Flooding is a natural phenomenon in Albania. The floods are flashy and flood – waters occupy the floodplain; in the biggest rivers, close to the rivermouth area, these waters inundate the floodplain for several weeks.

Attempts have been made to alleviate flood situation in Albania by building protective dykes and creating upstream storage. Although many of these measures have been beneficial, they also served to encourage further encroachment upon river floodplains, thereby raising the potential for flood damage. Actually, more than half of the Albanian population lives very close to the rivermouth areas, where the risk of flooding is higher.

After the catastrophic inundation of the years 1962-63 the reconstruction of the destroyed embankments and new dykes in other rivers were constructed but structural solution is only a partial one; the only long-term solution consists of keeping flood-vulnerable development and uses out of the floodplain.

Non structural measures consist of measures undertaken for flood warning or flood forecasting or different studies like flood-mapping, estimation of inundation risk and inundation zones and possible damages etc

In order to evaluate the floods with different return periods, a statistical study in national scale was carried out, using statistical method and a map of the floodplains for the country is designed.

The purpose of floodplain mapping was to delineate the area affected by a 100-year flood and to estimate the number of houses and habitants affected by this flood.