Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

Report from the Bosnia and Herzegovina workshop development

OutputT1.2

Date: 11 May 2021

Place: Online workshop

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Lead Institution	IPA PP1 AZUR
Lead Author/s	Robert Mikac, Haris Delić, Emina Mušija
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List of contributors:

PP Acronym	Contributor
ERDF LP - UL	Andreja Žerjav, Primož Banovec,Ajda Cilenšek, Barbara Čenčur Curk
IPA PP1 - AZUR	Robert Mikac, Haris Delić, Emina Mušija
IPA PP3 - RUCZ RS	Milan Novitović,Tanja Milešević, Danijela Ždrale
ERDF PP5 - ISRBC	Samo Grošelj

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1 General information

Country:	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Date & Place:	**11 May 2021**
Organizers:	Association for Risk management AZUR (IPA PP1 – AZUR); Civil protection administration of the Republic of Srpska (IPA PP3 – RUCZ RS); University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP – UL)
Documents • List of participants • Agenda • Photos	

2 Summary

Main points from the workshop / short summary *(max 2000 characters)*
Please prepare short summary of the workshop with main messages and outcomes

The workshop and the entire WACOM project received strong support from the Civil Protection Administration of the Republika Srpska (IPA PP3 - RUCZ RS), whose director opened the workshop and confirmed the importance of projects such as WACOM.

The workshop was attended by 30 different institutions coming from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with more than 50 participants who made a significant contribution and participated in drafting the annex - the basis for "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution and emergency management in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The workshop was very successful, thanks to a dynamic discussion between WACOM project partners and workshop participants. During the workshop topics related to the current state of civil protection and water management and river navigation from the aspect of floods and accidental pollution were discussed.

In the discussion, participants exchanged their experiences, different views and gave constructive proposals to improve the final document "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution, and emergency management in Bosnia and Herzegovina", but also improving the overall situation a more effective system of prevention and response to floods and accidental pollution.

In addition to the above, project partners presented the overall activities and plan of the WACOM project and the key activities of the International Sava River Basin Commission. A special section is dedicated to the presentation of the system for information exchange and coordination of participants in emergency situations (Incident Command System - ICS) with particular emphasis on elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary), and IAP (Incident Action Plan).

Participants*(max 500 characters)*

Shortly describe who were the participants, from which sector, institutions, levels, …? How many of them, etc.?
On the first national workshop held within WP T1 and project WACOM, there have been 83 participants, registered on the ZOOM platform. Project partners from Bosnia and Herzegovina – Association for Risk Management AZUR and Civil Protection Administration Republic of Srpska were present, as well as representatives from the BA associated partners such as AVP Sava, JU "Vode Srpske" and Port of Brčko. Besides mentioned, project partners from other countries were present – University of Ljubljana, International Sava River Basin Commission, Hydro Power plants of Lower Sava River, Croatian Waters, Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure Republic of Croatia as well as Jaroslav Černi Institute from Republic of Serbia. *Furthermore, participants were representatives of a various institutions on different levels of governments. All participants were coming from area of civil protection, water management, river navigation, infrastructure or meteorology.*

3 Outcomes

Please provide short feedback from your stakeholders on below topic:

3.1 Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution, and emergency management in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In connection with the above, it should be noted that all participants in the workshop before the workshop received an e-mail document "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution and emergency management in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The document was presented at the workshop by project partners from Bosnia and Herzegovina and key parts were highlighted. After that, an interactive discussion was conducted in four smaller groups on the following four questions:

a) To what extent is it possible and realistically feasible to improve cooperation between different levels of government and institutions so that prevention, preparedness and response to floods and sudden pollution are more successful within the state framework?

b) In your opinion, how is it feasible to improve cooperation between the states in the Sava River Basin in order to act more effectively on floods and sudden pollution?

c) What are the main obstacles to more effective cooperation between different government levels and institutions on prevention, preparedness and response to floods and sudden pollution within the state framework?

d) To what extent can projects such as WACOM contribute to resolving specific open issues in increasing cooperation between different actors of protection and rescue at the state and interstate level?

Short feedback from stakeholders to the first question are as follows:Stakeholders said that competencies between different institutions and areas had not been fully defined, which slows down the speed of information exchange. Therefore, operational procedures should be established for all levels of government and areas to delineate competencies. It would be good to conduct practical training on the simulated incident situation. Pollutant risk maps and measures should be developed with different scenarios. It is necessary to establish a better communication system and coordination between institutions when there is a need for an urgent solution to some problems because the existing system is complicated. More meetings need to be organized and more communication need to be provided between different levels of government and institutions.

Regarding the second question, stakeholders have the following opinion: For areas where there are no protocols, they need to be developed (and SOPs), and then existing protocols and newly developed ones need to be checked through regular exercises for different situations. It is necessary to strengthen the early warning system and include it in larger and smaller basins, as they have in the Danube basin. Currently, there is a lengthy procedure in receiving and providing information; the above needs to be shortened and accelerated. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a single reporting center for reporting extraordinary pollution, and it should work on the above formation. There are enough documents and agreements in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but they need to be more operationalized in practice.

Stakeholders answered the third question as follows: Poor communication and coordination between different actors is a problem as well as avoidance of responsibility. Problems are expressed in and non-conducting analyzes. The biggest problems are at the local level, where all resources are insufficient. It was pointed out that there is a lack of support from higher levels of

government. More cooperation is needed between different horizontal and vertical levels of government and institutions, and exercises based on real scenarios need to be conducted. More resources need to be directed to the local level, the role of 112 centers needs to be better defined, and the functioning of civil protection headquarters.

In the fourth question, the following answers were recorded: The projects have contributed a lot and contribute to strengthening the capacity of protection and rescue participants. The projects help to improve cooperation between different levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina. While the projects are ongoing, various actors are interested in the above, but practice shows that the interest in their results weakens after the project's termination. In addition, there is a challenge as there are different projects that are not sufficiently harmonized, nor is there a central place where all the realized projects can be found as well as indicators of their results.

In addition to the above, for additional insight into the situation, an online questionnaire was developed that was completely anonymous. The workshop participants were asked to fill it out during the workshop. The questionnaire consisted of the first group of questions to which answers were sought between predefined and offered; on the second group of questions, narrative answers were sought. The following is an overview of the more indicated parts of the answers.

The question (Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina?) was answered by 33 participants as follows: Yes - 25 (75,8%); No - 3 (9.1%); I do not know - 5 (15.2%).

The question (Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on international level?) was answered by 33 participants as follows: Yes - 27 (81,8%); No - 3 (9.1%); I do not know - 3 (9,1%).

The next question was asked for all those participants who answered Yes to one or both of the previous questions, and were asked to write which shortcomings were involved. The following are listed: Cooperation at all levels in BiH does not exist and does not exist in the entities themselves, ie it is quite weak and municipalities are mostly left to themselves in the initial period of an incident or emergency situation; The problem is in communication between levels of government as well as in complicated administrative procedures to act quickly in critical situations; Information is not delivered on time to lower levels; Incomplete protocols for the exchange of information and data, and the intertwining of competencies of different institutions in moments of incident situations; There is no central place to share information; The information exchange system should be more efficient, especially in the event of pollution. Better and more efficient coordination is also needed when seeking help from the local level from the competent state institutions; Concerning accidental pollution, there is no map of potential polluters of watercourses, including industries that are no longer in operation, and there is no timely information on accidental pollution of watercourses; human factor.

The question (Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina?) was answered by 34 participants as follows: Yes - 24 (70,6%); No - 3 (8,8%); I do not know - 7 (20,6%).

The question (Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on international level?) was answered by 34 participants as follows: Yes - 22 (64,7%); No - 2 (5,9%); I do not know - 10 (29,4%).

The next question was asked for all those participants who answered Yes to one or both of the previous questions, and were asked to write which deficiencies were involved.In most cases, similar or even identical answers were provided as to the previous question in which a narrative answer was sought. The following is additionally highlighted: The PIAC center, which was formed in the AEWS system, does not include all the necessary institutions; It is necessary to establish an operational Intervention Plan and Action Plan, and act following the same and according to the competencies of the relevant institutions at all levels of government in BiH; It is necessary to adopt new regulations that will enable uniform action; Protocols accepted at the international level - the Sava Commission - should be promoted, encouraged and monitored through their Action Plans and elaboration of measures.

The question (Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on flood forecasting between different levels of government and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina?) was answered by 34 participants as follows: Yes - 21 (61,8%); No - 5 (14,7%); I do not know - 8 (23,5%).

The question (Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on flood forecasting on international level?) was answered by 33 participants as follows: Yes - 22 (66, 7%); No - 2 (6,1%); I do not know - 9 (27,3%).

The next question was asked for all those participants who answered Yes to one or both of the previous questions, and were asked to write which shortcomings were involved.In most cases, similar or even identical answers were provided as to the previous two questions in which a narrative answer was sought. The following is additionally highlighted:An insufficient number of hydrological stations on watercourses affects the timeliness of the information on the occurrence of floods; Generally a lack of software itself and software education; Taking into account the flood in this area in 2014, it was evident that the system of notification, alerting and evacuation had failed, as well as the practical application of the civil protection system in the field.

The question (Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on accidental pollution between different levels of government and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina?) was answered by 32 participants as follows: Yes - 24 (75%); No - 3 (9,4%); I do not know - 5 (15,6%).

The question (Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on accidental pollution on international level?) was answered by 33 participants as follows: Yes - 21 (63,6%); No - 5 (15,2%); I do not know - 7 (21,2%).

The next question was asked for all those participants who answered Yes to one or both of the previous questions, and were asked to write which deficiencies were involved.In most cases, similar or even identical answers were provided as to the previous there questions in which a narrative answer was sought. The following is additionally highlighted:It is necessary to define who is responsible for communication at the international level; Cooperation protocols need to be done; Personnel strengthening in the competent institutions is needed for the information to be adequately received and processed; Competencies between several institutions overlap.

3.2 Presentation of Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is presented as a standardized on-scene emergency management system construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents,

without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

ICS consists of a standard management hierarchy and procedures for managing temporary incident(s) of any size. ICS procedures should be pre-established and sanctioned by participating authorities, and personnel should be well-trained prior to an incident.

ICS includes procedures to select and form temporary management hierarchies to control funds, personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications. Personnel are assigned according to established standards and procedures previously sanctioned by participating authorities. ICS is a system designed to be used or applied from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exist.

Subsequently, elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan) are specifically explained. Finally, examples of how the ICS system is implemented in Slovenia are presented.

As in the previous case, after the presentation an interactive discussion was conducted in four smaller groups on the following four questions:

a) How do you assess the value of the ICS system and its multilevel application?

b) To what extent do you think that the joint application of the ICS system within the competent institutions at the state level would enhance cooperation and improve the exchange of information and the situational picture related to specific floods and sudden pollution and other emergencies in general?

c) Would the application of the ICS system and in what way, assuming its use by all states in the Sava River Basin, enable more efficient cooperation between states when it comes to flood defense and sudden pollution?

d) What do you think is the most appropriate way to introduce the ICS system in the information and communication framework of the institutions in which you work?

Short feedback from stakeholders to the first question are as follows:ICS needs to be better known to be evaluated, the ambiguities are evident, gradual introduction of ICS with constant verification; It is very difficult and almost impossible to apply ICS, due to disagreements on three (political) levels; This sounds ideal, but we didn't join the 112 center either; This is good - and useful for the operations center and civil protection headquarters, the system can serve to solve problems faster, as well as strengthen the intervention management structure; The system could provide a sound basis for upgrading collaboration, coordination and communication.

Regarding the second question, stakeholders have the following opinion: ICS enables better cooperation, but to be used, it is necessary to upgrade regulations at all levels; ICS needs to be harmonized with established systems that exist; Different agencies collect different data and use it on different databases - so we can talk about the need for harmonization where the joint application of the ICS system would enhance cooperation and improve the exchange of information and the situational picture.

Stakeholders answered the third question as follows: All participants answered in the affirmative. Every exchange of information improves cooperation and raises it to a higher level. Therefore, the degree of natural disasters is lower because the authorities will do everything to prevent the occurrence of such disasters and incidents.

In the fourth question, the following answers were recorded:It is necessary to upgrade regulations at all levels, modify the communication framework and connections, agree and prepare the upgrade; The project provides an idea and a proposal, but a political decision is essential to prescribe the need to use the ICS system through a normative framework; There are agreements between institutions that can be an example for other areas of information exchange, and ICS can be a platform.

3.3 Other feedback

Please describe what were other important feedback, messages recommendations from stakeholders:

Stakeholders also made some crucial feedbacks and recommendations:

The first recommendation was to look at the activities and target results in the ongoing regional projects (PARK project and Command D project) in the WACOM project to avoid duplication of activities and, if possible, to multiply the results.

The second recommendation is to determine all the procedures required for the Sava River Basin and the Drina River Basin within the WACOM project.

The third recommendation is that activities in the WACOM project also need to be considered concerning the Law on Critical Infrastructures of the Republic of Srpska so that certain legal obligations would not be missed.

4 LIST OF TARGET GROUP

Please list bellow the reached Target group:

Local public authority

Organization
1. Opština Gradiška
2. Opština Srbac
3. Opština Brod
4. Općina Žepče
5. Općina Neum
6. Općina Domojevac-Šamac
7. Općina Travnik
8. Općina Ključ
9. Grad Bijeljina
10. Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite Zeničko-dobojskog kantona
11. Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite Srednjobosanskog kantona
12. Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona
13. Služba civilne zaštite grada Tuzle
14. Civilna zaštita Gračanica
15. Civilna zaštita Gradiška
16. Civilna zaštita Orašje
17. Kapetanija Brčko
18. Luka Brčko

National public authority

Organization
1.Ministarstvo prometa i komunikacija BiH
2.Ministarstvo saobraćaja i veza Republike Srpske
3.Ministarstvo za prostorno uređenje, graševinarstvo o ekologiju Republike Srpske

4.Federalno ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva
5.Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva Srednobosanskog kantona
6.Federalni hirdometeorološki zavod
7.Republički hidrometeorološki zavod Republike Srpske
8.Federlana uprava za geodetske i imovinsko-pravne odnose
9.Privredna komora Federacije BiH
10.Područna privredna komora Bijeljina
11.Republička direkcija za obnovu i izgradnju

Infrastructure and (public)service provider

Organization
1.Institut za hidrotehniku Sarajevo
2.Zavod za vodoprivredu d.o.o. Bijeljina
3.Vode Srpske Bijeljina
4.Agencija za vodno područje rijeke Save
5.Vodovod i kanalizacija d.o.o. Tuzla
6.Vodovod i kanalizacija d.o.o. Zenica
7.EFT rudnik i termoelektrana Stanari
8.Željeznice Republike Srpske a.d. Doboj

Enterprise, excluding SME

Organization
1.Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetski fakultet Banja Luka
2.Građevinski fakultet Sarajevo
3.Rudarsko-geološko-građevinski fakultet Tuzla
4.Alumina d.o.o. Zvornik
5.Bezbjedonosno istraživački centar Banja Luka

BA national workshop, 11. 5. 2021

Interreg Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

AGENDA

09:00 – 09:10	Dobrodošlica i predstavljanje učesnika	Milan Novitović
09:10 – 09:25	Općenit pregled WACOM projekta i djelatnosti Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save	Primož Banovec Samo Grošelj
09:25 – 09:55	Trenutno stanje u području obrane od poplava, akcidentalnog zagađenja i upravljanja vanrednim situacijama u Bosni i Hercegovini (prezentacija Analize za Bosnu i Hercegovinu)	Robert Mikac Tanja Milešević Haris Delić
09:55 – 10:40	Interaktivna diskusija u manjim grupama – rasprava o predstavljenoj Analizi	Tanja Milešević Haris Delić Primož Banovec Robert Mikac
10:40 – 10:50	Izvještavanje vođa grupa * Prva online anketa	Tanja Milešević Haris Delić Primož Banovec Robert Mikac
10:50 – 11:05	Kratki predah	
11:05 – 11:35	Prikaz sistema za razmjenu informacija i koordinaciju sudionika kod vanrednih situacija (Incident Command System - ICS) s posebnim naglaskom na elemente 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) i IAP (Incident Action Plan)	Primož Banovec
11:35 – 12:20	Interaktivna diskusija u manjim grupama – ICS (207, 209, IAP)	Tanja Milešević Haris Delić Primož Banovec Robert Mikac
12:20 – 12:30	Izvještavanje vođa grupa * Druga online anketa	Tanja Milešević Haris Delić Primož Banovec Robert Mikac
12:30 – 12:45	Kratki predah	
12:45 – 13:00	Zaključna razmatranja	Haris Delić Primož Banovec

List of participants

R.BR	NAZIV INSTITUCIJE	UČESNICI	KONTAKT EMAIL
1.	Republička direkcija za obnovu i izgradnju	***Vanja Vranješ*** ***Vesna Jorgić***	rdoi@mgr.vladars.net
2.	EFT rudnik i termoelektrana Stanari	***Miladin Trbić*** ***Miloš Vasić*** ***Aleksandra Mitrović***	milos.vasic@eft-stanari.net
3.	Alumina d.o.o. Zvornik	***Dragana Smiljanić*** *Direktor sektora integrisane zaštite*	dragana.smiljanic@birac.ba
4.	Zavod za vodoprivredu d.o.o. Bijeljina	***Vujadin Blagojević*** ***Tamara Sudar***	vblagojevic@zavodzavodoprivredu.com tsudar@zavodzavodoprivredu.com
5.	Ministarstva za prostorno uređenje, građevinarstvo i ekologiju Republike Srpske	***Bojana Račić*** ***Marija Nikolić-*** *Saradnik za zaštitu životne sredine*	M.Nikolic@mgr.vladars.net
6.	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i veza Republike Srpske Kapetanija pristaništa Brčko	***Marina Simikić***	kapetanija.brcko@gmail.com
7.	Željeznice Republike Srpske a.d. Doboj	***Ilija Jović*** ***Siniša Prodanović***	opstiposlovi@zrs-rs.com
8.	Opština Gradiška	***Slobodan Knežević***	czgradiska@yahoo.com
9.	Opština Srbac	***Dalibor Košutić***	daliboropstina@gmail.com
10.	Opština Brod	***Jovan Srijemac*** ***Bojan Popović***	srijemacj@opstina-brod.net popovicb@opstina-brod.net
11.	Grad Bijeljina	***Drago Ristić***	cz@gradbijeljina.org
12.	Agencija za vodno područje rijeke Save	***Ajla Rizvanbegović-Rizvanović*** ***Almir Bajramlić*** –	ajla@voda.ba bajramlic@voda.ba

		Viši stručni saradnik- Sektor za upravljanje vodama	
13.	Ministarstvo prometa i komunikacija BiH	***Dario Bušić*** ***Lemana Korić*** - *Stručni savjetnik za vodni promet*	Dario.Busic@mkt.gov.ba
14	Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite ZDK-a	***Džavid Aličić*** *Direkor*	kucz@zdk.ba
15.	Civilna zaštita Gračanica	***Mustafa Bajić***- *Pomoćnik gradonačelnika za civilnu zaštitu*	cz.gracanica@bih.net.ba
16.	Luka Brčko	***Snežana Novaković***- *Zamjenik direktora*	snjezana.novakovic@lukabrcko.ba
17.	Služba civilne zaštite grada Tuzle	***Slavko Stjepić*** - *Rukovodilac Službe civilne zaštite* ***Ivka Marić*** - *Stručni savjetnik u Službi civilne zaštite*	slavkos@tuzla.ba ivkam@tuzla.ba
18.	JKP "Vodovod i kanalizacija" d.o.o Tuzla	***Monika Hasanagić*** ***Nedeljko Ilić***	monikas@viktuzla.ba
19.	Rudarsko-geološko-građevinski fakultet Tuzla	***Nedim Suljić*** – *Zamjenik dekana*	nedim.suljic@untz.ba
20.	JP "Vodovod i kanalizacija" d.o.o. Zenica	***Izeta Husejnagić***	Izeta.husejnagic@vikze.ba
21.	Ministarstvo mora, prometa i infrastrukture	***Lana Deraković Rakas*** ***Marijana Cindrić*** – *Uprava unutarnje plovidbe*	Lana.Derakovic-Rakas@mmpi.hr marijana.cindric@mmpi.hr
22.	Federalno ministarstvo prostornog uređenja	***Zdravko Buljeta***	Zdravko.Buljeta@fmpu.gov.ba
23.	Ministarsvo sigurnosti	***Aleksandar Mandić*** – *Voditelj operativno komunikacijskog centra 112*	aleksandar.mandic@msb.gov.ba
24.	Općina Domočjevac-Šamac	***Miroslav Lucić*** *Pomoćnik načelnika*	miroslav.lucic@tel.net.ba

25.	Općina Ključ	***Armin Čahut***	czopcinekljuc@gmail.com
26.	Federalno ministarstvo poljuprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva	***Zijada Redžič*** *Stručni savjetnik za zaštitu voda*	Zijada.Redzic@fmpvs.gov.ba
27.	Grad Goražde	***Ernest Imamović*** *Gradonačalnik*	ernest.imamovic@gorazde.ba
28.	Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite BPK Goražde	***Ramo Živojević***	kocbpk@gmail.com
29.	Civilna zaštita Orašje	***Marinko Dabić*** *Pomoćnik rukovoditelja za mjere zaštite I spašavanja*	civilna.zastita.orasje@tel.net.ba
30.	HEIS Institut za hidrotehniku Sarajevo	***Nijaz Lukovac***	nijaz.lukovac@heis.ba
31.	Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetski fakultet Banja Luka	***Zana Topalovic*** – *Katedra za hidrotehniku*	ztopalovic@agfbl.org
32.	Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i trgovine Mađarske	***Kinga Perge*** – *Senior konsultant*	kinga.perge@mfa.gov.hu
33.	Područna privredna *komora Bijeljina*	***Slavica Marković***- *Direktor*	slavicam@bn.komorars.ba
34.	Federalni hidrometeorološki zavod BiH	***Esena Kupusović***	esena.kupusovic@fhmzbih.gov.ba
35.	Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite kantona Središnja Bosna	***Zenada Čaušević***	zenada.causevic@sbk-ksb.gov.ba
36.	Općina Travnik	***Elma Pruzan***	elmap@opcinatravnik.com
37.	Ministarstvo komunikacija i transporta Bosne i Hercegovine	***Snježana Mastilović*** *Odsjeka za pripremu i implementaciju projekata*	Snezana.Mastilovic@mkt.gov.ba

38.	Hrvatske vode	***Natalija Matić***	Natalija.Matic@voda.hr
39.	Direkcija Republike Slovenije za vode	***Lorna Resman*** - *Ured za upravljanje vodama* ***Mirjana Dovgan*** – *Ured za upravljanje vodama*	Lorna.Resman@gov.si Mirjana.Dovgan@gov.si
40.	Republička uprava civilne zaštite Republike Srpske	***Danijela Ždrale*** *Stručni savjetnik*	d.zdrale@rucz.vladars.net
41.	Univerzitet u Ljubljani	***Primož Banovec*** ***Vodja projekta*** ***Andreja Žerjev*** *Projekt menadžer*	primoz.banovec@fgg.uni-lj.si Andreja.Zerjav@fgg.uni-lj.si
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LIST OF TARGET GROUPS

Local public authority

Organization
1. Opština Gradiška
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12. Kantonalna uprava civilne zaštite Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona
13. Služba civilne zaštite grada Tuzle
14. Civilna zaštita Gračanica
15. Civilna zaštita Gradiška
16. Civilna zaštita Orašje
17. Kapetanija Brčko
18. Luka Brčko

National public authority

Organization
1.Ministarstvo prometa i komunikacija BiH
2.Ministarstvo saobraćaja i veza Republike Srpske

3.Ministarstvo za prostorno uređenje, graševinarstvo o ekologiju Republike Srpske
4.Federalno ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva
5.Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva Srednobosanskog kantona
6.Federalni hirdometeorološki zavod
7.Republički hidrometeorološki zavod Republike Srpske
8.Federlana uprava za geodetske i imovinsko-pravne odnose
9.Privredna komora Federacije BiH
10.Područna privredna komora Bijeljina
11.Republička direkcija za obnovu i izgradnju

Infrastructure and (public)service provider

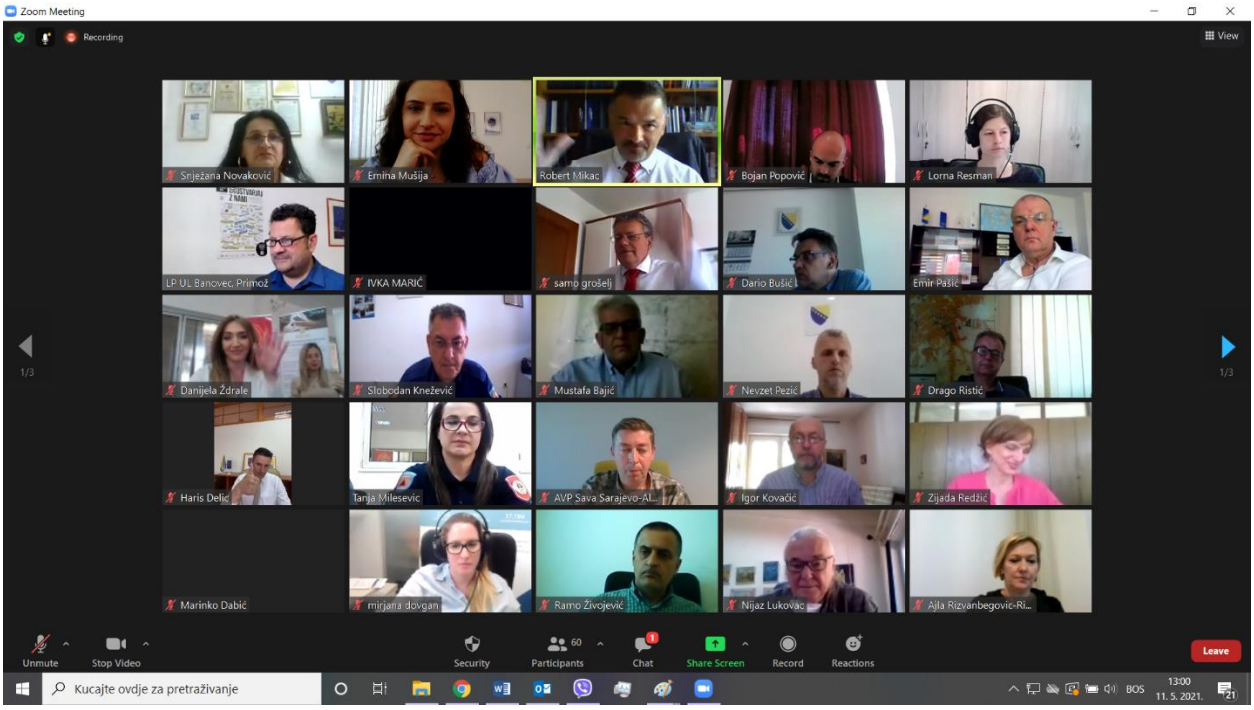
Organization
1.Institut za hidrotehniku Sarajevo
2.Zavod za vodoprivredu d.o.o. Bijeljina
3.Vode Srpske Bijeljina
4.Agencija za vodno područje rijeke Save
5.Vodovod i kanalizacija d.o.o. Tuzla
6.Vodovod i kanalizacija d.o.o. Zenica
7.EFT rudnik i termoelektrana Stanari
8.Željeznice Republike Srpske a.d. Doboj

Enterprise, excluding SME

Organization
1.Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetski fakultet Banja Luka
2.Građevinski fakultet Sarajevo
3.Rudarsko-geološko-građevinski fakultet Tuzla
4.Alumina d.o.o. Zvornik

5.Bezbjedonosno istraživački centar Banja Luka

Photos


Zoom Meeting
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Srnježana Novaković
Emina Mušija
Robert Mikac
Bojan Popović
Lorna Resman
LP UL Banovec, Primož
IVKA MARIĆ
samp grošelj
Dario Bušić
Emir Pašić
Danijela Zdrale
Slobodan Knežević
Mustafa Bajić
Nevzet Pezić
Drago Ristić
Haris Delić
Tanja Milesevic
AVP Sava Sarajevo-AL...
Igor Kovačić
Zijada Redžić
Marinko Dabić
mirjana dovgan
Ramo Živojević
Nijaz Lukovac
Ajla Rizvanbegović-Ri...
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Reactions
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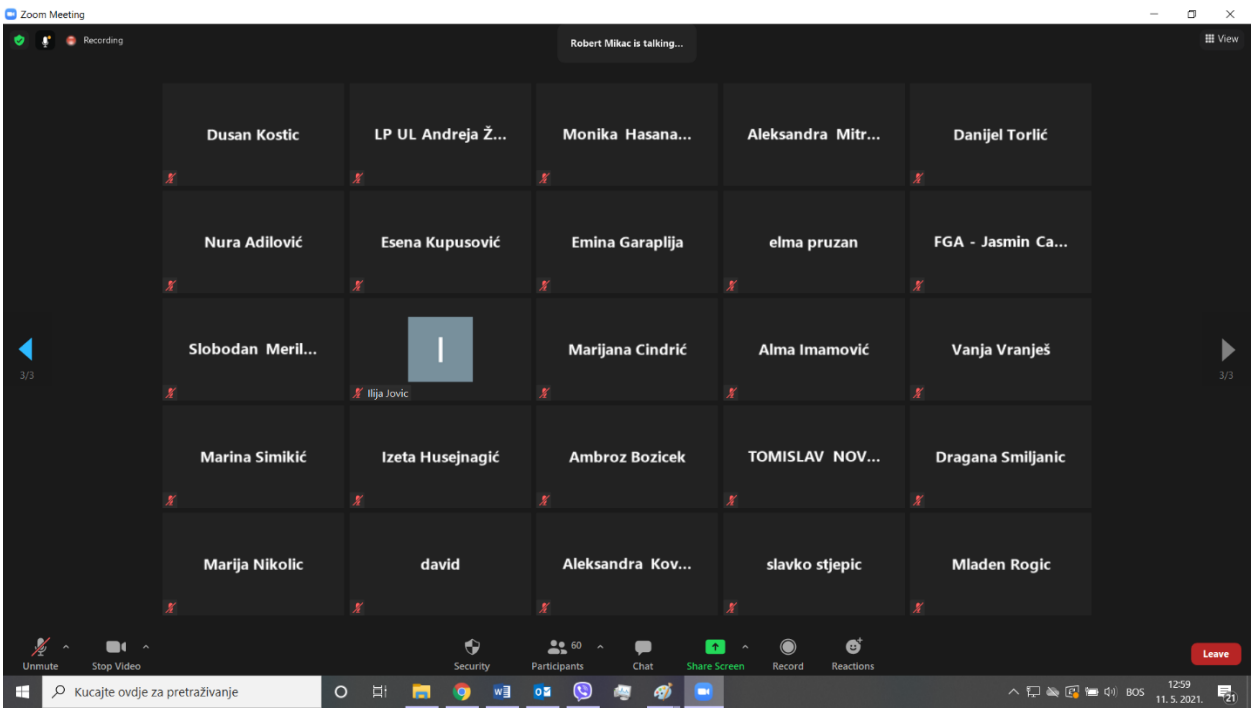
Zoom Meeting
Recording
Robert Mikac is talking...
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Dusan Kostic
LP UL Andreja Ž...
Monika Hasana...
Aleksandra Mitr...
Danijel Torlić
Nura Adilović
Esena Kupusović
Emina Garaplija
elma pruzan
FGA - Jasmin Ca...
Slobodan Meril...
Ilija Jovic
Marijana Cindrić
Alma Imamović
Vanja Vranješ
Marina Simikić
Izeta Husejnagić
Ambroz Bozicek
TOMISLAV NOV...
Dragana Smiljanic
Marija Nikolic
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Aleksandra Kov...
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11. 5. 2021.

BA national workshop, 11. 5. 2021

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