

POLICY FRAMEWORK EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Slobodan Milutinović*

University of Niš, Faculty of Occupational Safety, Niš, Serbia

ORCID iD: Slobodan Milutinović

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4384-3687>

Abstract

Climate change presents a pressing challenge today, intertwined with complex risks like natural hazards and ecosystem degradation, potentially endangering populations. The paper discusses the challenges posed by climate change in the Republic of Serbia, highlighting the need for improved awareness and readiness to plan and execute climate adaptation strategies. It covers various strategic frameworks and international agreements related to climate change adaptation, emphasising the country's alignment with global initiatives such as the Paris Agreement and the EU's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The analysis suggests the importance of enhancing institutional capacities, fostering collaboration, and prioritising comprehensive adaptation measures to effectively address the impacts of climate change in Serbia. It also underscores the need for the further development of multi-sectoral initiatives to effectively address climate risks in Serbia and ensure a sustainable future in the face of climate challenges.

Key words: climate change, climate policy, adaptation, strategic framework, Serbia.

ПРОЦЕНА ОКВИРА ПРАКТИЧНИХ ПОЛИТИКА ПРИЛАГОЂАВАЊА НА ИЗМЕЊЕНЕ КЛИМАТСКЕ УСЛОВЕ У РЕПУБЛИЦИ СРБИЈИ

Апстракт

Климатске промене данас представљају неодложан изазов који у садејству са комплексним ризицима попут природних опасности и деградације екосистема потенцијално угрожава становништво. Рад разматра изазове које климатске промене доносе Републици Србији, истичући потребу за унапређењем свести и спремности за планирање и спровођење стратегија прилагођавања климатским променама. Рад обухвата различите стратешке оквире и међународне споразуме везане за прилагођавање климатским променама, истичући усклађеност земље са глобалним иницијативама попут Париског споразума и Стратегије прила-

* Corresponding author: University of Niš, Faculty of Occupational Safety, Čarojevića 10a, 18000 Niš, Serbia, slobodan.milutinovic@znrfak.ni.ac.rs

гођавања климатским променама ЕУ. Анализа сугерише важност унапређења институционалних капацитета, подстицања сарадње и давања приоритета свеобухватним мерама прилагођавања ради ефикасног решавања утицаја климатских промена у Србији. Такође наглашава потребу за даљим развојем мултисекторских иницијатива ради ефикасног суочавања са климатским ризицима у Србији и обезбеђивања одрживе будућности пред изазовима климатских промена.

Кључне речи: климатске промене, климатска политика, прилагођавање, стратешки оквир, Србија.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a major challenge in today's world (Bulkeley & Nevell, 2015; Melidis & Russel, 2020). In conjunction with the complex climate risks, national governments are faced with the consequences of natural disasters, the destruction of ecosystems and the difficulties of socio-economic transition (Simpson, et al., 2021). Furthermore, these changes could potentially jeopardise the sustainability of certain population groups (Cifuentes-Faura, 2022). In addition, several ecosystems are threatened with extinction, and fires are becoming more frequent. Many countries are formulating strategies to mitigate the expected impacts (Huq, 2016). Within the EU, measures are being implemented to minimise the adverse effects on the environment, which impact human health and crucial biological processes like growth, reproduction, and the survival of early life stages.

In recent decades, a warming trend has been observed in Serbia, as in other European countries, characterised by an increase in temperatures, especially since the 1980s (Vuković, et al., 2018; Ruml, et al., 2017). This has led to remarkable changes in extreme weather patterns, manifested in more intense heat waves, heavy precipitation and droughts. The rate of temperature increase in Serbia exceeds the global average, with the average annual temperature rising by 0.36°C every ten years (Milutinović, 2023). The frequency of droughts has also increased. These rising temperatures, coupled with changes in precipitation patterns, have caused an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, floods, forest fires, and disruptions in the overall ecosystem.

The European Green Deal of 2019 and the 2021 Recovery Plan for Europe demonstrate a strategic commitment to allocate a substantial 30% of the European Union's budget to address climate-related programs, projects, and initiatives, with provisions for non-EU member countries as well. This significant investment is intended to facilitate the implementation of measures aimed at adapting to the evolving climate landscape. However, the successful execution of these measures will necessitate complex reforms in legislative frameworks, strategic planning processes, implementation strategies, and monitoring systems. This research aims to

critically evaluate the Republic of Serbia's current institutional awareness of climate risks and its readiness to plan and execute climate adaptation strategies. The insights gained from this analysis can play a pivotal role in shaping Serbia's alignment with the EU's ambitious target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, and in effectively managing climate-related risks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study aims to assess the level of awareness and preparedness of the public and institutions in Serbia in addressing the risks associated with current and future climate changes. To this end, an analysis was conducted on the existing strategic and legal framework for adapting to altered climate conditions to verify the hypothesis that the public sector in the Republic of Serbia has initiated the process of aligning with the readiness requirements for heightened risks of climate change impacts. Nonetheless, significant efforts are still required to advance climate change adaptation as a mainstream policy, particularly in terms of public awareness, notably among decision-makers in Serbia. The research is grounded in a case study methodology, employed to facilitate a more profound understanding of contemporary phenomena within their authentic contexts (Yin, 2009).

In conducting the analysis of the strategic and legal framework pertaining to climate change adaptation in Serbia, this study employed a qualitative approach. Data for this examination was sourced from official governmental publications, policy reports, and academic resources, offering a comprehensive perspective on the current framework. The gathered data underwent content analysis, facilitating a methodical assessment of the framework's components and structure. Official government documents, policy reports, and academic literature were systematically reviewed to extract relevant information regarding the framework. A comparative approach was employed to identify similarities and differences in the strategic and legal framework across different documents and sources.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ADAPTING TO CHANGING CLIMATE CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The Global Public Policies' Framework and Obligations of Serbia

The Republic of Serbia has signed some of the most important documents and initiatives related to climate change on both global and regional scales. In 2001, Serbia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), committing to integrating

climate change into planning processes and providing relevant information on greenhouse gas emissions.

The Paris Agreement, ratified by the Republic of Serbia on the 24th of August, 2017, mandates signatory states to implement measures aimed at ensuring that the global average temperature increase remains significantly below 2°C, while also striving to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Through its ratification of the Paris Agreement, Serbia has undertaken the commitment to periodically review and update its Nationally Determined Contributions. Additionally, it is obligated to engage in activities aimed at mitigating the risks of natural disasters and adapting to changing climate conditions, and to provide reports on these endeavours. Furthermore, there are requirements for monitoring and reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC and regional initiatives.

For the first time, the Paris Agreement establishes a legal obligation to adapt to changing climate conditions and provides the legal foundation for the development of national adaptation plans/programs. Additionally, it mandates reporting on priorities, plans, activities, and necessary assistance in this domain through a public international registry. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement outlines the global adaptation goals of strengthening adaptive capacity, resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. These aims are intended to contribute to sustainable development and ensure an appropriate response in terms of adaptation to the specified temperature increase limitation goals.

Ultimately, Serbia's future accession process will necessitate close collaboration with the EU to fulfil obligations outlined in Chapter 27 and implement the National Approximation Strategy for environmental matters. The new EU Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (European Commission, 2021), established in 2021 as an update to the 2013 EU Strategy, requires member states to adopt comprehensive national strategies and allocate financial resources for adaptation efforts. This includes strengthening national adaptive capacities, with a specific focus on establishing an effective system for monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. The strategy is guided by four primary objectives: making adaptation more intelligent, expeditious, and systemic; enhancing international efforts in adapting to changing climate conditions; and emphasising the establishment of an efficient adaptation system at the local level through the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy initiative¹. Notably, in 2018, adaptation to changing climate conditions was integrated into EU legislation, with obligatory implementation from 2021 through Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Commission, 2018), mandating biennial reporting on adaptation programs and strategies. This reporting encompasses vari-

¹ <https://www.ccre.org/activites/view/3>

ous aspects, including climate scenarios, extremes, impacts of climate change, vulnerability, and risks, as well as the capacity for adaptation, monitoring, evaluation, progress in implementation, best practices, and governance changes. Furthermore, the Regulation stipulates the inclusion of an analysis of the influence of changing climate conditions on energy supply security in the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), particularly focusing on water availability for energy production facilities and biomass availability.

In order to accomplish the aforementioned tasks, it is imperative to develop and construct a comprehensive framework at the national level, while also continuing efforts to enhance the capacities of national institutions, especially at the local level. Adaptation to changing climate conditions is established as a global challenge faced by all at the local, national, regional, and global levels, and is recognised as a key component contributing to the long-term global response to climate change, with the aim of safeguarding individuals, livelihoods, and ecosystems. In accordance with the proposed European Union Climate Law, climate neutrality will have implications for the EU's bilateral relations and accession negotiations with candidate countries, which are expected to initiate societal transformations in alignment with this framework.

The proposal of the European Climate Law forms the basis for heightened ambition and policy coherence in adaptation, establishing a framework to attain climate neutrality and adaptation aspirations by 2050. It integrates the internationally agreed vision of action, encompassing the global adaptation goal outlined in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goal 13. The proposal entails a continuous progression for the EU and its member states to fortify adaptation capacities, bolster resilience, and diminish vulnerability to climate change. On the 24th of February, 2021, the European Commission endorsed the Communication titled "A Climate-resilient Europe: the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change" (European Commission, 2021). This strategy envisions the EU as a society resilient to climate change and fully adapted to its inevitable impacts by 2050. Its primary objective is to enhance adaptation capacities within the European Union and globally, while minimising vulnerability to climate change and its impacts in alignment with the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, on the 29th of September, 2021, the European Commission established five EU missions (European Commission, 2021a) dedicated to addressing significant societal challenges, including adaptation to climate change. Each mission encompasses a portfolio of actions, such as research projects, policy measures, and legislative initiatives, to achieve measurable goals that cannot be realised through individual actions. The "Adaptation to Climate Change" mission concentrates on solutions and preparedness for the impact of cli-

mate change to safeguard lives and property, incorporating behavioural and social dimensions to facilitate societal transformation.

Considering that the Western Balkans is one of the European regions most affected by the impacts of climate change, with projections indicating that this trend will continue and estimates of a temperature increase of 1.7 to 4.0°C, possibly even exceeding 5.0°C by the end of the century, the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans (European Commission, 2020) envisions climate action as one of its five pillars, encompassing decarbonisation, energy, and mobility.

Strategic Framework of the Republic of Serbia

The national climate change adaptation public policy framework comprises a multitude of public policy documents, including strategies and programs, which have either been formally adopted or are currently in the process of being developed. These documents offer comprehensive regulation of various issues, and delineate measures and activities within specific domains.

The Law on Climate Change (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia,” No. 26/21) serves as the cornerstone for public policies and initiatives concerning climate change. It establishes a framework for planning, implementing, and updating policies and measures in the field of climate change adaptation. Additionally, the Law on Climate Change provides the foundation for planning, updating, and implementing strategies, measures, and activities related to adapting to changing climate conditions. The enactment of the Law on Climate Change brings about beneficial impacts on Serbia’s capabilities to address climate change, as it introduces legal oversight in an area not covered by existing laws. Nevertheless, the Law requires the adoption of numerous subordinate regulations essential for enforcing its provisions, such as guidelines on greenhouse gas emission levels from national sources (Božanić, Kukulj, & Popović, 2024). As a result, the actual implementation of this Law is delayed until these subordinate regulations are put into effect. Additionally, a significant concern arises from the fact that the Law on Climate Change lacks provisions for funding climate initiatives, including those comparable to the EU ETS system.

The law delineates the specific responsibilities assigned to local self-government bodies and the local administrative level, emphasising the necessity of instituting a comprehensive reporting system to oversee and track the execution of climate policies at the local level. This pivotal duty underscores the significance of local engagement and accountability in addressing climate challenges effectively. However, the fulfilment of these essential obligations has been delayed, leaving local self-governments without the necessary frameworks and support systems to adhere to the requirements detailed in this legislation. As a result, the cru-

cial task of adequately preparing and empowering local authorities to meet the mandates of the law remains unaddressed. Furthermore, the absence of well-defined programs for the distribution of pertinent information and the enhancement of capacities within various levels of local government further complicates the effective implementation of climate-related initiatives at the local level.

The comprehensive analysis of the climate change policy landscape resulted in the recognition of 19 distinct climate change adaptation policies formulated during the period spanning from 2006 to 2023. These policies encompass a dual focus on both adaptation and mitigation measures; however, this study primarily delves into policies pertinent to adaptation interventions. Furthermore, the delineation of policy levels was delineated into two categories: national and local. The findings of this study reveal that among the identified 19 climate policies, 12 are situated at the national level (Figure 1), including 8 sector-specific policies, with only 6 tailored for cities and municipalities, while a solitary national policy was exclusively designed for the local level.

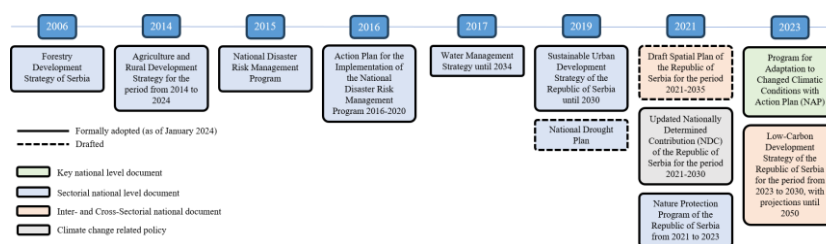


Figure 1. National climate change and sectoral policies of relevance to adaptation in Serbia

At the national level, the primary strategies and programs for climate change adaptation encompass a range of documents, including the 2023-2030 Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NAP) (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2023), the Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021-2035 (Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Serbia, 2021), and the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021-2030², which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2022. Additionally, the Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030, with projections until 2050 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2023), along with various sectoral

² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08/NDC%20Final_Serbia%20english.pdf

strategies such as the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019), the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for the period from 2014 to 2024 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2014), the Forestry Development Strategy of Serbia (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2006), and the Water Management Strategy until 2034 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2017), among others, are integral components.

The NAP, adopted recently in response to the commitments made by the Republic of Serbia through the Paris Agreement and the Climate Change Law, aims to increase resilience to climate change for the well-being of people, the economy, and the environment. It is aligned with the principles of the European Union Climate Change Adaptation Strategy adopted in 2021. The program defines a general goal and four specific objectives: (1) increase awareness, and improve the knowledge and understanding of the impacts of climate change and its consequences; (2) establish and strengthen capacities for the systematic implementation of adaptation processes at national and local levels; (3) enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure and natural resources to climate change; and (4) improve financial support for the implementation of adaptation processes to changing climate conditions.

Asserting the inadequacy of capacities for planning, executing, and overseeing the implementation of measures to adapt to evolving climate conditions in the Republic of Serbia, especially at the local level, the Program emphasises, as one of its specific objectives, the establishment and enhancement of these capacities. It explicitly underscores the significance of the local level in this endeavour. The implementation of the NAP is anticipated to be a pivotal element in establishing a framework for the development and execution of public policies, interlinking key sectoral actions. It will also serve as a bridge to other multi-sectoral initiatives, such as the 2015 National Disaster Risk Management Program (Ministry of the Public Investment of the Republic of Serbia, 2015), and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Program 2016-2020 (Ministry of the Public Investment of the Republic of Serbia, 2016).

While the majority of national strategies and programs recognise policies and measures for climate change adaptation, particularly those of more recent origin, most sectoral strategic and regulatory documents contain only indirect and fragmented references to climate change adaptation (Figure 2). Aside from the NAP, a limited number of sectoral public policy documents specifically delineate the domain of adaptation to changing climate conditions. These include the Low Carbon Development Strategy

	2006	2014	2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2023	2023
Climate change impacts															
Natural resources															
Socio-economic sectors															
Extreme events															
Infrastructure															
Water availability															
Damage from water															
Agriculture															
Health															
Biodiversity															
Energy															
Forestry															
Transport															
Environmental issues															
Sanitation															
Urban environment															

- Climate change adaptation policy frames fully available
- Climate change adaptation policy frames partially available
- Vulnerability analysis is missing
- Specific CCA measures are missing
- Policy framework not connected with CC adaptation
- * Draft, not yet adopted

Figure 2. Key climate change adaptation policy frames in national public policy documents in Serbia

of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2023), the Nature Protection Program of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2023 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2021), and the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 (The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019). The Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 is largely aligned with the requirements for adapting to changing climate conditions and, thus, stands out from the overall strategic planning regulations of Serbia. It focuses on adapting to climate change, emphasising sustainable practices, the protection of natural resources, and enhancing resilience to environmental pressures. It aims to halt agricultural land occupation, promote afforestation for degraded areas, and in-

vest in eco-friendly irrigation and drainage systems for flood protection. Additionally, the plan emphasises conservation methods, erosion protection, biodiversity enhancement in forests, and the development of water supply and hydro-energy systems. The Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Serbia for 2021-2030 addresses adaptation in water, agriculture, and forestry sectors, highlighting specific adaptation measures that have co-benefits with mitigation. Forestry strategies include afforestation, forest management improvements, and climate-resilient tree species selection, while water sector actions involve flood management, early warning systems, and enhancing water storage capacity. The Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 also focuses on adapting to climate change, establishing response systems in urban areas, and strengthening institutional capacities for urban development planning to ensure environmental protection and life safety. The Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030, with projections until 2050 acknowledges the impact of climate change on sustainable development and highlights the country's commitments to international agreements necessitating a shift towards a low-carbon economy. This strategy sets out two key goals focused on preserving mitigation measures and enhancing resilience to climate change by 2030 and 2050, as well as promoting the transition to a climate-neutral economy and a society prepared for climate challenges. The Nature Protection Program from 2021 to 2023 in the Republic of Serbia acknowledges the direct negative impact of climate change on nature, highlighting the limited collaboration among researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders in climate change and biodiversity sectors. It identifies the absence of systematic monitoring of climate change effects on biodiversity and insufficient models for projecting these impacts, alongside a lack of public awareness regarding the interplay between climate change and biodiversity. The Program sets a measure to establish the monitoring of climate change impacts on biodiversity and biodiversity's role in mitigating climate change effects under Special Goal 1.1, with specific activities outlined in the Action Plan managed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The Water Management Strategy for the Republic of Serbia until 2034 outlines long-term directions for water management, but lacks a comprehensive coverage of direct climate change impacts on water resources. Climate change is acknowledged in the document as a significant factor affecting water resources, particularly in relation to flood protection and drought considerations for future water policies. Additionally, the Strategy sets an Operational Goal 1, focused on managing water during drought conditions and water scarcity, outlining specific measures to reach this objective. The Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for the period from 2014 to 2024 includes considerations of climate change and envisages adaptation measures at the level of

producers/farms and the agriculture sector as a whole. Although the preparation did not utilise results from various climate change scenarios and derived indicators, the strategy contains a more or less detailed list of indicators for measuring progress in this area, as well as rather unclear financial frameworks for policy implementation. The Forestry Development Strategy of Serbia recognises the role of forests in mitigating climate change, but it does not go much further than that. The Public Health Strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2018-2026 outlines efforts to enhance health and reduce health disparities, including addressing environmental conditions and responding to climate change, as well as creating action plans to tackle climate change in urban areas. Despite mentioning activities to assess health risks from environmental factors and climate change, these crucial efforts are not explicitly acknowledged in either the strategy or the action plan. The Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2025, with projections until 2030 fails to consider the influence of climate change on the energy sector and forestry, potentially hindering the set objectives for utilising wood biomass for energy production. Moreover, the Strategy overlooks opportunities to integrate traditional infrastructure with natural solutions for more efficient energy production and consumption, neglecting to alleviate environmental impacts caused by the sector. Finally, the National Disaster Risk Management Program lacks a direct consideration of measures and policies regarding adaptation to changing climate conditions, creating challenges in coordinating adaptation activities with disaster risk reduction efforts, mobilising resources, and managing financial expenses.

At the local level, a limited number of municipalities developed local climate adaptation policy documents. In 2015, the city of Belgrade developed “Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan and Vulnerability Assessment” (City of Belgrade, 2015). The association of local governments in Serbia (Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities - SCTM), supported by international assistance, developed in 2018 a distinctive methodological framework for planning local adaptation measures (Milutinović, *Priručnik za planiranje prilagođavanja na izmenjene klimatske uticaje u lokalnim zajednicama u Srbiji*, 2018). The methodology was tested in the Vojvodina Autonomous Province’s City of Bečej, where the local climate change adaptation plan was formally adopted. Three local self-governments (the cities of Kraljevo, and Zrenjanin, and Ub municipality) created Local Action Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience with assistance from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Lastly, as part of the “Cities and Climate Change Program” project, implemented by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia and funded by the French Development Agency, the City of Smederevo created an Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in 2022.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis provides a comprehensive overview of various public policy frameworks and strategies related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Republic of Serbia. It highlights the country's commitments to international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, emphasising the need for systematic monitoring of climate change impacts and the development of adaptation plans. The analysis also highlights the importance of enhancing collaboration among stakeholders, increasing public awareness, and aligning national strategies with EU directives for climate adaptation and resilience.

It is evident that Serbia has made significant strides in aligning its policies with global climate agreements and recognising the importance of adapting to changing climate conditions. However, there are areas that require further attention, such as enhancing capacities at the local level, improving coordination between adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts, and increasing public engagement in climate-related initiatives. Therefore, it is recommended that Serbia continues to prioritise the implementation of comprehensive adaptation measures, strengthen institutional capacities, and foster multi-sectoral collaboration to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change.

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ПРОЦЕНА ОКВИРА ПРАКТИЧНИХ ПОЛИТИКА ПРИЛАГОЂАВАЊА НА ИЗМЕЊЕНЕ КЛИМАТСКЕ УСЛОВЕ У РЕПУБЛИЦИ СРБИЈИ

Слободан Милутиновић

Универзитет у Нишу, Факултет заштите на раду, Ниш, Србија

Резиме

Климатске промене данас представљају значајан глобални изазов, утичући на различите аспекте попут природних катастрофа, уништавања екосистема и социо-економских транзиција. Тренд загревања који се примећује у Србији током последњих деценија довео је до значајних промена у временским обрасцима, што је проузроковало екстремније топлотне таласе, обилније падавине и чешће и дуготрајније суше. То је захтевало предузимање мера за ублажавање ових ефеката у складу са глобалним напорима попут Европског зеленог споразума. Успешно спровођење ових мера захтева реформе у законодавству, планирању, спровођењу и системима праћења.

Рад процењује свест и спремност Србије у суочавању са тренутним и будућим ризицима климатских промена. Користи квалитативан приступ анализом постојећих стратешких и правних оквира који се односе на прилагођавање климатским променама. Подаци из званичних владиних публикација, извештаја о политици и академских ресурса пружају свеобухватан приказ тренутног оквира Србије за прилагођавање измењеним климатским условима.

Србија је ратификовала важне међународне споразуме попут Оквирне конвенције Уједињених Нација о климатским променама и Париског споразума, обавезавши се да интегрише разматрања о климатским променама у процесе планирања и имплементације. Париски споразум налаже земљама да спроводе мере за ограничавање глобалног загревања и јачање адаптивних капацитета. У ЕУ се врше значајна улагања у програме везане за климу, истичући важност праћења, извештавања и евалуације. Будуће приступање Србије ЕУ захтеваће усклађеност са стратегијама ЕУ за прилагођавање измењеним климатским условима и унапређење отпорности на климатске промене.

Приметан је напредак у усклађивању националних политика Републике Србије са глобалним климатским споразумима, али су неопходни даљи напори усмерени ка јачању капацитета на националном и локалном нивоу, унапређењу координације између активности прилагођавања и смањење ризика од катастрофа и повећању ангажовања јавности у иницијативама везаним за климу. Анализа истиче значај унапређења институционалних капацитета, подстицања сарадње и давања приоритета свеобухватним мерама прилагођавања како би се ефикасно супротставили утицајима климатских промена у Србији. Препоручује се да Србија настави са давањем приоритета свеобухватним мерама прилагођавања, јачањем институционалних капацитета и промовисањем мултисекторске сарадње, како би ефикасно сузбила изазове климатских промена.