

# **Western Balkans Climate Resilient Growth Roundtable**

## **From Science to Action**

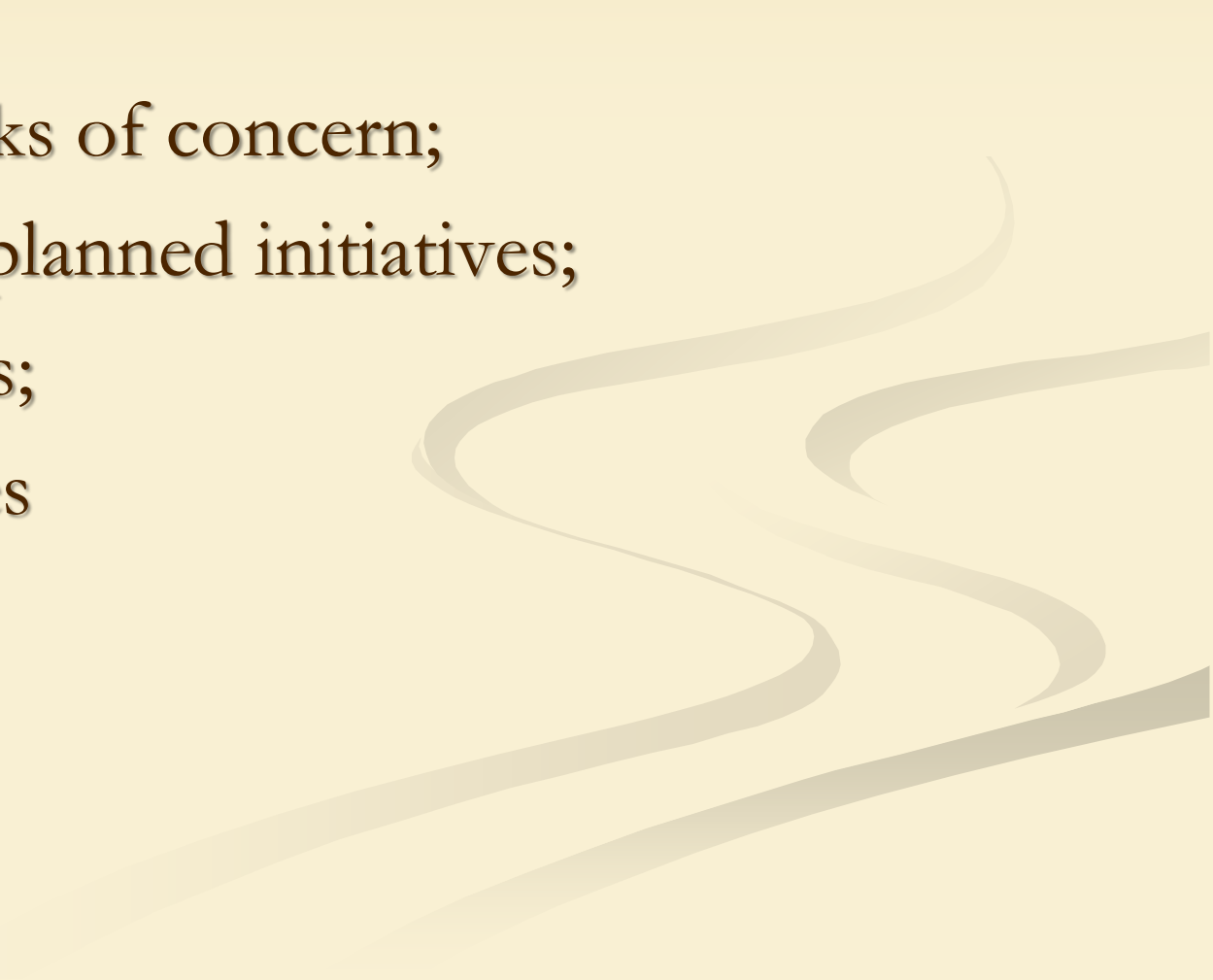
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**Ministry of Environment, Albania**

**Vienna, Austria, March 11, 2015**

# Outline

- key climate risks of concern;
  - on-going and planned initiatives;
  - gaps and needs;
  - future priorities
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# Key climate risks of concern

## **Second National Communication (2009)**

- Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation options was focused on the Drini River Cascade. The area is very important for electricity generation since the hydropower cascade of Drini River has a generation potential of 6.8 TWh, accounting for the bulk of Albania's hydroelectric potential.

## **Preliminary findings-Albania's TNC- Expected changes of climate (on average)**

- V & A is focused on the coastal zone,

## **Climate risks in Albania:**

- **Temperature:** Annual, possible up to 3.2 ° C (2.4-4.1 ° C) to 2100; Seasonal extremely problematic, possible up to 5.3 ° C (4.6 -6.0 ° C) to 2100
- **Precipitation-** Annual Reduction potential to -18.1% to 2100
- **The sea level** - possible increase to 40 cm, with a maximum of up to 73 cm possible for 2100
- Expected temperature to increase, followed by increase of probabilities of extreme events and precipitation to decrease, including heat drought and flooding.

# Key climate risks of concern

**TNC assessment of vulnerability** , considers the following related sectors: (i) water resources; (ii) agriculture; (iii) forestry; (iv) energy (v) tourism; (vi) population and settlement.

**World Bank study:** “Reducing the Vulnerability of Albania’s Agricultural Systems to Climate Change” prepared by the IEc (2011)

**World Bank study:** An Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation in Albania’s Energy Sector

**WHO** adaptation of health sector to climate in Albania

- **Water resources:** The patterns of change are broadly similar to the change in annual precipitation.
- **Agricultural sector** risks of climate change are a particularly immediate and important problem because the majority of the rural population depends either directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- **Energy sector:** Climate change could have significant effects on both consumption and production of energy in the whole Drini River Area (DRA).
- **Hydropower** under threat, where by 2050 the annual average output from large hydropower plants could be reduced by 15%, and 20% for smaller plants
- **Health sector:** An increase of heat-waves frequency, extreme precipitation events could be leading to cardiovascular and respiratory deaths; and problems in the area of water related diseases. Climate change will further aggravate air quality related health problems in the major cities in Albania.

# On-going and planned initiatives

- **Third National Communication:** final outcome associated with the V & A is adaptation plan applying ICZM, (UNDP Programme on CC);
- **GIZ Regional Project** “Climate Change Adaptation in the Western Balkans” provides assistance to adaptation processes in the Western Balkans, particularly in the fields of flood and drought risk management;
- The project includes a component on supporting National Adaptation Strategies and Plans. In the framework of this component GIZ is supporting the Albanian Ministry of Environment (MoE) in developing a **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**;
- **World Bank project AL DRMAP** Albania Disaster Risk Management Adaptation Program
- **IPA 2013 on Environment and Climate Change starts on April 2015.**
  - **National Strategy on Climate Change**
  - **INDC**
  - **MRV system**

# New and upgraded stations

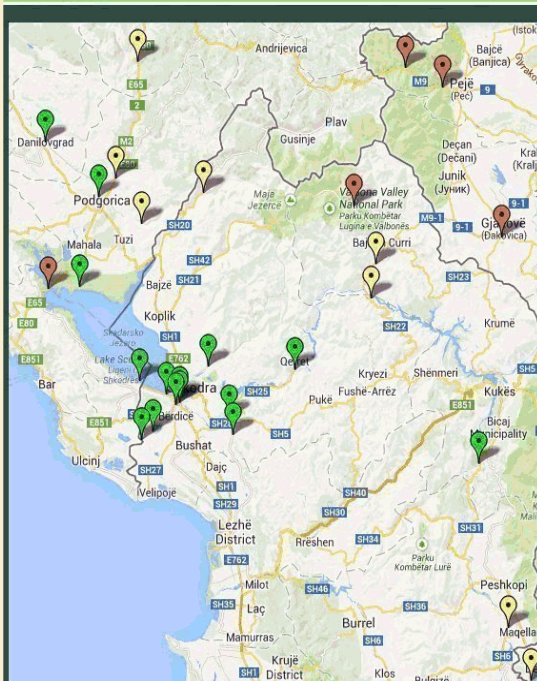


# Warnings issued to respective

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awareness types:

## BULETINI I RREZIKUT NGA DUKURITË HIDROMETEOROLOGJIKE

Bulletin on Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Qendra Kombëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rreziqeve Natyrore [www.geo.edu.al](http://www.geo.edu.al)

Buletini Nr. 171/2014, 18-11-2014

I vlefshëm nga: 18-11-2014, ora 12:00 deri më 19-11-2014, ora 23:59.

Qarku	Dukuritë meteorologjike		Dukuritë Hidrologjike
	Reshje	Shtrëngata	
Lezhë	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Durrës	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Tiranë	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Elbasan	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht sh. intensive (>90)		
Fier	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Berat	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Korçë	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Vlorë	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		
Gjirokastër	mesatare (15 – 45 mm/24h)	✓	
	lokalisht intensive (45 - 90)		



Instituti i Gjeoshkencave, Energjisë,  
Ujit dhe Mjedisit - IGJEUM

Qendra Ndërkombëtare për Kërkimin  
dhe Monitorimin në Mjedis - CIMA (Itali)



Operator: Orjeta JAUPAJ

Supervizor: Metodi MARKU (+355 68 21 51 291, Skype: albania.cfc)

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# Main Products



# Gaps and needs

## Gaps:

- Lack of capacities in all areas of government / Relatively low climate change knowledge level in line ministries
- Low staff capacities for climate change
- Data is crucial- special challenge regarding Climate Change
- Policy and public awareness don't acknowledge relevance on Climate Change
- Limited consistency among different areas of policy making

# Gaps and needs

## Needs:

- Building capacity among national and local stakeholders to assess the impacts of climate change and to develop adaptation measures in climate risks sectors;
- Strengthening institutional and legal framework to enable adaptation
- Improving the way that institutions monitor, forecast, and disseminate information on meteorological and hydro-meteorological conditions.
- facilitate thinking of a long-term growth model
- development and implementation of policy instruments and estimate potentials for new green employment opportunities in the country/region level.
- Flood Risk Management essential for adapting to Climate Change; Flood Directive good guidance but needs to be adopted to local realities;
- Focus on land-use planning is essential;
- Raising awareness of the threat of climate change
- Improve cooperation and coordination among donors

# Future priorities

- **Building capacity** among national and local stakeholders, including business associations, academia, youth, NGOs, media is a high priority
  - thinking of a **long-term growth model**, which is particularly opportune now, given the beginning of economic recovery
  - learning about **practical models of generating green jobs**, incomes and investments in the region-specific context
- **Mainstreaming** the identified adaptation actions in the Energy , Agriculture , Water and Health Sector **policies**.
- Implementation of identified adaptation actions coming from from different studies, plans etc.
- Ensuring the management and development of **water resources integrates all sectors** energy, agriculture, water supply and sanitation, and cross-border concerns along with environmental and social concerns.
- **Public awareness** important and many stakeholders need to be involved and have to take over responsibilities.

Thank you

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