

GREEN ECONOMY AND VULNERABILITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: ECONOMIC PILLAR

Investments in Sustainable Transport as a Green Economy Driver - Case Study Boka Bay

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 Goal 3 – To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by encouraging walking



 Goal 7 – To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by encouraging new forms of transport







































 Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by infrastructure investments



• Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by promoting better

planning of development to encourage use of non motorised transport in local neighbourhoods.



Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by reducing reliance of motorised transport and carbon emissions



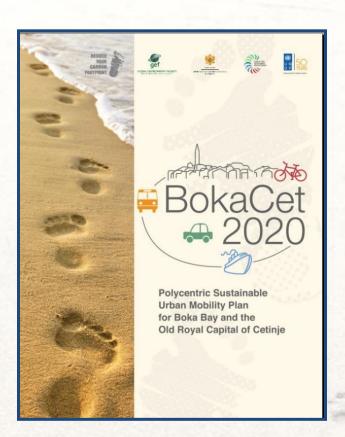
Sustainable measures defined by PolySUMP BokaCet 2020





Boka Bay

Skadar Lake



Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of SUMP measures

Smart infrastructure and equipment for monitoring of air pollution, economic aspects



- Ensures the accessibility of jobs and services to all;
- Improves safety and security;
- Reduces pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption;
- Increases the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the transportation of persons and goods;
- Enhances the attractiveness and quality of the urban environment.

PolySUMP measures for driving Green Economy

Proposed action/measure			Significance	Value (eur)	
General measures	1	Development of new traffic studies and transportation models and/or updating of existing	R/L	Study H, Novi: around 100,000; Study Kotor: around 60,000; Study Tivat: around 45,000; Study Cetinje: around 65,000; Study Region: around 160,000;	
	2	Educational programmes and promoting campaigns	N/R/L	Around 250,000 in planning period	
Promotion of Public Trans- port and Introduction of new Public Transport Services	3	Development of an integrated public transport system in Boka Bay and Cetinje	R/L	Studies: 30,000-50,000; Projects: 15,000-25,000	
	4	Provision of Passenger Information System (at bus stops, parking areas etc.)	R/L	Projects: around 8,000; Implementation: 10,000- 20,000	
	5	Provision of the public maritime passenger transport line for the bay: 3 regional lines that connect Herceg Novi, Kotor and Tivat as well as local lines within the each municipality	R/L	Projects: around 15,000; Boats and equipment cca 3,000,000	
	6	Construction of parking spaces near bus stations and introduction of "Park and Ride" system	L	Development of the study: 30,000–50,000 Project development: 15,000–25,000	
	7	Development of lake waterway public transport on Skadar Lake	L	Implementation: 2,500,000	
Promoting non-motorized transport modes (cycling, walking)	8	Development of bicycle lanes	R/L	Projects around 10,000	
	9	Promotion of the bike tourism - the realization Eurovelo Route 8	N/R/L	Study development: around 40,000 Implementation of project: around 100,000	
	10	Development of pedestrian zones and construc- tion of Promenade Lungo Mare	L	Lungo mare , Tivat:180,000, Kotor:185,000, H. Novi: 200,000, Underpass Kotor: – around 1,000,000	
	11	Development of bike sharing	L	Location and research study: 5000-10,000 (per town); Implementation100,000 – 120,000 (per each town)	
	12	Development of mountain bike networks and development of mountain bike centres (bed and bike)	N/R/L	Development of study around 10,000; Development of project for equipping: around 15,000; Construction of facilities: For facilities up to 200 m2 around 255,000 per property without equipping/furnishing	
Promoting a shift to new technologies and cleaner fuels and energy efficient use of fuels	13	Renewal of the bus fleet and the introduction of energy efficient vehicles	R/L	Development of the study: around 30,000	
	14	Energy-efficient solutions for freight transport (electric vehicles etc.)	L	Development of the studies: around 8,000–15,000 (per town)	
	15	The introduction of energy-efficient vessels for the ferry Kamenari-Lepetane as well as for the local maritime public transport lines	N/R/L	Development of the study: around 30,000	
	16	Construction of the cable car Kotor-Cetinje	R/L	Implementation: around 46,300,000	
Construction of new and reconstruction of the existing transport infrastructure	17	Modernization of technical and exploitation characteristics of the existing transport infrastruc- ture	N/L	Depending on the investment will be defined	
	18	Construction of the Adriatic-Ionian highway / construction of fast coastal road	N	Construction: around 1,000,000,000	
	19	Construction of the road Cetinje -Nikšić	N	The main design and feasibility study: N/A	
	20	Construction of bypass Tivat	L	The main design and feasibility study: around 200,000; Construction: around 5,500,000	
	21	Construction of bypass Kotor	L	Construction: around 30,000,000 Project develop- ment: Around 40,000	
	22	Construction of 39 km of local roads in Herceg Novi	L	Construction:Around 20,000,000	
	23	Reconstruction of the road Kotor - Njegusi - Ce- tinje	N	Project development: around 15,000,000	
	24	Reconstruction of the old Austro-Hungarian road / Revival of cultural monuments in the hinterland	N/L	Development of the study: around 30,000 Project development: around 10,000	

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"Transport is essential to economic growth and welfare as well as to the quality of life in urban areas, in terms of fostering social cohesion, addressing health problems and adapting to demographic developments."















L - local; R - regional; N - national, 1 - highest priority; 2 - medium priority; 3 - low priority

PolySUMP measures for driving **Green Economy**

Sustainable measures defined by PolySUMP



complex in Granada, Spain.

One of the many benefits of cycle ourism is that it typically has very little impact on the environment. What impact it does have can be educed even further if you trave to and from your cycle trip by pub-

tion by train is the ideal combina tion for environmentally friendly distance traffic. Most locations in ble to find some cheaper fares Many trains are now equipped with special bicycle areas but not ail operator before your journey See also if you need to make re

planning a train journey with your Deutsche Bahn: www.bahn.de

www.sbb.de Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF): www.sncf.com



Admire the Alhambra, the remarkable Moorish palace and fortres:

Dance late into the night in vibrant Barcelona (Spain) before ex ploring some of Gaudi's mind-blowing architecture. · Hang out with the stars in France's film capital, Cannes.

 Join a masked ball in romantic Venice and check out some of the city's many galleries -it has the most artistic masterpieces per square

 Cruise along Croatia's Adriatic Sea coastline where you'll be spoilt by transparent blue water, hundreds of islands and fish that tickle . Kick back and relax on beautiful pristine beaches along the Ioni-

an Coast in Albania and eat some delicious seafood in its charming towns and cities, such as Saranda and Viore.

way to Europe's oldest city -- Athens.

• Retreat to cooler climes in the Troodos Mountains of Cyprus and visit some of the painted churches and Byzantine monaste







EUROVELO 8 route passing through Boka Bay and **Skadar Lake**

The replacing a car with a bicycle would save € 2,853 per inhabitant each year

Key facts about existing transport sector

- In 2012, transport was the largest energy consuming sector in 40 % of countries worldwide
- Energy related CO₂ emissions are expected to grow by 40 % between 2013 and 2040
- Driving costs can increase by an average of 50 % in cases where congestion is serious
- The fuel consumption rises by an average of 80 % during periods of urban congestion
- The sector already contributes 23 % of global energy-related greenhouse gas emissions and 18 % of all man-made emissions in the global economy
- Physical inactivity is estimated to be responsible for more than 3 million deaths and
 \$ 50 billion in economic losses
- The average car driver in Belgium lost 51 hours in traffic jams in 2014, while the time lost in congestion amounts to 96 hours for the average car-driver in London

Further steps and recommendations

Theme	Measure	Strength of economic benefit
Clean vehicles and fuels	Electric Battery and Fuel Cell Vehicles	+
	Cleaner Vehicles	+++
Urban freight	Urban freight	+++
Demand management strategies	Access restrictions	+++
	Road space reallocation	++
	Environmental zones	++
	Congestion charges	++
	Parking	+++
Mobility management	Site-based travel plans	++
	Personalized travel planning	++
	Marketing and rewarding	+
Collective passenger transport	Public transport enhancements	+++
	New public transport systems	++++
	Integration of modes	+
Transport Telematics	e-ticketing	++
	Traffic management	+++
	Travel information	+
Less car dependent mobility options	New models of car use	++
	Walking	++
	Cycling	+++
	Bike sharing	+
	Inclusive urban design	++

Key: ++++ ++ +++ ++ ++ ++ ++ more stronger economic some economic substantial economic economic benefits benefits identified benefits benefits clearly seen

What is often missing?

- STRONG POLITICAL COMMITMENTS
- ECONOMIC EVALUTAION OF THE PROJECTS
- MANAGEMENT SYSTEM and MONITORING





Thank you for your attention!

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