

Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

2nd WACOM workshop in the Republic of Serbia

Emergency management in the Sava River Basin

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1 Introduction

The second national workshops of the WACOM project in the Republic of Serbia were held in Belgrade in the congress hall of the Palace Hotel on December 5, 2022, in the period from 10:00 to 13:00, with the participation of more than 40 participants. The workshop was held back-to-back with the third National stakeholder workshop.

The key challenge of the WACOM project is to improve transboundary, coordinated action in case of accidental pollution and flooding on transboundary watercourses in the Sava River Basin, which includes the analysis of responses in each country.

In the work of the 2nd national WACOM workshops in the Republic of Serbia participated, in addition to the organizers, project partners and participants through the online ZOOM platform, representatives of the following institutions:

1. Port governance agency of the Republic of Serbia
2. The University of Belgrade, Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković"-IBISS
3. "Educons" University, Faculty of Environmental Protection
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Serbia
Republic Water Directorate
5. PUC "Belgrade Waterworks and Sewerage"
6. PWMC "Srbijavode"
7. PWMC "Vode Vojvodine"
8. Department of Biology, J.J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia
9. Competitive Agriculture project in Serbia - SCAP, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Serbia
10. Republic Geodetic Authority
11. Union of ecologists "Podrinje"
12. Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of Serbia

2 Agenda of the 2nd Workshop of the WACOM Project, 5 December 2022

09.45 – 10.00	Registration	
10:00 – 10:10	Conference Opening – Welcome Addresses	<i>Primož Banovec</i>
10:10 – 10:20	Presentation of the WACOM project and the ISRBC activities	<i>Samo Grošelj</i>
10.20 – 10.40	Presentation of the WACOM tools	<i>Matej Cerk</i>
10.40 – 10.50	Presentation of the purpose and concept of command and staff exercise	<i>Primož Banovec</i>
10:50 -11:10	Presentation of the conducted simulation of command and staff exercise for a case of incident pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exercise scenario - Participants in the exercise - Chronology of command and staff exercises - Key results 	<i>Haris Delić</i>
11:10 – 11:45	Presentation of the WACOM catalogue of measures related to the strategies of introducing measures (discussion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General measures - Flood-related measures - Measures in case of sudden pollution 	<i>Primož Banovec</i>
11.45 – 12.00	Short break	
12:00– 12:50	Discussion and suggestions of participants on measures (100 measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responses in case of flooding - Responses in case of sudden pollution 	<i>Jovanka Ignjatović & Branislava Matić</i>
12:50 – 12:55	Discussion Summary	<i>Primož Banovec</i>
12:55 – 13:00	Conclusions and further work within the WACOM project	<i>Primož Banovec</i>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	

3 Presentation of the project, key results and catalogue of measures

After the welcome speech of the leader of the project, Mr Primož Banovec from the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering of the University of Ljubljana, the WACOM project was presented, its project partners, as well as the purpose and content of the project, following the agenda.

3.1 General overview of the WACOM project and activities of the Sava Commission

The WACOM project is based on the activities and protocols of the International Sava River Basin Commission which respects various international protocols (Protocol on Transboundary Pollution, ICPDR – International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River), monitors the objectives of the EU civil protection mechanism and takes into account the sovereignty of interventions in different countries.

The legal framework and activities carried out by the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) were presented by Mr Samo Grošelj, Deputy Secretary for the Protection of Water and Aquatic Ecosystems, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and response throughout the Sava Basin. The International Sava River Basin Commission consists of 4 signatory states to the Framework Agreement for the Sava River Basin, plus Montenegro. The Commission deals with sustainable water management in the Sava River Basin, and sustainable management of hazards (floods, droughts, accidents, etc.), including emergency management and international navigation regimes. Current activities are focused on flood risk control and the establishment and improvement of flood forecasting and warning systems in the Sava River Basin. The activities of the Sava Commission are also focused on accident prevention and control, providing early information to potentially affected countries (draft Emergency Protocol) and the Emergency Alert System (AEWS). Part of the regular activities of the Sava Commission is to timely inform the public about the system for the exchange of data and information within the permanent expert groups for river basin management (RBM EG) and flood risk management (FRM EG), for hydrologic and meteorological issues (HMI EG), as well as for the use/development of the database for the system of forecasting and flood announcement in the Sava River Basin (FFVS): Sava GIS www.savahis.org, whose upgrades to accident pollution modules (APC) and navigation (NAV) are planned within the framework of WACOM projects.

3.2 Presentation of the purpose and concept of the table-top exercise

The purpose of the staff exercise is primarily the insight that a successful management of major disasters (e.g., transboundary flooding, accidental pollution) requires effective and coordinated action by institutions in all countries.

The greater the knowledge about the disaster management mechanism in upstream countries, the better the efficiency and effectiveness of the response in downstream countries (floods, extreme pollution).

This requires engagement of both the countries and the sectors: disaster management, water management and navigation.

It involves target groups, creating a broad platform needed for a better prevention and response to floods and emergencies.

Objectives of conducting table-top exercises:

- 1) Test and verify the usability and adequacy of the proposed WACOM tools for coordination and communication during incidents in an international environment (headquarters in different countries in the Sava River Basin). The WACOM tools: Transnational Modelling Tool, Incident Coordination Tool, Situational Awareness Tool;
- 2) Conduct several international staff exercises in the manner of table-top drills;
- 3) Interactive staff exercise;
- 4) Involve as many international target participants as possible (becomes critical);
- 5) Evaluate the existing and new proposals for disaster management approaches;
- 6) Assess the acceptability of introducing new tools into international practice; and
- 7) Promote conducting of staff exercises, create examples of best practices.

3.3 Presentation of the conducted simulation of the table-top exercises

The WACOM project objectives include the execution of five table top exercises that simulate several emergency situations of accidental pollution and floods:

•3x simulation of accidental pollution of the Sava River

- SLO-HR - accidental pollution Zidani Most
- HR-BIH - accidental pollution Slavonski Brod
- BIH-SRB - accidental pollution Zvornik (Drina)

•2x simulation of floods

- HR-BIH (river area: Una, Vrbas)
- BIH-SRB (river area: Drina, Sava)

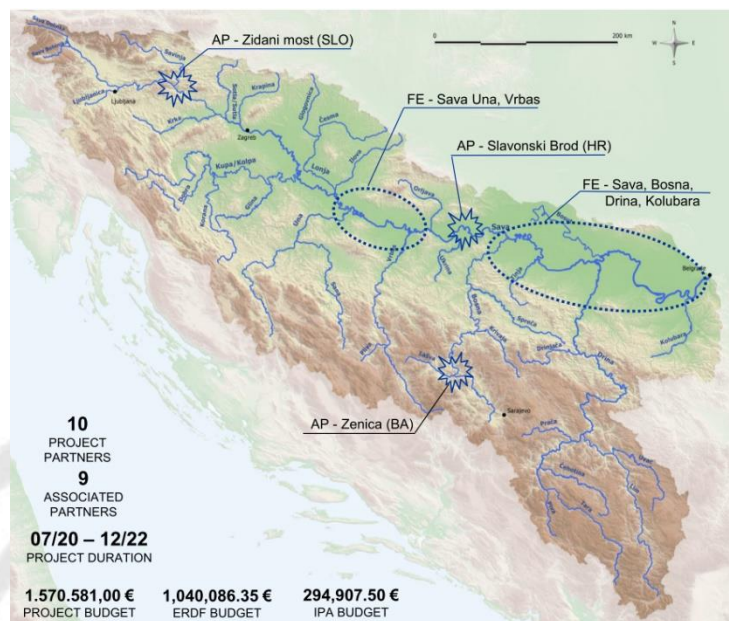


Fig. 1: Five executed table-top exercises

3.3.1 Phases of preparation for conducting the simulation of the TTX exercise

The preparation for conducting the simulation of the TTX exercise was performed in several phases: preparation phase, execution phase and analysis phase (as shown in Fig. 2).

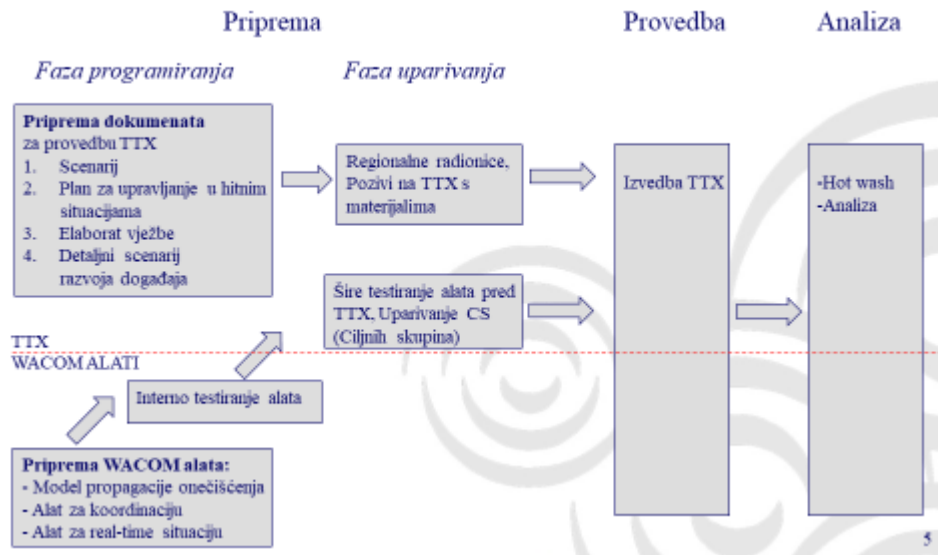


Fig. 2: Phases TTX

Documentation for the preparation and execution of a TTX exercise simulation

The documents prepared under the WACOM project serve as the main documents that define details about the preparation and execution of a table-top exercise of accident simulation. Four documents were prepared for each of the five table-top exercises that simulated several emergency situations. The four documents are: Scenario, Contingency Plan, Elaboration and Master Scenario Event List.



Fig. 3: The four documents prepared for each of the five TTXs

3.3.2 Execution and key steps of a TTX simulation

1) Introduction to the scenario, MSEL and WACOM tools

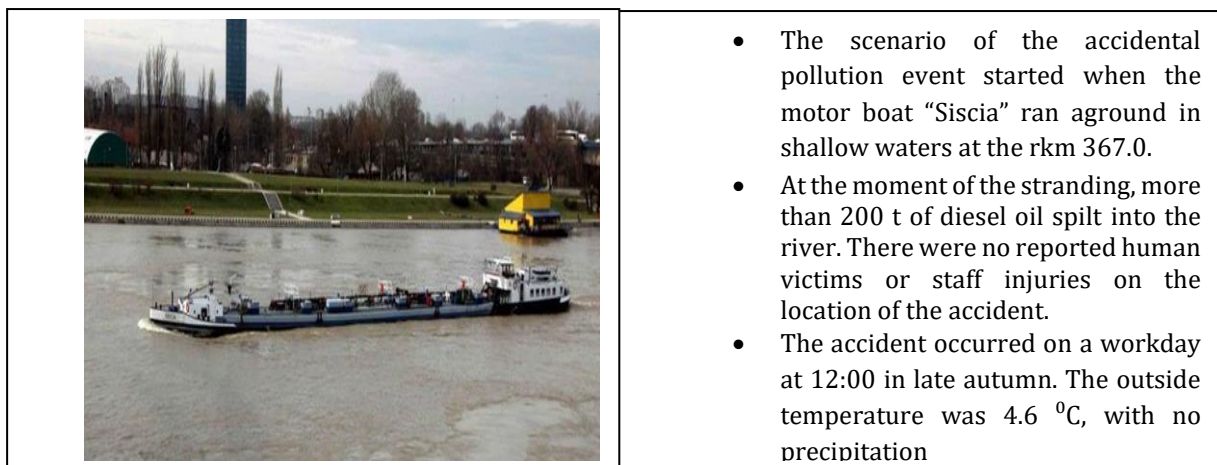


Fig. 4: Scenario of the accident

Scenario condition:

- The risk of a cross-border impact, i.e. spill spreading to Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The use of the WACOM tools for international coordination of the response

2) Beginning of the event (spill);

2. WACOM workshop in the Republic of Serbia

- 3) Communication, reporting, etc.;
- 4) Use of the WACOM tools;
- 5) Preparation of a report and reporting about the planned activities (ICS 209);
- 6) AEWS reporting;
- 7) Completing and supplementing of the ICS 207 reports (organising staff);
- 8) Design of press releases for the general public;
- 9) Completion of activities and transition to the "rehabilitation phase";
- 10) Questionnaires for the participants; and
- 11) Analysis and HOT WASH.

FLOODS - Flood event scenario

- 1) Introduction to scenario, MSEL and WACOM tools

The description of the event is provided in the document D.T3.1.3 (2/5) Descriptive documentation of pilot actions and related issues addressing and floods, Floods in the areas of river Una, Vrbas and Sava (HR/BA).

The document also provides some more detailed information, such as the exact date and time of the event, weather conditions, flows of the Una, Vrbas and Sava Rivers. It also provides a broader list of local characteristics of the flooded area. Various vulnerabilities that can be affected by floods have been identified, as well as actors for whom a more important role in disaster response has been identified.

The short summary of the event is provided below:

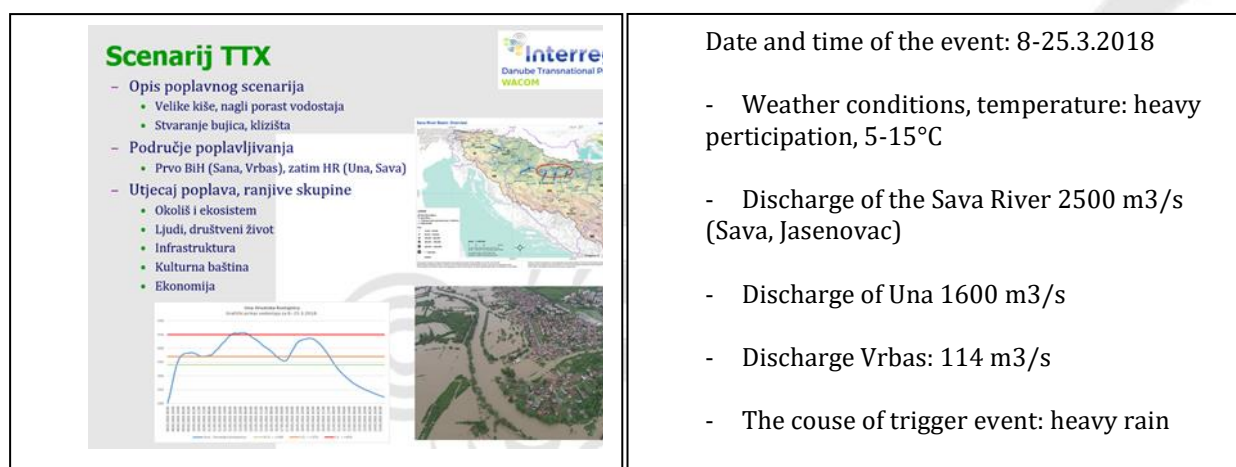


Fig. 5: Scenario of the accident

- 2) The beginning of the event (floods).
- 3) Communication, reporting
- 4) Use of WACOM tools
- 5) Preparation of report and reporting of planned activities (ICS 209).
- 6) Completing, supplementing ICS 207 reports (organising staff).
- 7) Design of press releases for the public
- 8) Completion of activities and transition to "rehabilitation phase".
- 9) Questionnaires for the participants
- 10) Analysis and HOT WASH

3.3.3 Analysis of the table-top exercises

The participants were invited to actively participate in the interactive story about the accident and to participate in the description of the expected sequence of events and activities that their facility's team would perform during the actual rescue.

The exercise was conducted in such a manner that all participants followed the main narrative of the story as told by the narrator of the exercise, even if they were not familiar with the actual incident. The participants also observed the activities or reactions of all other participants. This was the only way for each participant to better understand and evaluate the new approaches and use of assistive devices in conducting of the exercise.

Each participant responded in accordance with best practices and any innovations resulting from the use of WACOM tools as part of the protection and recovery plan.

During the exercise, the participants became familiar with the use of the WACOM tools. The evaluation of the usefulness of these tools was an important element in the final evaluation of the exercise.

Some participants were not actively involved and had the role to monitor and oversee the TTX implementation. They provided an ongoing analysis of the activities and identified the deviations from the planned implementation plan or existing procedures.

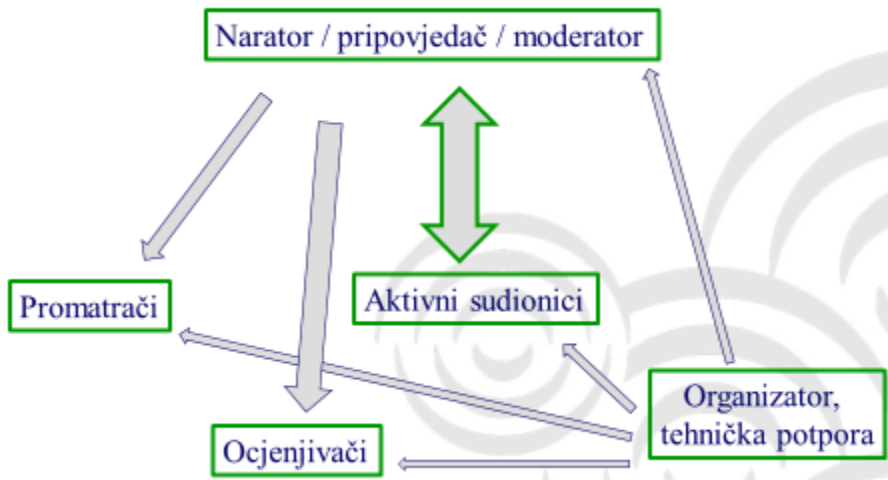


Fig. 5: Key actors in the TTX

HOT WASH analyses - POLLUTION

A "hot wash" analysis must be conducted immediately after the completion of the exercise to allow all participants to provide comments that will be discussed in the "After Action" report. As part of the analysis, the following questions have to be answered:

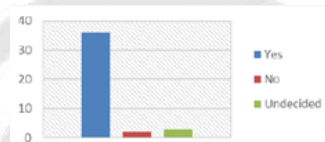
1. Individual active headquarters participate and reflect on the questions:

- Was it done well?
- What was not done well and what was the reason?
- Were there any surprises? Which ones?
- Were the goals and objectives of the exercise met? If not, why?
- What can be included in the "after action" report?

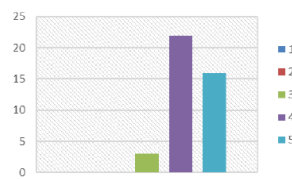
2. Individual questionnaires for all participants - expectations from the TTX, experiences with similar instruments, data availability during the exercise, information and communication between headquarters, evaluation of the WACOM instruments.

3. Questionnaires for the evaluators.

Would the WACOM tools be useful in your work?



General assessment of the WACOM tools (usability)



Assessment of today's workshop

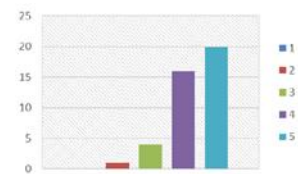


Fig.6: Presentation of the questionnaire analysis

HOT WASH analyses – FLOODS

- The participants of the workshop were actively engaged in the discussion and contributed to providing their insight into the current situation
- The participants recalled the great flood from May 2014 and exchanged experiences and lessons learned.
- The participants identified the mistakes that were made, and they also noticed the mistakes of others - The critical review of the performance of the exercise showed professionalism and the desire to constantly improve the way it works during the flood
- The problem of lack of human and material capacities is becoming more noticeable and evident - it is necessary to work intensively on strengthening the staff
- It is extremely important to inform the public - improve communication with journalists (accurate and timely information is important)
- The issue of cultural-historical heritage requires a specialized procedure related to floods - In general, the protection of cultural assets does not have a developed procedure, but there is a good register of cultural-historical heritage, at least in Slovenia and Croatia
- During the exercise, the need for a single line of command was recognized

MAIN CONCLUSIONS - FLOODS

- Kudos to the narrator
- The TTX exercise was rated as more than successful - until now there has been no exercise of this type at the international level
- The crisis plan should include a better description of the process of interaction of the local community with the unified command (Headquarters) during floods
- There is a need for better coordination and communication between institutions and towards local communities
- Presented WACOM tools can certainly be helpful in emergency management (pollution and flooding)

	Key intervention area	Proposed measure
1	Educational	Education on all levels
2	Financial	Enforcing the polluter pays principle (compensations for the floods)
3		Securing public financial resources
4		Education of water users (abstractions) on emergency procedures (floods, accidental pollution)
5	Governance	Elective representatives for long-term challenges after the accident
6		Participatory decision-making process - water democracy
7	ICT	GIS-based situational awareness
8		Early identification of accidental pollution and alerting
9		Flood management centres
10	Information	Improved supervision and control over the production, use and storage of pollutants
11		Registry of water uses (abstractions)
12	Infrastructural	Safe river access locations (rescue)
13		Safe river access locations (booms)
14	Knowledge	National and international (EN) standards
15		The knowledge base of the polluters
16	Logistics	Availability of emergency equipment (pollution)
17		Availability of emergency equipment (floods)
18		Identification of service providers for emergency response
19	Organizational	Improved communication in the response framework
20		River basin management plans and flood risk management plans
21		Protocols with the key water uses/abstractions
22		Protocols enabling the involvement of insurance companies
23		Control the legislation implementation and enforcement
24		The improved documentation process of the incidents
25		Improved communication in response framework (companies)
26		Improved communication and role of the police in case of the incident
27		Disaster forensics after the accident
28		Notification of authorities
29		Used Oil Log
30	Planning	Maintenance of contingency management plans on different levels
31		Planning, execution and improvement of exercises
32		Hazard identification, risk assessment
33	Other	Adaptation to climate change

Figure 1 Overview of key areas of intervention and proposed measures

3.4 Analysis of voting results concerning proposed measures

The analysis of the voting results generated by the "fast fingers" method (Annex 1) on the proposed measures indicates a different degree of implementation and priority of the proposed measures according to the opinion of the workshop participants.

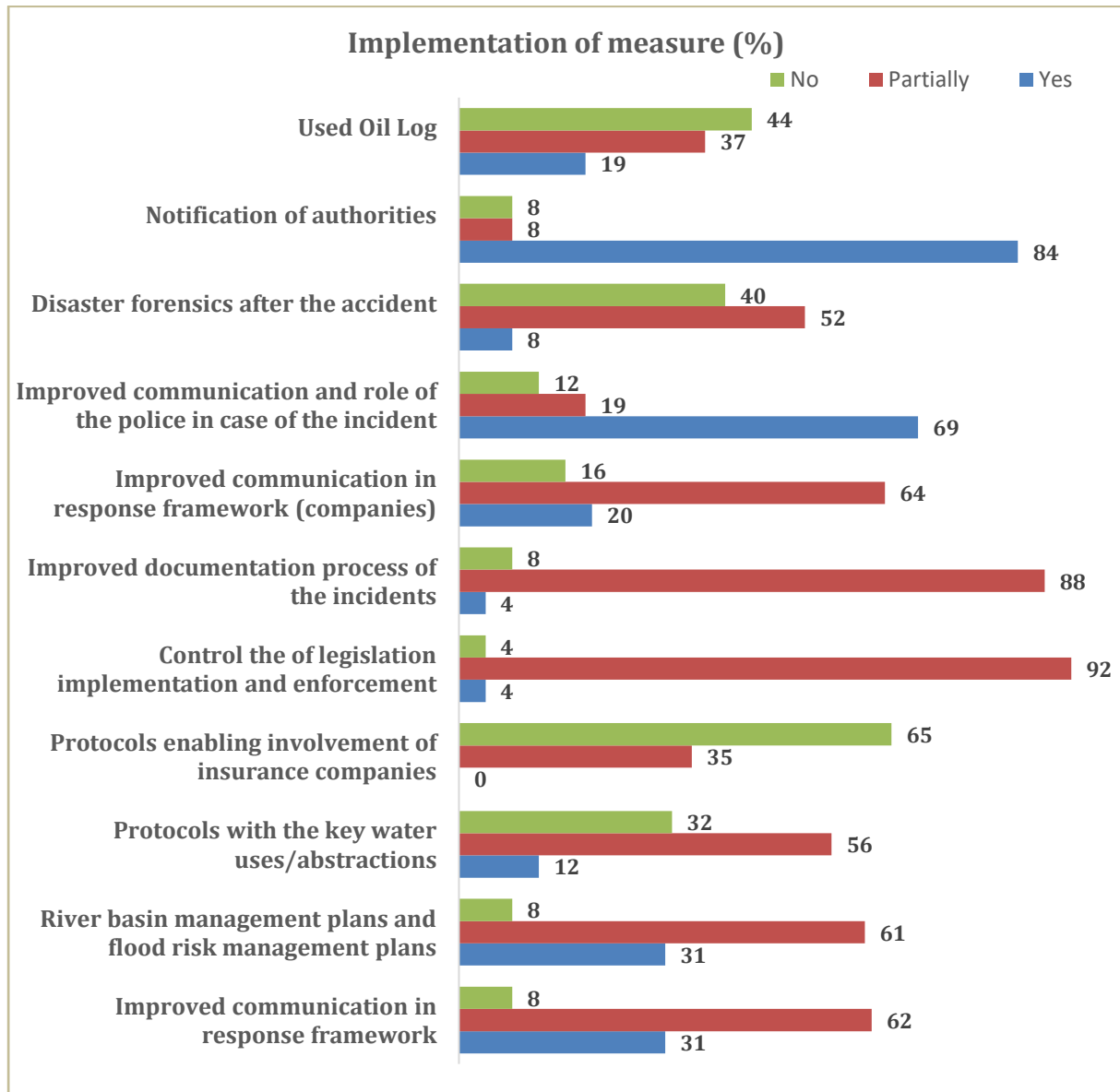


Figure 2 Voting results concerning application of organizational measures in the RS

As presented in Figure 3, the largest number of participants considers that the notification of competent authorities is implemented (84%), the control the of legislation implementation and enforcement is partially implemented (92%), while the protocols enabling involvement of insurance companies are not implemented (65%).

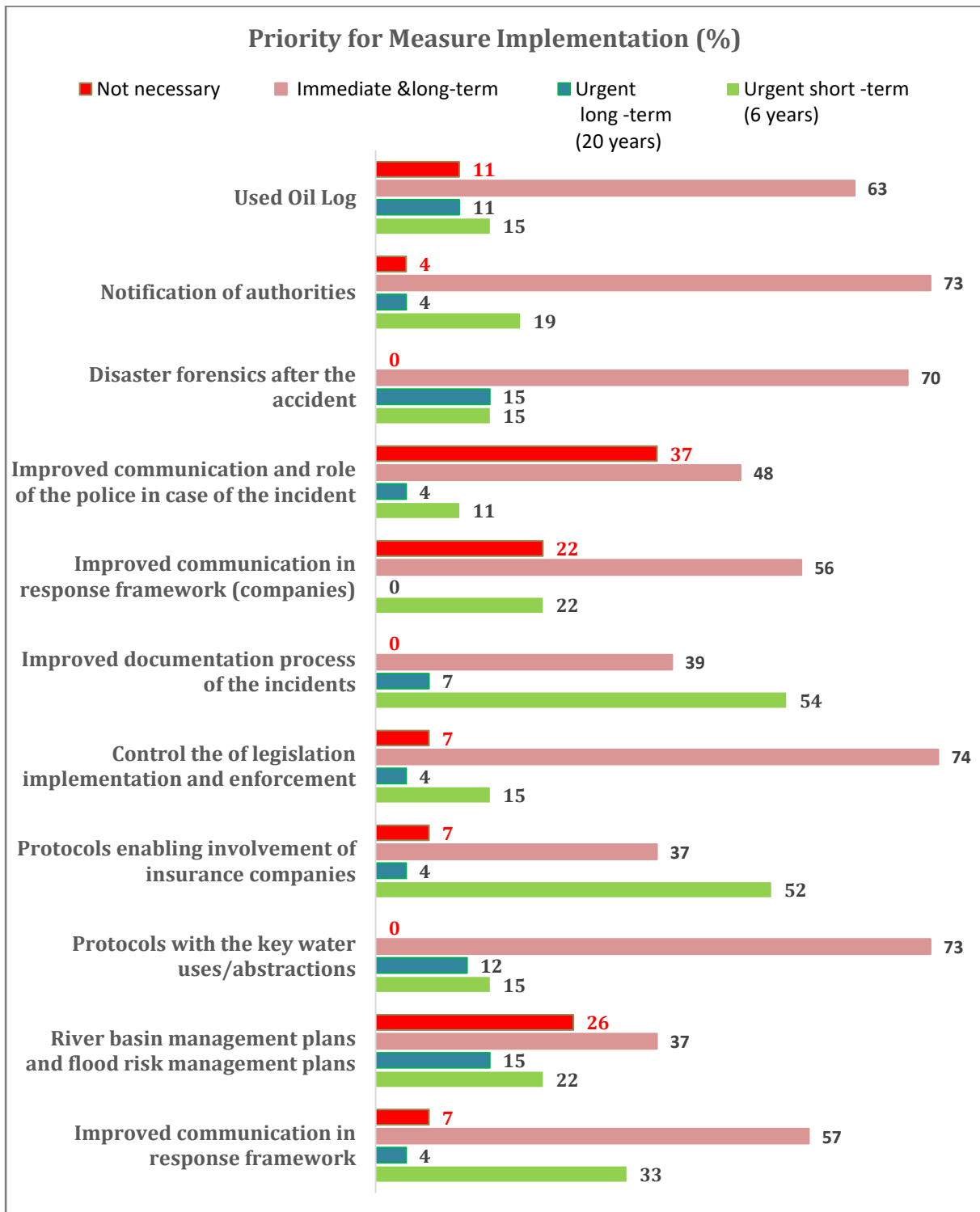


Figure 3 Voting results on implementation priorities of organizational measures

In accordance with the participants responses with respect to the priorities of organizational measures implementation (Figure 4), the majority (74%) consider the control the of legislation implementation and enforcement as an immediate & long-term priority for implementation, followed by protocols with the key water uses/abstractions and authorities notification (73%).

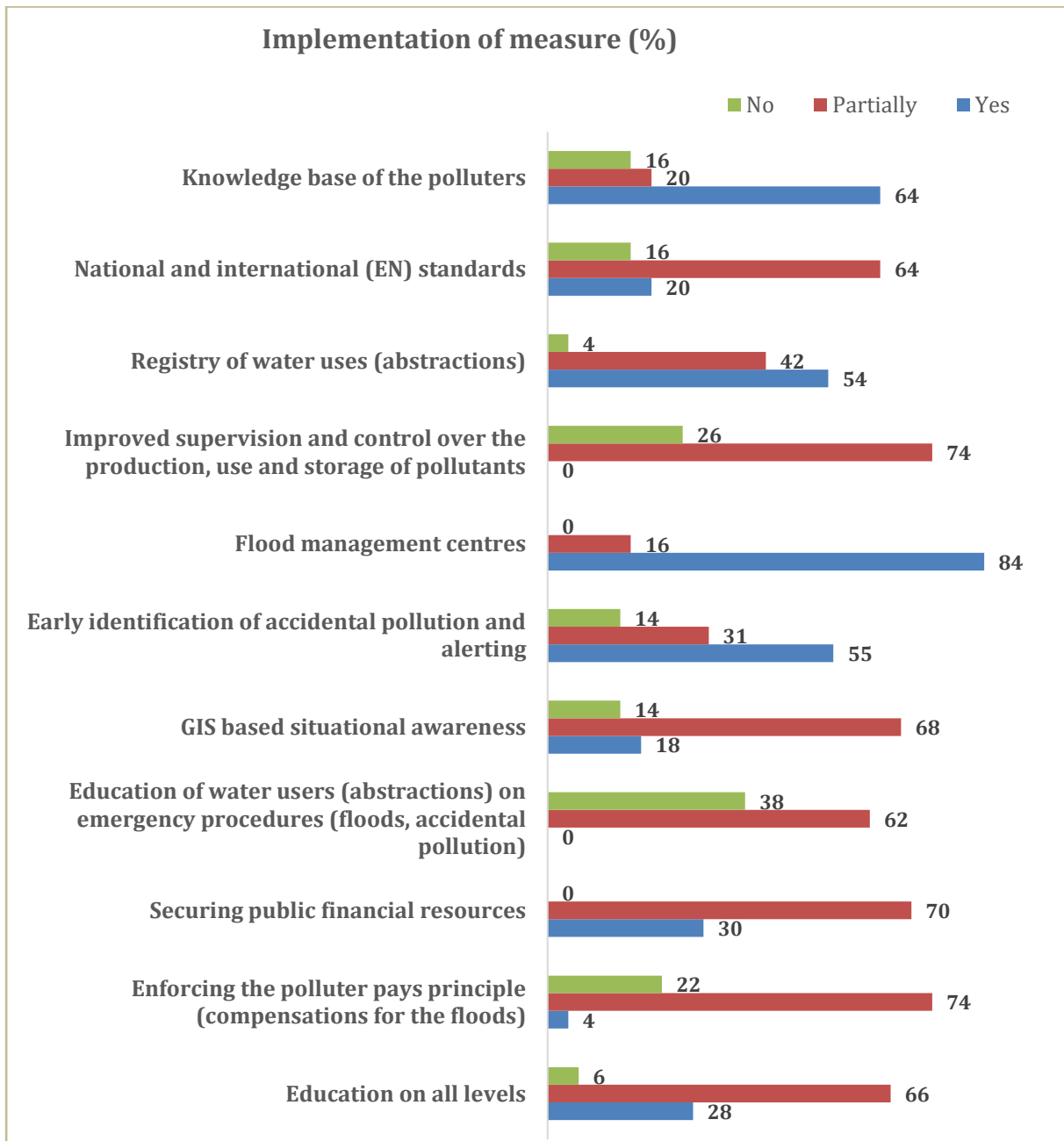


Figure 4 Voting results on the implementation of measures related to education, finance, ICT, information and knowledge

In analyses of responses regarding education, finances, ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), information and knowledge (figure 5), most participants consider that the establishment of *flood management centres* is implemented (84%), while 74% consider that measures on *improved supervision and control over the production, use and storage of pollutants* and *enforcing the polluter pays principle (compensations for the floods)* are partially implemented. Concerning the measure - *education of water users (abstractions) on emergency procedures (floods, accidental pollution)* 62% of respondents consider it as partially implemented, and 38% that the measure is not implemented.

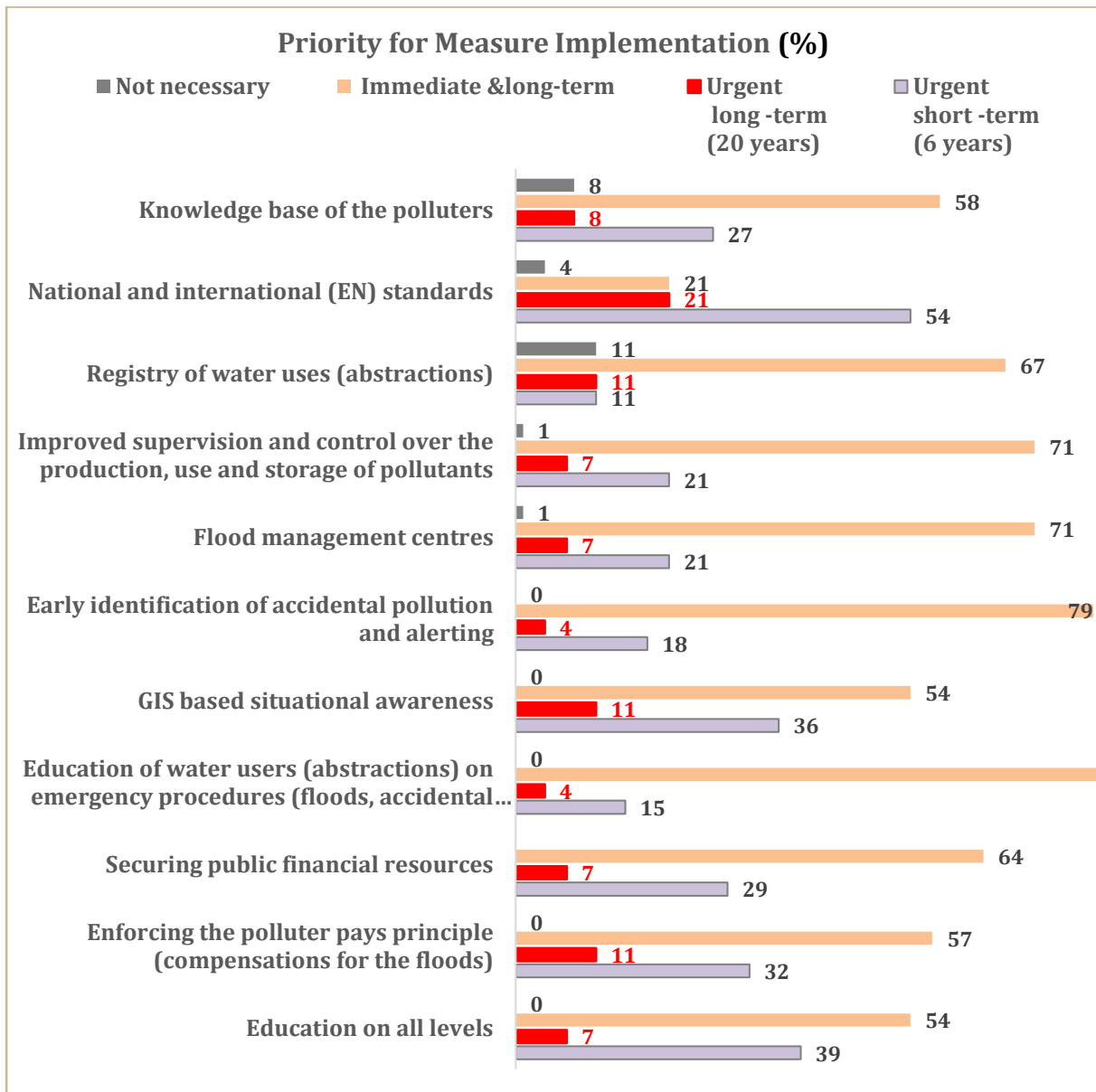


Figure 5 Voting results concerning priorities of implementation of measures related to education, finance, ICT, information and knowledge

The analysis of responses to the priorities of the implementation of measures related to the key areas of intervention: education, financial, ICT, information and knowledge is presented in Figure 6. The majority of participants consider that the implementation of measures for early identification of accidental pollution and alerting is necessary for the long term (79%). Regarding national and international (EN) standards, 54% of participants have the opinion that the measure implementation is urgent in the short – term. The results indicate that a small percentage of respondents, 11% and 8%, estimate that a registry of water uses (abstractions) and knowledge base of the polluters is not necessary for implementation, respectively.

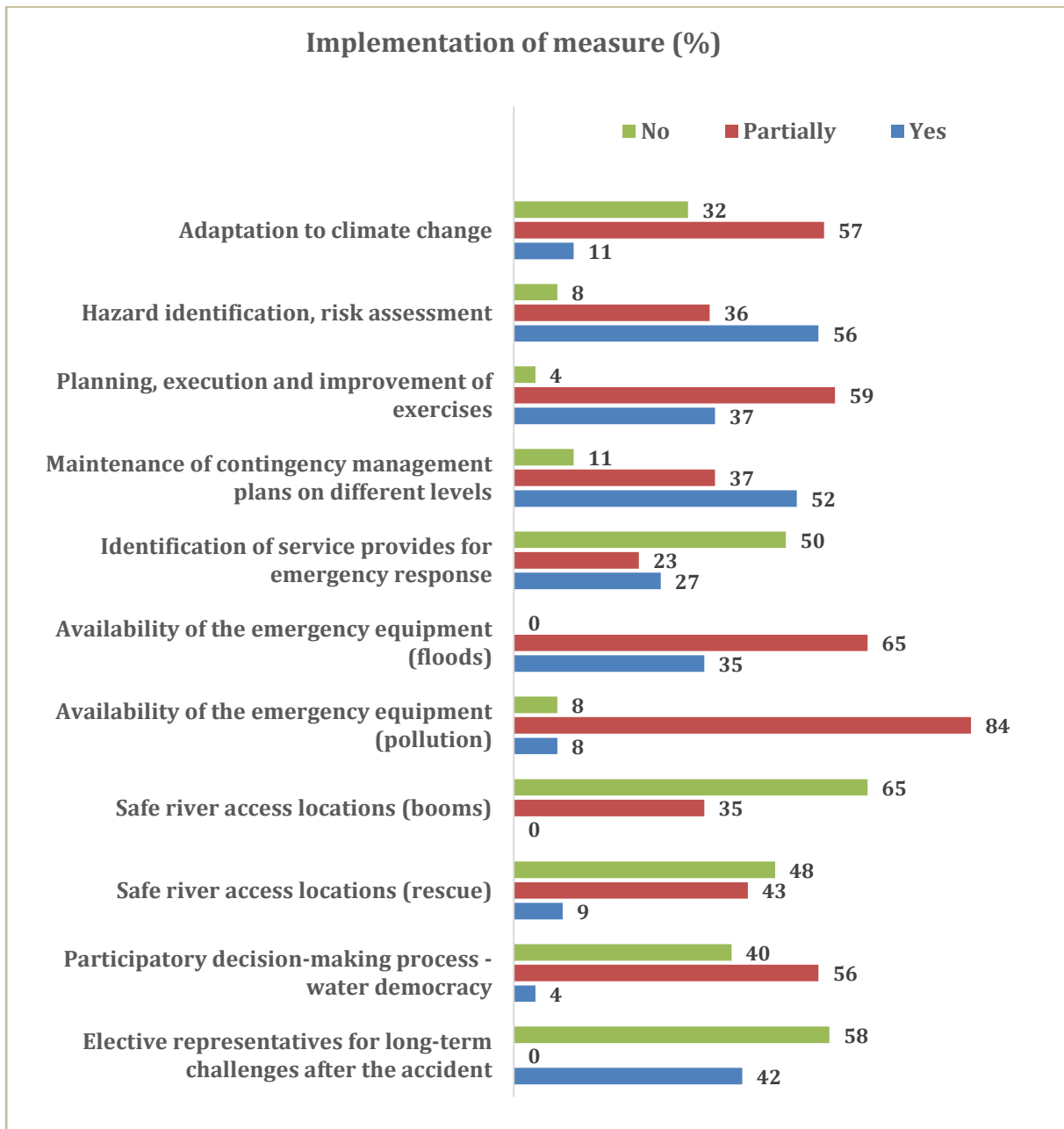


Figure 6 Voting results on the implementation of measures related to management, logistics, infrastructure, planning and adaptation to climate change

Analysis of the voting results on the proposed measures related to management, logistics, infrastructure, planning and adaptation to climate change indicates that more than half of the participants (56%) consider that hazard identification and risk assessment are applied in the Republic of Serbia. Based on the answers related to the *availability of equipment for emergency situations*, the measure is partially implemented, 84% for *accidental pollution* and 65% in case of *floods*. Figure 7 presents a graphical representation of the participants' responses related to the implementation of these measures in the Republic of Serbia.

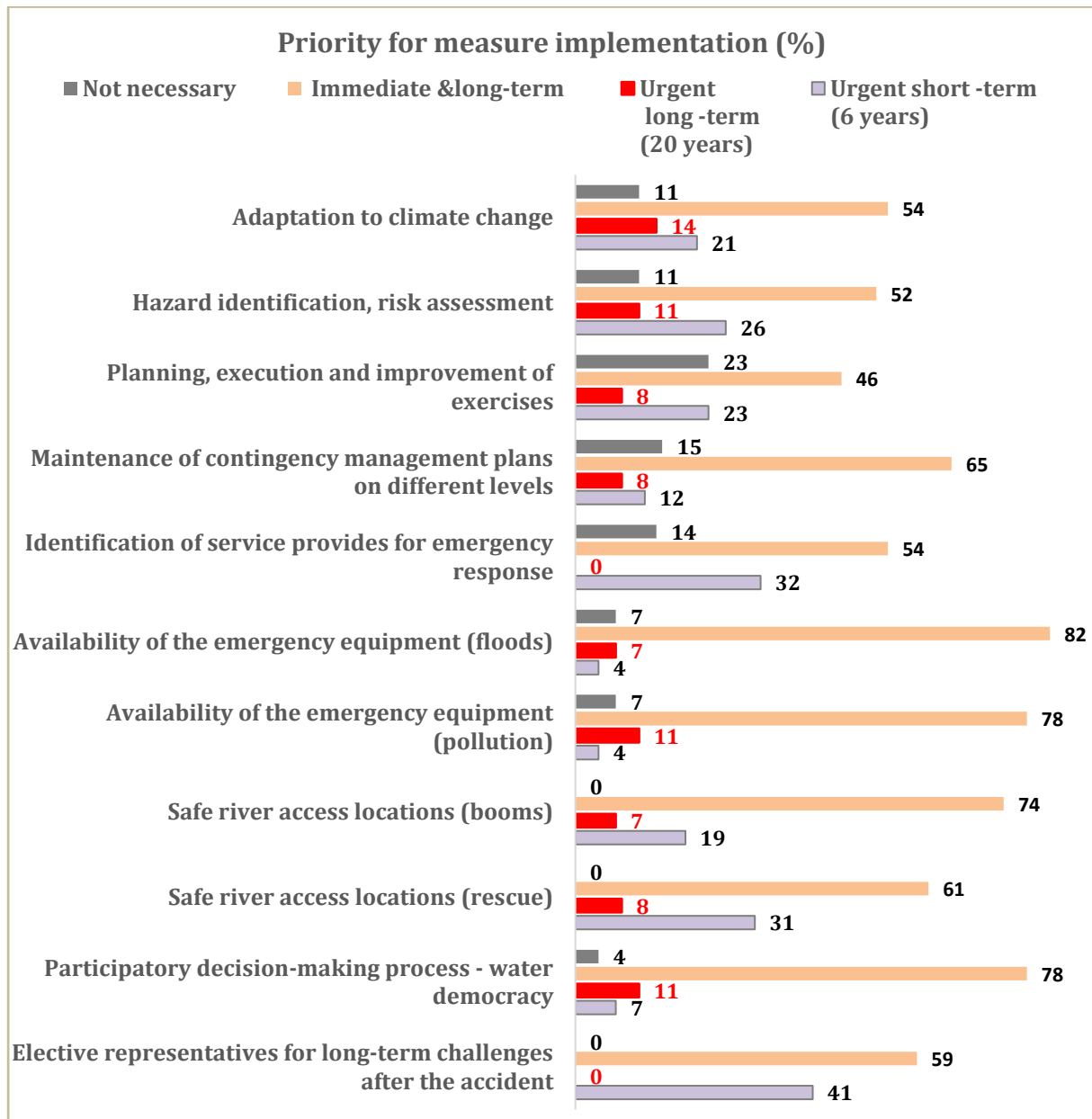


Figure 7 Results of the vote concerning the priorities of implementation of measures related to management, logistics, infrastructure, planning and adaptation to climate change

Based on the voting analysis regarding management, logistics, infrastructure, planning, and adaptation to climate change (Figure 8), the opinion of the vast majority of participants (84%) is that the availability of equipment for emergency situations is an immediate long-term priority measure. Regarding the elective representatives for long-term challenges after the accident, 41% of respondents believe that the measure should be implemented urgently in the next six years. Concerning climate change adaptation, 14% of participants consider it as a long term urgent measure for implementation. The respondents' (23%) opinion is that planning, execution and improvement of exercises is not a necessary measure.

4 Workshop conclusions

After the successful completion of the second and third national workshops in the Republic of Serbia, the participants are aware of the importance of the WACOM (Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin) project. The number of participants (over 40) from relevant institutions, sectors, academia, non-governmental organizations and media, their active involvement in constructive discussion and elaboration on proposed measures illuminates the great importance of preparedness, effective response and appropriate coordination among various sectors and institutions during emergency situations generated by accidental pollution and floods in the Republic of Serbia and beyond.

The participants' attention was drawn to the presentation and demonstration of the application of tools developed within the WACOM project that enable monitoring of pollution transmission depending on hydrological conditions in real-time. They also showed great interest in TTX and key conclusions based on exercises in five cross-border pilot areas. During the presentation, the connection of the WACOM project with the activities of the Sava Commission on reducing the risk of accidental pollution and flooding was clearly emphasized.

The participants expressed a positive opinion on the choice of measures discussed in more detail during the workshop, as well as on the strategic guidelines that, with the support of the Sava Commission, will contribute to an effective response and improved cooperation between sectors and institutions at the national and cross-border level, in case of emergencies caused by accidental pollution and floods. The proposed strategic measures are related to reducing the risk of accidental pollution and flooding and do not include measures covered by river basin management plans and flood risk management plans. For the full implementation of the measures identified within the WACOM project, at least two sectors are responsible, and in most cases, the number of institutions and sectors is higher (water sector, environmental protection, security, transport, infrastructure, education, and others).

Based on the vote on the degree of implementation and priorities of implementation of measures, it is clear that participants are familiar with the measures presented during the workshop, as well as concerning the challenges related to the implementation of certain measures. The analysis of the survey results concerning a total of 33 measures indicates the following:

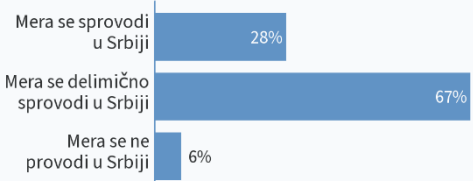
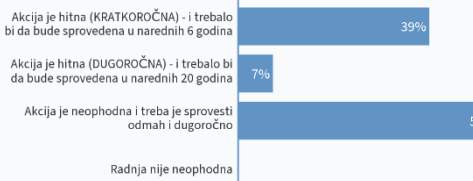
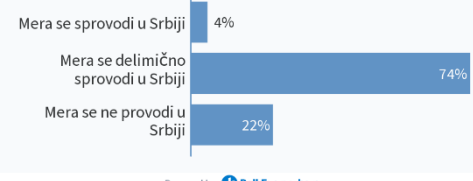
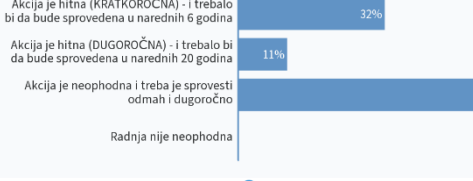
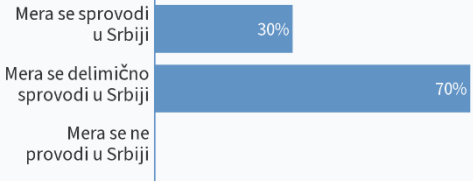
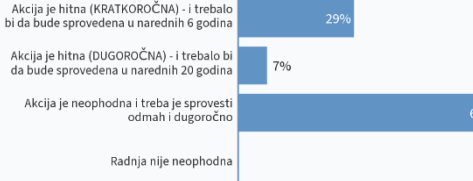
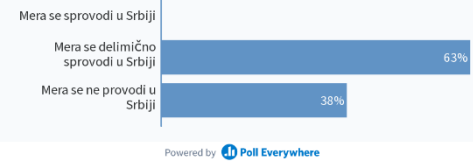

- The measures related to the flood management centres and notification to the competent authorities are applied in the opinion of 84% of the surveyed participants, 69% believe that the measure related to the improved communication and the role of the police in the event of accidents is fully applied, while 64% consider that the database on pollution exists;
- Most respondents (92%) believe that law enforcement control is carried out partially. The same applies to documenting accidents (88%), availability of emergency equipment in case of accidental pollution (84%), application of polluter pay principles, compensation in case of flooding (74%) and provision of public financial resources (70%). The implementation of the real situation awareness measure based on GIS is applied in the opinion of 68% of participants;
- Over fifty percent of workshop participants (65%) believe that measures related to safe locations for access to rivers (booms) and protocols that allow the involvement of insurance companies are not being implemented. Regarding elected representatives for long-term challenges after an accident, 58% of respondents believe that the measure is not applied;

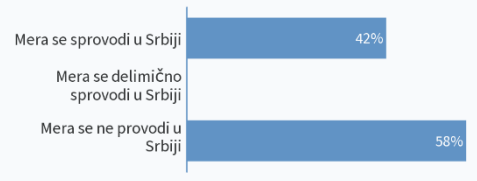

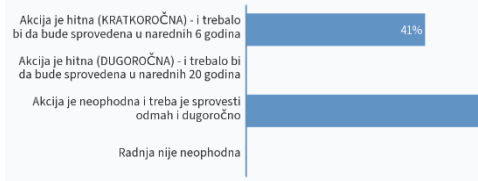

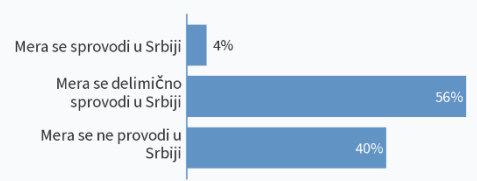

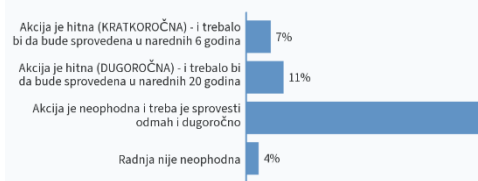

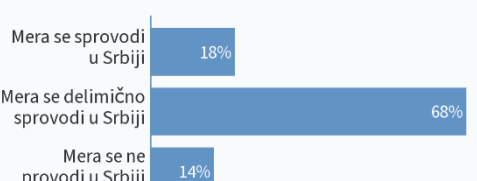

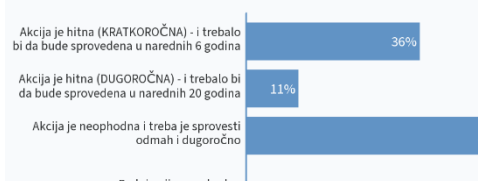

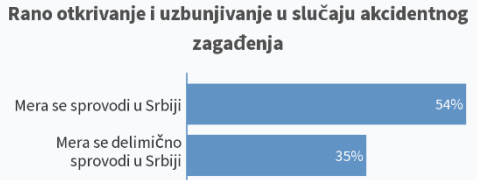

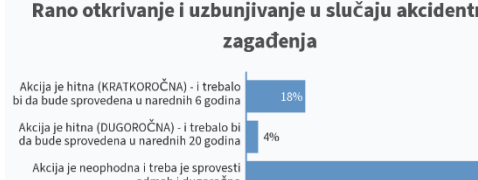





- Regarding the priorities relating to implementing the measures, 37% of respondents believe that improving communication as well as the role of the police in the event of an accident is not necessary. According to the opinion of 26% of participants measures related to the development of river basin management plans and flood risk management are not necessary, which is a possible consequence of the knowledge of the majority of participants that the plans have been drafted or are in the stage of public hearing;
- According to the opinion of 54% of participants, national and international (EN) standards and improved documentation process of accident cases should be applied urgently over the next 6 years. The same criterion was chosen by 39% of participants regarding the priority and timing of the implementation of the measure education at all levels;
- A total of 21% of participants believe that the implementation of national and international (EN) standards is an urgent measure that should be implemented in the next 20 years. Regarding the development of river basin management and flood risk management plans, as well as the application of forensic analysis after an accident, 15% of participants think that both measures are urgent and that full implementation should be realized in the next 20 years;
- The results of the analysis indicate that most participants (82%) believe that the availability of emergency equipment in the event of floods is a necessary long-term measure. The same criterion concerning the implementation priority of measures as the education of water users (intervention) on the way of handling emergency situations (floods, accidental pollution) was identified by 81% of respondents, and early detection and alerting in case of accidental pollution by 79% of participants; 74% of respondents considered the control of the implementation and enforcement of laws, and safe locations for access to rivers (bumps) as necessary measures to be applied in the long term.

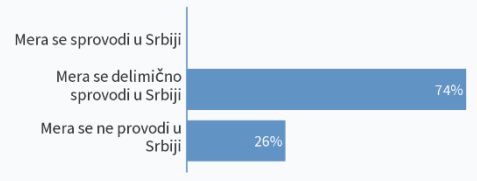

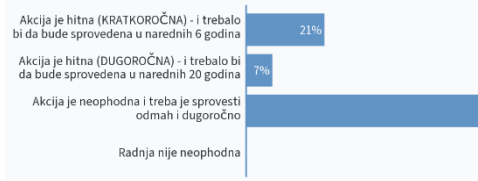

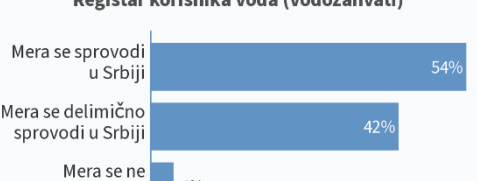

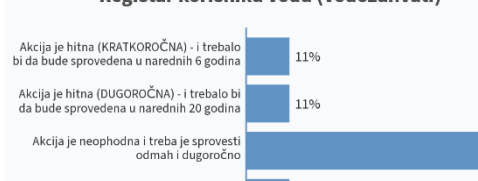

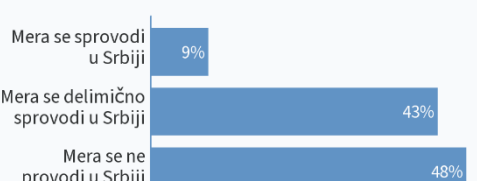

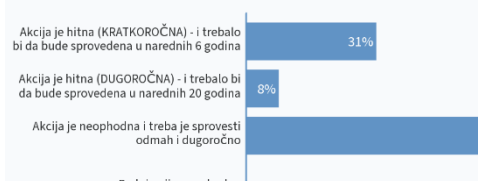

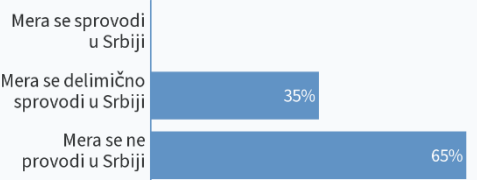

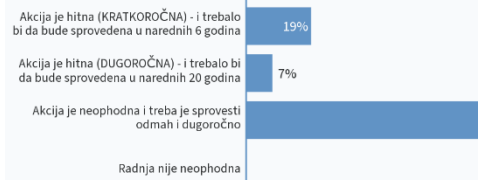

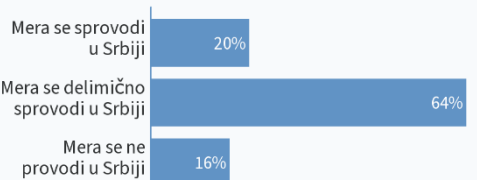

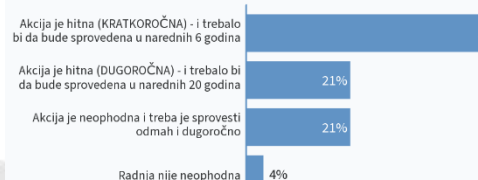

After the end of the workshop, all participants agreed that the workshop was beneficial and that the final results of the WACOM project are important for successful cooperation between sectors and improving the efficiency of response to emergencies caused by floods and accidental pollution.

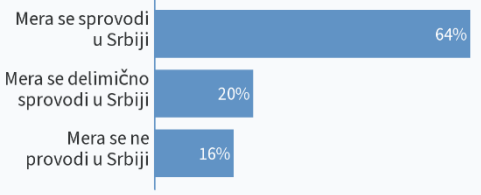

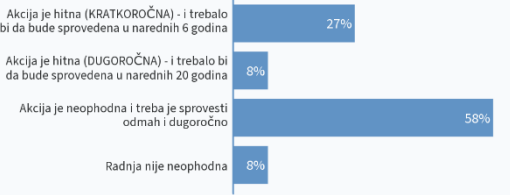

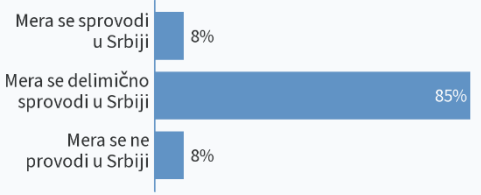



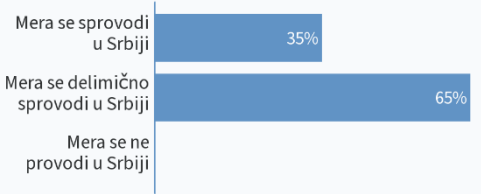

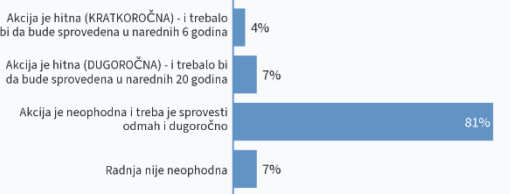

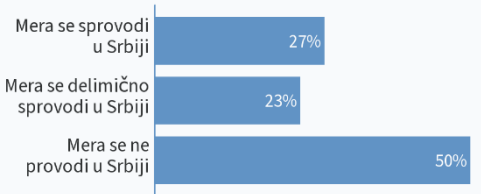

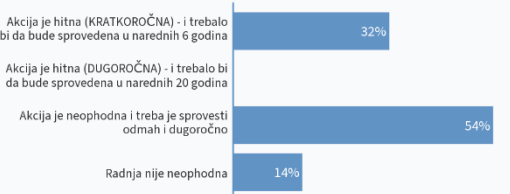

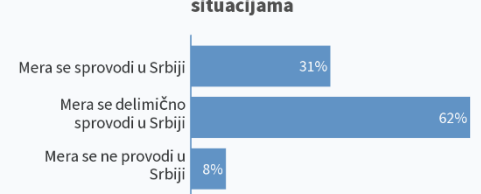

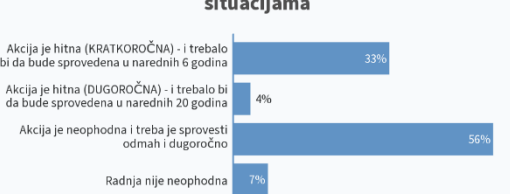

Annex 1 Data on voting results (by “quick fingers” method) during the WACOM national workshop in the Republic of Serbia

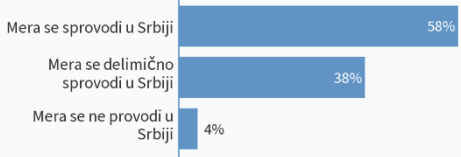



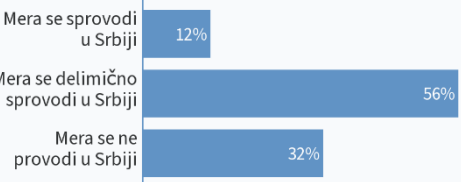

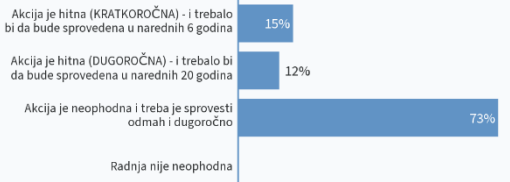

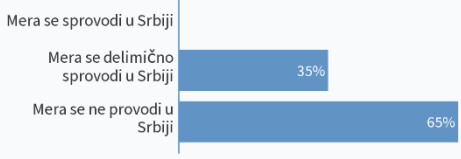

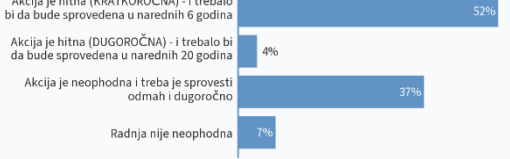

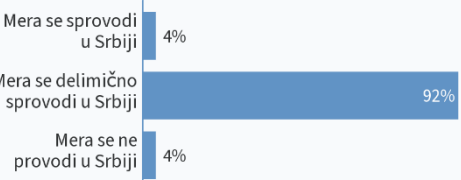



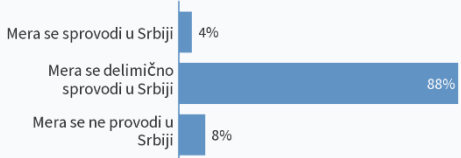

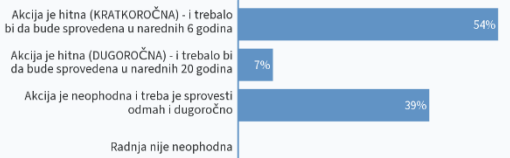

Number of responses: 27

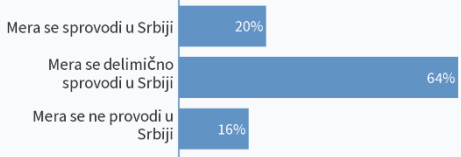

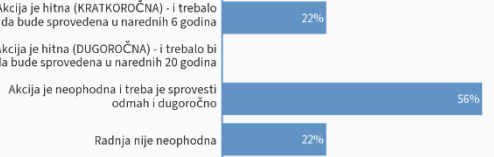

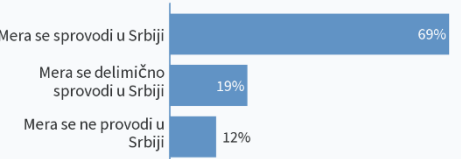



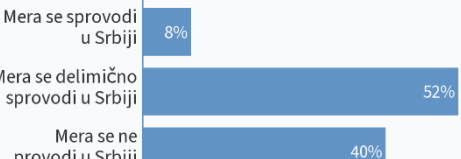



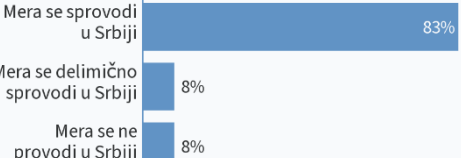



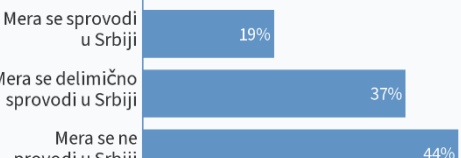



	KEY INTERVENTION AREA	PROPOSED MEASURE	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION/PRIORITIES
1	EDUCATIONAL	<p>Obrazovanje na svim nivoima</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 28%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 67%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 6%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Obrazovanje na svim nivoima</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 39%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 54%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 0%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>
2	FINANCIAL	<p>Primena načela zagađivač plaća, (naknade za slučaj poplava)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 4%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 74%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 22%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Primena načela zagađivač plaća, (naknade za slučaj poplava)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 32%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 11%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 57%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 0%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>
3		<p>Obezbeđivanje javnih finansijskih sredstava</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 30%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 70%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 0%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Obezbeđivanje javnih finansijskih sredstava</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 29%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 64%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 0%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>
4		<p>Obrazovanje korisnika vode (zahvatanja) o načinu postupanja u vanrednim situacijama (poplave, akcidentna zagađenja)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 0%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 63%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 38%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Obrazovanje korisnika vode (zahvatanja) o načinu postupanja u vanrednim situacijama (poplave, akcidentna zagađenja)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 4%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 81%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 0%</p> <p>Powered by Poll Everywhere</p>

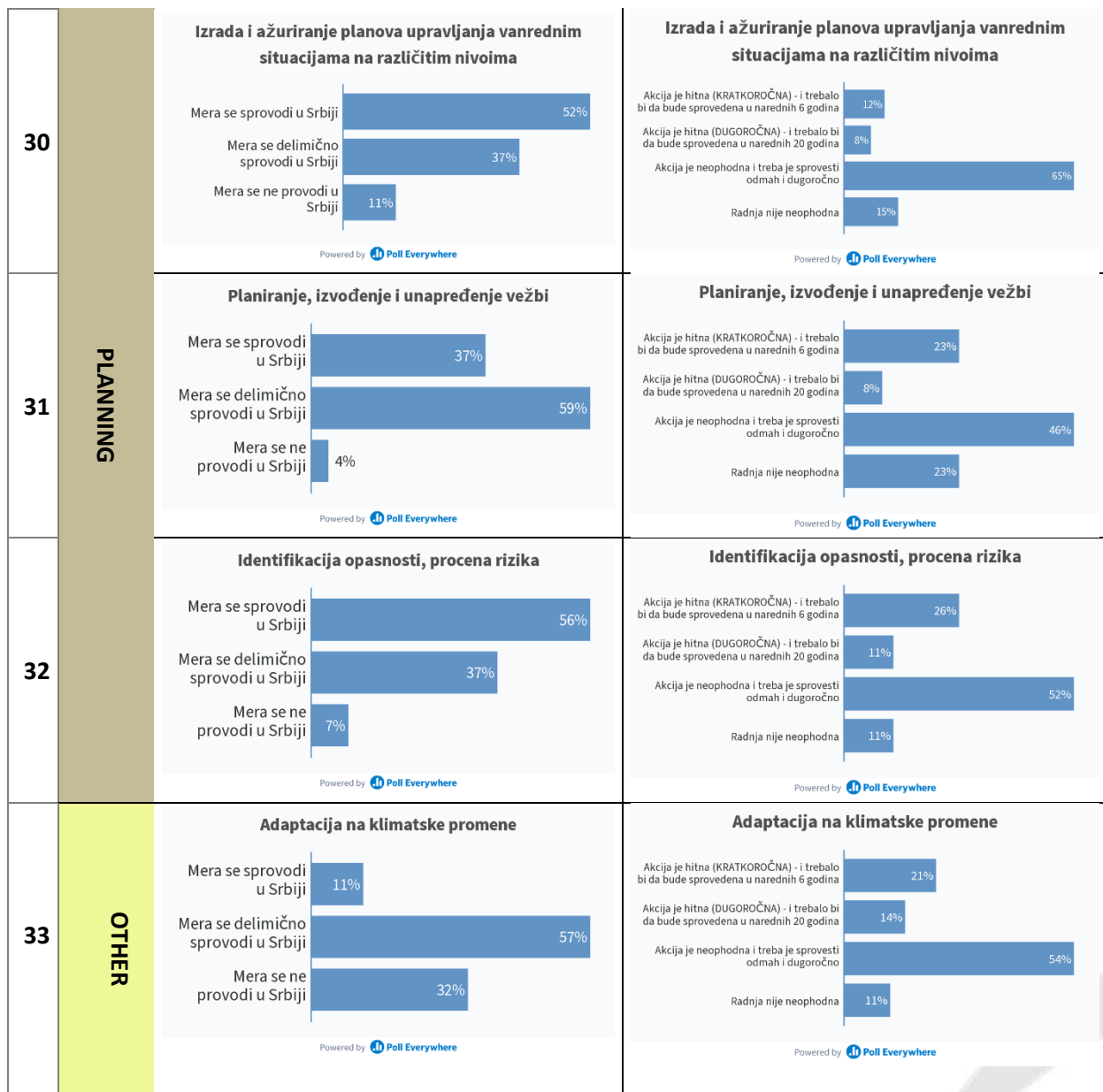
5	GOVERNANCE	Izabrani predstavnici za dugoročne izazove nakon akcidenta  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 42%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 58%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Izabrani predstavnici za dugoročne izazove nakon akcidenta  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 41%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 59%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Učešće svih zainteresovanih strana u procesu odlučivanja - Water democracy  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 4%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 56%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 40%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Učešće svih zainteresovanih strana u procesu odlučivanja - Water democracy  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 7%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 11%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 78%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 4%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
7	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Svest o realnoj situaciji zasnovana na GIS - u  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 18%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 68%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 14%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Svest o realnoj situaciji zasnovana na GIS - u  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 36%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 11%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 54%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Rano otkrivanje i uzbunjivanje u slučaju akcidentnog zagađenja  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 54%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 35%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji: 12%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Rano otkrivanje i uzbunjivanje u slučaju akcidentnog zagađenja  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 18%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 4%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 79%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Centri za upravljanje poplavama  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji: 84%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji: 16%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Centri za upravljanje poplavama  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina: 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina: 15%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno: 59%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna: 11%</p> <p>Powered by </p>

10	MONITORING	<p>Unapređene nadzora i kontrole proizvodnje, korišćenja i skladištenja zagađujućih supstanci</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 74%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 26%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Unapređene nadzora i kontrole proizvodnje, korišćenja i skladištenja zagađujućih supstanci</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 21%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 71%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		<p>Registar korisnika voda (vodozahvati)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 54%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 42%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 4%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Registar korisnika voda (vodozahvati)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 11%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 11%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 67%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 11%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
12	INFRASTRUCTURAL	<p>Sigurni rečni prilazi (spasavanje)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 9%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 43%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 48%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Sigurni rečni prilazi (spasavanje)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 31%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 8%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 62%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		<p>Sigurne lokacije za pristup rekama (bumovi)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 35%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 65%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Sigurne lokacije za pristup rekama (bumovi)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 19%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 74%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
14	KNOWLEDGE	<p>Nacionalni i međunarodni (EN) standardi</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 20%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 64%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 16%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Nacionalni i međunarodni (EN) standardi</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 54%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 21%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 21%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 4%</p> <p>Powered by </p>

15		<p>Baza podataka o zagađivačima</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 64%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 20%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 16%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Baza podataka o zagađivačima</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 27%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 8%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 58%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 8%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>
16		<p>Dostupnost opreme za vanredne situacije (zagađenje)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 85%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Dostupnost opreme za vanredne situacije (zagađenje)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 4%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 11%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 79%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 7%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>
17	LOGISTICS	<p>Dostupnost opreme za vanredne situacije (poplave)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 35%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 65%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Dostupnost opreme za vanredne situacije (poplave)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 4%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 81%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 7%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>
18		<p>Identifikacija pružaoца usluga u vanrednim situacijama</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 27%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 23%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 50%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Identifikacija pružaoца usluga u vanrednim situacijama</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 32%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 54%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 14%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>
19	ORGANIZATIONAL	<p>Poboljšana komunikacija i reagovanje u vanrednim situacijama</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 31%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 62%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>	<p>Poboljšana komunikacija i reagovanje u vanrednim situacijama</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 33%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 4%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 56%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 7%</p> <p>Powered by  Poll Everywhere</p>

20	ORGANIZATIONAL	Planovi upravljanja rečnim slivovima i planovi upravljanja rizicima od poplava  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 58%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 38%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 4%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Planovi upravljanja rečnim slivovima i planovi upravljanja rizicima od poplava  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 22%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 15%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 37%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 26%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Protokoli sa glavnim korisnicima voda /vodozahvati  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 12%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 56%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 32%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Protokoli sa glavnim korisnicima voda /vodozahvati  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 12%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 73%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 0%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Protokoli koji omogućavaju uključivanje osiguravajućih kuća  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 35%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 65%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 0%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Protokoli koji omogućavaju uključivanje osiguravajućih kuća  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 52%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 4%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 37%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 7%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Kontrola primene i sprovođenja zakona  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 4%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 92%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 4%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Kontrola primene i sprovođenja zakona  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 4%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 74%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 7%</p> <p>Powered by </p>
		Poboljšan proces dokumentovanja akcidentnih slučajeva  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 4%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 88%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	Poboljšan proces dokumentovanja akcidentnih slučajeva  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 54%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 7%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 39%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna 0%</p> <p>Powered by </p>

25		<p>Poboljšana komunikacija u okviru reagovanja u slučaju vanredne situacije (kompanije)</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 20%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 64%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 16%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Poboljšana komunikacija u okviru reagovanja u slučaju vanredne situacije (kompanije)</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 22%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 56%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 22%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
26		<p>Unapređena komunikacija i uloga policije u slučaju akcidenta</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 69%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 19%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 12%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Unapređena komunikacija i uloga policije u slučaju akcidenta</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 11%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 48%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 37%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
27		<p>Primena forenzičke analize posle akcidenta</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 52%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 40%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Primena forenzičke analize posle akcidenta</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 69%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 15%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
28	ORGANIZACIONAL	<p>Obaveštavanje nadležnih organa</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 83%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 8%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Obaveštavanje nadležnih organa</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 19%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 74%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 4%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>
29		<p>Dnevnik korišćenog ulja</p>  <p>Mera se sprovodi u Srbiji 19%</p> <p>Mera se delimično sprovodi u Srbiji 37%</p> <p>Mera se ne provodi u Srbiji 44%</p> <p>Powered by </p>	<p>Dnevnik korišćenog ulja</p>  <p>Akcija je hitna (KRATKOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 6 godina 15%</p> <p>Akcija je hitna (DUGOROČNA) - i trebalo bi da bude sprovedena u narednih 20 godina 63%</p> <p>Akcija je neophodna i treba je sprovesti odmah i dugoročno 11%</p> <p>Radnja nije neophodna</p> <p>Powered by </p>



Number of responses: 27

Annex 2 Newspaper article about the WACOM project and workshop in the Republic of Serbia published in the daily newspaper "Politika"

16 Понедељак 12. децембар 2022. beogradsko@politika.rs

БЕОГРАДСКА ХРОНИКА

ОДРЖАНА НАЦИОНАЛНА РАДИОНИЦА ПРОЈЕКТА WACOM

Удружени против поплава

Основни циљ побољшање прекограничне координације и реаговања у случају ванредних ситуација

Поплаве из 2014. године показале су како, за само неколико сати, оно што је стварно деценијама може да нестане. Да се тако нешто не би поново десило потребно је радити на превенцији и то не само у нашој земљи већ у региону. Како би се одговорило на ове изазове, у Београду је одржана национална радионица пројекта WACOM (Water Contingency Management in the Sava

аспекте управљања водама. Споразум реализује Међународна комисија за сливу реке Саве (Савска комисија), која је један од партнера на пројекту.

Радионица у Београду је окупила више од 40 представника различитих сектора и институција, невладиног сектора и универзитета који се баве овом тематиком.

Према речима др Браниславе Матић, самосталног техничког експерта за WACOM пројекат, бројност

ница и сектора, као и саме структуре управљања ванредним ситуацијама на међународном нивоу.

Модел развојени у оквиру пројекта омогућавају реаговање у реалном времену. У зависности од тренутног протока Саве могуће је проценити утицај акцидентног загађења на нивоним деловима тока. На пример да је

до тога дошло летос када су водоизатаји били ниски, загађење из Словеније би до Београда стигло за око две седмице, уколико узорак и сама загађење не би били укључени. У случају високих водоизатаја загађењу би требало само неколико дана да стигне до Београда. Други елемент који је доста значајан јесте побољшање сарадња међу штабовима за ванредне ситуације свих релевантних институција које су укључене у ова питања. Реализација пет штабних вежби омогућила је тестирање WACOM модела и злата, као и идентификацију неких изазова и отворених питања. Прве радионице на вежби у Савском броду учествовало је 13 штабова који су симулирали ванредне догађаје – један дан поплаву, други дан загађење и сличне учесници су се сложили да је одржавање оваквих вежби неопходно бар једном годишње – рекао је др Примож Бановец, професор Грађевинског факултета у Љубљани.

Саме Грошељ, заменик секретара Међународне комисије слива реке Саве за заштиту вода и адекватних екосистема, истакао је значај међународне сарадње и реаговања на целом сливу Саве. По његовим речима, Савска комисија се бави превенцијом, а WACOM пројекат даје значајан допринос идентификацији неопходних мера и активности које доприносе усклађеној ефикасној реаговања различитих институција и сектора уред ванредних ситуација изазваних поплавама и акцидентним загађењима.

Б. Васиљевић



Примож Бановец и Бранислава Матић

ићев basin" – управљање ванредним ситуацијама у сливу реке Саве). Основни циљ је побољшање прекограничне координације и реаговања у случају ванредних ситуација услед поплава и акцидентних загађења. У реализацији пројекта који финансира ЕУ Interreg Danube Transnational Programme учествују институције из држава потписница Оквирног споразума о сливу реке Саве (Словенија, Хрватска, Босна и Херцеговина и Република Србија).

Овај међународни споразум потписан је 2004. године извршиле све учеснице указује на значај реализације овог и сличних пројеката који унапређују међународну сарадњу.

– То је важно јер је Србија најводонија на сливу Саве и сви негативни утицаји узводно, уколико се не реагује ефикасно, могу имати негативне последице – рекла је Матићева.

Неки од недавних догађаја са прекограничним, међународним утицајем (поплаве на сливу Саве 2014. акцидентно загађење у Словенији 2018. године) указали су да неопходност побољшања сарадње институ-



Реприза на Земунској пијаци

Популарни „Каравани зимнице“ и минулог викенда је, други пут заредом јаван на Земунској пијаци, јер је, прена мишљено стручњацима из ЈКП градске пијаци, интересовале посетиоцима и због тога туристички значајна било велика. Уреднику пијачног постоја, на територији јаван од најларанијих градских зелених тржњина нашла су се поново произвођачица и домаће зимнице припремљене по традиционалној рецептури. Турција, и остале бационије продавале су се по ценама ипак осетно нижим него оне у супермаркетима.

Велико спремање у Белегишкој улици

Због вишедневних падавина, водопривредно предузеће „Галовина“ ради на чишћењу канала. Истовремено, на иницијативу Градске општине Земун, механизација је ангажована и на кошењу стришке и корова

дуж нове саобраћајнице у Беле кој улици. Радови ће трајати до не прогледне све критичне тачке ланског система, односно не по израсли коров.

Филмски фестивал „Најкраћи дан“

Децембар важи за месец у коме дан најкраће траја, па је то била и изостаја да се про девет година покрене Филмски фестивал „Најкраћи дан“ – Поклоници савме уметности у прилици су до 21. децембра, који свету обележава као најкраћи од 365 дана, последица занимљиве кр овогодинаше филмове младих аутора из Србије и Европе. То код филмског магичу, која греје и прија у зимском периоду, а дод је Свет дана кратког филма – каже Милена Шлимегић оснивач Удружења „Ф култура“ које је организатор фестивала. Тим поводом, фестивалска па, позива публику вечерас на „Деликатесни понедјељак“ у Културни тар „Град“ у Улици браће Крсмановић од 19 до 23 сата, на први у својих догађаја, који ће бити осмишљен у празничном духу.

Нападнут радник „Градске чистоће“

Јавно комунално предузеће „Градске чистоће“ је сваштито да су урос око четири часа у току радне смене, у Булевару краља Александра: мик и девојка напали радника овог комуналног предузећа Д. Б. Како с вода, девојка је раднику нанела повреде ударајући га метлом по главу је одвезен у Ургентни центар, а након снимања главе констатоване су ше телесне повреде и пуштен је на кућно лечење. Заваљудући број и цији припадника МУП а починиоци су идентифицирани и приведени.

Више паркинг места

У циљу решавања недостатка паркинг-пра ра код железничке станице Багдатола у на Шанаја, општина Земун је извршила изград



Много тога зависи од водоизатаја Саве

ПРЕДЛОГ ЗА ВЕЧЕРАШЊИ ИЗЛАЗАК

Дела Бетовена у Галерији САНУ

У Галерији САНУ концерт ће предводити Вук Оваскиенон, виолиониста и Татјана Симољубитеља сликарства „Корњача“ у Цариградској улици, биће представљени и 19 сати. Овај удружење представљајуће је што даје прилику студентима ФЛУ и подржава друге младе ствараоце, да прикажу своје

„Бранко Миљковић“ у Булевару краља Александра. О делу ове уметнице говориће академски сликар Зоран Антоновић. Отварање је у 18.30 часова.