



PROCENA ŠTETA I POTREBA U SEKTORU VODOVODA I KANALIZACIJE POSLE POPLAVA U SRBIJI 2014 POST-FLOOD DAMAGE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PDNA) FOR WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR IN SERBIA 2014

REZIME

Posle pojave poplava i klizišta u Srbiji u maju 2014 sprovedena je procena šteta i potreba za otklanjanje posledica katastrofe. Procena je vršena po sektorima (14 socio-ekonomskih aktivnosti) u 24 ugrožene opštine, a po metodologiji koja je uobičajena i dogovorena od strane UN, EU i Svetske banke, koji su finansijski i ekspertski pomogli poduhvat. Prikazana je metodologija procene kao i dobijeni rezultati. Dati su efekti katastrofe i njeni uticaji na nivou Srbije a posebno u sektoru snabdevanja vodom i odvođenja otpadnih voda. Objasnjeni su efekti katastrofe (štete i gubici) kao i procena sredstava potrebnih za oporavak i obnovu (rekonstrukciju). Rezultati procena su dati po sektorima za celu republiku kao i posebno za sektor vodovoda i kanalizacije po opštinama. Na kraju su dati vizija i vodeći principi za planiranje oporavka i obnove u sektoru kao i sektorski plan za oporavak i obnovu.

Ključne reči: poplava, snabdevanje vodom, kanalizacija, procena potreba posle katastrofe

ABSTRACT

After the floods and landslides in Serbia at May 2014 a post-disaster needs assessment has conducted. The assessment has been done by sectors (14 social and economic activities) in 24 endangered municipalities, in accordance with usual methodology agreed by UN, EU and WB, which provided financial and expert support. The assessment methodology is described as well as the obtained results. The disaster effects and influences are shown on the level of Serbia and especially in the water and sanitation sector. The disaster effects (damages and losses) are explained as well as estimation of financial requirements for recovery and reconstruction. The results of the assessment are shown by sectors on the level of Serbia and for the water and sanitation sector by the municipalities. At the end the vision and guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction are explained and the sector recovery and reconstruction plan as well.

Key Words: flood, water supply, sewerage, post-disaster needs assessment

Posle pojave poplava i klizišta, koji su se desili u maju 2014, izvršena je procena šteta izazvanih katastrofom. Evropska unija, Ujedinjene nacije i Svetska banka – na osnovu međusobnog sporazuma – obezbedili su ekspertsku i finansijsku podršku za sprovođenje procene. Na osnovu procene moguće je sagledati posledice katastrofe – štete i gubitke – i druge uticaje kao što su neophodna sredstva za obnovu i rekonstrukciju. Analiza je obuhvatila 24 opštine (koje su bile najviše zahvaćene katastrofom) a u okviru 14 sektora socio-ekonomskih aktivnosti. Procena je trajala ukupno 5 nedelja, tokom juna i jula 2014.

After the floods and landslides that occurred at the end of May 2014 in Serbia a post-disaster needs assessment has conducted. The European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank – on the basis of an inter-agency agreement – provided financial and expert support to conduct the assessment. As a result of the assessment it is possible to estimate disaster effects – damages and losses – and impacts as well as the financial requirements for recovery and reconstruction. More than 14 sectors of social and economic activity in 24 cities and municipalities (which represent the most affected geopolitical subdivisions) were analyzed. The assessment was lasting a total of 5 weeks, in June and July, 2014.

METODOLOGIJA PROCENE

Korišćena metodologija za procenu obuhvata prikupljanje raspoloživih informacija iz različitih izvora, koje je tim za procenu na terenu proverio i dopunio, da bi se procenili vrednost i obim unistenih fizičkih sredstava i posledice na proizvodne tokove u svim pogođenih aktivnostima. Pored obilaska terena, sprovede-

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The methodology for assessment that was utilised involves collecting available secondary information from different sources, verified and supplemented by field visits by the assessment teams, to estimate the value and extent of physical assets destroyed and the changes in production

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