

SERBIA

Total population: 7,186,862

Area: 88,361 km2 Capital: Belgrade



WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE **4**14 MAY 2019
GENEVA





















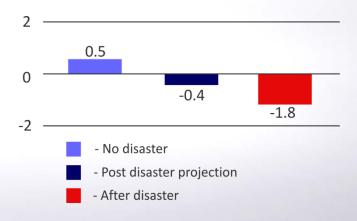




Floods 2014

- Floods affected 119 municipalities (out of 165)
- 22% of total population affected by floods
- More than 30 municipalities sustained extensive damage
- **57 lives** were lost
- **32,000 families** were forced out of their homes
- Production of electricity decreased by 25%, due to the flooding of an open-pit coal mine, a key source of lignitebased power generation
- The disaster caused a recession in the Serbian economy
- Serbian economy contracted by 1.8% in 2014, instead of growing by 0.5% as was previously projected

IMPACT OF DISASTER ON SERBIA GDP GROWTH RATE IN 2014





Facts About the Consequences

- Total estimated damages exceed EUR 1 billion
- Total disaster effects (including losses)
 4.8% of GDP (EUR 1.7 billion)
- Total needs for recovery and reconstruction are estimated at EUR 1.35 billion
- Estimates are based on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment implemented by the Government of Serbia with the assistance of the WB, UN and EU





Government Response

No adequate system was in place to respond to overwhelming needs in a coordinated fashion

Office for Reconstruction and Flood Relief was established in the midst of floods as an operative (not political) national authority for relief and recovery

Drafting a new set of rules, law and bylaws



RECOVERY PROCESS – RECOVERY FRAMEWORK



Over the past years Serbia and its partners invested considerable resources into the recovery of:



DESTROYED AND DAMAGED HOUSES



FLOOD PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE



TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



PUBLIC BUILDINGS



POWER PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION
FACILITIES



CRITICAL LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE



AGRICULTURE



SMEs

RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION - HOUSES















266 houses newly built with BBB

All newly-built houses retrofitted, built on risk-informed principle and situated outside of flood risk zones and landslides.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS – BBB implemented





- 119 public buildings in 23 municipalities fully reconstructed or newly built
 - 59 from Solidarity Fund EU
 - **18** from IPA
 - 23 from NOR
 - 19 from other donators
- The value of works from EUSF has exceeded €5.7 million (out of €12 million)
- Resilient to floods
- Energy efficiency energy passport

RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE – BULDING BACK BETTER











RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION – TRANSPORT AND LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE







109 critical infrastructure projects

of reconstruction and retrofitting in 39 municipalities: transport infrastructure, preventive infrastructure, water supply and sewage

LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE - BRIDGES BEFORE







BEFORE

- Striking examples of risk-creating infrastructure
- Massive implementation of standard projects for bridges (cookie-cutter design)
- Bridges constructed without hydrologic and geotechnical surveys

LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE - BRIDGES NOW



Construction of

5 7 completely
new bridges

← 5 - 60 ←
meters long

on the territory of
35 local

self-governments.



- For every bridge constructed, a projects is prepared with the participation of all relevant experts
- Risk-informed construction
- Hydrologic and geotechnical surveys

AFTER

RECONSTRUCTED BRIDGES











PREVENTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE







- Reconstruction of more then 300 locations of preventive infrastructure (more then 200 from EU)
- More then €16 million from Solidarity Fund
- Preventive infrastructure designed accordingly to new high water levels (2014)

INFRASTRUCTURE





- Reconstruction and improvement of flood prevention infrastructure by building and reconstructing over 300 structures
- 23 reconstruction and improvement projects for sewerage and water supply systems in 12 LSGs
- Rehabilitation of 27 landslides in 15 LSGs
- 19 projects to regulate local watercourses in 13 LSGs
- 11 projects to reconstruct local roads
- Reconstruction of 80 bridges in 35 LSGs

POLICY INNOVATIONS - RECONSTRUCTION



Law on Post-flood Recovery

NDRMP

Law on Reconstruction*

- New legislation based on the 2014 post-flood recovery lex specialis and lessons learned
- Legal provision recovery process to be Build Back Better
- Law prescribes procedures
- Recovery plans based on post disaster need assessment
- Additionally: Changes introduced in Public Procurement Law to allow for prompt reaction and timely procurement in periods of emergencies (10 instead of 30 days)

SUSTAINABILITY - RECONSTRUCTION



INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

- Public Investment Management Office, successor of Office for Reconstruction and Flood Relief
- An institution responsible directly to the Prime Minister for:
- Management of investment and reconstruction of public facilities
- Post-disaster reconstruction process (as a specific part of general investment management mandate)
- Ensuring implementation of risk-informed investments in all public facilities
- Disaster resilience implementation of concept in all phases of planning process

SELECTION OF PROJECTS

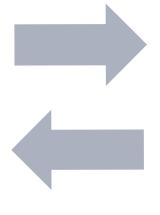




PRODUCTION OF PROJECT DESIGN



Local self
government
produces
detailed project
design



PIMO technical control and approval of project design

PROCUREMENT PROCES



Local self government produces procurement documents

PIMO controls and approves procurement documents

Local self government caries out procurement process

Local self government select best bidder

PIMO controls and approves the selection of the best bidder

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKS





PIMO verifies implemented works and pays the contractor

www.pim.gov.rs www.obnova.gov.rs





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