



# 2<sup>nd</sup> TANPHI ANNUAL MEETING

UTO SUP... SANIT... A... Y...  
**AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN ALBANIA**

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# Albanian Legislation in Air Quality Monitoring



- Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 594, dated 10.9.2014 "On the Approval of the National Environmental Quality Strategy", which states:

The Ministry of Environment will oversee the work and cooperation between the institutions working on the quality of the air. The main institutions are the National Environment Agency and IPH, but other institutions can be involved in special activities and measurements.

- Law no. 162/2014 on the Protection of Air Quality in the Environment.

The National Environmental Agency and the State Environmental Inspectorate are the competent authority for the management of the National Network for Monitoring the State of the Environment.

Line ministries are responsible for the measures to be taken in the framework of their special legislation, which lead to the maintenance or improvement of air quality

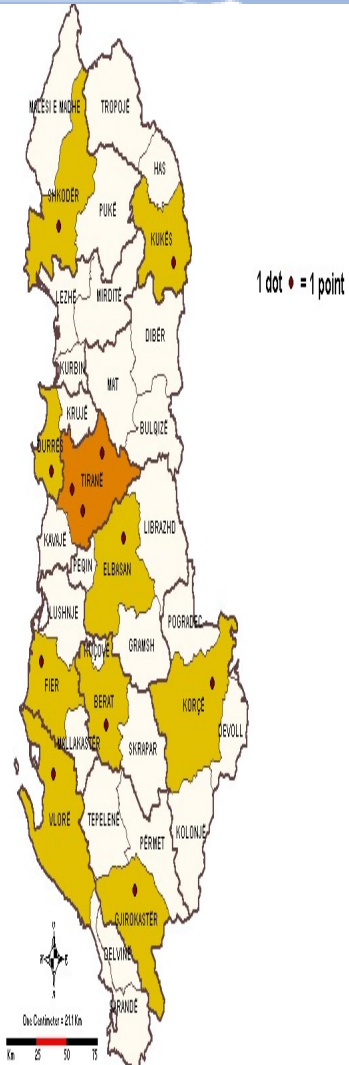
- Law no. 10 138/2009 on public health, Article 5 - Basic Public Health Activity

Monitoring the health status of the population to identify the problems

- Law no. 10 138/2009 on public health, Article 7 - basic public health services

Environmental health (air quality, occupational health, food safety and urban waste monitoring)

# How Is Carried Out Air Quality Monitoring in Albania



## Urban air quality monitoring is carried out in 10 cities ??????

Prefecture	no. of inhabitants	area by prefectures	no. of monitoring stations	monitoring parameters
Tirana (2 station IPH, 1 stations national environmental agency)	862,361	1.586 km <sup>2</sup>	3(2 automatic stations and 1 mobile station )	PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen
Berat - IPH	131942	1,798 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (semi automatic station TECORA)	PM10, PM2,5
Durres - national environmental agency	284823	766 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (automatic station)	PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen
Elbasan - national environmental agency	283822	3199 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (automatic station)	PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen
Fier - IPH	302507	1.887 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (semi automatic station TECORA)	PM10, PM2,5
Gjirokaster - IPH	65939	2884 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (semi automatic station TECORA)	PM10, PM2,5
Korce - national environmental agency	214321	3711 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (automatic station)	PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen
Kukes - IPH	79559	2,374 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (semi automatic station TECORA)	PM10, PM2,5
Shkoder - national environmental agency	207924	1.588 km <sup>2</sup>	1 (automatic station)	PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen
Vlore - national environmental agency				PM10, PM2,5, NO2, O3,SO2, CO, benzen

# EQUIPMENT OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING

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**TECORA – SEMI AUTOMATIC STATION**



**AUTOMATIC STATION**



# Case - Study: EVALUATION OF HEALTH IMPACTS IN OIL-BEARING AREAS OF THE PATOS - MARINÉZ

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What we wanted to accomplish with this investigation

## Aim:

The investigation aimed to assess the exposure to environmental pollution (elements emitted by hydrocarbons) and impact on population health during the fuel blast in Patos - Marinez

## Objectives:

1. to collect the health status data of the persons living in Patos-Marinez; (a specific questionnaire administered by village residents)
2. to monitor the main pollutants in the air, water and land emitted by hydrocarbons (???)



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# WEAKNESS & NEEDS



## Weakness

1. The derived results are not representative in spatial aspect (are not representative for all inhabited regions), thus not overcome widely the urbane population.
2. Lack of air quality monitoring in 86% of cities (especially in cities with industrial activity)
3. Non-reporting of health data (mainly airborne diseases) to the Public Health Institute,
4. Lack of inter-institutional collaboration

## Needs

- 1. Environmental health tracking:** increasing the number of automatic air monitoring stations (adding of monitoring stations in the cities that already are in monitoring process and inclusion in this monitoring even the industrial areas)
- 2. setting up sustainable and continuous data collection systems for risk assessment** (training on: reporting, analysis, interpretation of air quality data and health impact expectations-specific software like AirQ)
- 3. emergency management in environmental health** (increasing capacity on environment disaster management)