

## Prevencija od bujičnih poplava











Prof. dr Ratko Ristić Prof. dr Muhamed Bajrić Doc. dr Dejan Vasović





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Source

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean









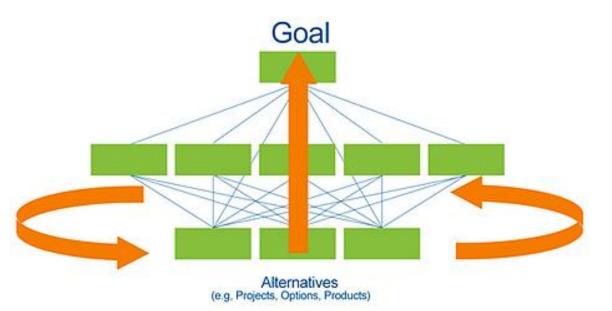
# Risk factors

Structure Objectives or Criteria
 (May have multiple levels)

Measure relative importance of objectives and alternatives to objectives  Synthesize and calculate results to show priorities of alternatrice relative to the Goal











Oko Nakon 2000-WWII te

dva Pre svetska WWI rata

Izmedju



2015, Third UN World Conference on Disaster

Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk Reduction (WCDRR), Sendai -Sendai Framework for

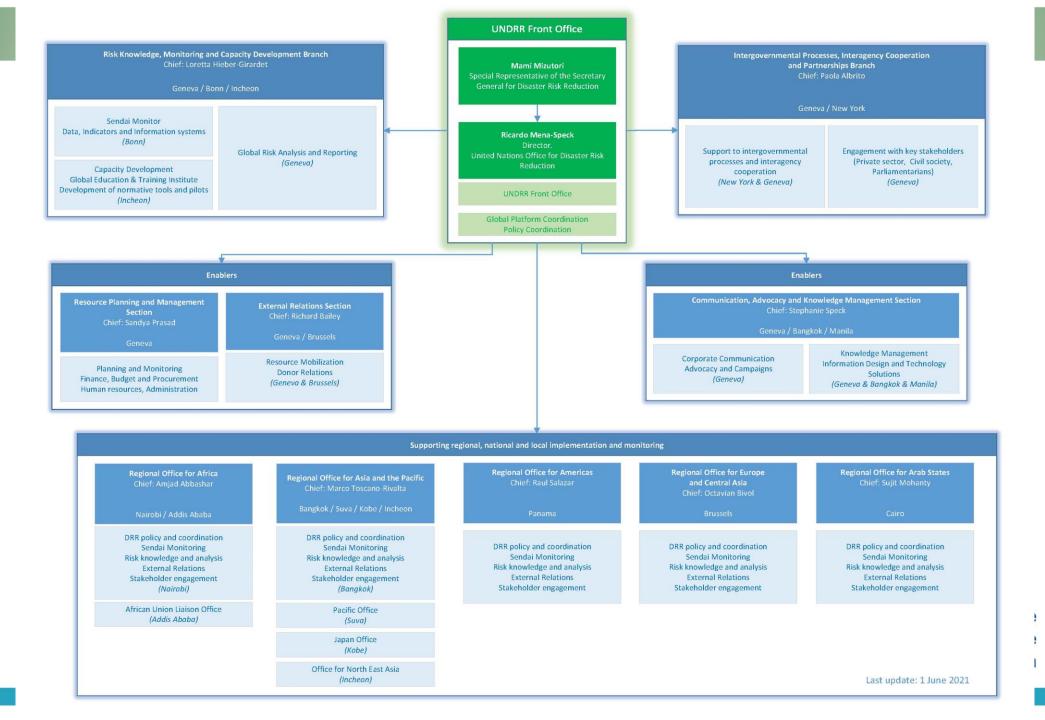
2015-2030

2005, Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe – HFA – Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015





1994, Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: **Guidelines for Natural** Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action





Family	Main Event	Peril	
Geophysical Hydrological	Earthquake Mass Movement	Ash Fall Fire following EQ Ground Movement	,
	Volcanic Activity	Landslide following EQ Lahar	id ie
Meteorological	Flood Landslide	Lava Flow Liquefaction	
Climatological	Wave Action	Pyrociastic Flow Tsunami	
Biological	Convective Storm	Avalanche: Snow, Debris Coastal Flood	
Extraterrestrial	Extratropical Storm Extreme Temperature Fog Tropical Cyclone	Coastal Frosion Debris/Mud Flow/Rockfall Expansive Soil Flash Flood Ice Jam Flood Riverine Flood Rogue Wave Seiche Sinkhole	
	Drought Glacial Lake Outburst Wildfire		
	Animal Incident Disease Insect Infestation	Cold Wave Derecho Frost/Freeze Hail	
	Impact Space Weather  Rain Sandstorm/Dust storm Surge Tornado Wind	Lightning Rain Sandstorm/Dust storm Snow/Ice Storm Surge Tornado	
		Forest Fire Land fire: Brush, Bush, Pasture Subsidence	
		Bacterial Disease Fungal Disease Parasitic Disease Prion Disease Viral Disease	
		Airburst Collision Energetic Particles Geomagnetic Storm Radio Disturbance Shockwave	

d





## SETOF Soil Erosion and TOrrential Flood Prevention: Curriculum Development at the Universities of Western Balkan Countries



Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World

Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation

World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction

Yokohama, Japan 23-27 May, 1994

Jokohama strategija za bezbedniji svet

Principi

Naknadne akcije











## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

Hyogo Framework for Action

5 prioritetnih oblasti



1

• Osigurati da smanjenje rizika od katastrofa (DRR) bude nacionalni i lokalni prioritet sa jakom institucionalnom osnovom za implementaciju

5

 Identifikacija, procena i nadgledanje rizika od katastrofa i poboljšanje sistema ranog upozoravanja

3

 Primena znanja, inovacija i obrazovanje za izgradnju kulture bezbednosti i otpornosti na svim nivoima

4

Smanjenje osnovnih faktora rizika

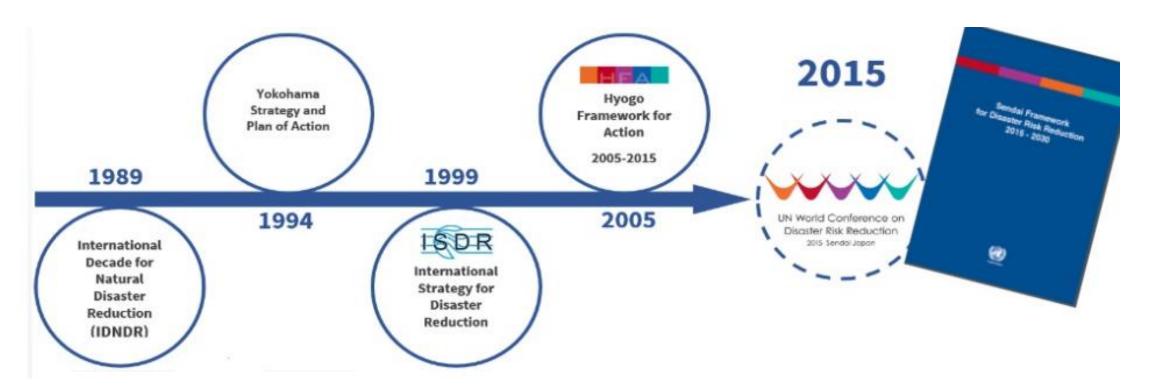
5

• Ojačati spremnost za efikasan odgovor na katastrofe na svim nivoima





## Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030









SENDAI FRAMEWORK Scope and Purpose

1 Global Outcome

1 Goa

**7** Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action at 4 Levels

Local, National, Regional and Global

Role of Stakeholders

International Cooperation and Global Partnerships

Prevencija novih i redukcija postojećih rizika od katastrofa kroz sprovođenje integrisanih mera koje sprečavaju odnosno smanjuju izloženost hazardima i ugroženost od katastrofa, povećavaju spremnost za reagovanje i obnovu, i time povećavaju rezilijentnost zajednice.





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## Nadležnosti

- → Države imaju primarnu odgovornost
- → Deljenje odgovornosti sa zainteresovanim stranama

## Implementacija

- → Celokupno društvo
- → Sve državne institucije
- → Osnaživanje lokalne samouprave

## Metode

- → U vidu ljudskih prava
- → Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa i razvoj
- → Višestruke opasnosti
- → Lokalni karakter rizika
- →Objavljivanje katastrofe i rešavanje osnovnih rizika
- → Ponovna ali bolja izgradnja

## 13 **PRINCIPA**

## Saradnja i podrška

- → Međunarodna saradnja i globalna partnerstva
- → Podrška zemljama u razvoju





- 1. Broj zemalja sa nacionalnim i lokalnim strategijama za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa
- vrednost iz 2020 >> vrednost iz 2015
- 2. Međunarodna saradnja sa zemljama u razvoju vrednost iz 2020 >> vrednost iz 2015
- 3. Dostupnost i pristup sistemima ranog upozoravanja sa multihazardima i informacijama odnosno procenama rizika od katastrofa

vrednosti iz 2030 >> vrednosti iz 2015



- 4. Mortalitet globalne populacije prosek od 2020 2030 << prosek od 2005 2015
- 5. Pogođeno stanovništvo na globalnom nivou prosek od 2020 2030 << prosek od 2005 2015
- 6. Direktni ekonomski gubici odnos iz 2030 << odnos iz 2015
- 7. Štete na kritičnoj infrastrukturi i narušavanje osnovnih usluga

vrednost iz 2030 << vrednost iz 2015





## PRIORITETI SENDAI OKVIRA

PRIORITET 1: Razumevanje rizika od katastrofa

PRIORITET 2: Jačanje sistema upravljanja rizicima od katastrofa

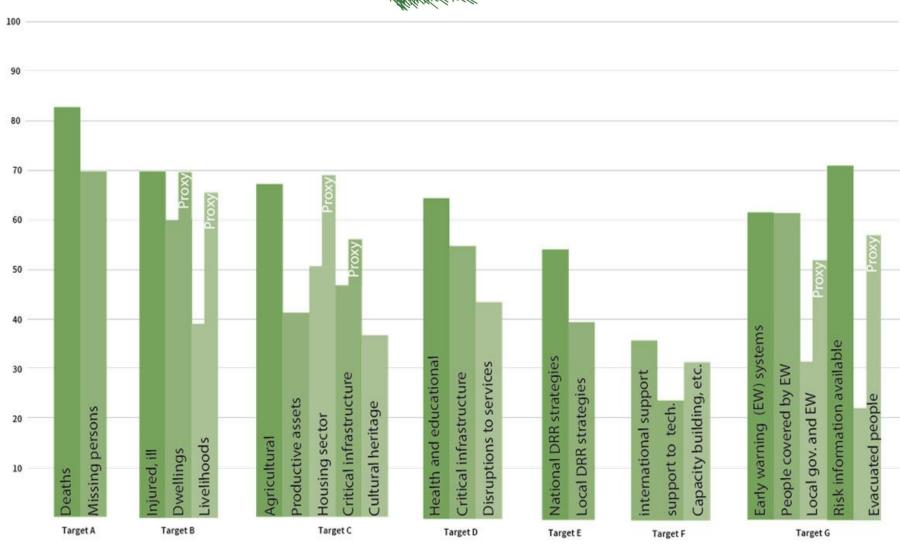
PRIORITET 3: Ulaganje u smanjenje rizika od katastrofa u cilju jačanja rezilijentnosti zajednice

PRIORITET 4: Unapređenje spremnosti za delotvorno reagovanje u slučaju katastrofe i "izgradnja boljeg sistema od onog pre katastrofe" u toku obnove, sanacije i rekonstrukcije





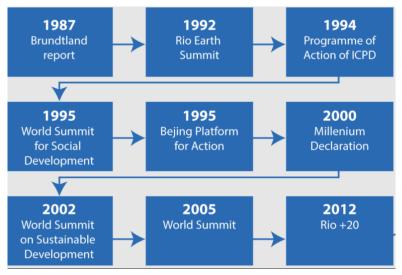
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## SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT





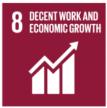
































Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





## S E T O F Soil Erosion and TOrrential Flood

Prevention: Curriculum Development at the Universities of Western Balkan Countries

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction





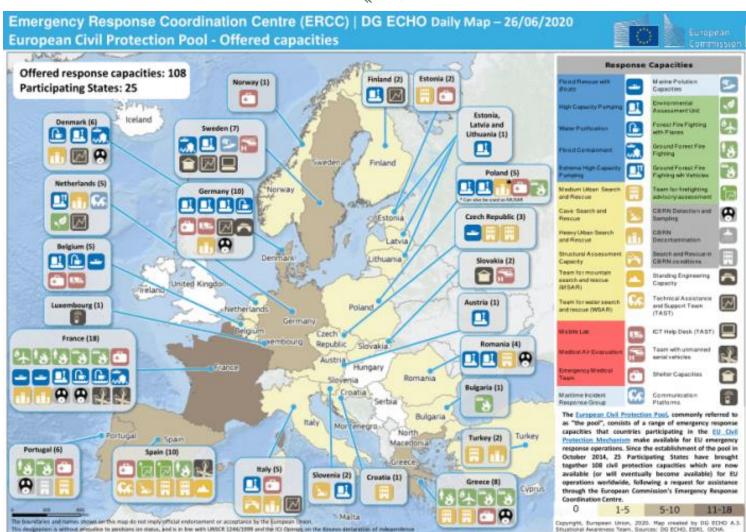






## Soil Erosion and TOrrential Flood

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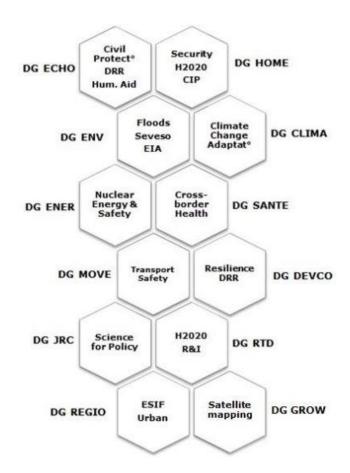






## Sendai Framework ►EC Action Plan

Purpose: "A disaster riskinformed approach for all EU policies"









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## **4 KEY AREAS**

## (1) Build **RISK KNOWLEDGE** in EU policies

- (2) An **ALL-OF-SOCIETY** approach in disaster risk management
- (3) Promote <u>EU RISK INFORMED</u> <u>INVESTMENTS</u>
- (4) Support the development of a HOLISTIC DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT approach

## 21 PRIORITIES

### For example:

- Use foresight, scenarios and risk assessment for better preparedness to existing, emerging and new types of risks
- 5. Facilitate exchange of good practices and improvements in disaster management policy and operations through mutual learning and expert review
- 8. Strengthen the links between disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and biodiversity strategies
- 19 Facilitate capacity building of local & national authorities and communities in managing disaster risk

## **51 ACTIVITIES**

## For example:

- 3.2 Strengthen the role and scope of the Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC) as the European Commission's main point of reference for disaster risk management network-building, knowledge building and sharing
- 10.1. Ensure regular exchange of good practices on design and implementation of all-inclusive local and national strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction
- 11.2 Support projects strengthening the disaster risk management capacities of regional intergovernmental organisations

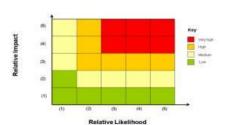




European Commission

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Risk assessment

Risk management capability assessment





Peer Reviews & **Advisory** 

missions

**Improving** the knowledge base





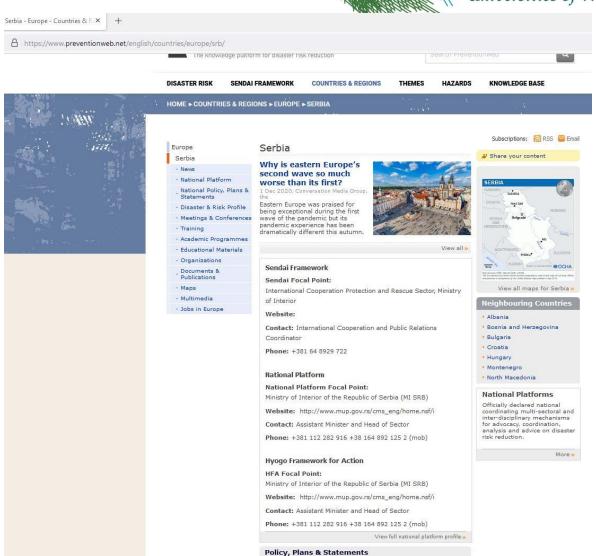
**DRM** tools

Disaster proofing EU policy and funding









https://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/europe/srb/

### **DRR Organizations in Serbia**

- Balkans Institute for Risk Assessment and Emergency Management (BIEM)
- City of Niš
- University EDUCONS

View all 35







City of Niš Strategy for Safety

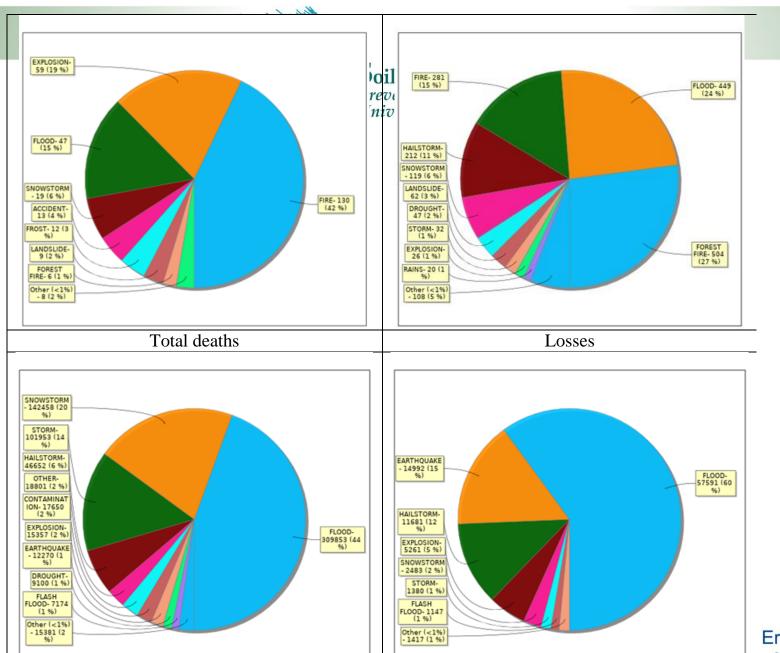
Analysis of the Safety Situation in the Territory of the City of Niš

Maintenance and reconstruction of the water management structures is a preventive measure for providing the necessary conditions for the flow of large volumes of water in the interest of defense against floods and ice. However, investing in the investment maintenance and retrofitting of the flood defense systems is still insufficient.

A particular problem is posed by erosion areas and torrents. The torrents cause degradation of the erosive surfaces, movement of the sediments and clogging of the riverbeds and accumulations, endangerment of the settlements and traffic infrastructure. Therefore it is necessary to regulate the torrents and decrease erosion. The full protective effects are achieved through the optimal combination of biological, biotechnical and construction-torrential works in the riverbed.

Regulation of the torrential flow beds in the territory of the City has not yet been conducted. Heavy precipitation brings about the overflowing of the Kutina, Gabrocac and Toponca Rivers, as well as the Suvodol, Humski and Rujiški Springs.





Houses damaged

Affected population





### Latest additions in the knowledge base



### **DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS**

Climate change and natural hazards in Bosnia and Herzegovina: a gender equality, social equity and poverty reduction lens

This discussion brief explains how climate change and natural hazards in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) are related to gender inequality, social inequity and poverty.

Stockholm Environment Institute

UPDATES 11 October 2021

## Schools in BiH act to establish safe school environments for a more effective response to emergencies

The goal of the "Safe School Environment" model is to assist schools in BiH in providing a better response to natural and other disasters, reducing or completely avoiding their negative effects.

United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina



UPDATES 7 July 2021

## Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina, steps up building resilient and healthy communities through the MCR2030 initiative

Travnik, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina – On 5 June 2021, a workshop for finalisation of the Preliminary Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (and Public Health Scorecard Addendum) took place in Travnik, Capital of Central Bosnia Canton.

## DRR Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Upcoming meetings

View all

Submit your own

Upcoming training

→ View all

☑ Submit your own

Academic programs

View all

Submit your own



Organizations





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## National Scale

# International scale

EPA MoD MoH Mol HMI GEM INFOT GRID Prevent ionWeb EIONET







142 countries, more than 4 million entries, 4000 stations,

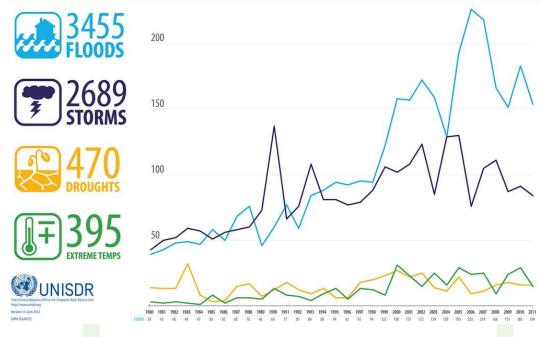
**GEMStat** 

INFOTERRA, GRID

Inaugurated in 1975, it monitors weather and climate changes around the world, as well as variations in soils, the health of plant and animal species, and the environmental impact of human activities.







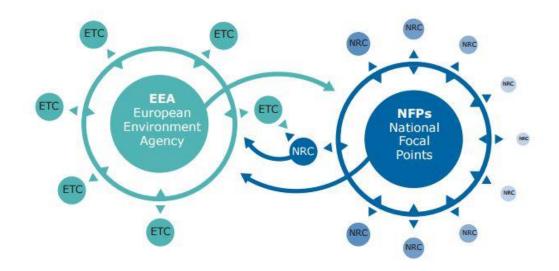
A global knowledge base with over 45000 entries updated daily, Daily and weekly alerts, Terminology, Trainings... Collaborative knowledge sharing platform on disaster risk reduction (DRR), managed by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The site offers a range of knowledge products and services to facilitate the work of DRR professionals. It was launched in 2007, under the Hyogo Framework for Action.







### European environment information and observation network (Eionet)



The EEA is responsible for developing Eionet and coordinating its activities together with National Focal Points (NFPs) in the countries

European Network for Environmental Information and Monitoring (EIONET) is a partnership network of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and its 38 member and cooperating countries.





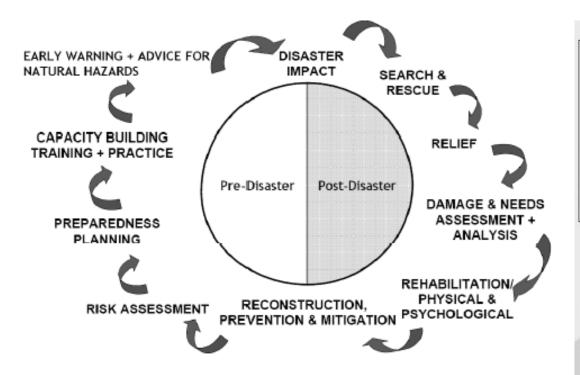


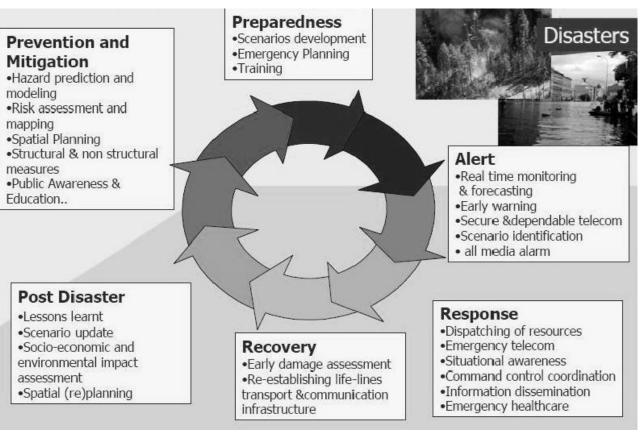
Model Characteristics					
Wiodei	Characteristics				
Integrated community-based disaster management model (Chen et al., 2006)	Community-based disaster mitigation based on cooperation or experts or specialists, planning team, and public agencies, with participation of inhabitants, NGOs, and community organizations. As sources of resources, public agencies are identified.				
Traditional model of disaster risk management and mitigation (Ahmed, 2008)	Defines pre-disaster and post disaster activities. Resources are included in every phase, without identifying different stakeholders. It is based on a risk management.				
Disaster management cycle (Urlich, 2008)	Defines phases of prevention and mitigation, preparedness, alert, response, recovery, and post-disaster phase. Every phase is described by a set of activities. As important resource, information is identified.				
Disaster risk management cycle diagram (Khan et al., 2008)	Defines pre-disaster phase (risk reduction through mitigation and preparedness), disaster strike phase, disaster response phase (emergency response), and post-disaster recovery phase (reconstruction and rehabilitation). Some most important resources are identified for every phase.				





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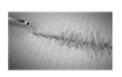




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1		
Before	During	After

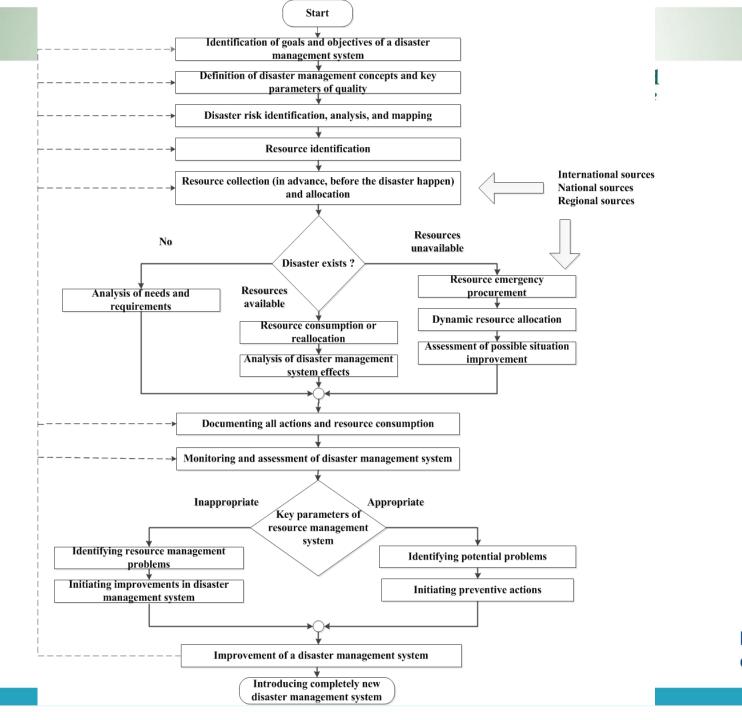
Planning resources
Risk assessment
Regulations and policies
Resource collection
Sustainability analysis
Awareness on rescue
importance

Communication
Coordination
Critical resource
(infrastructure) saving
Efficient resource use
and reallocation
Protection and rescue

Resource consumption Protection and rescue Short term recovery Long term recovery

Learning from accidents
Disaster management system improvement
Resource planning and rellocation





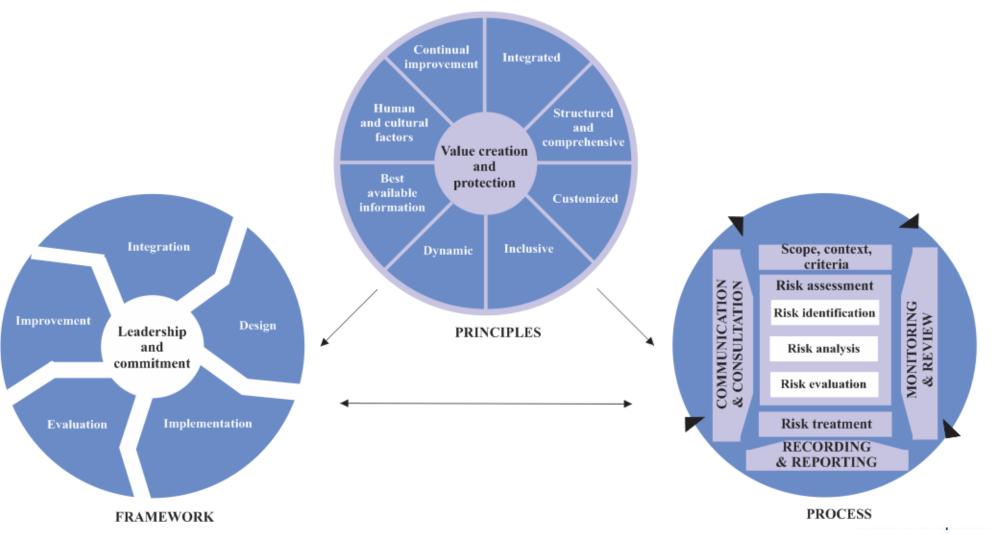




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Abbrev.	Full name	Type	Subtype
IRPA	Individual risk per annum	Individual risk	Loss of life
LIRA	Localized individual risk	Individual risk	Indirect danger or loss
IR	Individual risk of dangerous dose	Individual risk	Indirect danger or loss
FIE	Frequency of intermediate events	Individual risk, Group risk	Indirect loss
PLL	Potential loss of life	Group risk	Loss of life
FAR	Fatal accident rate	Group risk	Loss of life
SRI	Scaled risk integral	Group risk	Loss of life
PEF	Potential equivalent fatality	Group risk	Loss of life
FN	FN diagram	Societal risk	Loss of life
RI	Weighted risk integral	Societal risk	Loss of life
TR	Total risk	Societal risk	Loss of life
FE	FE diagram	Societal risk	Economic loss
EL	Expected economic loss	Societal risk	Economic loss
CED	Conditional expected damage	Societal risk	Overall loss
MCR	Monetary collective risk	Societal risk, Group risk	Combined loss

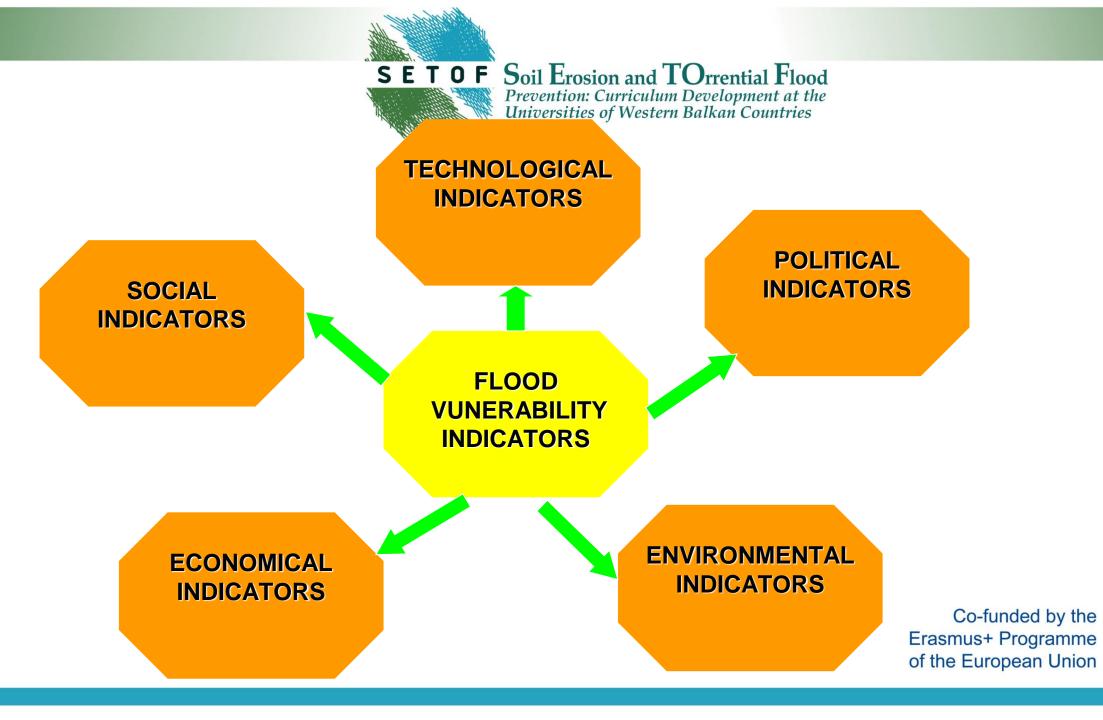




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SAFETY

**CULTURE** 

### INFORMED CULTURE

Those who manage and operate the system have current knowledge about the human, technical, organizational and environmental factors that determine the safety of the system as a whole.

### REPORTING CULTURE

An organizational climate in which people are prepared to report their errors and near misses.

### FLEXIBLE CULTURE

A culture in which an organization is able to reconfigure itself in the face of high-tempo operations or certain kinds of danger — often shifting from the conventional hierarchical mode to a flatter mode.

### JUST CULTURE

An atmosphere of trust in which people are encouraged (even rewarded) for providing essential information, but in which they are also clear about where the line must be drawn between acceptable and unacceptable behavior.

### LEARNING CULTURE

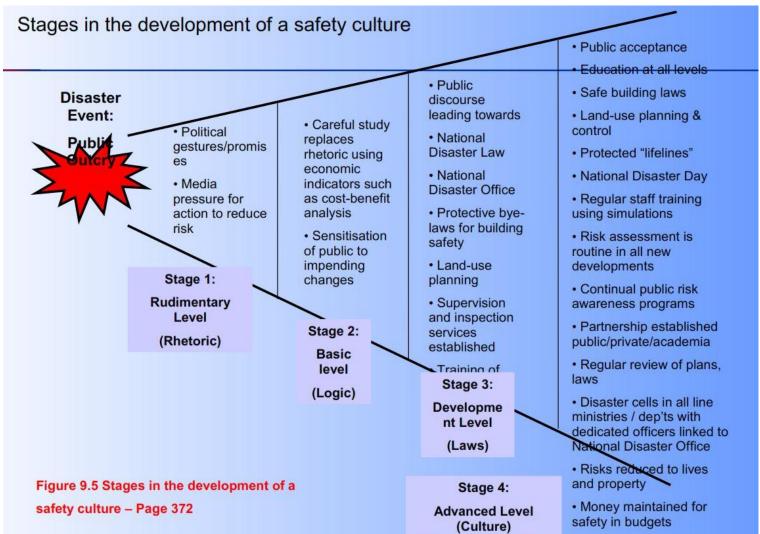
An organization must possess the willingness and the competence to draw the right conclusions from its safety-information system along with the will to implement major reforms.





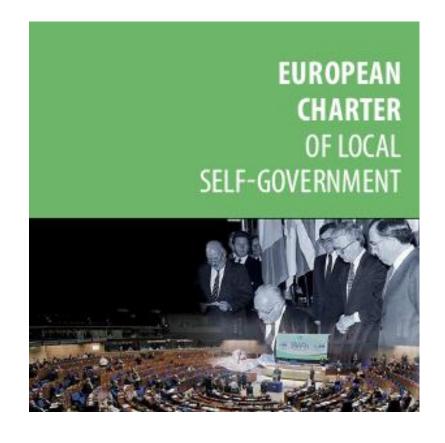
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https://www.stopdisastersgame.org/stop\_disasters/







# Hvala vam na pažnji, pitanja...

