

HERMES-3rd Open Workshop
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND
CLIMATE CHANGE AT LOCAL SCALE:
THE HERMES PROJECT APPROACH

COASTAL EROSION IN ALBANIA

Klodian Zaimi

Wednesday, July 3, 2019
IGEWE Main Building, Don Bosko nr.60, Tirana



Introduction to the Institute of GeoSciences, Energy, Water and Environment

The Institute of GeoSciences, Energy, Water and Environment is a national research unit that operates under the umbrella of the Polytechnic University of Tirana. From the organizative viewpoint it is designed in four main departments, each of them containing up to three research units. These departments are:

Department of Climate and Environment

Department of Geology

Department of Seismology

Department of Water Economy and Renewable Energy



Photo :IGWE

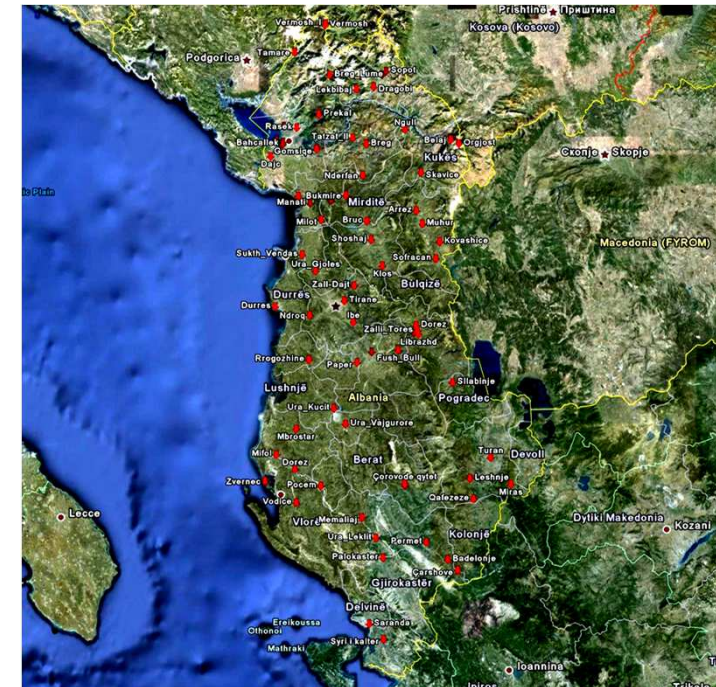


Photo :Polytechnic University of Tirana

Current infrastructure, of Department of Water Economy and Renewable Energy

The current table shows the hydrological observation network of *IGEWE*:

Type of station	Number of stations
Hydrological observations (manual)	105
Automatic hydrological stations	20
Coastal observation stations (automated)	4



Albanian Hydrological network

Buletin

Qendra Kambëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rrethit të Njëzës

Buletin Nr. 319 (2013), 14-03-2013 | I vlefshëm nga: 14-03-2013, ora 12:00 deri më 13-05-2013, ora 23:59

Prirjet të vendit nga niveli i lumërisë kryesore në pjesën periferike të vendit. Shpejt e merrni të vjetër kryesorit në Uperin e Shkodrës, Lumit Drin dhe Sina do të ketë kullin e ujit në mënyrë të shpejtë. Në të njëjtën kohë, argumenti do të jetë në ndihmë nga shkëlqimi i hidrometeorologjik. Në shtet të lumit Sina mund të arrihet niveli i shpejtë të angjiturave. Problemi të mundësi mund të shfaqet edhe në pjesën e qendrës të lumit Ujca. Gjendja e shprehurme dhe të shprehurme për ditët e shpejtë.

Qarku	Dukuritë meteorologjike		Dukuritë hidrologjike
	Rrethje	Shprehje	
Shkodër	SHK - A	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	✓
	SHK - B	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	
	SHK - C	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	✓
Korçë	KUK - A	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	
	KUK - B	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	
Dibrë	DI - A	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	
	DI - B	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)	

Qendra Kambëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rrethit të Njëzës

Operacion: Shpejtë 319/13 | Shprehje: Hapur (10:00-21:00)

Qendra Kambëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rrethit të Njëzës

Buletin Nr. 319 (2013), 14-03-2013 | I vlefshëm nga: 14-03-2013, ora 12:00 deri më 13-05-2013, ora 23:59

Qarku	Dukuritë meteorologjike		Dukuritë hidrologjike
	Rrethje	Shprehje	
Lezhë	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Durrës	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Tiranë	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Dibër	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		✓
Për	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Berat	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Korçë	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		
Vlorë	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		✓
Gjirokastrë	masazhë (15-45 mm/24 h)		

Qendra Kambëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rrethit të Njëzës


Operacion: Shpejtë 319/13 | Shprehje: Hapur (10:00-21:00)

BULETINI Special I RRETHIT NGR DUKURITË HIDROMETEOROLOGJIKË

Qendra Kambëtare për Parashikimin dhe Monitorimin e Rrethit të Njëzës

Buletin Nr. 319 (2013), 14-03-2013 | I vlefshëm nga: 14-03-2013, ora 12:00 deri më 13-05-2013, ora 23:59

Dukuritë meteorologjike të pritshme për periudhën nga 14 deri 20 Mars 2013



Rrethje: shpejt të më datat 14 dhe 15 të karrë merr më masazhë (më intensive në ditë 14). Në ditët e mëtejshme dhe deri 17 shprehje të mëtejshme i merr, ndërsa në ditë 18 dhe 19 shprehje të mëtejshme të shprehurme të shprehurme.

Temperaturat: vlerat minimale do të jenë nga -0° deri +4° në vendet më të ftohtë dhe nga +2° deri +11° në vendet e ujit dhe në brigdet. Vlerat maksimale do të jenë nga -2° deri +8° në vendet më të ftohtë dhe +10° në vendet e ujit dhe në brigdet.

Shpejtësi: do të fryjë të më datat masazhë, ndërsa në brigdet deri e fortë (deri 50 km/orë) në datat 14, 15 dhe 16.

Miveli i Rrethit	Rrethje (mm/24 h)
-	nuk ka masazhë
Ujt	të shprehur (15-45)
masazhë	masazhë (15-45)
Lehtë	intensive (45-90)
shprehje të shprehurme	shumë intensive (> 90)

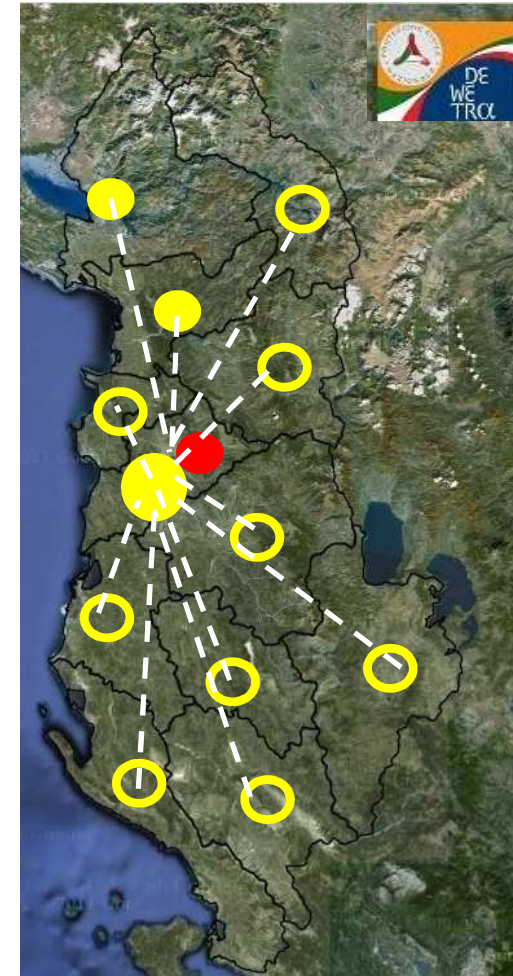
Shprehje: Ujt (15-45) në të gjithë rrethet dhe Ujt - 1500 mm/24h

National Center for Forecasting and Monitoring of
Natural Risks (IGEWE)

National Operative Centre

**Operative Centre at the Prefecture of Shkodra and
Lezha**

Operative Centre at the prefecture levels



Coastal Erosion in Albania

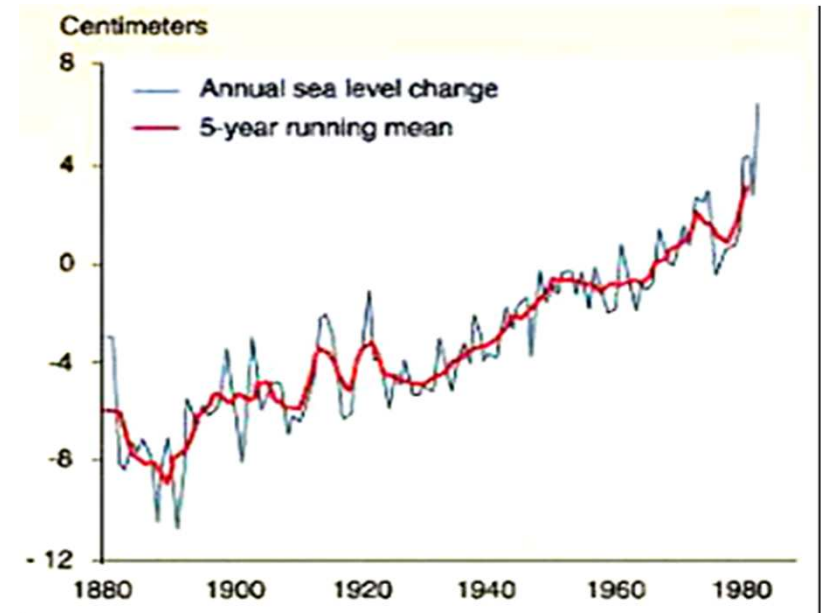
Nowadays coastline on the Adriatic Sea is entered in a new phase of its evolution: in that of impoverishment of beaches and intensification of coastal erosion process as a result of combination of natural and human factors. Although a quantitative evaluation of the coastal erosion it is not available, its impact on the Albanian coast is evident in areas such as: Shengjini Beach, Patogu Beach, Lalzi Beach, Qerret Beach, Semani beach, and the Old Beach in Vlora. Coastal erosion is damaging the functional structure of beaches and their tourist landscape



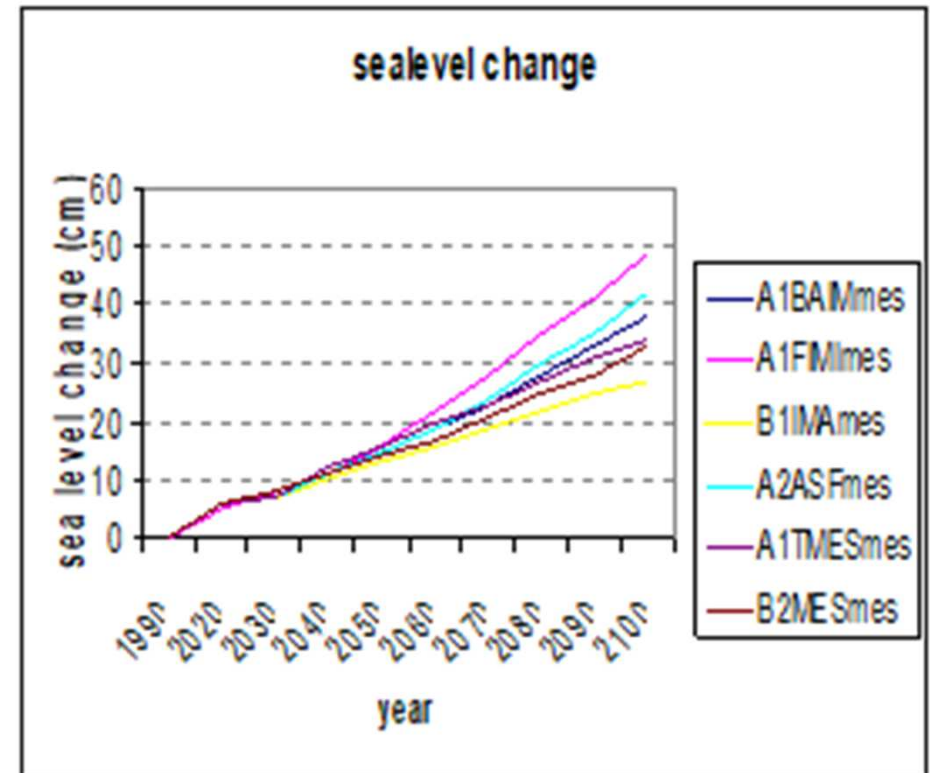


The democracy consolidation in Albania has carried out a socio-economic development which found, and will find , great interests on coastal areas. The construction of infrastructures and the tourism activities development have contributed to the landscape alteration with negative consequences on both the morphologic equilibrium and the sediment dynamic. The variation of transported sediment volumes caused by human activities and the evolution of the river outlets strongly affected the sediment dynamic along the littoral zone . In order to take these actions up, the starting point is the knowledge of the complex phenomena governing the coastal dynamic of the Albania.

Global warming causes sea-level rise as oceans expand and makes storm patterns more energetic. Consequently it will affect most of the world's coastlines through inundation and increased erosion. Sound predictions of the development of these hazards over the next century are needed in order to manage the resulting risks. Coastal flooding is somewhat easier to predict than erosion since inundation can be estimated using coastal contours. However its prediction is not trivial since inundation may be followed by rapid reshaping of the shoreline by, amongst other things, waves, tidal currents and human interventions.



Understanding of coastal morphological response to climate change and sea-level rise is quite underdeveloped. This is partly because the timescales over which concern of its effects are greatest (annual to centennial) falls between the small scales addressed by most numerical models and the large scales described in the conceptual models of geomorphologists. An additional problem is that the type of model often used to bridge this gap, which is based on extrapolation of historic behaviour, is inappropriate if the climate changes.

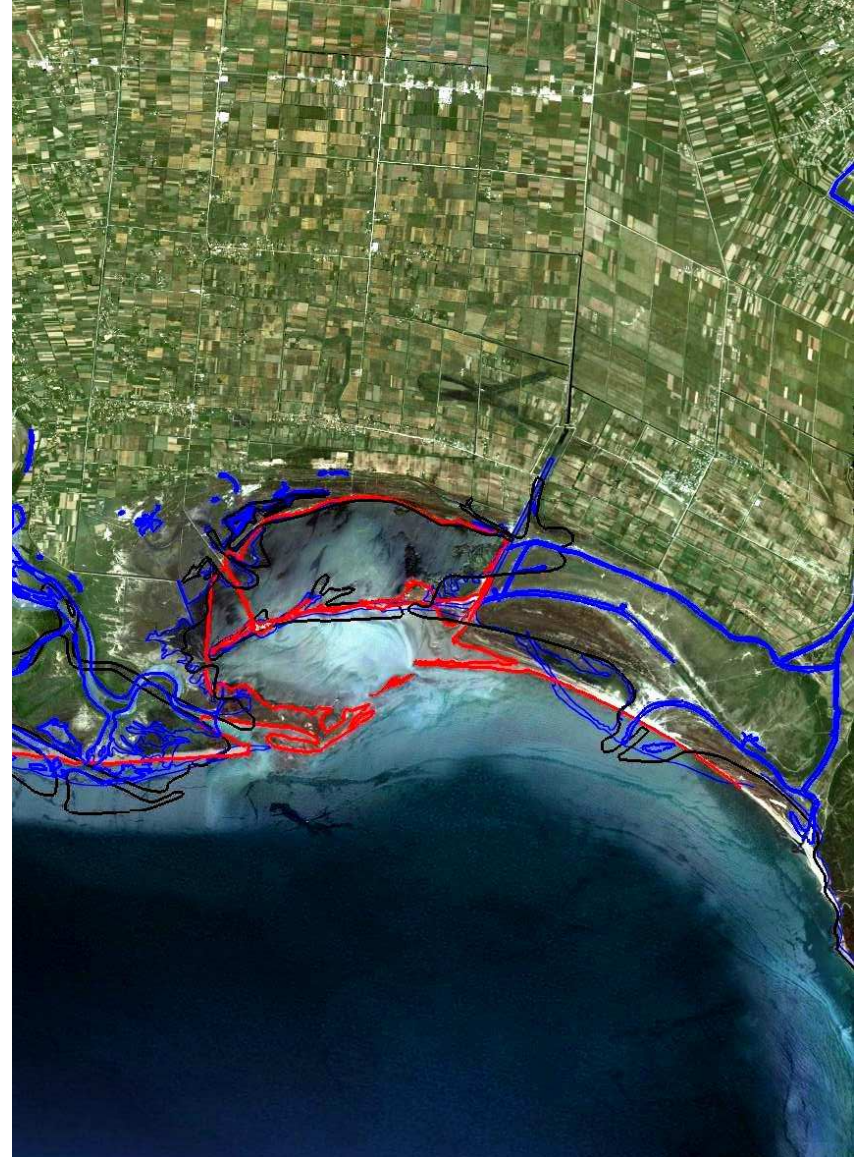


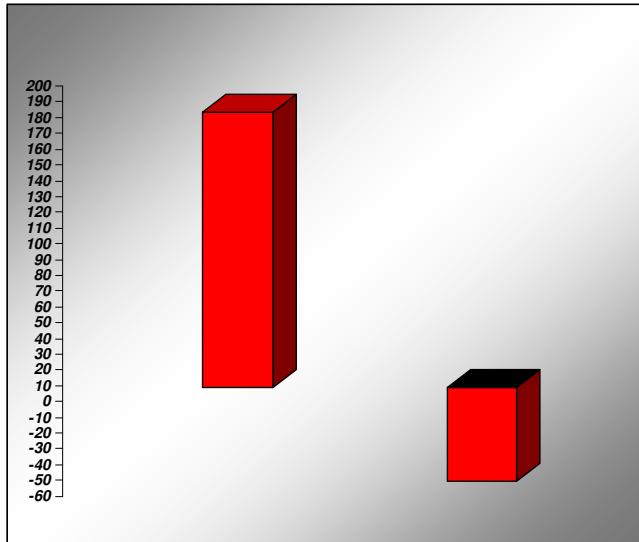
Analyses are based on the multi-annual data derived from existing cartography and recent satellite images .

In order to assess the evolutionary trends in this area during the last 50 years, the cartography relevant to 1971 at 1:50.000 scale, and the most recent official cartography relevant to 1986 at 1:25.000 published by the Albanian Military Institute of Topography which covered the area between the Patok lagoon and port of Shengjin, were taken into account.









Extreme events observed for Shengjin station

Max	Min
175	-59



CONCLUSION

To improve problematic of the coastal erosion in Albania are needed:

- Developing and increasing the capacities to monitor and respond to climate change impacts in the coastal area at the institutional and community levels;
- Integrating the coastal erosion risks into development programmes, plans and policies;
- Implementing coastal erosion adaptation measures in the most risked areas;
- Developing the capacity for lessons learned and best practices in other vulnerable areas in Albania.



**Thank you
for your
attention!**