

**Regional Meeting on NAPs  
implementation – Lessons  
learned and the way forward  
Marseille, 17-18 October 2016**

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# **Updated National Action Plan of the Republic of Albania**

**Speaker:**

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# Objectives for Updating the NAP

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- 1. To identify and prioritize national programme of measures to achieve Good Environmental Status with regard to pollution-related ecological objectives under the ecosystem approach in the framework of the LBS Protocol and the Regional Plans;**
- 2. The NAP Albania 2015 represents an important step forward towards the implementation of the LBS Protocol, representing a powerful national marine pollution prevention and control policy tool that will promote strategic planning for sustainable development.**



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# Focus of Updated NAP

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- 1. Incorporation of new developments - In particular the adoption of GES and EO5 on eutrophication, EO9 on contaminants and EO10 on marine litter, as well as the regional plans and decisions adopted in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol;**
- 2. Definition of gaps and operational targets to be achieved with the view to ECAP objectives EO5, EO9 and EO10, the 2025 SAP-MED targets and the legally binding commitments of the 10 Regional Plans adopted by COP 16, 17 and 18 of the Barcelona Convention;**
- 3. Gap analysis to evaluate the need for implementing additional measures to bridge the gap between the midterm baseline and set objectives, as well as to identify issues of concern that may prevent meeting of the set targets;**



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# Focus of Updated NAP

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**4. Update of the hot spots and their classification based on the new evaluation criteria;**

**5. A comprehensive assessment starting with a detailed analyses of each of the six Albanian river basins including natural characteristics & human activities, land-based sources of pollution and activities to discharge of key pollutants to the Mediterranean environment under EO5 and EO9 for the SAP-MED sectors of municipal wastewater and industrial development, generation/disposal of marine litter under EO10 for the SAP-MED sector of solid waste, as well as key pollutants discharged to the marine environment and their trends from 2005 to 2014.**

# Process followed

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- 1 - Careful identification of key stakeholders and their effective involvement in the process. The MoE as a lead institution has been the coordinating body throughout the whole process;**
- 2 - A National Steering Committee (NSC) headed by the MoE was set up. The members of the NSC were representatives of the main policy and decision-making bodies in the country, such as prime ministry, line ministries and their subordinate structures, etc. Two meetings of National Steering Committee were organised during the NAP preparation;**
- 3 - Invitation letters were prepared, background and working documents, power point presentations, different examples from the presentations of NAP meeting held in May 2015 in Athens etc. to facilitate discussions during the meetings and**

# Process followed

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**4 - Different meetings were organized at expert/consultant's level at line ministries and their subordinate structures during all NAP update process;**

**5 - Thematic expert groups were organized within the MoE and National Environmental Agency. Thematic expert groups were organized with representatives from SEA, EIA, Industrial Pollution & Environmental Standards Sector, Air, Climate Changes and Chemicals Sector, Protected Areas Department and Financial Department of MoE, representatives of NEA, etc.**

**6 - Cooperation with coastal local government units was established aiming the identification of NAP 2005 achievements and issues related to the NAP update.**

# Hot Spots and Sensitive areas

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**Aiming to update the status of hot spots in the country, a hot spot analysis was carried out, consisting in the identification of the major sources of pollution and the updating of the historical hot spots status after the measures undertaken by the government to rehabilitate a part of them.**

Category	Number	Contaminants
Hot spots (A)	4	Fe-Cr waste, Ammonium, Batteries containing Pb, Pesticide waste
High risk areas/Hots Spots (B)		
Sensitive areas (C)	10	Dumps of Fe-Ni (iron-nickel) minerals, different toxic chemicals, cyanides, etc.

# National Operational Pollution Reduction Targets

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**Measures related to Ecological Objective 5 – All related to the wastewater sector**

**1 – To provide connection to the sewer system for 80% of the coastal population;**

**2 – To provide that all polluting industrial installations which are sources of hazardous elements and suspended solids, dispose wastewater within 2025;**

**3 - Increase the quality of the receiving water bodies: rivers, lakes and sea, by reducing 50 % BOD5 loads by 2025 - Ensure 90 % reduction of the nutrient inputs from agriculture and aquaculture activities until 2020;**



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# National Operational Pollution Reduction Targets

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**Measures related to Ecological Objective 9 – Related to the wastewater and industrial pollution sector**

**1 – Ensure a spatial control of all river basins toward harmful substances with organic and inorganic origin - Ensure phase out inputs of PAHs by 2025;**

**2 – Eliminate the health implications and decrease the number of people affected by environmental pollution - Ensure that water quality in bathing waters and other recreational areas does not undermine human health;**

**3 - Reduction as soon as possible, of the high heavy metals and organic substances content noticed in all infected areas - Restore marine and coastal habitats that have been adversely affected by anthropogenic activities.**



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# National Operational Pollution Reduction Targets

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## Measures related to Ecological Objective 10 – Related to the marine litter

**1 – Ensure reduction of marine litter in the marine environment - Preventive measures to minimize inputs of plastic in the marine environment are undertaken until 2015;**

**2 – Ensure the improvement of the rivers situation according to marine litter cleaning.**



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# Priority Measures

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Measures were first developed at the river basin level and were (i) legal, (ii) institutional, (iii) policy, (iv) economic, as well as (v) technical/investment.

The established measures were aggregated horizontally between sectors within a single river basin, and vertically from local to national levels. For each operational target there were proposed the relevant measures which consist in policy, legal, institutional, technical and economic measures.

Some of the main categories covered by these measures deal with solid waste management, wastewater management, integrated management of water resources, industrial pollution reduction, closing and rehabilitation of illegal dumpsites, rehabilitation of 6 priority hot spots, etc.

# Priority Measures

Measure Categories	Number of Measures	Relevance to EO		
		EO5	EO9	EO10
Legal	5	2	1	2
Institutional	12	9	3	2
Policy	7	1	5	1
Economic	3	1		3
Technical	11	5	5	1

# Project Fiches

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Six Project fiches were presented consisting in selected priority investment projects for the most important interventions prioritized:

1. Consolidation of the water quality monitoring system in compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive;
2. Rehabilitation of six hotspots, which are inherited from the past;
3. Development of river basin management plans (RBMP) for Shkumbini and Ishmi-Erzeni;
4. Rehabilitation of Gjanica river, Construction of the WWTP, closure and rehabilitation of the waste disposal site;
5. Closing and rehabilitating of all legal and illegal dumpsites with a potential risk. Rehabilitation of Vollodër Waste Dump, in Saranda;
6. Analyses Laboratory used for MARPOL (Pollution Prevention)



**Questions and  
thank you for  
your attention**

