



**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**INTEGRATED DOCUMENT
FOR
RECONSTRUCTION OF GËRDEC**

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List of Abbreviations

AF	Armed Forces
GDWS	General Department of Water and Sewage
ALUIZNI	Agency for the Legalization, Urbanization and Integration of Informal Areas/Settlements
AMAE	Anti-Mines Executive Office
CoMD	Council of Ministers Decision
DSDC	Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination
DSO	Delivery System Operator
DTS	Donors Technical Secretariat
ED	Experts of Dismantling
EU	European Union
FEA	Forestry and Environment Agency
GDCE	General Department of Civil Emergencies
GDFSCP	General Department of Food Safety and Consumer Protection
GoA	Government of Albania
IMCCE	Inter-Ministerial Committee for Civil Emergencies
IMG	Inter-Ministerial Group
KESH	Albanian Power Corporation
LM	Line Ministries
MoAFCP	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoEFWA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sciences
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoLSAEO	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
MoPWTT	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications
PHI	Public Health Institute
RDAFCP	Regional Directory of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection
RF	Reserve Fund
THA	Regional Health Authority
TUHC	“Mother Teresa” Tirana University Hospital Center
UNDAC	United Nations Agency for Disaster Assessment Coordination
WB	World Bank

Introduction

The incident happened in Gërdec village, of Vora municipality, on March 15, 2008, as a result of the technological accident in the ammunition dismantling factory, consists of a peculiar case in the field of civil protection from accidents of this kind. The overall Albanian Government vision in facing this enormous emergency is: *the immediate reconstruction of the effected area from the technological incident, coordinating the work of the central institutions and public bodies, including private sector, cooperating closely as swell with the donors' community, aiming at effectively managing foreign aid funds as well as funds from the state budget for the full rehabilitation of the zone's infrastructure.*

Integrated Document for Reconstruction of Gërdec is structured in four chapters:

First chapter describes in details the coordinated actions of central and local government entities for the endurance of the civil emergency situation created after explosion in accordance with the legal framework on civil emergencies. It follows with the policies undertaken by the government on returning the area to normality including the return of inhabitants beyond the 300 m ray area, which is considered the safety zone. In support to the touched inhabitants the Council of Ministers has approved a lot of decisions to assure the required financial means from the state budget. A considerable assistance has been given even by the international partners by humanitarian and financial assittance.

Second Chapter analyses the environmental situation and makes an assessment of the life security and possible risk for the inhabitants in the zone. There is a detailed disscription of measures undertaken and procedures, as well as the analysis conducted by the respective institutions for the monitoring of the environmental indicators. Based on these analyses there are proposed short and mid term measures for the improvement of the indicators and ensuring their ongoing monitoring.

Third chapter describes the legal and institutional framework of the Line Ministries (LM) regarding the immediate management of the problems outspoken after the accident. There are prescribes the undertaken measures by the ministries and other central institutions for the assessment of the damages, defining primary needs with the respective costs in order to rebuilt and its reversion to normality as regards economical and social aspect. For each sector there have been presented the priority projects and respective projects fiches proposed by the line ministries in cooperation with local government to address the short and mid term needs of the area afected.

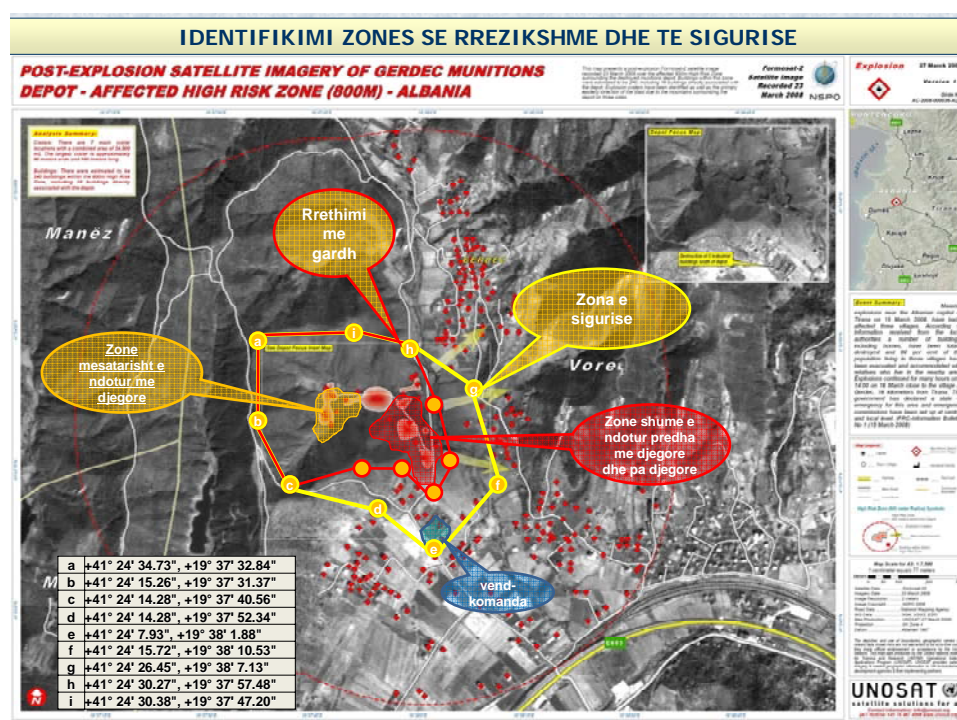
Last chapter emphasizes the institutional mechanisms set up for the coordination of the financial resources which will guarantee an efficient management and effective implementation of identified projects. There are also clarified the divisions of the responsibilities within central institutions and procedures to be follwed by government and donors to conclude the respective financing agreement.

In order to assure as soon as possible the means and to define the ways to intervene for the reconstruction of the zone, it is critical for the government the official express of interest made by the international donor community regarding their financing contribution within the deadlines settled by the government. This would allow having a better programming of the internal and external resources available for the rehabilitation of the zone.

1. The reaction of the Government of Albania and donors in the aftermath of Gërdec incident

1.1 General description of the situation

On 15.03.2008, at **12:10 hrs** in the depot for dismantling munitions in the village of Gërdec in the Municipality of Vora, in the coordinates of **41.4 N; 19.62 E** a severe explosion created a huge crater with a hit wave that shocked the entire surrounding area. The seismology network recorded a magnitude of $M_L=2.9$ Richter. After 19 minutes, at 12:29 there was another explosion with Richter magnitude $M_L=2.5$. During the course of the day of 15.03.2008 until late at night consecutive explosions have followed, but of a lighter scale. The explosions were powerful in Gërdec, Marqinet, and Gjokaj and in the city of Vora, and consequently there were many wounded persons, in particular in the area around the crater of explosion.



Source: Ministry of Defense

Because the explosion was powerful, and because the location of the source was close to populated areas, it caused damages in human lives, houses, businesses, and in the environment. Explosions caused considerable damages to water and waste water network, roads, public facilities, schools, kindergartens, and medical centers. The total number of victims reached 26, the number of injured individuals was 400, while the number of people who received assistance/treatment in the hospitals was 300. The number of inflicted persons was about 10,000, among whom approximately 4000 were evacuated from the area. 678 persons were sheltered in the premises of the Vacation Lodge of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Vacation Lodge of the Ministry of the Ministry of Defense (MoD), and in the private vacation resort XIXA, while the rest took shelter in the houses of relatives and friends. Families residing in state shelters were given

food, medical and psychological assistance, while there were efforts for preserving the continuation of their daily activity, such as: school for the students, and pursuing with their jobs for those that had a job etc. All of these expenses were made possible through a Council of Ministers Decision (CoMD) no. 498 of 1.5.2008 “For a supplemental fund in the budget of 2008 for the Ministry of Interior to cover expenses of the households accommodated in the Vacation Lodge in Durrës as a result of the technological accident of 15.3.2008 in the village of Gërdec, in Vora Municipality”.

1.2 Reaction of governmental institutions

1.2.1 Immediate reaction of Governmental Institutions

Introducing extraordinary measures in case of danger for the constitutional order and public safety, as well as provision for a natural disaster situation are defined in articles 170 and 174 of the Constitution. Regarding the prevention or avoidance of the aftermath of a natural disaster or technological accidents, according to the Constitution, the Council of Ministers (CoM) may decide to introduce, for a period not longer than 30 days, the status of natural disaster in a part or all of the territory of the country. The acts undertaken as a result of introduction of extraordinary measures should be proportionate with the level of risk/danger, and with the reinstatement of the conditions for the normal functioning of the state.

The activity of the Civil Emergency Service, and of the General Directory of Civil Emergencies (GDCE) is based as well on the Law “On civil emergencies” no. 8756 of 26/3/2001; “On fire protection and rescue actions” no. 8766 of 02.04.2001; on the “National Plan For Civil Emergencies” approved by CoMD no. 835 of 03.12.2004, and in other by-laws. The current law, and the National Plan are harmonized and include national and international institutions and structures in facing up the civil emergencies situations.

In line with the existing legal Framework, all state structures, namely: the Office of the President, the Office of the Prime Minister, central governmental institutions and local government units reacted immediately, and with great speed for responding to the situation. The CoM, through its decision no. 275 of March 15, 2008 decided:

- To declare the situation of civil emergency for the municipality of Vora, the communes of Kashar and Preza in the region (qark) of Tirana, and for the communes of Maminas, Manzë and Bubq in the region (qark) of Durrës;
- To establish the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Civil Emergencies headed by the Deputy Prime Minister. The main responsibility of this Committee was to take immediate measures to come to the assistance of the population of inflicted areas, and to eliminate as soon as possible the consequences. This Committee was responsible for coordination of the work with all national and international institutions and organizations that offered material, health and technical support.

The State Police, army, and civil emergencies troops joined forces to participate in the evacuation, and rescue-salvage operations, first aid help, and transportation of the wounded in the hospitals. *The troops of the MoD* together with the State Police secured the area, and were in charge of controlling the entry points in the area; coordination of the work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (MoAFCP) and local government units for the burial of animals and fowls; maintaining normal hygiene-sanitary conditions and disinfection of the area. Also, MoD and MoI troops in collaboration with local structures completed the control of houses and territory for munitions and other dangerous materials; collection of unexploded munitions, scrap, gunpowder, insineration and depositing them within the area of the explosion; improvement of the infrastructure in the area of Marqinet-Gërdec; fencing the security area. In all of the above-mentioned operations, the MoD structures have been assisted by the Explosion Ordinary Dismantling (EOD) of the troops of Kosovo; 2 Danish anti-mines teams; civil emergency

experts from New Jersey; Swedish experts working on anti-mines; UNICEF, UNDP/Office for Coordination of Actions against Mines, Red Cross Albania etc.

GDCE, a structure within the MoI, took immediate steps for coordinating the work with all the responsible structures of the line ministries, central institutions, and local government units in order to respond to the situation of the civil emergency in Gërdec.

GDCE has contacted and coordinated the work with the representatives of foreign institutions located in Tirana as well as with analog services for the endurance of the situation in Gërdec. In order to aid the coordinative and management process of MoD, a specialized team of United States Army, sent by the United States Embassy in Tirana, collaborated with GDCE and DSDC on finding out the damages in public priority objects, preparation of the technical-economical documentation from line ministries and subordinate structures.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) and its reporting institutions immediately responded to the created civil emergency. In line with the Orders issued by the Minister of Health (order no. 95, 96, 102, 103 in the course of 15-18.03.2008) began the operation of the Emergency Commission for responding to the situation created by the explosion in Gërdec. Working groups were established composed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers in order to provide psycho and social assistance to the people in need in the area of Vora, in the vacation lodges and in the hospitals. Another working group was established for assessing and making operational the premises of medical emergencies in the area of Vora and Marikaj. The wounded/injured from the explosion in Gërdec were immediately transported and given medical treatment in the Tirana Hospital Centre Mother Teresa (TUHC) where there were 63 wounded individuals, 44 were sent to the Durrës Hospital, 3 to Kruja hospital and approximately 170 wounded were sent to the Military Hospital in Tirana. Due to serious injuries, 24 persons were flown for treatment abroad. 11 patients were sent for treatment in Italy and 2 patients were sent in Switzerland from the TUHC, while 11 patients were sent to Italy, Greece, and Turkey from the Military Hospital in Tirana. The Institute of Public Health (IPH) provided supplies of tetanus vaccine and anti-tetanus IV for the hospitals of Durrës, the TUHC and the Military Hospital, thus enabling the vaccination against tetanus for the wounded individuals.

In the first days, after the explosion in the area, there were approximately 1500 state police troopers, troopers of the military and civil emergency; about 100 vehicles, 4 helicopters (choppers), 50 ambulances trucks and 36 nurses. In the days that followed suit, every day in the operation zone there were about 500 forces, of which: 70 EOD Albanian troopers, 24 EOD troopers from a private Danish company, Executive Office for Action against Mines (AMAE), 13 EOD forces from the Defense Corps of Kosovo, 93 security forces, 100 rescue and salvage forces, 130 support troops and 70 state police troopers.

Furthermore, the entire structure of *KESH/DSO* in the area of Tirana was committed for the repair of damages in the power network as the result of the explosion. Within a short time, 5 new power slots were installed each with 400kVA, considering that formerly there had been only 3 such slots (2x100kVA+ 1x180kVA); there was partial reconstruction of a 3km mid power line of 6kV; 4,8km of a low power line of 0.4 kV was built and reconstructed. Also, there were additional works for the remedy of damages caused in the sub-power station of Vora, and the power transformer was replaced, with an upgrade from 3.2MVA to 5.6MVA with a total financing of approximately Lek 28.5 million.

Specialists from the General Directory of Water and Sewage of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication (MPWTT) inspected the area to check on the water supply and irrigation problems. The working group of GDWS in collaboration with Vora municipality evaluated the damages and immediately acted upon supplying with water the residents of Marqinet 1 village and a part of Marqinet 2 village with defined timetable by the main water pipe of Fushe Kruje – Shijak. To supply with water the remaining area of Marqinet 2 village, Ustali and Druri i Bukur quarter, the water supply lines were tested to evidence possible damages and necessary repairs. In collaboration with army troops, work has been conducted towards cleaning the Gerdec pumping station, which has been destroyed

entirely. GDWS has committed a fund of Lek 2 million for ensuring the necessary materials for the emergency situation as well as 2 pumps have been secured for the pumping stations. In addition, the Gerdec pumping station has been repaired and started working, which supplied with water the area during the emergency phase.

In line with the Order of the Prime Minister, no. 47 of 21.4.2008 “On the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Group (GNI) for Coordination of Donors and Foreign Aid in the case of Civil Emergencies”, the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC) was responsible for the coordination of the work with all governmental institutions, and donor community for the identification of needs, prioritization and definition of financial gaps for the reconstruction of Gërdec. In this context, within a very short time a number of activities and meetings took place. Thus, GNI organized five meetings for the identification of damages, and (medium to long term) needs. Several meetings were organized with the Donors technical Secretariat (DTS), three meetings with the sector working groups on social affairs (education/health); infrastructure and agriculture and environment. Also, there were two donor meetings: one at level of developmental advice (on May 14, 2008) and one of high political level (May 27, 2008).

In line with point 3 of article 102 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, with the order of the Prime Minister a Working Group was established for *Monitoring the Environmental Situation in the area of Gërdec*. This working group was chaired by the Deputy Minister of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration. The working group monitors the situation of surface and underground waters, agricultural land, forestry surface, fruit trees and biodiversity in the territory of Gërdec. In the donor high level meeting, the Minister of Environment, Forestry, and Water Administration presented the conclusions and recommendations of the first report prepared by this group (See Chapter 2).

PROCEDURES THAT WERE FOLLOWED IN LINE WITH LAW “ON CIVIL EMERGENCIES” NO. 8756 OF 26 MARCH 2001 FOR THE SAFE RETURN AND RESTORATION BACK TO NORMALITY OF THE ACTIVITY IN THE AFFECTED AREA

Issues of restoring life back to normality are addressed in the law “On civil emergencies”, where this stage is referred to with the term “rehabilitation” and shall mean all the measures and actions that are undertaken for restoring the affected region by the catastrophe back to its previous status/situation”. Coordination of activities of the civil emergency authorities at the regional, commune and municipal level, with the support and assistance of the DoCEP, required the undertaking of a series of actions so that the population affected by the technological accident feels safe about resumption of the “business as usual” activities. Some of the actions include:

- *Checking safety and security parameters.* Before the return of the population back to the area affected by the catastrophe there is need for a series of actions to be undertaken in order to check each part of this area. Thus: ***the clean-up of the dangerous area*** began in 21.04.2008. Until May 30, 2008, 10.9 hectares had been cleaned-up. The clean-up operation was very difficult because of the intensity of the flora. ***Full fencing of the security area*** (2350 linear meters) was completed by May 28, 2008. Demolition of damaged houses and transportation of waste began on 23.04.2008 by the troops and means of the Battalion of the Engineering corps of the Military and of the Regional Support Brigade. 11 vehicles were used for the demolition of the houses and transportation of waste. Until May 30, 102 houses were demolished, and 10.000 m³ of waste was transported (there are yet 37 houses that will be demolished). Training of staff in the use of the detector for in depth search for munitions was provided and led by the Swedish EOD consultants. Checks were run for the water network, power transmission and distribution network, areas with tectonic slits, pipelines and sewerage networks, status of hazardous waste, levels and speed of water flows, dangerous sources of fire and other security-related issues.
- *Safe entrance and exit.* This means safe entrance and exit of the population to and from the affected area. There was fencing, stop signs and warning signs in the directions and dangerous areas, there was also a rating of the resistance of the affected buildings/facilities.
- *Safety of safe areas for the return of the population.* In the shortest time possible was carried out the timely disposal of waste, dangerous or hazardous waste, and timely removal of any material that could potentially lead to a secondary risk or to another risk phenomenon.

- *Provision of temporary shelter/accommodation.* Temporary and safe accommodation (possibly several alternatives) for the individuals that can not return to their homes in the near future. 678 persons were accommodated in the premises of the Vacation Lodge of the MOI, in the Vacation Lodge of the Ministry of Defense, as well as in XIXA private compound.
- *Public information.* Dissemination of clear instructions for the broad public regarding return to their permanent residence, including specific instructions for those groups of population referred to as priority groups. Provision of instructions for the areas and paths of return, and if possible the ways for the return. The governmental institutions, donors and the civil society engaged in awareness raising campaigns, and in awareness raising activities regarding potential risks.
- *Warning information.* Dissemination of institutional warning notifications for the broad public, including information regarding low risk scenarios that are still present, regarding unrepaired installations, road obstacles, presence of dangerous, hazardous materials, dangers from the water flows, sources and other potential threats/risks in terms of safety. In the context of AMAE educational activities regarding the risk that comes from the munitions and weapons, T-shirts, and pens have been distributed, and other awareness raising materials in the schools of Gërdec, Marqinet, Marikaj and Muçaj.
- *Public health.* Provision of necessary advice for the broad public regarding and related to issues of health, sources and quality of water, the status of alert of the facilities of the primary health care etc. the MoH established working group that would provide psycho-social support to the affected inhabitants of the area. TUHC, the military hospital, and the Durrës hospital were in charge and handled properly the treatment of the injured population in the relevant facilities.
- *The most vulnerable groups.* Provision of assistance for the most vulnerable groups such as: families that had losses in terms of human lives; the elderly; households with only one parent, or extended households; disabled individuals; or people who are far from the homes and families. The COM approved a number of by-laws to ensure financial support of these groups (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1.2.3).
- *Public services.* Awareness raising for public information, assistance, registration points, and aid distribution points, and information regarding humanitarian aid.
- *Family ties/relations.* Information was obtained to support the local authorities in locating the missing persons, and family ties were re-established.

1.2.2 Policies for restoring the normality in the area

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Civil Emergencies (IMCCE) chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, in consultation with the Mayor, and experts of Vora municipality, the other local units, and the Prefect of Tirana and Durres put in place a plan for providing permanent shelter for the inhabitants of the area by building a new village with contemporary urban standards and repairing of damages in the other effected communes. For the implementation of this plan arose the need for the expropriation of an area in the vicinity of the inflicted area, and there was also a plan for building houses for all the afflicted households. In order to reach consensual agreement regarding this issue, the representatives of the local government (Vora municipality and other communes) and of the central government (GDCE in the MoI) organized a number of meetings/public consultations took place with inhabitants of the area. In all the meetings, the inhabitants asked unanimously to return to their land, and said that they would themselves build their destroyed houses, against a financial compensation by the state for the damage incurred to their property (i.e. house, animals, plants and fruits, as well as businesses.)

The Government of Albania (GoA), taking into account the demands of the inhabitants, but with due consideration of the specific condition they were living in, as well as taking into account the recommendations of both local and international experts regarding safety and environmental parameters of the area, took the following steps:

- Declaring the “security area” in the perimeter of 300m and fencing the area;
- Not allowing the return of those families (15 households), whose houses were within the range of the above-mentioned 300m;

- Provided for payment of rent for a period of one year, and compensation for the impossibility to exercise private production activities in this area;
- Conducted the analyses of the environmental indicators (water, soil, air, plants) in order to ensure the parameters and standards that would permit a safe return of the inhabitants in this area;
- Allowing the return in their homes of the inhabitants, whose houses were outside the security area limits, and provision of a financial allowance for the payment of rent for a period of 6 months until the reconstruction of their houses;
- Construction of houses by the inhabitants of the area themselves, and public works (road infrastructure, water and waste water network, schools, health centers etc.) would be carried out based on the existing urban plan¹.

In order to create good living conditions in Gerdec and thus to ensure the inhabitants of the affected area, Albanian citizens and the international community for the strong Government's commitment, Ministry of Defence has started the operation of removing the stocks of ammunitions from within the secure area. These ammunitions represent a risk which in case of an explosion would extend up to more than 300 meters. Currently the piled ammunitions are being transferred to a more secure location and this operation is expected to finish by the first half of August. After the completion of this phase more specialised operations will be carried out to eliminate the ammunitions that are still under the surface.

¹ A comprehensive statement of the financial allowance from the state budget for the inhabitants of the affected area is presented in Point 1.3, Chapter 1.

1.3 Financial support from the state budget

In order to address and facilitate the situation, in addition to the general measures taken by the CoM, IMCCE and the relevant local government units, several by-laws were approved for providing financial support to the families affected by the event. In this context, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has identified the financial sources for funding the rehabilitation of the area of Gërdec and beyond, as well as those injured. The MoF, in cooperation, with the MoI has drafted and implemented number of CoMD, which consist in:

- ✓ Provision of *financial assistance for the families of the victims* of the tragedy of 15.03.2008, in the village of Gërdec, in the municipality of Vora, in the total amount of Lek **52 000 000** for the families of 26 victims, a fund which has come out of the Reserve Fund (RF). (CoMD no. 277 of 18.3.2008, CoMD no.355 of 25.3.2008 and CoMD no.390 of 08.04.2008 and CoMD no. 504 of 01.05.2008. This money was allocated to cover the funeral and the accompanying ceremonies for the victims of the tragedy.
- ✓ Provision of *upfront immediate financial assistance for the families*, whose houses are not livable, in the amount of Lek 50 000 per person, however not exceeding Lek 200 000 per household, with an aggregate amount of Lek **113 000 000**. (CoMD no. 306 of 20.03.2008 and CoMD no.344 of 27.03.2008). The list of beneficiary households was drafted by the Group of Damage Assessment Field Experts, and was approved by the local government units, and the MoI. The financial implications of this decision were met by the RF of the CoM.
- ✓ Provision of *immediate financial assistance for the workers of the munitions dismantling factory* in Gërdec, who have interrupted their work due to the technological accident of March 15, 2008. According to the assessment conducted in cooperation with the village elders, the economic and financial situation of the households of these workers is at low levels. For this reason, it was deemed important the provision of an assistance fund that would somewhat improve the economic and social situation of these households until finding a new employment. These workers did not benefit from the implementation of other decisions approved by the CoM. The financial assistance (50 000 Lek for each worker, in an aggregate amount of **7 200 000 Lek**) would serve for covering the necessary expenses for the main life activities. This fund came from the RF of the CoM. (CoMD no.348 of 01.04.2008 and CoMD no. 393, of 11.04.2008)
- ✓ Additional funding of **20 000 000 Lek** for the Vacation Lodge in Durrës for covering accommodation expenses for the homeless families due to the tragedy of Gërdec. (CoMD no.498 of 01.05.2008.
- ✓ *Property compensation for the afflicted households* in the amount of **2 507 900 412 Lek**. (CoMD no. 343 of 27.3.2008 and CoMD no. 817 of 11.06.2008). The approval of this decision was meant for the allocation of financial resources for the incurred damages, and for defining the rules and procedures for the compensation of property damages caused by the explosion of the munitions. The financial bill will be paid from the donations in the Gërdec-tailored special account; RF of the CoM, and Contingency Fund.
- ✓ *Provision of financial support for rent payment purpose to the households*, whose houses have been totally destroyed. This falls under two categories: first category includes payment of rent for a period of one year, and is given to families whose houses were totally destroyed as the result of the technological accident and are within the range of 300m from the source of explosion, otherwise referred to as “security area”. This area includes a small number of households (15) that will be reimbursed as well for not being able to exercise different private activities in the said area, which for a given time and for safety reasons they can not exploit. The second category envisages financial support of 25 thousand Lek per month for the payment of house rent for a

period of 6 months for the households whose houses have been totally destroyed by the explosion, but fall outside the range of 300m from the source of explosion. The total number of households in both categories is 354 inhabitants, refereeing to the heads of households. The financial bill is **54 527 200 Lek** and comes from the RF of the CoM. (*CoMD no. 630 of 21.05.2008*). The formulation of lists of the beneficiaries has been done in line with the relevant procedures from the assessment committees, which include representatives from Vora municipality, region, ALUIZNI, and National Housing Entity.

The total amount available for this purpose by the MoF, using all of the above-mentioned identified resources is **2 754 627 612 Lek**, which includes all donations in the government account in the amount of **468 982 000 Lek** donated for this particular purpose.

Regarding enforcement of the CoMD for property compensation: Until June 2008, compensation for damages houses in the area of Gërdec has been provided to **3 044²** individuals, in the amount of **1 453 683 925 Lek out of 2 507 900 412 Lek**. The process of payment is managed by the Municipality of Vora, which fills in the form forwarded by the MoF for each individual, who is part of the CoMD list for this purpose. This form requires civil status office confirmation and local government confirmation on one hand, and on the other bank confirmation. This process is entirely managed by the local government entity in effect.

The amount of support for the households has been paid off by the Treasury Branch in Tirana in the commercial banks. The money the reconstruction of houses are paid off by the Department of Treasury in the MoF directly to the Bank of Albania, based on the list of payment submitted by the municipality of Vora. Administration of the account is done in line with CoMD no. 343 of 27.03.2008 and CoMD no. 817 of 11.06.2008 “On the approval of resources and procedures for financing of property compensation for the damages incurred due to the technological accident of Gërdec.”

Annex 1: Presents the list of drafted, approved and implemented CoMD

1.4 Reaction of the International Partners

Immediately after the technological accident in the area of Gërdec, the international community, international institutions, diplomatic corps in the country and abroad demonstrated willingness and solidarity to support the GoA in addressing the immediate needs for the rehabilitation of the situation. Support consisted in humanitarian aid (food, drugs, medical equipments and treatment etc.); support with experts in the area of civil and military emergencies in the dismantling of munitions (EOD); anti-mines experts etc.), and financial support.

Table 1: Presents the immediate support and commitment of the donors' community to the tragedy of Gërdec

To come to the assistance of the GoA, but also to the donor community, after an extraordinary meeting of the Security Management Group of the UN Local Group, which took place on March 17, 2008, a mission of the Organization of the United Nations for Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) came to Albania. *The main duties of this mission consisted in:*

- Assessment of the general situation, focusing on the needs;
- Assessment of the environmental impact of the explosion, and obtaining the tests/analyses of the samples of soil and water;

² The process of wealth reinbursement is dynamic and continuous. Figures regarding the number of benefiting inhabitants change every day. In the amounts given, the number of benefiting inhabitants is included until the period of drafting this document, but the process is ongoing.

- Support for the GoA in the process of coordination, and
- Provision of short-term and medium-term recommendations for the international community, UN agencies and the GoA.

At the end of their mission, the UNDAC experts prepared a report³ containing **recommendations** for interventions both for the Government, and for the donors in the following four areas:

- Immediately clean-up of the area from UXO in the three identified areas;
- Dismantling of excess munitions that is present in the country;
- reconstruction/Rehabilitation of the houses and infrastructure;
- Establishment of capacities in the institutions involved in national civil emergencies.

These recommendations were considered by the Government in the formulation of the plans and decisions taken for the rehabilitation of the situation.

In the context of the implementation of these recommendations, it is worth mentioning the signing of the agreement for the continuation of the clean-up operation in the “security area” organized on May 2, 2008 by the Minister of Defense and the Charge d' Affairs of the American Embassy, a financing worth 2 million \$. Main envisaged operations included:

- collection of munitions in the area;
- their demilitarization into one of the military factories;
- assistance for the companies of elimination of explosives of the Armed Forces (AF) in the course of the operation;
- elimination of the collected munitions; and
- Validation of the catastrophe area, and delivery/hand over the local government unit.

Also, with regard to the recommendation for the establishment of capacities and improvement of the efficiency of the governmental structures involved in the management of civil emergencies, the following steps were taken:

- *formulation of the new draft-law on “Civil Protection”, which aims at approximation of the legislation of the civil service emergencies with that of the European Union (EU) countries and according to the NATO standards, and the re-shaping of the role and structures of the civil protection service, and the change of the by-laws for its enforcement;*
- Formulation of the draft Orientation Document on Civil Protection and the necessary changes in the National Plan of Civil Emergencies, with the support of the World Bank (WB).

Furthermore, with the goal of establishing sustainable structures with the necessary capacities, a World Bank project was approved for **“Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation”, with total funding of its five integral components for 2,000,000 Euro and 3,000,000 SDC⁴**. The main objective of this project consists in strengthening the institutional capacities, reduction of risks, aiming at reduction of losses of human life, economic losses and protection of the environment. The project will be in two phases. The first phase will go on for a period of three years.

Annex 2 makes a detailed description of the WB project “*Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation*”

³ UNDAC: Assessment and recommendations after the explosions in Gërdec, Albania; 20 march-3 April, 2008; published on April 8, 2008

⁴ According to CoM decision no. 626 of 21.05.2008

Table 1 – Donor response to Gërdec tragedy

Donors	Phase 1 – Emergency
Austria	800kg medical equipments, clothes, juice.
Czech Republic	Medical equipments 80,000 euro
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Danish Aid , 22 persons have provided their assistance in the area of the incident. ▪ 40,000 euro have gone for the Albanian Red Cross
France	9 ton materials (antibiotic, plasma, tents)
European Commission	950,000 euro
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100,000 euro per 2000 units of albumin ▪ 250kg materials for burns ▪ EOD equipments for the AME
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evacuation of the wounded ▪ Medical equipments and EOD ▪ Assistance for the Red Cross
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ medical equipments ▪ Evacuation for 12 wounded ▪ 2 EOD staff ▪ Transportation and medical treatment for 6 wounded ▪ Italian NGOs gathered aid for the inhabitants of the area
KFOR	300 blood units
Kosovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 EOD specialists ▪ 3 support staff for KPC
Macedonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 200 blood units ▪ EOD equipments/supplies
Rumania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 medical kits ▪ 50 blood units
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 EOD expert from the Swedish Rescue Agency Services (SRSA) who worked together with Danish Church Aid (DCA) and the Albanian authorities
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of drugs and other materials for serious injuries for the Ministry of Health CHF 43'000.- ▪ Evacuation and medical treatment for two persons with serious burns. CHF 230'000.- ▪ return of these individuals in Albania CHF 16'000.- ▪ Total CHF 289'000
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,000 medical equipments for the Trauma center (USAID) ▪ \$50,000 USAID for the Red Cross ▪ 2 EOD experts ▪ 10 persons from EUCOM

USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 US Army Special Forces retirees have been providing assistance to the Ministry of Defense ▪ a team from New Jersey National Guard ▪ 6 agents of ATF to provide assistance for the prosecution's office ▪ meeting with embassies and NATO members
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAC group of assistance ▪ WHO supported MoH ▪ UNDP worked with AMAE ▪ fuel for the Community Mental Health groups that would visit the villages ▪ UNICEF and World Vision were contacted to work with women and children
The Netherlands	40.000 Euro for the Red Cross through Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies to operate in Gërdec.
UK	provided financial support for one of the team members of UNDAC
Turkey	Transportation and medical treatment for 1 person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 000- USD transferred in the bank account - food aid 70 000 USD,
Kuwait	4 million USD

2. Environmental situation assessment

2.1 The environmental situation and the risk assessment for the population of the area of Gërdec

As a result of the explosions of 15.03.2008 in the munitions dismantling depot/factory in the village of Gërdec, in the Vora Municipality of Vora, thousands of metallic parts of the missiles and munitions were spread in an area of 50 ha. The most affected area that in the vicinity of the crater with a depth of 20 m, in a range of 300m has been declared as “security area”. The waste from the explosives, heavy metals, and gunpowder (nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine) brought about the chemical pollution of this area. Because of the high risk from the munitions, as well as given the inappropriate indicators of the area, this zone was isolated and a decision was taken not to allow for the return of the inhabitants of the area until its validation.

In this context, several immediate measures were taken by the relevant responsible state institutions.

- 1- A working group was established for the assessment of the situation in general, and the environmental situation in particular through the Order of the Minister of Environment, Forestry, and Water Administration (order no. 91, of 16.03.2008 for “the establishment of the working group for the assessment of the environmental situation in the area afflicted by the explosion of munitions in Gërdec”;
- 2- Inspection in the field by the senior officials of the ministry, and members of the working group composed of experts of technical departments of the ministry, Environment and Forestry Agency (EFA), Forestry Service Directorate of Tirana, Environmental Regional Agency of Tirana, etc;
- 3- Samples of water, air and soil in the area afflicted by the explosion and running of tests;
- 4- The establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the Management of the Environmental Situation of Post-Gërdec to ensure continuous coordination and monitoring. This group is chaired by the deputy Minister of MoEFWA. Another task of this group is the preparation of the first Environmental Impact Assessment report⁵.

The assessment of environmental pollution was based on field visits, conversations with the community, and mainly on the laboratory tests of air, water and soil conducted in the relevant institutions, namely: FEA, Central Laboratory of the FA, PHI, Center for the Transfer of Agricultural Technologies, and Food Safety and Veterinary Institute. For the tests which could not be done in the country, it was made possible to send samples to the specialized institutions abroad such as: in the University of Siena in Italy and in the Spiez/Bacoma Laboratory in Switzerland.

The tests included:

- Air control for the following components: CO, NO₂, H₂S, SO₂, CO₂, O₂, PM10.
- Water control for the following components: pH, suspended matter, saltness, COD, BOD₅, N-NH₄, N-NO₂, P-tot.
- Soil control for heavy metal and phosphor presence.

Based on these tests, the results of the report are the following:

Air *is not polluted* for the parameters for which tests were run for.

Water

- The drinking water from the network is within the normal parameters both chemical and bacteriological.

⁵ The report was disseminated for internal use on 14.05.08 and contains the assessments made by the responsible institutions for the periodic environmental monitoring.

- Water in the area of crater collected after the fall of rain results with presence of TNT, **nitrite** and iron.
- The water of the wells has a bacteriological load, *but this is unrelated to the explosion*.

Soil

- In the sample taken in the vicinity of the crater there is presence of gunpowder (nitrocellulose, nitroglycerine) and pieces of metals mixed with soil, which is an indication that there is still unburned gunpowder in the area of the crater.
- There is high concentration of Trinitrotoluene (TNT).
- There is presence of RDX (Hexogen or ciklotrimetilen).
- The presence of phosphor is the same in the area of the crater as well as in the reference sample.
- The presence of heavy metals in the samples taken in the area of the crater indicates a slight increase vis-à-vis the reference sample.
- Feeding elements (humus, azoth, phosphor, calium and Ph) are deemed to be within the EU established norms.

The forestry fund has been adversely impacted in an area of approximately 15 ha in the forestry plot in Vora. Also, from the estimates it results the damage covers a volume of approximately 400 mst of timber, of which 280 mst. fire wood and 120 mst **fashina**.

Radioactivity- From the tests that were run there was no indication of radioactive pollution⁶.

Based on the results of the tests, and the visits in the field, the MoEFWA, MoH, and MoAFCP have prepared a number of immediate and middle-term measures, the details for which are provided in Chapter 3, Point 3.3.

⁶ The central lab of the armed forces (FA) does not have a structure for monitoring radioactivity, but the experts of these institutions, with the available equipments (Ludlum M2241), in the context of the assistance of the USA, have been measuring radioactive pollution.

3. Priority Sectors for Intervention

3.1 Infrastructure

3.1.1 Roads

In the framework of measures taken in the aftermath of the incident in Gërdec, the Minister of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications issued a special Order (order no. 58 of 15.04.2008, “for the establishment of the working group for the cost estimates and formulation of projects for the rehabilitation of the situation in the village of Gërdec”. In line with this order, the General Road Department was committed for the establishment of a road infrastructure working group, which identified the size of the damage. Considerable damages were observed in infrastructure, highway and the main and secondary roads of Gërdec. To this end, in cooperation with the municipality of Vora, were drafted project-proposals and preliminary cost-estimates for the damaged road segments.

According to the findings of the working group of MoPWTT, in the area of Gërdec there is need for intervention in 6 road segments. For the damage part of the highway from Tirana to Durrës, works are envisaged for the road layers, and for the lighting. In more detail, reconstruction works will be needed in the following road axes:

1. **Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of Marqinet 2 village** (length of **2600m**, width of **4m** in the jurisdiction of Vora Municipality). On one of the road there will be a sidewalk, and on other there will be installed the underground infrastructure (i.e. the telecommunications network). The preliminary cost-estimate is **469.000 Euro**.
2. **Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village Marqinet 1 and Llanaj neighborhood** (length of **1600m**, width **3** and **6m**, in the jurisdiction of Vora municipality). On one side of the road there will be a sidewalk, and underground infrastructure (telecommunications network). The works include pulling down the garden walls, excavations, works for road layers, works in the sidewalk and bridges, lighting, works in the water network etc. the preliminary cost estimate is **289.000 Euro**.
3. **Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village of Gërdec** (length **5200m**, width **3** and **6m**, under the jurisdiction of Vora municipality). A sidewalk is going to be built on one side of the road, and there will also be underground infrastructure (telecommunications network). Preliminary cost estimate is **807.000 Euro**.
4. **Reconstruction of the road Vora – Rinas on the track of the existing road** (length **5200m**, width **3** and **6m**, under the jurisdiction of Vora municipality). A sidewalk is going to be built on one side of the road, and there will also be underground infrastructure (telecommunications network). Preliminary cost estimate is **257.000 Euro**, where the state budget contribution will be **112,500 Euro**. The financing gap is **144,500 Euro**.
5. **Reconstruction of Tirana – Durrës highway, high priority** (length **10 km**, under the jurisdiction of the General Road Department). Repair of the road layers, supply and installation of power lines. The preliminary cost estimate is **25 000 Euro** and it comes *exclusively out of the state budget*.
6. **Reconstruction of Vora –Marikaj road**, in the amount of **2,049,000 Euro**, is among the medium-term priorities, and will be *covered entirely by the state budget*.

Currently, the road that connects the village of Gërdec with the rest of the villages and the area, in a length of over 1km, was seriously impaired/damaged by the explosion, but meantime is operational. To this end, the headquarters of the army have used the military vehicles and equipments, and have moved over 1310 m³ gravel and other soil. Meanwhile, the repair for making functional the part of the roads in this village is almost complete (the remaining part is in the length of 500 meters).

3.1.2 Water and Sewage

The technological incident of Gërdec caused damages and problems in the water supply network of the area, as well as in the waste water system. In cooperation with the municipality of Vora, the working group of the General Department of Water and Sewage (GDWS) established by Order no. 10 of 22/04/2008 of the general director of GDWS “for the establishment of the working group for the damage assessment and drafting of project for water and waste water supply in the area of Gërdec” made an assessment of the damages in order to take immediate measures to enable water supply for the inhabitants as mentioned in section 1.2.1 of chapter I. Based on the conclusions of the assessment of the Working Group of the GDWS, in the area of Gërdec there is need for intervention in the following facilities:

1. **Construction of the water supply for the villages of Gërdec, Marqinet 2, as well as for Druri Bukur and Ustali neighborhoods:** the pumping station in Gërdec has been destroyed. After the final clean-up of the area by the army there will be interventions for building the pumping station in Gërdec. The station would need to be build from scratch, with a centrifugal pump of $q=4.5$ l/ek, $h=140$ m, and 2 power installations to send water to the depot in Gërdec. Making the pumping station operational, alongside with the water depot in Gërdec will address the problem of water supply for the entire area. The preliminary cost-estimate is **440,000 Euro**.
2. **Reconstruction of the water supply of the village Marqinet 1 and the neighborhood of Llanaj:** currently the existing water supply lines are being tested for the identification of possible damages, with the intention of conduct of repair works necessary. The preliminary cost estimate is **293,000 Euro**.
3. **Regional water supply of Vora municipality, Vora – Marikaj transmission line, second phase:** from the verification of the situation, it resulted that the final solution for addressing the issue of water supply for the whole area would be to have a new project, after moving out from the emergency phase, which needs to be designed with the other project of the water supply in mind, which is being build for 8 villages of Vora municipality (not from the pipeline that supplies water to Shijak). The preliminary cost estimate is 794,300 Euro, where 596,106 Euro are coming from the state budget. The financial gap is **198.194Euro**.
4. **Construction of the waste water network for the villages of Gërdec and Marqinet 2:** The area does not have a sewerage network. The solution that the inhabitants are using for the moment is that of the septic holes, which might create problems in the future regarding pollution of the area. The intervention for the construction of the sewerage network is necessary. The preliminary cost-estimate is **786,000 Euro**.
5. **Emergency equipments for the water supply of the affected areas:** Vora municipality has prepared a list of emergency materials for temporary supply with water of the inhabitants in the area. This list has been made available to Water and Sewage enterprise in Tirana and Durrës. GDWS has been cooperation with the Water and Sewage enterprises of Tirana, Durrës, and Vora municipality and water supply to assist in the implementation of emergency works in the field. To this end there is a group of experts for each enterprise, as well as equipments and supplies for the conduct of works. *The materials worth is 16,667 Euro, entirely coming from the state budget.*

6. **Pump supply for the pumping station in Gërdec and Marikaj: The installation of pumps for the pumping station of Marikaj and Gërdec** will enable the uninterrupted water supply. *Materials worth for the pumps is 26,667 Euro, and the money will come out of the state budget.*

3.1.3 The process of identification of sector needs

Involvement and cooperation of several institutions made possible the identification and assessment of needs, based on draft-proposals prepared by the municipality of Vora, in cooperation with experts of the GDWS. The process of identification of sector needs for infrastructure and water and waste water supply for Gërdec went through many important stages, such as:

- review of existing projects of the water supply system submitted to the GDWS or the municipality of Vora;
- assessment of damage in the current system, based on the existing projects, and testing those part of the system which are in good shape;
- drafting of detailed design works by the Vora municipality, in cooperation with the GDWS to finally address the issue of water and waste water supply;
- preparation of draft-proposals for water and waste water supply by the relevant parties, in cooperation with the working group of the GDWS;
- Evaluation of the documentation prepared by the Technical Department of the GDWS, in terms of technical and economic solution that it provides.

Table 2 Projects prepared for the reconstruction of the road infrastructure and water and waster network

PROJECT TITLE	Responsible Ministry	Priority level	Financial contribution in EURO				Financial gap (including VAT)
			Total requested amount	State budget	State budget + VAT	Donors	
Reconstruction of the main road together with the inner roads of the village of Marqinet 2	MoPWTT	High	469,000	0	93,800	0	469,000
Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village of Marqinet 1 and Llanaj neighborhood	MoPWTT	High	289,000	0	57,800	0	289,000
Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village of Gërdec	MoPWTT	High	807,000	0	161,400	0	807,000
Reconstruction of Vora – Rinas roads, halfway of the existing (old) road.	MoPWTT	High	257,000	112,500	141,400	0	144,500
Reconstruction of the damaged part of the highway Tirana - Durrës	MoPWTT	High	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Reconstruction of the road Vora – Marikaj	MoPWTT	Average	2,049,000	2,049,000	2,049,000	0	0
Subtotal I			3,896,000	2,186,500	2,528,400	0	1,709,500
Construction of the water supply for the villages of Gërdec, Marqinet 2, Druni Bukur and Ustali neighborhoods	MoPWTT	High	440,000	0	88,000	0	440,000
Reconstruction of the water supply for the village of Marqinet 1 and Llanaj neighborhood	MoPWTT	High	293,000	0	58,600	0	293,000
Regional water supply of Vora municipality, Vora – Marikaj transmission line, second phase	MoPWTT	High	794,300	596,106	635,744	0	198.194
Construction of the sewerage network for Gërdec and Marqinet 2	MoPWTT	Average	786,000	0	157,200	0	786.000
Equipment with emergency supplies for the supply with water of the population of the affected areas	MoPWTT	High	16,667	16,667	16,667	0	0
Pumps supply for the pumping station of Gërdec and Marikaj	MoPWTT	High	26,667	26,667	26,667	0	0
Subtotal II			2,356,634	639,440	982,879	0	1,717,194
Design cost (for all components)			420,363		111,963		
Subtotal III (1+2 +.3)			6,672,997		3,623,242		
Supervision costs (5% of total cost)			333,649		181,162		
Contingency (6% of total cost)			400,379		217,395		
Total			7,407,027		4,021,798		3,385,229

3.1.4 Draft-Proposal Form⁷

Applicant	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications (MoPWTT)
Responsible Unit	General Department of Roads and GDWS
project proposal (project title)	Rehabilitation of Gërdec Infrastructure
Issues to be addressed (priority/priorities to be addressed through the Project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damages to the transportation network after the explosion in the dismantling factory of Gërdec - lack of drinking water due to pollution - Absence of waste water network in the all villages affected by the technological accident. - the need for transport infrastructure for the revival of the economic life in the areas affected by the explosion due to which many people left their homes.
Objectives, goals	Full rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the area affected by the technological accident of Gërdec, and restoring back the normality of the displaced persons of the area.
Project activities	<p>Activity 1: Road rehabilitation and construction</p> <p>Sub-component 1.1 Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village Marqinet 2;</p> <p>Sub-component 1.2 Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village Marqinet 1 and Llanaj neighborhood;</p> <p>Sub-component 1.3 Reconstruction of the main road together with the internal roads of the village of Gërdec;</p> <p>Sub-component 1.4 Reconstruction of the road Vora – Rinas in the existing (old) road track;</p> <p>Sub-component 1.5 Reconstruction of the damaged part of the highway Tirana – Durrës;</p> <p>Sub-component 1.6 Reconstruction of Vora-Marikaj road.</p> <p>Activity 2: Construction of the water and waste water network in the area affected by the explosion</p> <p>Sub-component 2.1 Construction of the water supply for the villages of Gërdec, Marqinet 2, as well as for Druni Bukur and Ustali neighborhoods;</p> <p>Sub-component 2.2 Reconstruction of the water supply of the village Marqinet 1 and the neighborhood of Llanaj;</p> <p>Sub-component 2.3 Regional water supply of Vora municipality, Vora – Marikaj transmission line, second phase;</p> <p>Sub-component 2.4 Construction of the waste water network for the villages of Gërdec and Marqinet 2;</p> <p>Sub-component 2.5 supply with emergency equipments for the water supply in the affected areas;</p> <p>Sub-component 2.6 Supply with pumps for the pumping stations of Gërdec and Marikaj</p> <p>The projects shall be divided into lots, and separate contracts. All contracts shall go through the following phases: project preparation: 30 june-15 august 2008, start of the tendering procedures 25 august 2008, contract signing 15 September 2008, project completion 30 January 2009.</p>
Other information (here you may enter information regarding the project's current status, including preliminary studies, project detailed design etc.)	
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	January 2009

Project cost

	Amount	Amount in 000/leke	Amount in EURO
a. Total Project Cost		903, 657	7,407,027 Euro
b. Budget State (including VAT)		490, 659	4,021,798 Euro
c. financing gap		412, 997	3,385,228 Euro

⁷ Note: MoPWTT has prepared detailed project proposals for each of the subcomponents. This project has been presented to the Delegation of European Commission for financing and is it being waited for the confirmation of the financing approval.

3.1.5 Solid Waste

The working group of the MoPWTT made an assessment of the solid waste caused as a result of the technological accident of Gërdec, due to demolition of houses and other facilities. The amount of construction waste was assessed in the order 304,600 ton. This large quantity points to the challenge for putting this construction waste under the security area, which has an adverse impact on increasing pollution of the environment, and a risk for the human health. In this light, a priority would be the construction of a landfill for the processing of solid waste, which will also be used in the future. The Landfill had already been identified by Vora municipality and is approved by decision No.65 of 26.10.2007 of the municipal council of Vora. The landfill is envisaged to be allocated in the area called Ullishtja e Zonjës, Kroj i Shatelit, in the vicinity of the village of Picar. The cost-estimate for this landfill is **3.705.000 Euro** and includes four components:

- Formulation of the feasibility study, and detailed design- **16.000 Euro**.
- Building the actual landfill-**1,639.000 Euro**.
- Transportation of waste- **2.049.000 Euro**.

3.1.6 The form for presenting the draft-proposal

Applicant	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications (MoPWTT)
Responsible unit	solid waste sector
Project title	Construction waste management Construction of the landfill for processing waste resulted from the demolition of the buildings
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	1. Collection of construction waste. 2. Transportation of construction waste to the landfill. 3. Construction of the landfill.
Objectives, goals	Putting the construction waste in security status, because this is perceived as a major threat for the environment and risk for the health of humans and animals.
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drafting of the feasibility study and detailed design.• Treatment of construction waste through the construction of the landfill.
Other information	There is already an official request in the offices of the municipality, alongside with the approval from the municipal council for the site where the landfill will be located.
Date of effectiveness	Depending on the funds
Closing date	The project will be implemented within 6 months from the moment of the finalization of the detailed design.

Project cost

	Amount	Amount in 000/leke	Amount in Euro
a. project total cost		453,121	3,705,000⁸
b. Budget State (including VAT)		90,624.2	741,000
c. donor funding required		362,496.8	2,964,000

⁸ VAT is included in the Project Cost tables as State Budget Contribution

3.2 Education

3.2.1 Overview of the situation in the education sector

In order to address the situation and redress the damages caused to the education infrastructure of the districts of Tirana and Durrës, the Ministry of Education and Sciences (MoES) established a working group comprising the technical staff of the Ministry, and of two Regional Education Directorates of the relevant districts, namely Tirana and Durrës in order to verify things on site.

The working group observed that in both districts there are 17 damaged educational facilities, of which 11 in the district of Tirana and 6 in the district of Durrës. The damages consisted in broken doors, windows, roofs, dilapidated ceilings, and broken window panes and glasses. The 9th grade school of Rubjeka (in the commune of Maminas, Durrës) is all in shambles. The school has 187 pupils.

The MoES has come up with *the following priorities for intervention for the short-term*:

- reconstruction of 9th grade school of Gërdec;
- construction of 9th grade school of Marqinet;
- Construction of 9th grade school of Rubjeka.

3.2.2 The process for the identification of sector needs

Assessment of damages is done based on the data obtained from the Regional Education Department of Tirana, regional education department of Durrës, Agency for the Legalization, Urbanization and Integration of Informal Areas/Settlements (ALUIZNI), and verifications on site by the experts of the Ministry of Education and Sciences. The assessed value of damages for the education facilities is a total of 34.410.000⁹ as follows:

- in the district of Tirana - 15.662.000 Lek
- in the district of Durrës - 3.748.000 Lek
- in the school of Rubjeka- 15.000.000 Lek.

Currently, part of the damages has been fixed by GoA, donors, and private institutions. In concrete terms, the facilities of the district of Tirana, local government units have taken care of the repair in the schools in Prezë, Bërxullë and Laknas. With the financial support of the AMC is repaired the 9th grade school of Vora (Marikaj) and the high school of Vora as well as the school in Marikaj. Meanwhile, the Orthodox Autocephalous Church is providing assistance for the rehabilitation of the kindergarten in Muçaj, and “Save the Children” is providing support for the rehabilitation of the 9th grade schools in Marqinet and Muçaj. Regarding educational facilities in the district of Durrës, the local government units have repaired the schools in Maminas, Radë, Manëz Fshat and Kuçok, and the kindergarten of Rubjeka. The MoES has planned funding for equipping all of the school with IT labs.

⁹ The estimated value necessary for the rehabilitation of the damaged objects is higher than the value of damages, because the damaged objects will be repaired and reconstructed according to contemporary standards.

Table no. 3 – Projects proposed for the rehabilitation of education infrastructure

Project title	Financial contribution in Euro		Total required fund	Budget Contribution + VAT	Donors	Financial gap (euro)
	Responsible ministry	Priority				
Project 1 - Reconstruction of the school in Gërdec	MoES	High	134,361	26,872.2	0	107,408.8
Project 2 – Construction of the school in Marqinet	MoES	High	597,352	119,470.4	0	477,881.6
Project 3 – construction of the school in Rubjeka	MoES	High	204,918	40,983.6	0	163,934.4
Subtotal I			936.631	187,326.2	0	749,224.8
Project 4 – school refurbishing	MoES		555.000	294, 000	0	261,000
Subtotal II			555,000	294,000		261,000
Total (subtotal I+II)			1,491,631	481,326.2		1,010,224.8

3.2.3 The form for submitting the draft-proposal 1

Applicant	Ministry of Education and Sciences
Responsible Unit	Budget Planning Department, investments unit
Project title	Reconstruction of the 9 th grade school of Gërdec, Vora municipality, Tirana
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	Rehabilitation of parts of the existing school, which have been damaged, and consequently make it impossible for normal continuation of the education process.
Objectives, goals	Teaching according to standards
Project activities	Reconstruction of the building, and taking care of the surrounding area
Other information	Vora municipality has submitted to the MoES the detailed design.
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	November 2008

Project cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. project total cost		16.392.000	134.361
b. Budget State (including VAT)		3,278,400	26,872.2
c. donor funding required		13,113,600	107,408.8

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 2

Applicant	Ministry of Education and Sciences
Responsible Unit	Department of Budget Planning, Investments Unit
Project title	Construction of the 9th grade school in Marqinet, Vora municipality, Tirana
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	The increase in the number of pupils in this area had led to the necessity for adding space in line with the standards required for contemporary education. the poor conditions of the existing building require investments for bringing the building back to contemporary conditions
Objectives, goals	Teaching conditions according to standards
Project activities	Construction of the school according to the detailed design.
Other information	Vora municipality has submitted to the MOES the detailed design
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	November 2008

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost		72.877.000	597.352
b. Budget State (including VAT)		14,575,400	119,470.4
c. donor contribution		58,301,600	477,881.6

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 3

Applicant	Ministry of Education and Sciences
Responsible Unit	Department of Budget Planning, Investments Unit
Project title	Construction of the 9 th grade school of Rubjeka, Maminas commune, Durrës
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	The increase in the number of pupils in this area had led to the necessity for adding space in line with the standards required for contemporary education. the poor conditions of the existing building require investments for brining the building back to contemporary conditions
Objectives, goals	Teaching conditions according to standards
Project activities	Construction of the school according to the detailed design.
Other information	The MOES already has the detailed design for the construction of this school.
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	November 2008

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost		25.000.000	204.918
b. Budget State (including VAT)		5,000,000	40,983.6
c. donor contribution		20,000,000	163,934.4

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 4

Applicant	Ministry of Education and Sciences
Responsible Unit	Department of Budget Planning, Investments Unit
Project title	Refurbishing the affected schools
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	No equipments
Objectives, goals	Teaching conditions according to standards
Project activities	Refurbishing for 17 affected schools
Other information	
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	November 2008

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost	17 schools	66.677.000	555.000
b. Budget State (including VAT)		35,868,000	294.000
c. donor contribution		31,842,000	261.000

3.3 Monitoring of Environmental Indicators

3.3.1 The process of identification of sector needs

Based on the results of the tests and work in the field from the line ministries, namely: MoEFWA, MoAFCP, and MoH and other specialized institutions, a number of immediate and middle-term measures have been prepared. The test results show presence of Trinitrotoluene (TNT) and Nitroglycerine in the area of the **crater**. For this reason, this area shall be considered as polluted and a comprehensive environmental assessment shall be made, only after the area is certified as safe area. Also, there will be continuous monitoring of air, surface and underground waters, soil in the area of Gërdec regarding a number of environmental indicators, and there will also be continuous monitoring to ensure long-term consumer protection. By the end of this process there will be a Monitoring Plan, which will include all responsible state institutions, and will establish the parameters that shall be monitored, the frequencies and the methodologies. This would make possible broad and comprehensive information regarding the environmental assessment of the area of Gërdec through preparation of detailed periodic reports. Based on the results of this assessment there will be taken relevant measures for restricting, cleaning-up, and rehabilitation of the risk area and other adjacent areas to it.

For the environmental monitoring the following measures will be taken by the relevant ministries¹⁰:

MoEFWA (through FEA, under the MoEFWA)

- ***Building a fencing wall around the area of the crater*** to avoid movements of soil/earth, in order to further avoid spread of contamination in the adjacent areas. To this end there is a preliminary cost estimated based on a UNDP study.
- ***Prohibition of use of the waters of the spring that goes through the area of the crater***, as well as the waters that are influenced by the water intake in the area of the crater, for irrigation purpose, for household animals or other household purpose;
- ***Carrying out a comprehensive study*** to identify the nature and spread in the soil and in the water and the epidemiological assessment of the health of the inhabitants. The Agency of Environment and Forestry (FEA) does not have the technical capacities for running the tests for Trinitrotoluene (TNT), Nitroglycerine. They are exploring the possibility for cooperation with specialized labs outside the country to run the tests that can not be done in Albania.
- For the waters: ***continuous monitoring of the quality of surface waters***, quality of soil, and continuous monitoring of underground waters (wells) in the houses in the vicinity of the risk area to see if there is spread of pollution through the underground waters.
- Forest fund: ***prohibition of use of forests and pastures*** adversely impacted by the explosion. Forestation of the damaged area to have an impact on improving the ecological conditions of the area is important. Therefore it is recommended to make artificial planting with forest saplings, mainly of the appropriate types that grow fast. This in a couple of years would lead to improved environmental conditions such as: reduction of parameters of infection from toxic and hazardous matter, increased oxygen and restoration of the fauna to the normal conditions.
- The area of the **crater** of the explosion and the ***area adjacent to the crater should be used in compliance with the geology of the soil***, the new conditions created by the incident of the explosion of munitions, and

¹⁰ As mentioned above, it will be coordinated by IGWG for the Monitoring of the Environment in the Gerdec area. Consolidated and coordinated analysis between institutions/agencies will be conducted as necessary. Analysis abroad will be conducted only in those case when it is impossible to conduct them in Albania.

distance to the dwelled centers and infrastructure. After the re-assessment of the polluted area the possibility will be looked into for its rehabilitation and use.

MoH (through PHI of Tirana, as the project implementation unit)

- **Monitoring of the environment of this area** and conduct of special test for toxic agents and impact of health tests has been prepared by a project of PHI in Tirana, which will be implemented in cooperation with MoEFWA. This project is estimated to cost approximately 6, 1 million Lek (or 50 thousand Euros).

MOAFCP (through the Institute of Food Safety and Veterinary- as the project implementation unit)

- Keeping the situation of the area of Gërdec under constant monitoring to guarantee food safety and consumer protection have been considered as long-term important aspects. Hence the need for the supply of labs for the identification of dangerous substances such as doxina, PCB and furane, for monitoring the soil and water, for running of tests on plants, animals and their products such as: meat and milk. Monitoring will take place by dividing the area in 3 sub-areas, by taking samples once a month during the first two months, and then depending on the results once in two months.

Table 4 – Projects envisaged for the environment sector

Project title	Financial contribution in Euro		Total requested amount	Counterpart fund	Donors	Financial gap (in euro)
	Responsible ministry	Priority rating				
Project 1. Monitoring of environmental status in the area of Gërdec, with the following components: - Monitoring - fencing wall around the crater - forestation funding	MoEFWA	High	1.402.000 133.000 33.000			962.000 133.000 33.000
Subtotal I			1.569.000	440.800		1.128.200
Project 2 special tests for toxic agents and the impact of health tests	MoH	High	50.000	0.0	0.0	50.000
Project 3 Lab supplies for: -monitoring soil and water, heavy metals waste -determination of the dioxin	MoAFCP	High	130.000 300.000	0 0	0 0	130.000 300.000
Subtotal II			480.000			480.000
Total (Subtotal I+II)			2.049.000	440.800		1.608.200

3.3.2 The form for submitting the draft-proposal 1

Applicant	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water resources Administration (MoEFWA)
Responsible Unit	Environment and Forestry Agency
Project title	evaluation and monitoring of environmental status indicators in the area of Gërdec
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	<p>Evaluation of the environmental situation of the polluted area of Gërdec and its vicinities, and determining the technical and organizational measures for the rehabilitation of the area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.evaluation of air pollution indicators 2.evaluation of pollution indicators in the surface and underground waters (household wells) 3. Assessment of soil pollution indicators (quota 0 and 20 cm). determining the technical and administrative measures for the rehabilitation of the polluted area
Objectives, goals	<p>1.Identification and monitoring of the pollution level of the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and monitoring of the air pollution level; ▪ Identification and monitoring of the level of pollution in surface and underground waters (household wells) ▪ Identification and monitoring of soil pollution level, at the quota of 0 and 20cm. <p>2. Definition of the immediate technical and organizational measures to improve the situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of a fencing wall for the dangerous area, and the possibility for drainage of the polluted area in order to avoid further spread of polluting factors in the territory; ▪ Forestation of the affected area in order to have an impact on improving the ecological conditions of the area. <p>3. equipments and utilization of lab equipments with appropriate parameters, and standards, so that the indicators can be as realistic and as objective as possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the key parameters used to evaluate the environmental situation through the existing lab equipments; ▪ Ensuring of lab supplies to verify the parameters that have not so far been tested in our country, but which are very important and should be tested (presence of the nitro compositions above the accepted norms in the infected area)
Project activities	<p>Identification and monitoring of the level of pollution in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Taking of samples of air and analyses of the air parameters for the following :</i> NO_x,H₂S,SO₂,CO,O₃, benzene, total particles, particles 2.5 and PM10; <i>in total particles:</i> heavy metals such as: Pb,Cd,Hg,Sb,Cu,Ni,Cr,Sn and PAH,PSDF (dioxin and furan),PCB,TNT, DNT,RDX,HMX, etc. ▪ <i>Monitoring frequencies:</i> continued (includes all the period required for the clean-up and rehabilitation of the area); sampling point in the vicinity of the crater. ▪ Taking of samples in the surface and underground water (wells) and testing of parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The following indicators will be tested in the surface waters: -pH, COD,BOD₅,NH₄,NO₂,NO₃,PO₄, suspended matter, saltiness, heavy soluble metals, and total metals (Pb,Cd,Hg,Sb,Cu,Ni,Cr,Sn); organic matter (PAH,PSDF (dioxin and furan),PCB,TNT, DNT,RDX,HMX, etc.) 6 times during the year course. ○ The following indicators will be tested in the underground waters (wells): pH, COD, BOD₅, NH₄, NO₂, NO₃, PO₄, suspended matter, saltiness, heavy metals (Pb,Cd,Hg,Sb,Cu,Ni,Cr,Sn); organic matters (PAH,PCB,TNT, DNT,RDX, HMX, etc.) 6 times during the course of the year. ▪ <i>Taking samples of soil and analyses of the parameters in the soil:</i> pH, humidity, heavy metal (Pb,Cd,Hg,Sb,Cu,Ni,Cr,Sn); organic matters such as: PAH, PSDF (dioxin and furan),PCB,TNT, DNT,RDX, etc. 4 times during the course of the year. <p>Definition of immediate technical and organizational measures to improve the situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of the project, and preliminary cost-estimates for building the fencing wall and the drainages, as well as formulation of detailed design; ▪ Implementation of the project for building the fencing wall and drainages; ▪ Formulation of the project and the preliminary cost-estimates for the forestation process; detailed design and its implementation. <p>Equipments and utilization of lab instruments and tools with standard parameters so that the indicators can be as realistic and objective as possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The necessary material base for the labs and running of tests of the samples according to parameters defined through the lab equipments in use.

- Equipments, training of staff, and running of tests for nitro compositions, PSDF (dioxin and furan), PCB.

Other information

- The Project includes an assessment/evaluation of the environmental situation, and definition of the technical and organizational measures that need to be taken for the rehabilitation of the area.
- So far, there has been a preliminary environmental assessment for the area of Gërdec, and the relevant report was drafted and has been duly submitted.

Date of effectiveness

August 2008

Closing date

December 2009

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Total project cost		188 267 000	1 568 891
b. Budget State (including VAT)			754,600
c. donor funding required			814,00

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 2

Applicant

Ministry of Health

Responsible Unit

Public Health Institute

Project title

Special tests for toxic agents and the impact of health tests for the area of Vora – Gërdec.

Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)

As a result of the explosion may be there has been potential pollution caused by several toxic agents such as: dioxin, furan, PBC, heavy metals etc.

Objectives, goals

Assessing health risk of the population of the area

Project activities

Taking the necessary samples of each toxic agent, transporting them to the relevant lab, logistics; special tests and health tests, and risk assessment analyses.

Other information

The Project for these activities is ready. Negotiations are ongoing with the donors (there is so far some indication of commitment from the Swiss).

Date of effectiveness

August 2008.

Closing date

This project is envisaged to be implemented in approximately 9 months, from the launch date.

Project Cost:

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost		6.100.000	50.000
b. Budget State (including VAT)			10,000
c. donor contribution			40.000

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 3

Applicant

Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Consumer Protection

Responsible Unit

Institute of Food Safety and Veterinary

Project title

Lab supplies for monitoring the area of Gërdec in terms of:

- Dioxin, PCB and furan
- Monitoring of soil, water and heavy metals waste

Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)

Identification of dangerous/hazardous substances such as: dioxin, PCB and furan. Establishing them through confirmation methods.

Objectives, goals	Continuous monitoring of the area of Gërdec. Ensuring public health safety, through continuous monitoring of the health of animals against these dangerous substances. Running of tests on animals and their produce such as: meat, milk.
Project activities	Analyses/tests of heavy metals waste in soil and water. Ensuring of equipments; Training for the installation and use of equipments; Obtaining information regarding pollution; Ensuring standards of equipments for the tests.
Other information	So far tests have been run for heavy metals, Pb, Hg, samples in meat, soil, milk, and plants.
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	August 2009

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost		42.000.000	430.000
b. Budget State (including VAT)			86,000
c. donor contribution			344,000

3.4 Health

3.4.1 Description of the situation regarding damages caused by the tragedy

After the explosion in the village of Gërdec, in the context of the reaction to face up the situation, the MoH took the necessary measures to manage from close the situation in the area, and to provide treatment for the wounded and to verify the damages. Based on the orders of the Minister of Health, the Emergency Team was established to address the situation created from the explosion in Gërdec. Groups were established comprising psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers for the psycho and social support of the affected persons in the areas of Vora, in the Vacation Lodges and in the hospitals. Another working group was established to assess and make operational the facilities in the medical emergency units of Vora and Marikaj.

The Order of the Minister of Health no. 95 of 15.03.2008 “On the establishment and operation of the Emergency Team for addressing the situation created by the explosion in Gërdec” was meant to assess and coordinate the work for addressing the emergency situation, and minimizing its aftermath.

Also, the order no. 96 of 15.03.2008 of the Minister of Health “on the establishment and functioning of the Information Unit in the Emergency Team for addressing the situation caused by the explosion in Gërdec” defined the duties of this unit regarding collection, processing and dissemination of the information regarding the measures taken by the health sector for addressing the situation.

Order no. 102 of 18.03.2008 of the Minister of Health “regarding measures for the functioning of the primary health care service in the Vora Municipality” was meant for the establishment of the working group for the assessment and operation of the facilities of medical emergency in Vora and Marikaj.

Order no. 103 of 18.03.2008 of the Minister of Health “for provision of psycho-social support to the individuals affected by the disaster of Gërdec – Vora” was meant for the establishment of working groups, comprising psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers to provide assistance, treatment and psycho-social counseling to the affected individuals in the area of Vora, in the Vacation Lodges of the MoI, MoD in Durrës, in the TUHC and the Military Hospital.

Order of the Minister of Health no. 114 of 21.03.2008 “On measures for delivery of health care services in light of the situation created as a result of the explosions in Gërdec” determined the tasks for the organization and ensuring normal functioning of the health care service delivery for 24 hours in the health care center in Vora, and the shelters of the population of the area of Gërdec, in the Vacation Lodges of the MoI and MoD. This service also envisages making available of the auto ambulances, meeting the needs with the necessary drugs, multi-disciplinary service of mental health, and hygiene and sanitation control.

After the assessment of material damage in the health sector, it resulted that they were sizeable, both in terms of facilities/buildings and in terms of medical equipments and supplies. As a result of the explosions were damaged the health center in Vora, and several ambulances in the villages of Gërdec, Muçaj, Marqinet, Marikaj, Gjokaj, Shargë and Prezë.

Identification of the needs in the public health sector for the rehabilitation of damages and restoration of the health care delivery back to normality in the area of Vora-Gërdec was done by the MoH, in cooperation with the reporting institutions such as Regional Health Authority (RHA) of Tirana, which covers and is responsible for delivery of primary health care in this area, as well as the PHI in Tirana. The contribution of the reporting institutions in the delivery of assistance and support in response to the tragedy of Gërdec included:

- support with drugs from the RHA of Tirana for the area of Vora – Gërdec, in an amount of approximately Lek (or 2.400 Euro);

- support from the PHI for the tetanus vaccine for the wounded (to the hospital of Durrës, TUHC and the Military Hospital), tetanus vaccine and anti-tetanus IV, and several safety and syringe kits, in an amount of approximately 120 thousand Lek (or 1.000 Euro);
- Supplemental expenditures to support the situation in the TUHC (mainly in the Plastics Service), other medical materials and drugs for approximately 22 seriously injured, reaching an amount of approximately 1, 9 million Lek (or 15.600 Euro).

Some of the most immediate needs consist in:

- **construction of the new out-patient clinic in Gërdec, reconstruction of the Health Center in Vora, and of the out-patient clinics in Muçaj, Marqinet, Marikaj, Gjokaj, Shargë and Prezë.** The total amount is approximately 9, 1 million Lek (or 74, 8 thousand Euros) and they are priorities for the health sector.
- Supply with medical equipments, and materials for the labs of the **health care center of Vora** is also necessary. The total amount is approximately 23, 5 million Lek (or 192, 8 thousand Euros).
- For the normal functioning of the health care service, and increasing the quality of health care in the area of Vora – Gërdec there is need for 3 **ambulances for the health care centers in Vora** (1 for the emergency situation, and 2 during the stabilization period). Total amount is approximately 14, 8 million Lek (or 121 thousand Euros).
- **Refurbishing of the health care centers and out-patient clinics** that will be reconstructed. Total amount is 2, 5 million Lek (or 21 thousand Euros).

Table 5 – Proposed projects for the health sector

Project Title	Responsible Ministry	Priority rating	Financial contribution in Euro			
			Total required funding	Counterpart funds	Donor funds	Financing gap (in euro)
Project 1: construction and reconstruction of health care centers:	MoH	High				
- construction of an out-patient clinic (Type A1) in Gërdec			16400	3280		13120
- Reconstruction of the health care center in Vora			36100	7220		28880
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Muçaj			5700	1140		4560
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Prezë			6300	1260		5040
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Marqinet			3800	760		3040
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Marikaj			2800	560		2240
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Gjokaj			1900	380		1520
- Reconstruction of Out-patient clinic in Shargë			1800	360		1440
Subtotal 1			74.800	14960		59840
Project 2: lab equipments and instruments						
- health care center in Vora :	MoH	High	29000	5800		23200
-kits and lab reagents (for Photometer equipments)			2000	400		1600
- medical equipments for the health care center in Vora			161800	32360		129440
Subtotal II			192.800	38560		154240
Project 3. Ambulances for Vora health care center and emergency service for the area (3) (with: Defibrillator, EKG, emergency set, Immobilization set, and portable aspirator)	MoH	Average	121.000	24200		96800
Project 4. Refurbishing of health care centers and out-patient clinics that will be reconstructed.	MoH	High	21.000	4200		16800
Subtotal III			142.000	28400		113600
T O T A L (Subtotal I+II+III)			409.600	81920	0.0	327680

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 1

Applicant	Ministry of Health
Responsible Unit	Regional Health Authority of Tirana
Project title	Construction of the new out-patient clinic in Gërdec; reconstruction of the health care center in Vora, and of the out-patient clinics in Muçaj, Marqinet, Marikaj, Gjokaj, Shargë and Prezë.
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	Due to the explosion and the damages caused as a result it is necessary to restore as soon as possible the normality to the health care service in the following villages: Gërdec, 630 inhabitants; Vora, 7.000 inhabitants; Muçaj, 1200 inhabitants; Prezë, 1200 inhabitants; Marqinet, 2900 inhabitants; Marikaj, 3200 inhabitants; Gjokaj, 1250 inhabitants; Shargë, 550 inhabitants; Prezë, 1200 inhabitants.
Objectives, goals	The construction of the new out-patient clinics and the reconstruction of the existing facilities aims at making as soon as possible efficient the primary health care service delivery in the affected areas, and improving the quality of the service.
Project activities	These out-patient clinics will deliver the necessary medical services for the primary health care level to the inhabitants of the affected areas.
Other information	For the construction and reconstruction of the out-patient clinics there are already available standard project proposals and cost estimates
Date of effectiveness	August 2008
Closing date	The construction of the out-patient clinic will take 6 months from the beginning date. The reconstruction will take 2 month from the beginning date.

Project Cost:

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
Construction of the new out-patient clinic in Gërdec; reconstruction of the health care center in Vora; and of the out-patient clinics in Muçaj, Marqinet, Marikaj, Gjokaj, Shargë and Prezë			
a. Project total cost	1	9.159.280	74.800
b. Budget Contribution (including VAT)	1	0	14960
c. donor contribution	1		59840

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 2

Applicant	Ministry of Health
Responsible Unit	Regional Health Authority of Tirana
Project title	Equipments, lab supplies and equipments for the health care center in Vora: kits and lab agents (for Photometer equipments); medical and lab equipments and supplies for the health care center in Vora.
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	Due to the explosion there have been damages to these equipments as well, and that it is why it becomes necessary to make the health care center operational as soon as possible, alongside with the service.
Objectives, goals	These equipments will help in achieving the objective of full operability of primary health care service in this municipality, as well as increasing its quality.
Project activities	This health care center will continue to provide the necessary medical services for primary health care for the inhabitants of the area.
Other information	
Date of effectiveness	August 2008.
Closing date	October 2008

Project Cost:

Project title	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
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Equipments, supplies and medical and lab instruments for the health care center in Vora

a. Project total cost	1	23.500.00	192.800
b. Budget Contribution (including VAT)	1	0	38560
c. donor contribution	1	23.500.00	154240

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 3

Applicant	Ministry of Health
Responsible Unit	Regional Health Authority of Tirana
Project title	Purchase of three ambulance vehicles for the health care center of Vora and the surrounding areas.
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	Making the health care provision in this health care center operable as soon as possible. In all villages of the area of Vora it would be necessary to equip them with ambulance vehicles, since the existing vehicles can not be used, and they are in very poor condition.
Objectives, goals	These ambulance vehicles will make the primary health care service delivery in this municipality and in the entire area fully operational, and will also have an impact on the quality of service delivery.
Project activities	This municipality and the entire area of Vora will benefit from all the services of the medical emergency service.
Other information	
Date of effectiveness	September 2008.
Closing date	November 2008

Project Cost:

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost	1	14.760.000	121.000
b. Budget Contribution (including VAT)	1		24200
c. donor contribution	1		96800

The form for submitting the draft-proposal 4

Applicant	Ministry of Health
Responsible Unit	Regional Health Authority of Tirana
Project title	Refurbishing of all health care centers and out-patient clinics that will be reconstructed.
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	There have been observed damages and lack of refurbishment for the out-patient clinics which will be reconstructed, and that is why it is necessary that for the normal functioning of the health care service in these villages refurbishment is important.
Objectives, goals	The refurbishment will help in the improving the primary health care service delivery for these villages.
Project activities	The existence of these equipments will help in ensuring full efficiency of the primary health care service in this municipality, and improving the level of its quality.
Other information	
Date of effectiveness	The refurbishment will be needed after completion of reconstruction works, within September 2008
Closing date	November 2008

Project Cost:

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost	1	2.500.000	21.000

b. Budget Contribution (including VAT)	1	4200
c. donor contribution	1	16800

3.5 Agriculture

3.5.1 Description of the situation in the agriculture sector

Immediately after the situation that arose in Gërdec, MoAFCP took measures to: (i) identify and verify the emergency situation regarding damage among animals and fruit trees, (ii) make the financial assessment of the damage among animals and fruit trees, (iii) monitor the aftermath.

Consequently, the Minister of Agriculture issued an Order (order No. Prot 140/1 of 22.03.2008) to set up a working group, which operated in supporting the General Department of Food Safety and Consumer Protection (GDFSCP), and the Emergency Team. The members of the group are experts of the Regional Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (RDAFCP) for the Tirana region. The working group has been in charge of the following:

- a) Verification of the emergency situation in the field, in the explosion zone;
- b) Identification and verification of the dead animal, based on documentation kept in the farms, in cooperation with the local government units;
- c) Treatment of wounded animals with lesions, determining the prognoses and partially eliminating potential damages;
- d) Formulation of lists with wounded animals, and preparation of the information for the GDFSCP, and the Emergency Team;
- e) Drafting of the forms for damage assessment in fruit trees, olive groves and vineyards;
- f) Verification in the field, and determining the species and number of damages trees, in cooperation with the local government units, and the inhabitants of the area themselves.

The financial assessment of damage was carried out by the Commission for the Assessment of wounded animals, and the Commission for the assessment of damage in fruit trees, both established through an Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Consumer Protection. The results of the assessment of damages among animals were reported to the Housing Entity, in order to make the compensation in compliance with CoMD no. 315 of 21.03. 2008.

3.5.2 The process of identification of sector needs

The needs for the sector have been regarded from the view point of the agricultural and livestock development of the area through supply of livestock and agricultural inputs. Consequently arises the need for supply of the necessary inputs that will help in restoring the normality back to the lives of the inhabitants of Gërdec in the short-term, as well as the need to support the sector, and promote long-term sustainable development of agriculture. This shall include preliminary service, and interventions for restoring the terrain to its former status (through leveling works, enriching and adding the necessary elements for enhancing land fertility, and replacement of plants).

Table 6 – Project envisaged for the sector of agriculture

Project title	Responsible Ministry	Priority rating	Financial contribution in EURO			
			Total required funds	Budget State	Donors	Financial gap in Euro
Agricultural inputs	MoAFCP	High	76.000	15200		60800
Total			76.000	15200		60800

The form that will be submitted for the draft-proposal

Applicant	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection
Responsible Unit	Department of Production and Market Policies
Project title	Rehabilitation of the agriculture sector (in terms of agriculture inputs) for the area of Gërdec
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	The Project addresses the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of replacement areas (damaged/affected areas); - preliminary services for bringing the terrain back to its former conditions through leveling, enriching, and working towards increased land/soil fertility; - selection of seed varieties that will be planted, according to region; - replacement of plants (fruit trees, olive groves, fruit trees);
Objectives, goals	The purpose of the project is the rehabilitation of the fruit trees, olive groves, vineyards and greenhouses in the area of Gërdec. Following are the objectives of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support of the sector with agricultural inputs; - development of sustainable agriculture; - increasing confidence of the farmers in the assistance of the state; - restoring the normality back in the lives of the inhabitants of Gërdec;
Project activities	Activities envisaged under the project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provision of agricultural inputs; - ensuring soil fertility through enriching the soil with the necessary elements, and through all necessary preliminary services; - replacement of damages caused in fruit trees, vineyards, and green houses; - utilization of efficient cultivation techniques;
Other information	So far, the damaged areas have been identified. Proper lists have been kept for each affected household according to species of fruit trees, olives grove, or vineyards, alongside with the preliminary assessment for the compensation amounts.
Date of effectiveness	November 2008
Closing date	Mars 2009

Project Cost

	Amount	Amount in Lek	Amount in euro
a. Project total cost		9.300.000	76.000
b. Budget contribution (including VAT)			15200
c. donor contribution			60800

3.6 Social Affairs

3.6.1 Description of the situation regarding damage caused by the technological accident

The Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities (MoLSAEO) has provided assistance for the affected individuals by the explosion in Gërdec in financial terms reaching 10 million Lek for 893 households. Through an Order of the Minister of MoLSAEO, no. 725 of 01.04. 2008 "On control at the national level of entities that operate in facilities of prime importance, in dangerous conditions and with hazardous substances", was established in the General Department of the PHI, the Group for control and investigation at the national level that would inspect all such entities operating in productive activities in facilities of prime importance, in difficult condition and with hazardous substances, and which have distribution points for hazardous/dangerous substances (explosives, toxic etc.), and all other entities which during the technological process work in risky conditions or use hazardous/dangerous substances. The control would focus on issues related to working conditions, security measures, measures for protection of health and health at work, implementation of legal provisions for the relations at work, working hours and breaks, implementation of legal provisions for employment of women and girls, implementation of legal provisions for the prevention of the work of minors.

The explosion might have caused post-trauma stress and might have led to psychological pathologies, in particular among women and children. The project being proposed by the MoLSAEO aims at taking measures to address the situation and provide treatment for the affected individuals in order to address the effects and aftermath of the post-explosion situation. The project details are provided in the following summary tables.

Table 7 - Projects for the social service delivery sector

Project Title	Responsible Ministry	Priority ranking	Financial contribution in EURO			
			Total requested funding	Budget Contribution	Donor funds	Financing gap (in euro)
Provision of psychological counseling for the individuals affected by the explosion in the area of Gërdec	MoLSAEO	High	10 000	2000		8000
Total			10000	2000		8000

Draft-proposal presentation form

Applicant	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities		
Responsible Unit	Social Service Policies Department		
Project title	Provision of psychological counseling for the individuals affected by the explosion in the area of Gërdec		
Issues that need to be addressed (in terms of priority)	<p>Since the majority of the individuals affected by the Gërdec tragedy were women and children, it is important to point out that the number of people in need of counseling will be increasing. Unfortunately, information regarding this group of population is not available. There are no accurate data about the number of population that was faced with the catastrophe, but estimates are about 30.000 – 45.000 inhabitants, which means 8 – 12.000 potential patients. Based on this simple estimates, it would be safe to assume that there approximately 20.000 inhabitants in the vicinity of the area of the crater. This means that it is highly likely that in this part many psychological pathologies could have generated. The closer to the explosion area, the higher the likelihood for appearance of abnormalities.</p> <p>The symptoms of post-trauma stress include an increasing number of households with problems like: communication in the couple, drug abuse, dependency on tranquilizers, alcohol abuse etc, and point to the aggressiveness of the male cohort, as a result of losing control, and then exercising violence on their children. This situation will be accompanied with many social complications.</p> <p>Counseling for the affected individuals can be structures for the three groups jointly: women, children, and men, or it could be structured separately for each group. This requires the commitment of the groups comprising psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers.</p>		
Objectives, goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. support by the emergency offices for the affected areas; 2. Securing a facility either in schools or depending on the availability of the local government premises. Informing and raising the awareness of local authorities regarding the fact that none of them alone is in a position to face the aftermath and implications of the explosion. 3. Establishing direct contacts with the affected individuals, either in their homes, or in their permanent address. 4. Filling in of a questionnaire and a concrete assessment form regarding their social and psychological needs. 5. Preparing each individual, household, and community in advance. 		
Project activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate interventions in order to identify the abnormalities that are observed in the affected individuals (those coming from the emergency, those seeking medical health, and those who are permanently sheltered) 2. A more targeted intervention will be needed for the psychosocial and psychiatric assessment of the population (the assessment will be done in the field, in every house, every village, and with the support of the social workers and the trained psychologists.) 3. Establishment of the counseling structure for the population that might show symptoms in the coming months. 4. Ground work for the necessary materials that will be used by the working groups. 5. Specialized training for the cases that require special care and attention. 6. Introduction of an electronic information center, and the possibility to contact with specialized centers in the country and abroad. 7. Organization of a National Conference, and workshops for this case, with the participation of targeted groups. 8. Raising the awareness and cooperation with donors. 9. Preparing the new group that will be in charge of service delivery in the field. 10. Preparing conclusions, working with the intervention strategies and long-term trainings. 		
Date of effectiveness	August 2008		
Closing date	January 2009		
Project Cost			
	Amount	In Lek	In Euro
a. Project total cost		1, 220,000	10, 000

b. Budget contribution (including VAT)	2,000
c. donor contribution	8,000

3.7 Emergency Interventions (Ministry of Interior)

3.7.1 Description of the situation and mobilization of the structures of the Ministry

In line with the important role of the structures of the MoI to address the emergency situation, this Ministry has been coordinating the activities with the Local Government Units (the Prefecture offices of Tirana and Durrës), and with agencies appointed to work to this end by the decisions of the Council of Ministers (namely ALUIZNI, National Housing Entity) in order to assess within a short period of time the damages to the houses of the inhabitants of the area. Further on, proposals were drafted and began the preparation of a considerable number of by-laws (provided for in detail in Chapter 1, point 1.2.3) for the CoM, by ensuring timely coordination of actions with the line ministries and the central and local government institutions.

Table 8 – Requests for machineries and equipments for strengthening the Civil Emergency Service

Equipment/machinery list	Responsible Ministry	Priority rating	Financial contribution in Euro				Financing gap (including VAT)
			Total requested fund	Budget contribution	Budget contribution + VAT	Donors	
A. Civil emergencies							
snow plough	MoI	High	300 000	0	60 000	0	300 000
general purpose trucks	MoI	High	200 000	0	40 000	0	200 000
Speed boats	MoI	High	40 000	0	8000	0	40 000
diving suits	MoI `	High	60 000	0	12 000	0	60 000
pick-up trucks	MoI	Average	50 000	0	10 000	0	50 000
Office supplies	MoI	Average	50 000	0	10 000	0	50 000
Subtotal I			700 000	0	140 000	0	700 000
B)PMNZSH							
Fire trucks	MoI	High	2 600 000	0	520 000	0	2 600 000
Stairs for fire trucks	MoI	High	500 000	0	100 000	0	500 000
Motor pumps 30 l/sec	MoI	High	40 000	0	8000	0	40 000
Fire extinguishing supplies/equipments	MoI	High	53 000	0	10 600	0	53 000
Ambulances	MoI	High	133 000		26 600	0	133 000
Subtotal II			3 326 000	0	665 200	0	3 326 000
Overall components cost							
Subtotal III (1+2)			4 026 000		805200	0	4 026 000
Supervision costs (5% of total cost)			367 600		73520		367 600
contingency (6% of total cost)			441 120		88224		441 120
Total			4 834 720		966944		4 834 720

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Responsible structures for management of foreign assistance

DSDC and MoF the main responsible institutions for guiding, coordinating, managing and monitoring foreign aid in Albania. This process is based on the strategic documents of the GoA, and on the Medium-Term Budget Framework.

Based on the existing institutional functions and capacities was approved the order of the Prime Minister, no. 47, of 21.4.2008 for the establishment of “Inter-Ministerial Group (*GNI*) for the Coordination of Donors and Foreign Aid in the case of Civil Emergencies”. According to this order, DSDC is in charge of guiding the group, and ensuring the donor coordination process.

In light of the emergency situation created in the area of Gërdec, the primary role of the Ministry of Finance consisted in the identification of domestic financing sources for the rehabilitation of the affected area. For this reason, MoF, in close cooperation with MoI has supported and implemented a series of CoMD, which are presented in Chapter 1, Point 1.2.3.

Meanwhile, MoF and DSDC, being two of the responsible institutions for management of foreign aid, and in line with the existing legal framework to this end, the MoF and DSDC have defined the procedures as well as the role for each institution in securing funding, and practical implementation of the identified priority projects presented in this document.

4.2 Procedural steps for fund-raising

The main act to open the way to further procedures for fund raising is the submission of the official notification by the donor to the MoF and DSDC about securing the support of the GoA in the implementation of the priority projects for the reconstruction of Gërdec.

Based on the expression of interest for concrete financial commitment/pledges by the donor/s in terms of financial support for one or several priority projects as defined in this document: Chapter 4 “Sector priorities”. The responsible structures in the MoF and DSDC shall coordinate the work with the relevant donor/s and with the line ministries for each sector to draft the Financing Agreement, which shall define:

- Priority sector for support;
- Priority projects for funding;
- Total donor financing and the counterpart fund;
- Beneficiary line ministry/ministries;
- Financial management methodology;
- Implementation agency;
- Project/s implementation timeframe;

4.3 The role of institutional structures

In full compliance with donor procedures, the MoF and DSDC shall have the leading role in the establishment of all necessary conditions, and facilitation of the process for making **financing effective**, as well as in following the relevant legal procedures until signing of financing agreements by the Minister of Finance, and the relevant Minister of the line ministry.

Follow-up of project implementation based on the terms and conditions established in the Financing Agreement is the responsibility of the beneficiary line ministries, in full coordination with the local government structures. Also, the line ministries shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, and shall report periodically to the GNI for donor coordination in the instances of civil emergencies.

The responsibility for **monitoring of the implementation** of all Financing Agreements signed with the donors lays with the GNI, which shall report periodically to the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the GNI under the leadership of the DSDC shall organize donor periodic meetings regarding progress of implementation of projects financed by them.

Financial auditing of projects shall be regulated based on the legislation in force, and in line with the procedures established in the agreements signed with bilateral or multilateral donors. The responsible Albanian institution for the external financial audit is the Supreme State Audit. As it will be stipulated also in the agreements, donors may send their own audit missions for the evaluation of project implementation, according to their procurement procedures.

4.4 Project implementation methodology

Based on experience so far regarding project implementation, to make use of the existing capacities, the GoA would recommend the following procedures:

1. guiding of financing through existing projects in order to ensure maximum efficiency for the financial support (in terms of time, procedures and management.) concrete examples would be:
 - channeling infrastructure funds (for the area of Gërdec) through the Rural Roads Project of the WB, which is implemented by ADF;
 - Financing for the education sector could be met through the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) in the context of “Education Excellence and Equity” Project.
2. Use of existing co-financing practices of some donors for one sector (through SWAPs or Program Based Approaches).
3. The possibility for the establishment of a Trust Fund or a common project for the reconstruction/rehabilitation of the area.

All of the above-mentioned proposals for project implementation are in full consistency with the objectives of Paris Declaration for improving management and efficiency of foreign aid.

Meantime, the Government of Albania does not exclude project implementation based on specific donor management procedures or through their Project Implementation Units.

4.5 Timeframe/deadline

For the purpose of timely addressing of the problems arising in the area of Gërdec as a result of the technological accident of March 15, 2008, as well as to restore the lives of the inhabitants of this area back to normality, the Government of Albania would welcome concrete financial commitments of donors, and making those commitments true within a short period of time. Furthermore, the implementation of foreign financed projects requires coverage of VAT costs or other co-financing from the state budget, the provision

for which in the budget would only be possible in case of availability of donor funding. To this end, while respecting the deadlines for the formulation of the Medium-Term Budget Framework, as well as the budget for 2009, the most appropriate period for securing funding would be July 2008. By September 2008, the budget would be submitted for approval in the Parliament.

Annex 1 – List of Council of Ministers Decisions

For addressing the situation created as a result of the technological accident in the factory for dismantling munitions in Gërdec, in the municipality of Vora

No.	Number and title of CoMD	Approved amounts
1.	CoMD no. 275 of 15.03.2008 “On declaration of the civil emergency status in the Municipality of Vora, in the communes of Kashar and Prezë in the region of Tirana, and in the communes of Maminas, Manzë and Bubq of the region of Durrës.”	
2.	CoMD no. 277 of 18.03.2008 “Provision of financial assistance for the families of the victims who lost their lives in the in the tragedy of March, 15 2008, in the village of Gërdec, municipality of Vora.”	20 000 000 Lek
3.	CoMD no. 306, of 20.03.2008 “For a supplement fund in the budget of 2008, approved for the MoI, for provision of immediate financial assistance to the households, whose houses are no longer livable as a result of the technological accident of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, in the municipality of Vora.”	100 000 000 Lek
4.	CoMD no. 315 of 21.03.2008 “On the identification and assessment of damages in the municipality of Vora, in the communes of Kashar and Prezë of the Tirana region, and in the communes of Maminas, Manzë and Bubq, of the region of Durrës, caused as result of the technological accident.”	
5	CoMD no. 335 of 25.03.2008 “On provision of financial aid to the families of victims who lost their lives in the tragedy of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	20 000 000 Lek
6	CoMD no. 336 of 24.03.2008 “On the approval of the damage’s worth, caused in facilities, private properties due to the technological accident in the village of Gërdec, and lists of names of individuals and physical and legal persons that will be compensated.”	Damage’s worth: 1 558 890 599 Lek
7	CoMD no. 343, of 27.3.2008 “On the approval of sources and financial procedures for property damages caused by the technological accident of Gërdec”.	1 572 million Lek
8	CoMD no. 344, of 28.3.2008 “On an addition and an amendment to decision no. 306 of 20.03.2008 of the CoMD “On a supplemental fund for the budget of 2008, approved for the MoI, for provision of immediate financial support to the families, whose houses became unlivable due to the technological accident of 15 March 2008 in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	10 000 000 Lek
9.	CoMD no. 348 of 01.04.2008 “for provision of immediate financial support to the workers of the munitions dismantling factory in Gërdec, in Vora municipality, who work was suspended to the technological accident of March 15, 2008”.	7 200 000 Lek (50 000 Lek for each worker who has been working on the day of the accident, but not exceeding however 200 000 Lek per household).
10.	CoMD no. 390 of 8.4.2008 “For and amendment to Decision no. 277 of 18.03.2008 of the CoMD “For provision of financial support to the families of the victims who lost their lives in the tragedy of March 15,2008 in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	8 000 000 Lek (an addition from 20 million to 28 million).
11.	CoMD no. 393 of 11.04.2008 “On an amendment to decision no. 348 of 01.04.2008 of the CoMD “For provision of immediate financial support to the workers of the munitions dismantling factory in Gërdec, in Vora municipality, who work was suspended to the technological accident of March 15, 2008.”	assistance - 50 000 thousand Lek for each worker (roughly 7.7 million Lek total- one month).
12.	CoMD no. 498 of 01.05.2008 “For a supplemental fund in the budget of 2008, approved for the MoI, to cover the expenses of the households accommodated in the Vacation Lodge in Durrës due to the technological accident of March 15,	20 000 000 Lek

	2008, in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	
13.	CoMD no. 504 of 01.05.2008 “On an amendment and addition to Decision no. 277 of 18.03.2008 of the CoMD “For provision of financial support to the families of the victims who lost their lives in the tragedy of March 15,2008 in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”, amended version.	4 000 000 Lek
14.	CoMD no. 506 of 01.05.2008 “On an addition to decision no. 315 of 21.03.2008 of the CoMD “For the identification and assessment of damages caused by the technological accident in the municipality of Vora, in the communes of Kashar and Prezë of the region of Tirana, and in the communes of Maminas, Manzë and Bubq of the Durrës region”.	
15.	CoMD no. 498 of 01.05.2008 “On a supplemental fund in the budget of 2008, approved for the MoI, to cover the expenses of the households accommodated in the Vacation lodge in Durrës, as a result of the technological accident of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	20 000 000 Lek
16.	CoMD no. 580 of 14.05.2008 “On provision of financial support to the family of the deceased Ilirjan Ndue Malçi, who tragically lost his life in the technological accident of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	3 000 000 Lek
17.	CoMD no. 630 of 21.05.2006 “On provision of financial support to the families, whose houses were totally destroyed in the technological accident of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, Vora municipality”.	a)25 000 Lek per month for paying the house rent in the course of 1 year, for houses which are located within the range of 300 meter from the source of the explosion. b) provision of financial support of 25 000 Lek per month for the payment of rent for a period of 6 months, for the households whose houses have been destroyed but are located outside the range of 300 meters from the source of explosion.
18.	CoMD no. 817 of 11.06.2008 “On the approval of the damages’ worth caused in facilities, private properties due to in the technological accident of March 15, 2008, in the village of Gërdec, and of the nominal list with names of individuals and physical and legal entities that will be compensated.”	935 900 412 Lek

Annex 2. Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Project of the World Bank

The situation created as a result of the technological accident of Gërdec created the ground for a more in depth view of the issues of the civil emergency sector of the country, and led to the need for further strengthening of coordination and action capacities of the country. Taking measures to prepare and address the situation of civil emergencies is the core of the activities of the World Bank project for Disaster and Risk Mitigation for a loan of 2 euro, and a credit of 3.8 million SDR.

To this end, the Council of Ministers issued decision no. 626, of 21.05.2008, “For approval in principle of the Financing Agreement between the Republic of Albania and the International Development Association (IDA) for the Disaster Risk Mitigation Project”, and decision no. 625, of 21.05.2008 “For approval in principle of the loan agreement between the Republic of Albania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for financing the Disaster risk mitigation and adaptation project.”

The main objective of this project consists in strengthening of institutional capacities, reduction of risks, aiming at reduction of loss of human lives, economic losses and environmental protection. The project will be in two phases. The first phase will take place in a period of three years, whereas the second phase will begin after the completion of the first phase.

The first phase of the project will be funded out of two sources:

- (i) International Development Association (IDA) with a credit of 3,8 million SDR, or 6.16 million USD;
- (ii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with a loan of 2 million EURO.

The project has 5 components, of which IDA through its credit will finance the 4 following components:

1. Component 1. Disaster risk management and preparation in advance, 4.98 million USD,
2. Component 2. Strengthening the hydro-met service, 2.09 million USD,
3. Component 3. Development of the construction codes, 0.36 million USD,
4. Component 4. Project management, 0.19 million USD.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development through its loan will fund component 5, Catastrophe insurance. The main objective of this component consists in raising coverage for cases of disaster, mainly insurance for houses and small and medium businesses, through the establishment of an insurance structure called catastrophe draw down option for the countries of South East Europe, where Albania will be both member and shareholder. The Ministry of Finance will be the lead institution for the implementation of this component.

The project will be led by the Ministry of Interior. A Project Management Team will be established in the Department of Civil Emergencies, which will be responsible for overall project management.