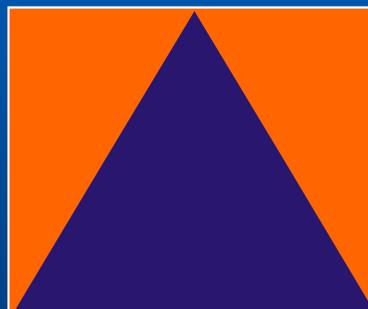
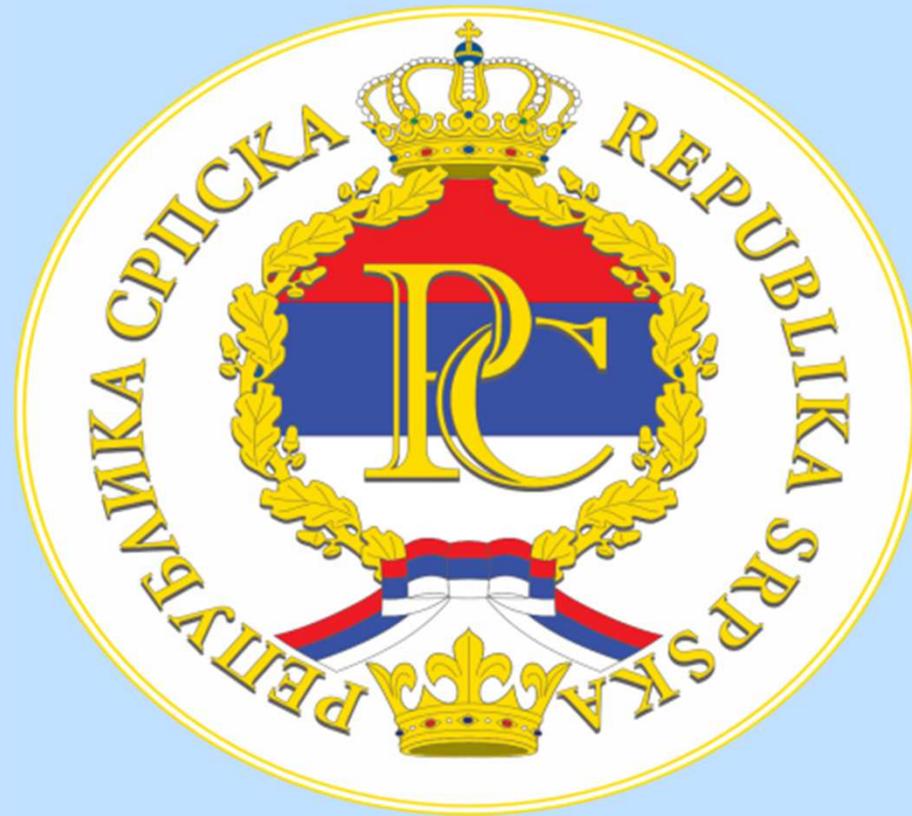


REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA GOVERNMENT



ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL
PROTECTION OF REPUBLIC OF
SRPSKA

Planning, preparation and coordination of emergency evacuation



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Introduction



- Work and activities the Administration of Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska is regulated by the Law on Emergency Situations Protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 121/12 and No. 46/17), which regulates the emergency protection and rescue system, forces and subjects of protection and rescue, rights and obligations of republic administration bodies and other bodies, local municipality, companies and other legal entities, rights and duties of citizens, emergency situation and organization and activity of civil protection in the system of protection and rescue and elimination of consequences of natural disasters and other disasters, planning and financing of protection and rescue systems, inspection, recognition and awards and other important issues for the organization and functioning of the protection and rescue system .



Evacuation of the population



- Evacuation is a measure of protection and rescue that represents planned, organized and temporary transfer of population and material goods from an area that is estimated to be affected by natural disasters and other accidents, or from areas affected by natural disasters and other accidents to unarmed or less endangered areas of the same , neighboring or other municipalities, or city, provided that other measures of protection and rescue can not protect people and material goods.
- Depending on the degree of vulnerability of a particular area of a municipality or city, the evacuation may be either full or partial in scope, and by the time of execution it is timely or subsequent.



- Complete evacuation includes the evacuation of the entire population from the area of the municipality, that is, the city that may be affected by natural disasters and other disasters.
- Partial evacuation includes the evacuation of only certain categories of population.
- The most populous populations are:
 - a) disabled people and distracted citizens,
 - b) pregnant women,
 - v) mothers with underage children,
 - g) children and elementary school pupils,
 - d) scientific and cultural workers and
 - f) other persons who are deemed not to have conditions for life and effective protection in the endangered area of the municipality or city.



- The evacuation of the population and material goods is ordered by the mayor or the mayor in case of evacuation from one area of the municipality or city to another, and the president of the government if the evacuation is from the area of several municipalities or cities.
- Preparation and implementation of evacuation is carried out by the Emergency Situation Headquarters of the municipality / city planning the evacuation and headquarters for emergency situations of the municipality or city accepting the evacuated population.
- In addition to the emergency headquarters in the execution of evacuation, the services of the municipality, that is, the city responsible for spatial planning and construction, traffic, health and social protection and other legal entities in the municipality or city are also involved.



- In the case of evacuation, cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, the Red Cross, the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, humanitarian organizations and other organizations and companies that can help in the efficient execution of evacuation is realized as needed.
- In order to take care of the disadvantaged and affected population from natural disasters and other disasters, emergency activities and measures for accommodation, food and other necessary conditions for the lives of endangered, injured and refugee people are being undertaken.



- Emergency headquarters and protection and rescue commissioners are directly in charge of the care operation until conditions are created in which further care for care is taken over by the relevant organization unit of civil protection of the municipality or city or until a decision by the Government establishes special organizations and services.
- Owners and users of buildings and premises in public use (homes, schools, hotels, etc.) that are suitable for accommodation are obliged to temporarily locate citizens and material goods from endangered areas of the municipality or city, in a case of emergency.



- The aim of the evacuation is to avoid or reduce the massive losses and suffering of civilian population, material and cultural goods in the conditions of emergency situations.
- Timely evacuation takes place when there is immediate danger to people and their material goods.
- Timely evacuation is most often performed when people are threatened by floods, forest fires, or when there is a possibility of contamination of a certain area.



- Subsequent evacuation is carried out when timely missed, when evacuation is also made of the part of the population whose timely evacuation was not planned.



Places and areas for the evacuation



- The basis for determining the places and areas from which the population, material and cultural goods should be evacuated in the conditions of emergency situations, is the assessment of the vulnerability and vulnerability of a particular territory.
- Depending on the type and degree of vulnerability, the evacuation is planned and prepared from the following areas:
 - endangered cities / municipalities;
 - areas downstream from the dam of hydro-accumulations;
 - areas endangered by natural disasters;
 - areas affected by RHB contamination.



- Evacuation from endangered cities / municipalities presents a very important measure of protection of population, material and cultural goods in conditions of emergency situations.
- The spatial organization, the density of population, the way of constructing objects, the geographical characteristics, the importance of the urban environment as a commercial, administrative and political center are only some of the parameters that influence the degree of its vulnerability and vulnerability, and as such it is distinguished and makes it specific in terms of organizing and implementing evacuation.



- Evacuation from the area of the hydrosystem, is carried out from settlements and areas downstream from the dam. It must be timely and complete.
- Evacuation from areas affected by natural disasters.
In the event that the danger can be foreseen (such as floods), it will be timely and most often complete, while in case of an earthquake that can not be predicted, the evacuation will be followed by an aspiration to distance the population from as much as possible damaged houses and other facilities.



Elements of evacuation



- The evacuation of people, material and cultural goods represents is organized and planned activity of linking the basic elements of evacuation into one whole for the successful implementation of it.
- In order for this activity have to be an organized and planned activity, it must have clearly defined and certain elements:
 - 1. the direction of movement from the meeting places to the place of acceptance;
 - 2nd meeting place;
 - 3rd place acceptance and distribution area;
 - 4. holders and perpetrators of evacuation and acceptance;
 - 5. material, health, security, psychological security of the evacuation.



Planning evacuation



- As part of planning the organization of protection and rescue measures on the territory of the municipality, the evacuation planning is also carried out, which must answer the questions:
 - 1. Is evacuation easier or more difficult for the lives of evacuees,
 - 2. Are there accommodation, meals, health and social protection of the population in the area designated for reception and accommodation?



- The content of the evacuation planning activities:
 - 1. Assessment of needs and possibilities for carrying out evacuation and acceptance of the population,
 - 2. Creation of documents of the evacuation plan of the population.



- By assessing the needs and possibilities of carrying out the evacuation of the population, it is necessary to determine all the essential elements that show the most immediate impact on the effectiveness of the realization of this civil protection measure, namely: which population structures evacuate and to what extent? analyze which are the most suitable areas for choir sites; evaluate and determine the most appropriate routes for the evacuation; to look at the most suitable areas of acceptance and settlement of the evacuated population; to look at the needs for the formation of the necessary authorities for carrying out the evacuation and acceptance of the population; to look at the needs and problems of material, technical, health, security, security of evacuation.



Evacuation



- All activities during the evacuation process can be viewed through certain phases.
- By grouping these activities and measures, four stages in the evacuation are clearly visible:
 - 1. Measures and procedures until the publication of an evacuation order;
 - 2. the time from the announcement of the evacuation order until the population to the gathering places;
 - 3. movement from the assembly places to the place of acceptance and the location of the deployment;
 - 4. Population distribution.



- In the first phase, timely informing the population of the possible evacuation, warning on the readiness of those who are evacuated, as well as informing the authorities about the evacuation.
- In the second phase, in which the psychological moment is strongly expressed, it is necessary to strive for the population to organize as calmly as possible to the gathering places.



- In the third phase, special attention must be paid to the health care of the sick and the needy, which, together with pregnant women, mothers and mothers with small children, must provide the most favorable conditions.
- In the fourth phase, the evacuated population is deployed. And here the priority is given to mothers with children, sick, frail, pregnant women, mothers and elderly people.



Floods in 2010



- In the 2010 floods in the territory of the Republic of Srpska, 3,362 persons were evacuated in the area of the Drina basin and the areas of Herzegovina:
 - - Bijeljina 2,000 people
 - - Zvornik 500 people
 - - Bratunac 63 people
 - - New Gorazde 250 people
 - - Foca 400 people
 - - Nevesinje 70 people
 - - Bileca 54 people
 - - Trebinje 25 people



Floods 2014



In 2014, the Republic of Srpska hit floods that left great consequences for people and their material goods. The most prominent regions are:

- Bijeljina region 7,622 evacuated people
8,793 flooded facilities
- Banja Luka Region 2,099 evacuated people
13,813 flooded facilities
- The Doboј region has 19,220 evacuees
21,015 flooded facilities



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THANK YOU

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