



Project number: UCPM-2018-PP-AG - 826561  
This project has received funding from the EUROPEAN  
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## Berat Prefecture

**Harilla Dafa**  
**Prefect of the Berat Region**

**Messina , Kick-off meeting, 11 - 12 February 2019**



The Prefect is the representative of the Council of Ministers in the region.

Berat Region is one of 12 districts of the Republic of Albania.

It is located in the south-central part of the territory of the country.

There are 5 municipalities, 26 administrative units and 213 villages.



The total area is 1798 km<sup>2</sup>

Population of the region 235.478 inhabitants

Density 131 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>

The capital of the region is town of Berat with about 68.000 inhabitants, while the surrounding area is 98.875 inhabitants.

Municipalities: 5

Kucove: 55.293

Ure Vajgurore: 43 890

Polican: 18.341

Skrapar: 19.072

The city of Berat is old, more than 2400 years old and for more than 10 years it has been declared a heritage of world heritage under the patronage of UNESCO



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Relief is diverse:  
From west to east,  
fields, hills to  
mountains in  
Skrapar  
municipality.

Height about sea  
level starts from 50  
m in the northwest  
till 2417 m (the  
highest point of  
Tomorr mount)  
above sea level in  
the east

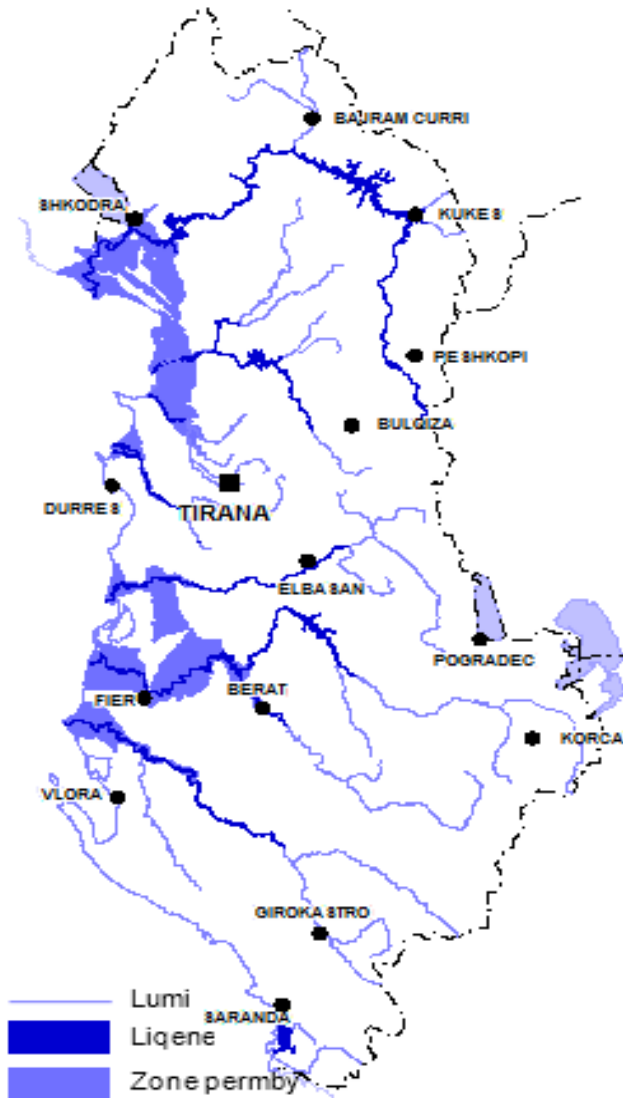


Fig.1 Permybtjet me periudhe përsëritje 100 vjet

Climate: Mediterranean to the west, up to the continental Mediterranean in the east

Annual average rainfall of 850 - 950 mm

Rainfall of October - April

Hydrographic data:

Rivers and the length

Osumi 90 km

Devolli 11 km

Semani 7.5 km

Also there are about 30 waterfalls and a considerable network of mountainous small rivers.

Characteristics of the Osumi river: abducting, collapsing, destructive and with significant flooding in some cases.

The Devoll river appears quiet but with maximum flow when combined with discharges from HP Banja and at the meeting point with Osumi and after this point creates a massive flooding.

The Seman River is the merging of the two above-mentioned rivers, due to the 45 m above sea level, in flow situations it does not allow the drainage of the drainage systems and creating massive flooding.

## Natural

involuntary

- earthquake
- tsunami
- snow / avalanches
- **flooding**
- drought
- fires in forests and pastures
- automobile accidents
- industrial accidents
- water pollution
- radioactive pollution
- social unrest
- smoking
- food contamination

voluntary

## Of hands

**human  
Intensive**

Risks affecting region from:

Geophysics: earthquakes, landslides, avalanches.

Meteorology: storm, snowfall, **rain**, hail, hot & cold waves.

Hydrological: **flooding**.

Climate: fires, droughts

Biological: epidemics.

Technological: oil, gas, pressure equipments.

**less intense**

## Causes of Flood:

When the amount of rainfall in the basin  
is 24 hours, it is over 80 mm.

Lack of an effective alert system for the population at risk.





## Rruga e Bilces



### Causes:

- Lack of protective embankments, especially in high-risk areas, in residential areas.
- Illegal constructions in and near the riverbed .
- Massive tree cutting and forest burning in the area of the basin river water catchment.
- Lack of human, technical and material resources and information technology for management civil emergency at all stages.

As for above, frequency of floods **has changed** from one time in 30 - 50 years to one time in 2 - 5 years in now days. This situation needs to be analyzed by experts of the respective fields.

## Permbytje e vitit 2002



### Problematic Areas

Skrapar: the river is sometimes fierce and causes greater damage to infrastructure (bridges, roads, power plants) and less on agricultural land and flats.

Berat: dams are more significant in flats (some in the historical area), businesses, shops, economic urban areas (problems for about 1500-2000 inhabitants).

Ure Vajgurore: mainly agricultural businesses (storages, livestock stables, magazines), roads connecting, social and economic buildings and some flats, about 50-60



## Pamje te permbytjeve te muajit dhjetor.

The short history of the floods in the last 20 years

September 2002: 1 national bridge, 400 ml embankment, 1 HP,  
1 water supply, 2 schools, 2 health centers, 45 flats and  
several hundred hectares of agricultural land and  
greenhouses.

December 2005: was destroyed 1 bridge, 1 water supply, 2  
hanging bridges, damaged over 100 flats, business and  
social economic objects.

February 2015, more than 120 flats, business facilities, social  
economic facilities, about 412 hectares of agricultural land  
and 74 hectares of greenhouses were settled.  
6.7 million Euros were disbursed.

January 2009, December 2012, November 2017 and  
February 2018 the level of flooding has been lower and  
damages have been mainly in dwellings near the river bed  
and greenhouse and agricultural land surfaces.



Ura e Pazarit, Corovode,



According to the conclusions of the regional development strategies, one of the most sensitive problems for the population is the very frequent floods, which are presented above.

The prefecture expresses active readiness together with the municipalities and community of endangered areas, mitigates the negative impacts of natural disasters, but also tries to systematically solve the problem, increasing protection investment at the river basin and improving management structures in all CE (or CP) phases, in accordance with the relevant regulatory framework.



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In accordance with the Albanian legislation, the National Plan of Civil Emergencies and the Guidelines for the Planning of the EC of PRONEWS, the District Prevention Plan has been drafted by the County Emergency Planning Plan.

The plan is an important document designed with the purpose of preventing, intervening, facilitating and rehabilitating damage affecting the population, institutions, property, cultural heritage and the environment from any emergencies.

Provides conditions for public and private institutions, economic activity and population, for transition from a normal situation to an emergency situation with as little loss as possible, for security, human life, property and the environment from the effects of emergencies.

It guarantees all possible resources for public safety, the continuous maintenance of the economy, the localization of the emergency zone and the mitigation of the consequences.

The plan includes data and information from all local and central institutions at the regional level. Appropriately, it clarifies responsibilities, functions, basic tasks and preliminary decision making.

The plan remains working in progress, to remain appropriate and to be able to overcome changes the external environment, the legal framework and the European Union practices.



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