trend, although minor ones may be reported. For instance, those with no school, elementary and professional training, seem prone to recognise a more "highly priority" preference to uncontrolled waste sites, rather than those with high school diploma, graduates, and post-graduates who are oriented to consider the same issue as "priority". Nevertheless, in the aforementioned top three issues, the "high prioritisation" option is the most preferred according to all the educational categories.

Resident 1. According to the variable "resident", it's worthy of mention that residents and non-residents of the area both share a general concern on issues to be addressed, although non-residents seem to be particularly more sensitive toward the deforestation practices (70%) compared to the residents (53%). Moreover, the tourism issue is ranked the most important to be faced by non-residents (tourists 80%- temporaries 69%) rather than residents (59%).

Resident 2. Interviewed persons dwelling in the NDP seem to share a comparatively more accentuated orientation regarding enlisted issues to be addressed, than non-NDP residents. This might suggest to local –international agencies to endeavour themselves in meeting such needs, starting from the DNP territory.

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences stress out the necessity that deforestation, wild trash dumping and illegal woodtree exploitation issues at the top of the list should deserve more concern on behalf of decision-makers and of international community.

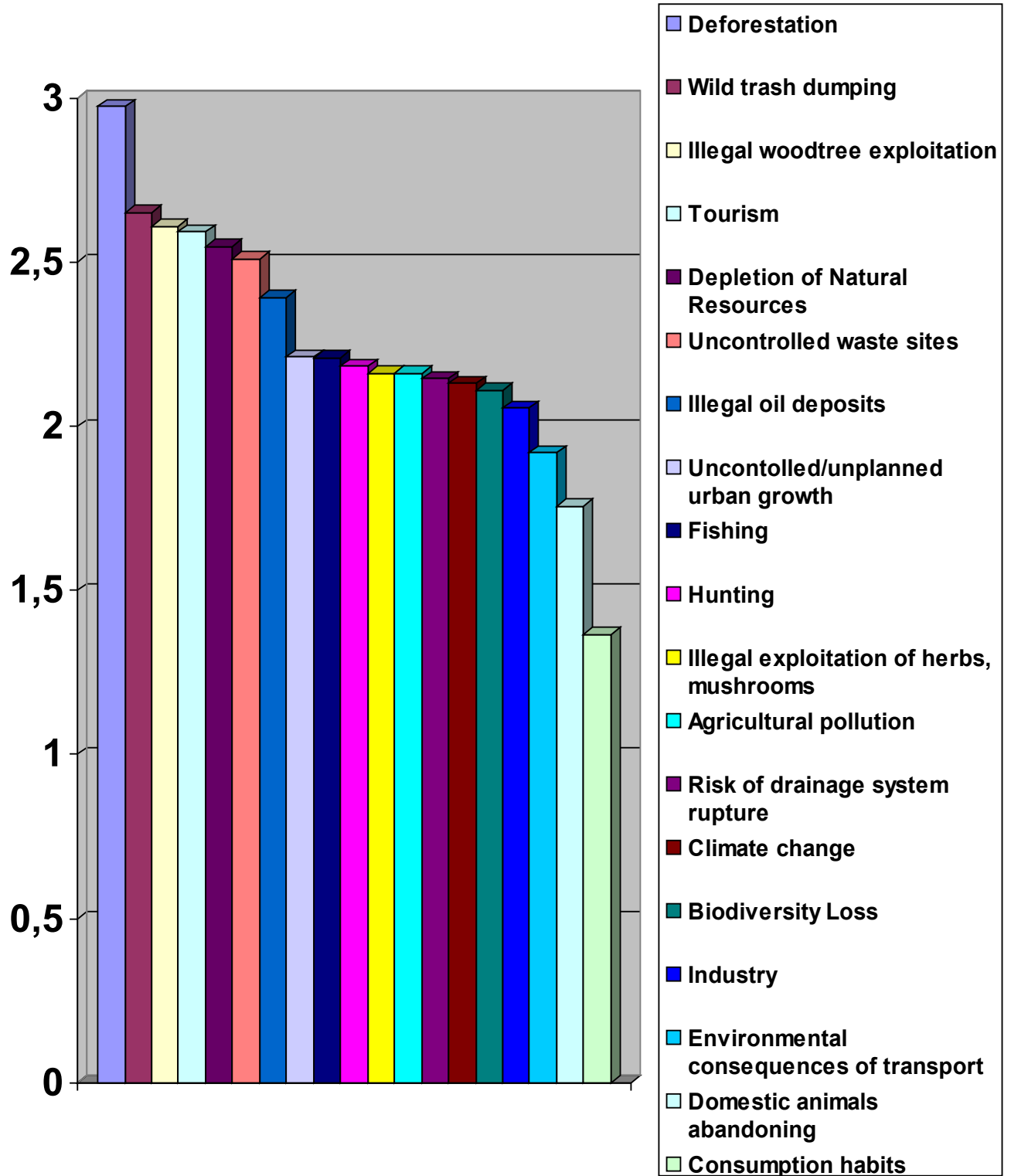
²⁰ The levels of preference have been also measured by aggregated average (discharged and NA have not been computed).

As to the first point, there are conflating reported information with regard to logging at Durmitor area. In particular, Durmitor park management states that such activity is by regulation forbidden within the core zone of the park and that this has been halted with exception to sanitary cuts, while certain NGOs state the contrary. It also likely that, illegal as well poaching are running and that Park authority has limited capacity to have full control of the territory under its management.

As to the waste management deficit traceable at Durmitor and in Žabljak municipality, it has to be said that although a master plan for waste has been adopted by the government, through which the municipalities of Žabljak and Pljevlja have been assigned a common waste destination, its implementation takes time. Therefore, the current situation is characterised by a widespread dissemination of waste along with wild dumps generation in the Durmitor area. This phenomenon is beyond the management capacity of the Municipality of Žabljak, Plužine, Šavnik, Pljavlja, Mojkovac and of the Durmitor Park itself. Technical assistance for waste disposals, waste collection and its sustainable management is needed, along with the promotion of civil-environmental educational programme for citizens and youth on urban sustainability and for the Heritage property protection.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Aggregate Average
Deforestation	2,973
Wild trash dumping	2,651
Illegal woodtree exploitation	2,609
Tourism	2,593
Depletion of Natural Resources	2,547
Uncontrolled waste sites	2,509
Illegal oil deposits	2,392
Uncontrolled/unplanned urban growth	2,211
Fishing	2,208
Hunting	2,182
Illegal exploitation of herbs, mushrooms	2,161
Agricultural pollution	2,161
Risk of drainage system rupture	2,144
Climate change	2,131
Biodiversity Loss	2,11
Industry	2,056
Environmental consequences of transport	1,92
Domestic animals abandoning	1,756
Consumption habits	1,367

D2.3 Issues to be addressed



Descriptive Analysis:

Majority of interviewees are more inclined to spend their spare time outdoor rather than staying in town. In fact, they like to stay in touch with the surrounding nature, in particular with mountains, rivers and the Tara Canyon.

Cross-sector analysis:

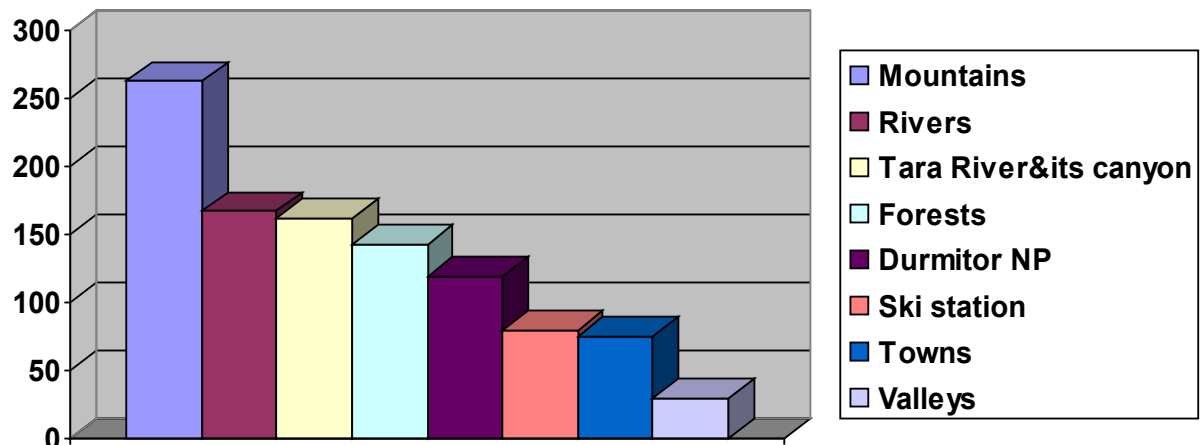
Such general preference is broadly shared by all the interviewees regardless their different age, although some minor differences seems to be traceable. In particular, younger people show better preference toward rivers (42,5% age range between 20-29; 47,2% under 20 years old) as well as toward towns (20,8%, 27,8% age range between 20-29) compared to older ones (26% individuals interviewed above 70 years old, 28% age range between 50-59 in relation to the rivers; 12% between 50-59 and 9% between 40 and 49 years old in relation to the towns).

The variable "Education" seems not to underline substantial differences in trend which may be proved relevant to the current investigation.

The variable "Residence" seems to confirm a general trend based upon the appreciation of the surrounding nature on behalf residents and no-residents of the area with the difference that tourists and temporaries seems to better appreciate in percentage the DNP (accordingly 50% plus 30%) than the residents (18%).

FAVOURITE PLACES	Frequencies
Mountains	263
Rivers	167
Tara River&its canyon	162
Forests	143
Durmitor NP	119
Ski station	79
Towns	75
Valleys	29

D2.4. Favourite Places



E. FOURTH POINT OF FOCUS: RELATIONS WITH KEY ACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DECISION MAKING PARTICIPATION

Persons interviewed have been questioned on their opinions and attitudes toward private and public actors/institutions and authorities acting in the area. Focus has been accordingly addressed to their general perception of the key actors engaged in sustainable development within their territory, to the ideal partners for the development of local communities, along with their perception to the degree of participation in the decision-making process.

Additionally, the values expressed in percent in the cross-tabulation analysis have been reported without decimals to facilitate data handling and interpreting.

Finally, substantial percentage of 'don't knows' or unanswered have been identified as NA, in order not to confuse the calculation of the percentages and then excluded from computing.

E1. Your perception of the key actors

E1.1. Which is the most relevant actor for sustainable development of the local territory?

Descriptive Analysis:

Majority of interviewees agree in considering the local population as the most relevant actor for the sustainable development of the local territory. They also put general confidence in the role of municipalities, while NGOs and IGOs ranked the very bottom position in the given preferences.

Gender. The variable "gender" expresses no major finding on the issue but an apparently different perception in intensity between men and women. In particular, the latter seem to consider municipalities as key actors more significantly than men (44% vs 33%). Vice-versa, men seem to be more inclined to see the Central government as a key actor (27% vs 21%).

Age. The variable “Age” seems not to underline substantial differences departing from the general trend, although minor ones may be reported. For instance, the EU recognised as one of the latest key actors of sustainable development in the local territory seems to benefit from a slightly better recognition on behalf of youngest interviewees (22% of preferences from the range between 29/20 years old - 15% of preferences from those under 20 years old).

Local Population is then recognised as the most relevant actor by all the six age categories according to a generally uniform range, oscillating between 45-55% among the expressed preferences but 28,6% from those above 70 years old.

Education. Local Population is recognised as the most relevant actor for the sustainable development of the territory also by individuals belonging to the six different educational categories, according to a generally uniformed range. This is expressed by preferences, oscillating between 52-64%, but 43% recorded by those with university degree. Furthermore, the Central Government option, third in the rank of top preferences, seems to be comparatively the best preferred on behalf of those with no school, elementary and professional training, rather than from those with high school diploma, graduate, and post-graduate degrees (underlined difference in preference ranges 35%-17%).

Residence 1. The variable “residence”, crossed with the down below preferences, seems to come to no significant findings but confirming the general trend described above.

Residence 2. Furthermore, the additional variable “residents” within or outside the DNP, seems to outline a preference expressed in percent by the DNP dwellers in considering more prominently local population as key actor in sustainable development (61% vs 49%).

General Indications: An aggregated reading of the expressed preferences stress out that local people seem to rely on themselves, according to a community-oriented approach for the development of the area. It also induces us to consider that the Park authority, INGOs and IGOs should set up developing strategies which might be able to better hear out the needs of their local inhabitants.

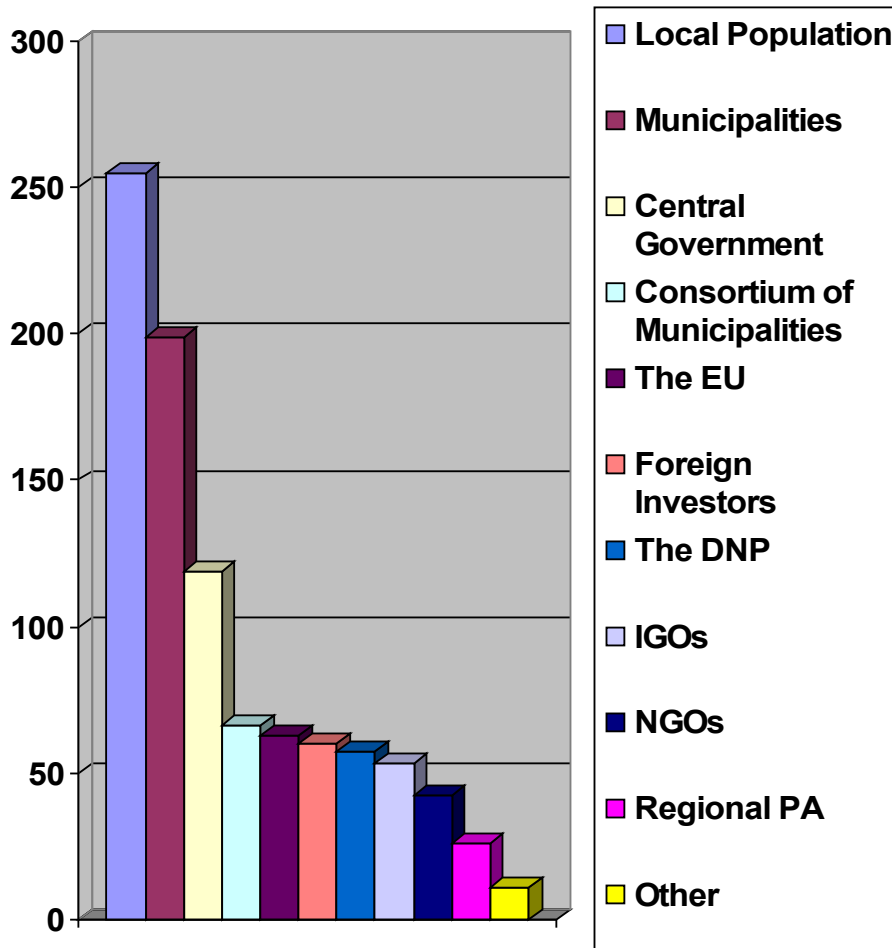
This might envisage the adoption of an inclusive mechanism of co-management at different layers of the decision-making process and of territorial activities implementation. This also emphasizes what has been aforementioned referred to the economic development of the territory, in particular to sustainable tourism. It seems rather evident that further efforts should be infused to bond IGOs-INGOs activities to local administrations, government authorities and to local population into a more consistent and effective strategy for the territorial governance. Potentialities are promising if coordinative bodies of international-national (local) stakeholders will be set up with the scope of increasing their dialogue, harmonising their strategies, strengthening local actors management capacity and implementing actions coherent to a shared sustainable development agenda²¹

²¹ The Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI), an informal coordinative body, concerned with the future of the Dinaric Arc and active in the area of Durmitor is a interesting attempt to increase dialogue, coordination and effectiveness of sustainable development actions among its member parties: UNESCO-BRESCE, WWF International, UNDP, IUCN, the Council of Europe, FAO, Euronatur and SNV.

(http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=37429&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

KEY ACTORS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Frequencies
Local Population	255
Municipalities	199
Central Government	119
Consortium of Municipalities	66
The EU	63
Foreign Investors	60
The DNP	57
IGOs	53
NGOs	42
Regional PA	26
Other	11

E1.1 Key Actors in Sustainable Development



E1.2. Which is the ideal partner for the development of the local community?

Descriptive Analysis:

Majority of interviewees agree in considering local municipalities, central government administration and foreign investors as the most appealing partners to local communities development. INGOs, IGOs, the park authorities and the regional administration gain moderate or low level of preference. This may suggest both operational INGOs and IGOs to carefully modulate their current approach in programmes/projects management.

Cross-sector analysis:

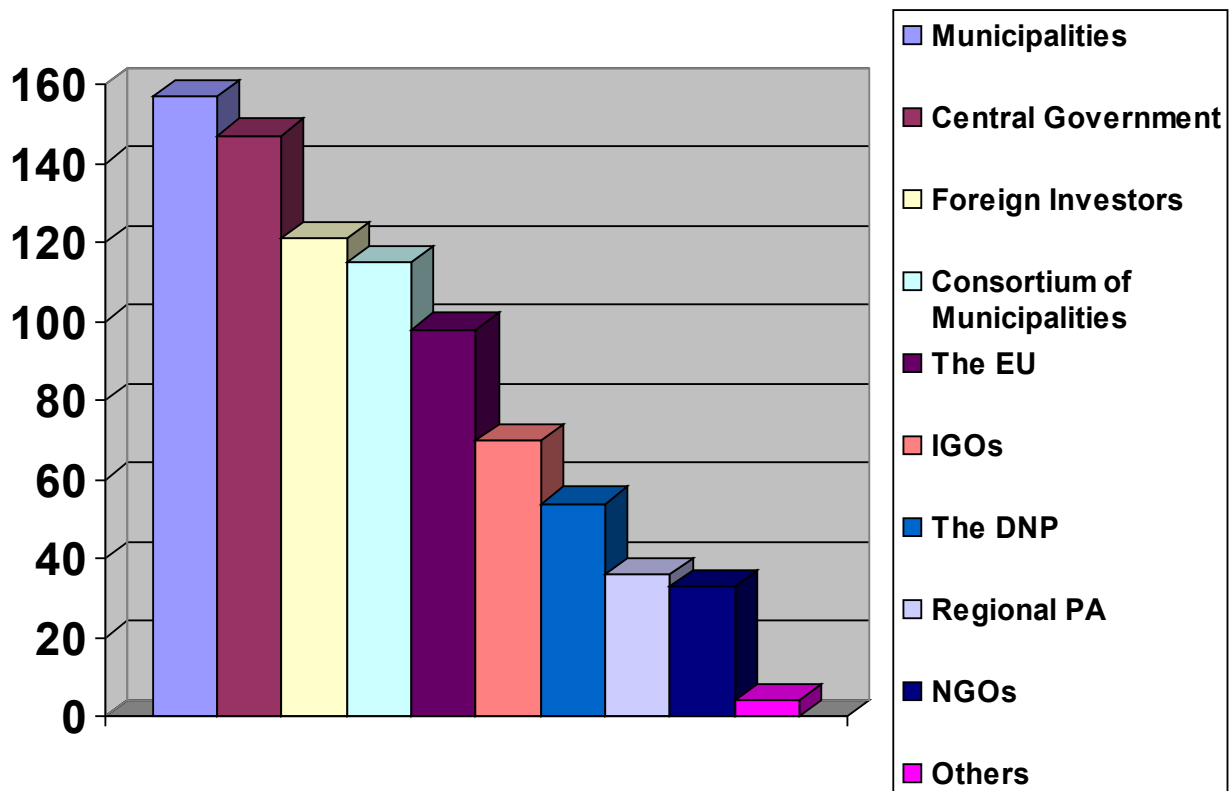
The “Age” variable seems not to provide better insight on the issue but confirming an intergenerational agreement on the preferences at stake.

The “Education” variable seems not to provide better insight on the issue but confirming an inter-educational consensus on the preferences at stake.

The variables “ residence” crossed with the down here preferences seems to land to no significant findings but confirming the general trend above described.

BEST PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT	Frequencies
Municipalities	157
Central Government	147
Foreign Investors	121
Consortium of Municipalities	115
The EU	98
IGOs	70
The DNP	54
Regional PA	36
NGOs	33
Others	4

E1.2. Best Partner for Local Community Development



E2. Involvement of Population in DmP for Environmental Protection

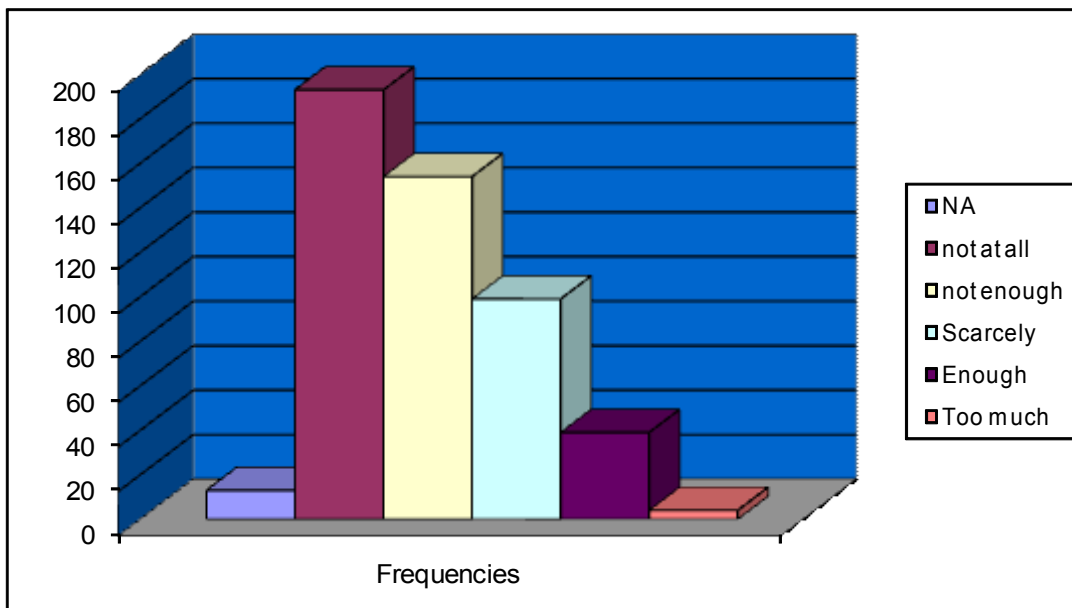
E2.1. Do you feel involved in the decision-making process in terms of the protection of the environment?

Descriptive Analysis:

It has also been detected that the outstanding majority of the interviewees considers the local population involvement in decision-making process in environmental affairs as inadequate. Indeed, an outstanding majority of interviewees asks for taking part to the decision-making process in a more participative way [E2.2.]

Decision Making Involvement Perception	Frequencies
NA	13
not at all	193
not enough	154
Scarcely	99
Enough	39
Too much	4
TOTAL	502

E2.1. Perception of Decision Making process involvement for Environmental Protection



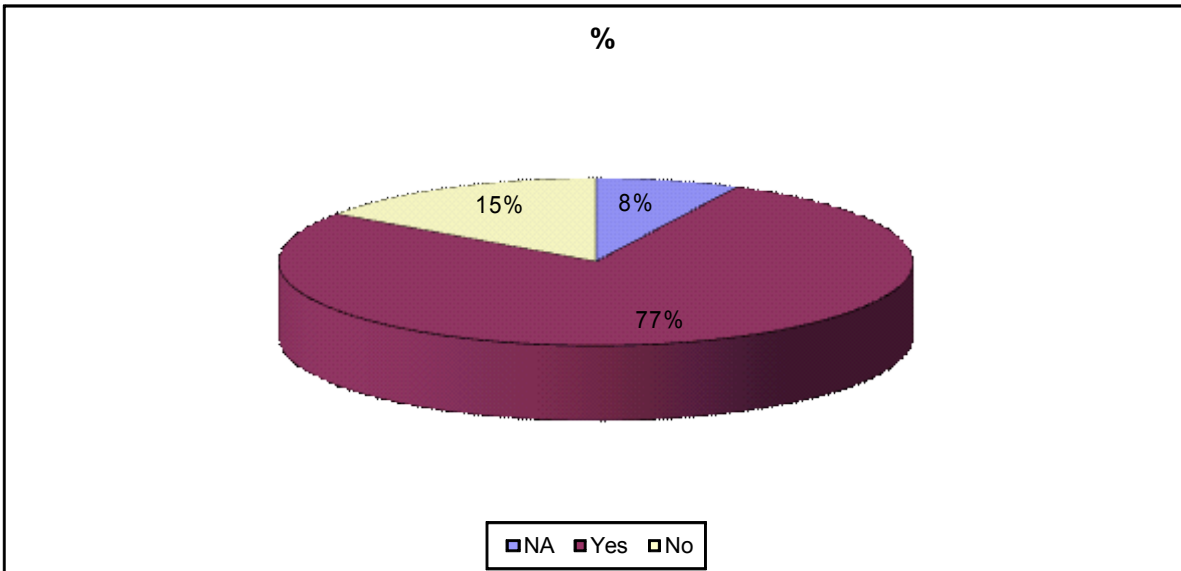
General Indications: An aggregated reading of such striking preference regardless age, gender and educational differences among the interviewees underpins a warning signal to public/private national/international actors and authorities to shift toward more participative patterns in decision-making.

This indication is generally consistent with the recommendations of IUCN-UNESCO expert team report (2005). Albeit the report emphasizes the lack of comprehensive consultation with citizens specifically in relation to the hydropower plant Buk Bjiela projet and its impact on natural and social settings, open consultations should be broadly extended to other relevant issues of the territory. In particular, the revitalization of the Biosphere reserve of the Tara River Basin and its socio-economic promotion, including a more effective management of the Durmitor Park, should take into account the operationalisation of participative procedural devices. This would possibly facilitate an higher level of social ownership of the aforementioned governance bodies, improving their legitimacy and the acceptance of their function among a population who wants fully recognition in the decision making of its territory, as pointed out by this survey findings.

E2.2. *Would you like to be more involved in decision-making process (DmP)?*

Demand to be involved in DmP	Frequencies
NA	37
Yes	388
No	77
TOTAL	502

E2.2. Demand for DmP involvement



CONCLUSIONS

In this concluding part I seek to lay out a synthetic overview of the issues investigated in previous pages, pertaining the different points of focus, we drew attention to.

In particular, according to the first point of focus, *general perception of the territory*, it has been seen how most part of interviewees agree upon the fact that those elements identified as symbols of the Durmitor National Park and those considered relevant for the territory, largely coincide. In fact, regardless of the different measurement adopted, top levels of preferences have been attributed to the Tara Canyon, the Tara River and the Landscapes (or mountains).

This underpins an interesting convergence of identities between the best representative symbols of the DNP and the territory itself. Therefore, it emerges the Tara Canyon and its river along with the surrounding landscapes are perceived by the local population as key element of the territory, as well as fundamental for the integrity of the park identity. This may suggest that this natural heritage at the basis of identity of the DNP is also a constitutive element of the whole Region to be carefully managed and conserved.

It is also interesting to acknowledge from a cross-sector analysis that this major finding is also comforted by inter-generational, inter-educational and inter-gender consensus, although with some differences. In particular, the two “minor” issues - “agricultural fields” and pastoralism seem to be characterised by a certain level of divergence among interviewees. For instance, younger and more educated generations seem less inclined to accord a higher level of preference compared to other categories about the same issues. Additional distinctions are also traceable by different measurements of preference according to top rank symbols as well as to pastoralism and agriculture.

In fact, according to DNP dwellers, for instance, these are generally either considered symbolically more “highly represented” of the DNP or more “highly relevant” for the whole region, than by non-DNP residents.

According to the second point of focus, *orientations toward local development*, individuals interviewed have been questioned on their preferences related to the priority toward the local development. Focus has been devoted to understanding about the sectors of economic activity and economic engagement to be mostly prioritised as well as the tourist vocation of the area. The major outcome is that the majority of interviewees place its confidence on tourism to promote development in the region. Agriculture & Pastoralism are ranked second, while the construction of the Tara hydroelectric power station ranks the last position in the given preferences.

This discloses both general expectations on tourism capacity to generate development and general willingness to keep traditional economic sectors in force. Moreover, in order to foster a favourable social environment to strengthen tourist-oriented activities, interviewees seems to aim coherently to their degree of preference, at:

- improving the tourist promotion capacity of the area;
- strengthening the current tourist infrastructure;
- building the capacity of private hospitality facilities.

Furthermore, interviewees consider accommodation services as their most developed skill, functional to advance business in the area. Conversely, translator/interpreter services are perceived as a weak spot and generally lacking. This may suggest to undertake direct actions to a more balanced community capacity in the tourist sector promotion.

According to the third point of focus, *orientations toward the environment and the quality of life*, persons interviewed have been questioned on their opinions and attitudes toward the quality of life in relation to their territory. Focus has been addressed to the general perception of the environment, the social-environmental services provided in the area, the prioritisation of problems, and the preference expressed by the interviewees during their spare time.

The large majority of interviewees seem to have intuitively linked the concept of environment to the perception of nature protection. This may be interpreted as expression of a widespread ecological spirit of inhabitants dwelling the area. Moreover, interviewees seem to be generally unsatisfied or moderately satisfied with the list of 15 proposed indicators on public Social-Environmental services in the region. Indeed, very important sectors such as the healthcare, care of the elderly, garbage collection, draining system are below 2,5%. And vice-versa, well-being derived from the local environmental settings such as landscape beauties and general environmental quality are recognized as vastly as highly appreciated by the local population. Although, interviewees seem also to identify among major problems to be tackled the Deforestation, along with wild trash dumping and illegal woodtree exploitation. These issues at the top of the list should deserve more concern on behalf of decision-makers.

This suggests to the decision-makers to carefully manage the natural resources on the territory as the preservation of the local habitat on long term basis is intertwined with the high level of immaterial value recognized by the local population.

Moreover, local/national/international public actors should increase their efforts to improve social services quality and the general public welfare in the area.

In general terms, it is possible to note that social services are generally perceived as medium-weak rather than medium-good along a scale of preference set from very good to very weak.

Furthermore, albeit the majority of the interviewees seem to rarely visit the Durmitor Park area (55%). It is also to be said that only 8% have no contact with the National Park at stake. This suggests that, although infrequently for many, the Durmitor Park records different degree of presence among all individuals interviewed. Majority of interviewees are also more inclined to spend their spare time outdoor, rather than staying in town. In fact, they like to stay in touch with the surrounding nature, in particular with mountains, rivers, and the Tara Canyon.

According to the fourth and final point of focus, *relations with key actors for sustainable development and decision making participation*, persons interviewed have been questioned on their opinions and attitudes toward private and public actors/institutions and authorities acting in the area. Focus, accordingly, has been addressed to their general perception of the key actors engaged in sustainable development within their territory, to the ideal partners for the development of local communities, along with their perception of the degree of participation in the decision-making process.

Majority of interviewees agree in considering the local population as the most relevant actor for the sustainable development of the local territory. They seem to rely on themselves, according to a communitarian self-reliance oriented approach for the development of the area.

They also put general confidence in the role of municipalities, while NGOs and IGOs ranked at the very bottom positions in given preferences.

The Park authority, INGOs and IGOs should set up developing strategies which might be able to hear out the needs of their local inhabitants.

This might suggest strengthening inclusive mechanisms of co-management at different layers of the decision-making process and activities to be implemented.

Majority of interviewees agree in considering local municipalities, central government administration and foreign investors as the most appealing partners to local communities development. INGOs, IGOs, the park authorities and the regional administration gain moderate or low level of preference. It seems that operational INGOs and IGOs should carefully modulate the scale of their intervention, avoiding top-down approaches in programmes/projects management or featuring more inclusive patterns for local population participation in environmental affairs.

It has also been detected that the outstanding majority of interviewees consider the local population involvement in decision-making process in environmental affairs as inadequate. Indeed, an outstanding majority of interviewees ask to take part in the decision-making process in a more participative way. Such striking preference has been expressed unanimously regardless of age, gender and educational differences among the interviewees.

A warning signal is also addressed to public/private national/international actors and authorities to take account of the issue in their current decision making procedures.

APPENDIX ON FOLLOW UP RECOMMENDATIONS

UNESCO *Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe* (BRESCE) has brought together different experiences working on the cognitive drivers of sustainable development offering its contribution by concrete educational, cultural and scientific activities for the advancement of the progress on sustainability at Durmitor and in the Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve.

In particular a joint action with the National Park of Dolomiti Bellunesi in Italy, which followed this survey analysis, was conceived at promoting a mutual knowledge exchange among the above mentioned parks authorities and related stakeholders to both widening sustainable use of natural resources and valorising local human resources through decentralised cooperation channels.

The relevance of the Park of Dolomiti learning in sustainable rural-mountain tourism is mainly based on a double level of territorial planning, encompassing both its internal and external borders. In particular, the social- economic plan, which underlines management schemes of economic and environmental based regimes, combines the protection of natural resources with the building up of a shared vision on territorial development among its socio-economic stakeholders. The inclusion of Educational and promotional activities, similarly to the MAB philosophy, contribute to foster the Park Authority capacity to forge an increasingly shared consensus on its ideational values in the long run. This paves the way to the operationalisation of new practices such as voluntary scheme for quality economy and participative procedures for territorial planning in the area. Therefore, it is almost tangible that local perception about the role played by the park in the area is gradually shifting from suspicion toward a forbidding authority to confidence to a promoter of local wealth and environmental valorisation.

This is not consistent with the Durmitor area at the moment, where considerable potentialities stay unexpressed, local conflicts are persistent and capacity of the park authority to generate wealth and secure environmental protection is low.

The hereby-reported points resulted from theoretical reflections after field activities and sharing experiences on territorial management during participants²² joint working sessions with Dolomiti park officers on *Socio-environmental Planning & Tourism Promotion practice in Protected Areas*.

These encompass sensitive issues such as economic development, environmental conservation and landscape valorisation in the Durmitor area, which were recalled in more occasions by a nourished literature already²³. Major local stakeholders' perceptions and orientations are considered crucial to strengthen sustainable development governance system currently in force, with particular attention to the state of conservation and the management of the world heritage property and the Biosphere Reserve.

²² Participants were the representatives of the national park of Durmitor, the Public agency “ National Parks of Montenegro”, the Municipality of Zabljiak, the foundation FORS Montenegro, the Association of Tourist operators of Žabljak.

²³ Either in the form of assessment reports and/or research studies, sponsored by several governmental and non-governmental bodies [(see further point (g)].

Durmitor area is a limited geographical space with high institutional density where conflating formal-informal regimes along with an increasing number of social and political actors currently interplay with one another. Coordinative scheme of cooperation among these actors is needed for an effective use of available resources and goal achievements. Main issues should be collectively identified and shared, common plan of action and implementing strategy designed and put in place with direct and early involvement of governmental authorities and local stakeholders.

Therefore, it has been considered appropriate UNESCO BRESCE use such material and make it available to the public. This is in order to move the debate from different reporting contribution and individual actions towards a coordinative implementing strategy (roadmap) with national authorities and international organisations. The achievements at stake are to address the already recorded governance challenge related to the World Heritage Property protection and a long waited revitalisation of the Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve.

a) Institutional deficit and leadership issue;

UNESCO – BRESCE training initiative on Socio-environmental Planning & Tourism Promotion in Protected Areas has pointed out the demand of Park authority to be assisted to better fill its mission for the conservation of the World Heritage Property. It has to be duly reported that despite several research studies commissioned by international organisations, too scarce attention has been given to the institutional assets of the Park authority and its management effectiveness. This is partially due to the fact that the actorhood of governmental authorities within their territorial space is shared with international organisations attempting to gap the institutional deficit detectable in its public policy. The problem with such tendency is that local stakeholders, although formally included in the running activities, tends to become more similar to spectators rather than core actors of the international machinery for technical assistance set in their territory. Thus, the capacity to generate wealth for their communities, to implement recommendations received by technical organisations, and more in general to tackle sustainable development challenges in the area, are directly consistent with an externally and fragmented driven assistance.

This institutional weakness, which has been recorded in the Durmitor Park entity, has then offered space to two different approaches. In the one hand the generation of an unabated criticism risen by certain non-governmental organisations since the Tara Dam Campaign. Accusations towards the Park authority refer to incapacity to fill its mandate along with an alleged complicity in exploitative practices undermining environmental resources (logging); in the other, increasingly activism of service and operational organisations to provide direct assistance according to their respective mandates and country mission is also recorded. These tendencies induce an involuntary process of local authorities leadership replacement by international ones for the mobilisation of financial and cognitive resources needed for the sustainable development at Durmitor.

Both these aptitudes are possibly producing unsustainable consequences on the governance system of the area in its long-run perspective. In general terms, we should

recognise that international accords, such that of the World Heritage Convention, are only as effective as parties make them so. It is, in other terms, a matter of degree of observation and commitments contained in the WHC to be transferred into daily practices taking into account domestic variables of the issue. In the Durmitor case, it would be highly recommended, that the Park Entity primarily, the municipal authorities and the local business and no profit sectors might be recognised as the building blocks of international cooperation activities at Durmitor.

UNESCO has high potential to express its leadership in triggering a process of institutional convergence for an effective governance at the Property and at the Tara River Biosphere Reserve (TR BR) by strengthening a more cohesive interplay of domestic (internal/local) and international stakeholders.

This would be possible by using formal or informal coordinative international working bodies such as the Dinaric Arc Initiative for opening wider gate of discussion at inter-ministerial level (top down) and or by supporting decentralised cooperation partnership with European rural-mountain communities for local capacity building in sustainable development management (bottom up).

b) Management Plan issue;

Among the recent recommendations of WHC on the state of conservation of Durmitor National Park, reference is made to the provision of copy of Durmitor management plan (August 2007). This should be intended as a check for its conformity with the WHC conservation principles. As far as it was assessed there is not an available English version of the Durmitor Park management plan but an annual implementation document, provided by UNDP Montenegro. Availability of such document, *largely unknown* to international stakeholders currently involved in the territorial governance of Durmitor, is of paramount importance. This is because the management plan of the Park, adopted in 2004 (for the years 2005/2020), should represent the core device to secure actions consistent with the outstanding natural and cultural values of the WH Property.

It is per se evident that requests of technical assistance expressed by Park authority to meliorate its plan, according to international standards, should not be neglected. This would, in the one hand, facilitate international stakeholders to take stoke of formal regimes adopted by legal authorities to manage their territory; in the other it would be also possible to consider improvements of the current version, in collaboration with the park authorities and the ministry of the Environment. For instance, the outstanding values of Durmitor natural heritages might be formally introduced, as well as the mechanisms to achieve their protection. Consultative procedures, which might allow major stakeholders of the area to be directly engaged in the governance of their territory, would be also highly recommendable. Therefore, their most relevant demands might find a place in a renewed management plan, winning wider consensus and higher legitimisation among citizens from the Durmitor area.

c) Natural resources census and management issue;

The National Park of Durmitor has also expressed vivid interest to be technically assisted in conducting new investigation and to complete the census of floristic and faunistic elements within the World Heritage property. This comes from the fact that funds allocated to scientific research activities in this field are none or too scarce to get substantial data necessary for an efficient management of the natural resources and the assessment of the biodiversity condition of the area. The data, upon which park zoning and related activities are conducted, are too out dated and incomplete for this purpose. Therefore, relevant researches on certain sensitive segments of the world heritage property biodiversity should be promoted and collaboration with research institutions activated, possibly with the collaboration of other park authorities.

d) Sustainable waste management issue;

Additional concerned is referred to waste management deficit traceable at Durmitor and in Žabljak municipality. Although a master plan for waste has been adopted by the government, (under which, the municipalities of Žabljak and Pljevlja have been assigned a common waste destination) its implementation takes time. Therefore, the current situation is characterised by a widespread dissemination of waste along with wild dumps generation in the Durmitor area. This phenomenon is beyond the management capacity of the Municipality of Žabljak, Plužine, Šavnik, Pljavlja, Mojkovac and of the Durmitor Park itself. Technical assistance for waste disposals, waste collection and its sustainable management has been requested, along with the promotion of civil-environmental educational programme for citizens and youth on urban sustainability and for the Heritage property protection.

e) Park borders issue;

The Durmitor Park borders issue has been also long debated in relation to the downsizing of its core zone due to the exclusion of the municipality of Žabljak for its human and infrastructural impacts within its area. The problem was particularly felt in urban fragments of the Park such as Motički Gaj, Razvršje e Pošćenski kraj, which by time became integral parts of Žabljak Municipality. Borders were changed by the Special Plan, adopted by the ministry of Environment of Montenegro in 1997 on recommendation of the UNESCO assessment mission report in 1996. A spatial compensation for the Durmitor Park to overcome the diminished functionality of natural conservation functions of the same was also recommended. Up to now no integration has been approved by the government, although intact natural venues such as the Nevidio Canyon and the Tara River Canyon might be fully entitled to be included within the Park borders.

f) Urban Planning of Žabljak;

The Municipality of Žabljak has also requested technical assistance to improve its urban plan, which dates back to 1989. This plan is not inclusive of a census of real estate. Constructions have mushroomed in the latest decades also within the borders of the Durmitor National Park. This issue assumes extreme importance as Žabljak is both the biggest neighbouring municipality of Durmitor Park and the most important tourist centre, whose activities may influence directly or indirectly the cultural or natural heritage situated in the Durmitor territory. This rings even more urgent as the IUCN –UNESCO assessment Report of 2005, called for: “ urgent development and rapid adoption of an urban plan, including the demolition of illegal constructions...”.The urban sprawl phenomenon, unleashed by the lack of a proper urban plan, produces aesthetical, environmental and social repercussion in the area. Landscape is undermined by illegal construction, while Žabljak municipality deprived of possible revenue inflow generated by levies on estate properties, finds itself to cope with increasingly urban -environmental problems traceable to abusive sewage drainage, wild dumping of waste etc. It has to be added that out of 12 urban sites in the area of Žabljak only 5 are provided with a real estate land registry. Therefore, up to know, IUCN- UNESCO recommendation has fallen out of attention. The estate Office of Žabljak municipality needs technical assistance for the design of a modern and up to date estate registry upon which a new urban plan can be conceived. Although the terms of such technical assistance to Žabljak should be further explored, they would probably include, among alias, provision of territorial aerofotogrammetrical data to better define the urban sprawl magnitude as well as its extension in relation to the confinements with the park.

The Park itself is not provided by a census of the number of permanent residents dwelling 16 different sites within the Park borders.

g) Sustainable development issue in the Property;

Montenegro and tourism development has become a *leit motive* in the latest years, private investment have flourished as well as the presence of tourists in the Country. National and international reports on the issue have been published while physical change of landscape and natural heritage of the country is tangible. As far as World Heritage property is concerned, UNESCO has been alerted for the socio-economic impacts of an unbalanced tourism management which might produce limited or no wealth to local population and environmental degradation. Tomes of theoretical assessment for policy oriented actions on Sustainable tourism in the Central-northern part of Montenegro and in the Durmitor area have been produced, among alias:

- i. Strategic Framework for development of sustainable tourism in North and Central Montenegro: roadmap for development of wild beauty, adopted by the government of Montenegro (2004).
- ii. Development of Mountain tourism in Montenegro, issued by International Institute for Tourism, Ljubljana (2005).

- iii. Implementing sustainable winter & summer tourism in Northern and Central Montenegro: an assessment of Current strategies and next steps. A Report to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and UNDP, Submitted by the International Ecotourism Society, Washington, DC (2005)
- iv. Eco-destination Durmitor: A Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Durmitor National Park Region, Sustainable Tourism. Consulting Team The George Washington University (2006).
- v. Opportunities and barriers for the private sector in the development of sustainable tourism in the Northern Montenegro. Submitted to the Emerging markets group to The Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Montenegro by The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Office in Podgorica (2005).
- vi. Montenegro Ministry of Tourism and FLAG International (FI) and the strategic advice document on the privatization of the state -owned tourist infrastructure and technical assistance of National Park System and Small-Medium Enterprise sector (SME) development (year NA).

Despite the growing literature on the topic, it seems that a real strategy for sustainable development has not been implemented yet and that, as far as the Durmitor is concerned, words written rest unattended and questions unresolved. Although it is rather clear, in the light of the issued reports, what should be technically made to promote sustainable tourism in the area, the implementation phase is stalled. Possible progress would be foreseeable also using the channels of decentralised cooperation, which may provide direct involvement of the park authority and local stakeholders with European counterparts. This should be designed in order to link cognitive exchange in Socio-environmental Planning & Tourism Promotion practice in Protected Areas with the operationalisation of priority activities in the Durmitor area. The sense of appropriateness towards new management practices either in quality economy promotion or in sustainable management of natural resources etc. would be more likely secured by the involvement of local actors than by aseptic reports outprint;

However, first point of focus should be the management capacity of the Park of Durmitor, local administrations and organisations, which are the legal authorities in charge of the direct management of their territory.

In very synthetic terms, the level of success foreseeable in the Heritage property protection and in the TRB BR promotion will be directly linked to the degree of management capacity and institutional robustness achieved by local authorities in relation to their territory.

h) The Biosphere Reserve issue;

The experience of the National Park of Dolomiti Bellunesi in its voluntary based “Piano Pluriennale per lo sviluppo economico e sociale” implemented outside its borders with the participations of local stakeholders, has offered moment of interesting discussion on the revitalisation of the Tara River Biosphere Reserve (TRB BR). In particular, several analogies emerged as both are oriented toward the promotion of local sustainable

development, environmental protection, educational and promotional related activities. Durmitor National Park borders are included within the TRB BR as it is for PNDB in relation to the geographical extension of the Socio-economic Plan. However, unlike the latter, the TRB BR lacks a management body, which might revitalise and coordinate the entire TRB bioregion. This is one of the core reasons by which TRB BR is a dead letter regime although its potential benefits for the whole area might be considerable in terms of territorial promotion and wealth generation. The municipality of Zabljak, the national park of Durmitor, the Public agency “ National Parks of Montenegro” as well as profit and no profit organisations representatives have expressed their vivid interest to set up such management body. This would be open to multistakeholders participation and aiming at creating a wide platform for a more cooperative and coordinative governance in the Region. The management body should be able to catalyse consensus and resources to be spent on conceiving and on operationalising of a socio-economic plan for the area, which would include the Durmitor and the Biogradska Gora National Parks. The body should be able to identify major actions for quality economy promotion and for environmental preservation to be prioritised in cooperation with national and international organisations. This point is also consistent with the aforementioned recommendation of IUCN-UNESCO report (2005).

FINAL NOTE

It should be taken into due account that good management plans for Durmitor Park, Heritage Property and TR BR are conceived for organising a collective system of living with natural resources under patterns which have not only to find a balance in developing the welfare of the community, preserving the environment, but also informing their livelihood and their own identities.

It was the interplay of agents based on conflating socialisation schemes with different degree of power and capacities, understanding of interest and cognitive stances applied to different spatial scales to generate the Tara River Basin issue. This informed a countervailing relationship of the survival of TRB livelihood and surrounding landscapes with the energy exploitative practices underpinned by the Buk Bjela' project. This should induce to consider the phenomena of social-environmental change on course, which do not spare internationally designated area, as learned by the TRB experience, a subject for multidimensional investigation. Whereas institutional and political analysis should be complemented to understand the roots of changes as well as devising suitable tools of governance for improving sustainable development regime effectiveness. This sounds even more likely as the protection to natural and cultural heritages, highly relates to the quality of institutions set and the nature of policies undertaken. In fact, it is through regimes, as social practices, that member agents may enhance mutual trust through the deployment of monitoring behaviour and coordination procedures, preventing "sub-optimal" outcomes in relation to the common goods (or bad) they are called to handle. As a result, the governance system, being so interpreted, depends on the way their related participants affect regimes and how they become affected by them in relational terms according to a dynamic understanding of self and the others. This does not intend to diminish the importance of "power or economic interests" in collective choice, rather to argue that additional factors become important to prolong/shorten the life of institutional devices such as WHS, TR BR. Among alias, the capability of resource mobilisation, their internal structure, their monitoring procedures along with internal leadership, cognitive power possession, ideas etc. Furthermore, sustainable development underpins normative principles, which involve complex and often conflating understanding of environmental conservation, economic development, perception of self, of common interest etc. If we ignore the cognitive challenge inherent to such a principle, we may also miss the "rationality" of the institution vocated to sustainable development, wherever localised. Additionally, we may also miss the role of social actor's convergent or divergent cognitive stances in the evolution of the same principle, either in addressing or causing social-environmental degradation at multilevel scale.

Working on the process of appropriateness of new ideas and knowledge from states to individuals is, then, of primary importance. This is the test bed for UNESCO mainly, as cultural and scientific organisation, standing for the survival of endangered common goods of outstanding cultural and natural existential value. Their constant physical threats of commodification and material annihilation due to war conflicts or material exploitative practices paradoxically imply major countervailing efforts to be brought straight to the minds of people.

ANNEX I

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A. OPŠTI PODACI (GENERAL DATA)

A1. Rod (Gender)

Vi ste..? (Are you?)

Žena (female) (a)

Muškarac (male) (b)

A2. Uzrast (Age)

Koliko imate godina? How old are you?

- >74 (a) 70-74 (b) 65-69 (c) 60-64 (d) 55-59 (e) 50-54 (f) 45-49 (g)
 40-44 (h) 35-39 (i) 30-34 (j) 25-29 (k) 20-24 (l) 15-19 (m) <15 (n)

A3. Porodična struktura (Family structure)

Od koliko osoba se sastoji vaša porodica? (How many members in your family?)

- 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 (e) >5 Osoba (persons) (f)

A4. Mjesto boravka (Residence)

A4.1. Koji je razlog vaše prisutnosti ovdje? (What is the reason for your presence here?)

- Stalni građanin (resident) (a) Turista (tourist) (b) Prolaznik (Temporary stay) (c)

A4.2. Koje je mjesto vašeg sadašnjeg boravka? (Where is your current residence?)

- Opština Zabljak (municipality of Zabljak) (a)
 Opština Kolasin (municipality of Kolasin) (b)
 Opština Mojkovac (municipality of Mojkovac) (c)
 Opština Pluzine (municipality of Pluzine) (d)
 Opština de Savnik (municipality of Savnik) (e)
 Drugdje u regiji (elsewhere in the area) (f)
 Drugdje u Crnoj Gori (elsewhere in Montenegro) (g)
 Izvan Crne Gore (outside Montenegro) (h)

A4.3. Da li živite...? (Where do you live?)

Unutar Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor
(Inside the Durmitor National Park) (a)

Izvan Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor
(Outside the Durmitor National Park) (b)

A4.4. Koje od sljedećih posjedujete? (Which of the following facilities do you own?)

- Vodu iz vodovoda (Water from the distribution system) (a)
 Vodu iz vlastite cisterne (Water from your own tank) (b)
 Povezanost s otpadnim sistemom (Connection to the draining system) (c)
 Septičku jamu (Sewage system) (d)

- Struju (Electricity) (e)
- Telefon (Telephone) (f)
- Računar (Computer) (g)
- Povezanost na internet (Internet connection) (h)

A5. Obrazovanje

Koji nivo obrazovanja imate? (What is your education level?)

- Neškoloivan (No school) (a)
- Osnovna škola (Elementary School) (b)
- Srednja škola (Highschool) (c)
- Viša srednja škola (Secondary specialized training) (d)
- Fakultet (University) (e)
- Magisterij (Postgraduate) (f)

A6. Struka (Profession)

A6.1. U kojem sektoru radite? (Which sector do you work in?)

- Turizam (Tourism) (a)
- Poljoprivreda / Pašnja (Agriculture / Pastoralism) (b)
- Trogovina (Trade) (c)
- Prijevoz (Transport) (d)
- Industrija (Industry) (e)
- Male usluge - zanati (Services – Craft Industry) (f)
- Ribolov (Fishing) (g)
- Javni sektor (Public Sector) (h)
- Nezaposlen (Unemployed) (i)
- Drugo (j).....Other.....

A6.2. Da li obavljate još jednu aktivnost? (Are you carrying on more than one activity?)

- Prihod samo od stalnog posla (Income only from one permanent activity) (a)
- Stalna komplementarna aktivnost (Permanent activity in addition) (b)
- Periodična (povremena) komplementarna aktivnost (Part time/periodic activity in addition) (c)

A6.3. Koje se područja se tiče vaša periodična aktivnost? (In which sector is your complementary activity?)

- Iznajmljivanje soba/apartmana/pansiona (Room rental, lodging) (a)
- Druge ugostiteljske usluge (other services in tourism) (b)
- Zanatske usluge (Craft Industry) (c)
- Poljoprivreda / Pašnja (Agriculture / Pastoralism) (d)
- Ribolov (Fishing) (e)
- Drugo (f).....Other.....

A6.4. Gdje radite? (Where is your workplace?)

- Opština Zabljak (municipality of Zabljak) (a)
- Opština Kolasin (municipality of Kolasin) (b)
- Opština Mojkovac (municipality of Mojkovac) (c)
- Opština Pluzine (municipality of Pluzine) (d)
- Opština Savnik (municipality of Savnik) (e)
- Drugdje u regiji (elsewhere in the area) (f)
- Drugdje u Crnoj Gori (elsewhere in Montenegro) (g)
- Izvan Crne Gore (outside Montenegro) (h)
- Unutar Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor (inside the Durmitor National Park) (i)
- Izvan Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor (outside the Durmitor National Park) (j)
- U okviru vašeg sadašnjeg boravka (at home) (k)

B. PREDSTAVA O TERITORIJU (GENERAL PERCEPTION OF THE TERRITORY)

B1. Predstava o Nacionalnom Parku Durmitor (Perception of Durmitor National Park)

Koji pojam najbolje predstavlja Nacionalni Park Durmitor? (Which symbol represents best the Durmitor National Park?)

Izaberite pojam koji najviše odgovara, koji zadovoljava ili koji ne odgovara (Given the following options, choose either one preference that best represents it, is an acceptable perception of, or does not represent one at all)

	<i>odgovara (best represents) B1.1</i>	<i>zadovoljava (acceptable) B1.2</i>	<i>Ne odgovara (does not represent) B1.3</i>
a. Pejzaži (Lanscapes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Kanjon Tare (Tara Canyon)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Borove sume (Pine tree forests)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Planine (Mountains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. « Durmitorski Flysch » (The « Durmitorian Flysch »)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Cvijeće (Flowers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Rijeka Tara (Tara River)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Karstna zemljišta (Karst grounds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Ledena špilja (The ice cave)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Crno jezero (The Black Lake)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Smeđi medvjed (The brown bear)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Vukovi (Wolves)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Turistička infrastruktura (the tourist infrastructure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Poljoprivredne parcele (Agricultural fields)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Ispaša (Pastoralism)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Drugo.....Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B2. Važnost određenih elemenata za region (Importance of certain elements for the region)

Koliko su po vama važni sledeći elementi? (How relevant do you consider the following elements?)

	<i>Nevažni (Not relevant) B2.1</i>	<i>Ne tako važni (Not so relevant) B2.2</i>	<i>Važni (Relevant) B2.3</i>	<i>Vrlo važni (Highly relevant) B2.4</i>
a. Planine (mountains)	1	2	3	4
b. Rijeka Tara (Tara River)	1	2	3	4
c. Kanjon Tare (Tara Canyon)	1	2	3	4
d. Biodiverzitet (biodiversity)	1	2	3	4
e. Prirodna vegetacija (natural vegetation)	1	2	3	4
f. Opština Žabljak (Municipality of Zabljak)	1	2	3	4
g. Poloprivredne parcele (Agricultural fields)	1	2	3	4
h. Turistička infrastruktura (Tourist infrastructure)	1	2	3	4
i. Čuvanje stoke (Pastoralism)	1	2	3	4
j. Potencijal Biosfere Rijeke Tare (the potential of River Tara Biosphere)	1	2	3	4
k. Crno jezero (The Black Lake)	1	2	3	4
l. Smeđi medvjed (The brown bears)	1	2	3	4
m. Borova šuma (Pine tree forests)	1	2	3	4
n. Karstno zemljište (Karst grounds)	1	2	3	4
o. Arhitektura (Architectural style)	1	2	3	4

p.	Nacionalni Park Durmitor (National Park Durmitor)	1	2	3	4
q.	Ledena pećina (The ice cave)	1	2	3	4
r.	Vukovi (wolves)	1	2	3	4
s.	Drugo.....Other	1	2	3	4

C. RAZVOJNI PRIORITETI ZA LOKALNO STANOVNIŠTVO (DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL POPULATIONS)

C1. Primarni sektor aktivnosti (Priority sector of activity)

U kojem se sektoru aktivnosti ogledava budućnost lokalnog teritorijalnog razvoja?
(In which activity is the development of the local territory best promoted?)

- Poljoprivreda / Pašnja (Agriculture / Pastoralism) (a)
- Turizam (Tourism) (b)
- Zanatstvo (Craft Industry) (c)
- Industrija (Industries) (d)
- Mala i srednja preduzeća (Small and medium-size firms) (e)
- Trgovina (Trade) (f)
- Drugo (g)..... Other

C2. Prioritetni domeni intervencije (Priority fields of involvement)

Da li vam se sljedeći domeni intervencije čine sekundarni, važni, ili vrlo važni?
(Do you view these involvements as secondary, priority or highly priority?)

	Sekundarni (Secondary) C2.1	Važni (Priority) C2.2	Vrlo važni (Highly Priority) C2.3
a. Pojačanje turističkih infrastrukture (Improvement of the tourist infrastructure)	1	2	3
b. Promocija ledene špilje (Promotion of the ice cave)	1	2	3
c. Stvaranje novih ekoloških staza (Development of the ecological paths)	1	2	3
d. Gradnja novih skijaških staza (Construction of new ski slopes and tracks)	1	2	3
e. Gradnja međunarodnog aerodroma (Construction of an international airport)	1	2	3
f. Poboljšanje sredstava komunikacije i usluga (Improvement of transport, media and services)	1	2	3
g. Gradnja novih hotela (Construction of new hotels)	1	2	3
h. Senzibilizacija stanovništva u vezi sa zaštitom životne sredine (Raising awareness about the protection of the environment)	1	2	3
i. Jačanje ugostiteljskog kapaciteta u domaćinstvima (Building the capacity of private hospitality facilities)	1	2	3
j. Naglasak na turističku promociju regije (Highlighting the tourist promotion in the area)	1	2	3
k. Gradnja hidroelektrične centrale na Tari (construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Tara River)	1	2	3

C3. Razvoj turizma (Development of the tourism)

U kom sektoru turizma smatrate da možete da poslužete?
(In which branch of tourism do you think you have sufficient skills for doing business?)

- a. Smještajni kapaciteti (u domaćinstvima, hotelima, kampovima) – Accommodation (in private lodgings, hotels and camping)
- b. Iznajmljivanje sportske opreme (Renting of sport equipment)
- c. Kuvanje (Cooking)
- d. Vodič za pešačke i planinarske ture (Guide for walking and mountain tours)
- e. Organizator sportskih aktivnosti (Organizer of sport activities)

- f. Restorani (Restaurants)
- g. Prevodioci (Translating/Interpreting)
- h. Prodavnice (Shops)
- i. Drugo (Other).....

D. ŽIVOTNA SREDINA I KVALITET ŽIVOTA (ENVIRONMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE)

D1. Opšta predstava o životnoj sredini (General Perception of the environment)

Kada se govori o životnoj sredini, na šta prvo pomislite? (What first comes to your mind when you hear about the environment?)

- Zagađenje u gradovima i selima (Pollution in towns and cities) (a)
- Zaštita prirode (Protection of nature) (b)
- Stanje koje će zateći naša djeca (The state of the environment our children will inherit) (c)
- Zeleni pejzaži (Green landscapes) (d)
- Odgovornost pojedinaca ka životnoj sredini (The responsibility of individuals toward the environment) (e)
- Kvalitet života u mjestu gdje živim (The quality of life where I live) (f)
- Prirodne nepogode (cunami, zemljotresi, poplave, itd) (Natural disasters (tsunami, earthquakes, floods, etc) (g)
- Iscrpljivanje prirodnih resursa (Exhausting natural resources) (h)

D2. Kvalitet života (Quality of life)

D2.1. Kako ocjenjujete? (How do you evaluate the following?)

	Vrlo Slabo (very weak) D2.1.1	Slabo (weak) D2.1.2	Srednje (medium) D2.1.3	Dobro (good) D2.1.4	Vrlo Dobro (very good) D2.1.5
a. Briga o zdravlju (healthcare)	1	2	3	4	5
b. Briga o starijim osobama (care of the elderly)	1	2	3	4	5
c. Briga o djeci (childcare)	1	2	3	4	5
d. Škola (school)	1	2	3	4	5
e. Školski programi za sve uzraste (Educational programs for all ages)	1	2	3	4	5
f. Ishrana svježim proizvodima (Fresh product nutrition)	1	2	3	4	5
g. Ponuda proizvoda izrađenih u domaćinstvu (« home-made ») (home products offer)	1	2	3	4	5
h. Usluge (Services)	1	2	3	4	5
i. Snabdjevanje pitkom vodom (Availability of drinkable water)	1	2	3	4	5
j. Odvodni sistem (Draining system)	1	2	3	4	5
k. Sakupljanje otpada (Garbage collection)	1	2	3	4	5
l. Čišćenje ulica i javnih mjesta (Road and public place cleaning)	1	2	3	4	5
m. Parkovi (Parks)	1	2	3	4	5
n. Javni prijevoz (Public transportations)	1	2	3	4	5
o. Sigurnost (Security)	1	2	3	4	5
p. Životni troškovi (Living expenses)	1	2	3	4	5
q. Ljepota pejzaža (Landscape beauty)	1	2	3	4	5
r. Poslovne ponude (Job offers)	1	2	3	4	5
s. Razonoda (Leisure offers)	1	2	3	4	5
t. Kvalitet ljudskih odnosa (The quality of human relationships)	1	2	3	4	5
u. Kvalitet životne sredine (Environmental quality)	1	2	3	4	5

D2.2. Da li posjećujete Nacionalni Park Durmitor? (Are you visiting the Durmitor National Park?)

- Nikad (Never) (a)
- Rijetko (Rarely) (b)
- Jednom tjedno (Once a week) (c)
- Više od jednom tjedno (More than once a week) (d)
- Svaki dan (everyday) (e)

D2.3. *Koji su najveći problemi s kojima bi se trebalo suočiti? (What are the most important problems to face?)*

	Nevažno (Secondary) D2.3.1	Vazno (Priority) D2.3.2	Vrlo vazno (high priority) D2.3.3
Uticaj (zagađenje, sigurnost, zdravlje) na čovjeka i okolinu:			
a. Turizam (Tourism)	1	2	3
b. Industrija (Industry)	1	2	3
c. Lov (Hunting)	1	2	3
d. Ribolov (Fishing)	1	2	3
e. Posljedice utjecaja na okolinu prevoznih sredstava koja se koriste danas (Consequences of current means of transport)	1	2	3
f. Nekontrolisana eksploatacija drveća (Uncontrolled/illegal woodtree exploitation)	1	2	3
g. Nekontrolisana eksploatacija aromatičnog bilja i eksploatacija gljiva (uncontrolled/illegal exploitation of aromatic herbs and mushrooms)	1	2	3
h. Neodgovorno odlaganje smeća (Irresponsible trash deposits)	1	2	3
i. Neodgovorno odlaganje goriva (Irresponsible/illegal gas deposits)	1	2	3
j. Rizik od kvara u odvodnom sistemu (Risks of drainage system rupture)	1	2	3
k. Nekontrolisano odlaganje smeća (Uncontrolled waste deposits)	1	2	3
l. Napuštanje domaćih životinja (Domestic animal abandoning)	1	2	3
m. Uništavanje šuma (Deforestation)	1	2	3
n. Neplanirani urbani razvoj (Uncontrolled/unplanned urban development)	1	2	3
o. Klimatske promjene (Climate change)	1	2	3
p. Poljoprivredno zagađenje (Agricultural pollution)	1	2	3
q. Gubljenje prirodne raznolikosti (Biodiversity loss)	1	2	3
r. Gubljenje prirodnih resursa (Depletion of natural resources)	1	2	3
s. Potrošačke navike (Consumption habits)	1	2	3

D2.4. *Kada imate slobodnog vremena, koje predjele posjećujete?*

(In your spare time, which parts of the territory do you prefer to visit?)

- a. Planine (the mountains)
- b. Šume (The forests)
- c. Rijeke (The rivers)
- d. Kanjon rijeke Tare (Tara River and its canyon)
- e. Grad (The town)
- f. Doline (the valleys)
- g. Nacionalni Park Durmitor (Durmitor National Park)
- h. Skijaške staze (the ski stations)

E. ODNOS SA GLAVNIM AKTERIMA (RELATIONS WITH KEY ACTORS)**E1. Vaše mišljenje o glavnim akterima (Your perception of the key actors)****E1.1. *Po vama tko je najvažniji akter za održivi razvoj teritorija?***

(Which is the most relevant actor for sustainable development of the local territory?)

- Lokalno stanovništvo (the local population) (a)
- Zadruga koja okuplja sve opštine NP Durmitor (An association grouping all the municipalities within the Durmitor National Park) (b)
- Opštine (the municipalities) (c)
- Javna administracija regije (the regional public administration) (d)
- Republika Crne Gore (the Republic of Montenegro) (e)
- Direkcija Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor (The Directorate of Durmitor National Park) (f)

- Evropska zajednica (The European Community) (g)
- Međunarodna organizacija (An international organization) (h)
- Nevladina organizacija (NGO) (i)
- Strani ulagači (Foreign investors) (j)
- Drugo (Other) (k).....

E1.2. Koji je idealni partner za razvoj lokalnog stanovništva?
(Which is the ideal partner for the development of the local community?)

- Zadruga koja okuplja sve opštine NP Durmitor (An association grouping all the municipalities within the Durmitor National Park) (a)
- Opštine (the municipalities) (b)
- Javna administracija regije (the regional public administration) (c)
- Republika Crne Gore (the Republic of Montenegro) (d)
- Direkcija Nacionalnog Parka Durmitor (The Directorate of Durmitor National Park) (e)
- Evropska zajednica (The European Community) (f)
- Međunarodna organizacija (An international organization) (g)
- Nevladina organizacija (NGO) (h)
- Strani ulagači (Foreign investors) (i)
- Drugo (Other) (j)

E2. Uloga lokalnog stanovništva u donošenju odluka (Involvement of the local population in the decision-making process)

E2.1. Do koje mjere se osjećate uključenim u donošenje odluka vezano uz zaštitu životne sredine?
Do you feel involved in the decision-making process in terms of the protection of the environment?

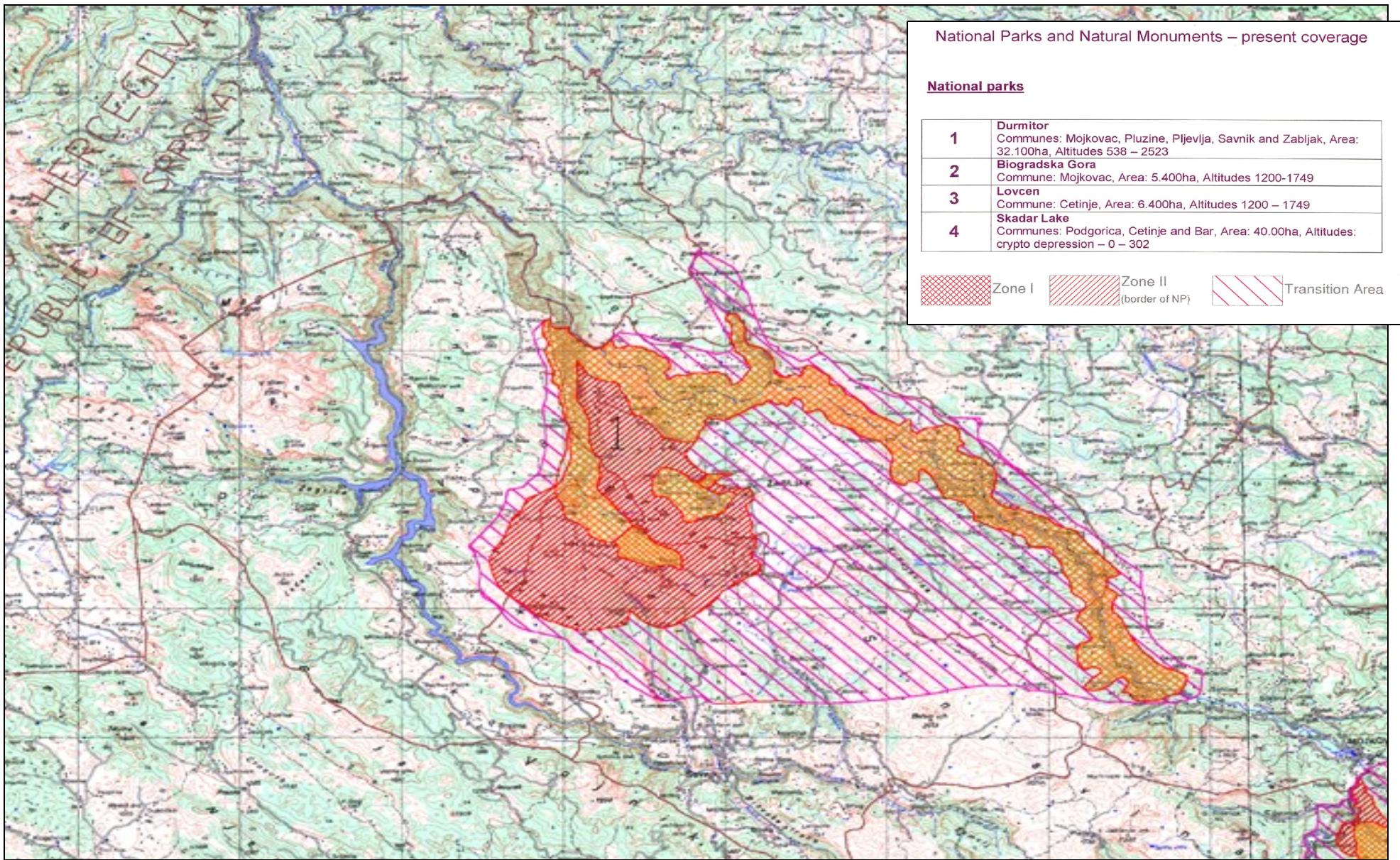
- Nimalo (Not at all) (a)
- Nedovoljno (Not enough) (b)
- Malo (A little) (c)
- Dovoljno (Enough) (d)
- Previše (Too much) (e)

E2.2. Da li biste željeli prisustvovati više u procesu donošenja odluka? (Would you like to be more involved in decision-making process?)

- Da (Yes) (a)
- Ne (No) (b)

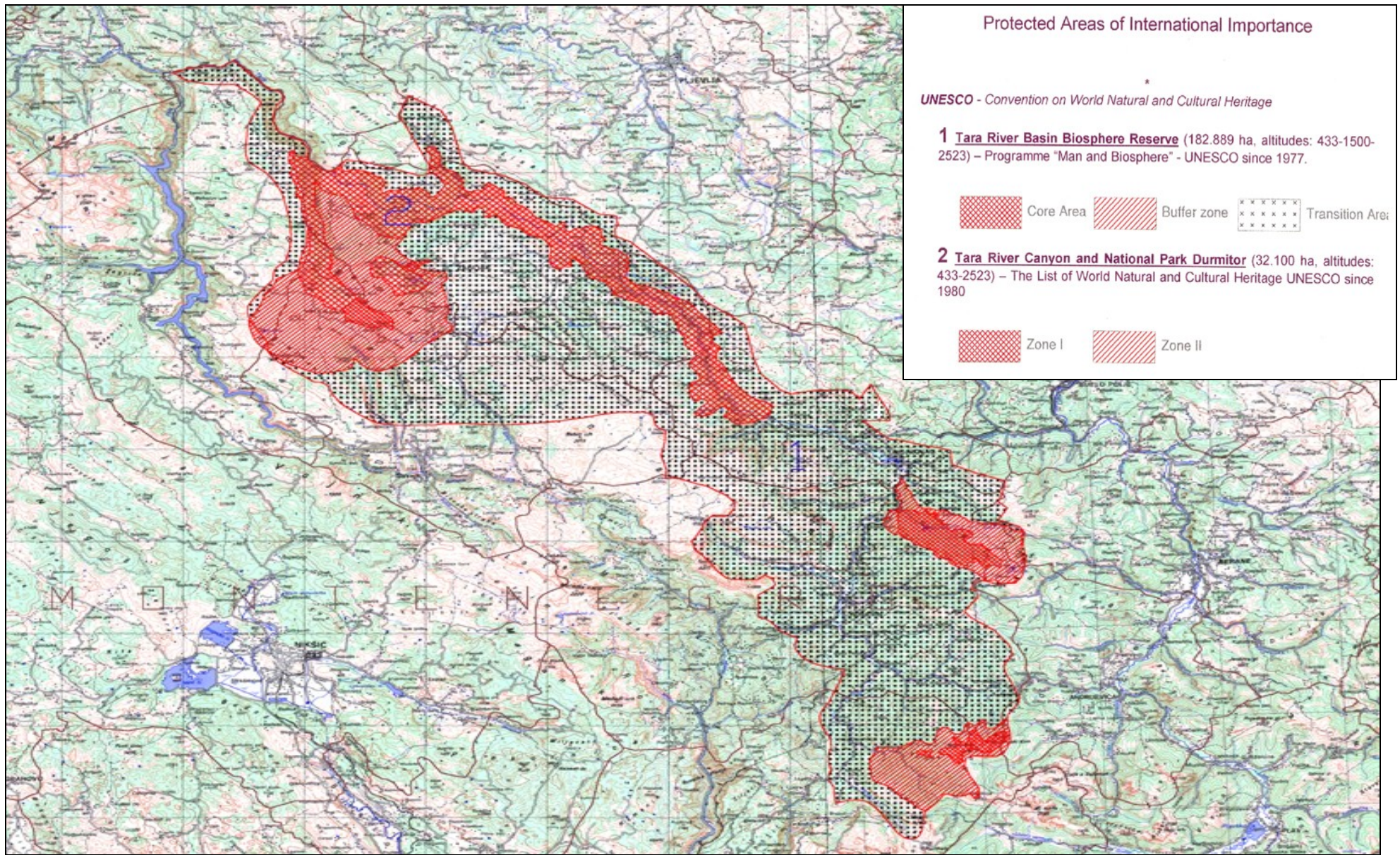
ANNEX II

MAP OF THE DURMITOR AREA



ANNEX III

ZONING MAP OF THE TARA RIVER BASIN BR & THE TARA RIVER CANYON –NATIONAL PARK OF DURMITOR WH SITE



ANNEX IV

MAP OF THE INTERVIEWED AREA

