IUCN Conservation Outlook Assessment 2017 **(archived)**
Finalised on 09 November 2017

Please note: this is an archived Conservation Outlook Assessment for Durmitor National Park. To access the most up-to-date Conservation Outlook Assessment for this site, please visit https://www.worldheritageoutlook.iucn.org.

Durmitor National Park

SITE INFORMATION

Country:
Montenegro
Inscribed in: 1980
Criteria:
(vii) (viii) (x)

Site description:
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. © UNESCO

SUMMARY

2017 Conservation Outlook

Significant concern

The current conservation status of the World Heritage values of Durmitor National Park is of ‘High Concern’ overall. Due to serious financial constraints and lack of personnel, the current management of the site cannot effectively address all present threats, such as illegal logging and the growing impact of tourism activities, and is also very limited in its capacity to address threats originating from outside the site’s boundaries, such as uncontrolled urban and tourism infrastructure development. Pollution from former mining upstream of the Tara River is also of serious concern, as is the introduction of non-native fish species and poaching of large fauna. At the same time, there are high concerns regarding potential threats, particularly a new hydropower project, which could not be controlled or even mitigated by the park authorities and which could have a much larger and potentially irreversible impact on the site’s values and integrity.

Current state and trend of VALUES

High Concern
Trend: Deteriorating

Urban development (scattered constructions over a large area), a skiing area and power lines have had a serious impact on the landscape beauty of the site. Biological values of the site might be affected as well, but are not being monitored systematically. They are threatened by some localised activities (illegal and legal logging, tourism activities in the Tara canyon). However, pollution from former mining upstream of the Tara River is of serious concern, as is introduction of non-native fish species. Geological features of the site appear in good condition and stable, but new hydropower projects represent a high potential threat to the canyon and the underground karst system. Because of the ‘High Concern’ and deteriorating trend for one of the three values, and the data deficiency of another one, the overall status of the values is assessed as ‘High

Concern’.

Overall THREATS

High Threat

The current threats, including growing urban and tourism infrastructure development, poaching and logging, are serious and have a serious visual impact on the exceptional natural beauty of the property. The current management does not appear to be able to adequately address these threats. However, these threats only affect a small portion of the site. On the other hand, potential threats, particularly the proposed hydropower projects, could have a much larger and irreversible impact on the property’s integrity.

Overall PROTECTION and MANAGEMENT

Serious Concern

Of the 15 management areas assessed, two are of series concern and eight are of some concern, while several others are data deficient. Taken together, this leads to the conclusion that the management is insufficient to protect the integrity of the property, owing to a lack of personnel and financial resources, and particularly field personnel. The legal framework appears adequate, but its enforcement and control of illegal activities are limited by the lack of resources. Education and interpretation programmes are weak, and monitoring as well as research activities are very limited.

FULL ASSESSMENT

Description of values

Values

World Heritage values

► Exceptional natural beauty
Criterion:(vii)

Formed by glaciers and traversed by rivers and underground streams, the park is particularly known for the Tara river canyon, which has the deepest gorges in Europe, as well as for its dense pine forests, interspersed with clear lakes (IUCN, 2005).
The River Tara, one of the last wild rivers in Europe, has pure, clear waters, a gorge 1,300 m deep and notable floristic and faunal diversity. The 16 glacial lakes of the Durmitor and the canyons of the Tara, Susica and Draga rivers were formed during the Quaternary period, following the sudden thaw of snow and the formation of glaciers on the Durmitor and neighbouring mountains. There are numerous impressive examples of weathering processes, rock shapes and land features characteristic of karstic, fluvial and glacial erosion types (State Party of Montenegro, 2014).

► Geological features
Criterion:(viii)

Geologically, Durmitor and Tara canyons are made up of rocky massifs of the Middle and Upper Triassic, Upper Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous, though more recent rocks are also present. The dominant features are limestone, especially the so-called Durmitor Flysch, a set of tectonic layers inclined at an angle of 90 degrees in the Durmitor Massif. There are displays of many karst features: rugged peaks, limestone plateaus, deep canyons

(such as the Tara gorge, 60 km in length), caves (including Montenegro's deepest cave and subterranean rivers draining some of the glacial lakes), etc. (World Heritage Committee, 2015).

▶ **Rare and endemic species**
Criterion:(x)

Spanning an altitude range from 450 to 2,500 m, Durmitor National Park supports a rich karstic flora (700 species, with 1,600 existing in the wider area (World Heritage Committee, 2015) with many rare and endemic species. Durmitor, together with the Tara canyon, represents one of the most important refugia of arcto-tertiary flora, as evidenced by its endemic and relict species. The endemic flora of Durmitor comprises 175 species, which represents 12% of the total flora of this massif. High mountain endemics number 122 species, which is 77% of the total endemic flora of this massif, and 15 % of the total high mountain flora. The park contains one of the last virgin black pine forests in Europe, on soils that would usually develop beech woodland. The Tara and its tributaries, as well as the lakes, contain a large number of Salmonidae species, including the globally endangered Danube salmon (IUCN, 2017; UNEP-WCMC, 2012). Forest fauna includes brown bear, wolf, wild boar, wild cat, chamois, various species of eagles, capercaillie, black grouse and rock partridge (World Heritage Committee, 2015).

Assessment information

Threats

Current Threats
High Threat

The current threats, including growing urban and tourism infrastructure development, poaching and logging, are high and have a serious visual impact on the exceptional natural beauty of the area.

► Invasive Non-Native/ Alien Species

Low Threat
Inside site, scattered(5-15%)
Outside site

The rivers and lakes have been stocked with non-native fish species (rainbow trout) (WWF, 2007). Several lakes, not connected with the river system and originally without fish, have been stocked artificially.

► Tourism/ Recreation Areas

High Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

Ski runs and lifts have been constructed inside the property (Hockings et al., 2008; World Heritage Centre, 2017; World Heritage Committee, 2016). Jablak is one of the most important ski resorts in Montenegro, easily accessible from Podgorica. A medium-size skiing area has been developed inside the property, including chairlifts and ski run preparation, placing additional inadequately planned growth pressure on the area (Hockings et al., 2008). Pressure for further developments exists. The threat rating also takes into account the cumulative impacts of this threat with other similar threats (urban development).

► Mining/ Quarrying

Low Threat
Outside site

A mining area with polluted reservoir is located upstream on the Tara River (Hockings et al., 2008; UNEP-WCMC, 2012). The lead mine tailings and toxic waste disposal are located 32 km upstream of the National Park borders. A lead and zinc processing plant, using the flotation of ore, in Mojkovac was in operation from 1976 to 1991. The waste, which was stocked in an area of 19 hectares (altogether around 2 million m3), was purified, but after closure of the company, the flotation and other waste devices are no longer functioning. Therefore, the situation today is far more dangerous for the environment and in particular for the Tara River, in comparison to the time when the mine was in operation. Today the waste storage includes: 20% lead, 30-40% zinc, 10% copper, 4-5% pig iron and 10-12% sulphur, with

traces of cadmium, antimony and mercury. However, the mine tailings have been solidified through a remediation project so the threat has decreased.

► Utility / Service Lines

Data Deficient
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

Corridor transmission lines cross the National Parks of Lovcen and Durmitor, including the Tara canyon, pose a threat to rare and endemic avifauna. The Detailed Spatial Plan (DSP) for the corridor of a 400 kV optical cable transmission line from the Montenegrin coast to Pljevlja and a 500 kV submarine optical cable between Italy and Montenegro, which was adopted by the Government of Montenegro at a meeting on 28 July 2011, intersects parts of the Municipalities of Budva, Kotor, Cetinje, Niksic, Pluzine, Savnik, Zabljak and Pljevlja. In order to create a connection between the coast and Pljevlja, it is inevitable for the future corridor to pass through the National Parks of Lovcen and Durmitor (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013). While existing and planned power lines clearly affect the natural beauty of the area, their detailed impact on avifauna is not clear.

► Dams/ Water Management or Use

Low Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

The dam on the Piva River at the western border of the park impacts fish populations (Hockings et al., 2008). The important artificial variations in the downstream water flow are a major threat for fish and other aquatic animal and plant species, although they are localised and not likely to result in significant negative effects on the entire property. Furthermore, a very large dam project on the Tara itself with potentially irreversible damages has been in discussion since the late 1990s (see potential threats).

► Hunting (commercial/subsistence)

High Threat
Inside site, scattered(5-15%)
Outside site

Poaching of chamois, as well as bears and wolves has been reported (World

Heritage Centre, 2017; World Heritage Committee, 2016). Illegal hunting is often mentioned as one of the key threats to the area (e.g. IUCN Consultation, 2017).
Illegal fishing and inadequate fishing policy, including restocking with alien species, is a major threat to the aquatic life of the Tara River and the lakes within the park (World Heritage Committee, 2016). Illegal fishing involves the use of harpoons with scuba equipment.

► Fire/ Fire Suppression

Low Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

Fires are a frequent threat, particularly to forested parts of the Durmitor National Park. They are most common in the canyons of the rivers Tara and Draga. According to National Park data, the largest fires occurred in Prag near Vaškovo in 2006 and in the reserve Crna Poda (belonging to Protection Zone I) in 2012. More precisely, fires spread in the Tara canyon across 4,000 hectares of forests and other areas (Srdanovic & Pavic, 2013). However, fires appear to be rather localised.

► Housing/ Urban Areas

High Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

There is uncontrolled development of the town of Zabljak, inside and outside the property. The absence of spatial planning or the lack of its enforcement has led to many illegal constructions (mainly holiday houses) scattered especially around the town of Jablak (World Heritage Committee, 2015; IUCN Consultation, 2017; Srdanovic & Pavic, 2013).
The town of Zabljak and its immediate surroundings have become interesting for investors in recent years; a large number of holiday homes were built in the protection zone of the national park, often built without any prior plans and adversely affecting the overall image of the space (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013). The government adopted a decision on developing a new Spatial Plan for Special Purposes for Durmitor.
Future urban development in municipalities within the park, in particular in Zabljak, should be urgently regulated through adequate plans, considering

the rehabilitation of the entire area, in particular, such infrastructures as sewage and waste disposal systems should comply with international environmental standards. The threat rating also takes into account the cumulative impacts of this threat with other similar threats (ski resort development).

► Tourism/ visitors/ recreation

Low Threat
Inside site, scattered(5-15%)
Outside site

Heavy road traffic and canyoning along the Tara gorges lead to disturbance. The main highway along the Tara River is an important communication road in Montenegro; it gives easy access to some sections of the Tara River with risk of pollution and deterioration of the natural beauty of the gorges.

► Logging/ Wood Harvesting

High Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

Heavy logging has been detected in old forest inside the park and at its borders (IUCN Consultation, 2017; World Heritage Committee, 2015; UNEP-WCMC, 2012). Repeated concerns about logging of valuable old growth subalpine forests have been expressed. The threat assessment takes into account the fact that these forests constitute one of the key values of the park.

Potential Threats

Very High Threat

There are extremely serious potential threats to the site’s values and integrity. The potential flooding of the Tara canyon due to hydropower projects is the most serious one. There are high risks of pollution and of deep modification of the river Tara as well.
The uncontrolled urban development of Zabljak is threatening the landscape, and to a certain extent, the biological values of the site. Another exclusion of some areas from the territory of the national park – as currently planned – does

not appear an appropriate solution to solve this problem.

▶ Dams/ Water Management or Use

Very High Threat
Inside site, scattered(5-15%)
Outside site

Recurrent threats of dam construction in the Tara canyon in Montenegro or Bosnia and Herzegovina with flooding of the major part of the canyon and/or water diversion from the Tara River to Moraca River have been recorded since the mid-1980s (Hockings et al., 2008; World Heritage Committee, 2016, 2017; UNEP-WCMC, 2012).

Proposed Hydropower Project Buk Bijela (HPBB):
The project began in 1957 with a project proposal submitted by the Belgrade-based company ‘Energo projekt’. Despite the designations of the Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve (1977) and the Durmitor National Park World Heritage site (1980) and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee (1985 and following sessions), the project was reactivated again in 1988 by the Elektoprivreda company of Montenegro and Bosnia. In 1998, a Memorandum was signed with the Montenegro authorities and their counterparts, and in 1999 a financial study was completed. From 2000 to 2002, discussions for a public tender took place and the process was completed on 30 April 2004. The environmental impacts of the HPBB project would directly affect the geological, hydrological, climatic and biological features of the area concerned (Hockings et al., 2008).
The project was stopped under the pressure of NGOs and the international community; however its realisation appears still to be possible (World Heritage Committee, 2016, 2017; UNEP-WCMC, 2012).
The threat of the Moraca hydroelectricity project that involves using water from the upper Tara Basin, is still present (World Heritage Committee, 2016; 2017). However the impact for Durmitor would be less significant and not irreversible.
The government of Montenegro has initiated a detailed spatial plan for the area of multipurpose reservoirs on the Moraca River, which has to take into account defined strategic guidelines, in particular the “Full preservation of the entire flow of the river Tara in accordance with the Declaration adopted by the Montenegrin Parliament, which represents a substantial confirmation

of the constitutional commitment to the development of Montenegro as the ecological state" (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013).

► Other

High Threat
Inside site, localised(<5%)
Outside site

A first boundary modification was adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2005 adjusting the borders to those of the National Park, thus excluding the town of Zabljak. A possible extension to include the whole Tara River canyon as suggested by the 2005 monitoring mission was not considered (Hockings et al., 2008).
A new initiative for border modification appeared recently:
The Public Enterprise for National Parks of Montenegro (PENPMNE), as the administrator of national parks in Montenegro, referred an initiative to the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (former Ministry of Tourism and Environment) to exclude some particular parts devastated by illegal construction (Razvrsje, Moticki gaj and Virak) from the Durmitor National Park. It was indicated that the area proposed for exclusion had lost its essential natural properties that qualified it for protection, so that it was difficult for the PENPMNE to implement measures to preserve, protect and promote the Durmitor National Park (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013).
The Institute for Nature Protection provided a draft study to the Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development (formerly the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment) in September 2010, and an updated study in November 2011. The study includes a proposal for the inclusion of certain parts of the wider zone of Komarnica, including: Nevidio Canyon, Grabovica, the forest complex of Dragisnica and Bolja and a proposal for excluding some areas in the zone of Zabljak: Razvrsje, Virak, Moticki gaj, Poscenski area, Poljane, etc. (Hockings et al., 2008). The current status of the boundary modification and of the inclusion of other areas is unclear (World Heritage Committee, 2016).

► Droughts, Temperature extremes, Storms/Flooding

High Threat

Inside site, extent of threat not known
Outside site

Climate change could lead to increasing forest fires, threats to the habitat of endemic species (IUCN, 2017), and more frequent extreme weather events. Some valuable stands of old pines and endemic species in the Tara canyon could be threatened by fire in the case of global temperature increases. There might also be other impacts.

Protection and management

Assessing Protection and Management

► Relationships with local people

Some Concern

The State Party has characterised relationships with local stakeholders as ‘fair’, with ‘some’ local input into management decisions (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). However, a lack of involvement of the local people and the civil society in planning and management has previously been noted.

► Legal framework

Mostly Effective

Since 1952, the Durmitor region has been legally protected as a National Park (UNEP-WCMC, 2012). In addition, in 1977 the Tara River Canyon was declared a Nature Reserve and Nature Monument (Decree 1/12/1977, Republic Institute of Nature Conservation). This represented the legal basis for the nomination and inscription of the site to the World Heritage List in 1980. The legal basis appears to be sufficient, although it does not address threats originating outside the property and buffer zone (State Party of Montenegro, 2014).

► Enforcement

Some Concern

According to the most recent periodic report, there are clear deficiencies in implementation of the legislation regarding Durmitor National Park (State

Party of Montenegro, 2014). However, no detailed information on the level and impact of implementation shortcomings is available.

► Integration into regional and national planning systems

Data Deficient

Only limited information is available on this aspect. The State Party stated in 2014 that coordination between the different administrative bodies involved in the management of the property could be improved (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). Recommendations for extension of the protected area to the west including collaboration with Bosnia and Herzegovina (Hockings et al., 2008) have not been acted upon. The drafting of a new management plan was supposed to be completed by 2012 and would integrate the outcomes of the Strategy for Sustainable Development (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013). However, it is not clear what the current status of this plan is.

► Management system

Data Deficient

In the most recent periodic report, it was stated that “in December 2004, the Management Plan for Durmitor National Park for the years 2015-2020 was adopted” (State Party of Montenegro, 2014); however, no further information is available. In general, the National Park is managed by the Public Enterprise for National Parks, based in Podgorica. Management is specifically implemented by the National Park Headquarters, located in Zabljak (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). The Public Enterprise for National Parks carries out activities to protect and improve the national parks. Mechanisms for the protection of the site are carried out through spatial planning documents. The following documents guide the management: a Special Purpose Spatial Plan in accordance with the law; a five-year management plan and the annual management programme based on the five-year plan. The Government of Montenegro adopted the Management Plan for Durmitor National Park in 2010, for the period 2011-2015. Following the adoption of the Management Plan (2011-2015), ‘National Parks of Montenegro’ (JPNPCG) developed annual management plans (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013). It is not clear if a new (2016-2020) management plan has been drawn

up since, and if it has introduced major changes to the management system.

▶ Management effectiveness

Some Concern

No formal management effectiveness assessment for Durmitor National Park is known but management is generally considered as largely deficient by NGOs and experts (World Heritage Committee, 2016 and 2017; IUCN, 2014). This is consistent with the observation of the State Party that management is generally inadequately resourced (State Party of Montenegro, 2014).

▶ Implementation of Committee decisions and recommendations

Mostly Effective

World Heritage Committee’s requests have been partially implemented by the State Party. Dam projects were stopped and remain so currently, although there are concerns regarding the future.

▶ Boundaries

Some Concern

Boundaries of the site were modified to correspond to the new boundaries of the National Park, which in fact accommodates urban development in the area. Various recommendations for extension and inclusion of the whole Tara canyon have not been followed to date, though discussions are ongoing about potential extensions as a compensation for further exclusion of territories around Zabljak (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2013). The buffer zone boundaries are unclear (World Heritage Committee, 2016). As of 2016, it was also unclear if and how the State Party had gone ahead with the exclusion of almost 1,200 ha from the property, and to what extent this had been mitigated through the inclusion of other areas (World Heritage Committee, 2016).

▶ Sustainable finance

Some Concern

Durmitor National Park receives only limited external financing and has to generate its own income (World Heritage Committee, 2016). According to the Law on National Parks, funding for the Public Enterprise for National Parks of

Montenegro, and consequently the Durmitor National Park, is provided from the following sources: 1) the State budget, 2) fees for the use of resources (i.e. their own income); 3) donations and 4) other sources in accordance with the Law. During the 2009-2013 period, the park received 53%, 27%, 12% and 8% of its funding from visitor charges, the State budget, operator charges and donations, respectively (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). This funding was considered secure but inadequate. There is a tax on canyoning and some other services, but the money generated becomes part of the central budget and is not used solely for funding activities of the Durmitor National Park.

► Staff training and development

Some Concern

The National Park Administration has a director and 40 staff, including 22 rangers; this has been considered below optimum by the State Party (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). The availability of qualified staff was considered poor to fair for most specialisations in the same document, while the availability of training opportunities was considered low to medium.

► Sustainable use

Mostly Effective

The State Party acknowledges that “a balance between the needs of legitimate local livelihood and conservation is indispensable” (World Heritage Committee, 2015), but no detailed information on how this is reflected in practical management arrangements is available. Wild food plants and mushrooms were assessed as having minor subsistence value in Durmitor (IUCN Consultation, 2017), but water was assessed as an important and significantly used value (Sekulic et al., 2017). Fuel wood logging by locals is reportedly allowed in the core zones of the park (State Party of Montenegro, 2014), but it is not clear how this is regulated.

► Education and interpretation programs

Some Concern

According to the State Party, “there is a planned education and awareness programme but it only partly meets the needs and could be improved”; the World Heritage status of the property is not adequately presented (State

Party of Montenegro, 2014).

▶ Tourism and visitation management

Some Concern

The visitor centre, trails and guided tours have been assessed as adequate by the State Party, although a lack of information materials was noted (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). Visitor use of the World Heritage property is not being actively managed despite an identified need, and public information regarding the World Heritage designation is limited (State Party of Montenegro, 2014).

▶ Monitoring

Serious Concern

According to the most recent periodic report, there is only a small amount of monitoring, but it is not planned; information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). This is in agreement with earlier observations which found that there is no comprehensive monitoring system in place -– only scattered information collection from the National Park Administration (World Heritage Committee, 2016 and 2017; IUCN, 2014).

▶ Research

Some Concern

According to the State Party, there is considerable research but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value; no details about specific research outcomes – such as scientific articles in peer reviewed international journals – have been provided by the State Party (State Party of Montenegro, 2014).

Overall assessment of protection and management

Serious Concern

Of the 15 management areas assessed, two are of series concern and eight are of some concern, while several others are data deficient. Taken together, this leads to the conclusion that the management is insufficient to protect the

integrity of the property, owing to a lack of personnel and financial resources, and particularly field personnel. The legal framework appears adequate, but its enforcement and control of illegal activities are limited by the lack of resources. Education and interpretation programmes are weak, and monitoring as well as research activities are very limited.

▶ Assessment of the effectiveness of protection and management in addressing threats outside the site

Serious Concern

There is a high risk of water pollution from the upstream mining area; in addition, diversion of water from the Tara River into the Moraca would seriously threaten the integrity of the park. The waste water treatment and waste management situation in the town of Zabljak are unknown; due to the karstic character of the area they present a serious risk and the capacity of the management to address these threats is very low.

State and trend of values

Assessing the current state and trend of values

World Heritage values

▶ Exceptional natural beauty

High Concern
Trend:Deteriorating

The spectacular landscape formed by limestone mountains cut by rivers and the canyon is suffering from serious impact from constructions (extension of Jablak and holiday homes), infrastructure (power lines, roads), ski resorts and associated infrastructure (Hockings et al., 2008). However, a large part of the site is still largely intact.
Dam construction downstream on the Tara would irreversibly affect the landscape value of the site (Hockings et al., 2008).

▶ Geological features

Low Concern
Trend:Stable

The geological values of the site appear in good condition and stable. However, if constructed, the dam downstream on the Tara could irreversibly affect the canyon and the underground karst system (Hockings et al., 2008).

► **Rare and endemic species**

Data Deficient
Trend:Data Deficient

Owing to the lack of a systematic monitoring system, the current status of the rare and endemic species of Durmitor National Park is impossible to assess precisely.

Summary of the Values

► **Assessment of the current state and trend of World Heritage values**

High Concern

Trend: Deteriorating

Urban development (scattered constructions over a large area), a skiing area and power lines have had a serious impact on the landscape beauty of the site. Biological values of the site might be affected as well, but are not being monitored systematically. They are threatened by some localised activities (illegal and legal logging, tourism activities in the Tara canyon). However, pollution from former mining upstream of the Tara River is of serious concern, as is introduction of non-native fish species. Geological features of the site appear in good condition and stable, but new hydropower projects represent a high potential threat to the canyon and the underground karst system. Because of the ‘High Concern’ and deteriorating trend for one of the three values, and the data deficiency of another one, the overall status of the values is assessed as ‘High Concern’.

Additional information

Benefits

Understanding Benefits

► Outdoor recreation and tourism

High potential for sustainable tourism (hiking, nature discovery, rural tourism); already used for canyoning (including fee collection and control). A need to better realise the potential of the park to provide tourism related benefits has been identified during the IUCN Consultation, 2017.

► Collection of wild plants and mushrooms

There are currently no legal commercial uses in the core zone of the park (State Party of Montenegro, 2014). However, wild food plants and mushrooms were assessed as having minor subsistence value in Durmitor (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

► Legal subsistence hunting of wild game

The park is certainly a significant reservoir for game species (chamois, deer) but also for large carnivores (wolf, bear).

Summary of benefits

Durmitor National Park provides important benefits in terms of watershed production, water regulation and provision, as well as good potential benefits related to sustainable nature-based tourism. The latter need to be developed better. There is also a moderate potential for provisioning ecosystem services, in terms of various forest products.

Projects

Compilation of active conservation projects

№	Organization/ individuals	Project duration	Brief description of Active Projects

1	WWF Adria	From: 2015 To: 2019	Durmitor is part of the project 'Protected Areas for Nature and People', which aims at improved local benefit generation and sharing including with local stakeholders, as well as general improved participation and cooperation in protected areas (WWF, 2016).
2	Green Home NGO		Green Home NGO conducts various activities in the region and is considered a main custodian of Durmitor National Park.
3	Parks Dinarides		Data deficient

Compilation of potential site needs

№	Site need title	Brief description of potential site needs	Support needed for following years
1	Protected area management effectiveness assessment	A standard management effectiveness assessment using either appraisal methods such as METT (WWF, 2007) or 'Enhancing our Heritage' (Hockings et al., 2008) or a systematic analysis using the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (CMP, 2013) would be a useful basis for further improvement of the management of the site.	From: 2018
2	Management plan	Preparation and implementation of a long-term (10 years) management plan according to international standards, including a monitoring system enabling adaptive management. Harmonisation of the designations.	From: 2018 To: 2020
3	Stakeholder communication and participation	Establish efficient consulting and scientific advisory bodies to support the Park Administration and improve public participation and communication as well as cooperation with local communities (including through benefit sharing).	From: 2018 To: 2022
4	Development of information / education programme	Renovation of the tourism infrastructures (visitor centre, signs, etc.); preparation of maps and information material as well as interpretation and education programmes.	From: 2018 To: 2020
5	Capacity building	Creating targeted capacity building programmes for continuous staff training (for financial planning, monitoring, species conservation actions, visitor management, etc.).	From: 2018 To: 2022

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