

## Carried out activities :

1. Identification and contacting the interested people who were willing to actively participate in the project activities implementation ;
2. Preliminary instruction of participating people in various planned activities;
3. Rehabilitation of eroded uplands through planting of 22,000 forest seedlings, willow, poplars, and plane tree, installing 360 m<sup>3</sup> of check-dams to stabilize the soil and erosion phenomenon of the uplands and torrents courses ; Seeding of antierosive grasses ( Lolium spp., bromus spp. )
4. Stabilization of eroded land by reduction of soil erosion through erecting 700 m<sup>3</sup>/ml of double/single fences across the torrents courses ;



## Indicators of the project progress

1. Reduction of the soil erosion scale in the rehabilitated area and the visible positive impact in minimizing the downstream sedimentations and water turbulences and land slides stabilization ;
2. Reinstalling of forest and grassland vegetation in the rehabilitated area of the site ;
3. Restoration of the natural indigenous spontaneous vegetation species of the site ;
4. Promotion and increasing of interest of people in these activities participation ;



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# Bovilla

reducing of drinking  
water pollution in the  
"Bovilla" lake watershed



The project was designed and implemented from Albaforest ( Association for Forest Preservation and Rehabilitation ) a project consisting of demonstration of complex biological measures of eroded land rehabilitation, in the "Bovilla" watershed, of Zall-Bastari Komune, Tirana district, through carrying out reforestation, associated with check-dams installation, fences erection and seeding of anti-erosive grasses within the selected site.

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REC



ALBAFOREST



GEF



The "Bovilla" reservoir has an aquatic surface of 326 ha and is the largest drinking water reserve of Tirana city/capital with accordingly increasing population (estimated circa 800,000 inhabitants). The watershed territory encompasses four villages : Zall-Bastari, Vilez, Middle-Bastar and Upper-Mner, with an entire population of some 3500 inhabitants composed of 940 families. The territory area used by these villages reaches up to 6000 ha, out of which 3366 ha is forestland, 509 ha agricultural land 549 ha grassland and the remainder 931 ha is bared/inproductive land. Within this last one is compound of inclined and bared/eroded terrains, which due to the lack of vegetation has been washed and eroded causing downstream sedimentations into the reservoir in thousands of cubic meters ( gravels, clay and organics).

Last years there has been a sensitive reaction of the Capital inhabitants due to the bad smell of the drinking water supply and aluvional suspensions of the lake. This has been a discussing issue among various interested people becoming a media debate and a pressure to the Government to take necessary solving measures. This project intends to contributing in a modest size to reduce the upland

catchments erosion and curve the down-streams sedimentation into reservoir and improving thus the reservoirs water quality

**Aim of the project has been to** directly contribute in creating of sustainable NR models and influence to the public awareness through direct actions of the target groups of "Zall-Bastari" population, through active participation in rehabilitation of their own territory by planting forest trees and associated biological operations

#### **Motives of the project proposal :**

- 1.Loss of million of m<sup>3</sup> soil due to the erosion in the "Bovilla" catchment;
- 2.Reduction of agricultural and forest lands due to the abovementioned causes ;
- 3.Sensitivity of the inhabitants of Tirana city versus the quality of drinking water supply ;
- 4.Reduction of eco-touristic values of the area around the reservoir and entire watershed and creating the bad image of desertification of the slopes ;
- 5.Appearing of pessimistic attitudes among dwellers for the incapability of intervention against above-described phenomena, for this great trouble and incredible distrust I their solution and the victory on them ;
- 6.Because of a social and institutional vacuum and the demand to assist to creating and demonstrating sustainable technical models of bared/eroded land rehabilitation and NR management.

**Overall objective of the project:** To create sustainable models of land use practices by villages farmers of the "Bovilla" watershed to stabilize the erosion phenomenon and recovering the forestlands vegetation.

**Benefits of the project and the expected results are as following :**

1. Training of "Zall-Bastari" Community people through active participation in creating sustainable NR management models of bared/eroded terrain rehabilitation through reforestation, check-dams installation and fences erection to prevent/curve downstream sedimentation and avoid landslides ;
2. Creating decentralized practices in NR management by the local Government ( Ass. Of Forest Users ) ;
3. Curving of negative erosion phenomenon and subsequently the reduction of soil loss ;
4. Increase the quality of the drinking water for the Tirana city/capital ;
5. Preservation of biodiversity of the muntainous ecosystems.;
6. Aleviation of poverty of the community through employments and generating incomes ;
7. Contributing in carbon sequestration by planting 22,000 seedlings;

