



# Sharing Experiences on Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies/Plans and Making Cities Resilient 2030 Workshop

REPUBLIC of SERBIA

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Prone to many  
disasters risks

Identifying  
Reducing  
Preventing  
Responding  
Recovery



# DRR includes a system of measures and activities to prevent new and reducing existing risks

- ✓ **identification, regular assessment and monitoring of disaster risks** for their control;
- ✓ **reducing the factors** that cause or increase the risk
- ✓ **mitigation** of harmful **consequences**
- ✓ post-disaster reconstruction / **building a better**
- ✓ **investing** in disaster prevention and reduction
- ✓ **enhancing the culture of safety** and resilience of individuals and communities to disasters;
- ✓ **intensive mutual cooperation** of all competent institutions at all levels of government, as well as partnership with private and public companies, other legal entities, entrepreneurs, civil society organizations and all interested citizens
- ✓ establishing precise procedures for the **exchange of information and experience** relevant for risk reduction
- ✓ monitoring **climate change** and adapting the community to the expected consequences.

Legislative  
framework

Law on  
Disaster risk  
reduction and  
emergency  
management

**National Program for Disaster risk management - National Strategy for DRR**  
/ *Work in progress*

**Risk assessment** - identifies the type, character and origin of individual disaster risks, vulnerability, factors that cause or increase, consequences that may occur on human life and health, environment, material and cultural goods, public services and economic activities, and social activities. / **NATIONAL DRA**  
adopted 2019

**Plans for disaster risk reduction** - definition of preventive and investment measures to reduce risks. Prepared on National, Provincial, Local self-government units level.

/ methodology in initial drafting phase

**Protection and rescue plans** - measures and activities to prevent and reduce the consequences of disasters, define resources and emergency management to protect and rescue people, material and cultural goods and livelihood / **in final phase**

**Plan for protection of the Major accidents (SEVESO)** – measures to reduce impact of potential hazards. / **done for individual LSGs**

# Identified Hazards

- Identification of disaster hazards at the national and sub-national level is based on **12 hazards identified** within **the Instruction on the Methodology of development and content of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan:**

- earthquake;
- rockfalls, landslides and erosions;
- floods;
- extreme weather events;
- lack of drinking water;
- epidemics and pandemics;
- plant diseases;
- animal diseases;
- fires, explosions and open fires;
- technical technological accidents;
- nuclear radiological accidents and
- terrorism.

## Scenarios:

- a. scenario of the most probable event and
- b. scenario of the event with the most severe possible consequences

## Protected values

- a. Life and health
- b. Economy and environment
- c. Social stability

**Local level – LSG have to identify their hazards and prepare scenarios**

# Local level

# Local Self-government units

Responsible for drafting

- Local Risk assessment,
- Local DRR Plan
- Protection and rescue Plan
- External plan for protection major accidents (should they have SEVESO complex)
- In addition, LSGs are responsible for preparing Local climate change adaptation Program



In the  
Republic of  
Serbia

More than 150 LSGs have adopted Local  
risk Assessment,  
100 of LSGs have adopted Protection  
and rescue plan

Plan for DRR is done in 5 Municipalities

# Plan for DRR

- Should determine specific preventive, organizational, technical, financial, normative, supervisory, educational and other measures and activities that the competent state bodies and other entities, based on the assessment of individual risks, are obliged to take in the future to reduce disaster risk and mitigation.
- Developed on the basis of proposed risk treatment proposals in an appropriate disaster risk assessment.
- For a period of three years.
- Methodology – not defined.



# Analysis of Disaster risk reduction plan

## Example City of Ivanjica

The DRR Plan of the Municipality of Ivanjica contains 4 components which goals are described, and indicators are identified to assess their achievement. The components are:

1. Understanding disaster risk,
2. Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk,
3. Investing in structural and non-structural measures,
4. Strengthening the readiness for effective response and establishing a better system during recovery and reconstruction.

- General measures are defined for each component and then described by the results that are expected,
- Detailed activities to achieve the result,
- indicators,
- responsible institution for implementation,
- period of implementation,
- financial sources (for most activities)

“Technical assistance in supporting LSGs in the Republic of Serbia to develop Disaster Risk Assessments, Local DRR Plans and Local Protection and Rescue Plans’.

- Documents are mostly prepared through engaging external consultants/companies, and not “in-house”.
- Most plans are detailed and provide a solid basis and standard operating procedures for the LSGs to deal with pre, during and post disaster activities
- However, significant gaps between plan and practice:
  - ✓ Insufficient budgets and resources to execute activities
  - ✓ Insufficient amount of trained staff to execute activities
  - ✓ Insufficient amount experienced and qualified staff to develop and update plans and documents
  - ✓ Need for systematic training for personnel
  - ✓ Better collaboration needed

## What is being done on the Local Level

example:  
Western Morava  
River Basin  
Disaster Risk  
Reduction  
Programme

Following heavy floods in May 2014 heavy floods in Serbia:

- LSGs recognized the importance of mutual cooperation: reduce common natural disaster risks, respond to emergencies, but also recover post-disaster.
- Work together in joint measures, activities and projects, but also funds.
- LSGs can highly benefit from collaboration with each other, not only to learn from best-practices, but also to join forces: similar problems may have similar solutions!

Thank you

- Jelena Dimic  
Sector for Emergency Management, MoI  
Republic of Serbia