

# CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SNAPSHOT

## Montenegro



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

### Key Facts

In **2011**,  
every citizen of Montenegro  
emitted on average **4.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>**

which is lower **↓** than the  
world average of **4.98 tCO<sub>2</sub>**



Population: 620,029



Surface Area: 13,812 km<sup>2</sup>



Capital City: Podgorica



GDP(2014): \$4.58 Billion



GDP p.C.(2014): \$7,370.86



HDI(2013): 0.789 (51)

### Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

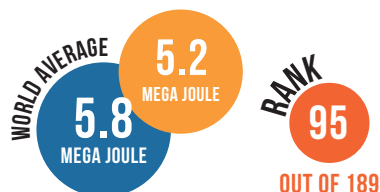
**Type:** Base year based emission  
reduction target (economy wide)



**Contribution** to the  
international effort to avoid  
dangerous climate change is  
expressed in **30%** emission  
reduction **by 2030** compared  
to the **1990** base year.

### Energy Consumption & Intensity

Energy intensity in 2011  
in mega joule per 2011 PPP:



2012

No energy  
consumption was

**AVOIDED**

2011

**Decrease** in primary  
energy intensity in  
**2012** compared to  
**2010:**

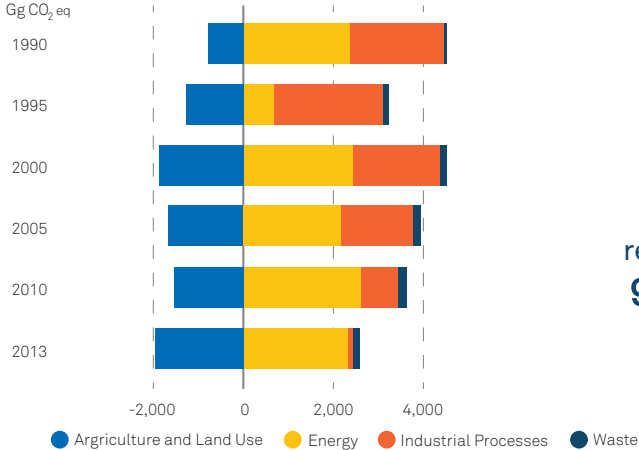
**-5.26 %**

World Average:

**-1.74%**

# CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

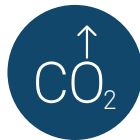
## GHG Emissions by Sector over Time<sup>1</sup>



The energy sector is responsible for **76.8-97.8%** of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



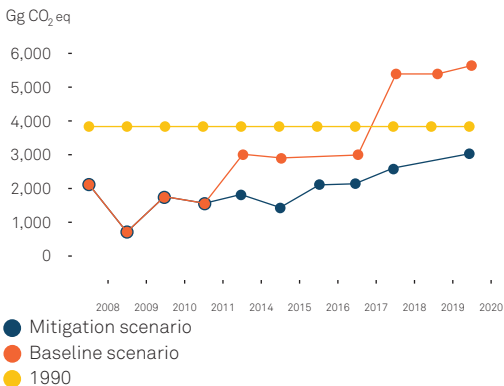
**Coal reserves**  
**142 million tonnes**



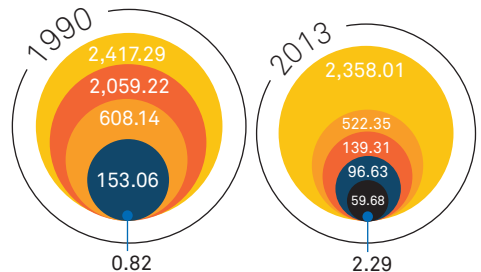
**One tonne** of total supplied energy causes **2.16 tonnes** CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Compared to 1.99 world average and 2.38 regional average.**

## GHG Emissions Scenarios



## GHG Emissions by Type<sup>1</sup>

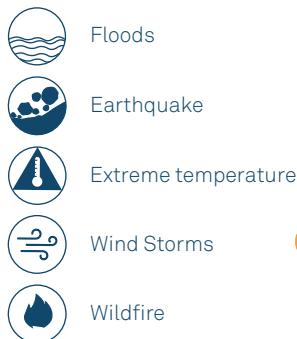


<sup>1</sup> The data provided is in draft version and subject to modifications.

# CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



## MOST SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS



Over 5000 people affected

## Priority Areas of UNDP Interventions for 2015-2030

● Priorities for Montenegro



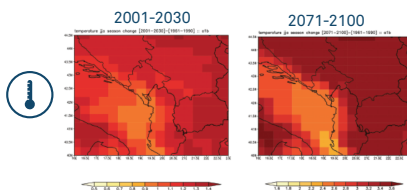
## INFORM 2016 Index

Global risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

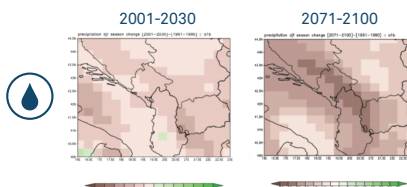
	Hazard & Exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of coping capacities	Country rating
Global average	3,3	3,6	4,7	124 out of 194
Regional average	3,6	2,9	4,4	15 out of 18
Country	2,2	2,8	3,6	

In the summer seasons the **temperature increases** by up to **3.4°C**. For the winter season in the central parts of Montenegro there is a negative anomaly of precipitation of **-30%**.

## Changes for temperatures at 2 m for JJA (°C)



## Changes in accumulated precipitation for DJF (%)



Source: Initial National Communication, A1B Scenario

# FURTHER INFORMATION

## References

Central Intelligence Agency, 2014: the World Factbook.

IEA Energy Atlas, 2012. "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion".

International Energy Agency (IEA) and the World Bank, 2015. "Sustainable Energy for All 2015 – Progress Toward Sustainable Energy", June. World Bank.

Montenegro, 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).

Spicanovic, M., Marstijepovic, S., Subotic, V., Dragojevic, S., and Jablan, N., 2009. "The Second National Communication on Climate Change of Montenegro to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)".

UNDP Human Development Reports, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Bank, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Energy Council, 2013. "World Energy Resources: Coal".

## Policies and Strategies

National Climate Change Strategy to 2030

Energy Strategy of Montenegro to 2030

National Strategy of Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency

National Forestry Strategy

National Sustainable Development Strategy

National Air Quality Strategy 2013-2016

National Waste Management Plan

## UNDP's Climate Change and DRR related Interventions

Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism



For more information,  
visit: <http://www.eurasia.undp.org/>

United Nations Development Programme  
Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and CIS  
Key Plaza, Istiklal Sk. No: 11  
Şişli, 34381, Istanbul, Turkey

December, 2015

*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*