Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

Report from the Slovenia workshop development

Output T1.2

Date: 27 May 2021

Place: Online workshop

Country: Slovenia

Lead Institution	ERDF LP UL
Lead Author/s	Primož Banovec, Andreja Žerjav
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List of contributors:

PP Acronym	Contributor
ERDF PP1 DRSV	DRSV team
ERDF PP2 HESS	HESS team

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1 General information

Country:	**Slovenia**
Date & Place:	**27 May 2021**
Organizers:	**University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP UL)**, Slovenian Water Agency (ERDF PP1 DRSV) and Hydropower Plants of Lower Sava River (ERDF PP2 HESS).
Documents attached: • List of participants, • Agenda, • Photos, • List of target groups, • Presentations.	

2 Workshop Summary

Main points from the workshop / short summary
The purpose of the workshop was to establish a wide platform among the defined institutions identified as target group members, connecting them to the WACOM project. This platform is important as it could be recognized as a wide platform necessary to communicate the project results, and at the same time to verify the approaches, methodologies, tools and other results of the WACOM project. In this way, we can firmly ensure that the project results will be accepted at the final step (development of strategy), and following also in the success after the project closure implementation anticipated in the framework of the ISRBC. The workshop and the entire WACOM project received strong support from the Slovenian Water Agency (ERDF PP1 DRSV), whose Director of the Water Management Office, Mr.Sc. Suzana Stražar opened the workshop and confirmed the importance of projects such as WACOM. The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia also provided strong support, as Mitja Bricelj Ph.D., as a long-term member of the International Sava River Basin Commission, and also its president presented its development and the importance of international cooperation. The workshop was attended by 40 different institutions/organizations coming from Slovenia, with 69 participants. (32 different institutions outside the WACOM partnership). The workshop was very successful, thanks to a dynamic discussion between WACOM project partners and workshop participants. During the workshop topics related to the current state of civil protection, water management, and river navigation from the aspect of floods and accidental pollution were discussed.

In the discussion, participants exchanged their experiences, different views and gave constructive proposals aimed at improvement of the document "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution, and emergency management in Slovenia", at the same time also improving the overall situation for a more effective system of prevention and response to floods and accidental pollution.

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

Participants

The first national workshop of the WACOM project had 69 participants in the form of the teleconference, using the ZOOM platform. The participants (target groups) were representatives of various institutions on different levels of government, companies and utilities. The participants were at their institutions involved in one of the addressed domains: civil protection, water management, river navigation, infrastructure, hydrology and meteorology.

The organizers of the event were project partners from Slovenia – University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP), Slovenian Water Agency (ERDF PP1) and Hydropower Plants of Lower Sava River (ERDF PP2). In addition to the above, project partners from other countries were present – Civil protection administration of Republic of Srpska (IPA PP2), International Sava River Basin Commission (ERDF PP5), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure Republic of Croatia (ERDF PP6), Croatian Waters (ERDF PP3) and Jaroslav Černi Water Institute (IPA PP4) from the Republic of Serbia.

3 Outcomes and main topics elaborated

In the further text the response of stakeholders on the topics of the workshop is described, providing improved insight into the current situation, and guidelines for the future work. The main response was formed during the discussion in smaller groups, where participants had more time and were actively encouraged to provide their opinion on the set topics.

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

The document Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution, and emergency management in Slovenia was presented at the workshop by project partners from Slovenia and key parts were highlighted (9:25-9:55). After that, an interactive discussion was conducted in four smaller groups on the following four questions (9:55-10:50). The questions were defined in the preparatory stage for all national workshops and therefore provide a comparative response framework.

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

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

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

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

Feedback from stakeholders to the first question are as follows:

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

- It is important to improve cooperation between competent institutions by clearly defining responsibilities.
- Prevention, which is regulated by appropriate legislation, is crucial.
- Currently, remediation is being carried out as an intervention and it is being carried out in part, and long-term water management plans need to be prepared for appropriate prevention.
- Communication between stakeholders is very important, so the stakeholders proposed the introduction of a digital platform, where all current data would be available in real-time for the exchange of information.

Regarding the second question, stakeholders have the following opinion:

Q: In your opinion, how is it feasible to improve cooperation between the states in the Sava River Basin to act more effectively on floods and accidental pollution?

- Bilateral projects greatly strengthen and improve cooperation between countries and their representatives.
- In the case of pollution, the identification of potential areas affected by the accidental pollution and the preparation of common bases or protocols are missing.
- Also, the chain in the existing communication protocol between countries is long and sometimes through unnecessary actors.

The discussion on the third question was as follows:

Q: Currently, remediation is being carried out as an intervention and it is being carried out in part, and long-term water management plans need to be prepared for appropriate prevention.

- The main obstacle to effective cooperation between different levels is the established relationship on a personal level and informal communication, as with the departure of one key actor, communication is interrupted. This shows the importance of the platform where all current contact information is available.
- The flow of information from national to local levels is inefficient, as responsibilities are duplicated and conflicting interests are shown.

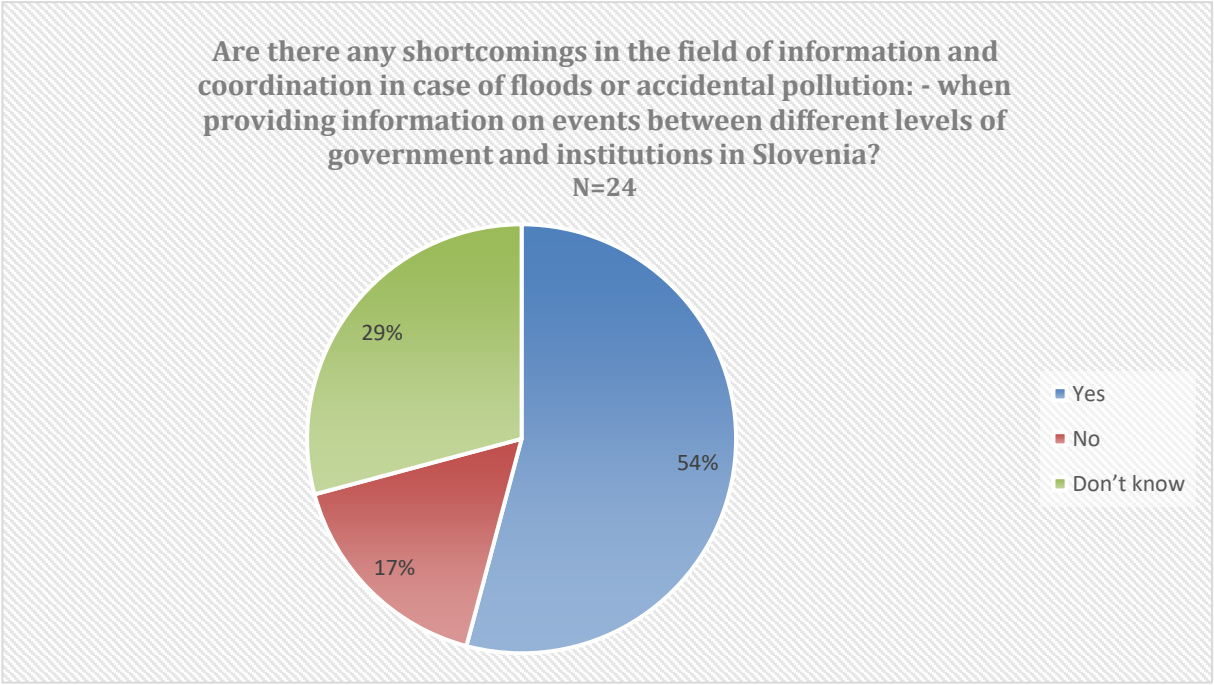
For the fourth question, short feedback from stakeholders are as follows:

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

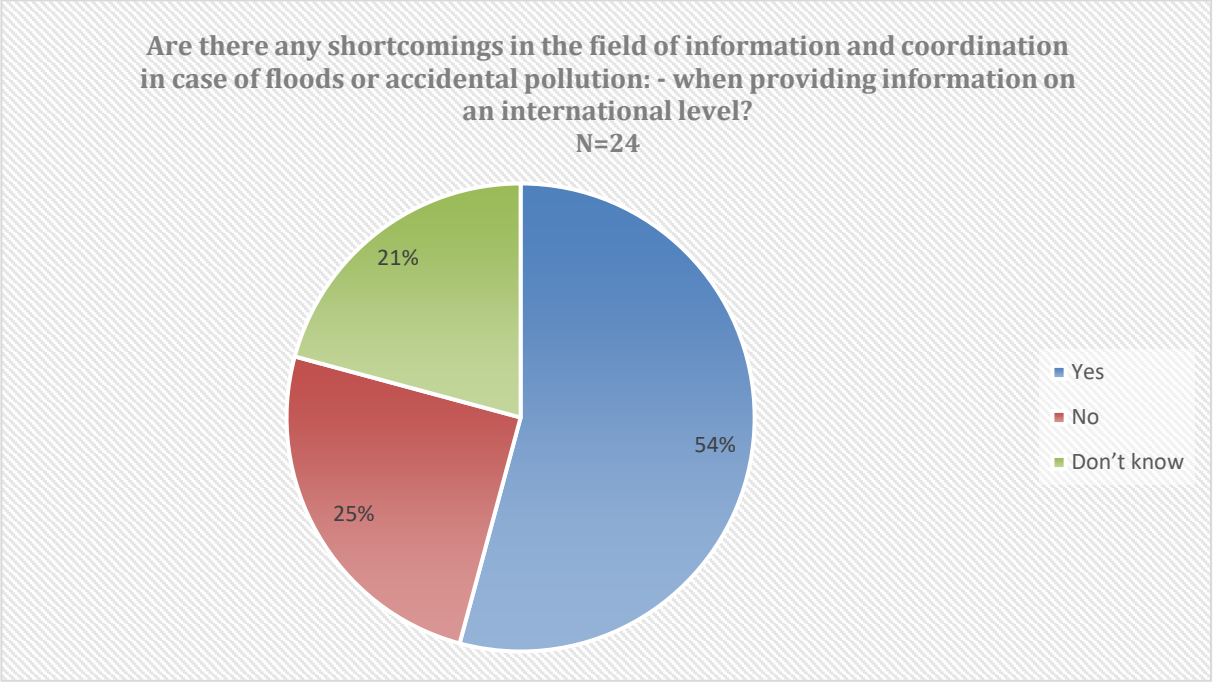
- Projects such as the WACOM project enable the establishment of communication between stakeholders and the exchange of opinions and experiences.
- The WACOM project will contribute to resolving open issues by conducting national workshops, as well as by conducting a tabletop exercise.

In addition to the above, an online questionnaire was developed for further insight into the situation, which was completely anonymous. The workshop participants were asked to fill it out during the workshop.

To the question: „Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Slovenia?“ more than half of the participants answered in the affirmative, less than 20 percent answered in the negative, and the rest answered that they did not know.



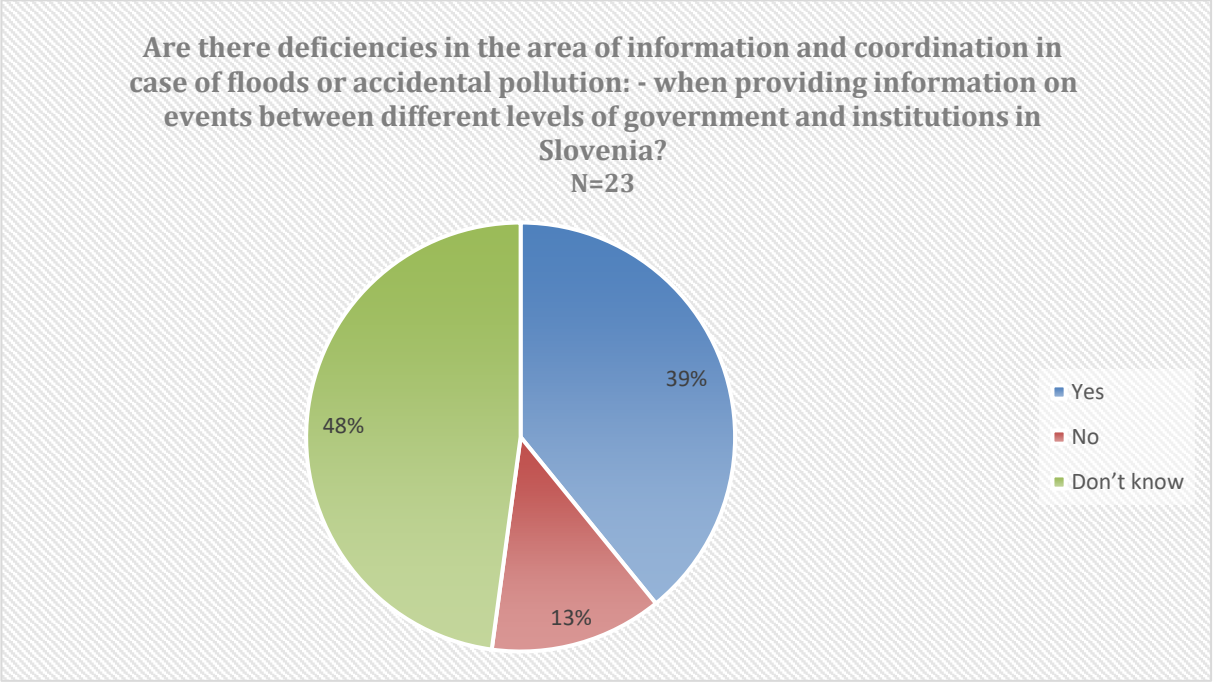
To the question Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on an international level? more than half of the participants answered in the affirmative, a quarter of participants answered in the negative, and the rest answered that they did not know.



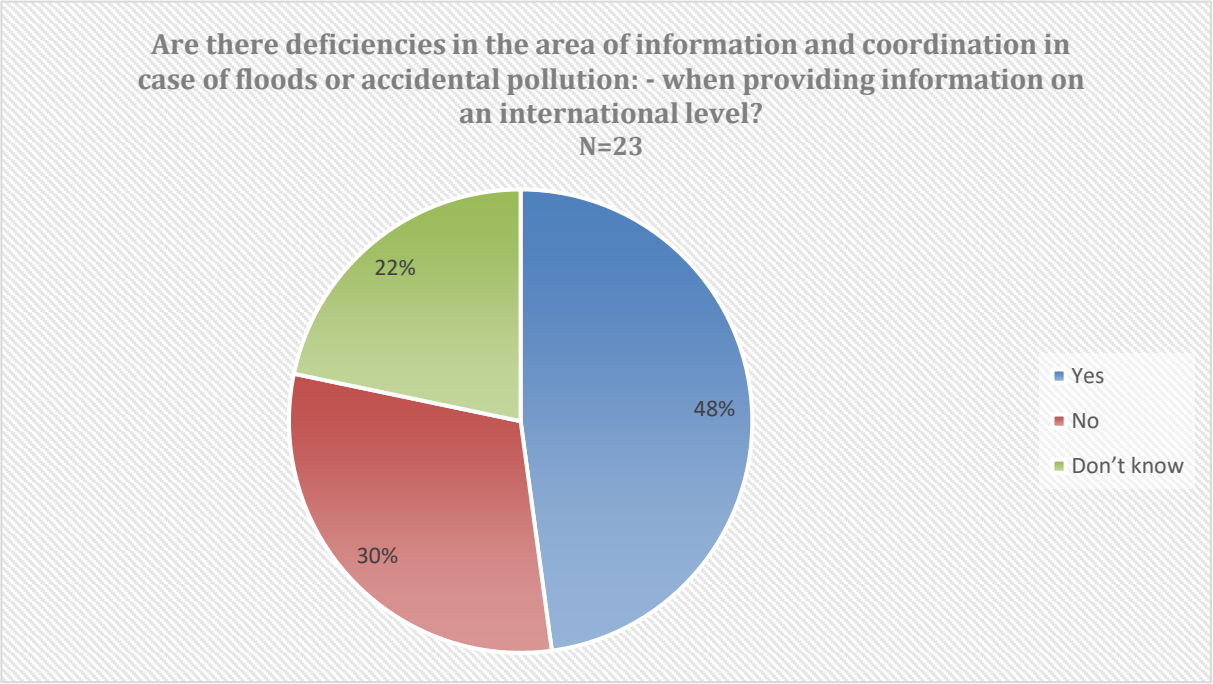
Participants who answered YES to one or both of the previous questions were asked to explain the decision. We received the following explanations:

- The problem is poor communication between stakeholders.
- Too much conflicting legislation and thus obstacles to setting precise legal provisions.
- Examples of good practices from certain municipalities should be introduced in areas where this is not the case.
- There is no transfer of information between countries at normal water levels, there is no unified database, no exchange of measurement data, there are only institutions that connect the water field between countries, such as the Sava Commission, which operate more systemically and theoretically but at the operational level data on cross-border developments are not easy to obtain. (comment: this comment shows that the person was not aware of the Sava GIS and Sava HIS platform integrating this information on the level of the Sava river basin).
- In the field of watercourse pollution, there have been no major exercises in the past with the involvement of intervention teams and all competent institutions for timely information and action, which is certainly a challenge for the future.
- The list of available equipment is not existing.
- During the event, it is difficult to provide data to anyone who would like and need it in their work and operations without an appropriate platform. It would also be possible, with the appropriate tool, to provide additional data from the field in parallel, which would come in handy in the analysis and proposals for action.

To the question: „Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Slovenia?“ almost half of the participants answered they did not know the correct answer, nearly 40 percent answered positively, and the rest answered negatively.



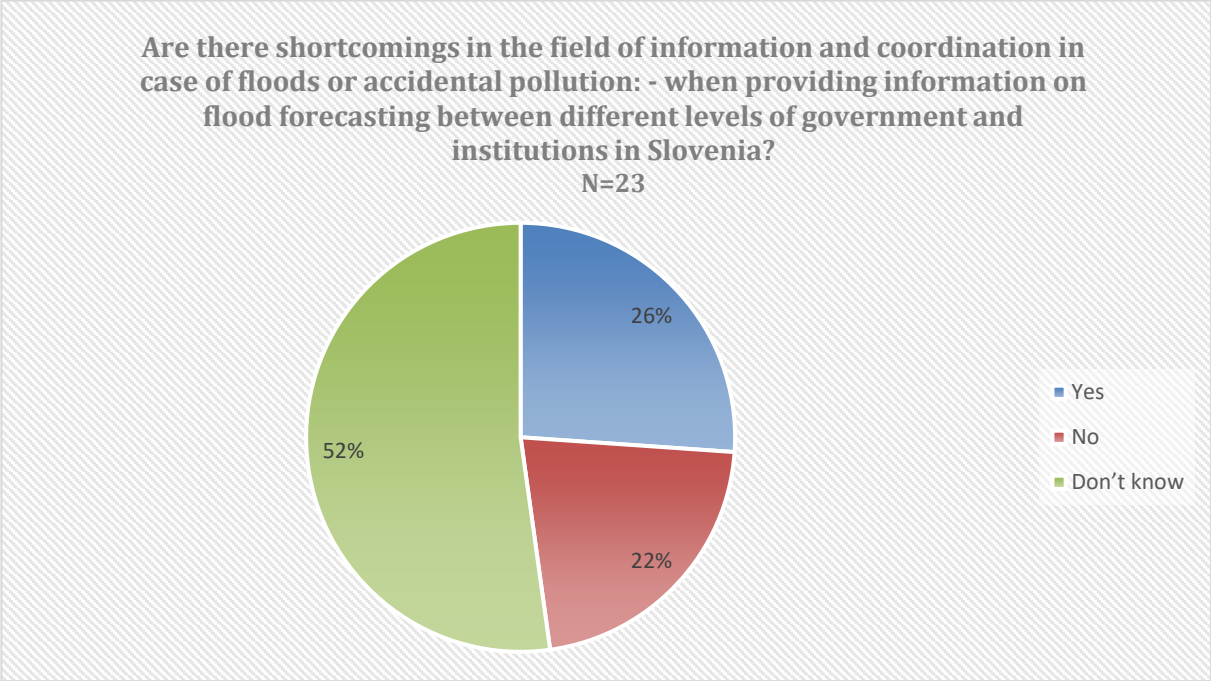
To the question Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on an international level? almost half of the participants answered affirmatively, 30 percent gave a negative answer, and the rest answered that they did not know the answer.



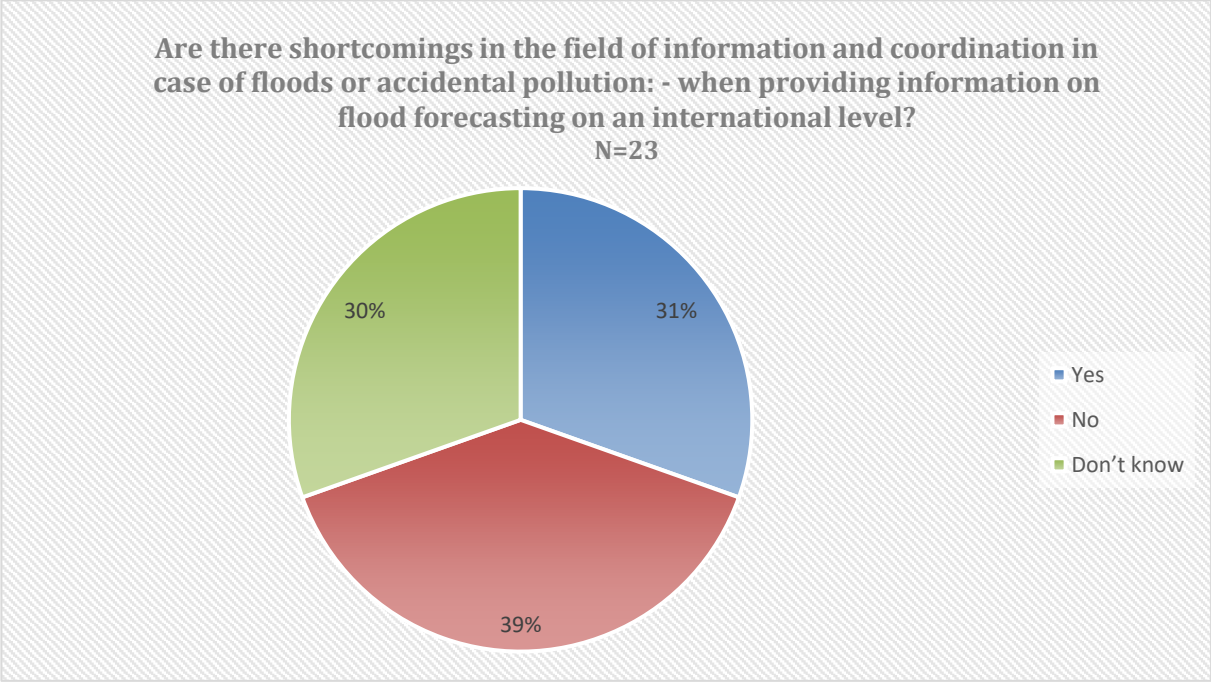
Participants who answered YES to one or both of the previous questions were asked to explain the decision. In most cases, similar or even identical answers were provided as to the previous question in which a narrative answer was sought. The following is additionally highlighted:

- Lack of direct involvement of all stakeholders and poor communication between stakeholders.
- Uniform coordinated procedures, exercises and simulations are needed to facilitate operation in a given emergency.
- Lack of solidarity in the event of floods, as each country, insures itself within its borders.
- Lack of legal bases or protocols on a joint response.
- It is necessary to establish a platform with current data of responsible persons, as it still happens that they call from abroad to contacts and addresses that are no longer valid.

To the question: „Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution when providing information on flood forecasting between different levels of government and institutions in Slovenia?“ more than half of the participants answered they did not know the correct answer and a quarter answered positively, while the rest answered negatively.



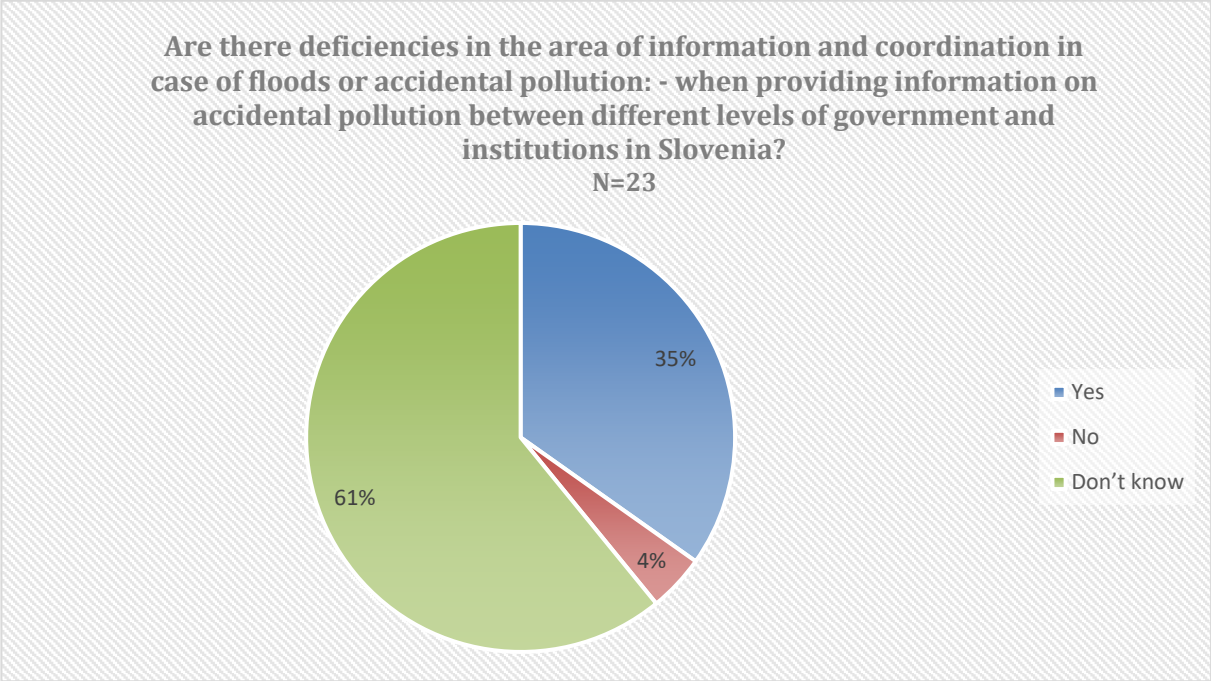
To the question: „Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on flood forecasting on an international level?“ almost 40 percent of the participants answered negatively, about 30 percent answered positively and 30 percent answered that they did not know the correct answer.



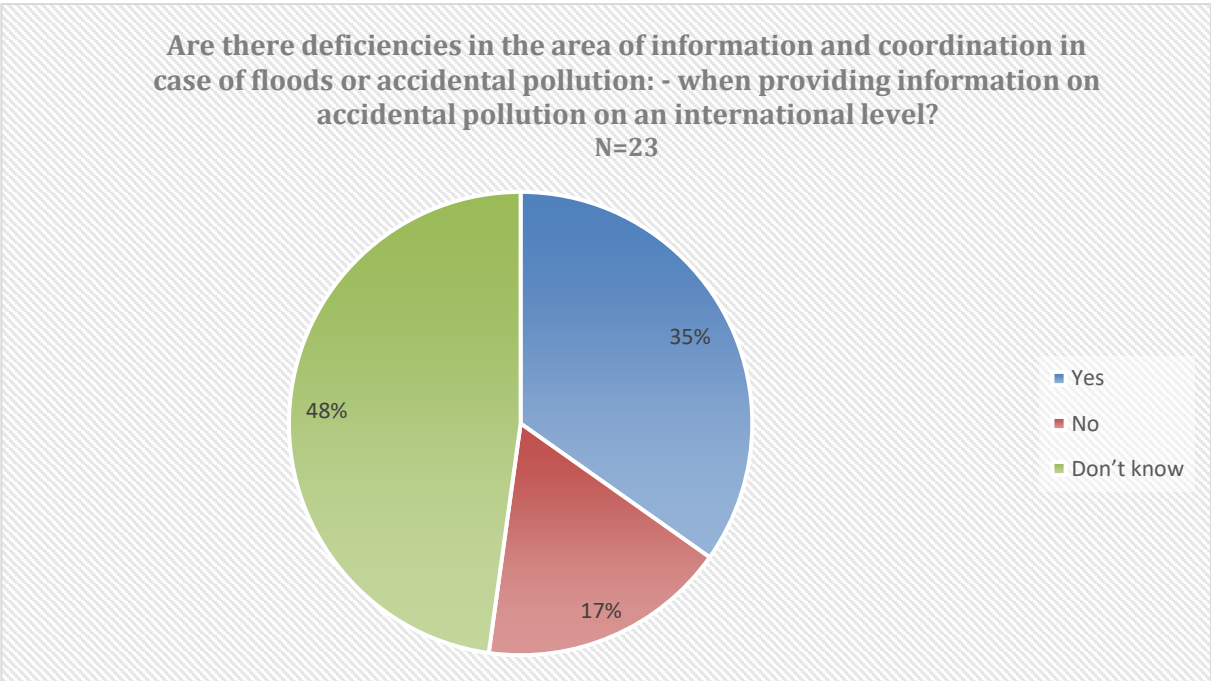
Participants who answered YES to one or both of the previous questions were asked to explain the decision. In most cases, similar or even identical answers were provided as to the previous two questions in which a narrative answer was sought. The following is additionally highlighted:

- The communication chain is too long.
- There are options for direct notification. Perhaps the problem is due to conflicting interests in the area of municipal and state interests.
- Fast and reliable information is a key to successful response and remediation.
- It is necessary to include as much key data related to pollution as possible in the plans at all levels - municipal, regional and national - the example of Kemis (accidental pollution in Slovenia in 2017) would e.g. could be better solved if the fire brigade had information that it had to put out the fire with foam, etc. This information should be included in the company's plans and then in all plans - municipal, regional, state. These plans should be upgraded.
- Flood monitoring and forecasting and information between ARSO and CORS should be better coordinated.
- The Bober application (ARSO project for improvement of hydrological monitoring) could also be available at the local level.

To the question: „Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on accidental pollution between different levels of government and institutions in Slovenia?“ more than 60 percent of the participants answered that they did not know the correct answer and 35 percent answered positively, while the rest answered negatively.



To the question: „Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution: - when providing information on accidental pollution on an international level?“ almost half of the participants answered that they did not know the correct answer, 35 percent of participants answered positively, while the rest answered negatively.



Participants who answered YES to one or both of the previous questions were asked to explain the decision. We received the following explanations:

- The project will provide more information that will be available to anyone who needs it.
- Pollution is mostly recorded by the persons passing by and environmentally conscious individuals who accidentally notice “something” on the water and then call emergency number 112 or inspectorate. It often happens that the call was unnecessary and it is a completely everyday occurrence on the river. All in all, it is very inefficient.
- Usually, dead fish and other animals are spotted first, followed by information about the accident.
- A platform for uniform and consistent communication is needed.

3.2 Presentation of Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) was presented at a national workshop as a standardized on-scene emergency management system construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and applies to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

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

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

Subsequently, elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan) are specifically explained and the importance of their sharing in the case of transboundary emergencies. Finally, examples of how the ICS system is transposed in Slovenia were presented.

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

a) How do you assess the value of the ICS system and its use in the case of complex multiagency intervention involving institutions on different levels?

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

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

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

Short feedback from stakeholders to the first question is as follows:

Q: How do you assess the value of the ICS system and its use in the case of complex multiagency intervention involving institutions on different levels?

- Stakeholders agreed that ICS is a highly sophisticated system that can be used to coordinate institutions/agencies on multiple levels supporting their response and coordination, as it allows for the unification of procedures, data processing and the production of various statistics.
- Some organizations already have a similar system, but further upgrades and harmonization towards the unified ICS (SVOD – acronym used in Slovenia) would be required.

Regarding the second question, stakeholders have the following opinion:

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

- The system would uniform the cooperation framework, facilitate and speed up the exchange of information and provide a clear picture of responsibilities, especially in the case of multiagency response.
- It is essential to ensure that the information managed by the ICS information exchange part is updated continuously.

The discussion on the third question was as follows:

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

- Stakeholders believe that the use of the ICS system would allow for more effective cooperation between countries.
- An insight into the form 207 of neighboring countries would greatly contribute to better cross-border functioning.
- A harmonized intergovernmental governance structure cannot be established (because there is no mandate (regional mandate) and no funding).

For the fourth question, short feedback from stakeholders are as follows:

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

- The involvement of all responsible sectors is essential, especially when it comes to information provided to the general public.
- The existing information management framework of the single agency/institution might be sufficient for internal use, for the improved coordination among several agencies, a more unified approach (ICS – SVOD) might be required.
- It is essential that the structure takes into account the existing system and proposes an upgrade to gradually follow the ICS standardized communication framework.
- The Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy already had the initiative to establish a new course on infrastructure engineering, with a special focus on mastering critical infrastructure. This initiative should be supported.
- Smaller municipalities welcome the introduction of the system, as they are very limited in terms of information and lack staff. So well defined system with a clear communication framework, adaptable to any emergency and any type of incident should be established.

4 Conclusion

The workshop was attended by 32 different institutions/organizations representing target groups in the implementation of this project. There were 9 organizations of Local public authority, 8 organizations of National public authority, 8 organizations representing Infrastructure and (public) service providers, and 7 organizations representing Enterprise. These institutions/organizations are significant in project acceptance, project cooperation and implementation of results that are sought to develop during the project. Therefore, their observations are essential. We consider the response of target groups adequate. Considering that in total 136 were invited, addressing systematically all the target group categories (local public authorities, national authorities, infrastructure and service providers, enterprises) in Slovenia.

Regarding future national and regional workshops, we will continue with our efforts to increase the response attracting an even larger share of invited institutions to participate in the WACOM project events.

	Invited	Participated
Local public authority	29	9
National public authority	15	8
Infrastructure and (public) service providers	30	8
Enterprises	62	7
skupaj	136	32

Target groups also made some crucial feedbacks and recommendations:

- The first recommendation was to prepare protocols for the case of pollution, as the identification of potential areas of pollution and the preparation of common bases are missing.
- The second recommendation is to solve the problem of communication between those responsible by establishing a single platform for the exchange of information.
- The third recommendation is regarding the introduction of the ICS system, the existing system should be taken into account. Therefore an upgrade of the existing system to the ICS communication framework should be proposed, and not the introduction of a new system.

In general, stakeholders agree that a platform for the exchange of information is very much needed, so a general agreement has been reached on the use of the proposed ICS system, in particular elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan). This information exchange improves communication among the involved institutions in the response to floods and accidental pollution, not impeding the sovereignty of the decision-making process defined by the countries on the Sava river basin nor changing the roles and decision-making process of different involved agencies (river basin management, civil protection, navigation).

Annex 1: List of participants

	Institution	Name	Contact
1	Agencija RS za okolje	Andrej Golob	andrej.golob@gov.si
		Florjana Ulaga	florjana.ulaga@gov.si
		Peter Frantar	peter.frantar@gov.si
2	DARS	Žana Krašovic	zana.krasovic@dars.si
		Stanislav Tratar	stanislav.tratar@dars.si
3	DRI	Alenka Reja	alenka.reja@dri.si
4	GEN energija	Bojan Urek	bojan.urek@gen-energija.si
5	Hydrovod	Antun Gašparac	gasparac@hydrovod.si
6	Infra	Matjaž Šauta	matjaz.sauta@infra.si
7	Inplet	Helena Zidarič Kožar	helena.zidaric@inplet.si
8	Komunala Brežice, štab CZ Brežice	Darko Ferlan	ferlan.darko@gmail.com
9	Krajinski park Ljubljansko Barje	Janez Kastelic	janez.kastelic@ljubljanskobarje.si
10	LEK, član skupine Sandoz	Aleksander Draksler	aleksander.draksler@novartis.com
11	Mestna občina Koper	Igor Rakar	igor.rakar@koper.si
		Živa Banovac	ziva.banovac@koper.si
12	Mestna občina Kranj, štab CZ MOK	Vid Krčmar	vid.krcmar@kranj.si
13	Mestna občina Ljubljana	Julij Jeraj	julij.jeraj@ljubljana.si
		Svetlana Čermelj	svetlana.cermelj@ljubljana.si
14	Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor	Maja Jelen	maja.jelen@gov.si
		Mitja Bricelj	mitja.bricelj@gov.si
15	Ministrstvo RS za zunanje zadeve	Mojca Deželak	mojca.dezelak@gov.si
16	Občina Domžale	Polona Bitenc Pavliha	polona.bitenc@domzale.si
17	Občina Komenda	Marjan Potočnik	karmen.potocnik7@gmail.com
18	Občina Moravče	mag. Ivan Kenda	ivan.kenda@moravce.si

	Institucija	Ime in priimek	Kontakt
19	Občina Radeče, Štab CZ Občine Radeče	Matjaž Šušteršič	gospodarstvo@radece.si
20	Občina Sevnica, GZ Sevnica	Borut Simončič	borut.simoncic@obcina-sevnica.si
21	Petrol	Aleš Klavžar	ales.klavzar@petrol.si
22	Policija	Sandi Krušnik	sandi.krusnik@policija.si
23	Publikus	Igor Petek	igor.petek@publikus.si
24	Uprava RS za pomorstvo	Izidor Jug	izidor.jug@gov.si
		Jože Klemenčič	joze.klemencic@gov.si
25	Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje	Branko Sojer	branko.sojer@urszr.si
		Romana Zel	romana.zel@urszr.si
26	Štab CZ za Posavje	Zdenka Močnik	stabcz.posavje@urszr.si
27	VGP Drava Ptuj	Mirjana Fesel	mirjana.fesel@vgp-drava.si
		Neven Verdnik	neven.verdnik@vgp-drava.si
28	VGP Novo mesto	Ingrid Grozina	ingrid.grozina@cgp.si
		Martin Škrbec	martin.skrbec@vgp-nm.si
29	Vodovod kanalizacija Celje	Marko Cvikl	marko.cvikl@vo-ka-celje.si
30	JP VOKA SNAGA	Jože Tomec	joze.tomec@vokasnaga.si
31	Zavod RS za varstvo narave	Vesna Juran	vesna.juran@zrsvn.si
		Miha Naglič	miha.naglic@zrsvn.si
32	Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije	Danilo Puklavec	danilo.puklavec@zzrs.si
33	Direkcija RS za vode	Alenka Kotar	alenka.kotar@gov.si
		Lorna Resman	lorna.resman@gov.si
		Petra Hržič	petra.hrzic@gov.si
		Mirjana Dovgan	mirjana.dovgan@gov.si
		Gašper Zupančič	gasper.zupancic@gov.si
		Miha Trdina	miha.trdina@gov.si
		Sabina Žaja	sabina.zaja@gov.si
		Suzana Stražar	suzana.strazar@gov.si

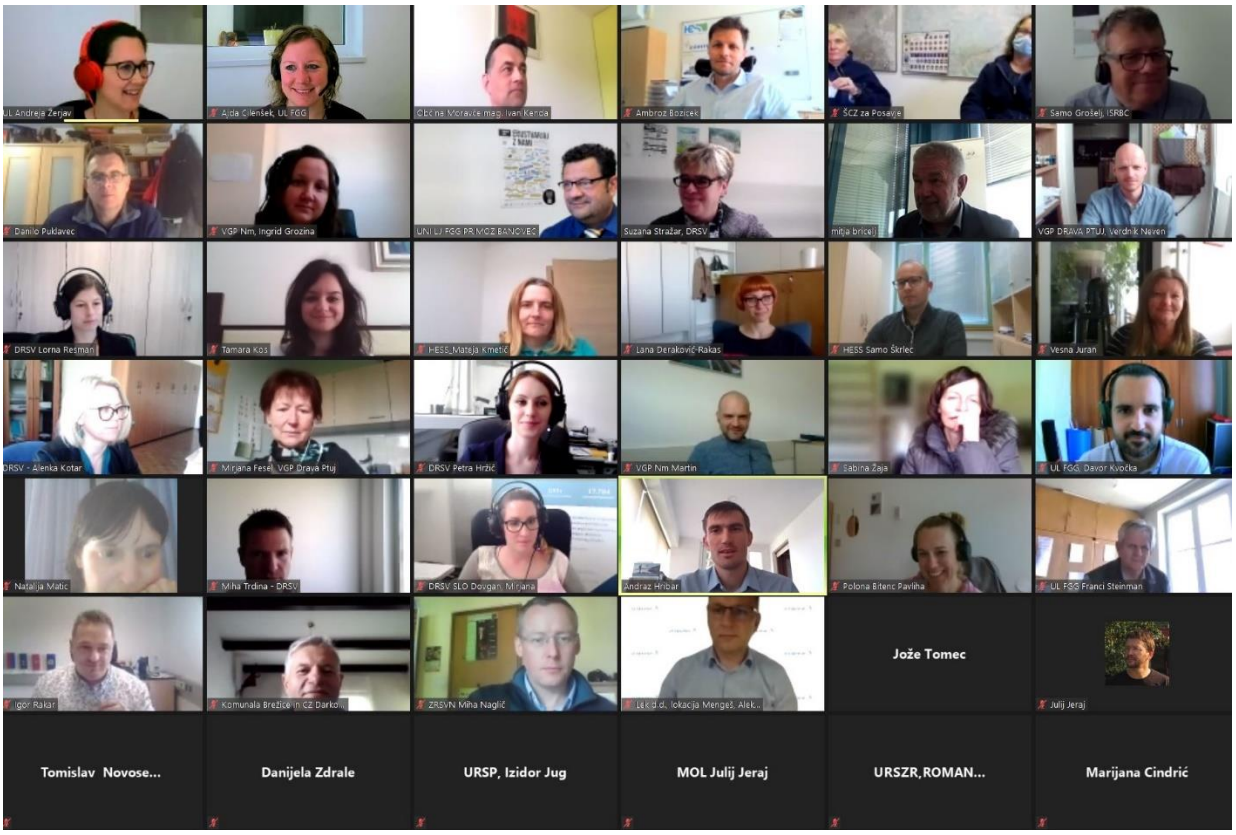
	Institucija	Ime in priimek	Kontakt
34	Hidroelektrarne na Spodnji Savi	Ambrož Božiček	ambroz.bozicek@he-ss.si
		Andraž Hribar	andraz.hribar@he-ss.si
		Samo Škrlec	samo.skrlec@he-ss.si
		Alen Lazič	alen.lazic@he-ss.si
		Mateja Kmetič	mateja.kmetic@he-ss.si
		Tamara Kos	tamara.kos@he-ss.si
35	Hrvatske vode	Natalija Matic	nmatic@voda.hr
		Tomislav Novosel	tomislav.novosel@voda.hr
36	Mednarodna komisija za savski bazen	Samo Grošelj	sgroselj@savacommission.org
37	Institut za vodoprivredu Jaroslav Černi	Dušan Kostić	dusan.kostic@jcerni.rs
38	Ministrastvo mora, prometa i infrastrukture Republike Hrvatske	Lana Derakovič-Rakas	lana.derakovicrakas@mmpi.hr
		Marijana Cindrić	marijana.cindric@mmpi.hr
39	Republička uprava civilne zaštite Republke Srpske	Danijela Zdrale	d.zdrale@rucz.vladars.net
40	Univerza v Ljubljani	Ajda Cilenšek	ajda.cilensek@fgg.uni-lj.si
		Andreja Žerjav	andreja.zerjav@fgg.uni-lj.si
		Davor Kvočka	davor.kvocka@fgg.uni-lj.si
		Franci Steinman	franci.steinman@fgg.uni-lj.si
		Primož Banovec	primoz.banovec@fgg.uni-lj.si

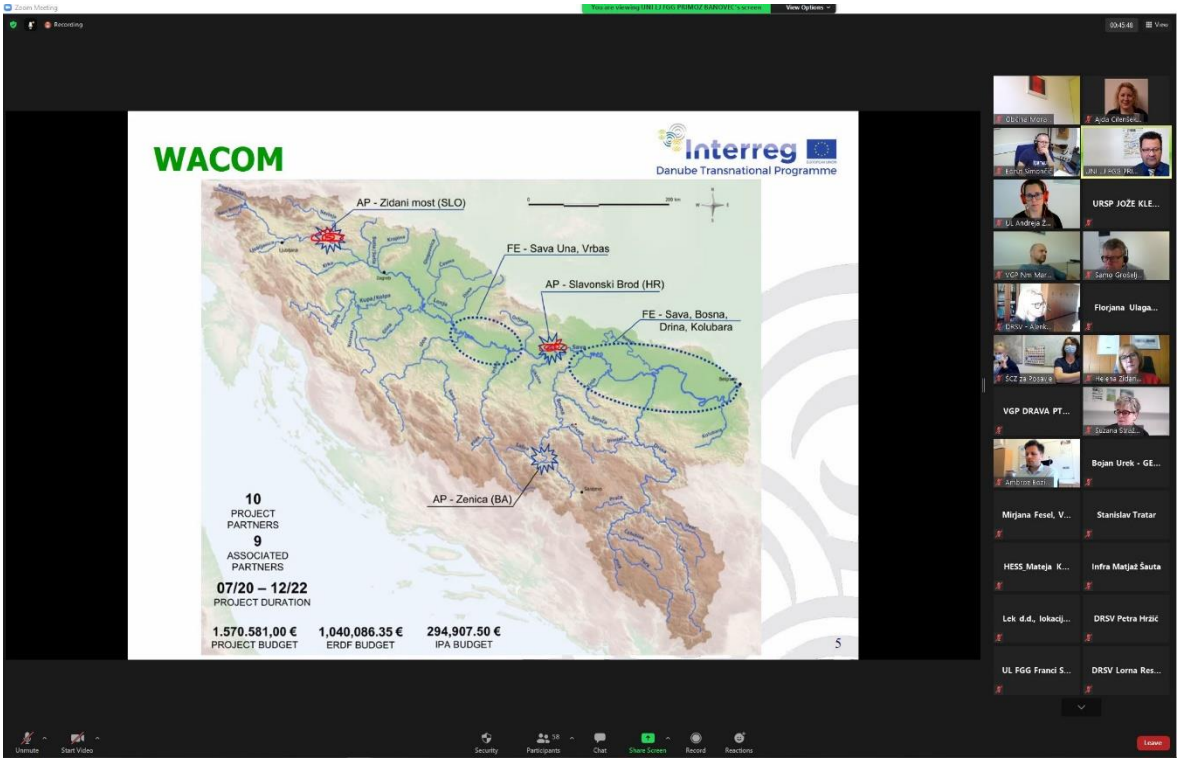
Annex 2: AGENDA

08.45 – 09.00	Testiranje povezave	
09:00 – 09:10	Dobrodošlica in predstavitev udeležencev	Suzana Stražar DRSV Mitja Bricelj MOP
09:10 – 09:25	Splošni pregled projekta WACOM in dejavnosti Savske komisije	Primož Banovec UL Samo Grošelj ISRBC
09:25 – 09:55	Stanje na področju in obvladovanja izrednih razmer (poplave, izredno onesnaženje) - predstavitev Analize za Slovenijo)	Alenka Kotar DRSV Ambrož Božiček HESS Primož Banovec UL Mirjana Fesel VGP Drava
09:55 – 10:50	Kratka predstavitev udeležencev Interaktivna razprava v majhnih skupinah - razprava o predstavljeni analizi	Alenka Kotar DRSV Ambrož Božiček HESS Primož Banovec UL Mirjana Fesel VGP Drava
10:50 – 11:00	Poročanje vodij skupin * Prva spletna anketa	
11:00 – 11:15	Odmor	
11:15 – 11:45	Pregled sistema za izmenjavo informacij in usklajevanje udeležencev v izrednih in izrednih razmerah (Incident Command System - ICS) s posebnim poudarkom na elementih 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) in IAP (Incident Action Plan)	Primož Banovec UL
11:45 – 12:20	Interaktivna razprava v majhnih skupinah - ICS (207, 209, IAP)	Alenka Kotar DRSV Ambrož Božiček HESS Primož Banovec UL Samo Grošelj ISRBC
12:20 – 12:30	Poročanje vodij skupin * Druga spletna anketa	
12:30 – 12:45	Odmor	
12:45 – 13:00	Zaključki delavnice	Mitja Bricelj MOP Primož Banovec UL

PHOTOS

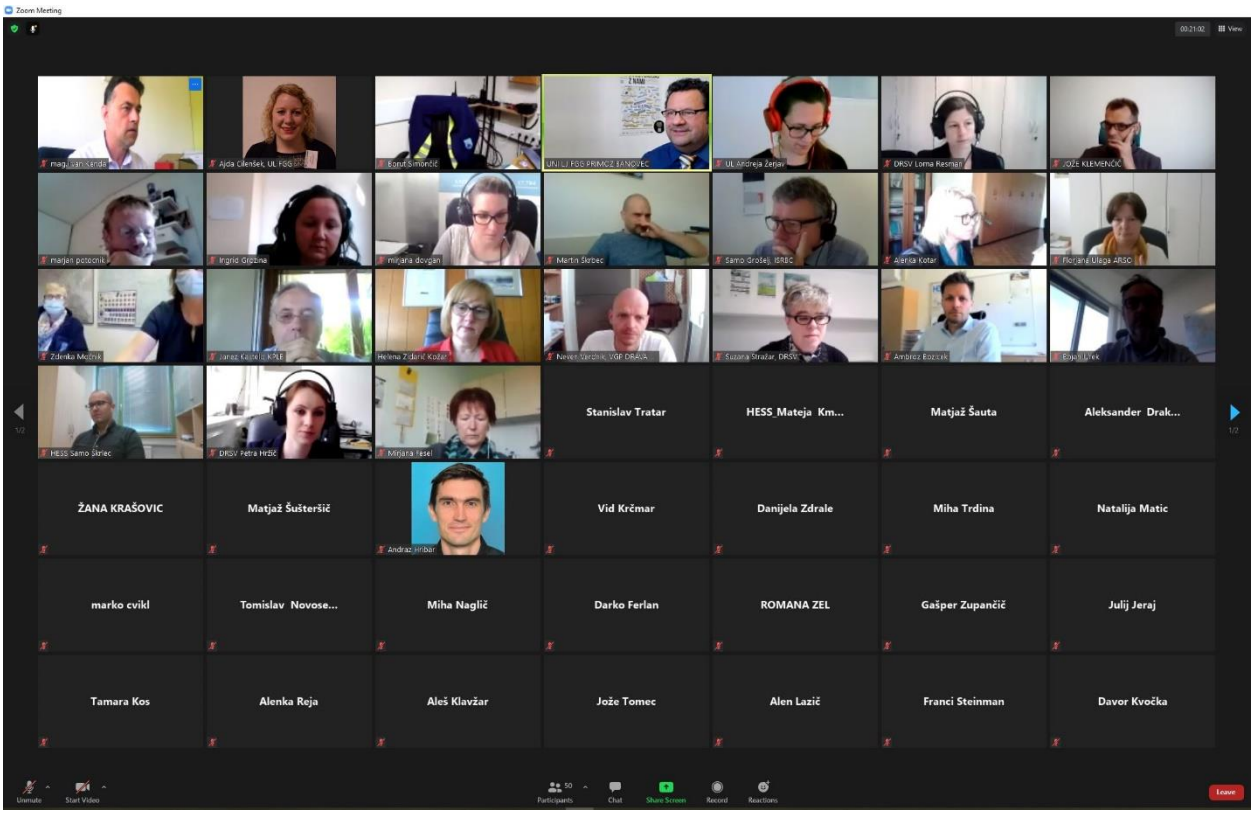
Annex 3: Photos

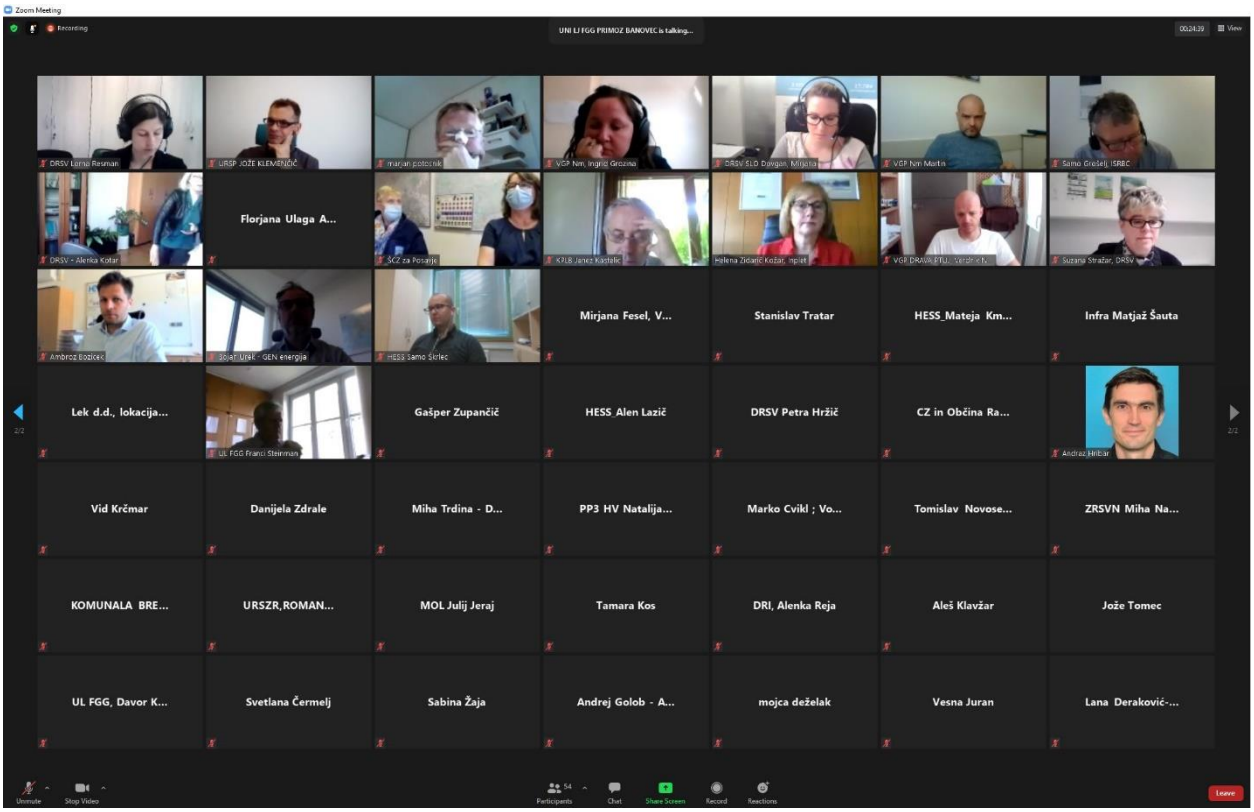




SI national workshop, 27. 5. 2021

PHOTOS





SI national workshop, 27. 5. 2021

Annex 4: LIST OF TARGET GROUPS
Invited / Participated

Local public authority

	Invited	Participated
1	**Mestna občina Kranj**	**Mestna občina Kranj, štab CZ MOK**
2	**Mestna občina Ljubljana**	**Mestna občina Ljubljana**
3	**Občina Domžale**	**Občina Domžale**
4	**Občina Radeče**	**Občina Radeče, Štab CZ Občine Radeče**
5	**Občina Sevnica**	**Občina Sevnica, GZ Sevnica**
6	**Krajinski park Ljubljansko barje**	**Krajinski park Ljubljansko Barje**
7	**Občina Moravče**	**Občina Moravče**
8	**Občina Komenda**	**Občina Komenda**
9	**Mestna občina Koper**	**Mestna občina Koper**
10	Mestna občina Novo Mesto	
11	Občina Krško	
12	Občina Brežice	
13	Občina Kamnik	
14	Mestna občina Celje	
15	Občina Vrhnika	
16	Občina Jesenice	
17	Občina Bled	
18	Občina Radovljica	
19	Občina Medvode	
20	Občina Zagorje	
21	Občina Trbovlje	

22	Občina Hrastnik	
23	Občina Metlika	
24	Občina Kočevje	
25	Občina Grosuplje	
26	Občina Žužemberk	
27	Občina Litija	
28	Občina Kostanjevica na Krki	
29	Občina Laško	

National public authority

	Invited	Participated
1	**Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje (URSZR)**	**Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje**
2	**Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (MOP)**	**Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor**
3	**Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve**	**Ministrstvo RS za zunanje zadeve**
4	**Uprava RS za pomorstvo**	**Uprava RS za pomorstvo**
5	**Agencija RS za okolje**	**Agencija RS za okolje**
6	**Policija**	**Policija**
7	**Zavod za ribištvo**	**Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije**
8	**Zavod RS za varstvo narave**	**Zavod RS za varstvo narave**
9	Direkcija RS za infrastrukturo (DRSI)	
10	Nacionalni inštitut za javno zdravje (NIJZ)	
11	Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano (MKGP)	
12	Gasilska zveza Slovenije	
13	Slovenska vojska	

14	Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve	
15	Ministrstvo za obrambo	

Infrastructure and (public) service providers

	Invited	Participated
1	**Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji**	**Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji**
2	**VGP Drava Ptuj**	**VGP Drava Ptuj**
3	**JP VOKA SNAGA d.o.o**	**JP VOKA SNAGA d.o.o**
4	**Vodovod Kanalizacija Celje**	**Vodovod Kanalizacija Celje**
5	**Komunala Brežice d.o.o.**	**Komunala Brežice d.o.o.**
6	**VGP Novo mesto**	**VGP Novo mesto**
7	**Hydrovod**	**Hydrovod**
8	**Infra d.o.o.**	**Infra d.o.o.**
9	Slovenske železnice d.o.o.	
10	Kostak Krško	
11	Komunala Novo mesto	
12	Energetika Ljubljana, enota Termoelektrarna toplarna	
13	Komunala Trebnje	
14	Zavod RS za blagovne rezerve	
15	Komunala Kranj	
16	JP CČN Domžale-Kamnik d.o.o.	
17	Energetika Ljubljana	
18	Prodnik Domžale	
19	Javno podjetje komunala Zagorje, d.o.o.	

20	Komunala Trbovlje	
21	Komunala Kočevje	
22	Hidrotehnik d.d.	
23	Komunala d.o.o. Sevnica	
24	Komunalno stanovanjsko podjetje Litija	
25	Plinovodi d.o.o.	
26	adriaplin	
27	ELES	
28	Elektro Celje	
29	Elektro Ljubljana d.d.	
30	Elektro Gorenjska	

Enterprise, excluding SME

	Invited	Participated
1	**Petrol d.d.**	**Petrol d.d.**
2	**Krka Novo mesto d.d.**	**Krka Novo mesto d.d.**
3	**LEK d.d.**	**LEK d.d.**
4	**Publikus d.o.o.**	**Publikus d.o.o.**
5	**DRI upravljanje investicij, d.o.o.**	**DRI upravljanje investicij, d.o.o.**
6	**Gen energija d.o.o.**	**Gen energija d.o.o.**
7	**Inplet pletiva, d.o.o.**	**Inplet pletiva, d.o.o.**
8	Nuklearna elektrarna Krško	
9	Termoelektrarna Brestanica d.o.o.	
10	Belinka d.d. (Helios TBLUS, d.o.o.)	
11	Helios TBLUS d.d.	

12	Goričane, tovarna papirja Medvode, d.d.	
13	Savske elektrarne Ljubljana d.o.o.	
14	Termoelektrarna Šoštanj d.o.o.	
15	Premogovnik Velenje d.o.o.	
16	CINKARNA, Metalurško-kemična Industrija Celje, d.d.	
17	STEKLARNA ROGAŠKA D.O.O.	
18	SIJ Acroni d.o.o.	
19	Gorenje GSI, d.o.o	
20	Revoz d.d.	
21	Adria Mobil, d. o. o.	
22	Butan plin, d.d., Ljubljana	
23	Koto d.o.o.	
24	Količevo karton d.o.o.	
25	Dom-Titan d.d.	
26	Atotech Slovenija d.d.	
27	SPG - SOL PLIN GORENJSKA d.o.o.	
28	Štore Steel d.o.o.	
29	Livar d.d.	
30	Vipap Videm Krško d.d.	
31	Tanin d.d. Sevica	
32	HSE - Holding Slovenske Elektrarne d.o.o.	
33	ACRONI, d.o.o.	
34	AGRORUŠE d.o.o.	

35	BELINKA PERKEMIJA kemična industrija, d.o.o.	
36	ECOLAB d.o.o.	
37	EUROSOL, d.o.o., Jesenice	
38	FENOLIT d.d. sintetične smole in mase	
39	INTEREUROPA d.d., Filiala Celje, PE Maribor	
40	Interina d.o.o., Ljubljana, PE Plin - distribucijski center (DC) Trzin	
41	ISKRA, d.d., PE Galvanotehnika	
42	ISTRABENZ PLINI d.o.o., Lokacija Celje	
43	Jamsko podzemno skladišče eksplozivov in pirotehničnih izdelkov Črna pri Kamniku	
44	JAVNO PODJETJE ENERGETIKA LJUBLJANA d.o.o.	
45	Javno podjetje energetika Maribor d.o.o.	
46	Kisikarna Sava Jesenice	
47	LINDE PLIN d.o.o., Celje	
48	MELAMIN d.d. Kočevje	
49	MESSER Kisikarna Škofja Loka	
50	Obrat EKO - NAFTA Lendava d.o.o.	
51	Obrat TKI HRASTNIK, d.d.	
52	PLINARNA MARIBOR d.o.o., Center za skladiščenje UNP Bohova	
53	Skladišče eksplozivov HRASTOVEC - MINERVO	
54	Skladišče eksplozivov HRASTOVEC-PROEKS	

55	Skladišče UNP Štore, PETROL ENERGETIKA d.o.o., Poslovna enota Štore	
56	Skladišče UNP Trbovlje	
57	STEKLARNA HRASTNIK d.o.o., PE Vitrum	
58	SWATYCOMET d.o.o., SPE Tehnične tkanine Loče	
59	TAB d.d.	
60	TALUM d.d. Kidričevo, PE Aluminij	
61	ZAVOD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA BLAGOVNE REZERVE - Skladišče naftnih derivatov Ortnek	
62	CHEMCOLOR	

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EUROPEAN UNION
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

WACOM – Pregled WACOM projekta

(Overview of the WACOM project)

dr. Primož Banovec, LP University of Ljubljana

WACOM National Workshop Slovenija
May 27th, 2021

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Structure:

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme

PART A - Project summary

A.1 Project identification

Programme priority	Priority 2
Programme priority specific objective	SO 2.4 Improve preparedness for environmental risk management
DTP Project Code and Acronym	WACOM
Project title	Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basi
eMS Project Number	315
Name of the lead partner organisation/original language	Univerza v Ljubljani
Name of the lead partner organisation/English	University of Ljubljana
Project duration	30 months 0 days
Start date	01.07.2020
End date	31.12.2022

PART B - Project partners

B.1 List of Project Partners

Role	Name	Acronym	Country
LP	University of Ljubljana	ERDF LP - UL	SI, SLOVENIJA
PP	Slovenian Water Agency	ERDF PP1 - DRSV	SI, SLOVENIJA
PP	Hydro power plants of Lower Sava River	ERDF PP2 - HESS	SI, SLOVENIJA
PP	Croatian Waters – Legal entity for water management	ERDF PP3 - HV	HR, HRVATSKA
PP	Port Authority Slavonski Brod	ERDF PP4 - LUSB	HR, HRVATSKA
PP	International Sava River Basin Commission	ERDF PP5 - ISRBC	HR, HRVATSKA
PP	Association for Risk management AZUR	IPA PP1 - AZUR	BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PP	Federal administration of civil protection	IPA PP2 - FUCZ	BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PP	Civil protection administration of the Republic of Srpska	IPA PP3 - RUCZ RS	BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PP	Jaroslav Černi Water Institute	IPA PP4 - JCI	RS, SERBIA
AP	Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service		HR, HRVATSKA
AP	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River		AT, ÖSTERREICH
AP	SAVA RIVER WATERSHED AGENCY		BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
AP	Republic hydrometeorological service of Republic of Srpska		BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
AP	Public Institution Vode Srpske		BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
AP	Public Water Management Company Srbijavode		RS, SERBIA
AP	Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia		RS, SERBIA
AP	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Republic Water Directorate		RS, SERBIA
AP	Port of Brčko		BA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

WACOM WP T1 to WP T4

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Water **Contingency Management** in the Sava river basin

WP T1 definicija (kako) → WP T2 razvoj (spletnega orodja) → WP T3 testiranje (piloti) → WP T4 Strategija implementacije

Čezmejno:

POPLAVE IN IZREDNA ONESNAŽENJA

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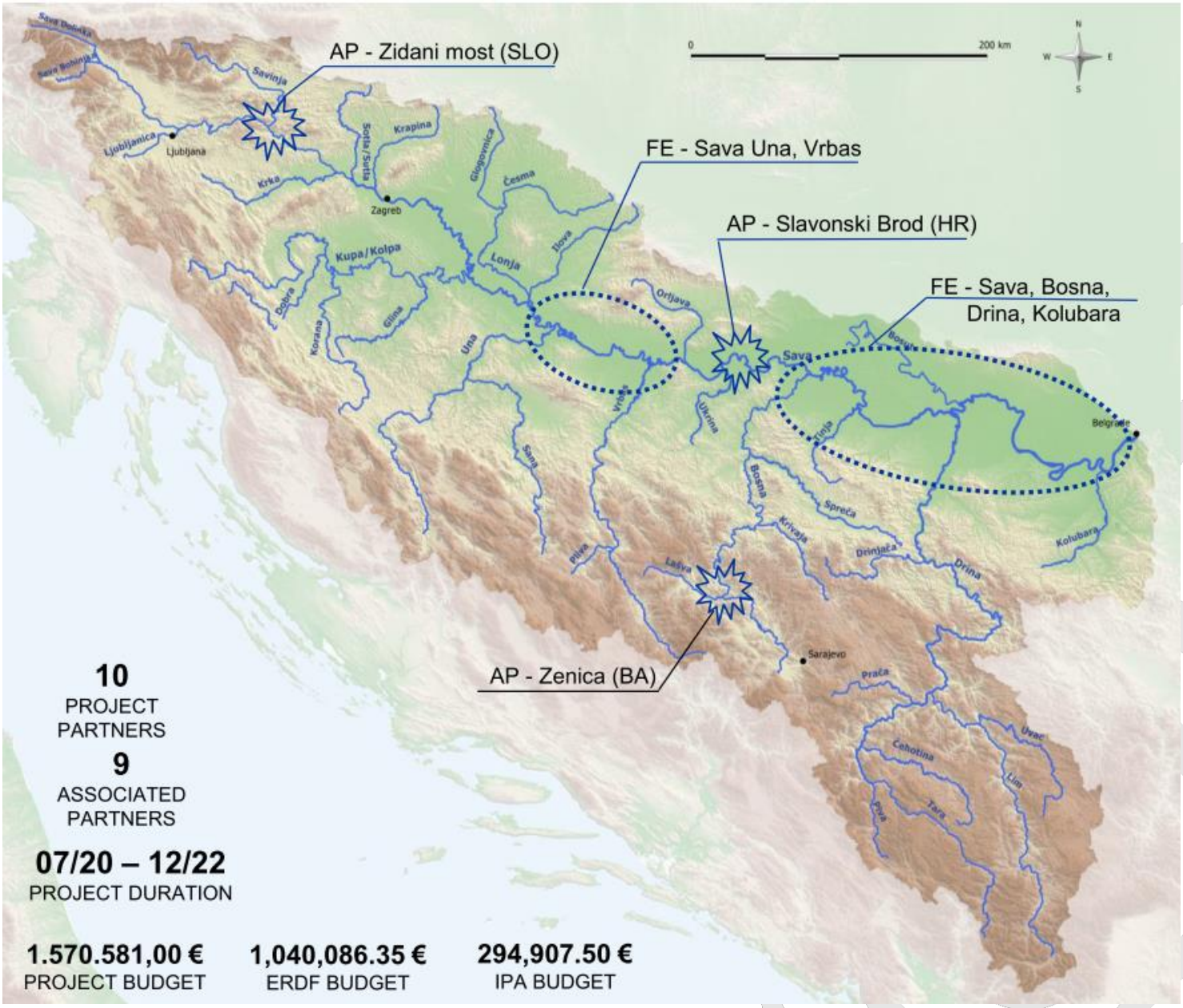
Danube Transnational Programme



Razumevanje projekta WACOM (1)

- Gradi na aktivnostih i protokolih Mednarodne komisije za povodje reke Save,
- Upošteva mednarodne protokole – o čezmejnem onesnaženju, ICPDR - International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
- Gradi na logiki mehanizma za civilno zaščito EU
- Vključuje ključne komponente cikla vodenja nesreč (pripravljenost, odziv!) na področju poplav in izrednih onesnaženj

Razumevanje projekta WACOM (2)

- Za uspešno obvladovanje večjih nesreč (npr. čezmejne poplave, izredna onesnaženja) je potrebno učinkovito in usklajeno odzivom institucij vseh držav
- Poznavanje odzivnega mehanizma ob nesrečah v gorvodnih državah izboljšuje učinkovitost in uspešnost odziva v dolvodnih državah (poplave, izredna onesnaženja)
- Povezuje države in tudi sektorje: civilno zaščito, upravljanje z vodami in plovbo
- Vključuje ciljne skupine, preko katerih ustvarja široko platformo, ki je potrebna za boljše preprečevanje in odzivanje v primeru poplav in izrednih onesnaženj

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Hvala za vašo pozornost

Transboundary cooperation in the Sava River Basin in Accident Prevention and Control and Flood Protection

National workshop - SI

May 27, 2021, via teleconference

Samo Grošelj, ISRBC

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Framework

- **Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin** (FASRB)

Sustainable development of the region
through **transboundary water cooperation**

- **Particular objectives – to establish:**
  - Sustainable **water management**
  - Sustainable **hazard management** (floods, droughts, accidents, etc.)
  - International regime of **navigation**

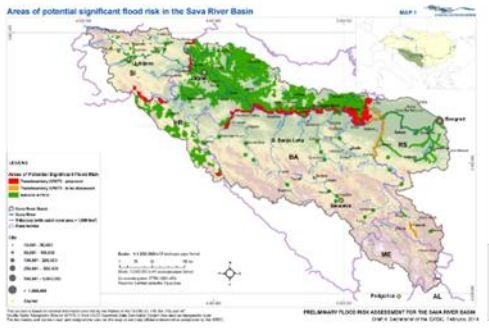
- **International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)**
  (4 member countries + Montenegro)

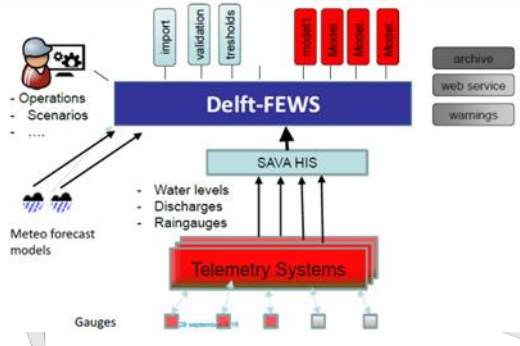
Protocols to the FASRB

Protocol	Signed	In force since
Navigation Regime	Kranjska Gora, 3 December 2002	29 December 2004
Prevention of Water Pollution Caused by Navigation	Belgrade, 1 June 2009	8 October 2017
Flood Protection	Gradiška, 1 June 2010	27 November 2015
Sediment Management	Brčko, 6 July 2015	8 October 2017
Emergency situations	Final harmonization expected	

Flood management

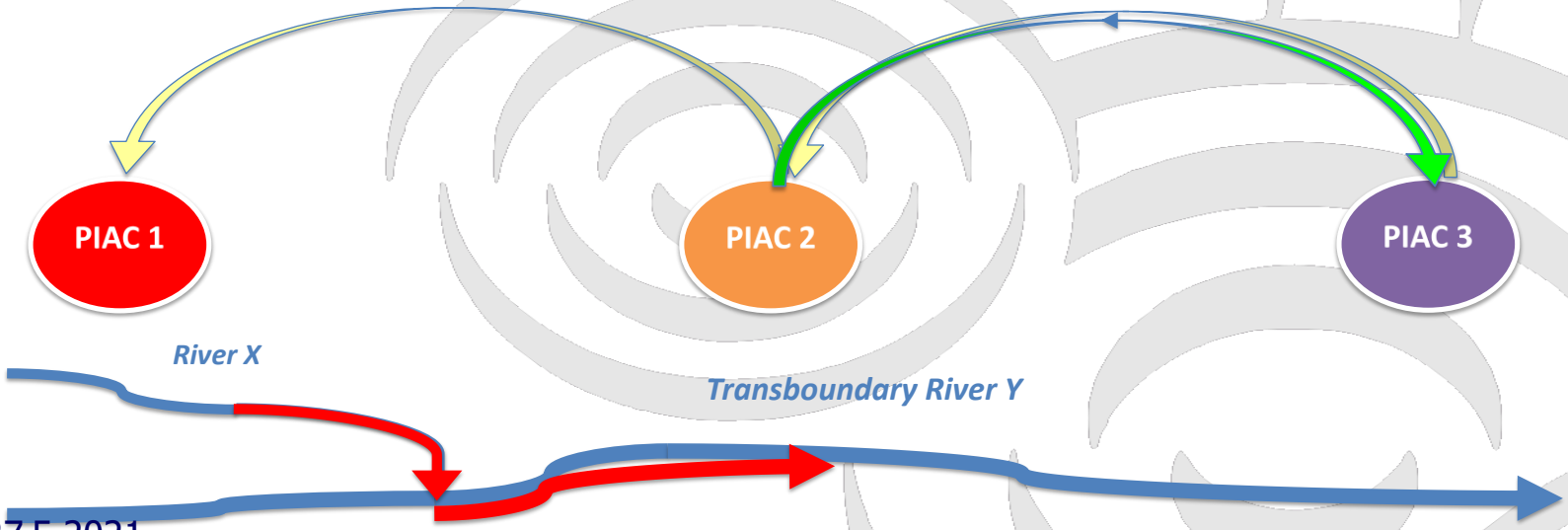
- **Protocol on flood protection to the FASRB**
  - Protocol regulates the issues of sustainable flood protection
- **Flood Risk Management Plan for the SRBC** (approved on October 24, 2019)
  - Set up common objectives of managing the flood risk
  - Ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to flood risk management
- **Flood Forecasting and Warning System for the Sava River Basin**
  - a common flood forecasting platform as added value to existing national systems





Accident Prevention and Control

- **Protocol on emergency situations to the FASRB**
  - to prevent and limit hazards
  - to reduce and eliminate adverse consequences of accidents and natural disasters on water, water regime and water eco-system
- **Accident Emergency Warning System (AEWS)**
  - to increase public safety and to protect the environment
  - provides early information for potentially affected riparian countries.

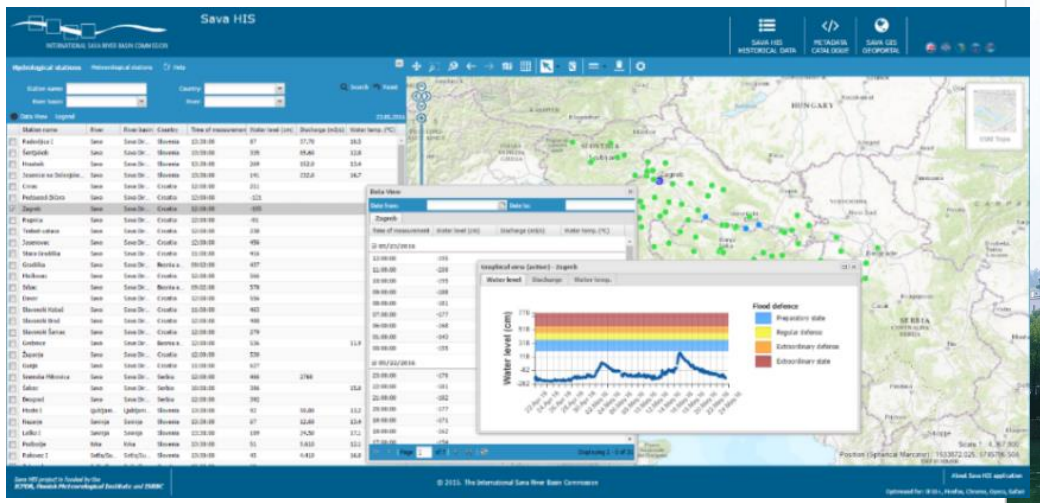


Prevention of Water Pollution Caused by Navigation

- **Protocol on Prevention of Water Pollution Caused by Navigation to the FASRB**
  - to take necessary measures to effectively prevent, control and reduce pollution form vessels
  - to establish a sufficiently dense network of reception facilities (storage of waste) on the waterway

Data and information exchange

- **Sava GIS** (*www.savagis.org*) *and* **Sava HIS -** *www.savahis.org*
  - RBM, FRM and HMI related data available
  - On-line information on *suspended sediment* added recently
  - APC and NAV module planned
  - **Data hub** for Flood Forecasting and Warning System (FFWS)



State	Data Provider	Hydro (real-time data)		Meteo (real-time data)	
		Data Policy	Sava HIS	Data Policy	Sava HIS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	FHMZFBIH	2	3 (3)	12	20 (20)
	AVPSAVA	21 (8)	39 (16)	-	10 (10)
	RHMZRS	11 (1)	31 (18)	16	16 (16)
Croatia	DHMZ	22 (13)	130 (125)	11	49 (42)
Montenegro	ZHMS	2	11 (11)	3	5 (5)
Serbia	RHMZ	18 (13)	25 (19)	6	12 (10)
Slovenia	ARSO	17 (13)	31 (26)	5	76 (76)
Total		93 (48)	270 (218)	53	188 (179)

Contact information

International Sava River Basin Commission

Kneza Branimira 29

10000 Zagreb

Croatia

www.savacommission.org

WACOM: Information at WACOM DTP website, Facebook and Twitter

WACOM

Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

Improved transboundary coping capacity in the case of accidental pollution and floods on water courses in Sava River Basin.

Overall project budget:	**1.570.581,00 €**
ERDF contribution:	**1.040.086,35 €**
IPA contribution:	**294.907,50 €**

Project duration: 07/2020 – 12/2022

Lead partner:
University of Ljubljana
Contact: dr. Primož Banovec | primoz.banovec@fgg.uni-lj.si

Project partner:
International Sava River Basin Commission
Contact: Samo Grošelj | sgroselj@savacommission.org

Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF, IPA)

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Stanje na področju in obvladovanja izrednih razmer (poplave, izredno onesnaženje) - predstavitev Analize za Slovenijo)

WACOM national workshop Slovenija
May 27th, 2021

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Predstavitev nalog, delovanja in izkušenj Slovenski partnerji projekta:

- Direkcija RS za vode – Alenka Kotar
- Hidroelektrarne na spodnji Savi – Ambrož Božiček, Alen Lazič
- UL FGG – Primož Banovec
- VGP Drava Ptuj - Mirjana Fesel

ROOM 1: Alenka Kotar

- **Alenka Kotar**
- Suzana Stražar
- Miha Trdina
- Mateja Kmetič
- Zdenka Močnik
- Peter Frantar
- Petra Hržič
- Sabina Žaja
- Tina Veličkovič
- Natalija Matic
- Helena Zidarič Kožar
- Marijana Cindrić
- Gregor Gomboši
- Danijela Zdrale
- Izidor Jug
- Blaž Ivanuša
- Martin Škrbec
- Janez Kastelic
- Davor Kvočka

ROOM 2: Ambrož Božiček

- **Ambroz Bozicek**
- Tamara Kos
- Samo Škrlec
- Andraz Hribar
- Alen Lazič
- Maja Jelen
- Emina Mušija
- mirjana dovgan
- Bojan Urek
- Ivana Čagalj
- Dusan Kostic
- Svetlana Čermelj
- Matjaž Šušteršič
- JOŽE KLEMENČIČ
- Branko Sojer
- Vesna Juran
- mag. Ivan Kenda
- mojca deželak
- marjan potocnik
- Franci Steinman

ROOM 3: Primož Banovec

- **Primož Banovec**
- Andrej Golob
- ŽANA KRAŠOVIC
- Gašper Zupančič
- Miha Lukek
- Tomislav Novosel
- Antun Gašparac
- Julij Jeraj
- Aleksander Draksler
- Polona Bitenc Pavliha
- Aleš Klavžar
- Gašper Janežič
- Igor Petek
- ROMANA ZEL
- marko cvikl
- Miha Naglič
- Alenka Reja
- Jože Tomec
- Danilo Puklavec

ROOM 4: Mirjana Fesel

- **Mirjana Fesel**
- Neven Verdnik
- Samo Grošelj
- Florjana Ulaga
- Robert Mikac
- Lorna Resman
- Irena Štefotič
- Matjaž Šauta
- Darko Ferlan
- Lana Deraković-Rakas
- Suzana Poldan
- Borut Simončič
- Ajda Cilenšek
- Neven Verdnik
- Ingrid Grozina
- Vid Krčmar
- Brigita Jamnik
- Stanislav Tratar
- Stanislav Tratar

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Stanje na področju in obvladovanja izrednih razmer – sistem načrtovanja in odziva

dr. Primož Banovec, UL FGG

WACOM national workshop Slovenija
May 27th, 2021

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Področje opredeljuje zakonodaja (ključna):

- Zakon o varstvu pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami
- Zakon o vodah
- Zakon o varstvu okolja
- Druga področna zakonodaja

In ključne institucije:

- Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje
- Občine
- Država in državni organi
- Podjetja, ki so skladno z zakonom in uredbo zavezana k pripravi načrtov zaščite in reševanja ter usposabljanju in ukrepanju

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

Korak 0: Pripravljenost

Korak 1: Aktiviranje sil in sredstev za zaščito reševanje in pomoč

Korak 2: Aktiviranje in delo štabov – upravljanje in vodenje

Korak 3: Vodenje in dinamično prilagajanje dogodku

Korak 0: Pripravljenost

- Izdelani načrti zaščite in reševanja (poplave in izredno onesnaženje),
- Usposabljanja po vseh institucijah za aktiviranje načrtov zaščite in reševanja in delo na intervencijah
- Sredstva (resources): materialna in človeška
- Dežurstva – po vseh institucijah

Korak 0: Pripravljenost – ocena ogroženosti

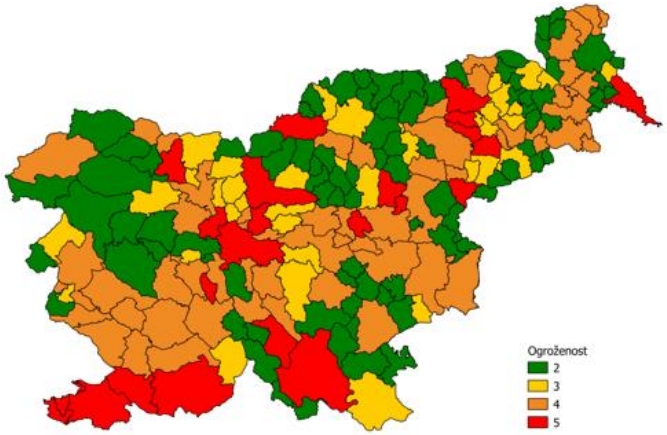
REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO
UPRAVA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
ZA ZAŠČITO IN REŠEVANJE

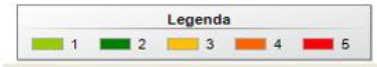
Vojkova cesta 61, 1000 Ljubljana

Številka: 8420-5/2020-
Datum:

OCENA OGROŽENOSTI REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZARADI NESREČE Z NEVARNIMI SNOVMI

Verzija 1.0





Razredi ogroženosti

Slika 2: Ogroženost slovenskih občin zaradi nesreče z nevarnimi snovmi

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO
UPRAVA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
ZA ZAŠČITO IN REŠEVANJE

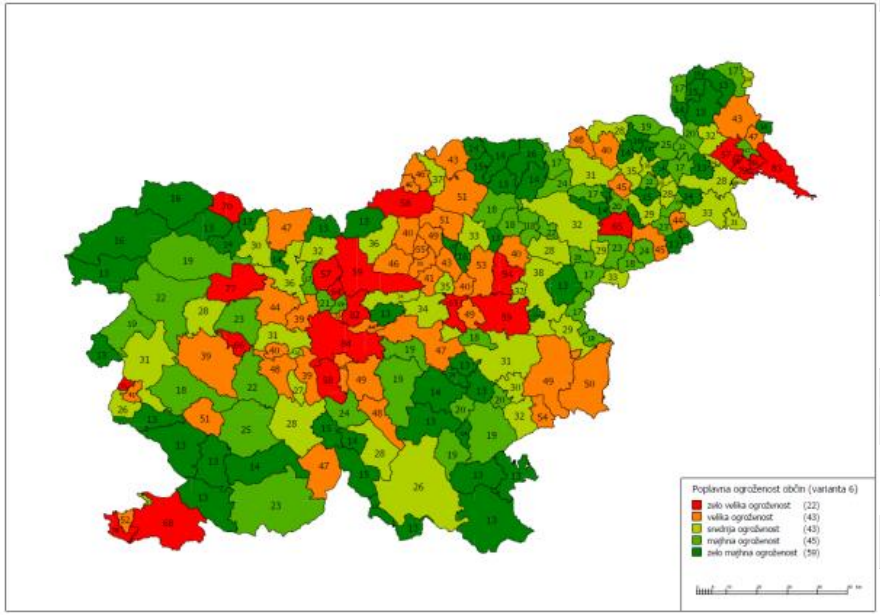
Vojkova cesta 61, 1000 Ljubljana

Predlog 17. november 2016

Številka: 8420-4/2015- -DGZR
Datum:

OCENA OGROŽENOSTI REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZARADI POPLAV

Verzija 2.0



Korak 0: Pripravljenost – načrt zaščite in reševanja

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

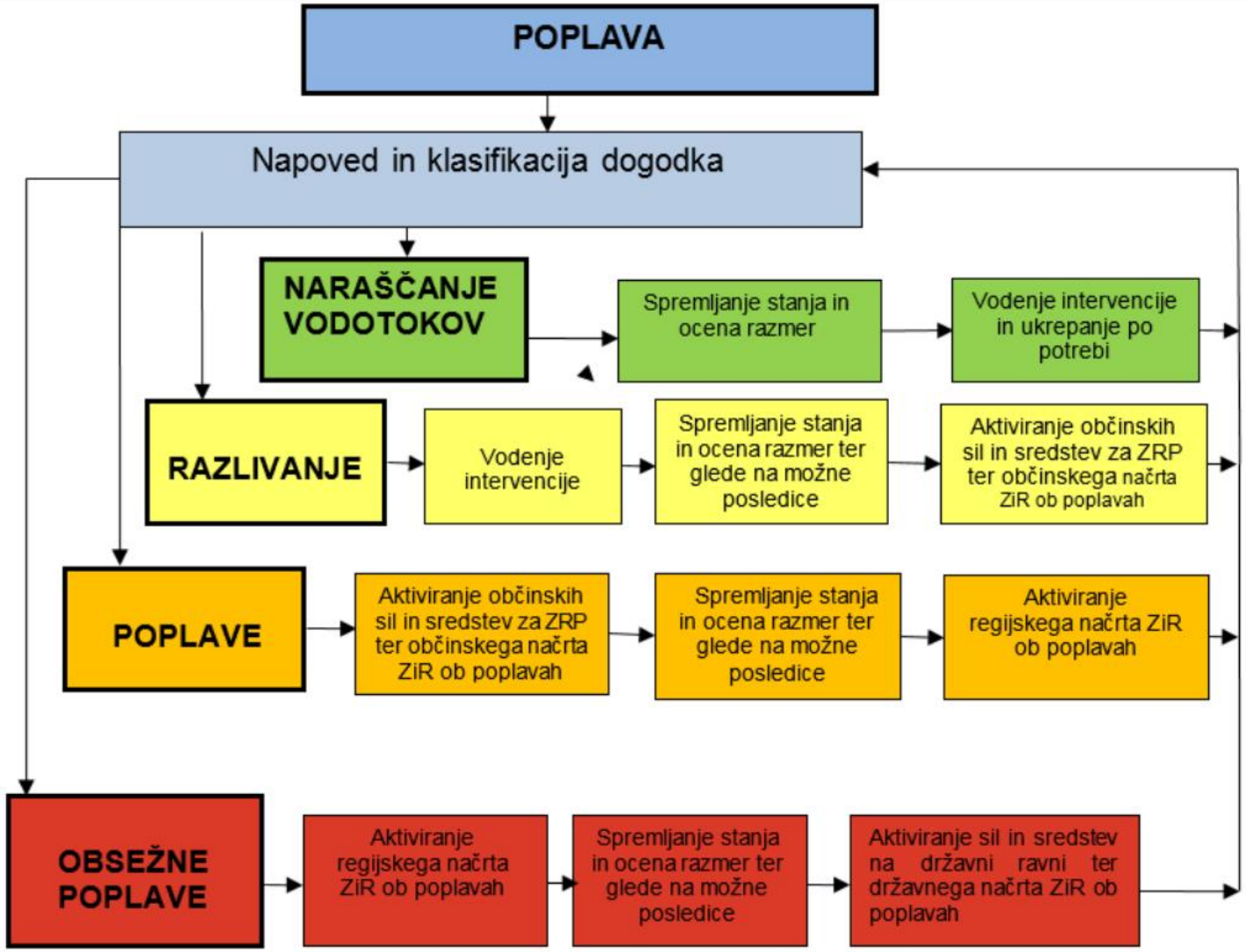
Preglednica 1: Obveznosti nosilcev načrtovanja

Razred ogroženosti	Obveznosti nosilcev načrtovanja
1	***Ni obveznosti.***
2	***Priporočljivo*** je izdelati dele načrta zaščite in reševanja oziroma dokumente, v katerih se določi način opazovanja, obveščanja in alarmiranja ter izvajanje zaščitnih ukrepov in nalog ZRP.
3	***Treba je izdelati*** **dele načrta** zaščite in reševanja oziroma dokumente, v katerih se določi način opazovanja, obveščanja in alarmiranja ter izvajanje zaščitnih ukrepov in nalog ZRP.
4	***Treba je izdelati*** **dele načrta** zaščite in reševanja oziroma dokumente, v katerih se določi način opazovanja, obveščanja in alarmiranja ter izvajanje zaščitnih ukrepov in nalog ZRP, ***priporočljivo*** pa je izdelati načrt zaščite in reševanja v celoti.
5	***Treba je izdelati načrt*** zaščite in reševanja ***v celoti.***

Korak 0: Pripravljenost – načrt zaščite in reševanja

REPUBLIKA SLOV
VLADA REPUBLIK
Gregorčičeva 20–25, SI-1001 Lju

Številka: 84200-
Datum: 3. 10. 2



Korak 1: Aktiviranje sil in sredstev za zaščito reševanje in pomoč

6.2 Aktiviranje sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč na državni ravni

Enote, službe in druge operativne sestave sil za ZRP, ki so v državni pristojnosti, aktivira CORS na podlagi odločitve:

- poveljnika CZ RS ali
- generalnega direktorja URSZR.

Prošnjo za pomoč enot, služb in drugih operativnih sestav sil za ZRP, ki so v državni pristojnosti, lahko podajo:

- vodja intervencije,
- župan,
- občinski poveljnik CZ,
  poslovodni organ gospodarske družbe, zavoda ali druge organizacije, ki mora skladno s predpisi o varstvu pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami izdelati načrt zaščite in reševanja,
- vodja izpostave URSZR,
- dežurni delavec uprave URSZR.

Korak 2: Vodenje

7 UPRAVLJANJE IN VODENJE

7.1 Organi in njihove naloge

Vodenje sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč je urejeno z Zakonom o varstvu pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami. Po tem zakonu se varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami organizira in izvaja kot enoten sistem na lokalni, regionalni in državni ravni.

Naloge, ki jih imajo posamezni državni organi med poplavami in po njih, so navedene v nadaljevanju.

7.1.1 Vlada RS

- Usmerja in usklajuje izvajanje zaščite, reševanja in pomoči ter odpravljanje posledic prek poveljnika CZ RS;
- odloča o uporabi sredstev proračuna RS za pokrivanje stroškov ukrepov in opravljanja nalog ZRP ob aktiviranju državnega načrta;
- odloča o uporabi sredstev proračuna RS za pomoč ogroženim občinam pri zagotavljanju osnovnih pogojev za življenje;
- odloča o zaprosilu za mednarodno pomoč;
- opravlja druge naloge iz svoje pristojnosti.

7.1.2 Poveljnik Civilne zaščite RS

- Odloča o aktiviranju Državnega načrta zaščite in reševanja ob poplavah;
- operativno in strokovno vodi dejavnost Civilne zaščite ter skrbi za povezano in usklajeno delovanje vseh sil za ZRP;
- usklajuje operativne zaščitne ukrepe in naloge ZRP ter dejavnosti ministrstev in drugih državnih organov;
- usklajuje mednarodno pomoč v silah in sredstvih za ZRP;
- obvešča Vlado RS o posledicah in stanju na ogroženem območju ter daje mnenja in predloge glede zaščite, reševanja in pomoči ter odpravljanja posledic poplav;
- vodi pripravo končnega poročila o poplavah in ga predlaga v sprejem Vladi RS;
- opravlja druge naloge iz svoje pristojnosti.

7.1.3 Ministrstvo, pristojno za obrambo

7.1.3.1 Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje

- Spremlja in v sodelovanju z ARSO opozarja na nevarnost poplav ter daje napotke za ravnanje;
- zagotavlja službo za podporo poveljniku CZ RS, prostorske, informacijsko-komunikacijske in druge pogoje za delo poveljnika CZ RS in Štaba CZ RS;
- usmerja delovanje ReCO;
- zagotavlja izvajanje ozaveščanja prebivalcev za izvajanje osebne in vzajemne zaščite;
- zagotavlja logistično podporo pri delovanju državnih sil za ZRP;
- oblikuje in vzdržuje državne rezerve materialnih sredstev za primer naravnih in drugih nesreč;
- obvešča druge države in mednarodne organizacije ter z njimi operativno ureja pomoč v silah in sredstvih za ZRP;
- opravlja druge naloge iz svoje pristojnosti.

D – 22 Načrt dejavnosti Uprave RS za zaščito in reševanje

7.1.3.2 Slovenska vojska

7.1.4 Ministrstvo, pristojno za notranje zadeve

7.1.4.1 Policija

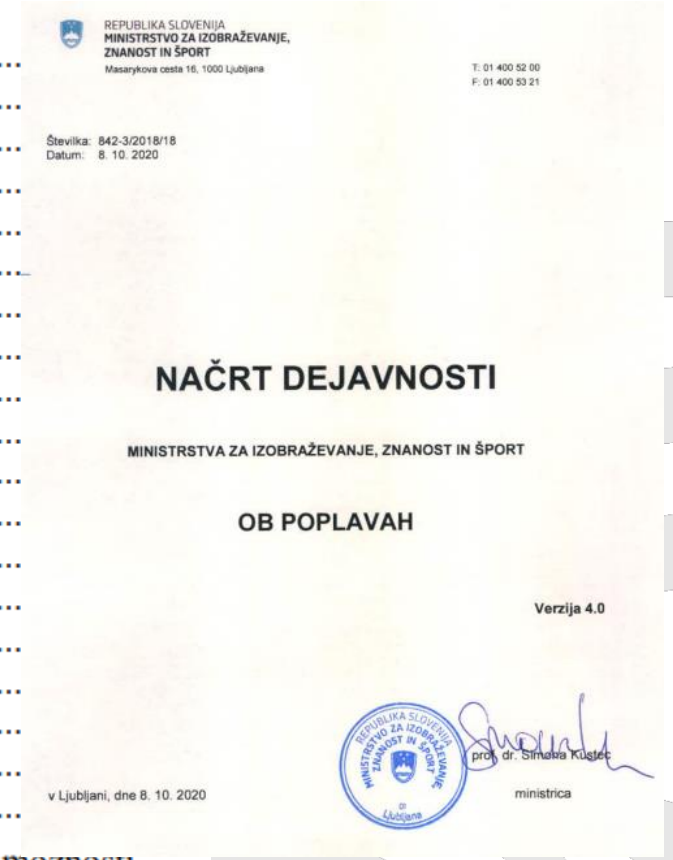
7.1.5 Ministrstvo, pristojno za okolje in prostor

7.1.5.1 Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje

7.1.5.2 Direkcija Republike Slovenije za vode

- Zagotavlja izvedbo izrednih ukrepov v času povečane stopnje ogroženosti zaradi škodljivega delovanja voda:
  1. ukrepi na vodnih, priobalnih in drugih zemljiščih ter vodni infrastrukturi, s katerimi se prepreči povečanje posledic škodljivega delovanja voda,
  2. celodnevna dežurna služba pri izvajalcu javne službe (obratovanje, vzdrževanje in spremljanje stanja vodne infrastrukture, namenjene varstvu pred škodljivim delovanjem voda),
  3. povečan nadzor nad vodno infrastrukturo in na vodovarstvenih območjih,
  4. odstranjevanje plavja in omogočanje pretočnosti struge tekočih voda,
  5. izvajanje začasnih ukrepov (postavitev obrambnih nasipov, nasutij, prebojev),
  6. spremljanje nenadnega onesnaževanja voda;
- nadzoruje izvajanje del izvajalca gospodarske javne službe v času naravnih in drugih nesreč in sodeluje z URSZR v njihovi organizaciji delovanja zaščite in reševanja;
- usmerja, vodi, spremlja in usklajuje pripravo ter preverjanje in potrjevanje popisov in ocene škode po neurjih in poplavah na vodni infrastrukturi ter vodnih in priobalnih zemljiščih;
- zbira podatke o poplavnih in erozijskih dogodkih za vodni kataster;
- usmerja, vodi, spremlja, usklajuje in izvaja gradbeni, terminski in finančni nadzor pri dokončanju interventnih ukrepov in izrednih ukrepov v času povečane stopnje ogroženosti zaradi škodljivega delovanja voda in nad izvajanjem sanacijskih programov.

D – 22 Načrt dejavnosti ministrstva, pristojnega za okolje in prostor



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE, ZNANOST IN ŠPORT
Masarykova cesta 16, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 400 52 00
F: 01 400 53 21

Številka: 842-3/2018/18
Datum: 8. 10. 2020

NAČRT DEJAVNOSTI

MINISTRSTVA ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE, ZNANOST IN ŠPORT

OB POPLAVAH

Verzija 4.0

v Ljubljani, dne 8. 10. 2020

prof. dr. Simona Kustec
ministrica

Korak 2: Vodenje

7.2 Operativno vodenje

Operativno strokovno vodenje sil za ZRP izvajajo pristojni poveljniki Civilne zaščite ob pomoči štabov CZ, ki so njihovi svetovalni organi, vodje intervencije in vodje reševalnih enot.

Dejavnosti za ZRP na območju občine operativno vodi občinski poveljnik CZ, ki mu pri sprejemanju odločitev strokovno pomaga občinski štab CZ.

Regijski poveljnik CZ in poveljnik CZ RS spremljata stanje in izvajanje ZRP na ogroženem območju ter na zahtevo občinskega poveljnika CZ organizirata potrebno pomoč v silah in sredstvih za ZRP.

Če so poplave ogrozile več občin v regiji, dejavnosti za ZRP organizira in vodi regijski poveljnik CZ.

Če pa so poplave ogrozile območje dveh ali več regij, organizira in vodi dejavnosti za ZRP poveljnik CZ RS skladno s svojimi pristojnostmi in odločitvami Vlade RS. Na podlagi napovedi poteka nesreče in ocene razmer poveljnik CZ RS določi zaščitne ukrepe ter naloge ZRP. Poveljnik CZ RS usklajuje in usmerja aktivnosti, ko se aktivirajo državne sile in sredstva za ZRP in ko se v intervencijo vključijo gasilske ter druge enote iz več regij, Policija in SV. Poveljnik CZ RS lahko za opravljanje posameznih nalog določi vodjo intervencije, ki so mu podrejene vse sile, ki sodelujejo pri izvajanju nalog ZRP na ogroženem območju.

Ministrstva in drugi državni organi organizirajo dejavnosti iz svoje pristojnosti skladno z načrtom dejavnosti in odločitvami poveljnika CZ RS oziroma Vlade RS.

Poveljnik CZ RS lahko skliče Štab CZ RS v popolni ali operativni sestavi. Štab CZ RS ob obsežnih poplavah lahko organizira naslednje delovne procese:

- operativno načrtovanje,
- organiziranje in izvajanje reševalnih intervencij, ki so v državni pristojnosti,
- zagotavljanje informacijsko-komunikacijske podpore občinskim in regijskim štabom CZ,
- zagotavljanje logistične podpore državnim silam za ZRP,
- pomoč regijskim, in če je treba, občinskim silam za ZRP,
- opravljanje administrativnih in finančnih zadev.

Logistično podporo tem silam, ki obsega zagotavljanje zvez, opreme materiala, prevoza, informacijsko-komunikacijske podpore, prehrane, zdravstvenega in drugega varstva, zagotavlja Štab CZ RS s službami za podporo.

Posledice nesreče je treba čim prej ustrezno dokumentirati. Prav tako je treba dokumentirati tudi vse odločitve poveljnika CZ RS in drugih organov.

Naloga Štaba CZ RS je, da v čim krajšem času vzpostavi pregled nad stanjem na ogroženem območju, presodi predvideni razvoj razmer, zagotovi nujno pomoč na ogroženem območju in sprejme glede na pričakovano širjenje vodnega vala ukrepe, ki so nujni za reševanje ljudi in materialnih dobrin.

Korak 2: Vodenje

7.2 Operativno vodenje

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Korak 2: Vodenje - ukrepi

Korak 2: Vodenje – podrobnejša navodila

D – 1	Načrtovana finančna sredstva za izvajanje načrta ZiR
D – 2	Načrt URSZR za zagotovitev prostorskih in drugih pogojev za delo poveljnika CZ RS Štaba Civilne zaščite RS
D – 3	Načrt organizacije in delovanja državnega logističnega centra
D – 4	Načrt zagotavljanja zvez ob nesreči
D – 5	Priporočilo o organiziranju in delovanju informacijskega centra
D – 6	Navodilo za izvajanje psihološke pomoči
D – 7	Navodilo prebivalcem za ravnanje ob nesreči
D – 8	Navodilo za obveščanje ob nesreči
D – 9	Zaščitni ukrep evakuacija – priporočilo
D – 10	Osnovni pogoji za življenje ob naravnih in drugih nesrečah – priporočilo
D – 11	Zaščitni ukrep Sprejem in oskrba ogroženih prebivalcev - priporočilo
D – 12	Podpora države gostiteljice mednarodni pomoči ob naravni in drugi nesreči v Republiki Sloveniji (postopkovnik)
D – 13	Vzorec obrazca za povrnitev stroškov občinam ob nesreči
D – 14	Vzorec odredbe o aktiviranju sil in sredstev za ZRP
D – 15	Vzorec delovnega naloga
D – 17	Vzorec prošnje za mednarodno pomoč
D – 18	Vzorec obrazca za obveščanje organov drugih držav in mednarodnih organizacij
D – 19	Vzorec sklepa o aktiviranju načrta ZiR ob nesreči
D – 20	Vzorec sklepa o preklicu izvajanja zaščitnih ukrepov in nalog ZRP
D – 22	Načrti dejavnosti ministrstev in vladnih služb

11.4 Posebni dodatki

D – 102 Predpisi o medijih
D – 103 Dokumenti o aktiviranju državnih zrakoplovov za nujne naloge ZRP
D – 109 Smernice za delovanje sistema NMP ob množičnih nesrečah (MZ)
D – 110 Načrt aktiviranja enote za identifikacijo mrtvih in navodilo za delo ekip za identifikacijo mrtvih
D – 300 Protokol o medsebojni izmenjavi informacij o poplavnem dogodku (ARSO-CORS)
D – 301 Hidrološka opozorila – stopnje nevarnosti in šifrant (ARSO)
D – 804 Protokol izklapljanja in vklapljanja daljnovodov ob naravnih in drugih nesrečah
D – 808 Merila za kritje stroškov intervencije

Skladnost načrtovanja in odziva

Državni nivo

Regijski nivo

Občinski nivo

Drugi zavezanci

VLADA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
ŠTAB CIVILNE ZAŠČITE ZA ZAHODNO ŠTAJERSKO

N A Č R T
ZAŠČITE IN REŠEVANJA OB NESREČI Z NEVARNO SNOVJO

Verzija 2.0

	ORGAN	DATUM	PODPIS
Izdelal	UPRAVA RS ZA ZAŠČITO IN REŠEVANJE IZPOSTAVA CELJE	21.4.2010	**Silvester Šrimpf** Višji svetovalec I. Vodja izpostave
Obravnaval	ŠTAB CIVILNE ZAŠČITE ZA ZAHODNO ŠTAJERSKO	Številka: 842-13/2010 Datum: 21.4.2010	
Sprejel	POVELJNIK CIVILNE ZAŠČITE ZA ZAHODNO ŠTAJERSKO	21.4.2010	**dr. Aleš Krajnc univ.dipl.inž.gradb.** POVELJNIK
Skrbnik	UPRAVA RS ZA ZAŠČITO IN REŠEVANJE IZPOSTAVA CELJE		**Aleksander Resman**

OBČINA ZAGORJE OB SAVI
Cesta 9. avgusta 5
1410 Zagorje ob Savi

PREDLOG OBČINSKEGA N A Č R T A
ZAŠČITE IN REŠEVANJA V PRIMERU NESREČE Z NEVARNIMI SNOVMI
VERZIJA:1.0

Skladnost načrtovanja in odziva

Državni nivo

Regijski nivo

Občinski nivo

Drugi zavezanci (podjetja)

OBČINA LAŠKO
URAD ŽUPANA

OBČINSKI N A Č R T ZAŠČITE IN REŠEVANJA OB POPLAVAH

Verzija 1.0

	ORGAN	DATUM	PODPIS
Izdelal	OBČINA LAŠKO	August 2007	Tomaž Ojsteršek
Obravnaval	ŠTAB CIVILNE ZAŠČITE OBČINE LAŠKO	Šifra.: 82-02/2005 Datum: 17.12.2007	Jože Senica
Sprejel	ŽUPAN OBČINE LAŠKO	17.12.2007	Franc Zdolšek
Skrbnik	OBČINA LAŠKO	17.12.2007	Tomaž Ojsteršek

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO
UPRAVA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA ZAŠČITO IN REŠEVANJE
URAD ZA OPERATIVO
Izpostava URSZR Maribor
Bezjakova 151, 2341 Limbuš

Številka:

Datum:

REGIJSKI NAČRT ZAŠČITE IN REŠEVANJA OB POPLAVAH ZA VZHODNO ŠTAJERSKO REGIJO

VERZIJA 4.0

	ORGAN	DATUM	PODPIS ODGOVORNE OSEBE
SPREJEL	Izpostava URSZR Maribor		Ivana Grilanc vodja izpostave
ODOBRIL	Poveljnik CZ Vzhodno Štajerske		Ivana Grilanc
IZDELAL/SKRBNIK	Izpostava URSZR Maribor		Darja Adam Pak svetovalka

Razprava po skupinah:

Analiza ustreznosti načrtov in izvajanja načrtov – glede na izkušnje

- Poplave 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018…
- Izredna onesnaženja: Kemis 2017, zaledje Rižane 2019

Nacionalna delavnica - SLOVENIJA

Stanje na področju in obvladovanja izrednih razmer (poplave, izredno onesnaženje) - DRSV

27. maj 2021

Suzana Stražar, DRSV
Stanka Koren, DRSV
Alenka Kotar, DRSV

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Direkcija Republike Slovenije za vode - DRSV

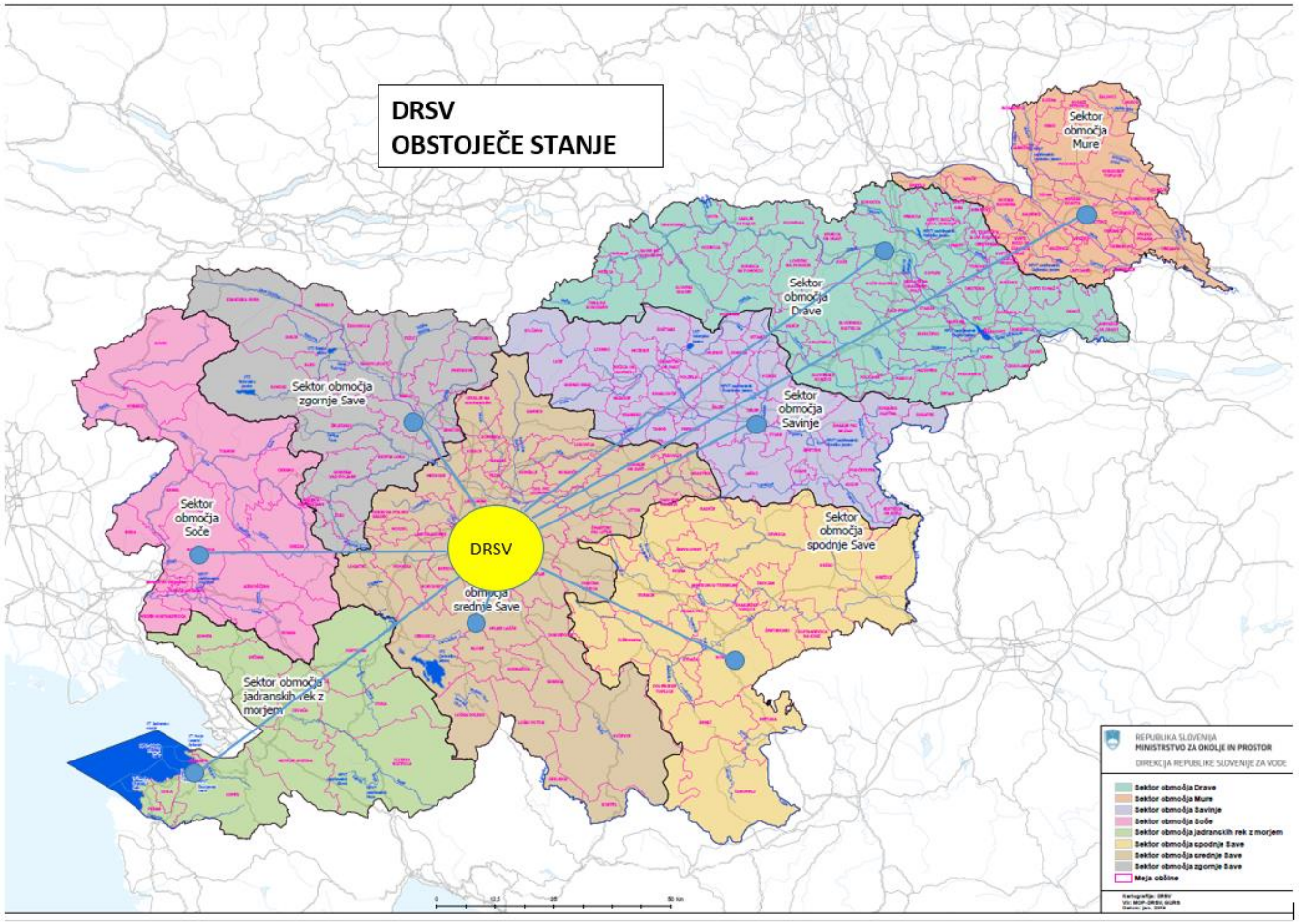
Direkcija RS za vode je organ v sestavi Ministrstva za okolje in prostor. Ustanovljena je bila leta 2015.

- strokovne, upravne in razvojne naloge na področju upravljanja voda
- zagotavlja delovanje gospodarske javne službe urejanja voda preko koncesionarja (5) in gospodarske javne službe varstva voda (1)

- **Stremimo k temu, da se pri posegih v prostor v največji možni meri ohranja vodni in obvodni prostor, naravne hidrološke in morfološke razmere ter količina in kakovost razpoložljivih vodnih virov.**

- **Sledimo načelu, da ima prilagoditev človekovih dejavnosti naravnemu vodnemu režimu prednost pred prilagoditvijo naravnega vodnega režima človekovi dejavnosti.**

Lokalna organiziranost DRSV – 8 območnih enot



Čas povečane stopnje ogroženosti: pravne podlage

Zakon o vodah (95.člen – 97.člen) določa naloge države (DRSV) v času povečane stopnje ogroženosti:

- v zvezi z izrednimi ukrepi,
- v zvezi z izrednimi ukrepi po naravni nesreči.

Uredba o načinu opravljanja obveznih državnih gospodarskih javnih služb na področju urejanja voda – koncesionarju nalaga izvedbo izrednih ukrepov

Čas povečane stopnje ogroženosti: naloge

I. Zagotavlja **izvedbo** izrednih ukrepov (preko koncesionarja) v času povečane stopnje ogroženosti zaradi škodljivega delovanja voda:

1. ukrepi na vodnih, priobalnih in drugih zemljiščih ter vodni infrastrukturi, s katerimi se prepreči povečanje posledic škodljivega delovanja voda,
2. celodnevna dežurna služba pri izvajalcu javne službe (obratovanje, vzdrževanje in spremljanje stanja vodne infrastrukture, namenjene varstvu pred škodljivim delovanjem voda),
3. povečan nadzor nad vodno infrastrukturo in na vodovarstvenih območjih,
4. odstranjevanje plavja in omogočanje pretočnosti struge tekočih voda,
5. izvajanje začasnih ukrepov (postavitev obrambnih nasipov, nasutij, prebojev),
6. spremljanje nenadnega onesnaževanja voda;

Naloge DRSV ob poplavah

II. nadzoruje izvajanje del izvajalca gospodarske javne službe v času naravnih in drugih nesreč in sodeluje z URSZR v njihovi organizaciji delovanja zaščite in reševanja;

III. usmerja, vodi, spremlja in usklajuje pripravo ter preverjanje in potrjevanje popisov in ocene škode po neurjih in poplavah na vodni infrastrukturi ter vodnih in priobalnih zemljiščih;

IV. zbira podatke o poplavnih in erozijskih dogodkih za vodni kataster;

V. usmerja, vodi, spremlja, usklajuje in izvaja gradbeni, terminski in finančni nadzor pri dokončanju interventnih ukrepov in izrednih ukrepov v času povečane stopnje ogroženosti zaradi škodljivega delovanja voda in nad izvajanjem sanacijskih programov.

Zmanjševanje poplavne ogroženosti – ne-gradbeni ukrepi

1. preverjanje skladnosti izdelanih projektnih dokumentacij za umeščanje v prostor in vodenje evidence izdelanih dokumentacij
2. izvajanje analiz in vrednotenje poplavne ogroženosti
3. posodabljanje centralnega registra podatkov (integralna karta poplavne nevarnosti, integralna karta razredov poplavne nevarnosti, integralna karta razredov globin pri pretoku Q100)
4. posodabljanje opozorilne karte poplav (OpKP)
5. presoja vplivov posegov v vodna in priobalna zemljišča na poplavno ogroženost

Zmanjševanje poplavne ogroženosti – ne-gradbeni ukrepi za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti

6. izvajanje ostalih strokovnih in razvojnih nalog za zagotavljanje zmanjševanja škodljivega delovanja voda
7. izvajanje strokovnih podlag za Načrt zmanjševanja poplavne ogroženosti
8. izvajanje poročevalskih in ostalih mednarodnih obveznosti, ki izhajajo iz zahtev Evropske komisije oziroma jih je potrebno zagotavljati na podlagi mednarodnih pogodb s področja upravljanja z vodami

Načrtovanje in izvajanje gradbenih ukrepov za zmanjševanje poplavne ogroženosti

Financirane in EU skladov:

- **poplavna varnost porečja Gradaščice**
- **poplavna varnost Selške Sore**
- **poplavna varnost Savinje**
- **poplavna varnost Drave**
- **„negradbeni“ ukrepi – vzpostavitev nadzornega centra ipd…..**

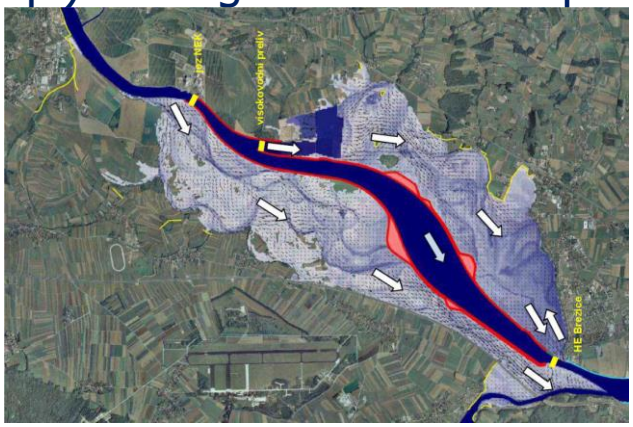
Financirane iz čezmejnih Interreg projektov, Life projekti

Financiranje investicij iz Sklada za vode

Financiranje investicij iz Sklada za okrevanje in odpornost

Sektor območja Spodnje Save

Poplavna ogroženost ob reki Savi se je reševala skupaj z gradnjo HE na spodnji Savi z gradbenimi ukrepi (nasipi) in ne gradbenimi ukrepi (ohranitev poplavnih površin).



Trenutno je v izvajanju projekt „Ukrepi za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti Kostanjevice na Krki".

Nacionalna delavnica - SLOVENIJA

Stanje na področju in obvladovanja izrednih razmer (poplave, izredno onesnaženje) - predstavitev Analize za Slovenijo)

27. maj 2021

Primož Banovec, UL FGG
Alenka Kotar, DRSV
Ambrož Božiček, HESS
Mirjana Fesel, VGP Drava

WACOM- Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin
Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

Dejavnost podjetja VGP Drava Ptuj:

Načrtovanje, izvajanje in vzdrževanje:

- Vodnih objektov
- Komunalne hidrotehnike
- Objekti varstva okolja

Izvajanje obveznih državnih gospodarskih javnih služb:

- urejanja voda na območju porečja Drave in območju jadranskih rek z morjem
- čiščenje gladine celinskih voda, preprečevanje onesnaženja vodnih in priobalnih zemljišč celinskih voda ter obalne linije morja zaradi naravnih in drugih nesreč na celotnem območju Republike Slovenije

Pripravljenost na dogodke / nesreče na območju RS

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Območje	Interventni ukrepi		Ukrepi čiščenja in odprave posledic onesnaženja - sanacija	
	pristojnost	izvajalci	pristojnost	izvajalci
Celinske vode	MORS-URSZR	gasilske enote GEŠP- 44 enot	MOP- DRSV	izvajalec GJS - VGP Drava Ptuj

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Povprečno letno število dogodkov, sporočenih na številko 112, vezanih na onesnaževanje okolja oz. voda

- Čez 450 onesnaženj oz. nesreč z nevarnimi snovmi
- V več kot 100 primerih onesnažene oz. ogrožene celinske vode

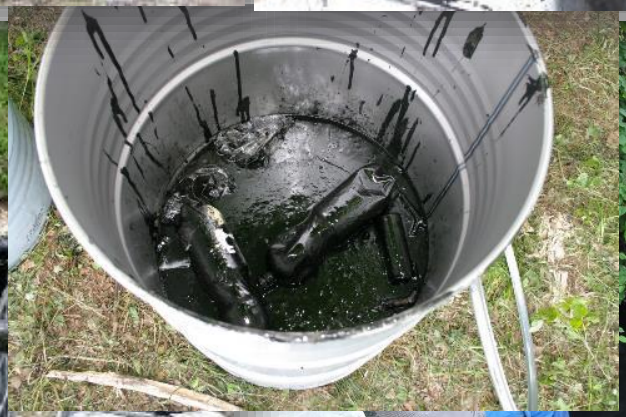
Aktiviranje službe:

- preko pristojnih ReCO in CORS, tudi DRSV

Izvedba ukrepov na manjših, dostopnih vodotokih

Izvedba ukrepov levo na Savi – HE Moste, desno pod jezom Melje na Dravi

Izvedba ukrepov na Tojnici v Vrhniku po požaru v obratu za zbiranje in predelavo nevarnih odpadkov



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Obvladovanje poplav in morebitnih izrednih onesnaženj v družbi HESS, d. o. o.

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Pravni okvir za odziv in postopke znotraj HESS
Ključni dokumenti:

Obvladovanje POPLAV:

- **Koncesijska pogodba**

Definira osnovne zahteve za preprečitev poplav / razlitja povzročena s strani HE (gradnja, delovanje)

- **Načrt zaščite in reševanja (NZR) – za posamezno HE, v skladu s koncesijsko pogodbo in zakonodajo (scenariji dogodkov v oceni ogroženosti, ipd.)**
  - **U R E D B A o vsebini in izdelavi načrtov zaščite in reševanja,**
  - **Zakona o varstvu pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami ter Navodila o pripravi ocen ogroženosti**
- **Procesi opazovanja in informiranja**
  - **Obratovanje z VVR-pretočna akumulacija HE Brežice**
  - **Matrika obveščanja v primeru aktivacije VVR**

Izredna onesnaženja:

- **Onesnaženja – Matrika obveščanja ob vplivih…. – primer**

Načrt zaščite in reševanja

Aktiviranje NZR; pri nekontroliranem izlivu vode

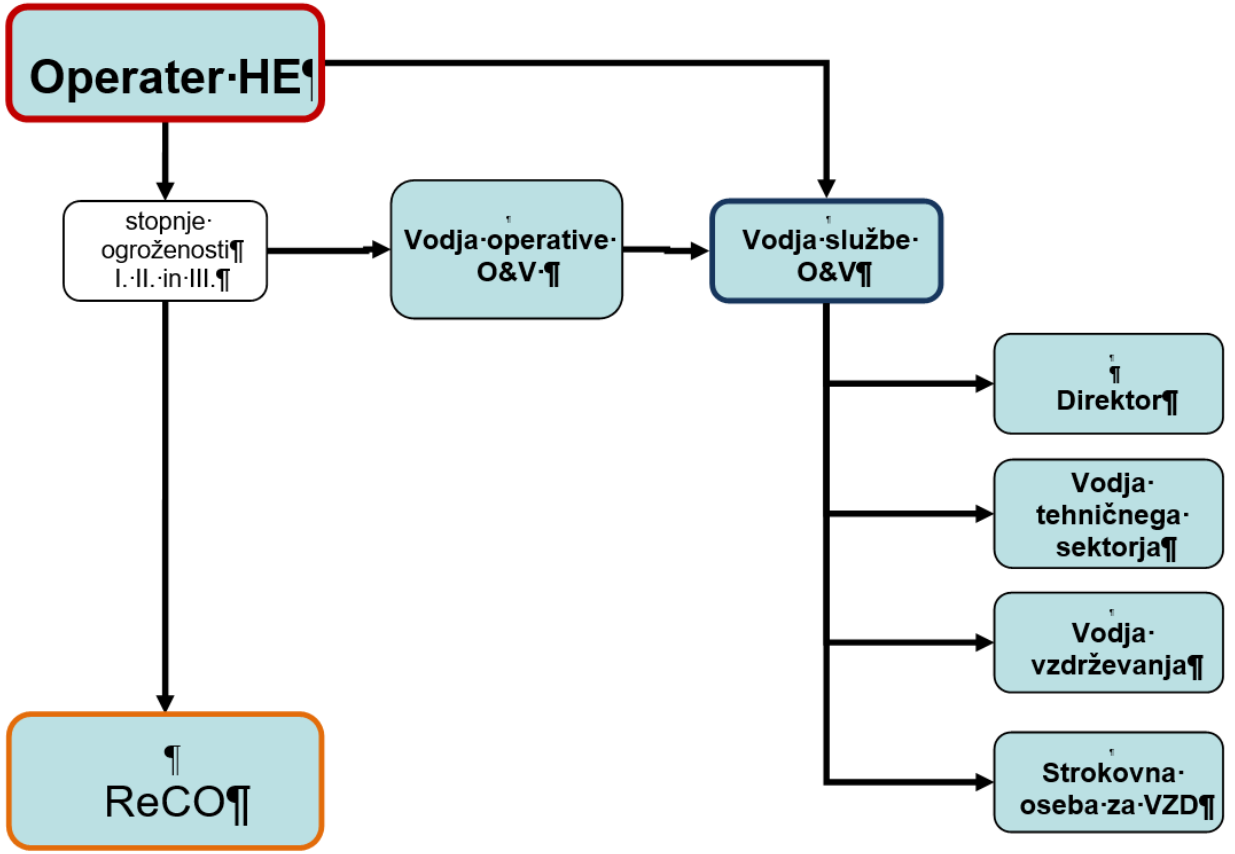
- Okvara hidromehanske opreme (npr. v primeru poplav, …)
- Porušitev bariere-jezovne zgradbe (npr. potres, …)

Imamo tri stopnje ogroženosti:

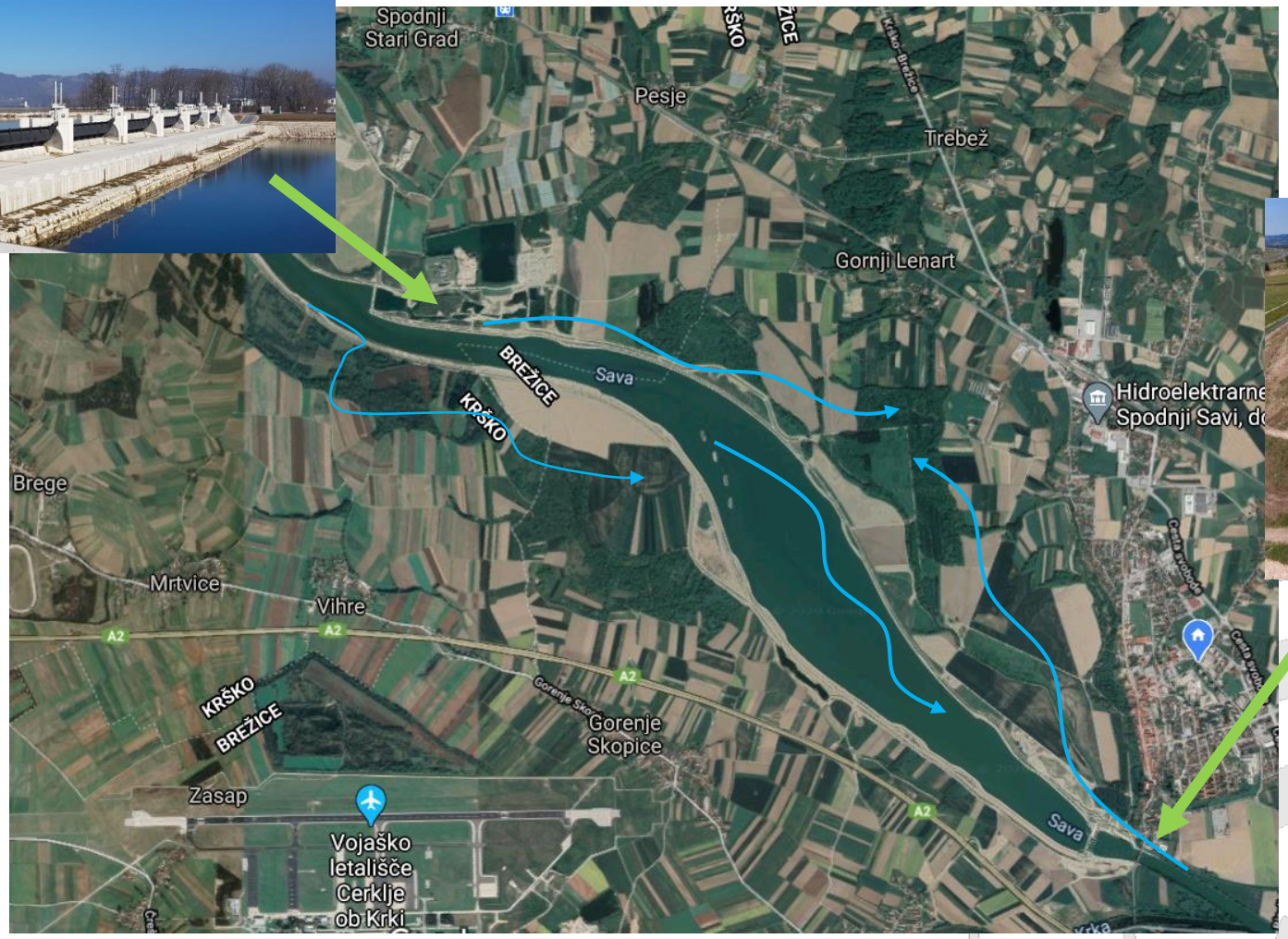
- I. stopnja: voda ostane v strugi reke Save
- II. stopnja: voda se razlije po nenaseljenih predelih, ljudje in objekti niso ogroženi
- III. stopnja: voda se razlije po nenaseljenih predelih in naseljenih predelih, ogroženi so ljudje in objekti

Načrt zaščite in reševanja

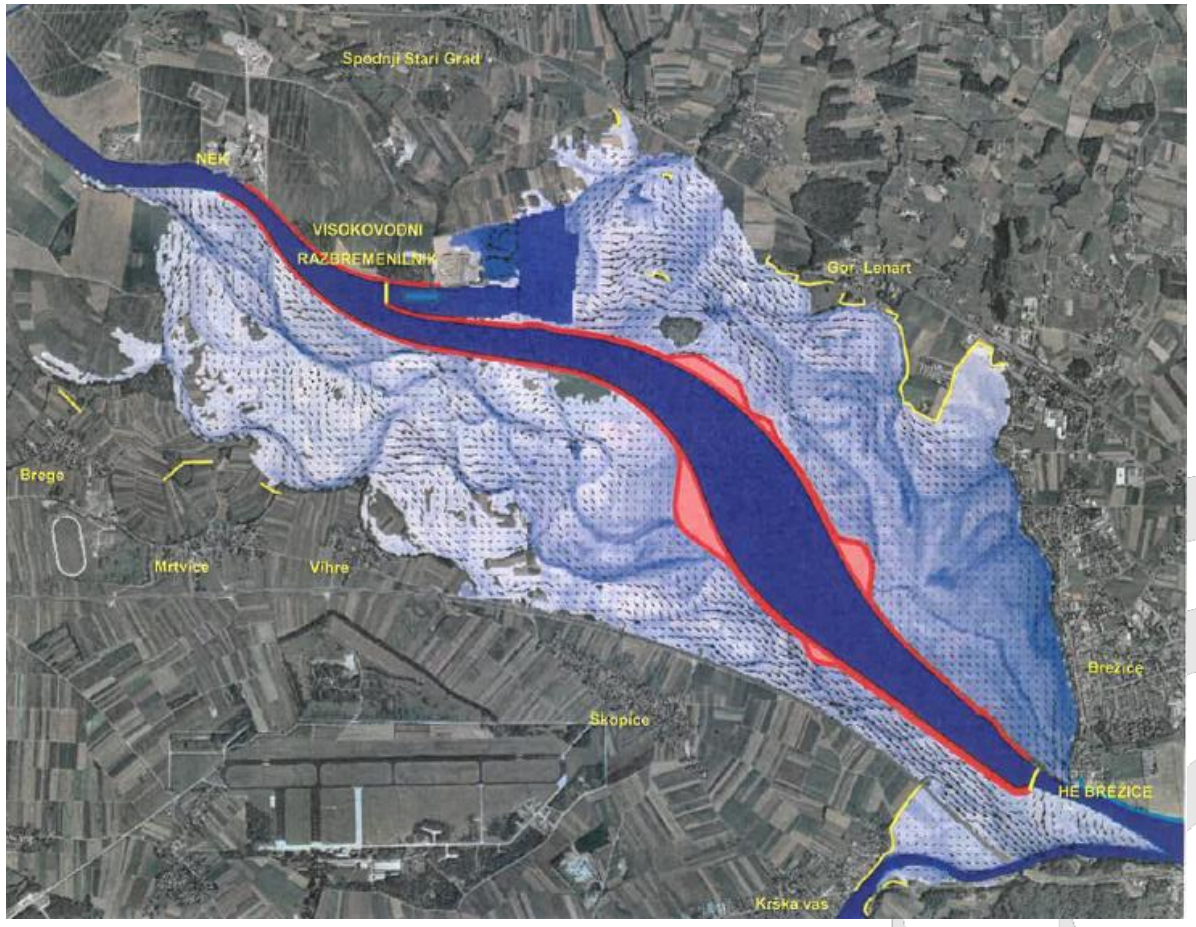
Matrika obveščanja:



Upravljanje voda v primeru visokih voda – visokovodni razbremenilnik

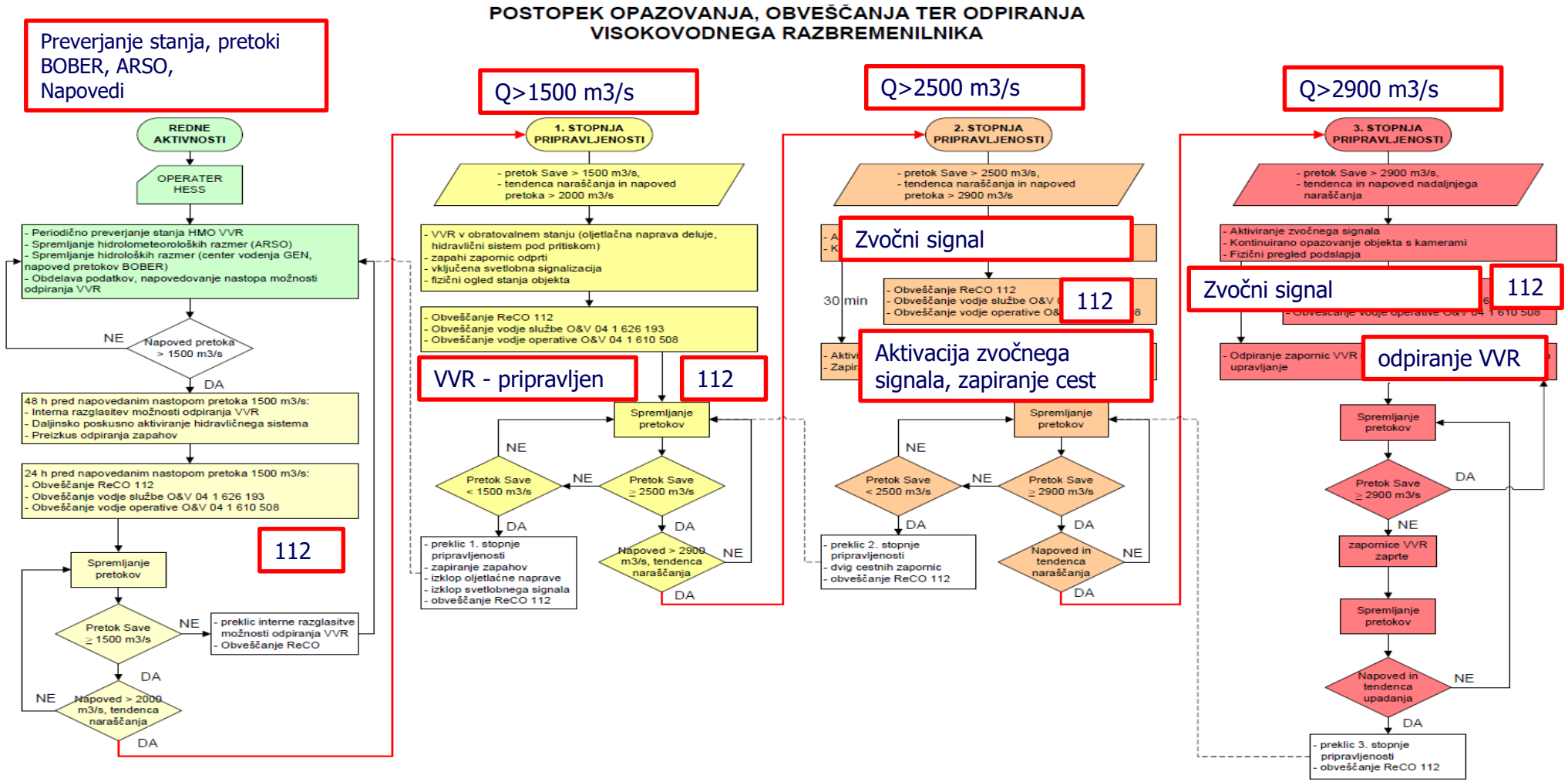


Največji obseg poplav pri pretoku 3750 m3/s



(Vir: HIBRIDNI HIDRAVLIČNI MODEL OBMOČJA HE BREŽICE – Poročilo, IHR, FGG, IBE, okt. 2011)

Matrika obveščanja v primeru aktivacije-VVR



Onesnaženja – Matrika obveščanja ob vplivih….. – primer

Z. št.	*Dogodek*	*Iniciator obveščanja*	*Interno telefonsko obveščanje*	*Zunanje obveščanje (izvajalec, naslovnik)*	*Način Zunanjega obveščanja*	*WWW HESS**
1.	Pojav pene ali plavja pri delovanju HE (prelivanje preko PP, …) *Opomba: Zadeva ni okoljsko sporna, pomembno informiranje.*	Dežurni HESS	a) OHE → VOOV → VSOV → VTS → direktor b) VTS → PR	Dežurni HESS po tem, ko je obveščen VSOV: ReCO, Ribiška družina, Upravljavec plovbnega območja, BD Mostec	Telefonsko	DA
2.	Onesnaženje voda, črno odlaganje odpadkov, … s strani zunanjega deležnika	Zaposleni, ki ugotovi dogodek	Zaposleni → VSOV: a) VSOV → VOOV → dežurni HESS b) VSOV → VTS → direktor c) VTS → PR	VSOV: Naslovniki – odvisno od vrste dogodka	Obveščanje glede na tip dogodka	Odločitev glede na dejstva in okoliščine
3.	Lastni dogodek (izliv olja,….)	Dežurni HESS	OHE → VOOV → VSOV → VTS → direktor	VSOV: Obveščamo glede na tip dogodka (ReCO, …)	Obveščanje glede na tip dogodka	NE
4.	Izvajanja večjih vzdrževalnih del na akumulacijah in brežinah	Skrbnik g.v.	a) VSOV → VTS → direktor b) VSOV → PR	VSOV: Ribiška družina, Upravljavec plovbnega območja, NEK (za HEBR), GEN, DRSV, BD Mostec	Pisno (vključena e pošta)	DA
5.	Izredna nižanja gladine akumulacij	VSOV	a) VSOV → VTS → direktor b) VSOV → PR	VSOV: Ribiška družina, Upravljavec plovbnega območja, NEK (za HEBR), GEN, DRSV, BD Mostec	Pisno	DA

KONEC

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Pregled sistema za izmenjavo informacij in usklajevanje udeležencev v izrednih razmerah (Sistem vodenja odziva - ICS) s posebnim poudarkom na elementih: 207 (Organizacijska struktura incidentov), 209 (Povzetek stanja incidenta) in IAP (Načrt odziva na dogodek)

WACOM national workshop Slovenija

May 27th, 2021

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Project co-funded by European Union funds (EDRF, IPA)

History of the ICS:

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ICThe ICS concept was formed in 1968 at a meeting of Fire Chiefs in Southern California. The program was built primarily to take after the management hierarchy of the US Navy and it was mainly for fire fighting of wildfires in California. During the 1970s, ICS was fully developed during massive wildfire suppression efforts in California (FIRESCOPE) that followed a series of catastrophic wildfires, starting with the massive Laguna fire in 1970. Property damage ran into the millions, and many people died or were injured. **Studies determined that response problems often related to communication and management deficiencies rather than lack of resources or failure of tactic.**

155 ICS Key definitions/terminology 1/2:

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Action Plan:

Agency:

Agency Administrator or Executive:

Agency Dispatch:

Agency Representative:

Air Operations Branch Director:

Allocated Resources:

All-Risk:

Area Command (Unified Area Command):

Assigned Resources:

Assignments:

Assistant:

Assisting Agency:

Available Resources:

Base:

Branch:

Cache:

Camp:

Chain of Command:

Check-In:

Chief:

Clear Text:

Command:

Command Post:

Command Staff:

Communications Unit:

Compacts:

Compensation/Claims Unit:

Complex:

Cooperating Agency:

Coordination:

Coordination Center:

Cost Sharing Agreements:

Cost Unit:

Crew:

Delegation of Authority:

Demobilization Unit:

Deputy:

Director:

Dispatch:

Dispatch Center:

Division:

Documentation Unit:

Emergency:

Emergency Management Coordinator/Director:

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs):

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):

Event:

Facilities Unit:

Federal:

Field Operations Guide:

Finance/Administration Section:

Food Unit:

Function:

General Staff:

Ground Support Unit:

Group:

Hazard:

Helibase:

Helispot:

Hierarchy of Command:

Incident:

Incident Action Plan (IAP):

Incident Base:

Incident Commander (IC):

Incident Command Post (ICP):

Incident Command System (ICS):

Incident Communications Center:

Incident Complex:

Incident Management Team (IMT):

Incident Objectives:

Incident Types:

Incident Support Organization:

Initial Action:

Initial Response:

Intelligence Officer:

155 ICS Key definitions/terminology 2/2:

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Joint Information Center (JIC):

Joint Information System (JIS):

Jurisdiction:

Jurisdictional Agency:

Kinds of Resources:

Landing Zone:

Leader:

Liaison:

Liaison Officer (LNO):

Logistics:

Logistics Section:

Local Government:

Major Disaster:

Management by Objective:

Managers:

Medical Unit:

Message Center:

Mitigation:

Mobilization:

Mobilization Center:

Multiagency Coordination (MAC):

Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS):

Multiagency Incident:

Mutual-Aid Agreement:

National Incident Management System (NIMS):

Officer:

Operational Period:

Operations Section:

Out-of-Service Resources:

Planning Meeting:

Planning Section:

Preparedness:

Preparedness Organizations:

Prevention:

Procurement Unit:

Public Information Officer (PIO):

Recognition Primed Decisionmaking:

Unity of Command:

Recorders:

Reinforced Response:

Reporting Locations:

Resources:

Recovery:

Resource Management:

Resources Unit:

Response:

Safety Officer:

Section:

Segment:

Service Branch:

Single Resource:

Situation Unit:

Span of Control:

Staging Area:

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

State:

Strategy:

Strategic:

Strike Team:

Supervisor:

Supply Unit:

Support Branch:

Supporting Materials:

Support Resources:

Tactical Direction:

Tactics:

Task Force:

Team:

Technical Specialists:

Threat:

Time Unit:

Type:

Tools:

Tribal:

Unified Area Command:

Unified Command:

Unit:

ICS Key definitions/terminology (SLO) 1/2:

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Načrt odziva

Agencija (Institucija) - kot splošen izraz za samostojen organ s samostojnim nosilcem pooblastil

Izvršni direktor ali pooblaščenec agencije

Izvorna agencija

Predstavnik agencije

Vodja letalskih operacij?

Oddeljeni viri

Vsa tveganja - izraz - opredeliti

Območni štab - (Državni, regijski, občinski)

Dodeljeni viri

Zadolžitve

Pomočnik:

Podporna agencija

Razpoložljivi viri (sredstva)

Center operacij izvajanja operacij

Podružnica

Zaloga

Lokacija nastanitve - Nastanitev

Veriga poveljevanja

Registracija/prijava:

Vodja (poveljnik, načelnik)

Preprost jezik

Ukaz

Komandno mesto, lokacija vodenja

ŠTABNO OSEBJE - GZS (Osebje vodje intervencije)

Enota za komunikacije

Dogovor o sodelovanju

Enota za kompenzacije in zahtevke

Kompleksni incident (ne dogodek!) To ni kompleksna intervencija, ker se ta šele razvije nad kompleksnim dogodkom?

Sodelujoča agencija

Koordinacija

Center za koordinacijo

Sporazumi o delitvi stroškov

Enota za spremljanje stroškov (GZS ocena stroškov)

Posadka

Prenos pooblastil (delegacija pooblastil)

Demobilizacijska enota

Namestnik

Direktor

Odprema

Center za odpremo

Sektor

Enota za dokumentacijo

Izredno stanje - izredno stanje (pomeni aktiviranje nalog, ki jih izvajamo v izrednem stanju, to je prehod iz načina rednega delovanja v način, ki ga opredeljuje okvir nalog, ki so predvidene za izredno stanje), povezano z razglasitvijo izrednega stanja

Vodja intervencije s političnimi pooblastili (težaven izraz)

Center vodenja (izrednih) operacij (EOCs)

Načrt izvajanja intervencije

Dogodek

Enota za objekte

Zvezni

Terenska navodila za uporabo sistema ICS

Oddelek za finance in administracijo

Enota za prehrano

Funkcija

Splošno osebje

Enota za prevoze

Skupina

Nevarnost

Helidrom

Hierarhija poveljevanja

Incident (dogodek)

Akcijski načrt intervencije (načrt ukrepanja ob intervenciji)

ICS (definition):

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A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

ICS (definicija):

Standardiziran niz vsebin za obvladovanje izrednih dogodkov na kraju samem, posebej zasnovan za zagotovitev vzpostavitve povezane organizacijske strukture, ki odraža zapletenost in zahteve posameznih ali več incidentov, ne da bi ga pri tem ovirale meje pristojnosti. ICS je kombinacija lokacij, opreme, osebja, postopkov in komunikacij, ki delujejo v skupni organizacijski strukturi in so zasnovani kot pomoč pri upravljanju virov med incidenti. Uporablja se za vse vrste nujnih primerov in je primeren za manjše kot tudi večje in zapletene incidente. ICS uporabljajo institucije različnih pristojnosti in nivojev, tako javne kot zasebne, za organizacijo operacij upravljanja z izrednimi dogodkih na samem terenu.

ICS Principles:

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

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

Načela ICS:

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ICS je sestavljen iz standardne hierarhije upravljanja in postopkov za upravljanje začasnih incidentov katere koli velikosti. Sodelujoči organi bi morali vnaprej določiti in uveljaviti postopke ICS, osebje pa bi moralo biti dobro usposobljeno pred incidentom.

ICS vključuje postopke za izbiro in oblikovanje začasnih (dinamičnih) hierarhij upravljanja za nadzor sredstev, osebja, objektov, opreme in komunikacij. Osebje se razporedi v skladu z uveljavljenimi standardi in postopki, ki so jih predhodno opredelili sodelujoči organi. ICS je sistem, ki je zasnovan za uporabo ali uporabo od trenutka, ko se zgodi incident, do tedaj, ko potrebe po upravljanju in operacijah več.

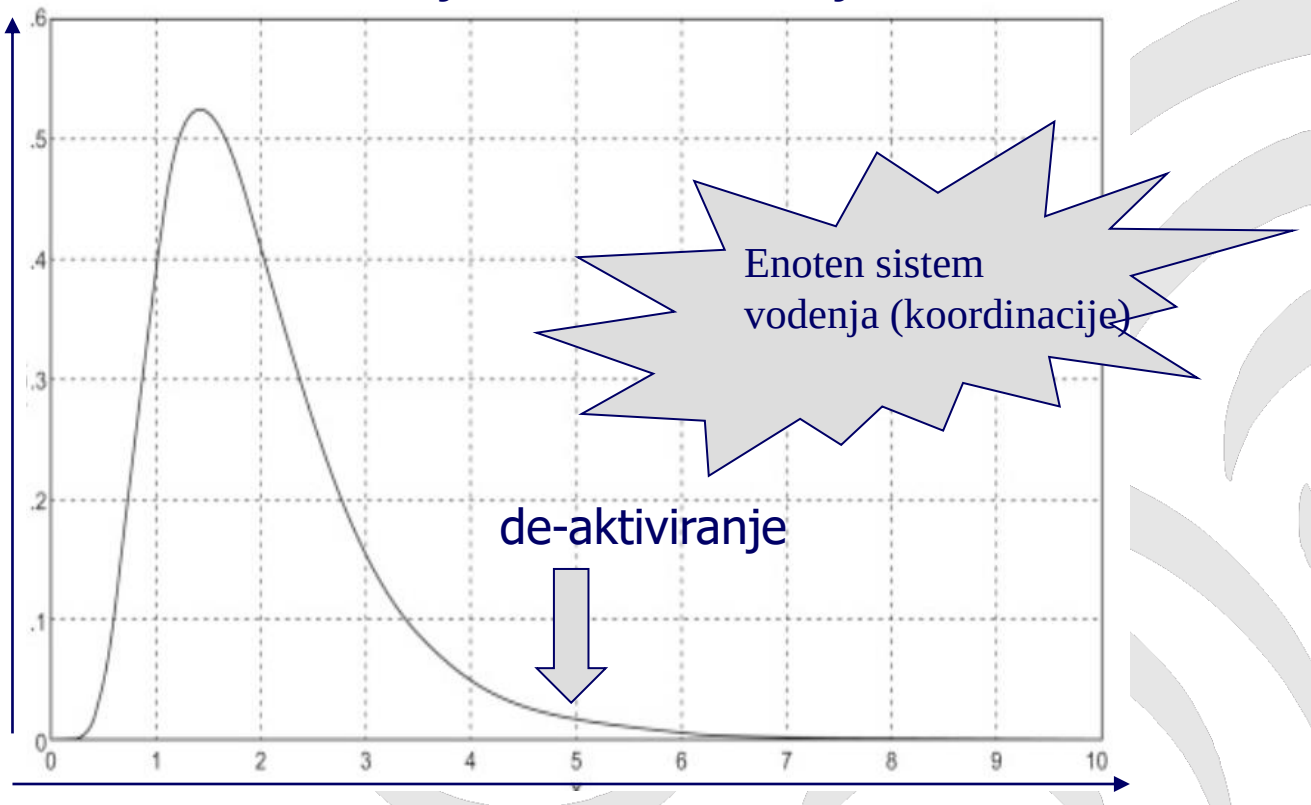
ICS je interdisciplinaren in organizacijsko prilagodljiv, da se odzove na naslednje izzive upravljanja: :

- Izpolnjuje potrebo po pooblastilih za obravnavanje kakršnih koli incidentov ali zapletenosti (tj. širitev/krčenje in prilagajanje po potrebi).
- Osebju iz številnih agencij omogoča hitro združitev v skupno strukturo upravljanja/vodenja s skupno terminologijo.
- Zagotavlja logistično in upravno podporo operativnemu osebju.
- Je učinkovit in se izogiba podvajanju naporov in dodatnih stroškov.

- Ne glede na kompleksnost dogodka vzpostavlja eno samo, centralno pooblaščeno organizacijo za nujne primere.

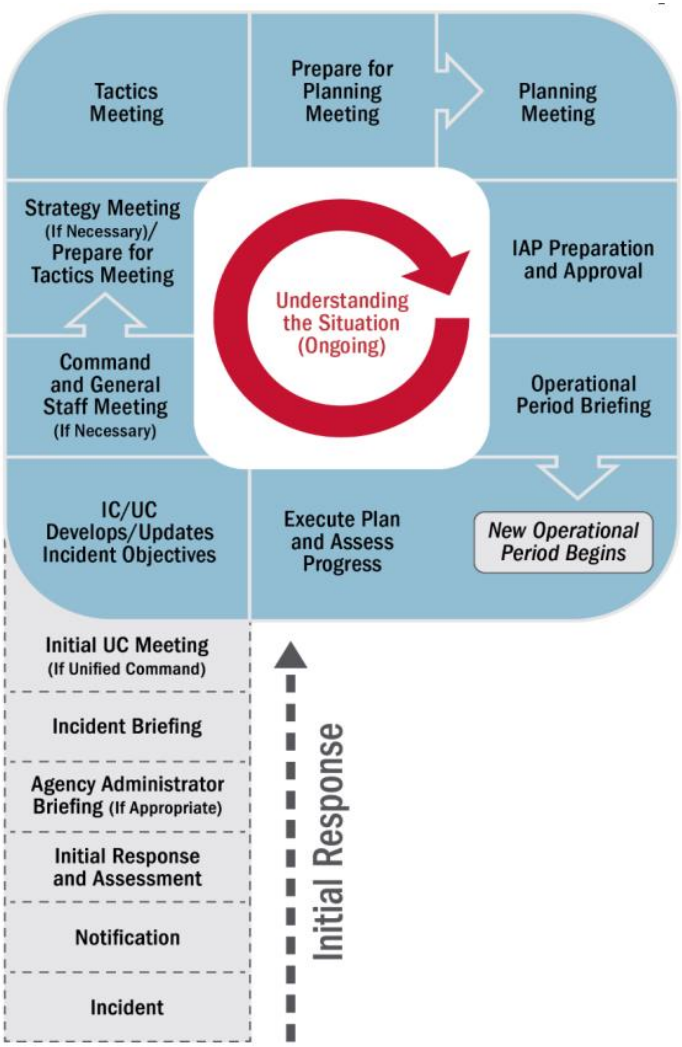
Izziv upravljanja z izrednimi stanji:

Razpon kontrole (span of control), situacijsko zavedanje, pooblastila za odločanje na različnih nivojih?

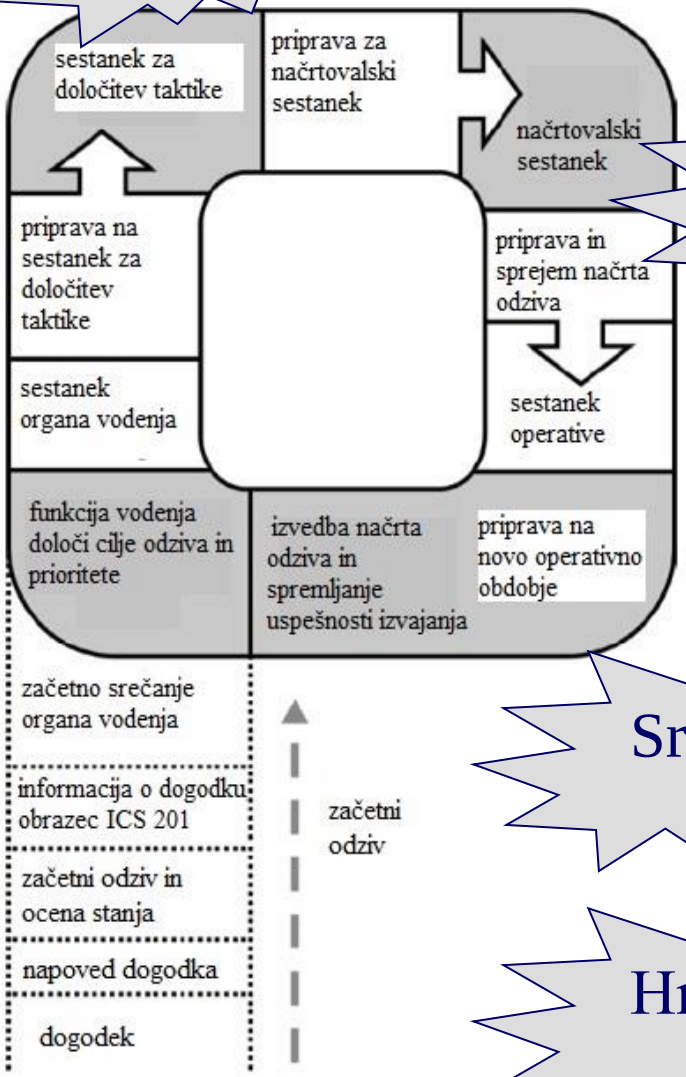


Cikel vodenja nesreč:

Planning „P" -



Slovenija

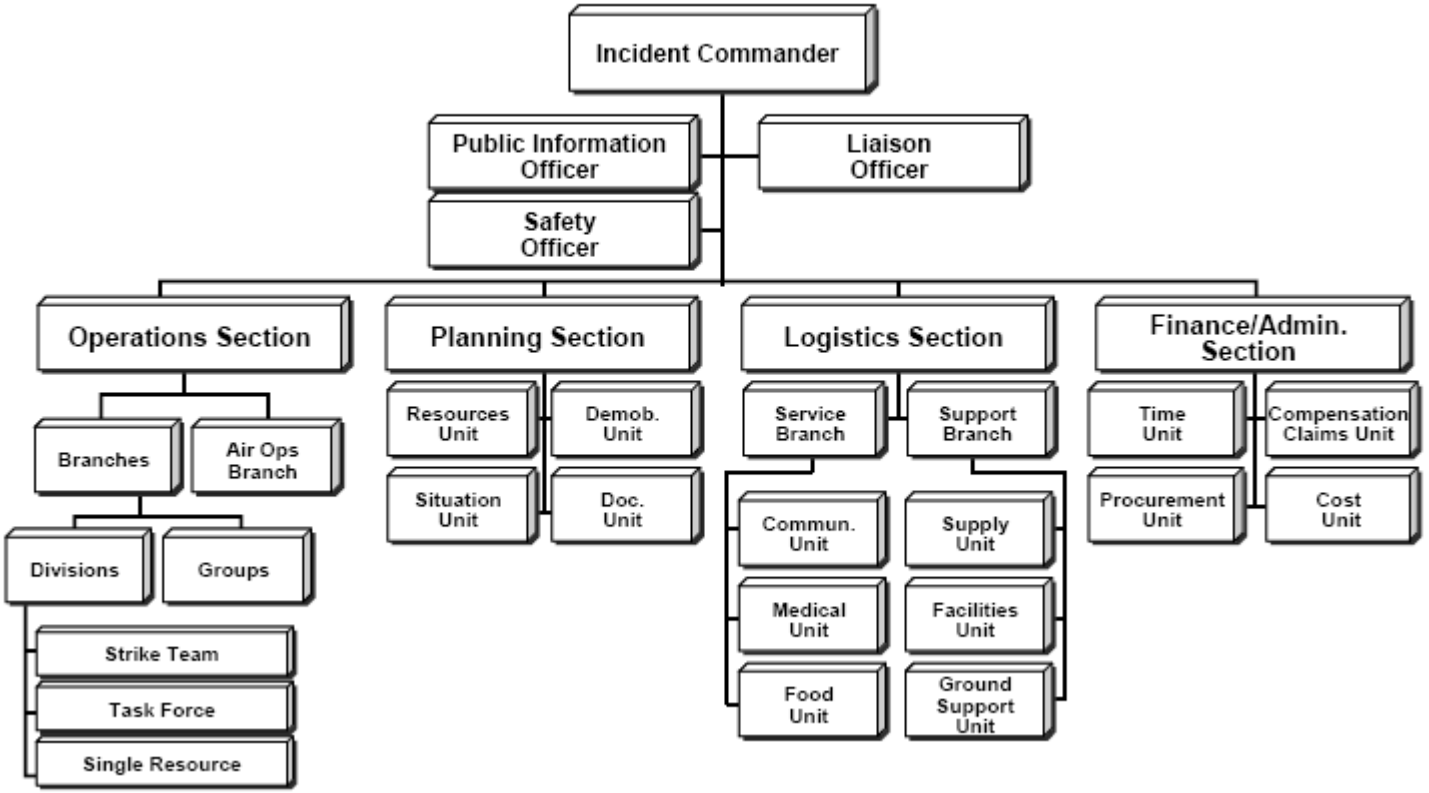


BiH

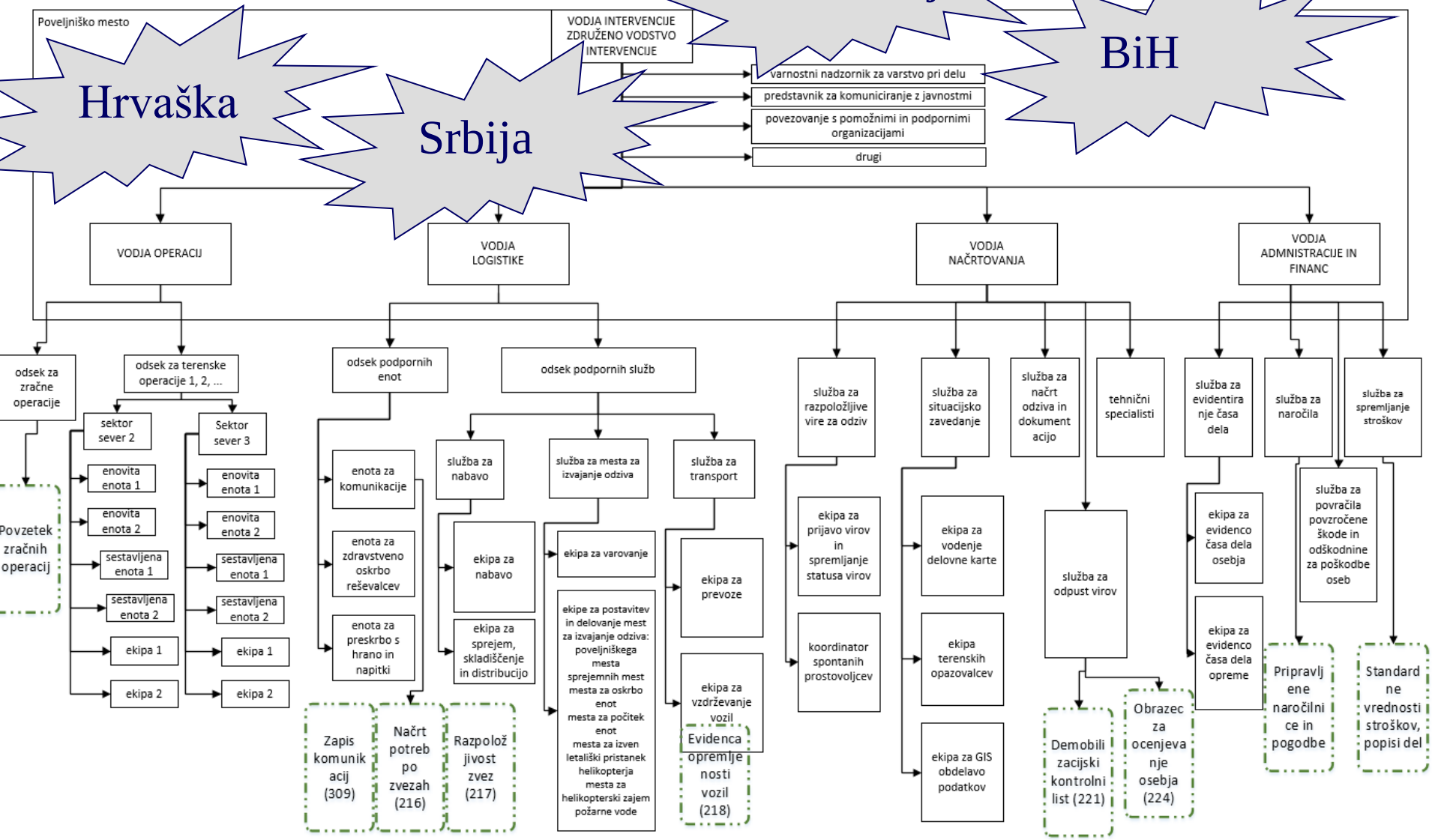
Srbija

Hrvaška

ICS / NIMS - Osnovni okvir za vodenje intervencije



ICS – povezovanje, usklajevanje



WACOM TOOLBOX in ICS

- Standardne definicije (terminologija)
- Prizadevanje za združljivost s sistemom ICS / NIMS - zato si prizadeva za minimalno združljivost med 4 nacionalnimi sistemi za obvladovanje incidentov in zapletenostjo njihovih struktur
- Povratne informacije - izobraževanje struktur glede na določene vloge v ICS
- Obravnava samo ciljno usmerjenih komponent ICS (ne vseh)
  - » Kdo je kdo? (207)
  - » Kaj se dogaja in napovedi za 24, 48 in 72 ur (209)
  - » Kaj bomo počeli jutri / danes „Načrt odziva"
- Usposabljanja

KOMUNIKACIJA

- Standardizirane komunikacijske vsebine (obrazci ICS 201 do 235).
- Standardizirana komunikacijska struktura - obvezna priprava (kdo), obvezna potrditev (kdo), obvezen prejemnik (kdo)
- Omogočanje in arhiviranje celotne komunikacije (dokumentacijske enote) za poznejšo analizo dogodkov

KOMUNIKACIJA (vsi obrazci – standardizranost vsebin)

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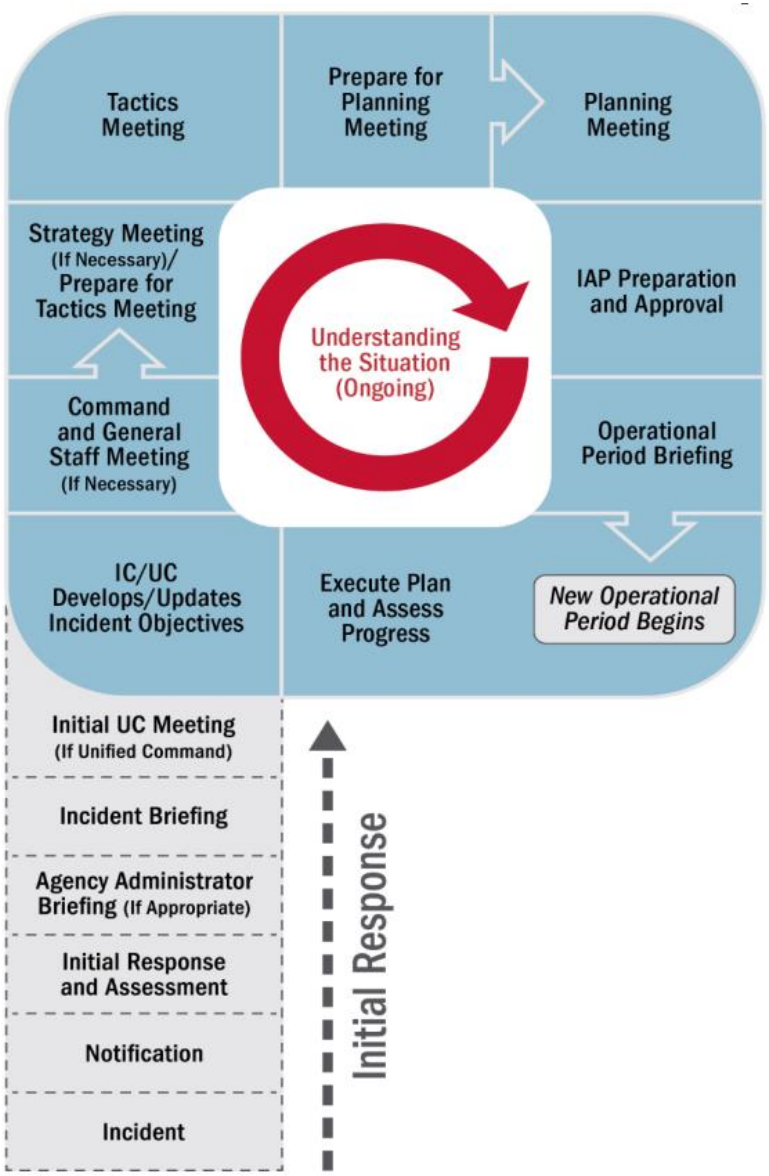
ICS Form #:	Form Title:	Typically Prepared By:
ICS 201	**Incident Briefing**	Initial Incident Commander
ICS 202*	**Incident Objectives**	Planning Section Chief
ICS 203*	**Organization Assignment List**	Resources Unit Leader
ICS 204*	**Assignment List**	Resources Unit Leader and Operations Section Chief
ICS 205*	**Incident Radio Communications Plan**	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 205A	**Communications List**	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 206*	**Medical Plan**	Medical Unit Leader (reviewed by Safety Officer)
ICS 207	**Incident Organization Chart**	Resources Unit Leader
ICS 208**	**Safety Message/Plan**	Safety Officer
ICS 209	**Incident Status Summary**	Situation Unit Leader
ICS 210	**Resource Status Change**	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 211	**Incident Check-In List**	Resources Unit/Check-In Recorder
ICS 213	**General Message** *(3-part form)*	Any Message Originator
ICS 214	**Activity Log**	All Sections and Units
ICS 215	**Operational Planning Worksheet**	Operations Section Chief
ICS 215A	**Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis**	Safety Officer
ICS 216	**Radio Requirement Worksheet**	Communications Unit
ICS 217	**Communications Resource Availability**	Communications Unit
ICS 218	**Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory**	Ground Support Unit
ICS 220**	**Air Operations Summary Worksheet**	Operations Section Chief or Air Branch Director
ICS 221	**Demobilization Check-Out**	Demobilization Unit Leader
ICS 224	**Crew Performance Rating**	Crew Supervisor
ICS 225	**Incident Personnel Performance Rating**	Supervisor
ICS 230	**Daily Meeting Schedule**	Situation Unit Leader
ICS 232	**Resources at Risk Summary**	Environmental Specialist/Unit Leader
ICS 233	**Incident Open Action Tracker**	Planning Section Chief
ICS 234	**Work Analysis Matrix**	Operations/Planning Section Chiefs
ICS 309	**Communications Log**	Communication Unit

https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx

KOMUNIKACIJA



OBRAZCI (201-309)

Za potrebe informiranja vseh deležnikov (vsi nivoji, vse aktivirane institucije)

Se umeščajo v 24-urni cikel

KOMUNIKACIJA – standardne vsebine (priprava, posredovanje)

Interreg
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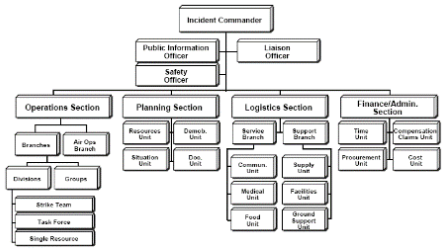
ICS 201
Incident Briefing

ICS 202
Incident Objectives

ICS 203
Organization Assignment List

ICS 207
Incident Organization Chart



Standardno: na tabli

Sodobno: na spletni aplikaciji

Purpose. The Incident Organization Chart (ICS 207) provides a **visual wall chart** depicting the ICS organization position assignments for the incident. The ICS 207 is used to indicate what ICS organizational elements are currently activated and the names of personnel staffing each element. An actual organization will be event-specific. The size of the organization is dependent on the specifics and magnitude of the incident and is scalable and flexible. Personnel responsible for managing organizational positions are listed in each box as appropriate.

Preparation. The ICS 207 is prepared by the Resources Unit Leader and reviewed by the Incident Commander. Complete only the blocks where positions have been activated, and add additional blocks as needed, especially for Agency Representatives and all Operations Section organizational elements. The ICS 207 is intended to be used as a wall-size chart and printed on a plotter for better visibility. A chart is completed for each operational period, and updated when organizational changes occur.

Distribution. The ICS 207 is intended to be **wall mounted** at Incident Command Posts and other incident locations as needed, and is not intended to be part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

KOMUNIKACIJA – standardne vsebine (priprava, posredovanje)

Interreg
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ICS 208
Safety Message/Plan

ICS 209
Incident Status Summary

Pomembno za projekt WACOM, vertikalno poročanje (od spodaj navzgor) in povezovanje - stanja (izredno onesnaženje, poplave in napoved - zlasti potrebe po virih)

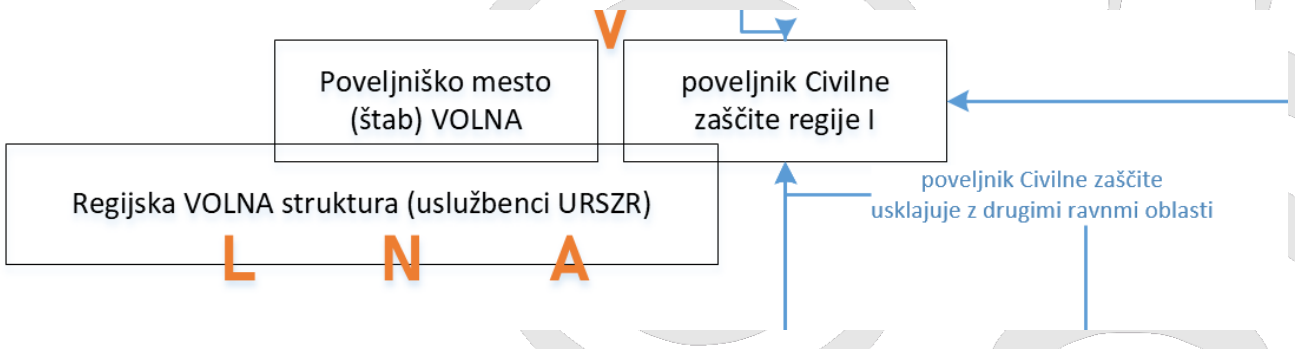
Purpose. The ICS 209 is used for reporting information on significant incidents. It is not intended for every incident, as most incidents are of short duration and do not require scarce resources, significant mutual aid, or additional support and attention. **T**he ICS 209 contains basic information elements needed to support decision-making at all levels above the incident to support the incident. Decision makers may include the agency having jurisdiction, but also all multiagency coordination system (MACS) elements and parties, such as cooperating and assisting agencies/organizations, dispatch centers, emergency operations centers, administrators, elected officials, and local, County, Provincial, and Federal agencies. Once ICS 209 information has been submitted from the incident, decision makers and others at all incident support and coordination points may transmit and share the information (based on its sensitivity and appropriateness) for access and use at local, regional, provincial, and national levels as it is needed to facilitate support.

Accurate and timely completion of the ICS 209 is necessary to identify appropriate resource needs, determine allocation of limited resources when multiple incidents occur, and secure additional capability when there are limited resources due to constraints of time, distance, or other factors. The information included on the ICS 209 influences the priority of the incident, and thus its share of available resources and incident support.

The ICS 209 is designed to provide a “snapshot in time” to effectively move incident decision support information where it is needed. It should contain the most accurate and up-to-date information available at the time it is prepared. However, readers of the ICS 209 may have access to more up-to-date or real-time information in reference to certain information elements on the ICS 209. Coordination among communications and information management elements within ICS and among MACS should delineate authoritative sources for more up-to-date and/or real-time information when ICS 209 information becomes outdated in a quickly evolving incident.

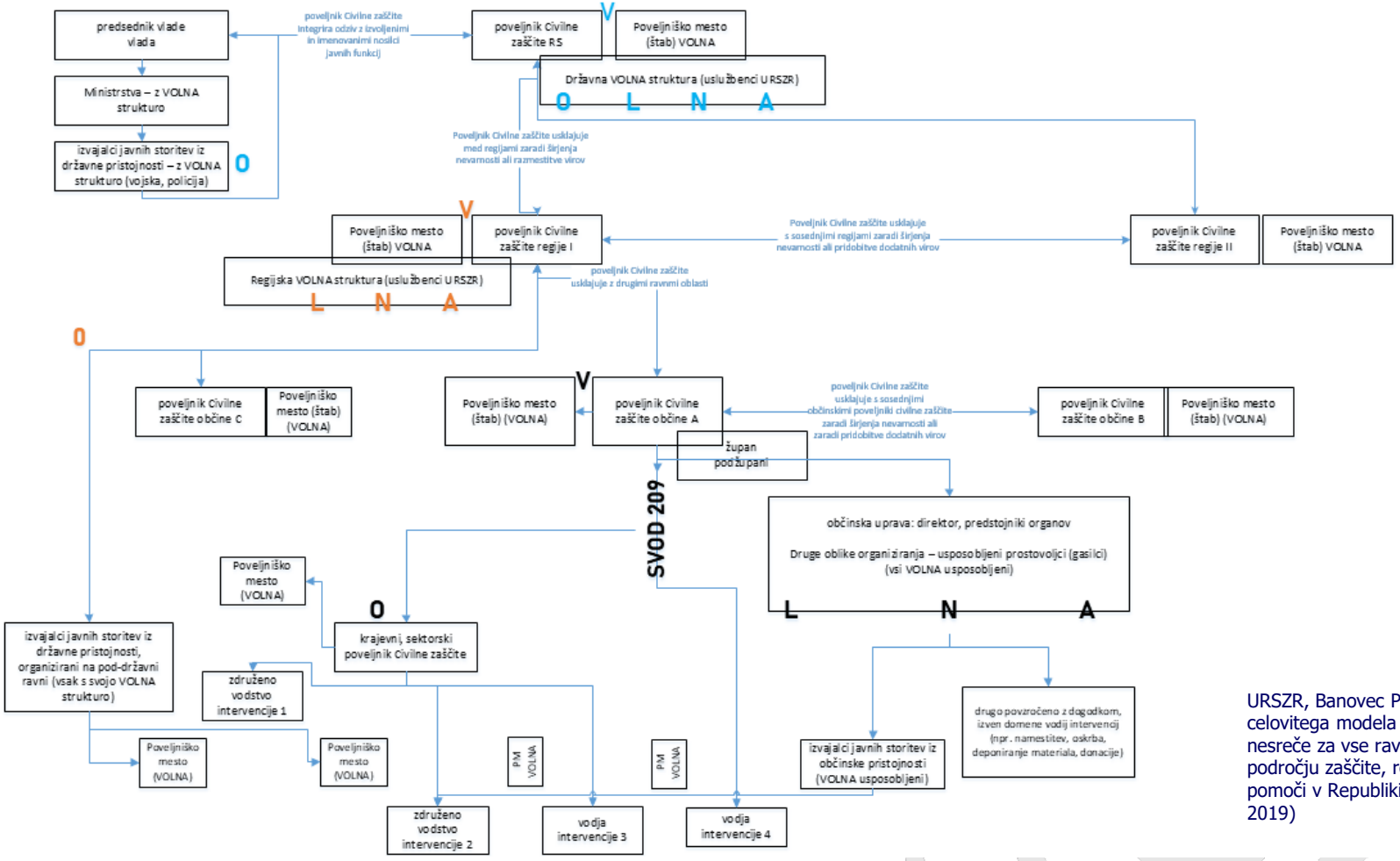
Prilagajanje postopkom prilagajanja, ki so trenutno v teku (primer: Slovenija)

- Incident Command System → Sistem Vodenja ODziva (ICS → SVOD)
- Incident Command – Operations – Logistics – Planning – Administration → VOLNA Vodenje, Operativa, Logistika, Načrtovanje, Administracija.



Prilagajanje postopkom prilagajanja, ki so trenutno v teku (primer: Slovenija)

SVOD – model vertikalnega komunikacijskega toka



URSZR, Banovec P. : Oblikovanje celovitega modela vodenja odziva na nesreče za vse ravni vodenja na področju zaščite, reševanja in pomoči v Republiki Sloveniji (2017-2019)

Prilagajanje postopkom prilagajanja, ki so trenutno v teku (primer: Hrvaška)

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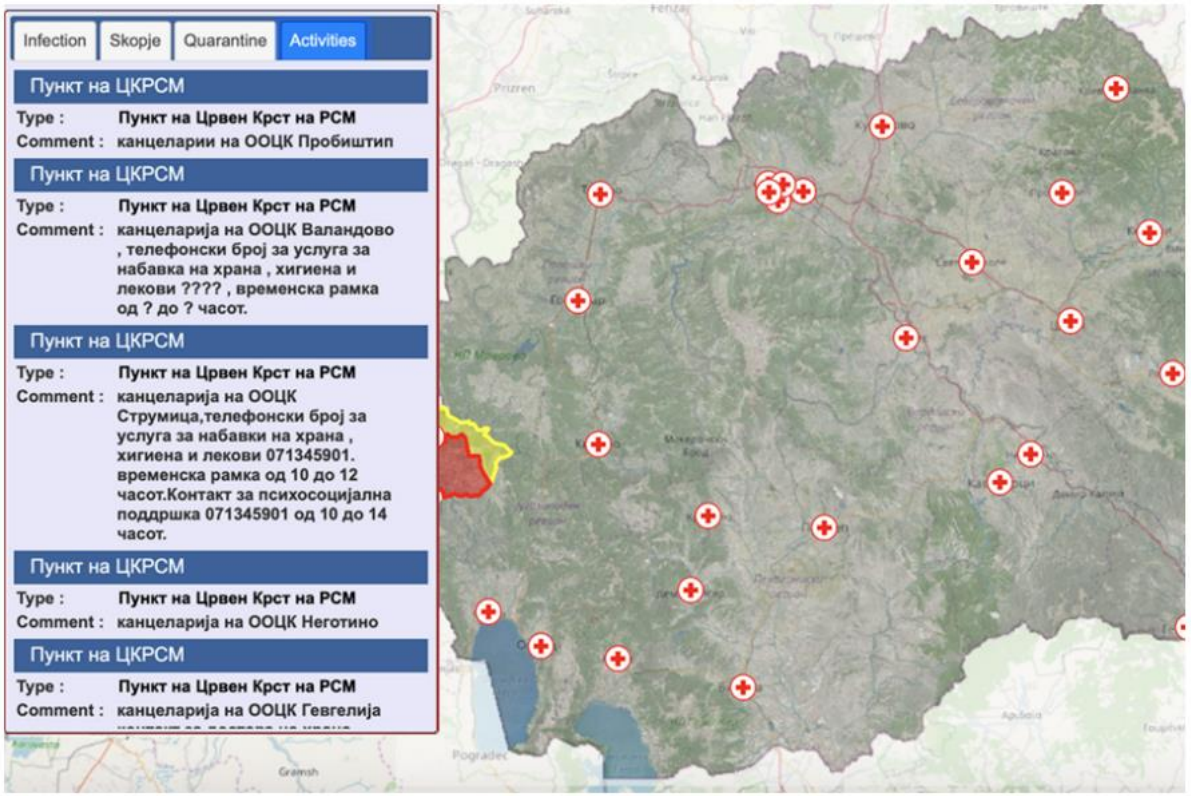
Emergency-coordination system from Lincoln Laboratory supports Covid-19 response

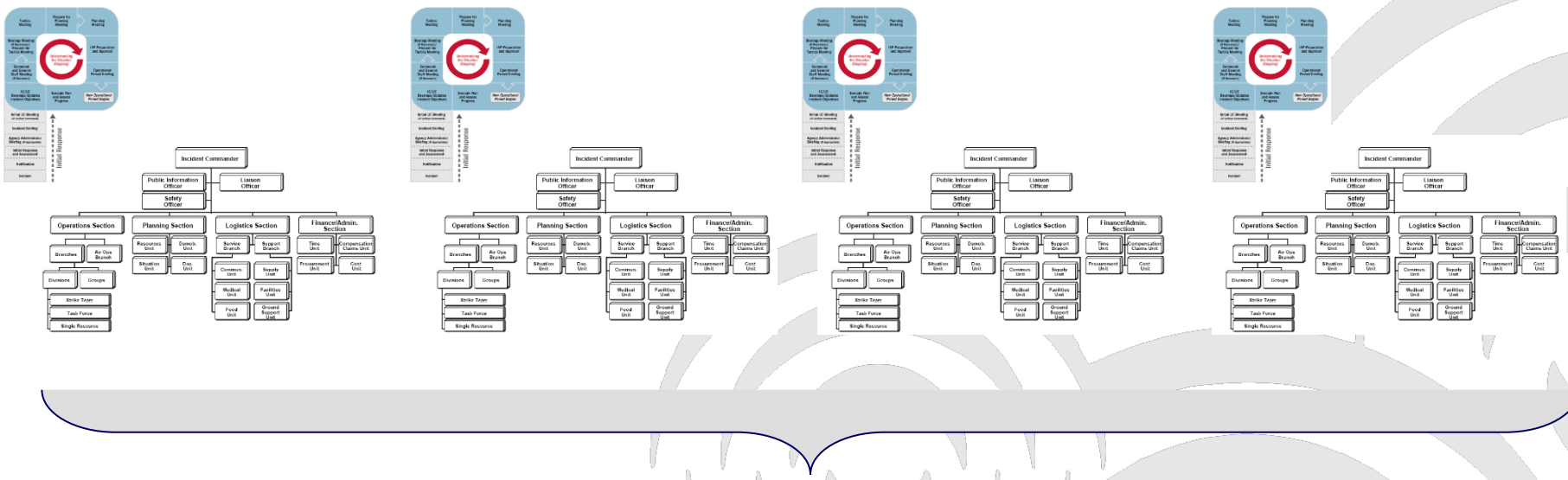
North Macedonia is using the Next-Generation Incident Command System to coordinate emergency services and inform the public about Covid-19 cases.

Kylie Foy | Lincoln Laboratory
April 6, 2020



Pot naprej - od WPT1 - opredelitev koncepta povezovanja do WP2 (razvoj orodja)

Naslednji korak - podrobna opredelitev modula in koncepti integracije



Skupno razumevanje struktur in postopkov v vseh 4 državah - podprto s strani WACOM

WACOM ORODJE: INTEGRATED TOOLBOX

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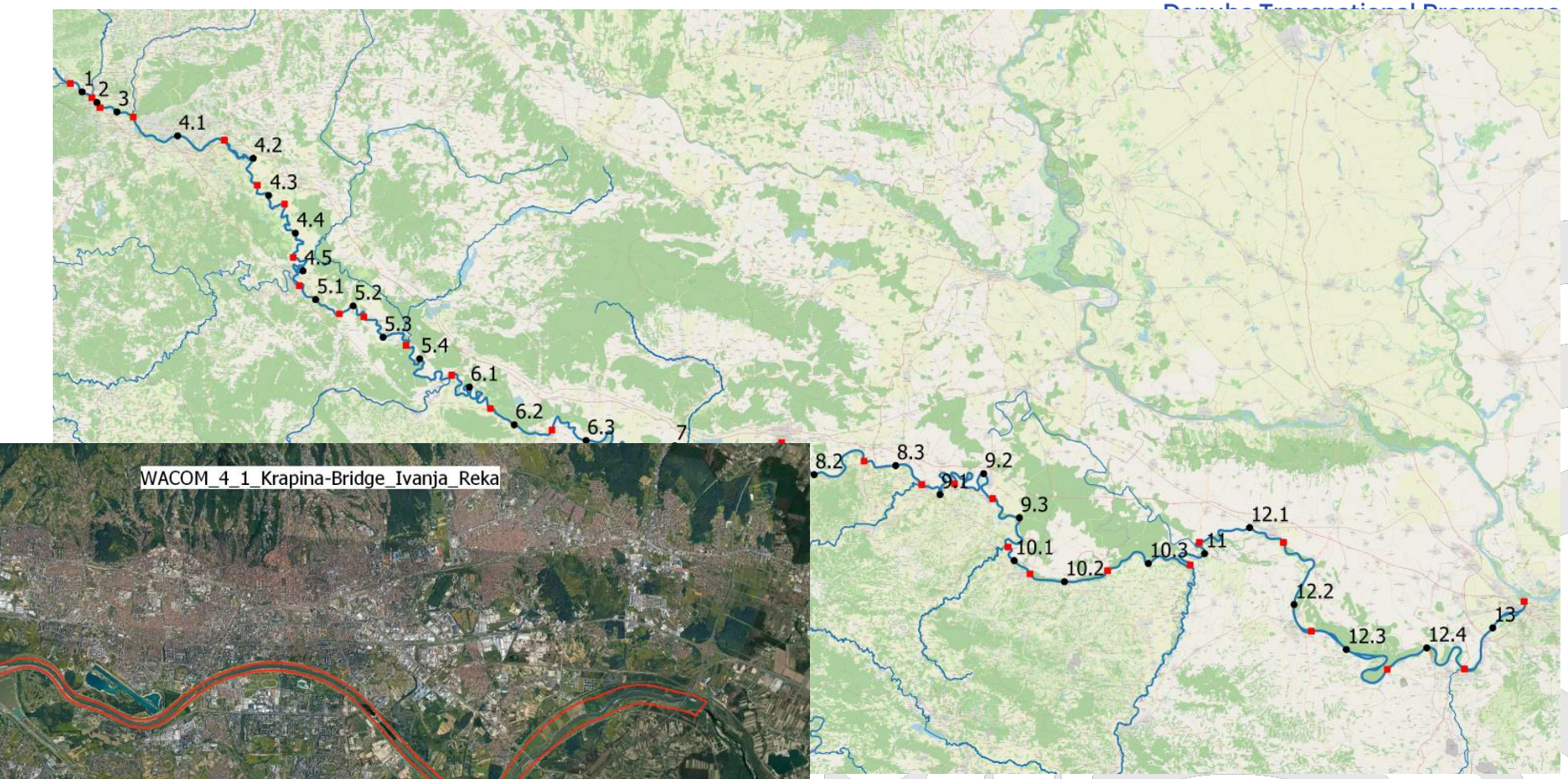
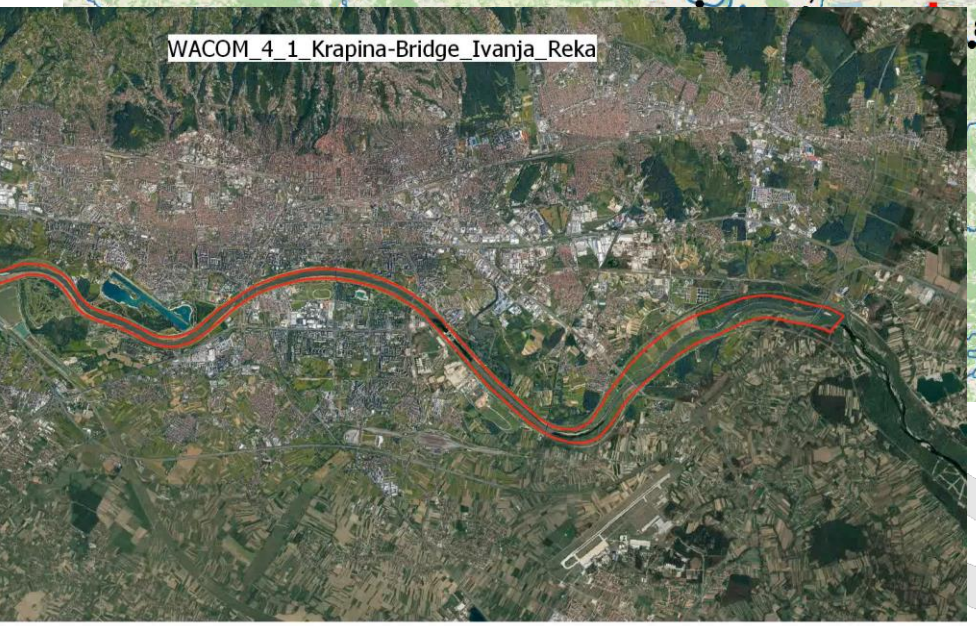
Koordinacija nesreč
Orodje (ICS organizacijska struktura po državah, ICS obrazec 207)

Orodje za modeliranje nesreč (delno ICS 215 – Sava GIS, Sava HIS, Sava NIS)

Izmenjava podatkov o stanju (ICS obrazec 209)

WACOM – WP2





40 odsekov modela za reko Savo s pritoki (Slovenija)

31 odsekov 2D modela za reko Savo (Sotla-Donava)

WACOM – WP2

River reach number	Model section	model ID
1	from Čatež to confluence with Sutla	1
2	from confluence with Sutla to confluence with Bregana	2
3	from confluence with Bregana to confluence with Krapina	3
4	from confluence with Krapina to highway bridge at Ivanja Reka	4
	from bridge at Ivanja Reka to ferry line between Oborovo and Vrbovo	5
	from ferry line between Oborovo and Vrbovo to ferry line between Desni Dubrovčak and Lijevi Dubrovčak	6
	from ferry line between Desni Dubrovčak and Lijevi Dubrovčak to ferry line at Tišina	7
	from ferry line at Tišina to confluence with Kupa	8
5	from confluence with Kupa to ferry line at Gradusa Posavska	9
	from ferry line at Gradusa Posavska to ferry line at Selišće Sunjsko	10
	from ferry line at Selišće Sunjsko to Lonsko polje	11
	from Lonsko polje to confluence with Una	12
6	from confluence with Una to Orahova	13
	from Orahovo to Gradiška	14
	from Gradiška to confluence with Vrbas	15
7	from confluence with Vrbas to confluence with Orljava	16
8	from confluence with Orljava to Brod	17
	from Brod to Donji Svilaj	18
	from Donji Svilaj to confluence with Bosna	19
9	from confluence with Bosna to Domaljevac	20
	from Domaljevac to Orašje	21
	from Orašje to confluence with Tinja	22
10	from confluence with Tinja to Brčko	23
	from Brčko to ferry line at Jamena	24
	from ferry line at Jamena to confluence with Drina	25
11	from confluence with Drina to confluence with Bosut	26
12	from confluence with Bosut to Sremska Mitrovica	27
	from Sremska Mitrovica to Šabac	28
	from Šabac to TPP Nikola Tesla	29
	from TPP Nikola Tesla to confluence with Kolubara	30
13	from confluence with Kolubara to Beograd	31

WACOM – ICS - ZAKLJUČKA

Incident command system – (Slovenija: Sistem Vodenja ODziva - SVOD; Hrvaška: NICS)

- Gre za standardiziran, vendar dinamično prilagodljiv model dela in komunikacij
- Se vzpostavi in uporablja se v vsaki organizaciji, ki je dejavna v katerem koli zapletenem okviru načrtovanja / odzivanja

RAZMISLEK:

- Kako gledate na izvajanje modela odzivanja in obvladovanja nesreč ICS za svojo realnost in svojo institucijo
- Obstoječe strukture in procesi v institucijah običajno ustrezajo modelu ICS, vendar zahtevajo določene prilagoditve

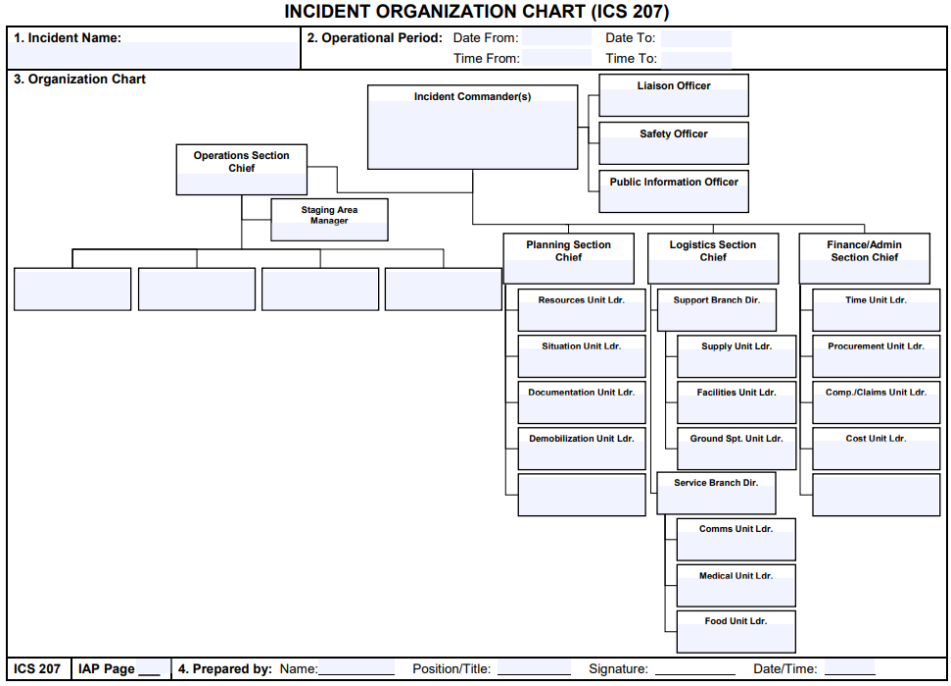
WACOM – WP2

Izhodišča za delo po skupinah:

207 Kdo vodi dogodek ?

209 Kakšno je stanje konec dneva? (situational awareness), potrebe čez 24h, 48h, 72h, (resource requirements) – bottom-up?

IAP Kaj je v načrtu operavinih nalog za danes?



WACOM – WP2

Izhodišča za delo po skupinah:

207 Kdo vodi dogodek ?

209 Kakšno je stanje konec dneva? (situational awareness), potrebe čez 24h, 48h, 72h, (resource requirements) – bottom-up?

IAP Kaj je v načrtu operavinih nalog za danes?

Incident Summary

***28. Significant Events for the Time Period Reported** (summarize significant progress made, evacuations, incident growth, etc.):*				
***29. Primary Materials or Hazards Involved** (hazardous chemicals, fuel types, infectious agents, radiation, etc.):*				
***30. Damage Assessment Information** (summarize damage and/or restriction of use or availability to residential or commercial property, natural resources, critical infrastructure and key resources, etc.):*	A. Structural Summary	B. # Threatened (72 hrs)	C. # Damaged	D. # Destroyed
	E. Single Residences			
	F. Nonresidential Commercial Property			
	Other Minor Structures			
	Other			
ICS 209, Page 1 of ___	** Required when applicable.*			

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

***1. Incident Name:**	**2. Incident Number:**

***Additional Incident Decision Support Information** (continued)*

38. Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond. Summarize primary incident threats to life, property, communities and community stability, residences, health care facilities, other critical infrastructure and key resources, commercial facilities, natural and environmental resources, cultural resources, and continuity of operations and/or business. Identify corresponding incident-related potential economic or cascading impacts.

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

39. Critical Resource Needs in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond to meet critical incident objectives. List resource category, kind, and/or type, and amount needed, in priority order:

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

40. Strategic Discussion: Explain the relation of overall strategy, constraints, and current available information to:

1) critical resource needs identified above.

WACOM – WP2

Razprava – delo v skupinah