

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE  
MUNICIPALITY OF IRIG  
FOR THE PERIOD 2014 – 2020



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## **Foreword by the President of the Municipality of Irig**

Dear fellow citizens,

The time in which we live, transition, global economic problems, market turmoils, but parallel with it - opening of many funds that finance high-quality development projects, impose the need for local communities to plan their short and long-term development.

Resources available to local authorities are not sufficient to meet the needs and improve the quality of life of citizens. Lack of appropriate local strategic documents makes it impossible for the municipalities to become a quality service to citizens, but also a good business partner.

That is why the Municipality of Irig joined the project of the Strategic Development Plan for the period 2015-2020, with the aim of creating guidelines for the future development of the local community and increase the quality of life of local residents. Strategic development plan has defined the basic directions of movement in all sectors, with the aim of a balanced development and sustainable management of available resources. This methodical approach allows better care of citizens' needs, access to resources from various funds, creating partnerships, exchange of experience and maximum use of the comparative advantages of the local community.

Strategic Development Plan of the Municipality of Irig was created including a large number of participants of different profiles from different areas of activity (local decision-makers, experts from local authorities, civil sector, economic entities, associations, citizens and others) with a goal of wider defining of the problems, needs and project ideas, but also the establishment of closer cooperation.

The strategic document includes the current state, a list of the basic problems as well as advantages, SWOT analyses of each area, defined strategic objectives, priorities and, as the most important part, contains an action plan, or a list of project ideas. Plan defined in this way is the basis of creation of sectoral action plans, as well as a source of ideas for project proposals for a number of domestic and international funds.

Of course, this document is not the end but only the beginning of a dynamic process of implementation of development measures, in order to enable the Municipality of Irig to use its advantages and to become a developed, citizen-friendly community.

I invite you to participate with your ideas and suggestions in creating a better environment for life of all of us.

Stevan Kazimirović  
President of the Municipality of Irig

## 1. Introduction

The intensity of the changes in time and environment in which we live carries more and more uncertainty and insecurity. The main instrument in the fight against these turbulences and disorganized development, as a result thereof, is the strategic planning. Development that is not planned usually leads to uneven regional development, development of unproductive or low-yield sectors of the economy, stagnation and / or termination of economic entities, undeveloped social policy, low living standards and environmental degradation. Far greater financial and human resources are needed for the correction of the negative consequences of unplanned development, as well as a much longer period of time, compared to those which would be needed for the planned development of the economy in the region or local government.

Strategic planning is a precondition set by the European Union institutions, i.e. European regional policy as a common policy based on financial solidarity through a number of funds that allows the transfer of more than 35% of the EU budget of the richest countries to the least developed. The application of structural and cohesion funds significantly affects the competitiveness of the region and contributes to improving the lives of citizens, particularly in poorer areas.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia, recognizing the uneven development of individual municipalities and cities, districts and entire regions, recognized the need to define its regional policy. Regional policy is important for the development of the country and its competitiveness on the European market by equalizing the economic development of certain regions within the country and allowing easier implementation in the global processes taking place in the market. This is corroborated by the practice of the European Union in which not only the region within the state develops its policy development, but often regions of different countries (which have the same or similar interests) associated and joint appearance on the market. Instruments for the implementation of these priorities of regional policy are the strategies for the development of counties and wider regions or development programs for smaller areas - cities and municipalities.

Strategic planning at the level of local government implies coordinated actions at all levels, the involvement of all stakeholders and linking the plan with the annual and multi-annual budgetary planning of the local government. Due to the economic crisis and lack of financial resources for faster local and regional development, it is necessary to find alternative sources of funding for the construction of new and improvement of existing infrastructure, increasing employment, and so on. Identification of development of local self-governments is

based on the analysis of numerous indicators. Insight into the level of development of local self-government can provide a comprehensive analysis of its features is displayed through various socioeconomic indicators. Analysis of the current situation should be aimed at identifying the problems that local government faces and that should be overcome. As stated above, a need for the development of strategic documents that would include an analysis of the current situation, proposed ways to solve the problems that local government faces and predicted the observed indicators in the medium and long term is identified. Uniform methodology of strategic documents at the level of local governments should provide overall monitoring of regional development at the provincial and national levels through the analysis and control of socio-economic indicators.

It is important to "bring down" Strategic planning to lower levels, the level of the area, particularly the level of local government unit as a core development unit, which must effectively work on its development, to shape it and to ensure continuity of development management. Experts in the field of economic development have adopted methods of strategic planning and use them so that local community would take responsibility for its future.

The purpose of this document is to define the priorities and objectives of the local development of the Municipality of Irig, the role of certain actors in the process of local development and the mechanisms for their cooperation in the implementation of development measures, improving the quality of life of local residents, implementation of mechanism to encourage the development based on the utilization of the resource base of the local community through the identification of capital of the area and smart specialization of regions.

## **2. Drafting methodology of the development strategy**

Viewed from the perspective of the legal basis for the strategic planning of local development, the first thing that should be noted is a sentence from the European Charter of Local Self-Government (Strasbourg, 1985), confirmed by the Law of the Republic of Serbia, and it emphasizes that "...the right of citizens to hold public affairs is one of the basic democratic principles common to all Member States of the Council of Europe." Basic Law confirming the key role of local governments in defining local development strategies, the Law on Local Self-Government ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 129/2007) which states: "The municipality, through its bodies, in accordance with the Constitution and law adopted, brings: 1) development programs; [...] 9) delivers programs and implements projects of local economic development, and ensures the improvement of the general framework for economic activity in the local government. ""The



municipal assembly, in accordance with the law [...] 4) delivers the development program for the municipality and certain activities". In addition, one of the particularly important law is the Law on Regional Development ("Off. Gazette of RS", no. 51/2009 and 30/2010) that among the main subjects of regional development puts local governments.

According to the standardized methodology of planning (in this case, "Methodology for Integrated Local Development Planning", the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the United Nations Development Program, 2009), local development strategy integrates the strategic, tactical and operational planning level, thus harmonizing the long, medium and short-term. Such a strategy represents a unique planning document, not a mechanical set of plans. For municipal leadership strategy is the main instrument for managing the development, which helps to balance the conflicting demands of each other to achieve results in the short and the long term.

The first level of planning is a strategic platform with the vision and goals of long-term community development. Strategic platform usually includes a period of ten years, in most of the cases relying on defined guidelines for development, such as in this case the EU budget period 2014 - 2020, i.e. the program Europe 2020. The second level is an elaboration of the strategic platform through respective plans for economic and social development and improvement of the environment with a high degree of their mutual alignment.

Defining the local development strategy should adopt a common vision and strategic goals, establish a set of mechanisms by which the set goals will be achieved, establish an information system (e-solution as a platform for development management), as well as system of analysis and communication, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. The strategy should set standards and principles for all stakeholders in this process, and the activities that will be implemented through a strategy should generate learning, employment of all development capacities, and with the ultimate aim of raising the living standards of local people.

Local strategic documents made out and implemented in the previous period in the Republic of Serbia have not shown good results, and the reasons are usually the ones that these documents did not have the most accurate and clear analysis to reflect the true state of the real needs, many are without real participation and contribution of key local actors, without a unified methodology, were most often very common, are not based on accurate analysis of prognostic defined strategic directions (specialization, the predictive component), did not contain the tools for the evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of strategic goals (defined indicators). Also, a big problem in the implementation of the strategy was the lack of transparency and insufficient public awareness of the existence of strategy and, consequently, its difficult implementation, and the political instability at all levels, often mirrored in the

timeliness of the realization of planned activities. All priorities and objectives proposed in this document are set on a time horizon until the end of 2020, allowing the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig to receive logical sense and compliance with the policy framework of the European Union, including EU financial perspective 2014 – 2020.

### 3. New strategic framework Europe 2020

Unrealized strategic objectives of the EU set up in 2000 (the Lisbon Strategy) have been the main challenges faced by the European Union as a whole and its member states, so back in 2008, at the EU level, began the process of creating a new strategic framework for development in the period from 2010 to 2020. The process resulted in the European Commission document "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth", in which are in a most comprehensive way shown the most important elements of the new program, which the European Council formally adopted at the European Summit on 17 June 2010. The new strategy has a short-term goal to ensure a successful exit from the current economic and financial crisis and at the same time to ensure a sustainable future with more jobs and better living conditions.

The Europe 2020 strategy is focused on three interrelated priority areas:

- Smart growth
- Sustainable growth
- Inclusive growth

More specifically speaking, the **smart growth** in this context implies the development of an economy based on knowledge and innovations (scientific and technological research and development, innovations, education and digital society), **sustainable growth** at the same time boosts competitiveness and production that efficiently treats resources, and **inclusive growth** includes greater participation in the labor market, the fight against poverty and social cohesion. To these three priority objectives a short-term strategic priority should be added, which is the exit out of the economic crisis.

The new Europe 2020 strategy is defined by the earlier mentioned priority areas, while it is quantitatively determined through five objectives which define where the EU should be in 2020. Those are:

1. Raise the employment rate of the population aged 20 to 64 years from 69% to 75% through the greater participation of young people, older workers and unskilled workers and better integration of legal migrants,
2. Increase the percentage of GDP allocated to research and development from 1.9 to 3%,

3. Realize the "20/20/20" climate-energy goal - 20% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases compared to 1990 (or even 30% if conditions permit), 20% increase in the share of renewable energy sources in final consumption and a 20% increase in energy efficiency,
4. Reduce the rate of early school leaving to below 10% from the current 15%, while increasing the percentage of the population with a degree in higher education institutions from 31% to 40%,
5. Reduce the number of people living below the poverty line by 25%, which will represent the release of over 20 million people out of poverty.

The goals set are connected to each other, so that the achievement of goals in the field of education increases employability, and increasing the employment rate reduces poverty. Improved capacities for research, development and innovation in all sectors of the economy, combined with more efficient use of resources, increase competitiveness and create new jobs. Investing in clean, low-carbon technologies protects the environment, contributes to fighting climate changes and create new business and employment opportunities.

#### **4. Serbia and Vojvodina – strategic framework 2020**

Besides the umbrella strategic document of the European Union, for local governments accessing the preparation of strategic documents, umbrella documents whose guidelines are a framework for the movement are adopted national and regional documents. The Government of the Republic of Serbia has already revised a number of documents in accordance with European guidelines and the new program period 2014-2020, while still a large number of documents anticipates changes, unification and cross-sectoral harmonization.

The key strategic documents on which local governments should rely are regional strategies and the National Strategy of Regional Development.

Development program APV 2014-2020 as a strategic framework for the region of Vojvodina, was adopted in April 2014, while the National Strategy of Regional Development in the process of revision. Many local governments with proactive thinking and the desire to attract major funding from a number of funds have begun the process of developing or revising their strategies, relying solely on the EU guidelines 2020, thus not waiting for the regions and countries to define their own routes.

Development program of AP Vojvodina as an important umbrella document for defining the strategic directions of the Municipality of Irig, set the 4 priorities, which are:

1. Human resources development
2. Development of infrastructure and conditions for a decent life and work
3. Sustainable economic growth
4. Development of institutional infrastructure

The strategic directions of the municipality of Irig shall be in accordance with the adopted strategic document, so that the realization of set goals could contribute to the achievement of regional and national priorities.

Participation within integrated local development planning, with committed involvement of the public sector entails the active involvement of citizens, civil society, the private sector and the socially excluded and marginalized groups in all stages of the process of local development management, both in planning and in implementation of the plans.

## **5. Socio-economic analysis of the area**

Preparatory part represents the first stage in an integrated local development planning. The aim at this stage is to mobilize local stakeholders and the launch of the planning process. Although motivating and mobilizing local stakeholders takes place virtually throughout the entire planning cycle, the critical link is the first, preparatory stage. It includes: initiating the planning process, mapping of stakeholders, organizing and preparation of teams and creating an initial partnership.

Socio-economic analysis includes all important aspects of life and local community development. It starts from the conception that the analysis is not an end in itself, but a mean by which we are supposed to get to the real issues on which the strategy should focus and respond, and a sufficiently strong footholds on which we can rely strategic levers that we will shape during the course of strategy development. Another starting concept is the balance of two types of data (quantitative and qualitative) and sources, both secondary (corresponding bases, documents and resources), and primary - experience and knowledge of local actors.

While collecting data for socio-economic analysis of Irig, we used both primary and secondary sources. Regarding the primary sources, local actors were gathered in the framework

of a working group, on whose meetings they expressed their vision development issues in their fields, defined SWOT analysis, and where each institution / organization filled out a purposely prepared questionnaire. Questionnaires have been prepared on the basis of long experience in local development, development of strategic documents, preparation of projects and general cooperation with local governments in the region. The questions in the questionnaires are designed to obtain key information for making a situational analysis, but at the same time to be clear and easy to understand. The answers, to a greater or lesser extent, contributed to the formation of strategic routes of development. In addition to the questionnaires which were used to collect basic data for the analysis, the pattern of development measures was used and it was used for the collection of potential project ideas and development measures. Sustainable, clear, logical project proposals, as well as those that are in accordance with the guidelines of documents of a higher order, are set forth in the action plan for the development of Irig municipality. The questionnaires and forms that are used can be found in the Annex to this work.

**Table 1. Local Action Group consisted of representatives from the following institutions and organizations**

First name and last name	Institution/organization
Biljana Milosevic	Irig Community health center
Bozidar Ivanic	Irig LCO
Vera Novkovic	Serbian Reading Room
Dragan Ametovic	Municipal council
Dragan Dragicevic	Irig Municipal assembly
Slobodan Radojic	Irig Municipal assembly
Stevan Kazimirovic	CAS "Zmaj", Irig
Lidija Tomic	CI "Decija radost", Irig
Danijel Mihajlovic	Fund for building land
Suzana Lukovnjak	ES "Dositej Obradovic", Irig
Aleksandar Kovacevic	Termal
Branislav Babić	Municipal council
Slobodanka Maric	Municipality of Irig
Branko Lukic	Municipality of Irig
Biljana Ristic	PTU Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz, Termal
Goran Andjelkovic	Rural Development Agency
Ivan Caljkusic	Municipality of Irig
Ivica Ruspaj	Municipality of Irig
Ljubomir Aleksic	Tourist organization of Irig municipality
Svetozar Antonijevic	Irig Municipal assembly
Olivera Filipovic Protic	Municipality of Irig
Zoran Mitic	Municipality of Irig
Milos Urosevic	Irig Municipal assembly
Tomislav Stanojcev	Municipal council
Pera Grec	Irig Municipal assembly

Zoran Popovic	General Association of Entrepreneurs Irig
Tihomir Stojakovic	PTU Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz
Sava Sundakovic	Irig Youth Office
Zeljko Visekruna	NES, Irig
Relja Popovic	Television Association
Rajko Bojcic	Public Utility Company "Komunalac", Irig
Aleksandar Manojlovic	Public Utility Company "Komunalac", Irig
Predrag Ilic	Municipal council
Gojko Vujnovic	Social work center

Regarding the secondary sources, data was obtained from official documents, as well as from official statistics of the Republic of Serbia.

### **5.1. Position of the Municipality of Irig**

The municipality of Irig is situated in the central part of Srem, on the southern slopes of Fruska Gora. Today the municipality of Irig consists of the next settlements: Irig, Han, Neradin, Grgeteg, Krušedol Prnjavor, Krušedol, Velika Remeta, Šatrinci, Dobrodol, Rivica, Jazak, Mala Remeta. The territory of the Municipality of Irig extends at an altitude ranging from 418 m above sea level, i.e. the northern part of the municipality has an altitude of 444 m absolute height at the ridge of Fruska gora, in the area of Iriski Venac and 522 m above sea level in the area of Isa's Peak. The southern part of the municipality in the valley of Borkovački stream has an altitude of 110 m and 104 m in the lower part of Jazak field. With an area of 226 square kilometers, it belongs to the group of smaller municipalities in Vojvodina. The northern border area is the range of Fruska Gora from Banstol to the Red Peak. From there, the area entirely extends across the southern slopes of the mountain, reaching all the way to Srem plains, running from east to west about 20 km and from north to south 13 km. The municipality is located between the five municipalities of Ruma, Sremska Mitrovica, Beocin, Sremski Karlovci and Indjija.

Figure 1. Geographical position of the Municipality of Irig<sup>1</sup>

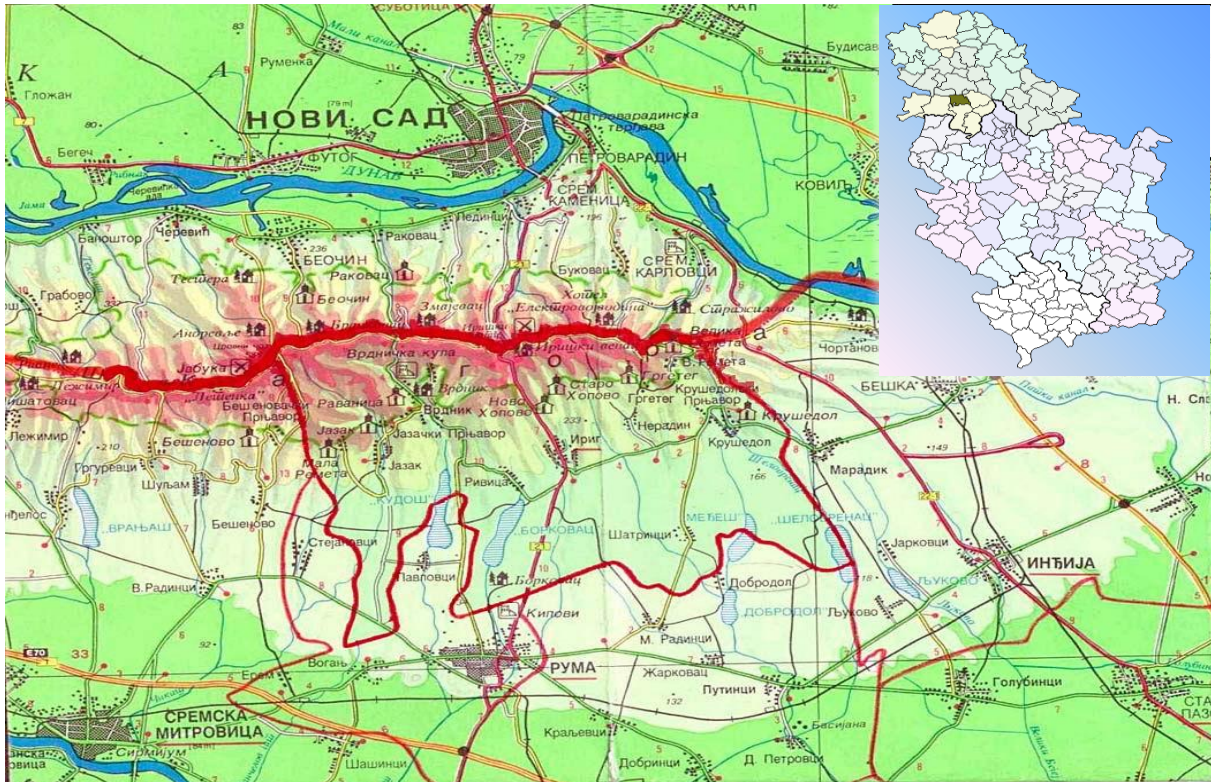
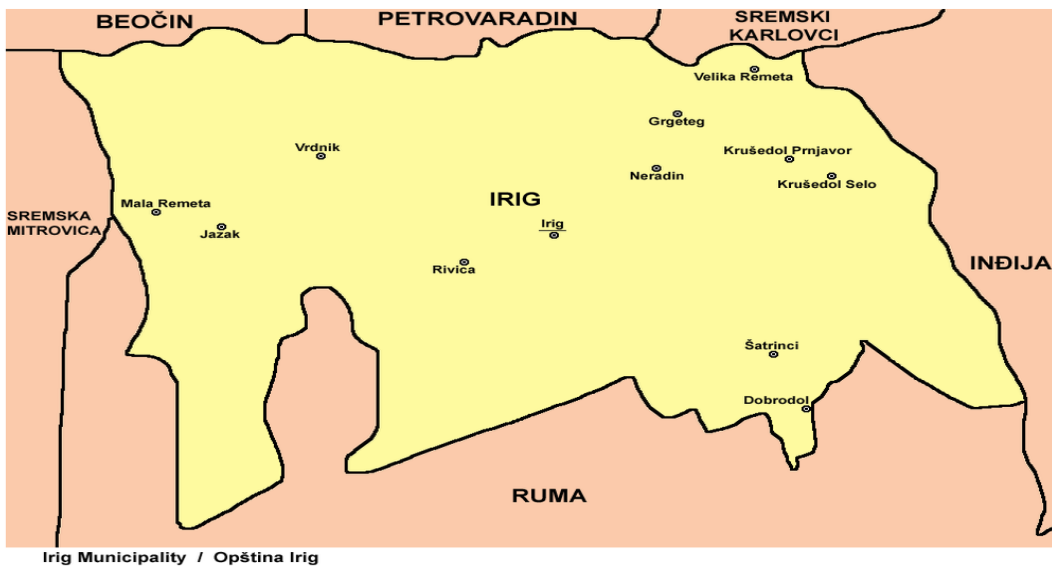


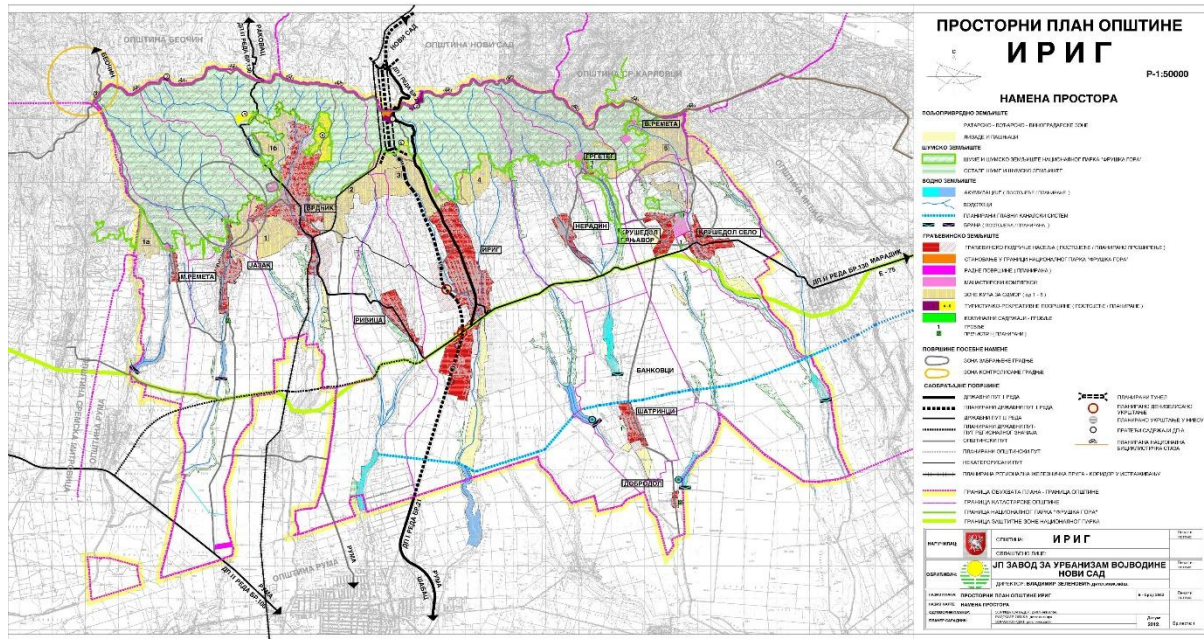
Figure 2. The territory of the Municipality of Irig<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Source: Sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2008-2018

<sup>2</sup> Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irig,\\_Serbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irig,_Serbia)

Figure 3. Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Irig<sup>3</sup>



The Municipality of Irig has an advantageous position because it is well connected with the surrounding tourist-generating centers, primarily Novi Sad and Belgrade. The territory of the Municipality of Irig is situated in the busiest part of the main road Novi Sad - Sabac, near railway lines and highways, and in the area near the major and significant cities. Through the central part of the municipality passes an asphalt road Novi Sad - Irig - Ruma, which builds on the highway Belgrade - Zagreb (which is 18 km away from the town of Irig). Via that road the municipality is connected with Novi Sad and Belgrade. Over northern border of the municipality passes an asphalt road called "Partisans' road" that goes over the ridge of Fruska Gora. Through "Partisans' road" the municipality is in relation to significant places to visit on Fruska Gora and over Banstol in connection with the highway Belgrade - Novi Sad - Subotica - Budapest. Road communications of this area are fulfilled with 64 km of local categorized roads in the municipality.

What is important to note is that in the south of the territory of Irig passes an important railroad Belgrade - Zagreb, which has significance for the development of the municipality. The aforementioned railroad is 11 km away from the center of the municipality, and the population of this area uses this track over the railway station Ruma. The international airport in Surcin, 50

<sup>3</sup> Source: Republic Agency for Spatial Planning



km from Irig, is also, because there is a high-profile road communication, easily accessible to the population of the municipality. Distance of Irig from the larger dispersion centers in Serbia is not great. From Novi Sad, Irig as a center of the municipality is 24 km away, from Ruma it is 12 km, 70 km from Belgrade, from Sabac 50 km, 30 km from Indjija and 30 km away from Sremska Mitrovica. The gravitational influence of Novi Sad is dominant. To a place up to 30 km away from the municipality of Irig, one can get in less than half an hour. From large urban centers, such as Belgrade and Novi Sad, municipality of Irig can be reached by car in half or an hour's drive.

## **5.2. Natural features and cultural and historical heritage**

### *Natural features*

The emergence of the relief in this region is conditioned by the long process of dissolution of the Pannonian Sea, and the origin and formation of Fruska Gora. Rocks of different ages can be encountered on the territory of the Municipality, from the older Palaeozoic to the modern Holocene. In terms of relief, municipality includes two basic geomorphological entities: southern lowlands of Fruska Gora and Fruska Gora loess plateau.

The climate of the Municipality of Irig can be viewed as part of the climate of the Pannonian Plain, which is primarily conditioned by the geographical location of the area. The biggest impact on the climate characteristics of Irig has its geographical position and the fact that the territory of the municipality lies in the altitude range of 104 to 522 m altitude. The climate of Fruska gora is different from the surrounding lowland regions, thanks to its specific morphology and orographic effects on climate. By its geographical position Fruska Gora belongs to the area of moderate continental climate, with strongest effects from the northern and eastern steppe areas, but also the influence of western humid Atlantic climate can be felt.

Irig is located in the temperate continental climate, which is characterized by hot and dry summers, cold winters and clearly specified transitional seasons. Autumn is warmer than spring. The mean annual air temperature is 10.6°C. According to the aforementioned data, it is concluded that the warmest month of the year is August with a temperature of 21.0°C, the coldest month of the year on the whole territory of the municipality of Irig is January with a uniform air temperature of -0.80°C. Mean monthly air temperatures during the winter months do not exceed +20°C and as such allow retention of snow cover and consequently the progress of various sporting and recreational activities on snow. According to the annual course of

temperature it can be concluded that the main tourist season lasts from May to early October, when all the activities in the open air are possible.

Hydrographic picture of the municipality is made of numerous springs, wells and streams. The Municipality of Irig is rich in surface waters. Of all municipalities on Fruska Gora Irig municipality has the most watercourses. Springs occur in many places and there are many, but certainly the most famous are stream Jelenca, Bankovacki stream, Medjes, Murga's wheel, Staro Hopovo and Budakovacki spring.

In the municipality of Irig there is also karst groundwater and mineral waters. Thermo-mineral waters can be seen in Vrdnik and Hopovo. Vrdnik mineral water emerges from the mine shaft of the old mine. There was the famous Coal mine here until 1968.

Furthermore, there are two artificial reservoirs in the municipality, which are Bankovacko Lake and Lake Dobrodol. Both lakes are intended for irrigation of surrounding land, but also provide excellent conditions for the development of fishing.

Flora and fauna of the municipality of Irig is conditioned by relief, but also by the climate, hydrography and other factors. In addition to the forests, grasslands can be seen on Fruska Gora. Also, this area is rich in healing herbs. Very rich flora provides excellent opportunities for wildlife habitats. Fruska Gora has various wildlife, and as such offers excellent conditions for development of hunting.

### *Cultural and historical heritage*

This area has a very rich history. Irig was under Ottoman rule from 1526 to 1699, and then, under the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the liberation in 1918. During the 18th and the first half of the 19th century Irig was the largest and economically most developed city in Srem, and was proud to bear the name "Fruska Gora capital".

In the late 15th and early 16th century many monasteries were built, which represent the only holders of literacy and education. The largest gem of Irig municipality are certainly monasteries of Fruska Gora. From a total of sixteen monasteries, half of them is located on the territory of Irig municipality.

The first Serbian school in Irig was founded in 1735, in which Dositej Obradovic was educated. In 1842 the Serbian Reading Room was founded as the oldest civil library among the Serbs in general, and 1905 was the foundation year of the Cultural Artistic Society "Zmaj".

For the first time in written documents Vrdnik is mentioned in 1315. In the Middle Ages it had a castle and a town. Recent studies indicate the existence of Roman foundations of this

important fortification, which was, according to some data, lifted in 278 by the Roman Emperor Probus. Lonely tower withstood the times and people, and represents the only remains of the once mighty City of Vrdnik. Some parts of Vrdnik were created independently of one another, at different times and under different circumstances.

Once known and famous for its coal mine, Vrdnik is now a well-known spa resort with the Specialized Institute for treatment and rehabilitation. When it comes to cultural history of Vrdnik, then certainly a special place belongs to the famous Serbian poet Milica Stojadinovic – Srpkinja, who spent the best years of her life here.

### **5.3. Demographic characteristics and trends**

According to the population Irig is one of the smaller municipalities in Vojvodina and, according to the latest 2011 census, 10,866 inhabitants lived here, of which 5,543 were women and 5,323 were men (Republic Institute for Statistics, 2011 Census), which means that an average of 48 people per km<sup>2</sup> live here, which categorizes the municipality as a rural area (according to OECD classification). In the municipality of Irig, judging by census, the majority population is of Serbian nationality (78.54%), while the national minorities that live in the municipality of Irig are Hungarians (7.01%), Croats (2.14%), Roma (1.53%) and others<sup>4</sup>. Irig has a negative natural increase of -7.1 ‰. The total number of households in the municipality of Irig is 3,987 with an average of 2.71 persons per household<sup>5</sup>. The average age of residents in the municipality of Irig is 44.1 years.

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<sup>4</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics - Census 2011 - Population according to nationality and sex

<sup>5</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics - Census 2011 - Households by number of members

**Table 2. Comparison of population per settlements in the period from 2002 to 2011<sup>6</sup>**

Settlement	Population (2011 census)	%	Population (2002 census)	%
Velika Remeta	44	0,4	42	0,3
Vrdnik	3092	28,5	3704	30,1
Grgeteg	76	0,7	85	0,7
Dobrodol	107	1,0	127	1,0
Irig	4415	40,6	4848	39,4
Jazak	960	8,8	1100	8,9
Krusedol Prnjavor	234	2,2	277	2,2
Krusedol Village	340	3,1	388	3,1
Mala Remeta	130	1,2	151	1,2
Neradin	475	4,4	551	4,5
Rivica	620	5,7	657	5,4
Satrinici	373	3,4	399	3,2
Total	10866	100	12329	100

**Table 3. Comparison of population per settlements in the Municipality of Irig in the period from 1948 to 2011<sup>7</sup>**

Settlement	1948.	1953.	1961.	1971.	1981.	1991.	2002.	2011.
Velika Remeta	30	34	38	34	28	28	42	44
Vrdnik	4070	4153	4610	4072	3612	3495	3704	3092
Grgeteg	107	115	136	126	78	73	85	76
Dobrodol	126	186	199	146	129	126	127	107
Irig	4343	4211	4442	4652	4598	4414	4848	4415
Jazak	1688	1650	1587	1478	1303	1144	1100	960
Krusedol Prnj.	611	578	553	481	276	229	277	234
Krusedol Village	450	508	568	508	424	372	388	340
Mala Remeta	212	215	253	222	192	157	151	130
Neradin	1017	1017	912	769	704	625	551	475
Rivica	797	819	800	743	674	633	657	620
Satrinici	388	570	611	447	395	400	399	373
Total	13839	14056	14709	13678	12413	11696	12329	1086666

<sup>6</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics - Census 2011 - Comparison of population per settlements in the period from 2002 to 2011

<sup>7</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics - Census 2011 - Comparison of population per settlements in the Municipality of Irig in the period from 1948 to 2011

**Table 4. Population by age and sex<sup>8</sup>**

Territory	Sex	Σ	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>Srem district</b>	Σ	312278	13801	14763	15018	17959	19683	20724	20987	20734	20774	22752
	m	153492	7184	7481	7710	9245	10253	10993	11074	10648	10436	11307
	f	158786	6617	7282	7308	8714	9430	9731	9913	10086	10338	11445
	Sex		50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 ≤	Adult population	Average age
	Σ		24779	26362	22774	13698	15422	12371	6836	2841	258135	42.1
	m		12396	13048	10861	6184	6555	4834	2494	789	125701	40.6
	f		12383	13314	11913	7514	8867	7537	4342	2052	132434	43.5
Territory	Sex	Σ	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>Irig municipality</b>	Σ	10866	429	439	499	587	700	688	593	610	678	803
	m	5323	204	224	260	307	385	385	299	307	321	403
	f	5543	225	215	239	280	315	303	294	303	357	400
	Sex		50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 ≤	Adult population	Average age
	Σ		906	976	851	560	594	521	286	146	9147	44.1
	m		481	494	401	263	258	189	100	42	4458	42.4
	f		425	482	450	297	336	332	186	104	4689	45.7

<sup>8</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics - Census 2011 - Population by age and sex

## 5.4. Economic development

The economic sectors that will be analyzed through a socio-economic analysis of the area of the Municipality of Irig are:

- industry
- agriculture
- tourism

### 5.4.1. Industry

In the municipality of Irig two industrial zones are built, with the following characteristics:

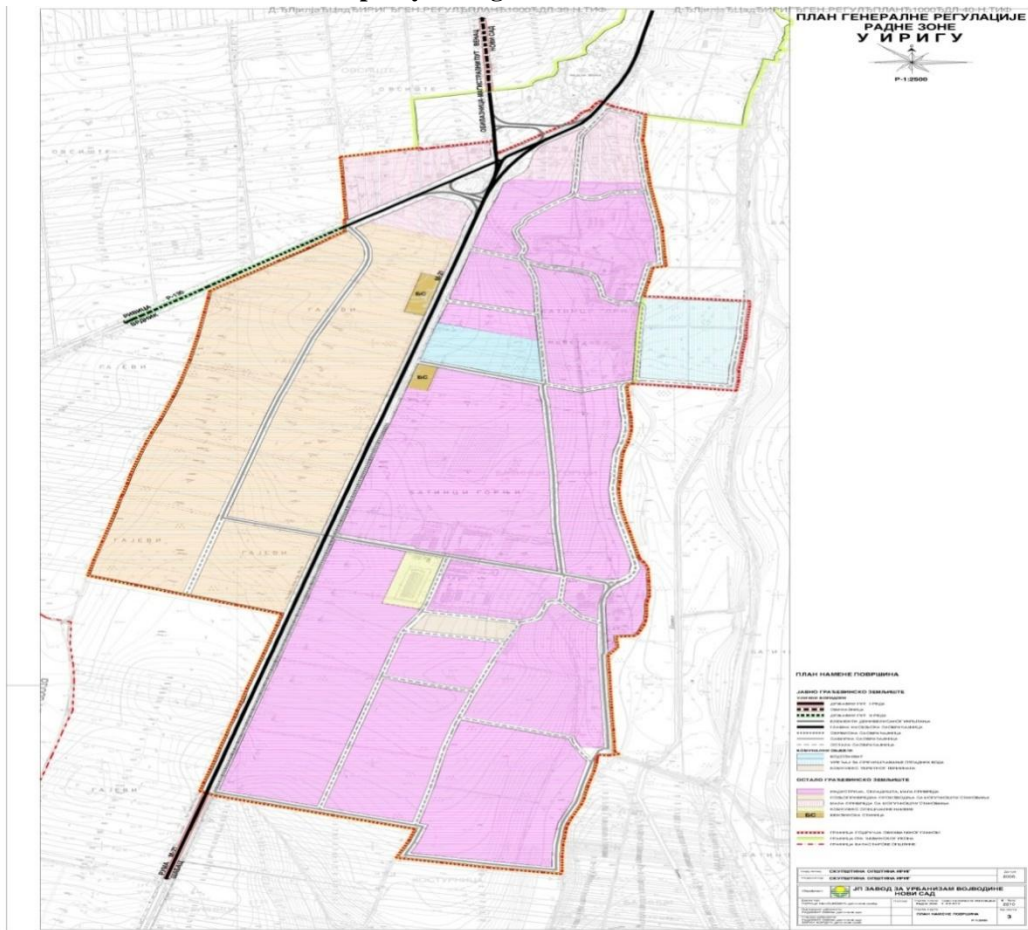
*Industrial Zone 1* is an area of 31.5 hectares (an average of 2 acres per parcel) with about 30% complete capacity (8 out of 12 parcels are not built). Regarding infrastructure, a road has been built, gasification has been made, water and electrical networks, while the telecommunications network is under construction. When it comes to managing the zone, the competence of management has not been transferred to any company, so the municipal department for the economy and local economic development is now in charge of the development and management of the zone.

Speaking about the benefits, zone users are entitled to a reduction of fees for land development, in terms of number of employees.

In the industrial zone 1 the following business entities operate:

- "Planten", Novi Sad – nursery garden, 10 employees
- "Makoni" Car Center Irig- sales of passenger cars, agricultural and construction machinery, inspection services, registration, test tables, service and car wash, 5 employees
- "Boki Vucenovic" LLC Irig - production of wooden crates, export orientation,
- "TO-MA pallets" LLC Irig - production of wooden packaging, 95 employees

Figure 4. Industrial zone of the Municipality of Irig<sup>9</sup>



Industrial zone 2 is defined by the spatial plan of the Municipality of Irig and this area has yet to be equipped with infrastructure and qualified for the admission of new investors.

#### 5.4.2. Agriculture

When it comes to agriculture, it should be noted that according to land use planning, agricultural land covers 68.35% more precisely 15,739.21 hectares. However, in the planned period, reduction of the mentioned surface to 62.63% is envisaged. Of the total agricultural land in the municipality of Irig, about 0.9% of the land is not being cultivated.

According to the agricultural census in 2012, there are 1,521 agricultural holdings registered in the municipality of Irig, while according to the relevant municipal authorities in 2014 that number dropped to 1,168. Number of agricultural holdings to urban areas is:

<sup>9</sup> Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Irig

## Sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2014-2020

▪ Velika Remeta	- 10
▪ Vrdnik	- 155
▪ Grgeteg	- 17
▪ Dobrodol	- 31
▪ Irig	- 545
▪ Jazak	- 258
▪ Krusedol Prnjavor	- 50
▪ Krusedol Village	- 74
▪ Mala Remeta	- 42
▪ Neradin	- 109
▪ Rivica	- 139
▪ Satrinci	- 91

The most important enterprises engaged in agricultural activities in the municipality are:

- Atos Fruktum LLC, Mala Remeta
- Al Dahra Rudnap LLC, Belgrade
- Polina Agrar LLC, Simanovci
- Kovacevic winery, Irig

There are 9 silos for storage of agricultural products in the municipality, with a capacity of 437 tons, of which 273 are used, as well as 9 refrigerators for storage of fruit and vegetable products with a capacity of 24,697 tons of which 24,271 tons are used.



**Table 5. Land use by categories<sup>10</sup>**

	Available land	Yards	Arable land and gardens	Standing crops <sup>11</sup>	Meadows	Meadows and pastures	Unused	Woodland	Other land	Mushrooms-covered land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Energy-production crops land
<b>Irig municipality municipality</b>	14247.29	44.85	8778.9	1469.44	182.61	948.4	480.37	1847.58	677.75	0	10.8
Velika Remeta	21.24	0.5	7.82	10.21	0	1.7	0.13	0	0.88	0	0
Vrdnik	354.76	1.68	250.02	64.65	10.29	13.71	7.25	3.8	13.65	0	0
Grgeteg	547.72	0	112	85.5	10	10	0	306.01	34.21	0	0
Dobrodol	130.82	2.02	117.64	7.2	0.76	0.76	0	0.45	2.75	0	0
Irig	6210.82	11.62	3113.06	633.67	66.37	790.4	409.68	721.9	530.49	0	10.8
Jazak	2233.33	7.92	1277.51	91.25	4.62	12.85	42.64	771.48	29.68	0	0
Krusedol Prnjavor	361.53	0.11	343	10.22	3.11	3.11	0	1.19	3.9	0	0
Krusedol Village	776.24	3.53	643.99	34.58	67.13	67.21	3.41	12.53	10.99	0	0
Mala Remeta	433.67	1	304.21	109.95	0	1.95	7.13	1.07	8.36	0	0
Neradin	1200.89	6.66	988.87	132.98	10.34	36.72	1.28	18.62	15.76	0	0
Rivica	1246.52	5.33	930.69	271.17	9.29	9.29	5.96	7.04	17.04	0	0
Satrinci	729.75	4.48	690.09	18.06	0.7	0.7	2.89	3.49	10.04	0	0

<sup>10</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Orchards, vineyards, etc.

*Viticulture*

Winemaking is one of the most important segments of agricultural activities in the municipality of Irig. It is characterized by excellent climatic and geological conditions, the long tradition of winemaking and wine-cellars, as well as recognition of the geographical origin of Fruska Gora wines.

**Table 6. Viticulture<sup>12</sup>**

	Vineyard acreage (hectares)									
	Total	Harvest	Varieties with geographic origin		Other		Nutrient		Extensive	
			total	harvest	total	harvest	total	harvest	total	harvest
<b>Irig municipality</b>	235.92	220.92	35.73	24.34	160.55	157.52	39.64	39.06	6.83	6.31
Velika Remeta	P	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Vrdnik	8.85	8.06	2.44	1.74	4.9	4.81	1.51	1.51	1.82	1.82
Grgeteg	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobrodol	0.52	0.52	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.42	0.42	0.05	0.05
Irig	158.71	144.81	26.54	15.85	111.15	108.36	21.02	20.6	0.29	0.29
Jazak	11.41	11.27	0	0	9.21	9.07	2.2	2.2	2.91	2.77
Krusedol Prnjavor	2.81	2.71	0	0	1.46	1.46	1.35	1.25	0.17	0.17
Krusedol Village	2.45	2.45	0.16	0.16	2.2	2.2	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
Mala Remeta	4.77	4.77	3.5	3.5	1.27	1.27	0	0	0	0
Neradin	16.20	16.2	3.09	3.09	11.44	11.44	1.67	1.67	0.48	0.1
Rivica	26.83	26.76	0	0	16.22	16.21	10.61	10.55	0.53	0.53
Satrinci	3.34	3.34	0	0	2.6	2.6	0.74	0.74	0.54	0.54

<sup>12</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

### *Fruit-growing*

Most of the area under orchards are planted apples (about 40% of the total area under orchards), then peaches, cherries, pears and plums, while there are far less orchards of apricots, cherries, quince, and also under the walnuts, hazelnuts and almonds. In the municipality there is about 0.6 hectares of planted blackberries, while no raspberry or blueberry are present. Speaking about extensive fruit, most area is under plums (about 65%), then under apple and peach, and to a significant extent under nuts. It is necessary to stress the importance of the development of beekeeping in the municipality of Irig, primarily due to the fact that a large part of the territory of the municipality is covered with forests (20.67%). In the municipality there are 982<sup>13</sup> registered beekeepers societies and there are 964 hives<sup>14</sup>.

**Table 7. Fruit-growing and berries<sup>15</sup>**

	Land under orchards and berries (hectares)			
	Total	Plantation orchards		Extensive fruit
		total	harvest	
<b>Irig municipality</b>	1233.33	1115.7	1025.2	117.7
Velika Remeta	10.18	9.8	6.5	0.4
Vrdnik	55.8	29.0	26.6	26.8
Grgeteg	85.5	85.5	85.5	0.0
Dobrodol	6.68	6.5	6.5	0.2
Irig	474.77	447.7	415.6	27.1
Jazak	79.84	48.7	35.7	31.2
Krusedol Prnjavor	7.41	6.1	4.8	1.3
Krusedol Village	32.13	24.5	21.6	7.6
Mala Remeta	105.18	98.7	85.7	6.5
Neradin	116.78	108.5	88.4	8.3

13 Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

14 Data obtained from the municipal administration

15 Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

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Rivica	244.34	237.6	235.2	6.7
Satrinci	14.72	13.0	13.0	1.7

**Livestock husbandry**

Livestock breeding has a long tradition in this area and the fact that most of the agricultural land is intended for farming production indicates the share of livestock breeding in the area of the Municipality of Irig. The most common is the breeding of pigs, cattle and sheep. Livestock production is characterized by the same problems as in other segments of agriculture (small agricultural holdings, small plots, the extensive production etc).

**Table 8. Livestock husbandry<sup>16</sup>**

	Livestock holdings		Livestock counts						
	number	% of total hold.	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys, mules	Poultry
<b>Irig municipality</b>	1012	67	2733.00	12754.00	2095.00	459.00	58.00	P	27325.00
Velika Remeta	5	50	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Vrdnik	84	54	81.00	337.00	126.00	34.00	P	P	1715.00
Grgeteg	15	88	37.00	171.00	94.00	32.00	P	P	341.00
Dobrodol	28	90	87.00	142.00	P	P	P	P	915.00
Irig	298	55	319.00	2455.00	363.00	145.00	13.00	P	7305.00
Jazak	208	81	548.00	2418.00	372.00	117.00	P	P	5715.00
Krusedol Prnjavor	42	84	130.00	461.00	100.00	40.00	P	P	1339.00
Krusedol Village	55	74	242.00	1536.00	274.00	29.00	12.00	P	1302.00
Mala Remeta	33	79	69.00	765.00	94.00	13.00	P	P	1321.00
Neradin	72	66	513.00	1271.00	102.00	P	P	P	1424.00
Rivica	95	68	364.00	2057.00	85.00	15.00	6.00	P	2816.00
Satrinci	77	85	343.00	1132.00	205.00	16.00	11.00	P	3102.00

<sup>16</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

**Field and vegetable husbandry**

In the municipality of Irig 8778.9 hectares of agricultural land is under arable land and gardens. Crop production occupies the largest part of agricultural land, and the most common types of crops are corn (3,800 ha with an average yield of 6 t / ha), wheat (3,000 ha - 5 t / ha), sugar beet (650 ha - 45 t / ha), soybean (850 ha - 2 t / ha), sunflower (330 ha - 3 t / ha). The production is still characterized by small plots, obsolete machinery, extensive mode of production, lack of irrigation, although there are some quality improvements in this direction.

When it comes to gardens, almost all areas are found in the open, and a very small number in a protected area (greenhouses), actually just 0.33 hectares. The most common vegetable cultivation products are tomato (110 hectares - 35 t / ha), quince (80 ha - 20 t / ha) and watermelon (60 ha - 22 t / ha). In most of the cases, these are individual producers, with the extensive mode of production and fragmented holdings.

**Table 9. Arable land and gardens<sup>17</sup>**

	Area - arable land and gardens											
	Total	Cereals <sup>18</sup>	Pulses <sup>19</sup>	Potato	Tobacco	Sunflower	Soy	Medicinal herbs	Other	Misc. <sup>20</sup>	Roughage <sup>21</sup>	Flowers / ornamental plants
<b>Irig municipality</b>	8778.90	7039.18	3.51	9.71	4.32	188.17	851.97	0.05	3.98	101.13	449.68	0.32
Velika Remeta	7.82	P	P	P	0	0	2.25	0	0	P	P	P
Vrdnik	250.02	204.83	P	0.40	0	0	7.31	0	0	0.77	29.97	P
Grgeteg	112.00	74.80	P	P	0	4.5	6.5	0	0	P	23.20	P

<sup>17</sup> Source: Republic Institute for Statistics-Census of Agriculture 2012.

<sup>18</sup> Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, other

<sup>19</sup> Peas and beans

<sup>20</sup> Tomato, cabbage, kale, peppers, onion, garlic, cauliflower, carrots, peas, melons, strawberries, other

<sup>21</sup> A mixture of grasses, corn for silage, clover, alfalfa, other forage legumes, other herbs that are harvested green, fodder beet, root and other herbaceous forage crops

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Dobrodol	117.64	91.10	P	P	0	0	9.85	0.05	0	P	12.14	P
Irig	3113.06	2494.18	0.90	4.95	0	69.52	444.9	0	3.98	16.18	63.67	P
Jazak	1277.51	1138.63	P	P	0	21.92	44.07	0	0	7.10	56.90	P
Krusedol Prnjavor	343.00	237.62	P	1.19	0	35.39	33.78	0	0	5.82	26.20	P
Krusedol Village	643.99	454.30	P	P	0	7.37	37.49	0	0	2.55	63.08	P
Mala Remeta	304.21	244.42	P	P	0	1.16	44.93	0	0	3.56	7.64	P
Neradin	988.87	783.13	P	P	0	10.39	76.35	0	0	29.32	82.66	P
Rivica	930.69	757.22	P	P	0	13	102.1	0	0	23.38	24.00	P
Satrinci	690.09	553.42	P	P	4.32	24.92	42.3	0	0	4.91	60.22	P

**5.4.3. Tourism**

Tourism as an economic activity on the territory of the Municipality of Irig is recognized as one of the priorities and holders of the economic development of the community. This is due to the fact that the municipality of Irig has a good geographical position, as well as due to a fact that a good part of its territory belongs to the Fruska Gora National Park and it is located near the major tourist generating centers of Belgrade and Novi Sad. The basis for the development of tourism is a spa-recreation tourism with Vrdnik, famous for its thermal and healing water, the treatment of rheumatic diseases, sports injuries, but also for its recreational and entertainment facilities.

**Table 10. Number of tourists and overnight stays in the municipality of Irig in private accommodation in 2013<sup>22</sup>**

Year 2013	Arrivals			Overnight stay		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
January	90	/	90	1.203	/	1.203
February	77	/	77	96	/	96
March	46	4	50	107	63	170
April	113	7	120	172	54	226
May	230	16	246	330	84	414
June	100	5	105	270	31	301
July	416	77	493	701	101	802
August	376	39	415	967	101	1.068
September	33	9	42	108	53	161
October	52	/	52	50	/	50
November	20	/	20	53	/	53
December	63	/	63	64	/	64
Total	1.616	157	1.773	4.121	487	4.608

Wine tourism is one of the main magnets to attract tourists to the region of Fruska Gora and the municipality of Irig has something to be proud of when it comes to grape growing and wine cellaring. A serious potential for tourism are numerous resorts: Iriški venac and Zmajevac, lakes Bankovci, Dobrodol and Borkovac. Preserving many precious and valuable testimonies, there are monasteries which are, like pearls, strung on Fruska Gora. Of the 16 monasteries of Mount Fruska Gora, even 8 of them are located in the municipality of Irig. They represent a real treasure and certainly are the most important in the tourist offer of this region. There is a growing interest in ethno-village tourism which can be seen in numerous visits to the Ethno house Jazak, Perko's farm in Neradin, Ethno setting in Irig and many others.

The affirmation of the region is greatly contributed by the tourist - economic and cultural events which this region is truly rich with.

<sup>22</sup> Source: Questionnaire Tourist Organization of Irig municipality

**Table 11. Number and structure of accommodation capacities in the municipality of Irig<sup>23</sup>**

Object	Room structure	Number of beds
Hotel "Termal", Vrdnik	1b, 2b, 3b, 4b and suites	254
Hotel „Premier Aqua“ 5*	suites	
Motel "Vojvodina" (mountain home)	2b and 3b	30
Wine house "Kovacevic"	5 suites	
Ranch "Platan", Vrdnik	6 suites	
Ethno village - Vrdnik Tower	bungalows	
Konak "Taljige", Vrdnik		

*Hotel "Termal", Vrdnik*

In the heart of Fruska Gora, 240 m above sea level in Vrdnik spa, the Institute for special rehabilitation "Termal" is located. With its natural healing properties of geothermal water and ecologically clean environment, it is an oasis of health, peace and tranquility. The institute has 254 beds in 6 single, 18 double, 68 triple rooms and 4 double suites, a restaurant, a conference hall (500 seats), an open Olympic swimming pool and an indoor recreational pool with thermal water of constant temperature of 32.5 C, modernly equipped therapeutic block for hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, kinetic therapy, a gym, sauna, and an area for manual and vibrating massage. The natural healing properties of the water are best suited for the treatment of disorders of the locomotor apparatus, sports injuries and neurological diseases. Clean air with a high content of ozone, with no pollution present, ranks Vrdnik spa among air spas.

*Hotel „Premier Aqua“ 5\**

"Premier Aqua" is a modern 5-star hotel, situated in an ideal location between Belgrade and Novi Sad, with health spa, indoor and outdoor pools, conference rooms, a fine dining restaurant and well-equipped rooms and suites. The contents of the "Premier Aqua" hotel are as follows: a total of 54 units (40 lux rooms, 4 executive suites, 9 suites and 1 premier's apartment); restaurant (capacity 100 seats); four cocktail bars; conference hall (capacity 100 seats); two meeting rooms; VIP lounge; terrace; Aqua Medica; indoor and outdoor swimming pools; Car rental service within the hotel; sports grounds.

<sup>23</sup> Source: Questionnaire Tourist Organization of Irig municipality



*Motel "Vojvodina" (mountain home)*

Motel "Vojvodina" is located on Fruska Gora, and is surrounded by dense deciduous forest. It has a restaurant with 110 seats and a nice big terrace, which can accommodate 200 guests. The motel has 12 double and 2 triple rooms. The restaurant is known for its variety of dishes from Vojvodina's cuisine, especially after meals prepared from game and quality barbecue.

*Wine house "Kovacevic"*

A well-known Irig winemaker Miroslav Kovacevic has recently opened Kovacevic Wine House on the road Irig - Novi Sad, which has more than 800 square meters. Lovers of wine tourism are offered with a nicely decorated restaurant with 60 seats and a garden with another 100. The restaurant serves specialties of Vojvodina, Fruska Gora snack, homemade cheeses, baking in the coals and the bread from the furnace. Wine lovers can taste and buy all wines from cellars Kovacevic, and they also offered with homemade brandy. Within the house there is a wine tasting room, with more than 100 seats, as well as four luxury suites arranged for overnight stays, and also a mini-spa is planned to be built.

*Ranch "Platan", Vrdnik*

It is located on one and a half hectare of the Fruska Gora National Park, near which is Vrdnik spa. Ranch offers a romantic holiday by a fireplace in one of the 6 suites. In each apartment there is a room with a fireplace, wood and tools for kindling and maintenance of fireplaces. Rooms are bright with four levels of lighting: wall lanterns, lamp shade, a candlestick and fire from the fireplace. The kitchenette is equipped with a complete cutlery and equipment to prepare lighter meals, a sink with hot and cold water, mini bar, halogen lighting, dinnerware set, sets for white and black coffee, tea, food utensils, wine glasses, juice, dishwashing detergent and more. Guests also have a home theater at their disposal. In the fireplace room there is a quality flat TV and DVD player. At the highest point of the ranch in the shade of the huge linden, there is a summer house with barbecue, outdoor table tennis, badminton, children's playground and night lighting. The summer house can be reached by stone path which is 180 meters long. Right from the summer house there is a path for walking. Guests have access to: sports activities such as basketball, volleyball, table tennis, bowling, badminton, darts, table soccer and hanging bowling.

*Ethno village - Vrdnik Tower*

Isolated from the urban and snug in the deep, pristine nature, on the border with the "Fruska Gora" National Park, ethno village "Vrdnik tower" is built. Clean air, the smell of linden and pine forests that surround this village and views of the beautiful nature will offer guests

peace and relaxation for all the senses. Ethno village was named after a historical building from the 12th century, Vrdnik tower, which was built according to the data at the time when the Romans were settled in this area. This historical site can be reached by "health trail" which only takes around 20 minutes of walking. At an area of 3 hectares, bungalows are built to accommodate guests, of various sizes, from double for the newlyweds, to those large, which can accommodate even a six-member family. The bungalows are built in the ethnic style, out of wood and other natural materials.

In addition to the above-mentioned accommodation facilities, visitors of the municipality of Irig have another 417 categorized beds at their disposal, in very comfortable private houses, rooms, apartments and rural tourist households and villas that are mostly located in Vrdnik (several facilities are located in Irig, Jazak, Rivica and Satrinci).

**Table 12. Categorized beds in private households<sup>24</sup>**

Accommodation type	Number of households	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Rooms	40	95	193
Holiday homes	18	47	91
Suites	17	38	108
Rural tourist households	2	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>417</b>

A great tourist potential is represented by the richness of cultural events that are traditionally held in the municipality of Irig. Some of them are recognizable in the wider region and attract many tourists.

**Table 13. Calendar of events<sup>25</sup>**

Ord.no.	Event name	Venue	Date of event	Organizer
1.	Rivica Days of Wine	Rivica	January	Rivica LCO
2.	8th of March mountaineers' meeting	Vrdnik – Fruska Gora	March	Mountaineering club "Zmajevac", Vrdnik
3.	Dositej's trails	Irig – Fruska Gora	April	Mountaineering club "Dr Laza Markovic", Irig
4.	FEDAS - Festival of Drama Amateurs from Srem	Irig	April	CAS "Zmaj", Irig
5.	Vidovdan convocation, Vrdnik	Vrdnik	28th of June	Vrdnik's resident's society "Vidovdan" and Vrdnik LCO

<sup>24</sup> Source: Questionnaire Tourist Organization of Irig municipality

<sup>25</sup> Source: Questionnaire Tourist Organization of Irig municipality

6.	CACIB Irig	Иришки венац	July	Kennel Club Irig
7.	Rivica Days of melons	Rivica	August	Rivica LCO
8.	Eggplant Days, Neradin	Neradin	September	Neradin LCO and Irig's residents' society
9.	Winekeeper's Days, Irig	Irig	September	Irig's residents' society
10.	Geese Days, Satrinci	Satrinci	October	AS Satrinci
11.	Convocation of Srem librarians	Irig	October	The First Serbian Reading Room Irig

#### 5.4.4. Review of the situation and trends in the labor market

The labor market of Irig is characterized by high unemployment rate, which, expressed in numbers, was 1,789 inhabitants at the end of 2013. The National Employment Service takes care of the labor market in the municipality of Irig, Branch Office Sremska Mitrovica, Irig office.

**Table 14. Changes in the number of unemployed persons according to gender and qualifications<sup>26</sup>**

Year	Number of unemployed		Degree of vocational education									
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI-1	VI-2	VII-1	VII-2	VIII
	Total	Women										
2013.	1.789	870	719	140	410	411	9	18	25	56	1	0
2012.	1.789	863	744	153	386	414	7	16	27	42	0	0
2011.	1.699	817	696	144	378	392	9	13	19	48	0	0
2010.	1.636	805	651	150	388	365	6	21	13	42	0	0
2009.	1.476	709	632	149	335	304	6	20	4	26	0	0

In the reporting period 2009-2013 on the basis of subsidies, 63 persons from the municipality of Irig have launched a stand-alone business, 60 people have been employed through the co-financing internship, and 57 employers have used the programs for creation of new jobs (124 persons have been employed through this over the past 5 years).

According to the records of the National Employment Service, the minimum demand is for the unskilled workers, hairdressers, car mechanics, economic technicians, educators, while

<sup>26</sup> Source: National Employment Service Irig

the greatest demand is for marketers, bakers, butchers, waiters and mechanical technicians for machines with numerical control.

#### 5.4.5. Development of entrepreneurship

In 2002, the Association of entrepreneurs has been founded the municipality of Irig. The Association covers all the branches of activity, has one employee and has 330 members. The Association is actively cooperating with the municipal office for development, economy service, and is a member of the local employment council. Membership is organized into 15 sections according to the related (sectoral) activities (merchants, restaurateurs ...). The Association has participated in a significant number of projects as an activity holder, but also as a partner (some of the projects: "Promotion of entrepreneurship in the municipality of Irig", "Women in Agribusiness", etc.). Speaking of the capacity of the Association, the biggest drawbacks and most important needs are special services such as legal assistance, marketing and market research services, tax and financial consulting, primarily through the work of certain professional services. The Association operates using facilities owned by the Municipality, has adequate equipment, and is funded by membership fees. Over the years, the Association has created a successful partnership with other organizations from the surrounding municipalities (Ruma, Pecinci, Sid ...), as well as with the Association for the development of the Municipality of Irig, Srem economic chamber, Centre for Development of Fine Arts from Jazak and with other organizations. During the meetings of the working group, the Association has given a recommendation for their greater participation in defining and development of different local decisions and regulations related to the development of entrepreneurship and SMEs.

### 5.5. Overview of the situation and trends in the field of social development

Responsibilities of local government units are set by the Constitution, the Law on Local Self-Government, as well as individual sectoral laws governing individual areas of importance for the functioning of local authorities. In this respect, the municipal jurisdictions are regulated by Article 190 of the Constitution, where it is stipulated that the municipality takes care of the needs of citizens in the fields of education, culture, health and social welfare, child protection, sports and physical culture. These jurisdictions are further regulated by the Law on Local Self-Government, the Law on Principles of the Education, the Law on Pre-School Education, and the Constitution establishes a basis for financing these responsibilities from the revenues of the local self-government.

Local government units are authorized in the field of primary and pre-school education to establish institutions and to monitor and provide conditions for their functioning. Providing conditions for their functioning means ensuring the physical, human and technical conditions and financing of the activities of primary and secondary education, preschool education, in accordance with the laws that regulate the issues regarding the financing of the field of education in the municipality: professional development of employees, employee transportation, transportation of students in primary and secondary schools, transportation of pupils to republic competitions, construction, capital maintenance of buildings and facilities and project planning and equipping of schools, the costs for the implementation of inclusive education, salaries of employees and operating expenses in financing activities of preschool education. As one of the most important social activities with a direct impact on the economic image of the municipality, education is the responsibility of both the Republic and the Province, as well as the local government and will be analyzed through a survey of primary, secondary and higher education. Irig municipality, in accordance with its Statute, has jurisdiction to establish institutions and organizations in the field of primary education, and also, in the field of its delegated tasks it performs certain inspection functions in the field of education.

Looking at the social activities which are, according to the Statute, in the jurisdiction of the local government, as well as the jurisdictions set by the Republic and the Province, in accordance with the following division, situational analysis of these activities in the municipality of Irig will be made:

- Education and upbringing
- Culture and tradition
- Sports
- Health and social care

#### **5.5.1. Education and upbringing**

##### ***Preschool education and upbringing***

Pre-school education in the municipality of Irig is organized through the work of Preschool Institution "Decija Radost" (Children's Joy, hereinafter: PI) founded in 1992, whose building is located in the settlement of Irig (1987) and employs 35 workers. PI in its composition, in addition to the central facility in Irig, also has a facility in the settlement of Vrđnik (1986) for full-day and half-day care of children, as well as regional offices in settlements

Neradin, Krušedol, Šatrinci, Rivica and Jazak that work within primary schools. The total number of pupils is 290 (60% girls and 40% boys). PI is financed from the budget of LGU, mainly by the users, and in a small percentage by sponsorships, but the funds are not enough for the sustainable functioning of the institution. Facilities in Irig and Vrdnik are in need of adaptation of the roof structure and the kitchen block, while in the facility in Vrdnik replacement of windows and adaptation of the attic is required. In addition, a major problem in the functioning of the PI is the dispersion of regional offices that work within primary schools, difficult working conditions and the distance from 3 to 16 kilometers.

### *Elementary education and upbringing*

In the municipality of Irig there are two elementary schools: Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" in the settlement of Irig with branch schools in other local communities, and Elementary School "Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja" in Vrdnik. Elementary school "Dositej Obradovic" was founded in the eighteenth century. It was enlarged and renovated in 1970 when a new gym was built. The main school building is 142 years old and it is built of solid material. The school has its own boiler room for central heating. The school building is in a good location, right in the center of the settlement. The school has sports facilities, dining room and a multimedia classroom for teaching. Internet is used in the teaching process. The pupils in the main school facility have a library at their disposal which, besides the required readings, has popular science books and books of modern children's poets. Branch school offices are located in Neradin, Satrinci, Krusedol and Rivica and the first four grades of elementary education are held within them. Disadvantages of the main school are reflected in the fact that the school does not have a school yard so the students going out of the facility are headed directly to the street. In addition, the street lighting around the school is very low. There are no lockers in the corridors where the students could leave their belongings. Electrical installations are weak, sewer and water pipes and sanitations are dilapidated.

Elementary School "Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja" in Vrdnik was founded in 1957, and in 1972 it was expanded and renovated. It has a spacious garden with sports facilities for football, basketball and volleyball. The school has 4 classrooms, 8 cabinets, a multimedia classroom, a gym and sports fields. The school also has a registered school library with 5800 books. Foreign languages taught in the school are English and Russian. The work is done in two shifts. Besides the main facility, this school also has two combined classes in the branch school office in Jazak, which is 4 kilometers away from the main facility. It is attended by students from the first to the fourth grade. Disadvantages in terms of material and technical equipment are reflected in weak electrical installations, dilapidated water and sewer pipes, outdated sanitary facilities. The walls of the school's classrooms are dilapidated and unpainted. The school is poorly equipped with modern teaching aids.

**Table 15. Quantity of students and classes<sup>27</sup>**

	<i>Number of classes in lower grades (I-IV)</i>	<i>Number of classes in higher grades (V-VIII)</i>	<i>Number of students in lower grades (I-IV)</i>	<i>Number of students in higher grades (V-VIII)</i>
The Main school Irig	8	11	152	236
Branch school Rivica	2	-	18	-
Branch school Neradin	1	-	9	-
Branch school Krusedol	2	-	19	-
Branch school Satrinci	2	-	26	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>236</b>
<i>Total students, and classes in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic"</i>	26		460	
The Main school Vrđnik	4	6	89	128
Branch school Jazak	2	-	36	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>128</b>
<i>Total students, and classes in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic"</i>	12		253	
<i>Total students, and classes in primary schools in the Municipality</i>	38		713	

<sup>27</sup> Source: Questionnaire for Primary Schools

*Secondary education and upbringing*

Secondary education is organized through Secondary School "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz" which was established in 2009 in Irig, by a decision of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The school uses the space of elementary school "Dositej Obradovic". During school work space for teaching has spread, and cabinets significant for the quality of teaching - educational work have been formed. There is one classroom for educational profile of winemaker - vintner with modern computer equipment and a chemical laboratory, also, a computer cabinet and a chemical cabinet that are shared with the primary school. The school also has a gym, two sports courts and a kitchen with a dining room. - Teaching is organized for the following professional profiles:

1. Tourism technician (four classes)
2. Culinary technician (one class)
3. Cook (two classes one of which is combined)
4. Confectioner (one combined class)
5. Winemaker - vintner (four classes).

The main problem in terms of material - technical equipment concerns the lack of space because the number of students increases every year and the existing space is inadequate for current capacities. Related to this is the small capacity of existing school kitchen which makes it difficult for teaching educational profiles of chef, culinary technician and confectioner. The school should be equipped with modern teaching aids that would influence the quality of teaching and extracurricular activities.

**Table 16. Quantity of students since the establishment of schools<sup>28</sup>**

	2009/2010.		2010/2011.		2011/2012.		2012/2013.		2013/2014.	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Total number of students	62	100,00	134	100,00	186	100,00	217	100,00	207	100,00
Number of students from Irig	26	41,94	90	67,16	68	36,56	75	34,56	68	32,85
Number of students outside Irig	36	58,06	44	32,84	118	63,44	142	65,44	139	67,15

<sup>28</sup> Source: Questionnaire for Secondary Schools



Educational institutions as well as the overall situation and development trends in the field of education in Irig municipality are discussed in detail in the Education Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig.

### 5.5.2. Culture and tradition

The area of Irig municipality has been inhabited since ancient times. Although these areas are not sufficiently explored archaeologically, fossils and miscellaneous items and tools indicate that this area in the period BC was inhabited by the Illyrians, and later by the Celts. In the region of the village Jazak, the Celts left their marks near Kordun, where they had their own fortress. In this site two grindstones were found, and also a defensive channel. In the surroundings of the village Krusedol parts of vessels from the Early Stone Age have been discovered, as well as metal objects belonging to the Celts. From the Roman time remain foster waterworks. Although it is assumed that the origin of the name of the village Neradin is Celtic, traces of the Celts have not been discovered. On the site of Brestova medja tools from the Stone Age have been found. On Brestova međa a Roman settlement used to exist, and the remains of the aqueduct that went through here and supplied the city of Basijana. The area of Rivica was densely inhabited in prehistoric times as well as in Roman times. This is confirmed by numerous surface findings. The most famous site Gaj hides remains from the Bronze Age and Iron Age but there are also remains of the Roman buildings. On Seliste, remains of a Roman agricultural estate have been discovered.

For the first time in the documents Irig was mentioned in 1225. Until the end of the fifteenth century little is known about the history of Irig. At the end of the fifteenth and in early sixteenth century many monasteries were built, which represent the biggest jewel of Irig municipality. Irig, in a way, was the "capital of the monasteries." From a total of sixteen monasteries, half is located on the territory of Irig municipality.

Around the monasteries is where almost all the settlements of today's municipality Irig were created. During the Turkish occupation (1526-1699), cultural momentum is interrupted, but the monasteries remain the only centers of culture and education and contribute to the preservation of national identity and consciousness. Only in monasteries books are written, rewritten and decorated and only there happens the preservation of architecture, painting and more. Special credit for this fact have the monasteries Novo Hopovo and Krusedol. In the Monastery Novo Hopovo in 1573, the first school in the region has been opened. At the time of the Great Migration of Serbs in 1690, this region is inhabited by a large number of ethnic Serbs from the southern areas - Macedonia and Kosovo and Metohija.

By signing The Treaty of Karlowitz in Sremski Karlovci in 1699, these regions are released from Turkish occupation, but it is replaced by the Austrian, which will last until 1918. Irig was the first city in Srem, which in 1760 received the right to hold two fairs per year by Emperor Leopold. This contributes to the development of crafts and trade and strengthening economic power of the city. Irig becomes a major center of trade and crafts and economically the most important city in Srem during the eighteenth century, and then proudly bore the name "Fruska Gora's capital". In 1770, around Irig and monastery Hopovo, an existence of a rare and by all means a unique school was recorded, widely-known as the "Gusle Bards' School" or derisively called "Blindmen's Academy", which lasted more than a century. Its members were blind bards who played the gusle and sang epic poetry. Who knows in what direction of beauty and development would have Irig gone if it was no sinister plague in the eighteenth century, known as "Irig plague", since at that time Irig had more inhabitants than Belgrade, but after the plague it never quite recovered. Thanks to the economic strength before the plague and obtained privileges from Ilok land estate and the Viennese court, the material status of Irig was quickly restored, but it took fifty years to retrieve the number of residents as before the epidemic. Over time, it becomes an important economic, trade and industrial center. There are more and more craftsmen and traders present, and also famous became the Irig fairs.

In the economically strengthened environment, conditions for the development of spiritual life are created. Schools, libraries and reading rooms are made. The first school in Irig was mentioned in 1734, the first school building was built in 1781. The first library was founded in 1829, one of the oldest among the Serbian people, which is called "Podlusko-sremska library". Libraries are founded in other places as well. In Neradin this is mentioned in 1834, in Jazak in 1841. In 1842 in Irig, "The Serbian Reading Room" was established, to which the previously founded library was attached.

The most significant cultural and historical heritage of the municipality of Irig consists of: the old town of Irig, The first Serbian reading room in Irig, the Fish Square in Irig, Irig plague monument, monument of Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja, Sava's memorial fountain, an old mill in Rivica, geological and paleontological deposits in Grgeteg.

### 5.5.3. Sports

When it comes to sports, the municipal administration, within its responsibility, has to follow the needs and to ensure the satisfaction of citizens in the field of sports in the municipality of Irig, to participate in creating conditions for practicing sports with the support of the construction and maintenance of sports facilities and co-financing the activities of sport

organizations, implementation of programs for school and recreational sports as well as organizing events of significance to the municipality of Irig.

In the municipality of Irig there is no sports center built, but the need for building it was recognized long time ago, as well as the need for renovation of existing sport facilities and recreational facilities. In the settlement of Irig, working on the project - technical documentation for the sports hall is planned, which would create conditions for the foreseeable future start of realization on the ground.

Speaking of sports clubs, most of them are football and basketball clubs, but there are also volleyball, fishing, chess, kick-boxing, table-tennis, athletics, mountaineering and taekwondo clubs.

The biggest problems in the field of sports are lack or poor state of sport facilities and equipment, lack of interest among young people and a lack of systematic support from higher levels of government in a systematic and strategic organization of sports as one of the most important segments of development of each community.

#### 5.5.4. Health and social care

##### *Health care*

The responsibilities of the local self-government in the field of health care are related to the area of public interest in preserving and improving the health of the population, as well as in relation to the business or operations of the health institutions founded by the local government. The Law on Public Health regulates that the concern for public health is realized at the municipal level. Local government as the founder of health institution has the responsibilities based on the founder's rights and in compliance with these, the obligations of financing the health care facilities. As the founder of the institution, Health Care Center, the municipality has an obligation to provide funds from local budget for the construction and equipping of health institutions which include investments, maintenance of facilities, medical and non-medical equipment and means of transport, equipment in the field of integrated health information system as well as providing resources for other duties specified by the law and the founding act.

*Community Health Center "Irig" and Irig pharmacy store*

Community Health Center "Irig" (hereinafter: CHC) was founded in 2007, has 71 employees (56 health workers and 15 non-medical staff) and currently offers the following services: services in general medicine, pediatrics, gynecology, laboratory and dentistry. In addition to CHC in Irig, there and Health center in Vrđnik, while populated places Jazak, Rivica, Neradin, Prnjavor, Krušedol and Satrinci have ambulances. Problems in practice are primarily related to inadequate professional staff (lack of a pediatricians) and lack of the necessary modern medical equipment (primarily in the laboratory, as well as the need for new digital RTG).

In the municipality of Irig there are two pharmacy stores, one in Irig and one in Vrđnik, which are state-owned and that practice their activities in facilities within the Community Health Center. A total of 6 persons is employed (1 pharmacist and 5 pharmacy technicians). Facilities where the pharmacies are placed are in good shape, and the only drawback is recognized in insufficient number of highly-educated staff (one graduated pharmacist missing).

*Social care*

The concept of social protection implies solidarity, the human side of social organizing of social activities, and community support and care for vulnerable individuals, families, certain groups of citizens, which is being implemented at all levels, from local to the republic. Law on Social Protection determines the rights to social protection are implemented through local government and relates to one-time assistance (cash and in-kind), help at home, day care, temporary shelter, and a receiving station, equipping users for placement in a social care or foster family, home help and other social services. The jurisdiction of the local government in this area implies the authority of local government to establish a center for social work, organized and implemented in accordance with the laws and other acts determined by law and citizens' services, the provision of necessary funds in the municipal budget, providing personnel, creating necessary infrastructural preconditions for the premises and the equipment of the center for social work.

Social problems such as poverty, negative demographic changes, age of the population, the increase in delinquency and socially unacceptable behavior are the biggest challenge for social workers in the municipality of Irig. A large number of older people (the total number of 10,866 has 2,958 people over 60 years of age) in a state of vulnerability because of the life conditions are in need of services that are primarily focused on organizing their living environment (relatives, neighbors) and the involvement of voluntary humanitarian organizations and civil associations. Problems identified among the younger generations are reflected in the increased number of children who are educationally neglected, financially

insecure, with physical and mental disabilities as well as the growing number of abused children. All these problems are there due to the epidemic of poverty, which characterizes not only the municipality of Irig but also the whole Republic. A large number of social and materially vulnerable population (9.4%) and the high unemployment rate (51% of the working population is unemployed) results in alarming percentages of the number of users of the Center for Social Work (11.2%).

#### *Center for Social Work*

The municipality establishes institutions in the field of social protection and monitors and provides their functioning, gives permissions to start the work of social protection institutions founded by other legal and individual entities, determines the eligibility for the provision of social services, establishes norms and standards for the performance of activities of institutions founded by it, and issues regulations on rights in social protection and performs state guardian activities.

Center for Social Work of Irig (hereinafter CSW) was established on 14 June 2010 and employs 8 persons (4 social workers and 4 employees at the administrative and technical tasks) and they are all professionally employed while volunteers participate only in individual projects. CSW performs its work in the premises of the Ministry of Defence, which are situated at an adequate location, but on the third floor of a building without an elevator, with no reception desk and where the reparation the roof and facade is necessary.

Center carries out activities of social protection, which is an organized social activity of public interest aimed at providing assistance for strengthening an independent and productive life in society of individuals and families, as well as at prevention and elimination of consequences of social exclusion. The budget of the Republic of Serbia finances the rights and social services whose sponsor is the Republic of Serbia, namely: the right to financial social assistance, the right to additional assistance and care of another person and the right to increased additional assistance for care of another person. It also helps in exercising the right to placement in a social care institutions; the right of housing adults into other foster families; takes care of foster care, adoption, guardianship, determining and changing the personal name of a child; preventive measures of supervision over the exercise of parental rights; corrective measures of supervision over the exercise of parental rights and many other tasks that are of direct or indirect relevance for youth.

The biggest problems in the organization of work in CSW are reflected through: insufficient funds in the budget of the local government to finance additional rights of citizens, daily services and the basic functions of the Center for social work, no registered and licensed providers of daily services (home-care for the elderly, children with disabilities, day care centers

for children and the elderly, etc.) and the fact that the services are not provided continuously, but as project activities. A particular problem is disrespect and lack of accountability for the implementation of "LAP for improvement of Roma educational status".

Centre has in the past worked on projects: Assistance at home for the elderly (3 times); Assistance at home for children with disabilities and their families (2); Getting acquainted with yourself - counseling; "Teach – spread, with a friend make amends." In addition to all these activities, the Centre carries out tasks related to young people, and which are the responsibility of the local government and are financed from the budget of the local self-government: advisory - therapeutic and socio-educational services, one-time financial assistance, temporary accommodation in shelters, assistance in kind (fuel, books, school supplies, environmental groceries - bread and milk).

**Table 17. Minors beneficiaries of social protection<sup>29</sup>**

Type of threat	Number of users
Family situation problems	22
With behavioral disorders	29
Mentally retarded	2
With physical disability	2
With multiple disorders	11
Other users of social care services	174
Total	240

**Table 18. Adults who benefit from social protection<sup>30</sup>**

Type of threat	Number of users
Persons with behavioral disorders	1
Mentally and physically disturbed persons	39
Persons without material sources	704
Незбринута лица	/
Elderly people	20
Other adults and elderly people beneficiaries of social care services	162

<sup>29</sup> Source: Questionnaire for Center for Social Work

<sup>30</sup> Source: Questionnaire for Center for Social Work

## 5.6. Environmental Protection

The term "environment" refers to a set of natural and created values whose complex interrelationships make the environment or space and living conditions, while the term "environmental protection" includes all activities that are suited to prevent impacts that could damage the environment, fully remove already incurred losses or reduce them to an acceptable level. Accelerated process of industrialization, economic and technological development, growing population and the increase in the diversity and scope of their needs undoubtedly had some negative consequences to the society, as well as to the environment. The most dramatic and the most dynamic negative impacts were, no doubt, reflected on the environment and natural resources. Along with the growing problems in this area began to develop the awareness of the need for environmental protection and sustainable management of it. It is for these reasons that environmental issues received a significant role in strategic planning, both at national level and at the level of local governments. Therefore, one of the basic principles of environmental consciousness and responsible behavior is: "Think globally, act locally".

The concept of sustainable development is inextricably linked with the concept of environmental protection. The concept of sustainable development is defined as an integral economic, technological, social and cultural development in conformity with the needs of protection and improvement of the environment and it allows current and future generations to meet their needs and improve the quality of life. Sustainable development is placed in front of each unit of local government in the Republic of Serbia and by strategic planning that objective is achieved. Sustainable development must be the dominant determinant in all strategic development plans.

Environmental Management System, which coordinates the relationship between the protection and improvement of environment and development can be achieved only by establishing an integrated system of environmental protection with respect to the legal norms, ensuring cooperation and coordination of all relevant factors and by prevention of pollution at the source. The activities have a common goal: to raise environmental and civic awareness about the importance of a healthy environment, the preservation of natural resources and the responsibility for the environment.

Responsibilities of the Municipality of Irig in the field of environmental protection and waste management are defined in the Statute of the Municipality of Irig and in short relate to the obligations to: regulate and ensure the performance and development of communal activities such as purification and distribution of water, treatment and disposal of rainwater and wastewater, maintenance of cleanliness in towns and settlements, maintenance of landfills, editing, maintenance and utilization of markets, parks, green, recreation and other public

spaces, taking care of environmental protection, adoption of programs for use and protection of natural resources and environmental protection programs, i.e. local action and rehabilitation plans in line with strategic documents and its interests and specificities and establishing a special fee for the protection and improvement of the environment. In addition to the provisions of the Statute which define the responsibilities in the field of environment protection, Municipal Management of Irig has adopted a waste management plan, which defines the procedures and plans to improve waste management by establishing a system of waste prevention, re-use of materials, recycling, collection of hazardous household waste, etc.

According to the National Waste Management Strategy for the period from 2010 to 2019, Irig municipality belongs to REC 5 network of recycling centers, together with the municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica, Sid, Ruma, Pecinci, Sabac, Bogatic, Vladimirci, Loznica, Krupanj and Mali Zvornik, and covers an area of 531,927 residents who generate 329 tons of waste per day.

#### 5.6.1. Waste management and pollution of natural resources

The Municipality of Irig regulates and provides conditions for utilization and development of communal activities and regulates the way of organizing and practicing communal activities on the territory of the municipality of Irig as well as the actions for improvement and protection of the environment. Municipal Assembly of Irig established, with its decision of 01 January 1979, the Public Utility Company "Komunalac" from Irig, whose one of the main activities is organized collection, transportation and disposal of waste in the municipality of Irig. Through its bodies and inspection services (communal inspection and inspection for environmental protection) it controls and supervises the implementation of laws and regulations in the field of waste management, controls and inspects the activities of PE "Komunalac" Irig, performs other tasks in order to create conditions for meeting the needs of the population of the municipality of Irig within the field of municipal services and environmental protection. The Municipal Assembly of Irig is the founder of the Fund for Environmental Protection - "Eco Fund" of Irig municipality, whose main activity is protection, preservation and improvement of the environment.

PE "Komunalac", on the basis of service contracts, collects and disposes garbage at the landfill from all local communities in the territory of the Municipality of Irig. The primary selection of waste is not performed, nor an organized collection of secondary raw materials, besides PET. Waste is collected in trash-cans (household waste), containers of 1.1m<sup>3</sup>, containers of 5m<sup>3</sup>, and in containers for separate collection of secondary raw materials or PET.



Transport vehicles are owned by PE "Komunalac" Irig and there are three MAN tipper trucks from 1982, a FAP skip truck from 2008, Mercedes trash truck from 1987, a tractor with a trailer and a ULT workhorse. Collection, transport and disposal of garbage is performed with Mercedes 16-22 vehicles with a push plate capacity of 16 tons and 1417 FAP container skipper of 5m<sup>3</sup> and, if necessary, a tractor with a trailer.

**Table 19. Population number and amount of waste generated by settlements<sup>31</sup>**

Settlement	Population (2002 census)	The quantity of waste per day in kg
Irig	4.848	2.424
Vrdnik	3.704	1.852
Krusedol Village	388	194
Krusedol Prnjavor	277	139
Grgeteg	87	44
Neradin	551	276
Rivica	657	329
Jazak	1.100	550
Mala Remeta	151	76
Satrinci	398	199
Dobrodol	127	64
Velika Remeta	42	21

The landfill is located at the exit of Irig, on the local road to Ruma in the industrial zone called Batinci. It is surrounded by arable agricultural land. Daily waste disposal is done at the landfill. It is located on the parcels: 6845,6846,6847,7413. Most of the land is privately owned. The charge of the landfill is given to the PE "Komunalac" Irig.

An access road passes through the landfill, on the left and right from which the waste is disposed. The road is unpaved, made of clay, so the passage of trucks is hardened in poor weather conditions.

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<sup>31</sup> Source: Waste Management Plan for the Municipality of Irig

Figure 5. The landfill of the Municipality of Irig<sup>32</sup>



In addition to these main landfills, there are a number of illegal dumps, in each village at least one. These dumps were created mostly by human negligence and poor labor inspection services.

In the municipality there are 16 illegal dumps and they are:

- Mala Remeta, near economy office
- Jazak, near the water factory
- Vrdnik, old colony next to the spa
- Rivica, near the football field
- Irig, barracks
- Irig, weekend Zone
- Irig, Partisan gate
- Neradin, near the football field
- Neradin, fountain of St. Nicholas

<sup>32</sup> Source: Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Irig

- Krusedol Prnjavor to Grgeteg
- Krusedol Village near economy office
- Krusedol Village, R – 130 road, Banstol
- Velika Remeta, partisan road
- Satrinci
- Dobrodol
- Grgeteg, near the stream

In order to reduce negative impacts on the environment, it is necessary to close and rearrange the illegal dumps, which has not been done yet due to lack of funding. At the same time, providing new space for waste disposal is needed, which is defined in the project of building a regional waste management center in Sremska Mitrovica. In this way, the waste would be brought into one regional center, where its separation and recycling would be conducted, according to European standards and contemporary practices.

**Table 20. Basic indicators of the Public Utility Company “Komunalac” from Irig<sup>33</sup>**

<b>Municipality of Irig</b>	
Number of residents covered by waste collection	<b>12.329</b>
Number of settlements from which the waste is collected	<b>12</b>
Waste Collection Equipment	Number of units for waste collection
Containers up to 5 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>20</b>
Containers up to 1.1 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>9</b>
Containers for the collection of secondary raw materials	<b>5</b>
Machanization for waste collection	Number of vehicles
Skip trucks	<b>1</b>
Garbage collector trucks	<b>1</b>
Tractors with a trailer	<b>1</b>
Mechanization at the landfill	Number of vehicles
Workhorse ULT	<b>1</b>
Lawn mowers STIHL	<b>1</b>
Staff	Number of employees
On waste collection	<b>9</b>
On waste disposal	<b>9</b>
Number of working days per year	<b>200</b>

<sup>33</sup> Source: Questionnaire for Public Utility Company

Speaking of the pollution of natural resources, it is extremely important to mention soil and water pollution in this analysis, given that the inhabitants of Irig municipality are mostly engaged in agricultural activities. The application of intensive agro-chemical measures to protect crops leads to pollution of natural resources in the form of water and land, and the negative effects through plants' and animals' food chains continue to expand. Intensive agriculture opens possibilities for the development of species which are not indigenous to the preserved parts of nature, which causes the decline in species diversity and leads to habitat fragmentation. In order to preserve a number of protected species, a revitalization of habitats is necessary. Permanent soil contamination severely affects the development of livestock husbandry. Due to the lack of specially developed industry, Irig can be viewed as local environment with unpolluted natural resources.

### 5.6.2. Natural heritage and biodiversity

According to international criteria of the World Conservation Union and the World Monitoring Center, Serbia, together with the mountainous region of Bulgaria is one of 6 European or World's 153 centers of biological diversity. As Vojvodina is concerned, almost 80% of its territory is the agricultural area with intensive agricultural production, while the development of roads, settlements and related infrastructure, increasingly affects the disappearance of natural habitats and the creation of barriers for most of the species. In order to establish sustainable development of Vojvodina, a great level of attention is committed to the development of ecotourism in protected areas in order to preserve them. In this way, there is a promotion and education, additional funds are provided for the protection of natural resources and the popularization of protection is done.

In the municipality of Irig there are protected areas: half of the municipality is located within the protection zone of Fruska Gora National Park and therefore there is a restrictive view on construction, deforestation, plantation and others. Protected areas are also pastures in the fields near villages Krusedol, Remeta, Irig and Jazak as a biodiversity, habitat of ground squirrels and feeding ground for imperial eagles.

Besides the National Park and individual natural monuments, the municipality has no natural resources. It uses geothermal water in Vrdnik spa with refinement. There are two monuments of nature on the territory of the Municipality of Irig, as follows: Sessile Oak in the National Park on the road Vrdnik - Zmajevac, about 590 years old and a Sorbus domestica service tree on the parcel of the users of MC "Laza Markovic" Irig, 470 years old.

Depending on the geographical characteristics, in the municipality of Irig, there are different floristic and faunal communities of the landscapes of Fruska Gora and the loess plateau.

The formation of the forest cover in the northern part of Irig municipality was greatly affected by relief, soil, climate and hydrography, but an anthropogenic factor also had the impact on the vegetation. Area of Fruska Gora is the only area in Srem which is dominated by forests. They cover 13.5% of the territory of Srem. On Fruska Gora, six forest communities located in the area of Irig municipality have been recorded: communities of mountain beech and linden, communities of mountain beech, oak and fescue, beech forest with moss, community of sessile oak, and European hornbeam with butcher's broom, a pure sessile oak forest with fescue, and pure sessile oak forest with sorrel. In addition to the forests on Fruska Gora there are also grasslands. In contrast to Fruska Gora, on Fruska Gora loess plateau forests are almost gone. Only sometimes groves can be encountered, and far more often pastures with representatives of the steppe grasses. Representatives of these herbs are: thyme, daffodils, white clover, stipa, water dropwort, euphorbia and others. Controlled picking of meadow flowers with the organization of strolls down the so-called health paths could be characterized as a significant part of the tourist offer of the municipality, which would make the stay more diverse. Strolling down the trails also has an educational role (getting acquainted with meadow flowers, their importance and protection).

Staying in the forests of Fruska Gora has a stimulating effect on people suffering from chronic respiratory and cardiovascular infections. Agricultural area is the mostly covered with corn and wheat, less with sunflower, clover and hemp. Valley side and loess slopes are covered with vineyards and orchards, although the orchards are also on arable land, in recent times especially around holiday homes. Fauna largely depends on the flora. In the forest belt there are wild boars, deer, then the foxes, badgers and rabbits. Fruska Gora is relatively rich in birds. Here one can encounter an imperial eagle, while the golden eagle and the white-tailed eagle only occasionally visit Fruska Gora. Besides them, one can find a piece nightingale, a wren and a tit. In the region of the loess plateau emerge field mice, rabbits, quails and more. A rich and varied fauna composition is the basis for the development of hunting tourism in this area, which is increasingly gaining in importance.

### 5.6.3. Energy efficiency and renewable energy

As the official statistics, during the regular list does not address performance of buildings on the basis of which their quality in terms of energy characteristics can be assessed, extensive researches were carried out in the field, and based on their results, we can talk about the model of residential buildings on the territory of Vojvodina.

In the municipality of Irig, field researches have still not been conducted, and analysis have not been made, as well as the typology of housing stock for individual and public buildings, but the trends relating to Vojvodina can apply to the municipality Irig.

About 93% of facilities in the municipality are individual objects. As this is a rural area most of them fall into the category of free-standing. According to the analysis period of the construction of buildings the largest number of facilities (over 80%) was raised during the period between 1919 and 1980. Such data can be partly explained by the socio-economic situation in the last two decades but also by a large number of preserved old buildings that are still used for housing. In addition to free-standing buildings, which make up the largest percentage of constructed objects, it is important to note that the row houses are present in all periods of construction.

Buildings that were built before 1919 in rural areas are built of rammed earth. Cerpic (unbaked brick) was used during this period as a supplementary material for the construction of rural facilities or as a base material.

In the period between the two world wars, rammed earth remains the dominant material for construction, but more and more facilities are being built from unbaked bricks. Back then, facilities that are at ground level were built, with an attic that is not used to stay. The ceiling joists are wooden, with clay as a final layer.

In the period after World War II construction materials are mixed, insofar as baked bricks become the most widely used materials, and later hollow clay blocks. Wooden floor joists with the attic construction are applied to the ground-floor buildings that have a loft attic space in which the inhabitants can reside.

For the buildings dating from the 70-ties of the last century, newer types of between-floor constructions are used, mostly small-ribbed with clay fillings. Individual objects in this region are built with a gable roof frame of timber. In most cases, tile is applied as a cover, usually flat (plain) tiles, and in buildings built later - grooved tiles.

The insulation is applied in buildings built in the last twenty years, while there are sporadic cases of older buildings which are thermally insulated. The retrofitting thermal insulation in older buildings is carried out on the buildings which were built after 1945 of baked bricks and the buildings that were built before that of traditional materials (rammed earth or unbaked brick) remain un-insulated. This situation can be explained by the good characteristics of rammed earth and unbaked bricks and by the natural regulation of humidity in the interior space of buildings constructed with these materials, so there is no need shown for additional insulation.

It can be said that the insulation is installed in about 20% of the buildings. At the same time, from 16% of the buildings that have built-in thermal insulation thermal layer, 75% of them have thicker insulation than 5 cm, which means that only 8% of the buildings have the insulation that meets the old standards, which are far less strict than the new regulations enacted in 2011. Less than 2% of the analyzed buildings have a built-in insulation with thickness of 10 cm in the exterior walls, which by today's regulations is a minimum.

Single-family residential building in practice are usually built by no official procedure, without a building permit, as illegal buildings without the support of experts, so the compliance with standards of construction is extremely rare. Also, for a large number of these buildings, we can say that they are still unfinished, without the final facade treatment and facades (almost 40% of the buildings built in the last twenty years).

As for the windows, for decades a double window is used in Serbia. At first, double windows with wide boxes were used, then later double windows with narrow boxes, and in recent years, single windows with an insulating glass. The windows usually had blinds, whether exterior wooden shutters or rarely inside shutters or interior blinds. Today, usually aluminum blinds are used. Modern windows are predominantly plastic, with insulating glass, primarily because their market price is acceptable, while other types of windows such as wooden, aluminum or aluminum-wood combination are rarely implanted.

The most commonly applied method of heating of individual buildings in the municipality of Irig are individual stoves that use solid fuel, mainly wood. In older buildings (until 1945) there was a tradition of building high, brick stoves made of unbaked bricks. The stoves were built into the wall of the kitchen or the pantry, so that the firing was done from this adjacent room, which usually had a direct connection to the outside space. In this way the room was kept clean and the fuel was more easily brought up to the fire place. In the old farmhouses that haven't preserved brick stoves, wood stoves are the main form of heating. Newer facilities, in most of the cases, also use individual stoves for heating and as a fuel they commonly use wood, then coal, and in least cases gas, since there is no extensive network of gas pipelines built throughout the whole municipality (only in its smaller part), as well because of its high prices in the market. Other fuels are negligibly represented. Unfortunately, the wood used is obtained by deforestation, while the pellets are produced from wood waste, which represents a quality source of energy, which is in our case very rarely used.

When talking about cooling, a part of houses has no technical systems for cooling installed, while a significant percentage of houses has air conditioners installed. Systems for air conditioning and ventilation are mainly not installed. The supply of sanitary hot water is done in a large percentage via electric boilers. For lights and auxiliary systems, electricity is used.

Area of houses that are heated during the winter months is very small. Often in large family houses with the area of several hundred square meters, one or two rooms are being heated during winter, which points to an unsatisfactory economic status of the population, low living comfort, but also to the negative demographic trends.

Significantly, there is an awareness of the people that they are living in energy-inefficient homes which don't enable a sufficient level of quality of life, as well as that the rehabilitation and reconstruction is necessary in the shortest period.

Speaking about the **buildings of multifamily housing**, it can be said that their number is very small in the municipality, that they are compact forms, and as far as the most common type of construction is concerned, those are freestanding buildings, and buildings in a row are approximately equally represented. These buildings are with few floors, with a smaller number of apartments, which can be explained by the existence of zoning regulations that prohibited the construction of residential buildings of two or more floors high during the past twenty years. The treatment of the facade is largely done in applied architectural style, traditions, available materials, depending on the development of techniques and construction technologies, development of construction industry. As the dominant facade cladding mortar is used, and a much smaller scale occur facade bricks and concrete, while the use of other materials is negligible. As the systems for heating, cooling and hot water are concerned, the story is identical like with the buildings for individual housing, since there is no district heating system in the municipality.

If we talk about **public buildings** in the municipality of Irig, the analysis of energy consumption in them hasn't been made, i.e. the annual energy consumption balances have not been made. One of the reasons for this is that no person was hired as an energy manager. It can be said that these buildings were built in the period 1919 - 1980 and that their facade walls are not insulated. Almost in all objects, partial rehabilitation of energy is done by setting plastic windows and doors. The manner of their installation may also be questionable. As far as energy fuels for heating are concerned, the most commonly used is gas (floor boilers and gas furnaces), liquid and solid fossil fuel (central heating). Very often for additional room heating, air conditioners and electric heaters are used, which is, naturally, an additional cost in the balance.

Speaking of cooling, air conditioners are most commonly used. Sanitary hot water is obtained with electric water heaters. Generally it can be said that there is no tracking system for how much energy is spent, and that everything is left to the individual assessment of the users.

It is important to mention the public lighting system in populated areas, which creates additional, significant costs. Although the system is modernized by setting up quality



luminaires and lamps, significant interventions in the management system are yet to be made, although the space for that is huge.

Regarding the use of **renewable energy (green energy)** it can be concluded that their application to the individual buildings, collective housing and in public buildings is negligible, although there is a remarkable potential for it. Analysis have shown that this area of Vojvodina has a very large number of sunny days, but the use of solar energy is negligible (solar panels, photovoltaic cells ...). Analysis of wind power ("wind rose") did not show any potential for setting up wind farms.

In the municipality there are huge reserves of thermal water (area of Vrdnik) with constant temperature around 32.8 ° C, but additional tests have not performed and putting this geothermal potential into function hasn't been done (district heating, thermal pumps ...). Furthermore, vast reserves of stone coal on which Vrdnik lies have not been explored enough, although the possibility of its use for energy purposes is enormous. We should not forget the significant amounts of biomass that can be provided (wood residues, crop residues ...), which can be used to build a plant that would provide heating for the whole settlements.

In a word, it is necessary to make a comprehensive analysis of the energy resources of the municipality and put them into function in a most rational way. For all of this, it is necessary to make the **Energy Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig**, and provide material resources and professional staff who deal with these issues.

## 5.7. Spatial planning and infrastructure

Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Irig was adopted in mid-2014, and it covers an area of 230.28 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 4,587 hectares belong to the Fruska Gora National Park and 9,600 hectares of buffer zones.

Strategy of development of planning area includes analysis of existing documentation for the planning area, the results of performed expertise in various areas, description of the situation, potentials and limitations in the planning area and the proposed primary and specific objectives, the proposal of the basic rules of use, development and protection of the planning area, records and the possibility of resolving conflicts in the area on the principles of sustainable development, variants of development, guidance and choice of development priorities and other elements that are important for the process of creating a spatial plan.

### 5.7.1. Spatial urban planning

When we talk about zoning plans, an umbrella document is the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia. By the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020, the following is determined in long term: fundamentals of the organization, management, use and protection of space of the Republic of Serbia in order to harmonize economic and social development with the natural, environmental and cultural potentials and limitations in its territory. The spatial plan is elaborated with regional spatial plans, spatial plans for special purpose areas, spatial plans for the areas identified under the Regional Plan of the Republic of Serbia, spatial plans of local governments, urban plans, development plans and programs. Irig has adopted the Spatial plan of the municipality in 2014.

### 5.7.2. Waterpower engineering infrastructure

Maintenance and operations of water supply for the territory of the Municipality of Irig are assigned by contract to PE "Waterworks" from Ruma. By combining resources in order to build water supply facilities (contract from 1983) and by outsourcing the maintenance and management of the water supply network (contract from 1990), "Waterworks" Ruma is responsible for the regular supply of good quality water to the inhabitants of Irig, Vrdnik and Rivica. Sources of supply for the settlements of Irig municipality are different, as follows:

- Irig, Vrdnik and Rivica are supplied from the regional system Ruma-Irig
- Dobrodol, Satrinci, Krusedol Prnjavor and Krusedol are under the jurisdiction of "Waterworks" Ruma
- Mala Remeta, Jazak and Jazak Prnjavor have local systems managed by the LCOs
- Neradin, Grgeteg and Velika Remeta have no organized water supply

The total number of connections<sup>34</sup> maintained by the "Waterworks" Ruma in the municipality of Irig is 4.719.

One of the basic problems of water supply in Irig municipality are large difference in altitude of the place from which the water is sent to the users, which is why there is more substations, but the high pressures cause frequent failures and interruptions of water supply, mainly due to old and worn out networks.

In order to solve the problems of water supply, the issue of the recovery of wells and the "bottleneck" of the main pipeline (ø 500 mm) should be resolved. Construction of the new

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<sup>34</sup> Data from April 2014

pipeline would allow linking the newly planned facilities, better quality of supply for already connected settlements, connection of the settlements with local water sources and those settlements that have no organized water supply.

### 5.7.3. Sewerage network

Coverage of the municipality by sewerage network (fecal) is about 45%<sup>35</sup> (partially in populated areas of Irig and Vrdnik). Besides the problem of insufficient sewerage network coverage, there is an issue with inadequate treatment of waste water. Drainage for the reception and evacuation of waste water in villages that are not covered by sewage network, is carried out through the permeable septic tanks and drainage wells, leading to water pollution and elevation of local groundwater levels from aquifers. There is also the risk of vertical transport of pollution to other aquifers, drinking water resources. Waste water treatment system was not implemented in any settlement of the municipality, but the collected waste water is discharged into the recipients without any prior treatment. Storm water drainage in all settlements takes place through an open canal network laid along the street road. Network channels are at certain places in poor condition (channels are buried or covered with vegetation) and they function as absorption channels. The achieved level of development is very low.

### 5.7.4. Electric power system

Households in the municipality of Irig have regular electricity supply. Electricity supply for the consumers in the municipality of Irig is provided from several directions<sup>36</sup>. Settlements Vrdnik, Jazak and Mala Remeta are supplied with electricity from the Substation 35 / 10 kV "Vrdnik" over 10 kV network. Settlements Krusedol Village and Krusedol Prnjavor are supplied with power from the Substation "Indjija" with transformation of 110/20 kV. The southeast part of Irig with a working area and the village of Rivica are supplied from the Substation "Ruma 2" 110/20 kV via a 20 kV feeder. The rest of the municipality is supplied from the Substation 35 / 10 kV "Ruma North" over a 10 kV network. In the municipality of Irig, 110 kV transmission line no. 124/1 Novi Sad 1-Ruma 1 is built and no. 104/6 Indjija-Novu Sad 6. In the space provided there is a medium voltage 35 kV, 20 kV and 10 kV network built, as well as low voltage one of 0.4 kV and the associated substations.

The existing capacity of electricity infrastructure is characterized by unconformity towards the requirements of the ever-growing consumption. The development of transmission and distribution network is satisfactory in terms of coverage area, but not in terms of capacity and technical characteristics of power lines and distribution substations.

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<sup>35</sup> Data obtained from the Fund for building land, building and maintenance of commercial structures, local and unclassified roads in the municipality of Irig

<sup>36</sup> Source: Sustainable Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig 2008-2018

### 5.7.5. Pipeline infrastructure

In the municipality of Irig existing pipeline infrastructure is not satisfactory because most of the settlements are not gasified. Supply of gas consumers in the municipality of Irig is provided from timing high pressure gas pipeline RG-04-17 to which substation 'Putinci' is attached, or the GMRS 'Putinci'. Existing capacities and completeness of gas infrastructure in the municipality of Irig, offer the possibility of its further development and expansion in order to achieve gasification of all settlements and better exploitation of natural gas.

### 5.7.6. Posts and public telecommunications infrastructure

Telecommunications infrastructure, in the municipality of Irig, which includes telecommunications facilities, telephone exchanges, radio base stations, connecting roads and primary roads in the villages mostly, and quality, and capacity is not satisfactory<sup>37</sup>. The secondary network is not satisfactory, a large part was built above ground and has insufficient capacity.

In smaller settlements, automation and digitalization of telecommunications equipment and systems has not been done yet. The connecting lines between telephone exchanges were partly realized by optic cables. Local TT network in most settlements is also not modernized, the secondary network is still aerial.

Over the territory of Irig the following networks pass:

- Radio-relay corridors PE RTS: Iriski Venac-Belgrade, Iriski Venac - Gucevo,
- In mobile telecommunications: Irig – Ruma, Vrdnik - Pecinci, Indjija - Brankovac, Stara Pazova – Brankovac, Brankovac – Pecinci, Brankovac - Ruma, Brankovac - TKC Belgrade.

For the purposes of GSM mobile telecommunications network in Irig municipality, base radio stations in Vrdnik and Irig are built. Over transmitters in Brankovac, Iriski Venac and settlement of Irig, it is possible to cover radio and TV programs in the municipality of Irig.

### 5.7.7. Traffic and traffic infrastructure

Law on Public Roads stipulates that the state roads in the territory of RS are managed by PE "Roads of Serbia", which was established by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and the same can be operated by a company or other legal entity, while the conditions of

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<sup>37</sup> Source: Sustainable Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig 2008-2018

management are defined by the Law on performance of activity of general interest. This Law points to the jurisdiction of the local government in terms of regulating the criteria and passing the acts on categorization of municipal roads and streets, sets the regulations concerning the maintenance of the same, but also determines the direction or changing the direction of the state highway that passes through the village with the prior consent of the competent ministry.

Irig municipality is due to its specific geographical location oriented only to the road traffic.

State highway, class I b, no. 21 (M-21), Novi Sad - Irig - Ruma - Sabac – Koceljeva - Valjevo - Kosjeric - Pozega - Arilje - Ivanjica - Sjenica, is being determined under the new road corridor, as a multi-track road on the main road direction of NR no. 12 ( M-7) - E-75 - Novi Sad - Ruma - Sabac - Loznica - BiH border. This road corridor stems from the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia and the one of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and as such it is transferred under sections located in the municipality of Irig. The optimum number and type of intersections was also determined, taking into account that it is a multi-lane road that requires complex overview of traffic, spatial, urban and other conditions of the crossings. The main objective of realization of this road is improving traffic conditions (flow and environmental aspect) and geometrical elements of the road (movement safety), especially in the area around the village of Irig (bypass) and within the Fruska Gora National Park (tunnel Iriski Venac).

Also, state highway, class II b, no. 313 (R-130) 1, Rakovac - Zmajevac - Vrdnik – Irig - Krusedol - Maradik - connection with the national road 100 is retained within the defined corridor (inherited routes of access roads) with a series of elements that endanger the safety of traffic and affect the difficulty in mobility during the winter. In the next planning period, it is necessary to reconstruct it and to make individual interventions in order to achieve the required level of service of a state highway of II class.

State highway, class II b, no. 314 (R-106) 1, Erdevik - Bingula - Calma - Mandjelos – Veliki Radinci - Ruma - connection with the state highway 120, only a small portion passes through the municipality of Irig (~ 2 km), is retained within the existing corridor while improving elements in order of better inter-municipal connections (Sid - Sremska Mitrovica - Irig - Ruma - Stara Pazova).

#### 5.7.8. Public enterprises

Communal activity in the municipality of Irig is performed by Public Utility Company "Komunalac", founded in 1979, which employs 39 workers in two working units (Irig and Vrdnik). Jobs that have been entrusted to the said public enterprise are: maintaining hygiene by garbage collection and cleaning public areas; entombment and maintenance of cemeteries;

maintaining patency of local roads in the winter; production and maintenance of green areas; chimney sweeping services, maintenance of the markets in Irig and Vrdnik; removal and sanitation of dead animals, waste collection of recyclable materials; animal hygiene service and execution of actions by order of the municipal inspection. Since 2009, "Komunalac" transports garbage to the landfills from all settlements in the municipality of Irig.

## 6. The vision of development of the Municipality of Irig, strategic goals and focuses

The vision, as a summary of the desired future state, indicates where the municipality of Irig wants to be in the near and distant future, what kind of a self-image it wants to build. The vision is an ambitious but achievable development guideline, or a conclusion which is made from specific defined priorities, objectives and elaborated measures, but also the idea that derives strategic priorities, goals and development projects.

The vision of Irig municipality is:

**Vision: Municipality of satisfied people living in preserved environment, with modern agriculture and entrepreneurship, developed educational, cultural, sports and social programs consistent to a man living in the 21st century.**

The municipality of Irig by 2020 will:

- be a center of Fruska Gora region for the development of entrepreneurship, tourism and manufacturing industries,
- make maximum efforts towards the development of social infrastructure as well as raising the quality of education, sports, health, social welfare and civil society
- be an area that would give the young people the preconditions to create their future on a sound and sustainable basis
- rationally use natural resources and valorize all the benefits of the Fruska Gora National Park
- promote environmental protection and the principle of the use of renewable and alternative energy sources and energy efficiency

- create a modern and efficient municipal administration for serving citizens and more intensive investments in the development of the local community

## 6.1. Strategic goals of the Municipality of Irig

Strategic goals of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2014-2020 are defined through:

1. Built basis of support for the development of agriculture, processing industry, small and medium entrepreneurship and tourism in order to increase the competitiveness of the local economy, employment and living standards of the population
2. Improved quality of human resources and infrastructure in health, education, culture and sports with developed social programs and partnership with civil society and strengthening the general social responsibility of all actors involved in the development of these activities
3. Developed communal infrastructure and planned land management through secured sustainable use of natural resources and reduced negative impact on the environment

### **Strategic goal 1. Built basis of support for the development of agriculture, processing industry, small and medium entrepreneurship and tourism in order to increase the competitiveness of the local economy, employment and living standards of the population**

Based on the results of socio-economic analyses, Irig has significant areas of agricultural land suitable for the intensification of agricultural production in areas where continued growth is already evident and for which there is a real predisposition for further improvement, and in this respect the undeniable need for development of food-processing industry, especially in the processing areas of fruit, grapes, meat and milk, honey, fish, forest and medicinal herbs.

Tradition in entrepreneurship, extremely favorable geo-strategic position of the municipality, the existing unused economic capacity, competitiveness for business in relation to the environment, as well as other favorable factors are a good basis for intensive development of entrepreneurship and a greater share of production activities in the overall structure of the local economy.

Natural resources, primarily the Fruska Gora National Park, a master development plan of the Fruska Gora National Park as well as national and international programs for sustainable development of the National Park are unique pre-conditions for intensive development of

tourism and tourist economy, and thus the multiplier for the development of a number of other related activities, tourist economy, service sectors and others.

Exceptional geographical position, good transport links and proximity to the two largest markets in the Republic (Belgrade and Novi Sad), provides that the municipality of Irig is the main trade, distribution and logistics center in the region of Srem in which numerous infrastructure projects will be realized and thus would significantly engage existing resources.

**Strategic goal 2. Improved quality of human resources and infrastructure in health, education, culture and sports with developed social programs and partnership with civil society and strengthening the general social responsibility of all actors involved in the development of these activities**

The current state of social infrastructure in the municipality of Irig is not satisfactory, especially in the field of sports, culture and social protection. If we take into account that today there is a large number of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, especially the oldest and youth categories of the population, it is necessary to activate all resources to accustom social infrastructure of the area to the increasingly demanding needs of the modern era. Material assumption represents the largest problem in here, but the immaterial segment and its possibility to influence on improvements is considerably more emphasized than in other fields of activity of the local community. In other words, there are many opportunities for improving the quality of services in social activities which are not directly related to money and material goods, and on that a special emphasis should be put. Mobilization of the civil society and more active participation of all citizens can solve numerous problems of the local community through projects of civic activism and of socially responsible behavior. The task of the local authorities is to recognize this power, to create an institutional framework for its development and to actively motivate and help connecting, training and implementation of all "small" projects of the civil sector.

Within the framework of this strategic goal, several measures will be proposed and a significant number of project proposals which will try to improve the unsatisfactory state in the field of social activities. There is evidently a lack of sports and cultural infrastructure, which directly (through the quality of free time) affects the development of children and youth, social infrastructure that would provide adequate care, but also development opportunities for persons with special needs, as well as the elderly and disabled and education and health infrastructure that is the basis for quality development in each community.



**Strategic goal 3. Developed communal infrastructure and planned land management through secured sustainable use of natural resources and reduced negative impact on the environment**

In front of the responsible institutions of local government, there are numerous challenges when it comes to infrastructural problems that are not acceptable in times which we live in. The challenge is even greater as these are projects demand the highest financial costs, time and preparatory activities and in this respect are the most complex and difficult to implement. Issues of water supply, sewerage, roads, gasification, and telecommunication installations are vital for the functioning of each local community. Because of this, it is necessary to put a special emphasis on solving infrastructural problems in the municipality of Irig.

The key term that runs through this whole strategic goal is sustainability. Sustainable development means development of society by establishing a balance between economic, environmental and social requirements in order to ensure satisfying the needs of the present generation, to such use of all resources, to facilitate the unhindered development of future generations. Modern processes typical for consumer generation to which we belong, economic and technological development, growing population and increasing diversity and scope of their needs, undoubtedly had some negative consequences to the society, and the environment. The most dramatic and the most dynamic negative impacts have affected the environment and natural resources.

The natural resources of the municipality of Irig in strategically defined period require careful attention due to the degradation of agricultural land with disproportionate use of fertilizers, the vulnerability of forest resources by illegal logging, negative impact of transport on the environment, pollution of water resources, uncontrolled management of communal waste, inappropriate use of the area of the Fruska Gora National Park and many other problems. Projects that have been defined within the framework of this strategic goal should provide answers to all the challenges faced by communally upgraded and spatially-planned municipality, which is led by the principles of sustainable use of resources with minimal environmental impact.

## 7. Sectoral development plans

### 7.1. Local economic development plan

#### 7.1.1. Sectoral focus

The focal points of economic development of the municipality of Irig are:

1. Increasing employment and living standards of the population
2. Improvement of agricultural production and processing industry
3. Providing conditions for attracting large investors and SME sector development
4. The development of tourism through the valorization of natural and cultural resources of the area

#### 7.1.2. SWOT analysis of economic development

**Table 21. SWOT analysis of economic development**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favorable geographical position</li> <li>- Proximity of major consumer centers</li> <li>- Healthy Environment as an opportunity for the development of organic farming</li> <li>- Good elevation (from 150-450 meters), for the development of viticulture and fruit growing</li> <li>- Proximity of the main roads</li> <li>- Growth of areas under intensive crops cultivation</li> <li>- 330 entrepreneurs (trade, services, manufacturing)</li> <li>- 105 commercial companies (enterprises)</li> <li>- Realization of the project - Work Zone 2</li> <li>- 3 the accumulation of artificial irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fragmentation of holdings accompanied by a varied production</li> <li>- Improper management of agricultural production</li> <li>- Outdated and incorrect agricultural machinery</li> <li>- Unfavorable age and educational structure of the agricultural population</li> <li>- Unorganized purchase of agricultural products</li> <li>- Industrial infrastructure (frequent disappearance of el. energy, voltage drop in the network, gasification, water supply, sewage network)</li> <li>- There is no local agency for SME development</li> <li>- Enterprises do not use the services of experts</li> </ul>

## Sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2014-2020

- Business Registers Agency office for the opening of shops
- General Association of Entrepreneurs
- Favorable conditions for the development of beekeeping
- Irig covers about 25% of the area of the National Park "Fruska Gora"
- Resource base
- Wine Cellars (Kovacevic, Macak, Deuric), Premier brandies (quince, apricot, plum, pear, grape) as well as a substantial number of small wine producers
- Collection and intensive production of medicinal herbs
- Wine-growing region and fostering of the winemaking tradition in Irig and Rivica
- Knowledgeable staff of PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz" where there are programs for tourism, catering and winemaking
- Proximity of emissive centers (Novi Sad, Belgrade)
- Extremely rich cultural and historical heritage of the area (preserved architecture, the First Serbian Reading Room in Irig, eight monasteries of Fruska Gora, Vrdnik tower, statues and the Fish Square ...)
- Existence of a rich history as well as several prominent artists whose name and work are linked to the municipality of Irig (Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz, Vasa Eskicevic, Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja, Dositej Obradovic...)
- The existence of the Tourist Organization of the Municipality of Irig since 1996
- Preserved natural resources (the National Park, protected areas, specific plant communities and protected species)
- Thermal springs and tradition of Vrdnik spa
- High-quality medical-therapeutic programs

- in areas of marketing and management
- Insufficient communication between businessmen
- Lack of professional associations
- Lack of staff for new professions (animators, recreationists, guides)
- Existing associations are poorly organized
- Unused potentials for organic production
- Unused potentials of hunting and fishing tourism
- Low budget of the Travel organization which is allocated from the municipal to promotional activities
- The lack of tourism development strategy at the level of the Municipality of Irig
- Lack of information and awareness of local people about the economic positive aspects of tourism development
- Insufficient financial resources for investment in tourism infrastructure
- Lack of tourist walking and cycling paths that would connect the space at an international level
- Lack of camping space
- Unregulated park areas in Vrdnik spa
- Lack and obsolescence of tourist signs
- A small number of households that are engaged in rural tourism
- A large proportion of unregistered issuers of private accommodation in the total number of issuers of private accommodation (75 registered issuers of private accommodation in the municipality of Irig, and it is estimated that the number of non-registered issuers is approximately the same to the number of registered)
- Low payment of residence taxes and taxes by issuers of private accommodation
- The lack of accurate data on actual arrivals

## Sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2014-2020

- Wealth of the rural area
- Natural resources for production of high-quality and environmentally healthy food and possibilities for development of rural tourism
- The existence of structurally diverse events (mountaineers' meetings, Fedas, CACIB, Vidovdan convocation, Winekeeper's days...)
- A wide variety of accommodation facilities: Eco Hotel in Vrdnik spa - 5 \*, SRH Termal, household accommodation with 450 beds (apartments, rooms, holiday homes and rural tourist households), residences, motels...
- Ethno village Vrdnik Tower

- and overnight stays of domestic and foreign tourists
- Natural resources and potentials as well as the highway are not used enough
- Improper and insufficient representation of attractions to the foreign tourists (tours, cultural and historical monuments, manifestations, buildings, etc.).
- Organized events are not visited enough (of local character and without significant economic effect)
- Insufficient promotion of the existing tourism products
- Lack of finances for actors involved in tourism
- A small number of tourist associations
- Participants in rural tourism are not educated enough
- Underdeveloped links between villages and an administrative center
- Absence of additional contents in tourism (museums, rent-a-car agencies, night clubs, casinos ...)
- Lack of a professionally shaped tourism product
- Seasonality of the tourist offer (low average occupancy of accommodation "out of season")
- Average retention of guests declines
- Underdeveloped entrepreneurship in tourism
- Undeveloped commercial offer intended for tourists (souvenirs, etc.).
- Absence of a network of tourist offer holders (the absence of a joint appearance on the tourist market)
- Absence of information points at significant tourist locations
- Lack of public transportation for sightseeing of the municipality
- Insufficient financial resources of the municipality for its own participation in

	projects
CHANCES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of new processing facilities in the industrial zone</li> <li>- The emergence of buyers from Russia and other countries - possibility of export</li> <li>- The rise in prices of agricultural products on the market</li> <li>- Cheap loans for agriculture</li> <li>- Adopted Master Plan for sustainable development of Fruska Gora</li> <li>- Exploitation of global growth in the health and spa tourism</li> <li>- Reconstruction and equipping of the Special Hospital</li> <li>- Development of possibilities for the establishment of initiatives for cross-border regional tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excessive prices of intermediate and raw materials needed in agriculture</li> <li>- Political Environment</li> <li>- Unstable dinar exchange rate</li> <li>- More aggressive marketing campaigns in other municipalities and regions</li> <li>- The rapid development of competition in spa resorts</li> <li>- Insufficient support for the development of tourism at the level of AP Vojvodina and the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>- Unfavorable age structure of the population (outflow of qualified manpower and productive population to other regions and countries)</li> </ul>

### 7.1.3. Operational objectives of economic development

Defined operational objectives of economic development are:

OO 1.1. Increase overall employment by 10% in the Municipality by the end of 2018.

OO 1.2. Increasing of fruit-planted area by 300 ha and 100 ha of vineyards, increase in the production of honey, wild fruits and medicinal herbs by 20% by the end of 2018.

OO 1.3. Increasing livestock and fish funds and greenhouse vegetable production by 10% by the end of 2018.

OO 1.4. Attracting a minimum of 3 large investors and at least 25 newly established small and medium enterprises by the end of 2018.

OO 1.5. Increasing the number of tourists by 30% and new tourism products by 30% by the end of 2018.

#### 7.1.4. Integration with strategic documents of higher order

**Table 22. Integration with strategic documents of higher order**

Strategic document of higher order	Relevant strategic guidelines	Relations to operational objectives
Europe 2020	Priority areas: 1. Smart growth (development of economy based on knowledge and innovations) 2. Sustainable growth (at the same time boosts competitiveness and production that can effectively treat resources) 3. Inclusive growth (greater participation in the labor market, struggle against poverty, and social cohesion)	OO 1.1. OO 1.2. OO 1.3. OO 1.4. OO 1.5.
Development Program of AP Vojvodina 2014 – 2020	Strategic priorities: 1. Human resources development 2. Development of infrastructure and conditions for a decent life and work 3. Sustainable economic growth 4. Development of institutional infrastructure	OO 1.1. OO 1.2. OO 1.3. OO 1.4. OO 1.5.

7.1.5. Programs, projects and measures for economic development

**Table 23. Programs, projects and measures for economic development**

Program	Ord. no.	Project/measure	Relations to operational objectives	Implementation dynamics				Implementation holder	Project value
				Orientational implementation period					
				2015	2016	2017	2018		
1.1. Improving economic infrastructure	1.1.1.	Preparation of documentation for the construction of industrial zones	OO 1.4.	*	*	*		Irig municipality – Fund for building land	10.000.000,00
	1.1.2.	Improving institutional and management capacities of LGUs	OO 1.4.		*			Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
	1.1.3.	Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the institutions in the field of project management	OO 1.4.			*		Municipality of Irig	1.500.000,00
	1.1.4.	Creating a catalog of available locations for potential investors	OO 1.4.	*				Municipality of Irig	500.000,00
	1.1.5.	Preparation of project documentation for the Center for storage and distribution of agricultural products	OO 1.4.	*	*			Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
	1.1.6.	Creating an action plan to strengthen the service sector and entrepreneurship	OO 1.4.		*			General Association of Entrepreneurs Irig	500.000,00
	1.1.7.	Construction of the shopping center for agricultural products with warehouse and ULO cold storage with	OO 1.4.			*	*	Municipality of Irig	500.000.000,00

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		capacity of 20 thousand tons							
1.2. Development of agriculture	1.2.1.	Creating a Rural Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig	OO 1.1.	*	*			Municipality of Irig	1.200.000,00
	1.2.2.	Establishing and equipping the field-keeping service	OO 1.2.	*				Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.2.3.	Organization of vegetable production in protected areas	OO 1.3.				*	Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.2.4.	Plan for increase of the livestock fund and improvement of cattle breeds	OO 1.3.		*			Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.2.5.	Promotion of cooperative associations	OO 1.2. – 1.4.				*	Municipality of Irig	1.500.000,00
	1.2.6.	Encouragement for the rehabilitation of existing vineyards and planting new vines	OO 1.2.		*			Municipality of Irig	5.000.000,00
	1.2.7.	Plan for continuous quality control of agricultural land and the use of pesticides in agriculture	OO 1.2. – 1.3.		*	*		Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.2.8.	Construction of the irrigation system in the municipality of Irig	OO 1.2. – 1.3.		*	*		Municipality of Irig	10.000.000,00
	1.2.9.	Rearranging the canal network for drainage of agricultural land in all settlements of the municipality of Irig			*	*	*	*	PE "Vode Vojvodine" Provincial Secretariat for Agriculture and the Municipality of Irig



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	1.2.10.	Development of organic production	OO 1.2. – 1.3.			*		Rural development Agency	2.000.000,00
	1.2.11.	Establishment of the Winter School for farmers	OO 1.1. – 1.3.		*	*	*	Rural development Agency	1.000.000,00
1.3. Development of the manufacturing industry	1.3.1.	Education on Global GAP and HACCP standards	OO 1.1.	*				Municipality of Irig Rural development Agency	200.000,00
	1.3.2.	Establishing agribusiness center and the establishment of a system of support for rural development	OO 1.1.			*		Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.3.3.	Encouragement for the development of the manufacturing industry of fruits and vegetables	OO 1.4.	*	*	*	*	Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
	1.3.4.	Program for the development of beekeeping	OO 1.2.		*	*		Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	1.3.5.	Collecting, growing and processing of forest products and medicinal herbs	OO 1.2.		*			Women's Association	1.000.000,00
	1.3.6.	Support for the branding of products and the protection of geographical origin	OO 1.4. – 1.5.		*	*		Rural development Agency Municipality of Irig	1.500.000,00
1.4. Development of	1.4.1.	Reconstruction of the existing wine cellar and construction of the facility for tasting and exhibition of wine	OO 1.5.	*	*			Tourist organization of Irig municipality	4.500.000,00

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1.4.2.	Tourist and sports-educational center Irig-Hopovo (mountain home)	OO 1.5.		*	*	*	Municipality of Irig and Mountaineering Club "Dr Laza Markovic"	55.000.000,00
1.4.3.	Adaptation of "Rajkovac" into a city hotel	OO 1.5.		*	*	*	Municipality of Irig	35.000.000,00
1.4.4.	Setting up tourist signs	OO 1.5.	*	*			Tourist organization of Irig municipality	3.000.000,00
1.4.5.	Development of rural tourism (education of the population and preparing programs)	OO 1.5.		*	*		Tourist organization of Irig municipality	20.000.000,00
1.4.6.	Enabling of the tourist guides services	OO 1.5.		*			Tourist organization of Irig municipality	1.000.000,00
1.4.7.	Creating the local Strategy for the development of tourism: spa-recreational, sports, hunting, school, religious, eco and ethno	OO 1.5.		*			Municipality of Irig	1.500.000,00
1.4.8.	The adaptation of the old local office in Neradin into an ethno house	OO 1.5.				*	Municipality of Irig Neradin LCO	5.000.000,00
1.4.9.	Landscaping around Vrdnik tower	OO 1.5.		*	*		Municipality of Irig	10.000.000,00
1.4.10.	Completion of construction of an eco-ethno tourist complex in Satrinci	OO 1.5.			*	*	Municipality of Irig Satrinci LCO	10.000.000,00
1.4.11.	Feasibility study and project documentation for the construction of	OO 1.5.				*	Municipality of Irig	12.500.000,00

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		Aqua Park							
	1.4.12.	Preparation of documentation for the reconstruction and preservation of the old core at Milica Stojadinovic street in Vrdnik	OO 1.5.			*		Municipality of Irig Vrdnik LCO	1.500.000,00

## 7.2. Social development plan

### 7.2.1 Sectoral focus

The focal points of the development of social activities of Irig are:

1. Development of competences and infrastructure in the areas of health, education, sports and culture
2. Improving the level of quality and accessibility of social programs
3. Encouraging the development of the civil sector and cooperation with it
4. Rational and efficient public administration in the service of citizens

### 7.2.2. SWOT analysis of social development

**Table 24. SWOT analysis of social development**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sports Associations internally gathered and organized in the Sports Union of Irig</li><li>- Preschool and school sports associations</li><li>- Consistent application of the Law on Sports and other legal acts and strategies</li><li>- Good cooperation with the Sports Association of Serbia</li><li>- Sports facilities and swimming pools in private ownership</li><li>- Numerous sports clubs and associations</li><li>- Proximity of natural resources</li><li>- Proximity of major cities as cultural, educational and sports centers</li><li>- Existence of historical and sacred monuments</li><li>- Rich cultural heritage</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Insufficient number of sports facilities</li><li>- Poor condition of sports facilities and a constant decline</li><li>- Less and less interest in exercising sports and recreation</li><li>- A small number of physical exercise classes and sports in general in school curricula</li><li>- Insufficient investments in sports and recreation</li><li>- Lack of sports halls</li><li>- Insufficient investments in pre-school, children and school sport</li><li>- Lack of public classes of sport and recreation for all citizens, especially for women and people with special needs</li><li>- Insufficient promotion of underrepresented</li></ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The richness of traditional events (Winekeeper's days, Watermelon Days, Geese Days, Vidovdan convocation ...)</li><li>- Objects of Culture: Reading Room, Mihiz house, Fish Square and the Wine street, old city core of Irig, house of Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja, mining settlements in Vrdnik, Kasina building</li><li>- Eight monasteries of Fruska Gora in the municipality of Irig</li><li>- Rich historical heritage: celebrities (Dositej, Eustahija Arsic, Mother Angelina, Milica Stojadinovic, Mihiz, Knez Lazar)</li><li>- Monuments (Plague 1795-1796), Vrdnik tower,</li><li>- Cultural and Arts Society</li><li>- Festival of drama amateurs FEDAS</li><li>- Cooperation with similar institutions from the region (Novi Sad - European Capital of Culture 2021)</li><li>- Professional technical school in Irig</li><li>- Department of Music School from Ruma</li><li>- Existence of adequate teaching staff</li><li>- Existence of educational institutions at all levels</li><li>- Involvement of children from socially vulnerable groups in the education process</li><li>- Financing stay for preschool children from socially vulnerable groups</li><li>- Measures of population policy at the local level</li><li>- Free transport of children to school - primary school children and first year of secondary school</li><li>- The possibility of employment after completing high school in undertakings in the</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>sports</li><li>- Insufficient use of the National Park for sports and recreation</li><li>- Problem of financing of sports clubs</li><li>- Objects of culture generally in poor condition (except the monasteries)</li><li>- Rich history unused as a tourist potential</li><li>- Lack of cohesion and cooperation among organizations and institutions in the municipality of Irig (culture, tourism, religion)</li><li>- Insufficient media exposure of the potential</li><li>- Lack of traditional crafts</li><li>- Reduction in the number of children-students</li><li>- Poor conditions of educational facilities, equipment and teaching aids</li><li>- Emergence of redundancies</li><li>- Lack of space capacity in primary and secondary school in Irig</li><li>- Disperse of settlements and poor transport infrastructure for the transportation of children</li><li>- Increase in delinquency and socially unacceptable behavior</li><li>- Large number of socially (materially) vulnerable population (9.4%),</li><li>- Large proportion of elderly in the total population, 1/3 (of the total number of 10,866 there are 2,958 residents over 60 years of age)</li><li>- High unemployment rate (51% of the working population is unemployed)</li><li>- High percentage of users of the Centre for Social Work (11.2%)</li><li>- Insufficient funds in the budget of the local government to finance additional rights of</li></ul>
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Sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Irig for the period 2014-2020

<p>area of LGU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very good inter-institutional cooperation in the field of protection of victims of domestic violence, which was formalized by the document: "The agreement on cooperation ..."</li> <li>- Adopted "Local Action Plan for improvement of Roma education in the municipality of Irig, 2014 -2019</li> <li>- Existence of the Centre for Social Work</li> <li>- Existence of professional staff to work in areas of social activities</li> <li>- Existence of a legal framework: "Decision on Social Protection of Irig" ("Off. gazette of municipalities of Srem, No.9 / 2012"), which regulates the additional rights to social protection, and is funded by the local government</li> <li>- Exercising rights from health and social care</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs (Vrdnicak, Red Cross)</li> <li>- Four local heritage societies</li> <li>- Existence of the Strategy of social protection of Irig municipality for the period 2008- 2018</li> </ul>	<p>citizens, daily services and basic functions of the Center for Social Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of registered and licensed providers of daily services (home help for the elderly, children with disabilities, day care centers for children and the elderly, etc.), those services are not provided continuously, but as project activities</li> <li>- Inaccessibility of social institutions due to poor traffic connections</li> <li>- Lack of service for providing daily social care services, home help for the elderly, for children with special needs</li> <li>- There is no free transportation for children of 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade of high school</li> <li>- Absence (no funding by the local government) of professional specialization of the teaching staff and associates</li> <li>- Absence of action plans for children and youth</li> <li>- Lack of an effective system of scholarships for high school and university students</li> <li>- People with disabilities have no support for independent living, except the material</li> <li>- No respect for and it is not known who are the persons responsible for implementation of "LAP for improvement of Roma education"</li> <li>- There are no social protection institutions in the territory of Irig municipality: gerontological centers, nursing homes...</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHANCES</b></p>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Good legal framework for the promotion of social activities</li><li>- Possibility of using national and provincial funds, and foreign sources of funding</li><li>- National and provincial strategies and action plans in the fields of education, sports, culture, social welfare</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Migration of population into major cities</li><li>- Failure to comply with existing regulations</li><li>- Daily-political interests</li><li>- Negative rate of natural increase</li><li>- Value system disorder</li><li>- Decrease in the standard of living and increased poverty rate due to changes in society caused by the financial crisis</li><li>- Lack of harmonization of curricula with labor market needs</li><li>- Lack of transfer funds from the relevant ministries and institutions of education and social protection</li></ul>
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### 7.2.3. Development objectives of social development

Defined operational objectives of social development are:

OO 2.1. Continuous improvement of the quality of public services, which by 2018 will be available in all parts of the municipality

OO 2.2. Reducing the social exclusion of the most vulnerable groups of the population and making the social map by the end of 2016.

OO 2.3. Constant improvement of working conditions in health and educational institutions

OO 2.4. By the end of 2018, improve the quality of life of citizens by increasing the number of sports and cultural facilities and events by 20%

#### 7.2.4. Integration with strategic documents of higher order

**Table 25. Integration with strategic documents of higher order**

Strategic document of higher order	Relevant strategic guidelines	Relations to operational objectives
Europe 2020	<p>Priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smart growth (development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation)</li> <li>2. Sustainable growth (at the same time boosting competitiveness and production that can effectively treat resources)</li> <li>3. Inclusive growth (greater participation in the labor market, struggle against poverty and social cohesion)</li> </ol>	<p>OO 2.1. OO 2.2. OO 2.3. OO 2.4.</p>
Development Program of AP Vojvodina 2014 – 2020	<p>Strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human resources development</li> <li>2. Development of infrastructure and conditions for a decent life and work</li> <li>3. Sustainable economic growth</li> <li>4. Development of institutional infrastructure</li> </ol>	<p>OO 2.1. OO 2.2. OO 2.3. OO 2.4.</p>



### 7.2.5. Programs, projects and measures for social development

**Table 26. Programs, projects and measures of social development**

Program	Ord. no.	Project/measure	Relation to operational objectives	Implementation dynamics				Implementation holder	Project value
				Orientational implementation period					
				2015	2016	2017	2018		
2.1. Improving of health infrastructure	2.1.1.	Reconstruction of the Community Health Center Irig	OO 2.3.		*			CHC Irig	20.000.000,00
	2.1.2.	Establishment of a counseling clinic within the CHC Irig	OO 2.3.		*			CHC Irig	500.000,00
	2.1.3.	More effective management of medical waste in facilities of CHC Irig	OO 2.3.		*	*		CHC Irig	2.000.000,00
	2.1.4.	Educational programs in health care	OO 2.3.	*	*	*	*	CHC Irig	1.000.000,00
	2.1.5.	Reconstruction of the infirmaries of CHC Irig	OO 2.3.		*	*		CHC Irig	10.000.000,00
	2.1.6.	Procurement of computer equipment	OO 2.3.	*	*			CHC Irig	1.000.000,00
	2.1.7.	Increasing energy efficiency in buildings of CHC Irig	OO 2.3.		*	*		CHC Irig	3.000.000,00
	2.1.8.	Installing filters in the lab of CHC Irig	OO 2.3.				*	CHC Irig	2.000.000,00
	2.1.9.	Prevention program aimed at reducing mortality - campaigns	OO 2.3.		*	*	*	CHC Irig	500.000,00
	2.1.10.	Organization of polyvalent patronage	OO 2.3.			*		CHC Irig	2.000.000,00

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	2.1.11.	Organized systematic examinations of the population of all ages	OO 2.3.	*	*	*	*	CHC Irig	1.000.000,00
2.2. Helping the vulnerable categories of the population	2.2.1.	Opening the service to provide local services as a new organizational unit within the Centre for Social Work	OO 2.2.	*				Municipality of Irig and Center for Social Work	1.000.000,00
	2.2.2.	Development of the local strategy for poverty reduction	OO 2.2.		*			Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00
	2.2.3.	Family counseling	OO 2.2.					Center for Social Work	500.000,00
	2.2.4.	Help and care at home for children with disabilities and their families	OO 2.2.	*	*	*	*	Center for Social Work	1.500.000,00
	2.2.5.	Improving the technical and social fit-out of the Center in order to provide better customer service	OO 2.2.	*				Center for Social Work	1.000.000,00
	2.2.6.	Establishment of clubs for children and youth	OO 2.2.	*	*			Center for Social Work	1.000.000,00
	2.2.7.	Establishment of clubs and day centers for senior citizens	OO 2.2.	*				Center for Social Work	1.000.000,00
	2.2.8.	Establishment of counseling for marriage and family	OO 2.2.	*				Center for Social Work	500.000,00
	2.2.9.	Establishment of counseling services for the health care of children and youth (children with behavioral problems)	OO 2.2.	*				Center for Social Work	500.000,00
	2.2.10.	Humanization of all unhygienic Roma settlements in the municipality	OO 2.2.	*	*			Center for Social Work	3.000.000,00

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	2.2.11.	Improvement of social, health and educational structure of the Roma population	OO 2.2.	*				Center for Social Work	500.000,00
	2.2.12.	Opening a daycare center for children with disabilities	OO 2.2.		*			Center for Social Work	1.000.000,00
	2.2.13.	Establishment of an emergency service and informing the public about the work of the service	OO 2.2.		*			Center for Social Work	200.000,00
2.3. Support for educational development	2.3.1.	Reconstruction of the yard in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig	OO 2.3.	*				ES "Dositej Obradovic"	1.500.000,00
	2.3.2.	Restoration of the facade and roof gutters in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig	OO 2.3.	*				ES "Dositej Obradovic"	5.500.000,00
	2.3.3.	Roof repair in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig	OO 2.3.	*				ES "Dositej Obradovic"	1.000.000,00
	2.3.4.	Provision of school furniture for Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig	OO 2.3.	*				ES "Dositej Obradovic"	4.000.000,00
	2.3.5.	Repair of flooring in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig	OO 2.3.	*				ES "Dositej Obradovic"	3.000.000,00
	2.3.6.	Introduction of central heating system in local schools (Satrinci, Krusedol, Neradin)	OO 2.3.	*	*			ES "Dositej Obradovic"	5.000.000,00
	2.3.7.	Construction of the school yard and the renovation of the gym in PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz"	OO 2.3.		*	*		PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz"	10.000.000,00
	2.3.8.	Opening of the students' dormitory	OO 2.3.		*			PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz"	5.000.000,00

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	2.3.9.	Widening the offer of the secondary vocational school (introducing profiles: enologist, economic technician, trade technician)	OO 2.3.		*		PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz"	2.000.000,00
	2.3.10.	"Child-friendly School" Program - an inclusive model	OO 2.3.		*		ES "Dositej Obradovic"	500.000,00
	2.3.11.	Reconstruction of the facility of CI in Vrdnik for the purposes of recreational stay	OO 2.3.		*	*	CI "Decija radost"	5.000.000,00
	2.3.12.	With magic to a smile	OO 2.3.	*			CI "Decija radost"	5.000.000,00
2.4. Improvement of infrastructure in the fields of culture and sport	2.4.1.	Reconstruction of the roof and facade of the cultural center in Irig	OO 2.4.		*		Municipality of Irig	12.000.000,00
	2.4.2.	Adaptation and reconstruction of the birth house of Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz	OO 2.4.		*	*	Serbian Reading Room in Irig	14.500.000,00
	2.4.3.	Equipping the reading room with computers and furniture	OO 2.4.	*			Serbian Reading Room in Irig	250.000,00
	2.4.4.	Adaptation of the attic space above the reading room to store archives, local history collections, gift collections and furnishing	OO 2.4.		*	*	Serbian Reading Room in Irig and Irig LCO	10.000.000,00
	2.4.5.	Restoration of buildings under protection of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments	OO 2.4.		*	*	Municipality of Irig	50.000.000,00
	2.4.6.	Building a cultural center in Vrdnik	OO 2.4.			*	Municipality of Irig	30.000.000,00
	2.4.7.	Listing of associations, connecting and developing a plan of their activities	OO 2.4.				Municipality of Irig	1.000.000,00

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2.4.8.	Completion of work on Sport balloon hall in Irig with the construction of the technical building	OO 2.4.		*	*		Municipality of Irig	15.000.000,00
2.4.9.	Completion of work on reconstruction and equipping of a football field in Krusedol Village	OO 2.4.			*		Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
2.4.10.	Adaptation of the gym in Elementary School "Milica Stojadinovic - Srpkinja" in Vrtnik	OO 2.3. and OO 2.4.	*				ES "Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja" in Vrtnik	11.000.000,00
2.4.11.	Reconstruction of the handball court in the sports center "Miner" in Vrtnik	OO 2.4.			*		Sports Association of the Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
2.4.12.	Construction and equipping of the field for "small sports" in the settlement Krusedol Prnjavor	OO 2.4.				*	Municipality of Irig	2.000.000,00
2.4.13.	Double-fencing and construction of an auditorium stand (approximately 100 seats) within the football fields in the settlements Satrinci, Krusedol Village, Neradin, Rivica and Jazak	OO 2.4.		*	*		Municipality of Irig Sports Association of the Municipality of Irig	2.500.000,00
2.4.14.	Equipping educational institutions in the municipality with necessary gyms and other sports equipment and accessories	OO 2.3. and OO 2.4.	*				Municipality of Irig ES "Dositej Obradovic" ES "Milica Stojadinovic Srpkinja" in Vrtnik	1.000.000,00
2.4.15.	Improving the picnic-sites Iriski Venac, Zmajevac, Hopovo and mountain-hiking trails	OO 2.4. and		*	*		Municipality of Irig	10.000.000,00

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		of health of Fruska Gora with adequate sports infrastructure	OO 1.5.					Fruska Gora National Park	
	2.4.16.	Construction of a sports-recreational center, swimming pools and sports facilities in Irig	OO 2.4			*	*	Municipality of Irig	250.000.000,00

## 7.3. Plan for the development of infrastructure and environmental protection

### 7.3.1. Sectoral focus

Focal points for the development of infrastructure and environmental protection of Irig municipality are:

1. Modernization and construction of transport infrastructure
2. Improving the system of communal waste management and wastewater management
3. Preservation of natural resources and space as a prerequisite for sustainable development
4. Completion of construction and modernization of energy and utility infrastructure
5. Finalizing development of spatial planning documents in the municipality
6. Development of a program for energy efficiency and renewable energy

### 7.3.2. SWOT analysis of infrastructure and environmental protection

**Table 27. SWOT analysis of the infrastructure and environmental protection**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Spatial plan with elements of the regulatory plan for the Municipality of Irig</li><li>- Passage of a class Ib road across the territory of Irig</li><li>- Existence of a state road, class II, no. 313</li><li>- Favorable geographical position</li><li>- Regional Water Supply " East Srem " - Irig, Vrdnik and Rivica</li><li>- Other populated places are supplied with water from independent sources</li><li>- Proximity of the E-75 highway</li><li>- Proximity of the Nikola Tesla airport</li><li>- Through the territory of the Municipality of Irig passes a 110kV electrical line</li><li>- Supply pipeline to the settlement of Irig</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lack of full profile for R130 road</li><li>- Lack of adequate personnel in the field of spatial planning and urban planning</li><li>- Lack of plans of lower order - regulation plans</li><li>- Insufficient development of municipal infrastructure (unfinished)</li><li>- Underdeveloped primary gas pipeline network</li><li>- Lack of canal network for road drainage</li><li>- Lack of monitoring of environmental factors (water, air and land)</li><li>- Underdeveloped awareness of people regarding waste treatment</li><li>- Lack of road network in the construction zone outside urban area</li><li>- Excessive and improper use of chemicals in</li></ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optical Cable</li> <li>- Unpolluted environment</li> <li>- Belonging to the FGNP</li> <li>- Lack of big polluters</li> <li>- Existence of a natural monuments</li> <li>- Completed municipal spatial plan for Irig and Vrdnik</li> <li>- Springs of drinking and thermal water</li> <li>- Existence of a decision on the protection from ragweed</li> <li>- Existence of a decision on noise protection</li> <li>- Built tourist railroad in Vrdnik</li> </ul>	<p>agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pollution and noise by traffic</li> <li>- Construction-ban zone around the military complexes</li> <li>- Lack of water for irrigation from the canal network</li> <li>- Inadequate wastewater treatment</li> <li>- Lack of treatment of animal waste in the meat industry</li> <li>- Inadequate treatment of communal waste (transfer station)</li> <li>- Overload of the main road through Irig</li> <li>- Lack of road categorization</li> <li>- Absence of pedestrian and bicycle paths</li> <li>- Absence of bus lines</li> <li>- Inadequate maintenance of access roads</li> <li>- Absence of bus and taxi stands</li> <li>- Inadequate connections of access roads to asphalt roads (removal of mud from the wheels)</li> <li>- Unfinished construction of a sewage system</li> <li>- Flood of raw sewage into streams</li> <li>- Illegal landfills</li> <li>- Absence of an animal shelter (a large number of stray dogs, especially in the spa resort Vrdnik)</li> <li>- Lack of NGO sector in the area of EP</li> <li>- Unused potential of wind energy</li> <li>- Non-compliance of the actual situation with the situation in the cadastre</li> <li>- Insufficient development of gas network</li> <li>- Insufficient development of electrical networks in the areas of holiday homes</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHANCES</b></p>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Spatial plan for the area of special purpose Fruska Gora until 2022</li><li>- Spatial plan of the corridor of the state road, class Ib, Novi Sad - Sabac</li><li>- Construction of the monastery network</li><li>- Construction of a bypass on the M-21 highway around Irig</li><li>- Construction of a tunnel through Fruska Gora</li><li>- Construction of a parallel main pipeline</li><li>- Existence of spatial plans of higher rank (Province, Republic)</li><li>- Existence of strategic documents in the field of environmental protection at the level of AP Vojvodina and the Republic of Serbia</li><li>- Availability of domestic and foreign sources of funding</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lack of funding</li><li>- Political environment</li><li>- Existence of a construction-ban zone close to the military facilities</li><li>- Draining of the population into cities due to the slow process of building infrastructure</li><li>- Frequent changes in management structure in PEs</li><li>- Uncontrolled use of chemicals in agriculture</li><li>- Absence of a regional landfill</li></ul>
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### 7.3.3. Development objectives of infrastructure and environmental protection

Defined operational objectives of infrastructure development and environmental protection are:

OO 3.1. Circle the system of collection and treatment of municipal waste by the end of 2018

OO 3.2. Continuous construction and reconstruction of communal and transport infrastructure

OO 3.3. Completion of all spatial planning documents provided by law by the end of 2016

OO 3.4. All projects of water supply completed by the end of 2018, and sewage and waste water treatment in the municipality by the end of 2020

OO 3.5. Increase the level of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources by 40% by the end of 2020

### 7.3.4. Integration with strategic documents of higher order

**Table 28. Integration with strategic documents of higher order**

Strategic document of higher order	Relevant strategic guidelines	Relations to operational objectives
Europe 2020	<p>Priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smart growth (development of economy based on knowledge and innovations)</li> <li>2. Sustainable growth (at the same time boosts competitiveness and production that can effectively treat resources)</li> <li>3. Inclusive growth (greater participation in the labor market, struggle against poverty, and social cohesion)</li> </ol>	<p>OO 3.1. OO 3.2. OO 3.3. OO 3.4. OO 3.5.</p>
Development Program of AP Vojvodina 2014 – 2020	<p>Strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human resources development</li> <li>2. Development of infrastructure and conditions for a decent life and work</li> <li>3. Sustainable economic growth</li> <li>4. Development of institutional infrastructure</li> </ol>	<p>OO 3.1. OO 3.2. OO 3.3. OO 3.4. OO 3.5.</p>

### 7.3.5. Programs, projects and measures for infrastructure development and environmental protection

**Table 29: Programs, projects and measures for infrastructure development and environmental protection**

Program	Ord. no.	Project/measure	Relations to operational objectives	Implementation dynamics				Implementation holder	Project value
				Orientalional implementation period					
				2015	2016	2017	2018		
3.1. Development of traffic infrastructure	3.1.1.	Construction of the local road Satrinci- Mali Radinci	OO 3.2.		*	*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	180.000.000,00
	3.1.2.	Construction of Fruska Gora corridor and the tunnel through Fruska Gora with a bypass around the settlement of Irig	OO 3.2.	*	*	*	*	PE Roads of Serbia	2.000.000.000,00
	3.1.3.	Reconstruction of the state road, class II, no. 313 Zmajevac-Irig-Maradik	OO 3.2.	*	*	*	*	PE Roads of Serbia	100.000.000,00
	3.1.4.	Construction of the local road Mala Remeta – ridge route on Fruska Gora	OO 3.2.		*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	50.000.000,00
	3.1.5.	Construction of a cycling – walking track Irig- Hopovo	OO 3.2.	*	*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	15.000.000,00
	3.1.6.	Reconstruction of the ridge route on	OO 3.2.		*	*	*	Municipality of Irig, City of Novi	100.000.000,00

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	Fruska Gora						Sad, Municipalities of Indjija, Sremski Karlovci, Beocin and Sremska Mitrovica	
3.1.7.	Reconstruction of the local road Vrdnik- Jazak	OO 3.2.		*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	10.000.000,00
3.1.8.	Reconstruction of the local road Jazak- Mala Remeta	OO 3.2.		*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	30.000.000,00
3.1.9.	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of streets in the settlement of Vrdnik (phase III)	OO 3.2.		*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	100.000.000,00
3.1.10.	Reconstruction of streets in the settlement of Jazak (phase II)	OO 3.2.			*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	85.000.000,00
3.1.11.	Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Krusedol Village	OO 3.2.		*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	70.000.000,00
3.1.12.	Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Krusedol Prnjavor	OO 3.2.		*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	25.000.000,00

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	3.1.13.	Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Rivica	OO 3.2.			*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	25.000.000,00
	3.1.14.	Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Satrinci	OO 3.2.			*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	30.000.000,00
	3.1.15.	Completion of rehabilitation of the local road from the state road class II, no. 313 to Satrinci- Dobrodol	OO 3.2.			*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	56.000.000,00
	3.1.16.	Reconstruction of the railway Ruma- Vrdnik	OO 3.2.			*	*	PE "Serbian Railways"	20.000.000,00
	3.1.17.	Reconstruction of access roads and construction of dumping-grounds	OO 3.2.	*	*	*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for Agriculture	50.000.000,00
	3.1.18.	Arranging of road belts (windshield belts and the increase of green areas)	OO 3.2.	*	*	*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	3.000.000,00
3.2. Solid waste and waste water management	3.2.1.	Remediation and reclamation of urban landfills (Irig, Vrdnik)	OO 3.1.		*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for environmental protection	25.000.000,00
	3.2.2.	Remediation of illegal dumps in the settlements Neradin, Krusedol Village, Rivica, Jazak and Satrinci	OO 3.1.	*	*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for Environmental	10.000.000,00

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								Protection	
3.2.3.	Increase in service levels of communal waste collection	OO 3.1.	*	*	*	*		PE "Komunalac"	20.000.000,00
3.2.4.	Campaign and education in order to raise awareness about environmental protection	OO 3.1.		*	*			Municipal Fund for Environmental Protection	1.000.000,00
3.2.5.	Completion of construction of sewerage network with a collector in the settlement of Irig	OЦ 3.4.		*				Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	60.000.000,00
3.2.6.	Construction of the wastewater treatment plant for the settlement of Irig	OO 3.4.		*	*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	170.000.000,00
3.2.7.	Completion of construction of sewerage system in the settlement of Vrdnik	OO 3.4.	*	*				Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	30.000.000,00
3.2.8.	Construction of the wastewater treatment plant for the settlement of Vrdnik	OO 3.4.		*	*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	150.000.000,00
3.2.9.	Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement of Jazak	OO 3.4.		*	*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	230.000.000,00
3.2.10.	Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement Satrinci	OO 3.4.			*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	40.000.000,00

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	3.2.11.	Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement Neradin	OO 3.4.			*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	120.000.000,00
	3.2.12.	Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in settlements Grgeteg, Mala Remeta, Dobrodol, Krusedol Prnjavor and Velika Remeta	OO 3.4.			*	*	Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	100.000.000,00
	3.2.13.	Construction of sewerage network in the industrial zone in Irig	OO 3.4.		*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	15.000.000,00
3.3. Water supply and gasification	3.3.1.	Completion of the water supply of the settlement of Jazak	OO 3.4.	*				Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	6.000.000,00
	3.3.2.	Construction of a new well for water supply of the settlement of Neradin	OO 3.4.	*	*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	5.000.000,00
	3.3.3.	Completion of work on the water supply of the settlement of Mala Remeta	OO 3.4.	*	*			Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	7.000.000,00
	3.3.4.	Reconstruction of the dams "Medjes" and "Dobrodol"	OO 3.4.			*		Municipality of Irig and PE "Waters of Vojvodina"	5.000.000,00

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3.3.5.	Construction of a parallel pipeline from the water factory on the "Fisher's farm" to the spring "Borkovac"	OO 3.4.			*		PE "Waterworks" Ruma	30.000.000,00
3.3.6.	Reconstruction of the substations in the municipality of Irig	OO 3.4.	*	*	*	*	PE "Waterworks" Ruma	10.000.000,00
3.3.7.	Reconstruction of the pumping station "Trojka"	OO 3.4.		*			PE "Waterworks" Ruma	3.000.000,00
3.3.8.	Construction of a new pumping station above the monastery Novo Hopovo	OO 3.4.			*		PE "Waterworks" Ruma	5.000.000,00
3.3.9.	Construction of water supply system with its own spring for the supply of the settlement of Velika Remeta	OO 3.4.		*	*		Municipality of Irig- Fund for building land	10.000.000,00
3.3.10.	Gasification of settlements Rivica, Jazak, Mala Remeta, Vrdnik	OO 3.2.		*	*		PE "Gas Ruma"	50.000.000,00
3.3.11.	Gasification of settlements Satrinci, Dobrodol, Neradin Krusedol, Velika Remeta, Prnjavor	OO 3.2.				*	PE "Gas Ruma"	100.000.000,00
3.3.12.	Construction of a connecting pipeline and an MRS for the facilities on Iriski Venac	OO 3.2.			*		PE "Gas Ruma"	10.000.000,00
3.3.13.	Construction of a distribution	OO 3.2.			*		Municipality of	20.000.000,00



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		pipeline in the weekend-zone in Irig						Irig and PE "Gas Ruma"	
3.4. Other communal services	3.4.1.	Rearrangement of the Catholic cemetery in Irig	OO 3.2.		*			Local community and RC Parish Office Irig	1.000.000,00
	3.4.2.	Rearrangement the village cemetery and the construction of a chapel in Neradin	OO 3.2.		*			Municipality of Irig and Neradin LCO	3.800.000,00
	3.4.3.	Program for the establishment of a sustainable system for the care of abandoned animals	OO 3.2.		*			Municipality of Irig and PE "Komunalac"	500.000,00
	3.4.4.	Construction of an asylum/shelter for abandoned animals	OO 3.2.			*		Municipality of Irig and PE "Komunalac"	10.000.000,00

## 8. Plan for the development of organizational capacities and human potentials

Implementation of the Development Strategy is a major challenge for each unit of local government. The degree and quality of implementation of the Strategy, as the sum of all individual implemented projects and measures will clearly show how near or far the local government is from achieving the defined strategic objectives and the vision of development of the municipality. For a successful implementation of the Strategy of development it is necessary to adapt the existing or to establish new organizational structures and provide adequate human resources and clearly define the key operational mechanism for development management. The task of this mechanism is the daily care of the implementation of the strategy as a whole and each project individually, the coordination of all activities and actors from promotion, preparation and launching of projects, implementation, monitoring, reporting, to the initiation and updating of the Strategy.

Municipal development strategy encompasses all the sectors that are the responsibility of local authorities, and all actors and stakeholders in a coordinated manner. The inclusion of all issues dealt with in one municipality into one comprehensive strategy opens up opportunities to create synergy, incremental values and innovations through inter-sectoral cooperation. It is therefore important to specify that, in addition to building effective and functioning structures for planning and development as well as structures that will monitor the implementation of strategic documents, it is very important to strengthen overall coordination within the municipal administration in the implementation process of the Strategy. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the implementation of the Strategy is supported by the socio-economic partners in the municipality. Each of them should have significant roles in the implementation, provision of financial resources, but also in monitoring and evaluation of achieved results.

Key actors in the implementation of the Strategy of development are:

- Municipal Council,
- President of the Municipality,
- Association for the development of the Municipality of Irig
- Office for the local economic development
- Municipal service for general administration, economic and social activities,
- Municipal service for urban planning, property and legal affairs,

- Municipal service for professional and common tasks,
- Municipal service for finance,
- Municipal service for public utilities, water and environmental protection, and inspection activities,
- Municipal service for professional activities of the Municipal Council
- Municipal institutions and organizations (public utility companies, cultural institutions, schools, Centre for Social Work, health institutions, cooperatives and business associations)
- Specialized educational, research and consulting organizations,
- Local NGOs and sports organizations and associations,
- Relevant ministries and agencies.

Currently in Irig municipality there is no organizationally and systematically structured approach for the implementation of the Strategy of development, and there are no persons responsible for the coordination and organization of the implementation of the development Strategy. Therefore, it is necessary to establish and strengthen effective municipal structures for its implementation, tailored to the needs of Irig municipality, and specify the duties and responsibilities.

In terms of collecting, processing and updating of data for planning and monitoring of the development, municipal administration does not possess a comprehensive database, but only part of the data is in electronic form, which in the future is a priority. When it comes to preparation and implementation of projects, there are no defined responsibilities in this area. It is necessary to specify the duties and responsibilities and to strengthen the capacities for preparation and effective implementation of the projects of local and international donors with a focus on EU funds.

### 8.1. Monitoring, evaluation and updating the strategy of development

This section provides ways of monitoring, control and updating of the Revised Sustainable Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig. The necessity of the above mentioned is conditioned by the dynamics and speed of economic changes on both regional and national level. Reviewing the Sustainable Development Strategy provides flexibility in the changing economic trends.

The last step in the making of a revision of the Strategy of sustainable development is:

- **realization**
- **monitoring**, and
- **updating** the defined strategy.

Test of quality of the defined Strategy is precisely its realization.

There are three levels of monitoring of the Sustainable Development Strategy:

**The first level of monitoring** is monitoring of the realization of the Strategy and updating a summary of implementation activities.

A team of people in charge of monitoring of the Strategy of sustainable development closely monitors the development of the situation regarding the implementation of the same, i.e. monitors the extent to which plans from the Strategy coincide with the real situation on the ground. Such monitoring involves the degree of compliance of activities undertaken by the Sustainable Development Strategy, changes in the estimations of costs or schedules, then includes the reasons for those changes, as well as their expected impact on program implementation. If there are any of these changes, as well as changes in the distribution of responsibilities for the implementation of the program, such changes are recorded. When the team which is in charge of the monitoring notices significant differences between the planned and actual implementation of the program, its task is to explain how and why there were such differences. The ones responsible for the implementation of clearly defined projects should also present to the team in charge of monitoring the way in which they expect to continue with the implementation of the program, and to describe any changes that could improve the implementation of the strategy.

**The second level of monitoring** is referred to monitoring which phase has the project come to, as well as the testing of the logic of the project. It raises the question - Does the project lead to the expected results i.e. the achievement of the purpose of the project? Monitoring evaluates the success of expected results because these outcomes connect the projects with a vision of the development strategy.

Monitoring the results of implemented measures / projects raises the question - has the measure / project achieved the expected results described in the matrix of the project? Do the achieved results, if they are achieved, help the realization of the purpose of the project? And finally, does the purpose of the project contribute to achieving the objective of the project?

If, while the results of the Strategy are being monitored, it is concluded that it does not lead to the expected results, it will be easy to presume, using the results in a matrix, where the root of the problem is. And then it is determined why the problem emerged. The group responsible for monitoring the results of the projects must find the reasons why the project did not lead to the desired results in order to know how to react in the right way.

Only when the problem is properly defined, effective and efficient solution can be found. Projects may also have unforeseen negative results that must be investigated.

**The third level of monitoring** raises the question - Has the environment changed so that it influences the choice of critical bodies, projects and bodies responsible for implementing projects in the Sustainable Development Strategy?

So, from the above it is clear and evident that the first and the second level of monitoring are focused on the question of how it is implemented, while the third stage of monitoring raises and discusses the issue of whether the implementation of the project should be proceeded with.

Such monitoring raises the following questions:

- Does the continuation of interventions solve key problems?
- Is that issue still the key to the realization of the vision of the economic future of the local community?
- Do the benefits of the program still justify the exploitation of the resources needed for its implementation?
- Have there been any unforeseen negative consequences because of the realization of the project?
- Are the relevant organizations and entities involved in the implementation of the program?

In case there are any changes in the situation on the ground either in social or economic terms, i.e. any events that significantly alter the previous situation, probably major changes will be needed. The team in charge of monitoring shall request that the Strategy, or its parts which the changes are related to, is refreshed by making new recommendations in addressing key issues. If, however, the environment has changed so significantly that the key questions need to be redefined, maybe it's time to repeat the entire process of developing the Sustainable Development Strategy. Responsibility for monitoring and updating of the revised Sustainable Development Strategy can be taken by the local government, the whole working group or its part, and / or some other body such as the Agency for the Development of the Municipality of Irig. Ideally, the team responsible for monitoring will include representatives from the local

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government, business associations, NGOs, and others who are relevant for the implementation of the Strategy and, of course, the leaders of the bodies for local economic development.

## 9. Synthesis of the development strategy

Table 30. Synthesis of the strategy of development of Irig

<b>VISION OF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Municipality of satisfied people living in preserved environment, with modern agriculture and entrepreneurship, developed educational, cultural, sports and social programs consistent to a man living in the 21st century		
<b>STRATEGIC GOALS</b>		
<p><b><u>Strategic goal 1</u></b></p> <p>Built basis of support for the development of agriculture, processing industry, small and medium entrepreneurship and tourism in order to increase the competitiveness of the local economy, employment and living standards of the population</p>	<p><b><u>Strategic goal 2</u></b></p> <p>Improved quality of human resources and infrastructure in health, education, culture and sports with developed social programs and partnership with civil society and strengthening the general social responsibility of all actors involved in the development of these activities</p>	<p><b><u>Strategic goal 3</u></b></p> <p>Developed communal infrastructure and planned land management through secured sustainable use of natural resources and reduced negative impact on the environment</p>
<b>SECTORAL/OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>		

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<p>The following sectoral/operational objectives of economic development are defined:</p>	<p>The following sectoral/operational objectives of social development are defined:</p>	<p>The following sectoral/operational objectives of environmental protection and spatial planning are defined:</p>
<p><b><i>Operational objective 1.1.</i></b> Increase overall employment by 10% in the Municipality by the end of 2018</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 1.2.</i></b> Increasing of fruit-planted area by 300 ha and 100 ha of vineyards, increase in the production of honey, wild fruits and medicinal herbs by 20% by the end of 2018</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 1.3.</i></b> Increasing livestock and fish funds and greenhouse vegetable production by 10% by the end of 2018</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 1.4.</i></b> Attracting a minimum of 3 large investors and at least 25 newly established small and medium enterprises by the end of 2018</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 1.5.</i></b> Increasing the number of tourists by 30% and new tourism products by 30% by the end of 2018</p>	<p><b><i>Operational objective 2.1.</i></b> Continuous improvement of the quality of public services, which by 2018 will be available in all parts of the municipality</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 2.2.</i></b> Reducing the social exclusion of the most vulnerable groups of the population and making the social map by the end of 2016</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 2.3.</i></b> Constant improvement of working conditions in health and educational institutions</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 2.4.</i></b> By the end of 2018, improve the quality of life of citizens by increasing the number of sports and cultural facilities and events by 20%</p>	<p><b><i>Operational objective 3.1.</i></b> Circle the system of collection and treatment of municipal waste by the end of 2018</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 3.2.</i></b> Continuous construction and reconstruction of communal and transport infrastructure</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 3.3.</i></b> Completion of all spatial planning documents provided by law by the end of 2016</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 3.4.</i></b> All projects of water supply completed by the end of 2018, and sewage and waste water treatment in the municipality by the end of 2020</p> <p><b><i>Operational objective 3.5.</i></b> Increase the level of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources by 40% by the end of 2020</p>
<p><b>PROGRAMS</b></p>		



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<p>Four programs of economic development are defined:</p>	<p>Four programs of social development are defined:</p>	<p>Four programs of environmental protection and spatial planning are defined:</p>
<p>1.1. Improving economic infrastructure 1.2. Development of agriculture 1.3. Development of the manufacturing industry 1.4. Development of tourism</p>	<p>2.1. Improving of health infrastructure 2.2. Helping the vulnerable categories of the population 2.3. Support for educational development 2.4. Improvement of infrastructure in the fields of culture and sport</p>	<p>3.1. Development of traffic infrastructure 3.2. Solid waste and waste water management 3.3. Water supply and gasification 3.4. Other communal services</p>
<p><b>PROJECTS AND MEASURES</b></p>		
<p>Economic development sector</p>	<p>Social development sector</p>	<p>Environmental protection and spatial planning sector</p>
<p>1.1.1. Preparation of documentation for the construction of industrial zones 1.1.2. Improving institutional and management capacities of LGUs 1.1.3. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the institutions in the field of project management 1.1.4. Creating a catalog of available locations for potential investors 1.1.5. Preparation of project documentation for the Center for storage and distribution of agricultural products 1.1.6. Creating an action plan to strengthen the</p>	<p>2.1.1. Reconstruction of the Community Health Center Irig 2.1.2. Establishment of a counseling clinic within the CHC Irig 2.1.3. More effective management of medical waste in facilities of CHC Irig 2.1.4. Educational programs in health care 2.1.5. Reconstruction of the infirmaries of CHC Irig 2.1.6. Procurement of computer equipment 2.1.7. Increasing energy efficiency in buildings of CHC Irig</p>	<p>3.1.1. Construction of the local road Satrinci-Mali Radinci 3.1.2. Construction of Fruska Gora corridor and the tunnel through Fruska Gora with a bypass around the settlement of Irig 3.1.3. Reconstruction of the state road, class II, no. 313 Zmajevac-Irig- Maradik 3.1.4. Construction of the local road Mala Remeta – ridge route on Fruska Gora 3.1.5. Construction of a cycling – walking track Irig- Hopovo 3.1.6. Reconstruction of the ridge route on Fruska Gora</p>

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<p>service sector and entrepreneurship</p> <p>1.1.7. Construction of the shopping center for agricultural products with warehouse and ULO cold storage with capacity of 20 thousand tons</p> <p>1.2.1. Creating a Rural Development Strategy of the Municipality of Irig</p> <p>1.2.2. Establishing and equipping the field-keeping service</p> <p>1.2.3. Organization of vegetable production in protected areas</p> <p>1.2.4. Plan for increase of the livestock fund and improvement of cattle breeds</p> <p>1.2.5. Promotion of cooperative associations</p> <p>1.2.6. Encouragement for the rehabilitation of existing vineyards and planting new vines</p> <p>1.2.7. Plan for continuous quality control of agricultural land and the use of pesticides in agriculture</p> <p>1.2.8. Construction of the irrigation system in the municipality of Irig</p> <p>1.2.9. Rearranging the canal network for drainage of agricultural land in all settlements of the municipality of Irig</p> <p>1.2.10. Development of organic production</p> <p>1.2.11. Establishment of the Winter School for</p>	<p>2.1.8. Installing filters in the lab of CHC Irig</p> <p>2.1.9. Prevention program aimed at reducing mortality - campaigns</p> <p>2.1.10. Organization of polyvalent patronage</p> <p>2.1.11. Organized systematic examinations of the population of all ages</p> <p>2.2.1. Opening the service to provide local services as a new organizational unit within the Centre for Social Work</p> <p>2.2.2. Development of the local strategy for poverty reduction</p> <p>2.2.3. Family counseling</p> <p>2.2.4. Help and care at home for children with disabilities and their families</p> <p>2.2.5. Improving the technical and social fit-out of the Center in order to provide better customer service</p> <p>2.2.6. Establishment of clubs for children and youth</p> <p>2.2.7. Establishment of clubs and day centers for senior citizens</p> <p>2.2.8. Establishment of counseling for marriage and family</p> <p>2.2.9. Establishment of counseling services for the health care of children and youth (children with behavioral problems)</p>	<p>3.1.7. Reconstruction of the local road Vrdnik-Jazak</p> <p>3.1.8. Reconstruction of the local road Jazak-Mala Remeta</p> <p>3.1.9. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of streets in the settlement of Vrdnik (phase III)</p> <p>3.1.10. Reconstruction of streets in the settlement of Jazak (phase II)</p> <p>3.1.11. Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Krusedol Village</p> <p>3.1.12. Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Krusedol Prnjavor</p> <p>3.1.13. Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Rivica</p> <p>3.1.14. Rehabilitation of streets in the settlement Satrinci</p> <p>3.1.15. Completion of rehabilitation of the local road from the state road class II, no. 313 to Satrinci- Dobrodol</p> <p>3.1.16. Reconstruction of the railway Ruma-Vrdnik</p> <p>3.1.17. Reconstruction of access roads and construction of dumping-grounds</p> <p>3.1.18. Arranging of road belts (windshield belts and the increase of green areas)</p> <p>3.2.1. Remediation and reclamation of urban landfills (Irig, Vrdnik)</p> <p>3.2.2. Remediation of illegal dumps in the</p>
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<p>farmers</p> <p>1.3.1. Education on Global GAP and HACCP standards</p> <p>1.3.2. Establishing agribusiness center and the establishment of a system of support for rural development</p> <p>1.3.3. Encouragement for the development of the manufacturing industry of fruits and vegetables</p> <p>1.3.4. Program for the development of beekeeping</p> <p>1.3.5. Collecting, growing and processing of forest products and medicinal herbs</p> <p>1.3.6. Support for the branding of products and the protection of geographical origin</p> <p>1.4.1. Reconstruction of the existing wine cellar and construction of the facility for tasting and exhibition of wine</p> <p>1.4.2. Tourist and sports-educational center Irig-Hopovo (mountain home)</p> <p>1.4.3. Adaptation of "Rajkovac" into a city hotel</p> <p>1.4.4. Setting up tourist signs</p> <p>1.4.5. Development of rural tourism (education of the population and preparing programs)</p> <p>1.4.6. Enabling of the tourist guides services</p> <p>1.4.7. Creating the local Strategy for the</p>	<p>2.2.10. Humanization of all unhygienic Roma settlements in the municipality</p> <p>2.2.11. Improvement of social, health and educational structure of the Roma population</p> <p>2.2.12. Opening a daycare center for children with disabilities</p> <p>2.2.13. Establishment of an emergency service and informing the public about the work of the service</p> <p>2.3.1. Reconstruction of the yard in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig</p> <p>2.3.2. Restoration of the facade and roof gutters in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig</p> <p>2.3.3. Roof repair in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig</p> <p>2.3.4. Provision of school furniture for Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig</p> <p>2.3.5. Repair of flooring in Elementary School "Dositej Obradovic" Irig</p> <p>2.3.6. Introduction of central heating system in local schools (Satrinci, Krusedol, Neradin)</p> <p>2.3.7. Construction of the school yard and the renovation of the gym in PTU "Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz"</p> <p>2.3.8. Opening of the students' dormitory</p>	<p>settlements Neradin, Krusedol Village, Rivica, Jazak and Satrinci</p> <p>3.2.3. Increase in service levels of communal waste collection</p> <p>3.2.4. Campaign and education in order to raise awareness about environmental protection</p> <p>3.2.5. Completion of construction of sewerage network with a collector in the settlement of Irig</p> <p>3.2.6. Construction of the wastewater treatment plant for the settlement of Irig</p> <p>3.2.7. Completion of construction of sewerage system in the settlement of Vrdnik</p> <p>3.2.8. Construction of the wastewater treatment plant for the settlement of Vrdnik</p> <p>3.2.9. Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement of Jazak</p> <p>3.2.10. Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement Satrinci</p> <p>3.2.11. Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in the settlement Neradin</p> <p>3.2.12. Construction of sewage network with waste water treatment plant in settlements Grgeteg, Mala Remeta, Dobrodol, Krusedol</p>
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<p>development of tourism: spa-recreational, sports, hunting, school, religious, eco and ethno</p> <p>1.4.8. The adaptation of the old local office in Neradin into an ethno house</p> <p>1.4.9. Landscaping around Vrdnik tower</p> <p>1.4.10. Completion of construction of an eco-ethno tourist complex in Satrinci</p> <p>1.4.11. Feasibility study and project documentation for the construction of Aqua Park</p> <p>1.4.12. Preparation of documentation for the reconstruction and preservation of the old core at Milica Stojadinovic street in Vrdnik</p>	<p>2.3.9. Widening the offer of the secondary vocational school (introducing profiles: enologist, economic technician, trade technician)</p> <p>2.3.10. "Child-friendly School" Program - an inclusive model</p> <p>2.3.11. Reconstruction of the facility of CI in Vrdnik for the purposes of recreational stay</p> <p>2.3.12. With magic to a smile</p> <p>2.4.1. Reconstruction of the roof and facade of the cultural center in Irig</p> <p>2.4.2. Adaptation and reconstruction of the birth house of Borislav Mihajlovic Mihiz</p> <p>2.4.3. Equipping the reading room with computers and furniture</p> <p>2.4.4. Adaptation of the attic space above the reading room to store archives, local history collections, gift collections and furnishing</p> <p>2.4.5. Restoration of buildings under protection of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments</p> <p>2.4.6. Building a cultural center in Vrdnik</p> <p>2.4.7. Listing of associations, connecting and developing a plan of their activities</p> <p>2.4.8. Completion of work on Sport balloon hall in Irig with the construction of the technical</p>	<p>Prnjavor and Velika Remeta</p> <p>3.2.13. Construction of sewerage network in the industrial zone in Irig</p> <p>3.3.1. Completion of the water supply of the settlement of Jazak</p> <p>3.3.2. Construction of a new well for water supply of the settlement of Neradin</p> <p>3.3.3. Completion of work on the water supply of the settlement of Mala Remeta</p> <p>3.3.4. Reconstruction of the dams "Medjes" and "Dobrodol"</p> <p>3.3.5. Construction of a parallel pipeline from the water factory on the "Fisher's farm" to the spring "Borkovac"</p> <p>3.3.6. Reconstruction of the substations in the municipality of Irig</p> <p>3.3.7. Reconstruction of the pumping station "Trojka"</p> <p>3.3.8. Construction of a new pumping station above the monastery Novo Hopovo</p> <p>3.3.9. Construction of water supply system with its own spring for the supply of the settlement of Velika Remeta</p> <p>3.3.10. Gasification of settlements Rivica, Jazak, Mala Remeta, Vrdnik</p>
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	<p>building</p> <p>2.4.9. Completion of work on reconstruction and equipping of a football field in Krusedol Village</p> <p>2.4.10. Adaptation of the gym in Elementary School "Milica Stojadinovic - Srpkinja" in Vrdnik</p> <p>2.4.11. Reconstruction of the handball court in the sports center "Miner" in Vrdnik</p> <p>2.4.12. Construction and equipping of the field for "small sports" in the settlement Krusedol Prnjavor</p> <p>2.4.13. Double-fencing and construction of an auditorium stand (approximately 100 seats) within the football fields in the settlements Satrinci, Krusedol Village, Neradin, Rivica and Jazak</p> <p>2.4.14. Equipping educational institutions in the municipality with necessary gym and other sports equipment and accessories</p> <p>2.4.15. Improving the picnic-sites Iriski Venac, Zmajevac, Hopovo and mountain-hiking trails of health of Fruska Gora with adequate sports infrastructure</p> <p>2.4.16. Construction of a sports-recreational center, swimming pools and sports facilities in Irig</p>	<p>3.3.11. Gasification of settlements Satrinci, Dobrodol, Neradin Krusedol, Velika Remeta, Prnjavor</p> <p>3.3.12. Construction of a connecting pipeline and an MRS for the facilities on Iriski Venac</p> <p>3.4.1. Rearrangement of the Catholic cemetery in Irig</p> <p>3.4.2. Rearrangement the village cemetery and the construction of a chapel in Neradin</p> <p>3.4.3. Program for the establishment of a sustainable system for the care of abandoned animals</p> <p>3.4.4. Construction of an asylum/shelter for abandoned animals</p>
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## 10. Attachments

Printed forms of project proposals / development measures - for each project / measure

Table 31. Development measure form

Development measure name:					
<b>Basic information</b>			<b>Investor information</b>		
1.	Project affiliation		16.	Investor's name	
2.	Project proposal		17.	Responsible person	
3.	Economic category		<b>Location data</b>		
4.	Investment type		18.	NSTU I	
5.	Purpose of investment		19.	NSTU II	
6.	Benefits from investment		20.	NSTU III	
7.	Level of significance		21.	LAU I	
8.	Status		22.	LAU II	
9.	Target groups		<b>Spatial data</b>		
10.	Estimated value		23.	Land area in m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Networking</b>			24.	Land ownership	
11.	Local development project		25.	Area of objects in m <sup>2</sup>	
12.	Intermunicipal development project		26.	Number of objects	
13.	District development project		27.	Ownership of objects	
14.	Regional development project		<b>Terms and duration</b>		
15.	Cross-border development project		28.	Beginning	
			29.	Completion	
			30.	Duration in months	
<b>Development measure description</b>					

<b>Linkage with the objectives and priorities in planning documents</b>