AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN ALBANIA

ELIDA MATAJ
INSTUTUE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH
TIRANA-ALBANIA
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.


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>no. of inhabitants</th>
<th>area by prefectures</th>
<th>no. of monitoring stations</th>
<th>monitoring parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tirana (2 station IPH, 1 station national environmental agency)</td>
<td>862,361</td>
<td>1.586 km²</td>
<td>3 (2 automatic stations and 1 mobile station)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berat - IPH</td>
<td>131942</td>
<td>1.798 km²</td>
<td>1 (semi automatic station TECORA)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durres - national environmental agency</td>
<td>284823</td>
<td>766 km²</td>
<td>1 (automatic station)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbasan - national environmental agency</td>
<td>283822</td>
<td>3199 km²</td>
<td>1 (automatic station)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fier - IPH</td>
<td>302507</td>
<td>1.887 km²</td>
<td>1 (semi automatic station TECORA)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjirokaster - IPH</td>
<td>65939</td>
<td>2884 km²</td>
<td>1 (semi automatic station TECORA)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korce - national environmental agency</td>
<td>214321</td>
<td>3711 km²</td>
<td>1 (automatic station)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukes - IPH</td>
<td>79559</td>
<td>2,374 km²</td>
<td>1 (semi automatic station TECORA)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkoder - national environmental agency</td>
<td>207924</td>
<td>1.588 km²</td>
<td>1 (automatic station)</td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlore - national environmental agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, SO2, CO, benzen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EQUIPMENT OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING

TECORA – SEMI AUTOMATIC STATION

AUTOMATIC STATION
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 (???)
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)