

Moguće mere prilagođavanja u ključnim sektorima

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Štete - Srbija ~5.5 (2000-2015)

Štete - EU ~ 436 (1980-2016)
~ 12.6 godišnje (2010-2016)
(milijarde evra)

www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Serbia%20First/Republic_of_Serbia.pdf

www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/direct-losses-from-weather-disasters-3/assessment-1

Uticaj klimatskih promena

(Prvi i Drugi izveštaj)

Visoke
temperature

Suša

Ekstremne
padavine

Poljoprivreda

Vodni resursi

Šumarstvo

Zdravlje

Biodiverzitet

Mnaji kvanititet i kvalitet prinosa
(kuk. >50%), nove bolesti i
štetočine ...

Gubitak resursa, nepovoljne
promene u h. ciklucu, poplave,
snabdevanje ...

Gubitak klim. uslova za pojedine
vrste (bukva), požari,
bolesti/štetočine ...

Dugotrajni toploni talasi, pojava
vektorskih bolesti, indirektni uticaji ...

Gubitak staništa i vrsta, pojava
invazivnih vrsta, ...

				Strategic area	Adaptation measures	Challenges		
		Strategic area	Adaptation measures			Strategic area	Adaptation measures	Challenges and obstacles
Reducing risks		Tasks reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed forest mapping - Detailed vulnerability assessment to climate change - Improve forest protection systems - Improve forest and drainage systems - Improve irrigation and drainage systems - Establish reliability for irrigation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical and technological capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a biodiversity indicator system - Detailed vulnerability assessment to climate change - Increase protected areas - Ensure corridor for the migration of species - Decrease pressure of other anthropogenic factors to biodiversity 	Reducing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed vulnerability assessment to climate change - Ensure the availability of medication, vaccines, equipment and diagnostic tests - Improve the heat wave early warning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Policy		Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define regulations and directives in forest management - Integrate climate change impact problems into forest management Action Plan - Define regulations and directives - Improve climate change impact problems into forest management Action Plan - Improve early warning systems for forest fires and floods - Improve early warning systems for forest fires and floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed assessment of vulnerability to climate change - Increase protected areas - Ensure corridor for the migration of species - Decrease pressure of other anthropogenic factors to biodiversity 	Reducing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include climate change in sector strategy and Action Plan - Include climate change in spatial and urban planning to reduce risks of heat islands, air pollution and heat waves - Adopt a protection plan for especially vulnerable citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Monitoring and research		Monitoring and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve integral monitoring of the effects of air, water and soil pollution and climate change on forest ecosystems - Intensify multidisciplinary research of climate change impacts on forests - Develop and apply strategy evaluation methods and adaptation measures, including measures for strengthening the resilience of forests to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase monitoring of relevant parameters within districts - Implement and continuous monitoring in a data base - Monitoring of endangered species and rare plants - Increase scientific and research capacity - Increase professional capacity - Increase the number of professionals and the public in climate change impact analysis and adaptation options 	Monitoring and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt adaptation plan within the sector - Improve systems for climate monitoring and early warning of climate extreme events - Establish monitoring of vectors, transmitted and infective diseases and establish a national network - Improve bio-monitoring systems - Establish a climate extreme events and disaster data base - Develop methods and models for integral assessment of climate change effects and economic parameters of adaptation options - Improve research of climate change impacts on health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Capacity building and public awareness		Capacity building and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen capacity of responsible institutions - Strengthen local community capacity - Strengthen research capacity - Raise the public awareness level and improve information on climate change impacts and possible adaptation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve climate monitoring systems - Establish a data base containing information on climate change impacts and disasters connected with climate change, including information on damage to agriculture and other sectors - Improve climate monitoring and early warning system of dangerous and extreme climate episodes of importance to agriculture - Research and development of new seeds and cultivars - Develop and apply methods and models for integral assessment of climate change impacts on agriculture and economic performance of agriculture systems - Develop and apply agro-climatic indicators in agro-climate and agro-climatological 	Capacity building and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen professional capacity - Strengthen capacity of health protection institutions - Strengthen research capacity - Strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for prevention and control programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Monitoring and Research			Table 4.6. Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change		Table 4.7. Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change		Table 4.8. Proposed climate adaptation measures for forestry sector	
Building and maintenance								

Table 4.6. Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change

Adaptacija – predložene mere

Capacity building and public awareness	Table 4.8: Strategic vision and measures of adaptation to climate change in agriculture					
	Issue	Assessment	Impact	Adaptation measures	Policy	Specific measures
Awareness raising on multiple forest ecosystem services and their multi-functionality (LT)						
Training on the impacts of climate change on forests and adaptability of forests to changing climate conditions						
Improvement of monitoring and other non-structural (UR, CLT)						
Hydrological monitoring network improvement (I)						
Improvement of the early warning systems for events (UR, CLT)						
Establishment of database on extreme rainfall disasters (INR, ST)						
Research improvement in the field of numerical (UR, CLT)						
Advancement of research of climate-change impacts						
Advancement of multidisciplinary research of soil						
Monitoring of the specific ecosystem and species indicator of the state of the river basin and assess (CLT)						
Water resources	Small Rivers	- Cross cultivation in an area influenced by climate change implies clear synergies with adaptability to arid and semi-arid bottom at adaptive speedier to future requirements. - A detailed analysis based on methodology of ecological value index implies a proposal to prevent drainage channels and meadows at a higher priority.	- Impact/adaptation of water supply systems (UR, CLT) including groundwater and surface water availability, water quality and quantity.	- Improvement of water supply systems (UR, CLT) including groundwater and surface water availability, water quality and quantity.	- Forest legislative framework for implementation of water measures (UR, CLT).	Water resources - Located in areas of low rainfall and dry periods, where there is a high risk of desertification and soil degradation through building infiltration capacity of forests.
Water resources	River	- Changing growing cycles (earlier planting date, selection of forest varieties) in order to reduce losses in yields. In the future, it will be necessary to increase its irrigation in large areas than before. - Replacement of current varieties to those that open later and are resistant to temperatures. - Change in yield and disease processes can be reduced to avoid imports. - Pest and disease control and forecasting can strengthen effectiveness measured and reduce risks of crop failure.	- Water availability and quality of water (UR, CLT). - Conduction of experiments during different seasons (UR, CLT).	- Strengthen institutional policies making successful inter-cooperation and support through providing incentives to investment in climate-resilient systems available (UR, CLT).	- Early investment plans (UR, CLT). - Management of water resources for climate resilience (UR, CLT). - Protection of water resources (UR, CLT).	Water resources - Located in areas of low rainfall and dry periods, where there is a high risk of desertification and soil degradation through building infiltration capacity of forests.
Water resources	Large Rivers	- Irrigation. - Soil cover. - Optimal harvesting of sugar beet, which includes production and collection systems for areas under review. - Selection of natural hybrid strains and identifying the impact of climate change for cultivation.	- Irrigation. - Soil cover. - Optimal harvesting of sugar beet, which includes production and collection systems for areas under review. - Selection of natural hybrid strains and identifying the impact of climate change for cultivation.	- Irrigation. - Soil cover. - Optimal harvesting of sugar beet, which includes production and collection systems for areas under review. - Selection of natural hybrid strains and identifying the impact of climate change for cultivation.	- Support for irrigation and collection systems (UR, CLT). - Irrigation production. - Protection of agricultural land. - Optimal irrigation, good soil health and soil conservation practices.	Water resources - Located in areas of low rainfall and dry periods, where there is a high risk of desertification and soil degradation through building infiltration capacity of forests.
Capacity building and public awareness	Capacity and skills	Adaptation measures that take into account the expected changes climate for using new methods and measures identified below: - Tilled horticulture - Irrigation - Setting up anti-floods - Windbreaks - Catch-cropping - Reviving old vine rows	Adaptation measures that take into account the expected changes climate for using new methods and measures identified below: - Tilled horticulture - Irrigation - Setting up anti-floods - Windbreaks - Catch-cropping - Reviving old vine rows	Adaptation measures that take into account the expected changes climate for using new methods and measures identified below: - Irrigation - Soil cover - Optimal harvesting of sugar beet, which includes production and collection systems for areas under review (UR, CLT).	- Training and education of farmers related to production improvements. - Support and advice for direct marketing options for farmers. - Allowances available at farms/farming systems. - Promotion of education opportunities for young generations. - Mapping of small farms to medium and large farms, field applicable.	Capacity building and public awareness - Located in areas of low rainfall and dry periods, where there is a high risk of desertification and soil degradation through building infiltration capacity of forests.
Capacity building and public awareness	Policy					
Capacity building and public awareness	Specific measures					
Capacity building and public awareness	Soil					
Capacity building and public awareness	Water resources					
Capacity building and public awareness	Forests					
Capacity building and public awareness	Soil					
Capacity building and public awareness	Water resources					
Capacity building and public awareness	Forests					

Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change	
Monitoring and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve integral monitoring of the effects of air, water and soil pollution and climate change on forest ecosystems - Intensify multidisciplinary research of climate change impacts on forests - Develop and apply strategy evaluation methods and adaptation measures, including measures for strengthening the resilience of forests to climate change impacts
Capacity building and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate managers - Strengthen the role of local communities in sustainable forest management - Raise awareness of the scientific, community and forest management issues - Raise the public awareness level and improve information on climate change impacts and possible adaptation measures
Policy	
Capacity building and public awareness	<p>Table 4.6. Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Slovenia, 2009.</p>

Table 4.6. Strategic areas and measures of adaptation to climate change

Challenges and obstacles	Strategic area	Adaptation measures	Challenges		
			Strategic area	Adaptation measures	Challenges and obstacles
- Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical and technological capacities	Reducing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a biodiversity indicator system - Detailed vulnerability assessment to climate change - Increase protection zones - Ensure overviews for the migration of species - Decrease pressure of other anthropogenic factors to biodiversity 	Reducing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed vulnerability assessment to climate change - Ensure the availability of medication, medical equipment and diagnostic tests - Improve the heat wave early warning system 	- Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Strategic area	Adaptation measures	Challenges and obstacles			
Risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed assessment of vulnerability to climate change - Improve mitigation and drainage - Invest in new mitigation systems and related infrastructure - Adjust hazard classes and the field work calendar to the new climate conditions - Reduce the share of summer crops and increase the share of winter crops in the harvest structure - Change working practices - Improve and enhance soil adaptation measures in order to increase its water storage capacity - Introduce measures to protect land from erosion - Change practices concerning the use of fertilizers and chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Insufficient resources - Farmers not adequately educated or informed - Lack of competent advice/guides 	climate change in sector strategy and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include climate change in sector strategy and Action Plan - Include climate change in spatial and urban planning to reduce risks of heat islands, air pollution and heat waves - Adopt a protection plan for especially vulnerable citizens 	- Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Polymer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include changes in crop rotation in sector strategy and Action Plan - Create an adaptation plan for the sector - Improve water-use efficiency and integral management of water resources in each area of importance to agriculture (irrigation, drainage, wastewater treatment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of relevant parameters within farms - Improvement of irrigation systems - Creation of a data base - Monitoring of enlarged areas and their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve systems for climate monitoring and early warning of climate extreme events - Establish monitoring of vectors, transmitted and infectious diseases and establish a national network - Improve bio-monitoring systems - Establish a climate extreme events and disaster data base - Develop methods and models for integral assessment of climate change effects and economic parameters of adaptation options - Improve research of climate change impacts on health 	- Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve a better access to information on climate weather forecast and disaster control with climate change, including information on climate in the agriculture and other sectors - Improve climate risk insurance and study write-off rates of droughts and other extreme climate episodes of importance to agriculture - Research and development of new seeds and hybrids - Develop and apply methods and models for integral assessment of climate change impacts on agriculture and economic performance of adaptation options - Develop and apply agro-climate indices in agro-climatic and agro-climate zoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Lack of resources - Insufficient technical and technological capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of professional capacity - Strengthening capacity of health protection institutions - Strengthening research capacity - Strengthening capacity of institutions responsible for prevention and control programmes 		- Insufficient funds - Insufficient technical capacity - Lack of awareness
Capacity building and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the advisory services related to any option - Strengthen institutional capacity building - Improve the way in which experts and the general public are informed about climate change impacts and possible ways of adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds - Lack of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and measures of adaptation to climate change - Biodiversity 		

Table 4.10. Strategic

Topic area	Adaptation measures
Water availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of water demand and efficiency through building adoption capacity of forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better tree selection based models in pre-plant expansion Early investment in ET Establishment of early warning systems; etc.
Forest health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of buffer zones, protection measures, population emergencies, which draw lighter timber from areas less vulnerable to pests or species adapted to specific climate conditions (e.g. heatwave ET) Introducing the right adaptive management schemes and instruments in order to adapt to climate change
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of forest management practices understanding of how it can reduce forest mortality (e.g. thinning) More frequent assessment of disease and pest activity (foresters, foresters and medical officers) Recreational schemes and localities of forests
Soil productivity	<p>Specific measures – Localized specific (Pest control and Turkey oak) and at the most enlarged areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved water resource management (to deal with unpredictable level of dry periods) (possible ET) Adaptive thinning and killing operations (different silvicultural systems) (ET) Foresta's Climate Information service (reduces risk of unpredictable weather) (ET) Increase mining of soft forest (optimizing growth with climate forecast) (ET)
Species distribution	<p>Specific measures – Mountainous forests (European beech, Silver fir; Honey locust) and as potentially highly vulnerable based on future climate predictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of selective felling of regeneration and "leave to nature" approach (ET) Introduction of mixed forest (ET)
Soil security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approaches for better implementation of the policies of EU forest environmental sustainability process (ET) Increasing the forest service portfolio resilience and adaptation capacity Building capacity of public institutions and the forestry sector through the regulated approach (legislative, organizational and financial framework) (ET) Transfer of knowledge from increasing temperature (e.g. Germany, Austria and Switzerland) Greater involvement of private forest owners in the process of forest management (including them and helping with organisational forest activity)

Adaptacija

Implementacija?

**Rana implementacija omogućava evaluaciju
(i ispravljanje “grešaka”) kao i izbegavanje
nefunkcionalne adaptacije (+ izbegavanje
brzopletih rešenja + izbegvanje greenwashing-a)**

Adaptacija na klimatske promene

u sinergiji (možda?) sa:

Ciljevima održivog razvoja

Smanjenje rizika od elementarnih nepogoda

Dugoročne sektorske strategije

Velika infrastrukturna ulaganja ...

Osmotrena klima i/ili trenutni trendovi

Adaptacija na klimatske promene

u sinergiji (**možda?**) sa:

Ciljevima održivog razvoja

Smanjenje rizika od elementarnih nepogoda

Dugorčne sekotorske strategije

Velika infrastrukturna ulaganja ...

Osmotrena + trend + projekcije buduće klime

- Izrazito negativan uticaj ekstremnih vremenskih prilika:, suše, poplave, oluje sa gradom, "kasni mraz".
- Povećana učestalost bolesti i štetočina, samanjenje prinosa i kvaliteta

Mere koje se već sprovode radi ublažavanja negativnih uticaja:

- Ulaganje u sistem navodnjavanja
- Smanjenje kultivacije zemljišta i poboljšenje strukture zemljišta
- Promena poljoprivrednih kultura i sorti
- Uvođenje otpornijih sorti
- Povećanje otpornosti biljaka preko optimizacije sheme đubrenja
- Povećanje obima ozimih useva

Smanjenje rizika

- Selekcija i uvođenje u proizvodnju sorti otpornih na sušu i visoke temperature
- Gajenje sorti ranijeg zrenja u regionima sa izražinim sušnim letom i bez navodnjavanja
- Unapređenje efikasnog korišćenja vodnih resursa
- Unapređenje efikasnosti navodnjavanja i korišćenja vode za dobijanje odgovarajućeg prinosa optimizacijom tehnika i metoda navodnjavanja
- Promena vremena izvođenja radova u polju / Pravovremeno obavljanje obrade zemljišta i setve
- Racionalna i efikasna upotreba đubriva
- Optimalna gustina setve
- Zaoravanje biljnih ostataka u zemljištu
- Povećanje organskog sadržaja u zemljištu
- Značajnija upotreba protigradnih mreža

Табела П.9 Мултикритеријумске оцене мера за измене технологије гајења усева и засада

Мера		Температура	Падавине	ЕВП	Културе	Време имплементације	Време верификације	Тренутно стање	Додатна обука	Дугорочни аспекти	Финансијска улагања	Финансијска подршка	Потенцијална исплативост	Регион	Напомена
Измене биљних врста и сортимента (фенологија)		1	1	1	кукуруз, соја, озима и јара стрна жита, сунцокрет, повртарске културе, воћарски засади, траве	Одмах	2-3 године 10 година* 5-10 година*	ПО	О	1	2	2	1	H	* За воћарске засаде
Увођење и коришћење толерантних врста и сорти/хибрида	2	2	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године 10 година*	ПО	И	1	2	2	1	H	* За воћарске засаде, винограде	
Селекција, оплемењивање и стварање толерантних генотипова	2	2	1	све културе	5 година	10 година	ПО	У	1	0	0	2	H		
Повећање заступљености гајења озимих усева	1	2	1	озими усеви, једногодишње траве, уљана репница и друге врсте у плодореду	одмах	2-3 године	НП	И	1	1	1	0	HP+		
Правилан избор сортимента	1	1	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	ПО	И	1	2	2	0	H		
Прилагођавање плодореда	2	2	1	све културе у плодореду	2-3 године	5 година	НП	О	1	1	2	1	HP+		
Прилагођавање система основне обраде	1	2	1	све културе	2-3 године	5 година	ПО	О	1	1	2	1	HP+	подручја са тешким глиновитим типовима земљишта или сувише лаким песковитим типовима	
Конзервацијска обрада земљишта	1	1	1	кукуруз, стрна жита, поврће, воћарски засади	2-3 године	5 година	ПО	О	1	1	1	1	HP+	земљишта са неповољним водно-ваздушним и физичким особинама, брдовита подручја	
Рационално ђубрење	азот	2	2	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	П	О	1	1	1	1	H	
	фосфор	1	1	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	П	О	1	1	1	1	H	
	калијум	1	1	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	П	О	1	1	1	1	H	
Органско ђубрење	2	2	1	све културе	одмах	одмах	ПО	О	1	1	1	1	HP+		
Промене и усавршавање система обраде у циљу боље конзервације влаге	2	2	1	све културе	2-3 године	5 година	ПО	О	1	0	1	2	HP+	земљишта са неповољним водно-ваздушним и физичким особинама	
Изградња ветрозаштитних појасева	1	0	1	све културе	2-3 године	10 година	ПО	И	0	0	0	0	HP+	Војводина, посебно Банат, и друга кошавска подручја	
Измене у времену и густинама сетве	1	2	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	ПО	И	1	2	2	1	H		
Мониторинг болести и штеточина	1	1	1	све културе	одмах	2-3 године	П	О	1	1	0	1	H		

Poljorivreda Multi Kriterijumska Analiza (NAP)

Poljorivreda: Multi Kriterijumska Analiza (NAP)

Табела П.9 Мултикритеријумске оцене мера за измене технологије гајења усева и засада

Мера	Температура	Падавине	ЕВП	Културе	Време имплементације	Време верификације	Тренутно стање	Додатна обука	Дугорочни аспекти	Финансијска улагања	Финансијска подршка	Потенцијална исплативост	Напомена	
Измене биљних врста и сортимента (фенологија)	1	1	1	кукуруз, соја	Одмах	2-3 године	ПО	О	1	2	2	1	Н	Регион

Mere prilagođavanja (agro-tehničke)

Измене биљних врста и сортимента (фенологија)
Увођење и коришћење толерантних врста и сорт/хибрида
Селекција, оплемењивање и стварање толерантних генотипова
Повећање заступљености гајења озимих усева
Правilan избор сортимента

Прилагођавање плодореда	
Прилагођавање система основне обраде	
Конзервацијска обрада земљишта	
Рационално ђубрење	азот
	фосфор
	калијум
Органско ђубрење	

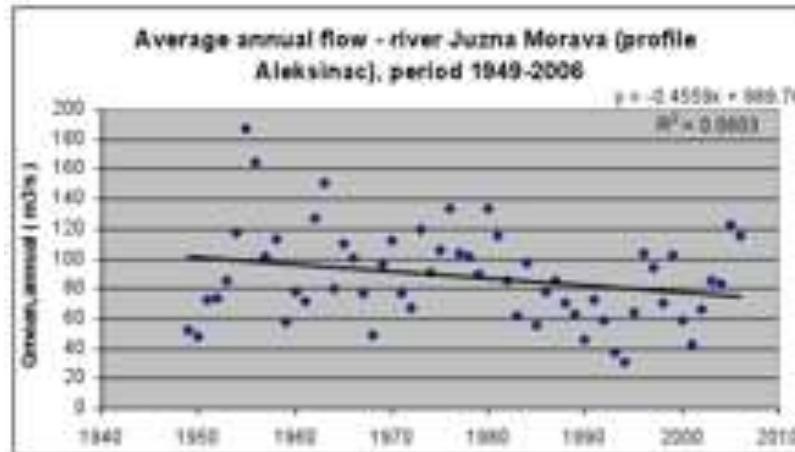
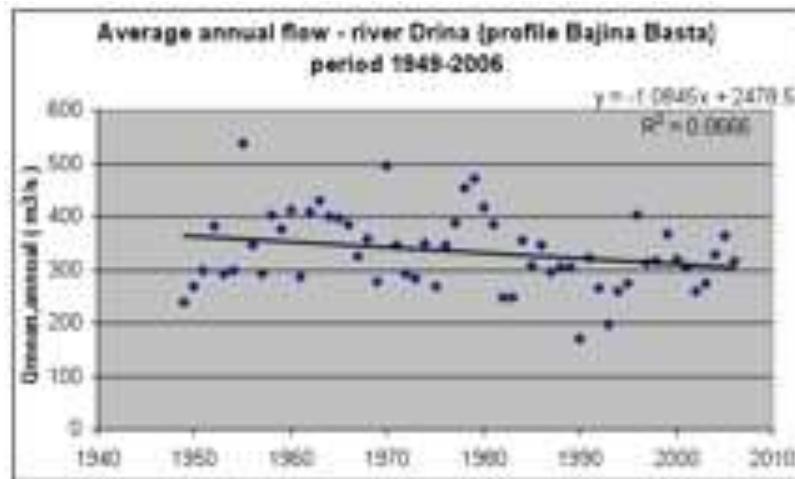
Промене и усавршавање система обраде у циљу боље конзервације влаге
Изградња ветрозаштитних појасева
Измене у времену и густинама сетве
Мониторинг болести и штеточина

Vodni resursi

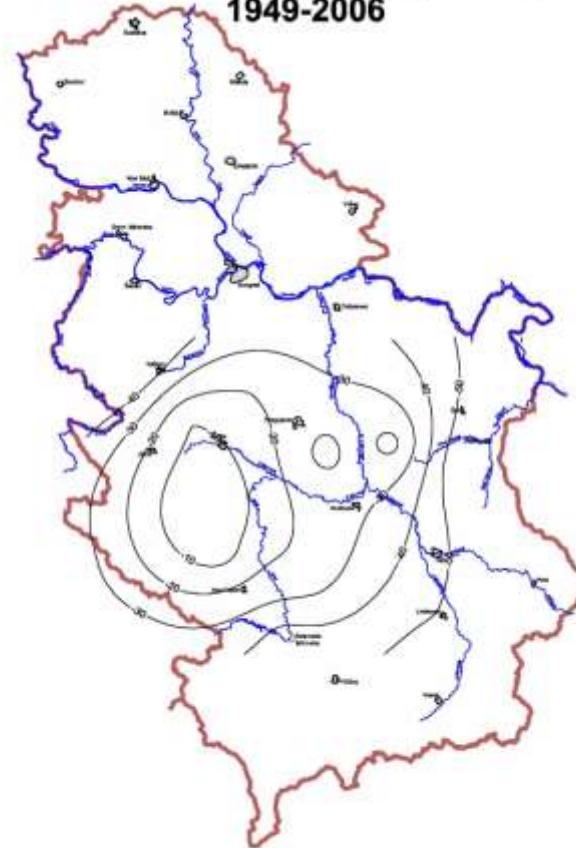
Osmotrene promene

Analiza trenda protoka na 18 hidroloških stanica za period 1949-2006

- prosečno smanjenje protoka od -3%/10 godina
- Dunav i Sava prosečno smanjenje ~ -1%/10 godina



Annual hydrological trend, (%/100 years)
1949-2006



Promene protoka u % u odnosu na 1961-1990

	Jelak (Pek)	Mlaka (Pek)	Stara Pl.	Beljanica	Nišava	Kolubara	Raška	Mlava	Kolubara	Toplica	Drina	Lim	Kolubara	Sava
Do 2050	-13	-13	-13	-6	-0.9	-10	-9	-3	-5	3	2.5	1	-2	-1
Od 2100	-30	-45	-32	-20	-1.5	-5	-8	-4	-34	-25	0.2	0	-13	-5
Projekat	CCWaterS				TR37005				RHMZ/N VE		WATCAP			

Vodni resursi

Predložene mere adaptacije

- Povećanje efikasnosti sistema vodosnabdevanja
- Smanjenje specifične potrošnje vode u industriji
- Primena najboljih dostupnih tehnika za navodnjavanje
- Prenošenje vode iz regiona sa suficitom u deficitarne regije

- Izgradnje postrojenja za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda za sva naselja sa više od 2000 stanovnika i industrijskih centara (po prioritetu)
- Kontrola difuznih izvora zagađenja koje uglavnom potiču iz poljoprivrede
- Povećanje tarifa za otpadne vode

- Izrada planova zaštite od poplava za međunarodne reke i velike rečne slivove (Dunav, Sava, Tisa, itd)
- Redovno održavanje i unapređenje infrastrukture za zaštitu od poplava

- Ograničavanje izgradnje i razvoja infrastrukture u poplavamnim područjima
- Unapređenje zaštite od polava, posebno u industrijskim centrima, termoelektrane, veliki gradovi
- Integrисани pristup i usaglašavanje aktivnosti institucija i organizacija od lokalnog do nacionalnog nivoa
- Usvajanje strategije i planova o upravljanju vodama
- Jačanje kapaciteta državnih institucija / lokalnih zajednica / istraživačkih i obrazovnih institucija

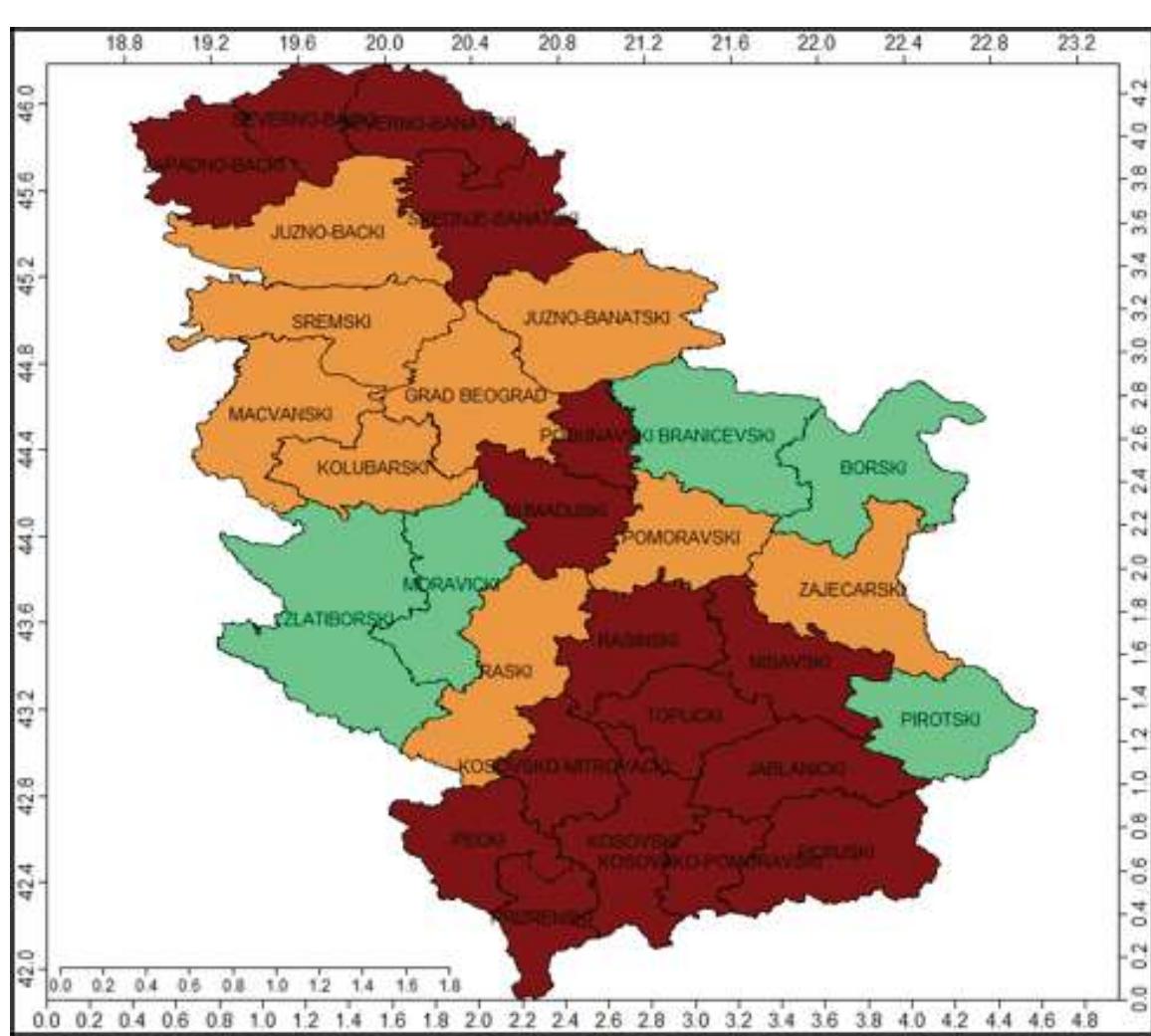
Šumarsstvo (NAP)

Табела Ш.3 Критеријуми за одређивање приоритетних региона за спровођење мера адаптације у Србији.

	Критеријуми	Одговарајућа геореференцирана мапа за територију Р. Србије
1.	Површина под шумама	Стање на основу [Ш.4]
2.	Квалитет шума (конверзија изданачких у високе шуме)	Стање на основу Националне инвентуре шума [Ш.2]
3.	Путна инфраструктура	Тренутно стање (путна мрежа на основу Дигиталне карте Србије Војногеографског института, у векторском формату 1:300.000)
4.	Популација округа	Стање на основу Пописа становништва, домаћинстава и станова 2011. у Републици Србији
5.	Стопа незапослености	Тренутно стање
6.	Просечна зарада	Тренутно стање
7.	Буџетски суфицит/дефицит	Тренутно стање
8.	Промена климе (температура и падавина)	Пројектоване вредности
9.	Ерозија (водна и еолска)	Мапа није била доступна
10.	Заштита природе (еколошка мрежа)	Тренутно стање

Šumarstvo (NAP)

Слика Ш.4. Угроженост региона у Републици Србији на основу девет критеријума: површина под шумама, квалитет шума, путна инфраструктура, популација округа, стопа незапослености, просечна зарада, буџетски суфицит/дефицит, промена климе, површина заштићених добара; прворангирани (као најугроженији) – тамноцрвено, другорангирани – наранџасто, трећерангирани – зелено.



HVALA!

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