

TIRANA MUNICIPALTY

27 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND CONSIST OF :

- 13 RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
- 14 URBAN ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

AREA : 41.8 KM

IT'S THE CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY IN ALBANIA BY AREA AND THE POPULATION, THE ONLY ONE WITH A POPULATION OVER 800.000.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Albania is highly exposed to disasters, the causes of which are different, ranging from natural causes to human and ecological ones.

Disaster risk management is a discipline that requires risk assessment at many levels: physical, economic, social, institutional.

- Disaster management deals with management of resources and information and also how effectively seamlessly one coordinate the resources.
- A disaster is also a challenge of how the organization level deals with issues of planning, coordination between institutios, agencies and other stakeholders on risk management.
- How can operate to overcome the consequences and what can we do upper management to enhance the ability for better disaster response.

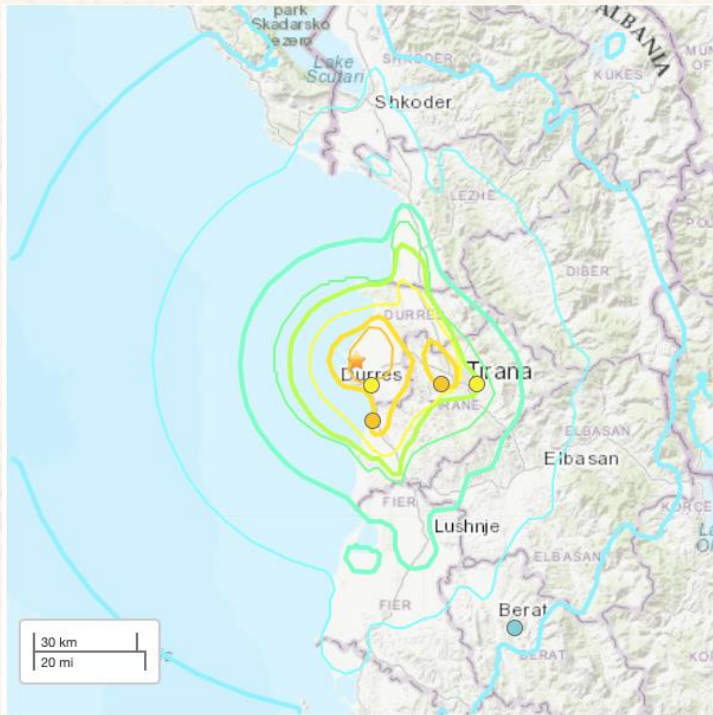
RISK MANAGEMENT



Preparedness for disaster risk reduction:

- ✓ determination of evacuation facilities
- ✓ identification of risk areas
- ✓ Identification of potential threats
- ✓ Identification of vulnerable groups
- ✓ organization of simulations and exercises with the staff of the 27 units in Municipality of Tirana, people and especially the vulnerable groups of citizens, and schools.
- ✓ early warning system-communication-exchange information using the technology.

EARTHQUAKE



SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
PGA(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.76	6.2	11.5	21.5	40.1	74.7	>139
PGV(cm/s)	<0.02	0.13	1.41	4.65	9.64	20	41.4	85.8	>178
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+


Scale based on Worden et al. (2012) Version 3: Processed 2019-09-21T16:05:03Z
 Δ Seismic Instrument ○ Reported Intensity ★ Epicenter


- **Emergency situation of the latest earthquake.**
- **Located:(29 km) to the west of Tirana.**
- **Saturday 3:53 a.m
26/11/2019**
- **Magnitude 5.6 on the Richter Scale,**
- **Albania's strongest earthquake in 30 years**

- The most important lesson from our experience is to ensure effective coordination between institution and stakeholders:
 - - determine the stakeholders
 - - establish the roles
 - - identify the elements
 - - develop the concept in certain situation
- **Intervention and management of the created situation from the earthquake and the consequences**
- First aid and evacuation :
Organization and coordination with social service department and medical emergency service.
- Coordination of work and division into groups of engineers by units was essential.
- After the verification, resulted the consequences on damage on a lots of buildings structure.

(houses that were build 60-70 years ago without



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- - Although it is impossible to prevent natural disasters the earthquake from occurring, landslides, it is possible to mitigate the effects and the consequences with an Action Plan for how can we use the capacities, human resources to preparadness for e disaster response.
 - - Cooperation between municipality, government and businesses to overcome and recovery from the consequences of a disaster.
 - With actionable and measurable indicators, it is possible to monitoring the progress of implementation and achievement of disaster risk reduction-related recovery goals.

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- - Our challenges in planning and implementing post-disaster recovery; examines good practice and reconstruction programs in building disaster resilience.

Sometimes the challenge identified by study and our experience include :

- *lack of capacity of qualified human resources*
 - *gaps in legal framework*
 - *infrastructure*
 - *difficulty in communication*
- - The recovery and reconstruction process can enable communities to build back to more resilient standards; establishing new systems at local and national levels to protect against similar adverse natural events; and more fundamentally to change processes that have led to particular vulnerabilities.
 - - By providing an enabling environment for compliance with “build back better” standards, the project resulted a lot of buildings new housing meeting seismic resistant construction requirements.

INTERVENTION



SOIL EROSION





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!