



Report on need assessment study for the basic environmental health indicators

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Background

Every day in Albania discussed the need to report in each sector according to international Indicators. Is the only solution to compare the situation of our country.

In the field of environmental health has been some deficiencies in reporting under the indicators recommended by WHO. In Albania these indicators are known several years ago, but so far have not been implemented consistently.

Many of the specialists who are trained for these indicators are no longer part of the public health system and new specialty express deficiencies in knowledge about indicators.

Besides gaps in knowledge about environmental health indicators, there are many other problems why not implement these indicators. The data needed to calculate these indicators should be collected and processed by some institutions and not necessarily by institutions depending to the Ministry of Health. This process requires an inter-institutional cooperation between institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Transport and local government institutions. For this collaboration requires a willingness by institutions and legal documents that regulate this cooperation.

Investment of the institutions in relation to monitoring device has been very low this time bringing a shortage and environmental monitoring data.

These problems and many other on managerial framework have brought gaps in implementation of environmental health indicators.

For this purpose should undertake activities that promote inter-institutional cooperation, increase knowledge and capacity building to create a solid system in the implementation of the required indicators.

This study is a good starting point for creating a comfortable environment at the beginning of the application of this work.

The role of indicators

There is an increasing need and demand for environmental health indicators, from agencies and practitioners to help support and monitor policy on environment and health at all levels - from the local to the national and international. Indicators are needed, for example:

- to help monitor trends in the state of the environment, in order to identify potential risks to health;
- to monitor trends in health, resulting from exposures to environmental risk factors, in order to guide policy;
- to compare areas or countries in terms of their environmental health status, so as to help target action where it is most needed or to help allocate resources;
- to monitor and assess the effects of policies or other interventions on environmental health;
- to help raise awareness about environmental health issues across different stake-holder groups (including policy-makers, health practitioners, industry, the public, the media);
- to help investigate potential links between environment and health (e.g. as part of epidemiological studies), as a basis for informing health interventions and policy.

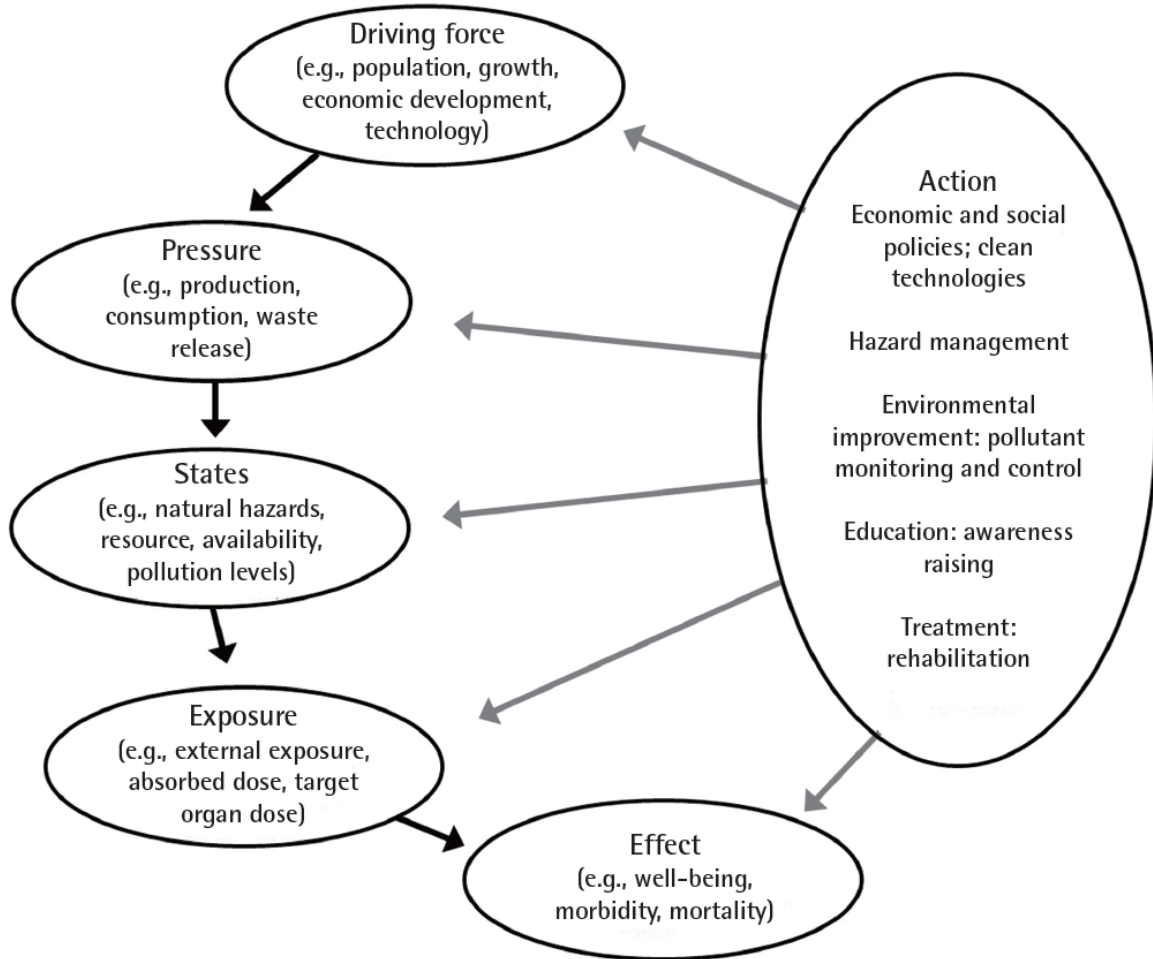
Organization of the indicator profiles

The environmental health issues for which the indicator profiles have been developed are not to be defended in terms of their global importance or political priority. On the whole, the issues used are of widespread significance, but as noted above - and as the recent development of National Environmental Health Action Plans (Briggs et al. 1998) show - environmental health priorities vary markedly from one country to another. Major differences in priority occur, in particular, between the less developed and more developed areas of the world (WHO 1992, 1999). Issues listed here are for the purpose of assessment of the needs that we have to implement these indicators and evaluation of health problems from "traditional" environmental hazards such as poor sanitation, under standard housing conditions and access to safe water, the "modern" risks such as radiation and chemical safety of food. Indeed, one of the main messages to draw from the profiles is the need always to interpret indicators, and the issues to which they relate, holistically: to see them within the wider context. Their goal is to provide information on: how applicable are in real terms, how important they are to be implemented and what percentage of them are realized in the current conditions. Also should be mentioned that the definition of environmental health issues is in itself a complex task.

The DPSEEA framework

The indicators are arranged in terms of the now widely-used DPSEEA framework (Figure 1) (Corvalán et al. 1996). Within this framework, the driving forces component (D) refers to the factors which motivate and push the environmental processes involved. Of these, possibly the most important is population growth; others include technological development, economic development and policy intervention. The driving forces within the DPSEEA model result in the generation of pressures (P) on the environment. These are normally expressed through human occupation or exploitation of the environment, and may be generated by all sectors of economic activity, including mining and quarrying, energy production, manufacturing, service industries, transport, tourism, agriculture and forestry. In each case, pressures arise at all stages in the supply chain - from initial resource extraction, through processing and distribution, to final consumption and waste release. In response to these pressures, the state of the environment (S) is often modified. The changes involved may be complex and far-reaching, affecting almost all aspects of the environment and all environmental media. They are expressed, therefore, in terms of the frequency or magnitude of natural hazards, the availability and quality of natural resources, and the levels of environmental pollution. These changes in the state of the environment also operate at markedly different geographic scales. Many changes are intense and localized, and often concentrated close to the source of pressure (e.g. habitat loss, urban air pollution, contamination of local water supplies). Many others are more widespread, contributing to regional and global environmental change (e.g. desertification, marine pollution, climate change). Because of the complex interactions which characterize the environment, almost all these changes have far-reaching secondary effects.

Figure 1. The DPSEEA framework



When people are exposed to these environmental hazards, then risks to health may occur. Exposure (E1) thus refers to the intersection between people and the hazards inherent in the environment. The National Academy of Sciences (1991) defines exposure as ‘an event that occurs when there is contact at a boundary between a human and the environment with a contaminant of a specific concentration for an interval of time’. In the case of environmental pollution, therefore, exposure can occur in a number of different ways — by inhalation, ingestion or dermal absorption — and may involve a wide range of different organs. External exposure refers to the quantity of the pollutant at the interface between the recipient and the environment.

It is often measured either using some form of personal monitor (e.g. passive sampling tubes for air pollution) or by modelling techniques (e.g. based upon knowledge of concentrations in the ambient environment). The amount of any given pollutant that is absorbed is often termed the absorbed dose, and may be dependent on the duration and intensity of the exposure. Target organ dose refers specifically to the amount that reaches the human organ where the relevant effects can occur (Sexton et al. 1995). Exposure to environmental hazards, in turn, leads to a wide range of health effects (E2). These may vary in type, intensity and magnitude depending upon the type of hazard to which people have been exposed, the level of exposure and the number of people involved. For convenience, a simple spectrum of effects can often be recognized. The earliest, and least intense, effects are sub-clinical, merely involving some reduction in function or some loss of wellbeing. More intense effects may take the form of illness or morbidity. Under the most extreme conditions, the result is death. It must be said that the DPSEEA framework works well for risks associated with environmental pollution, where the chain from driving force to source activity and thence to health effect via emissions and exposure is evident. It can also be applied to the many psychological and perceptual health effects which may be generated by the fear, rather than the eventuality, of a hazard (e.g. stress or anxiety caused by fear of exposure to radiation from a nuclear power station, or of physical injury from war). It is less appropriate, however, in the case of physical risks, as presented by natural hazards (e.g. flooding) or technology (e.g. traffic accidents), where the concept of 'pressure' is less meaningful. Nor can it easily be applied in full to those environmental hazards, such as famine, which affect health more by omission than commission. Like other aspects of environmental health indicators, therefore, the DPSEEA framework should be seen as an aid, not a straight-jacket; it needs to be adapted and modified according to circumstance. Partly as a reflection of this, it may be noted that the indicators presented here do not in most cases occupy every point in the DPSEEA chain for every issue. Because of the way they are conceived, different issues tend to focus on different parts of the DPSEEA framework. Some are more source-based (i.e. focusing on the driving forces and pressures which lead to exposure); many are exposure-based; others are effect- (i.e. health-) based. The indicators are thus presented either as 'chains' (i.e. a set of linked indicators from different parts in the DPSEEA framework) or as 'clusters' (i.e. a group of related indicators from one point in the framework). In almost all cases, however, the indicators are likely to be most meaningful and effective if interpreted together.

Methodology

Needs assessment methodology for basic environmental health indicators will be based on three assessment tools.

1. Need assessment questionnaire
2. Assessment of indicators
3. Questions during and after training in the form of a focus group

The questionnaires will be self-administered and before the start of their fulfillment will be instructed by specialists of the Institute of Public Health.

The questionnaire will be complemented by regional specialists of public health directories, regional environmental agencies specialists, regional food control agencies and those of agricultural directories.

The need assessment questionnaire contains the following questions:

1. Birthplace _____, 2. Place of residence _____, 3. Age _____,
4. Sex M____ F____, 5. Your Institution _____, 6. Your Sector _____,
7. Profession _____, 8. Your higher degree: BSc____, MSc____, PhD____, Prof____,
9. Years of Work in this institution _____,
10. Do you have information about basic environmental health indicators? Yes ___ No____
11. Have you previously taken part in training on basic environmental health indicators? Yes ___ No____
12. Ever you reported on your work any of presented indicators? Yes ___ No____

12.1 If Yes which of the indicators _____

12.1 What percent of your work is the realization of these indicators _____%

13. How many of these indicators coincide with the duties of your position _____

14. List the indicators that you think fits with the objectives of your work:

15. Do you feel ready after this training for the achievement of these indicators? Yes ____

No ____

16. List in order of importance (from the most important), the needs for the implementation of presented indicators.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____
- k) _____
- l) _____
- m) _____

n) _____

17. List in order of importance (from the most important), the barriers you face in the realization of the presented indicators:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

k) _____

l) _____

m) _____

18. List your recommendations for improving the work process to achieve these indicator

19 . List the topics and areas of indicators for which you need more training and further qualifications

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____

The Assessment of indicators questionnaire contains the following questions:

Code - ID	Indicator	DPSEE A Category	How applicable is in actual condition			How important is regarded			What percentage of indicators you can achieve in the actual conditions
			Very	Moderately	Inapplicable	Very	Moderately	None	
Air Quality									
Air - D1	The number of kilometers traveled per year by private cars, trucks, public transportation, per person.	D							
Air - D2	Average fuel consumption for the type of road transport								

	per capita per year								
Air – P1	Pb gasoline consumption/capita;	P							
Air-P2	Annual emissions of SO2, NOx, PM10, secondary PM10, etc								
Air – Ex1	Excesses in reference concentrations measured air pollutants	EX							
Air – E1	Infant morbidity & mortality due to respiratory diseases	E							
Air-E2	Morbidity & mortality due to respiratory diseases for all ages								
Air-E3	Morbidity &								

	mortality due to cardiovascular disease for all ages								
Air-A1	Participation in environmental agreements, and initiatives to reduce air pollution.	A							
Air-A2	Policies on reducing exposure to tobacco smoke and the promotion of the non smokers' countries.								

Code - ID	Indicator	DPSEE A Category	How applicable is in real condition	How important is regarded	What percentage of indicator
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			Very	Moderate	Inapplicab	Very	Moderate	Non	s you can
			y	ly	le	y	ly	e	achieve
									in the
									actual
									condition
									s
Physics sanitary									
Noise -E1	The population of nagging from several sources of noise such as: Road traffic (motorcycles, motorbikes, buses, trucks) Air traffic Rail traffic Industry Entertainment (discos, bars etc)	E							
Noise -E2	Disturbance of sleep by different sources of noise	E							
Noise	Application								

-A1	of rules, inhibitions and noise reduction measures	A							
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Code - ID	Indicator	DPSE EA Category	How applicable is in real condition			How important is regarded			What percentage of indicators you can achieve in the actual conditions
			Very	Moderately	Inapplicable	Very	Moderately	None	
Water and Sanity									
WatSan-P1	Percentage of wastewater treated by water purification	P							

	plants								
WatSa n-S1	Exceeding the limit values for recreational water microbiolog ical parameters (total coliform, fecal coliform, fecal streptococc us)	S							
WatSa n-S2	Exceeding WHO guidelines for microbiolog ical parameters in drinking water	S							
WatSa n-S3	Exceeding WHO guidelines for chemical parameters	S							

	in drinking water (inorganic, organic)								
WatSa n-Ex1	Access to drinking water in accordance with WHO norms	EX							
WatSa n-Ex2	Access to safe drinking water (without the presence of micro-organisms, parasites, chemicals which pose a potential risk to human health)	EX							
WatSa n-Ex3	The public water supply (the percentage of the	EX							

	population is supplied with drinking water from public water supply)								
WatSa n-Ex4	Access to appropriate sanitation (percent of population with access to adequate system of sewage discharges)	EX							
WatSa n-E1	Disease outbreaks by water	E							
WatSa n-E2	Morbidity of diarrhea in children	E							
WatSa n-E3	Diarrhea mortality in children	E							
WatSa n-A1	Percentage of washing water was monitored	A1							

	and controlled systematica lly Separate reporting: a. surface waters (rivers and lakes) b. marine waters								
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Code - ID	Indicator	DPSE EA Catego ry	How applicable is in real condition	How important is regarded	What percent age of indicato
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			Very	Moderately	Inapplicable	Very	Moderately	None	How many can you achieve in the actual conditions
Food Safety									
Food-S1	Population informed with food safety rules in the family.	S							
Food-Ex1	Exposure to potentially hazardous chemicals monitored in food.	EX							
Food-Ex2	Dioxin and PCB levels in the breast milk								
Food-Ex3	Levels of lead in blood of children								
Food-Ex4									

	The incidence of zoonotic diseases in humans								
Food-E1	Diseases through food	E							
Food-E2	The incidence of morbidity due to diarrhea in children under age 5								
Food-E3	The percentage of mortality due to diarrhea in children under 5 years old								
Food-A1	The value of the official controls for food	A							

Food-A2 Ushqi mi-A2	The advantage of the implementa tion of the HACCP system								
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Code - ID	Indicator	DPSE EA Catego ry	How applicable is in real condition			How important is regarded			What percenta ge of indicato rs you can achieve in the actual conditio ns
			Ver y	Moderat ely	Inapplica ble	Ver y	Moderat ely	Non e	
Waste									
Waste-P1	Generation of hazardous waste	P							
Waste-S1	Land area contaminate d	S							

Waste-Ex1	Blood lead levels in children (> 10 g/dl)	EX							
Waste-A1	Policies on hazardous waste (implementation of policies and regulations on hazardous waste legislation, bylaws, etc.)	A							
Waste-A2	Collection of urban waste (regular and frequent service for the collection and disposal of waste in order household hygiene are provided by certain items)	A							

Code - ID	Indicator	DPSE EA Category	How applicable is in real condition			How important is regarded			What percentage of indicators you can achieve in the actual conditions
			Very	Moderately	Inapplicable	Very	Moderately	None	
Chemical Laboratory									
Chem-P1	Locations that contain more amounts of chemicals	P							
Chem-E1	Mortality due to acute chemical accidents	E							
Chem-A1	Regulatory requirements for land-use	A							

	planning								
Chem-A2	Registration of chemical incidents which will serve Information on the location of the incident The consequences (of exposed people)	A							
Chem-A3	Service Center of poisoning by chemicals (poisoning centers and staff of these centers)	A							
Chem-A4 Kimika te-A4	Guidelines on medical treatment	A							

Chem-A5 Kimika te-A5	Preparation of Government (National Advisory Board, environmental public health plans, instructions on emergency response, public notification system)	A							
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Code - ID	Indicator	DPSEE A Category	How applicable is in real condition	How important is regarded	What percentage of indicator
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			Very	Moderately	Inapplicable	Very	Moderately	None	Can you achieve in the actual conditions
Occupational Health									
Work-E1	The number of fatal accidents in the workplace	E							
Work-E2	The number of injuries from work accidents	E							
Work-E3	The standardized mortality ratio for groups of occupational diseases	E							
Work-E4	The amount of	E							

	absences due to illness								
Wor k-E5	Reports on the state of occupational diseases (the existence of a reporting diseases diagnosed system as a result of the occupation)	E							

Results

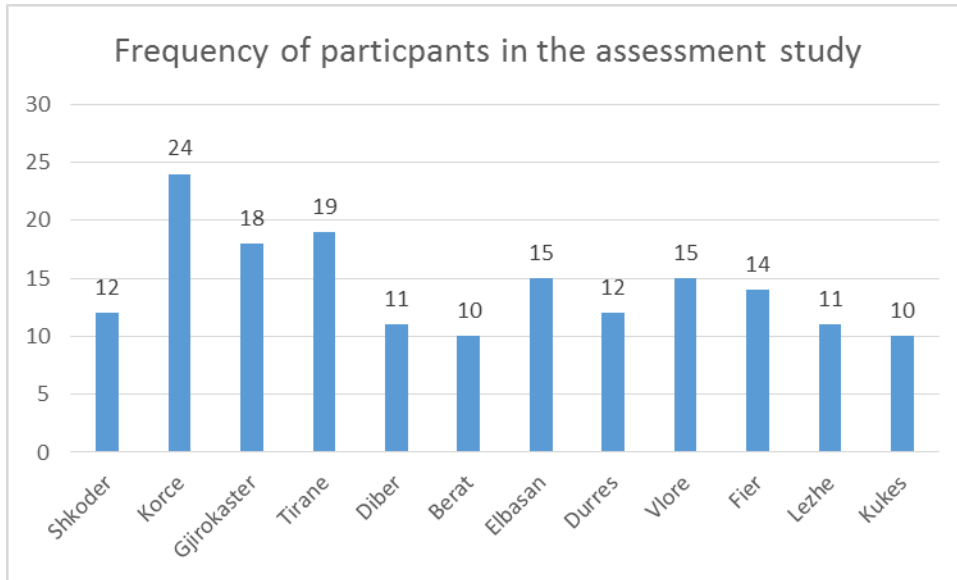


Figure 1

The above chart shows the distribution of respondents in each district.

The district with the highest participation in the study was Korca, as one of the districts concerned more for the implementation of basic health indicators environment

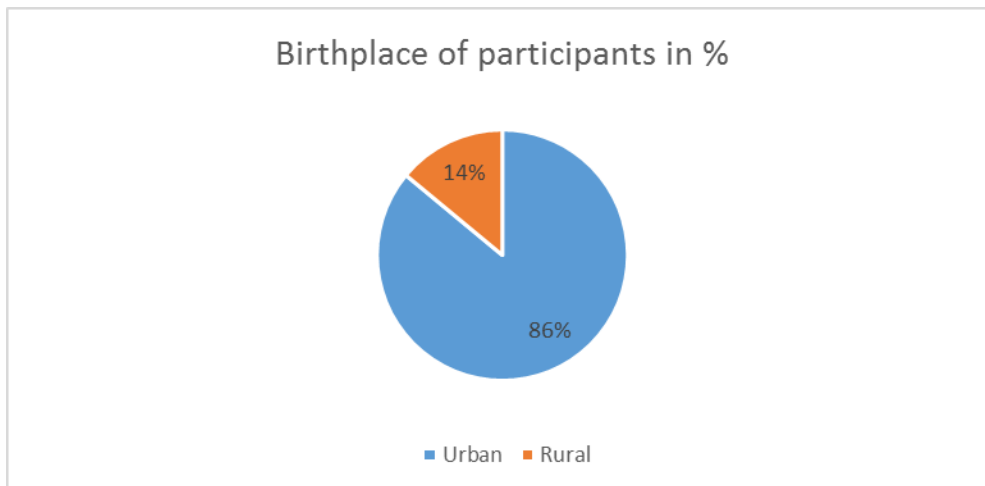


Figure 2

86% of respondents report birthplace in the urban area, but this percentage increases when reporting on their residence. Of course due to job which is in the urban area, but this does not preclude that 1.8% of specialists live in a rural area close to the city.

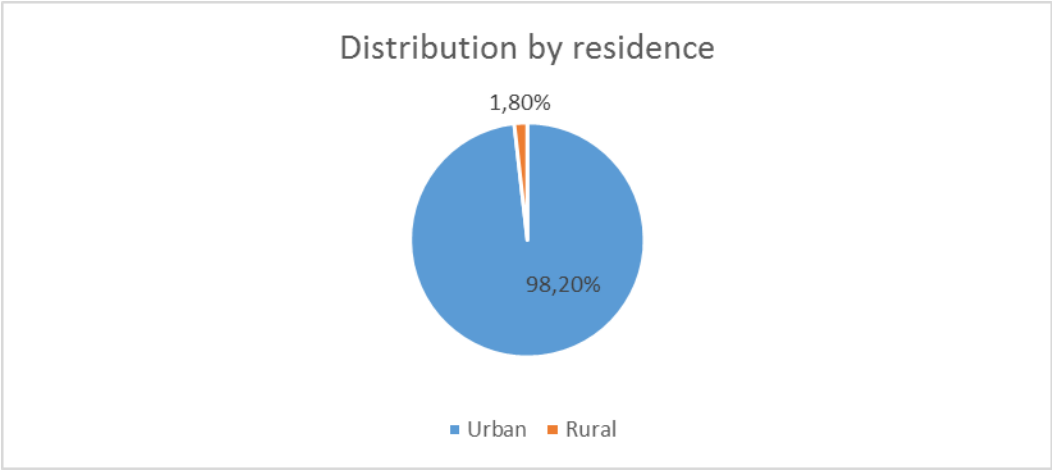


Figure 3

Regarding the gender of participants in the study we have a slightly higher percentage of women with 57.9%, a fact which expresses and gender distribution in public health institutions.

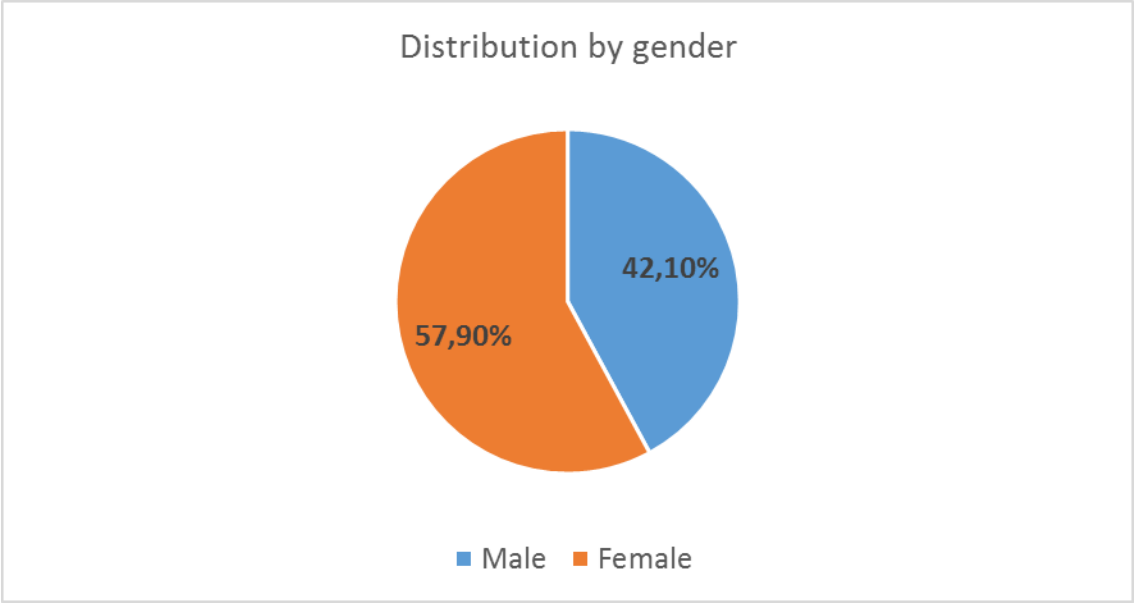


Figure 4

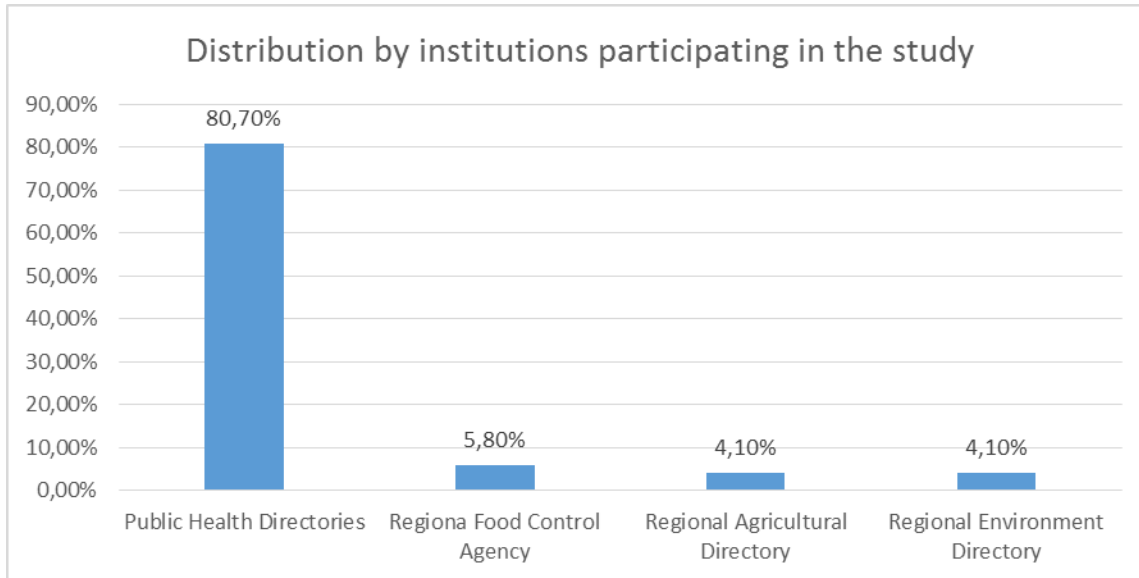


Figure 5

As seen from the above chart with the highest percentage of survey participants are specialists in regional public health directories. Low percentage of specialists from other instutcionet comes because the interest on these indicators in of these institutions is smaller than in public health institutions.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	23	70	41.3	12.0
year of work	0.3	40	11.0	10.4

The average age of respondents was 41.3 years old where the minimum age is 23 years old this that coincides with the end of the study, while the maximum age is 70 years old, age which coincides with the retirement age for both sexes but due to lack of specialists still work in this job positions.

The average years of work of specialists is 11 years with a standard deviation of 10,4 years.

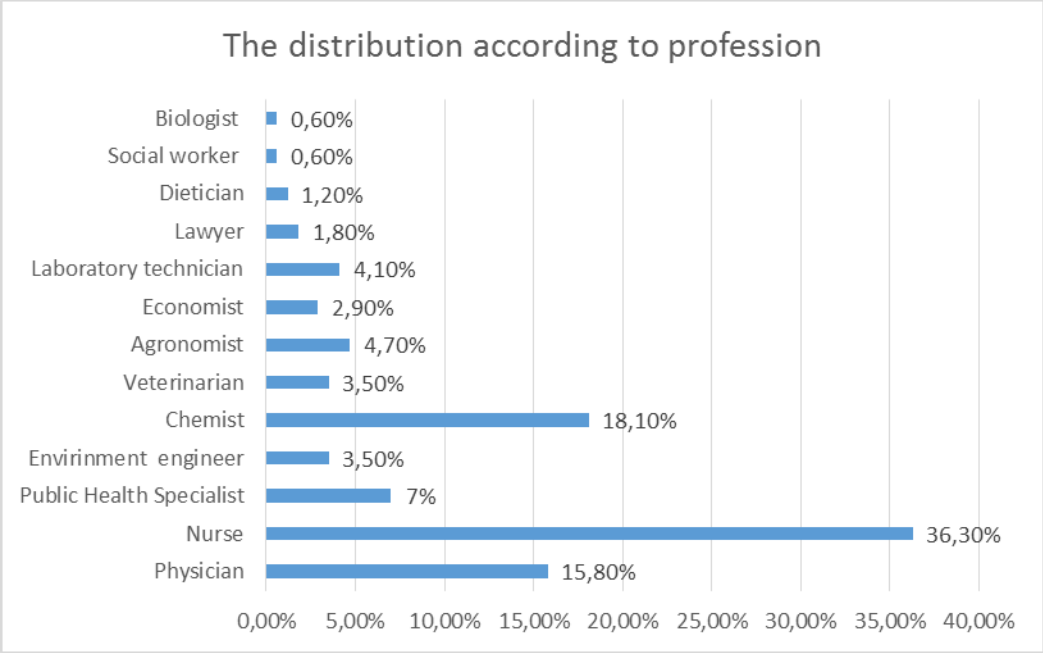


Figure 6

The high proportion of professions between respondents were nurses, physicians and chemists. Only 7% of respondents are public health specialists. Other professions are mainly from invited institutions as agency for food controlling, environmental agency and directories under the Ministry of Agriculture.

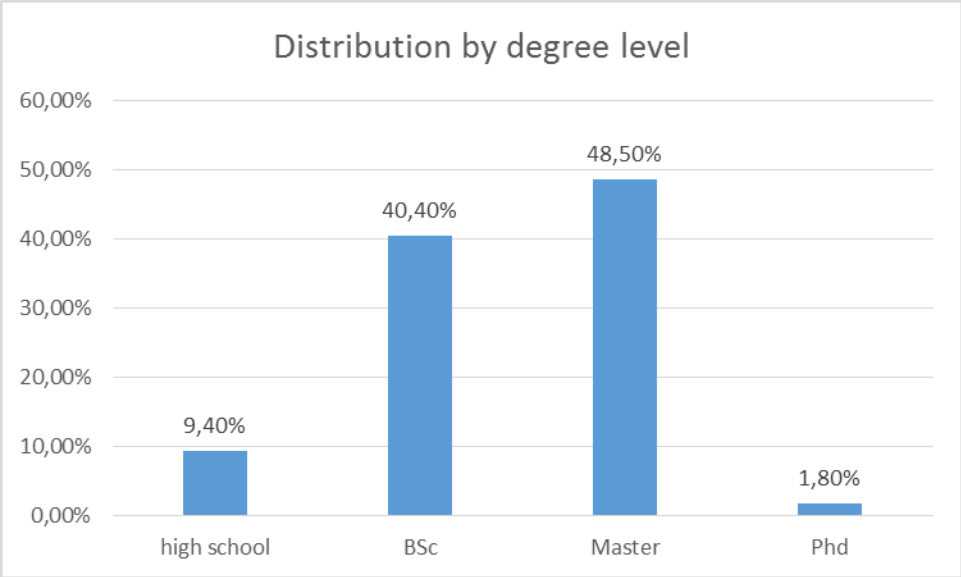


Figure 7

Experts interviewed are at greater proportion with a master's degree but have and specialists who do not have a university diploma. 9.4% report that they have only a high school diploma.

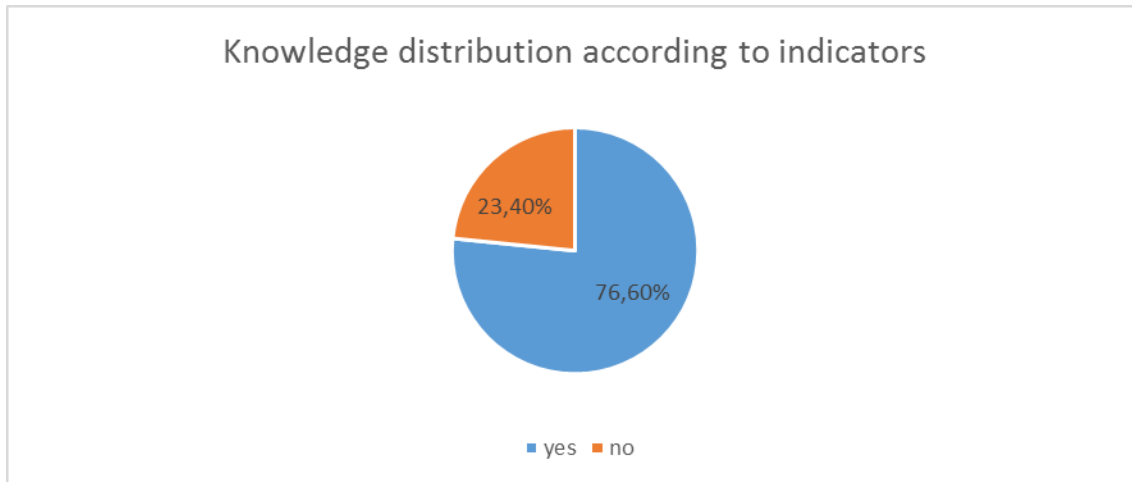


Figure 8

76.6% report that they had earlier knowledge about indicators and only 23.4% report that they had no information.

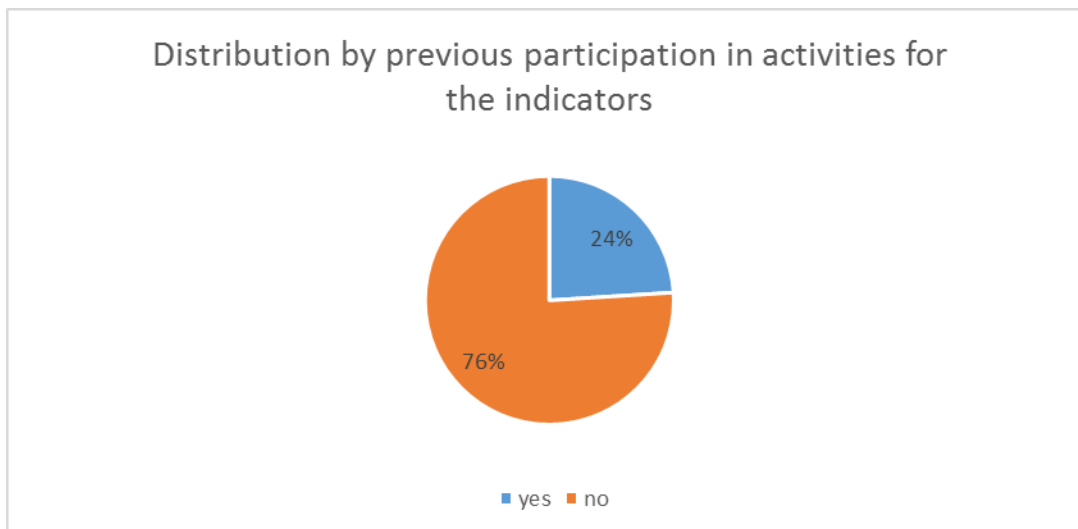


Figure 9

Asked if they have previously participated in training on basic indicators of environmental health, they responded with not 76% of respondents.

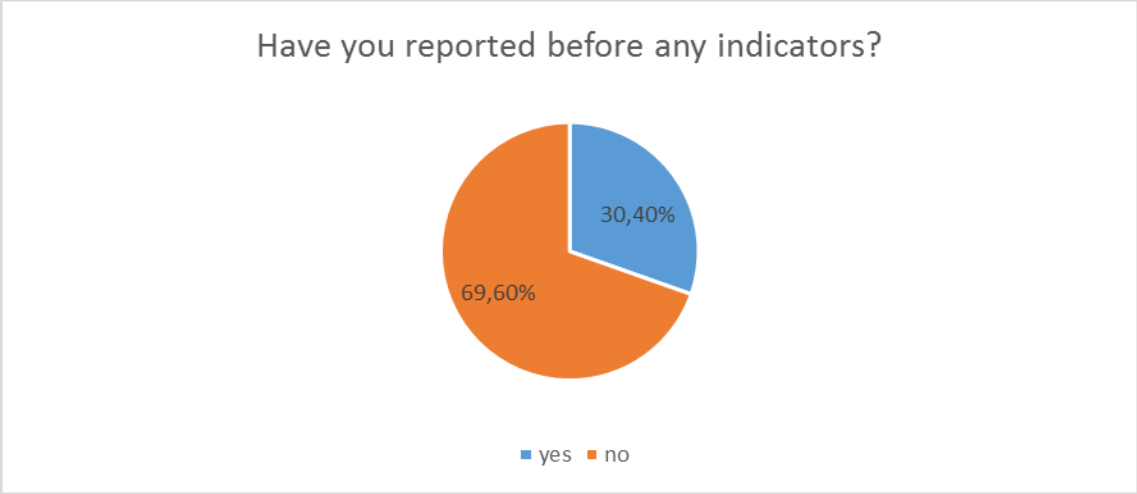


Figure 10

Asked whether previously reported any indicator in their work, 30.4% of them report that they have at least one indicator.

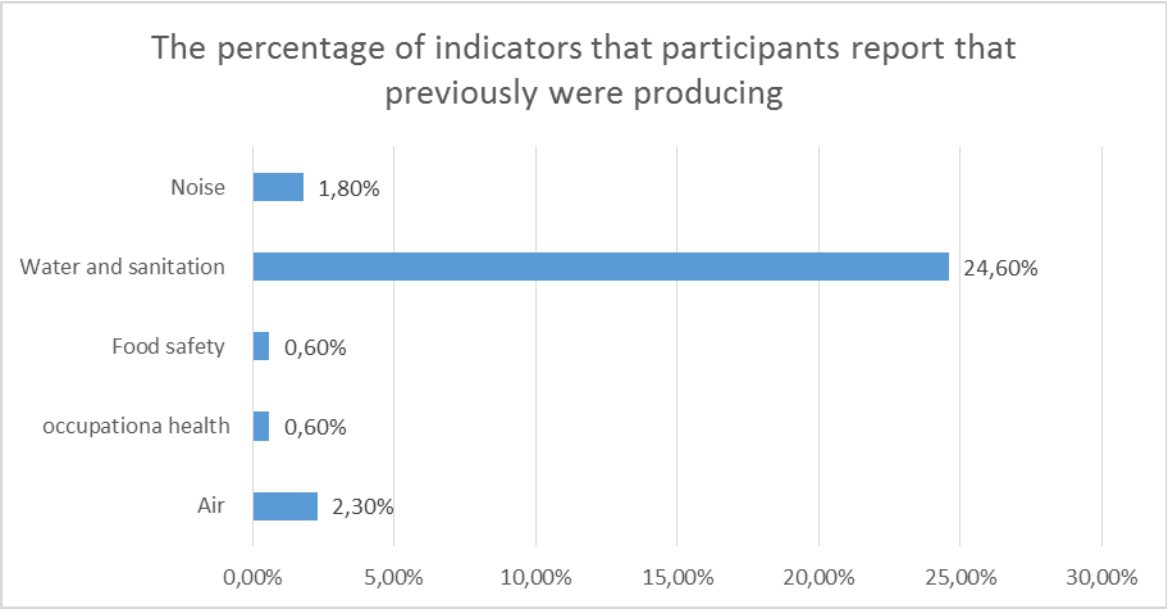


Figure 11

Mainly reported on indicators regarding the quality of water but these indicators are not in their full form.

Other specialists who declare that have reported indicator of the group noise or air quality have not reported them in the requested form.

The average value for the percentage reported that occupy these indicators in their work is 48.5% with e standard deviation of 36.1 percent.

Table 1 Number of indicators corresponding to the duties of the institutions' work

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Public Health Directories	5.3	3.1
Regiona Food Control Agency	2.8	3.3
Regional Agricultural Directory	3.0	1.2
Regional Environment Directory	3.8	2.9

Specialists who declare that coincide with their work more of the indicators from recommended packet are those of the public health directories.

Table 2 The distribution according to the indicators corresponding with the objectives of the respondents work

	Frequency	Percentage
Air quality	117	68.40%
Water and Sanitation	130	76%
Food safety	109	63.70%
Noises	88	51.50%
Occupational Health	59	35.50%
Traffic accident	40	23.40%
Waste and Contaminated Land	69	40.40%
Chemical pollution	45	26.30%
Housing area and urbanization	37	21.63%

Indicators which specialists believe that coincide more with their work are water and sanitation, air quality and food safety. Housing area and urbanization are the less “preferable” indicator from the specialist and not considerable to their work duty.

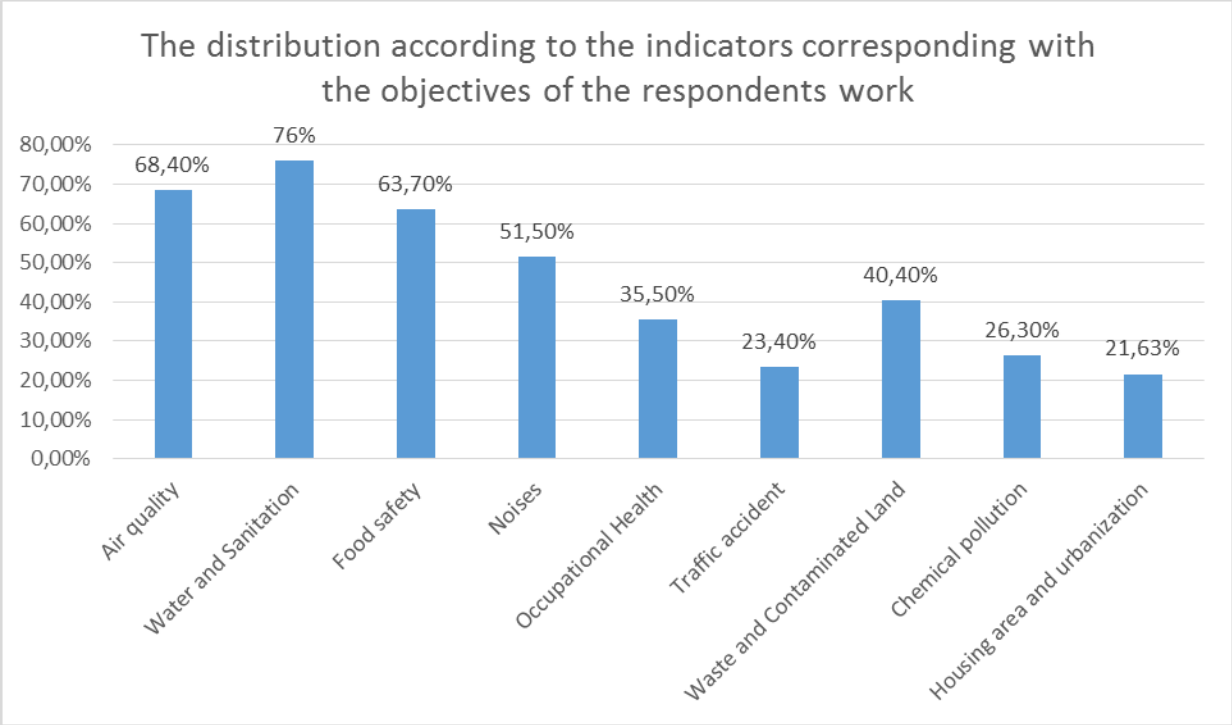


Figure 12



Figure 13

When asked if they are ready to start implementing these indicators after developed training, only 29% said they do not feel ready and need more training.

71% said they feel ready to start the implementation of indicators, but during the focus group questions declare that they needed support from specialists of the Institute of Public Health.

Table 3 Listing the needs to achieve these indicators, according to their importance

Ranking by importance	continuous training	need for equipment	need for institutional orders	need for guidelines	the need for inter-institutional cooperation
1	63.7%	26.3%	4.1%	0%	2.3%
2	24%	58.5%	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%
3	4.7%	4.7%	18.7%	3.5%	17.5%
4	0.6%	0%	0%	6.4%	10.5%
5	0%	0%	0%	0.6%	4.1%

The greatest need, ranked first by specialists, are constantly training on environmental health indicators, as well as monitoring equipment for environmental factors.

Need for institutional orders ranked third with larger percentage with 18.7%.

Table 3 shows specifically listing of specialists needs to implement basic environmental health indicators.

Table 4 List the barrier which have for the realization of indicators according to its importance

Ranking by importance	lack of laws	lack of infrastructure	lack knowledge	lack of equipment
1	30.4%	23.4%	11.1%	33.3%
2	6.4%	13.5%	28.7%	26.9%
3	5.3%	8.2%	18.7%	14%
4	4.1%	0.6%	0%	8.8%

Major barriers that specialists express to implementation of the indicators are lack of law, lack of infrastructure and lack of knowledge and equipment.

Mostly the specialist require laboratory equipment for air quality monitoring and for water monitoring. Lot of specialist require sound meters with data logger for monitoring the noise pollution.

Table 5 List your recommendations for implementation of indicators according to its importance

Ranking by importance	Trainings	Equipment	Guidelines
1	62.50%	47.90%	21.40%
2	36.80%	50.70%	14.30%
3	0.70%	1.40%	64.30%

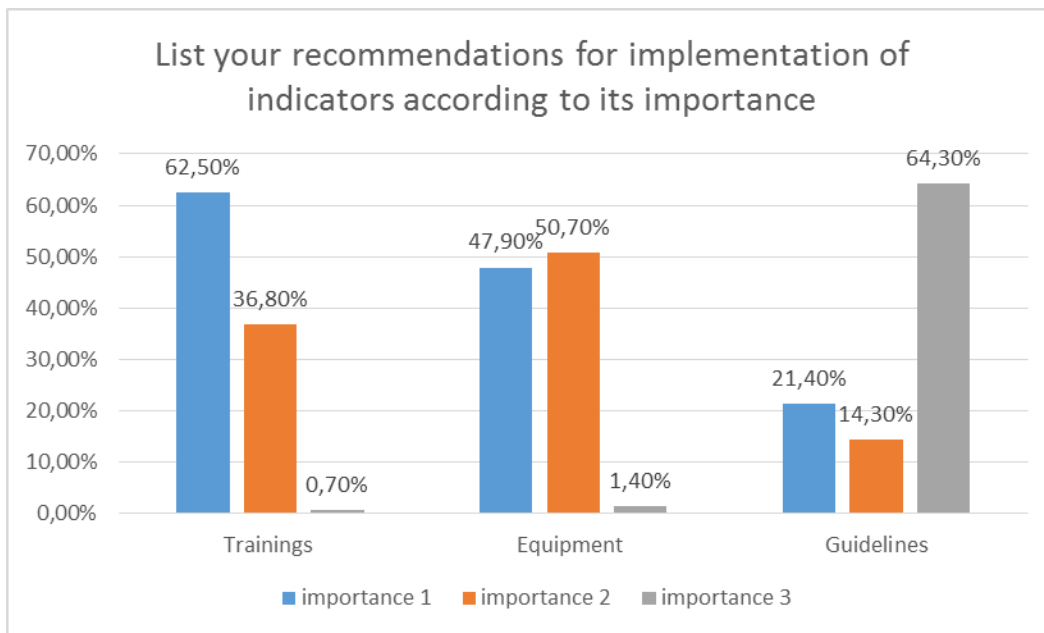


Figure 14

Many of the recommendations of the study participants were grouped into 3 a main recommendations, continuous training, monitoring equipment and guidelines.

The above chart shows what percentage of participants recommend these needs and how they rank in order of preference.

The largest percentage of recommendations to realize the indicators are constant training but also the need for equipment is very high.

The charts below show groups of indicators that participants need training in order of importance to them.

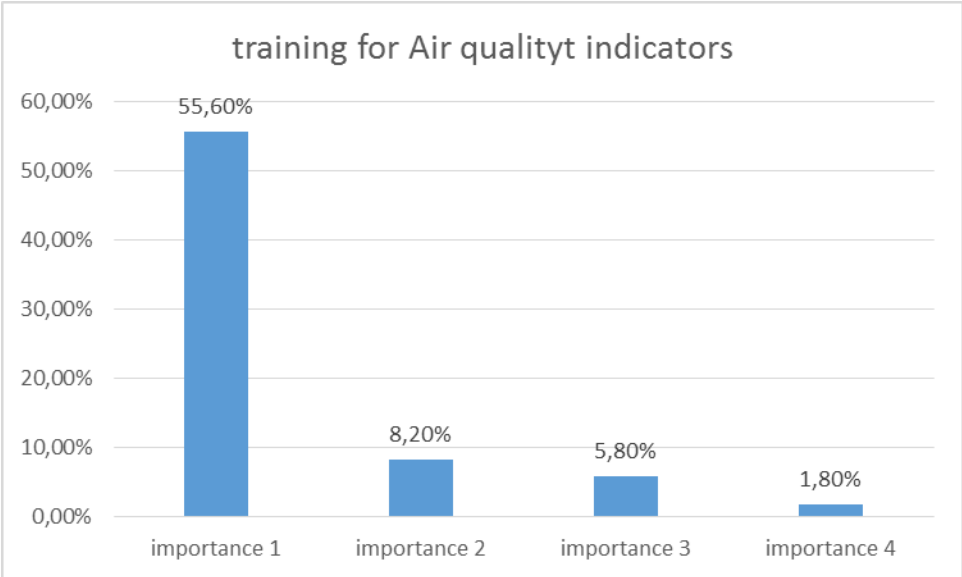


Figure 15

The highest percentage of requests for training as first priority are the air quality indicators with 55.6% .

Even through questions to the focus group was identified as one of the indicators with the highest percentages of gaps in knowledge.

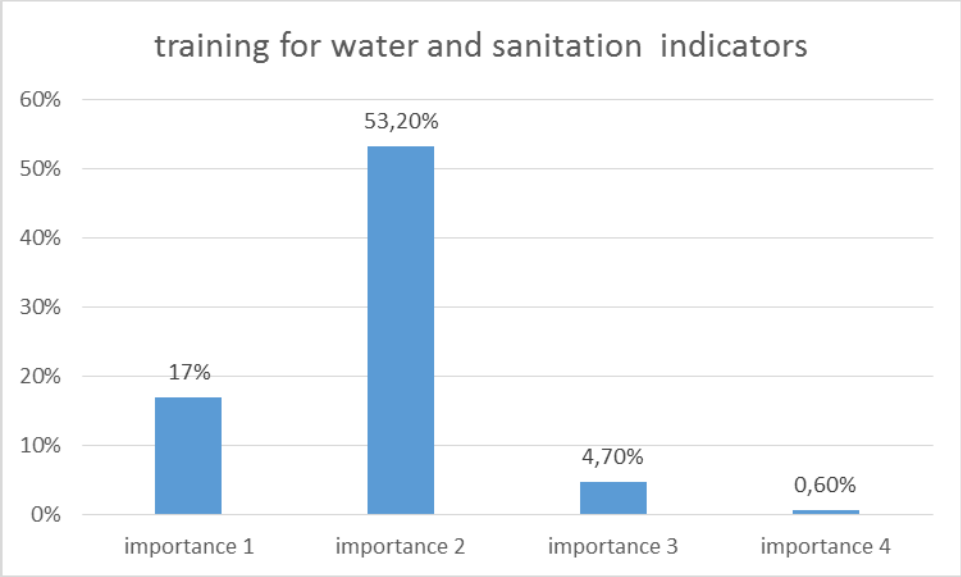


Figure 16

Group indicator of the second highest for the importance on continuous training is the Water and Sanitation, but still has a high demand for training as the only indicator where participants have more knowledge and infrastructure to work.

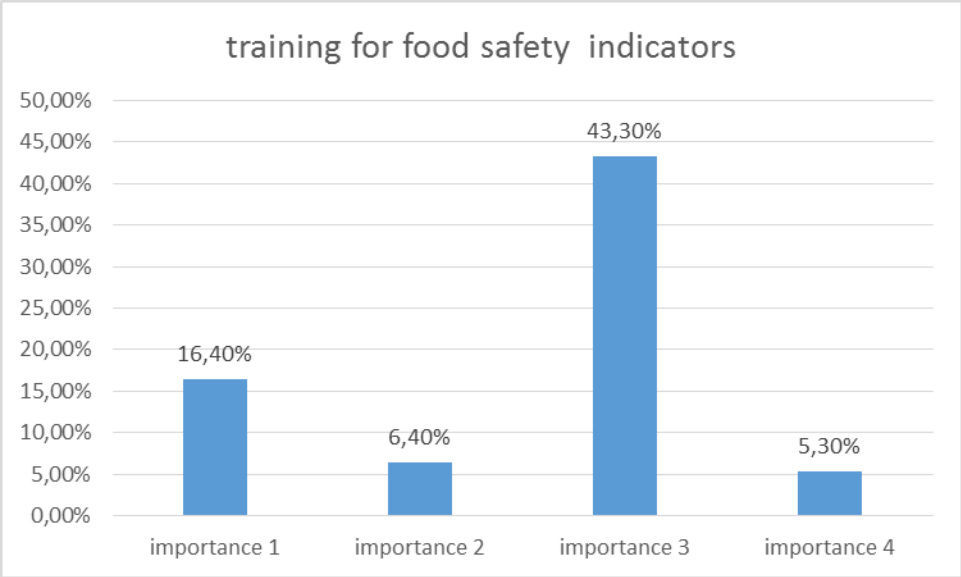


Figure 17

Food safety training and laboratory qualifications for this indicator, ranked third in terms of importance with 43.3%.

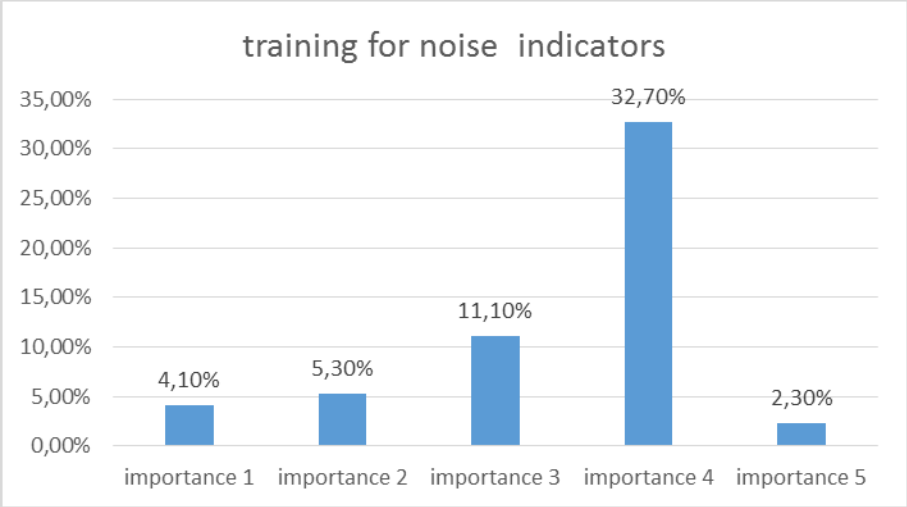


Figure 18

Noise indicators ranked the fourth for the interest of continuous training, mainly in the methodology of the study to assess the health effects of noise pollution.

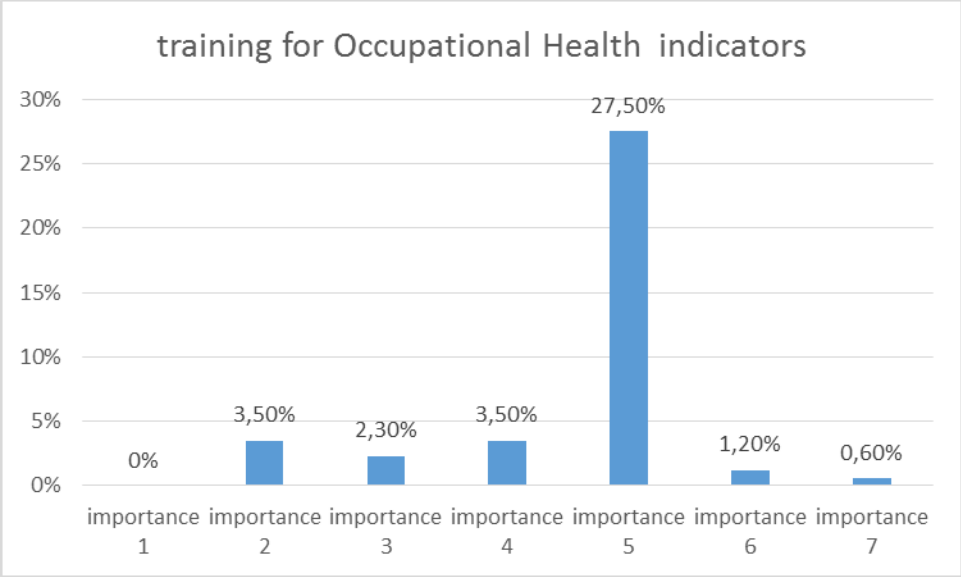


Figure 19

Fifth in importance on training and qualifications required indicators for occupational safety and health, but of course with a small percentage ranks as the second preference.

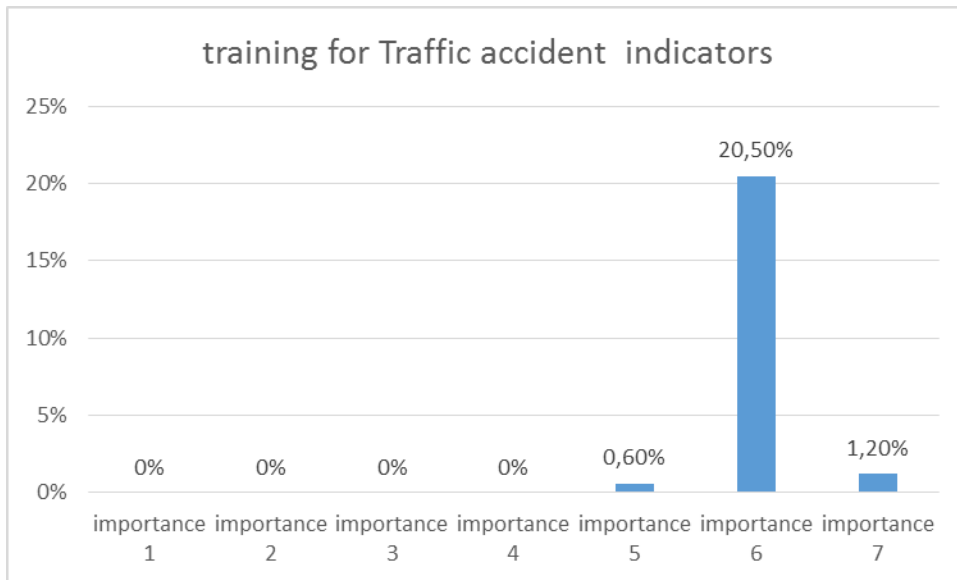


Figure 20

Training for indicators of traffic accidents ranked sixth by seeing this indicator as less important for further knowledge.

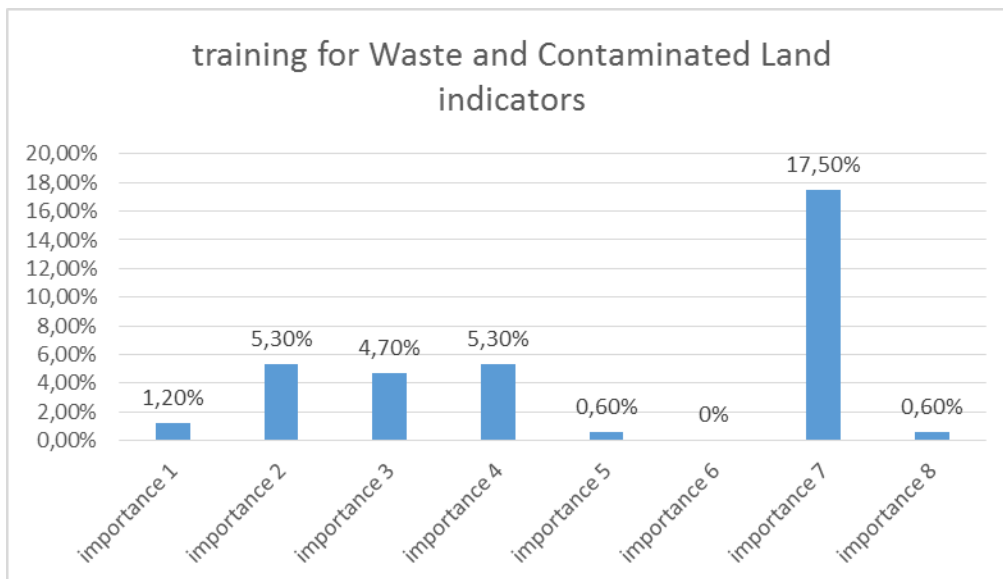


Figure 21

Even though the highest percentage for training request of the indicator waste and contaminated land is in seventh preference, this does not mean that it is one of the indicators with less need for training. We can see that the significant percentage of specialists has ranked as the second preference, third and fourth.

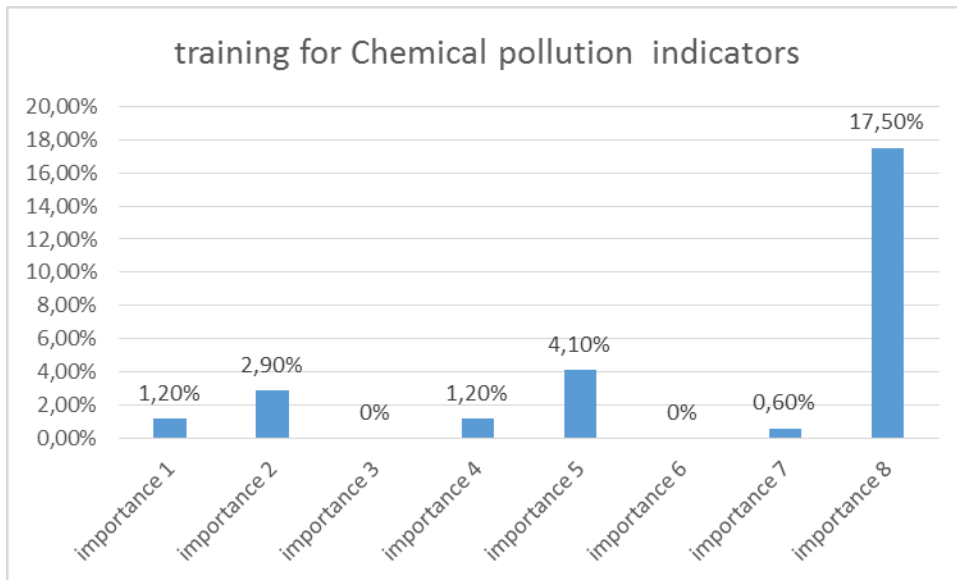


Figure 22

Chemical pollution indicator is seen to rank with the highest percentage in preference 8, but more chemist experts has ranked it as the second preference or fifth.

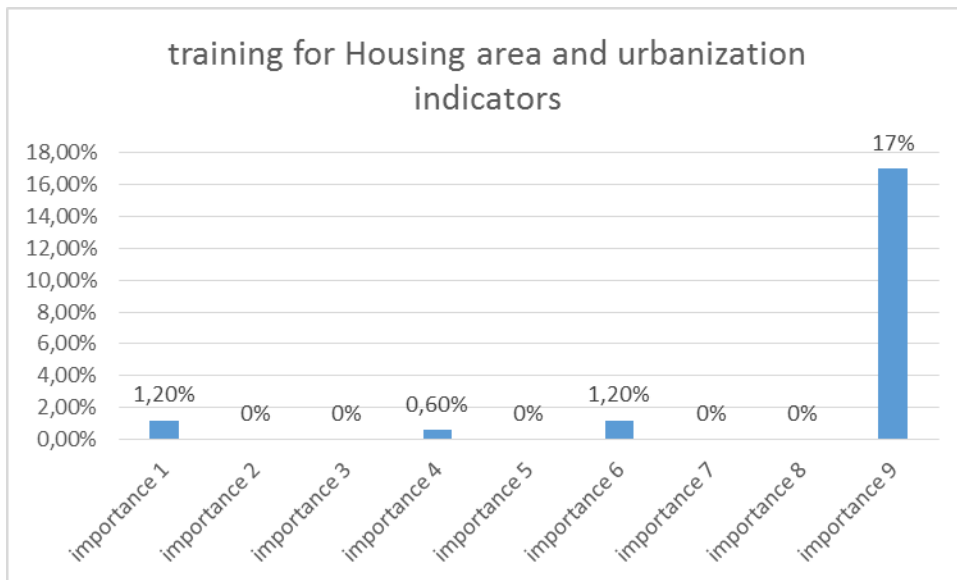


Figure 23

Indicator of urbanization and housing area training ranks last by preference, but it does not mean they do not appreciate how important this group of indicators is.

Results of evaluation of indicators

Air – D1 , The number of kilometers traveled per year by private cars, trucks, public transportation, per person.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
Elbasan	15,20%	37,70%	47,10%
Durres	17,90%	41,00%	41,00%
Diber	13,00%	34,20%	52,90%
Kukes	19,80%	38,10%	42,10%
Lezhe	24,90%	29,10%	46,00%
Vlore	12,40%	47,80%	39,80%
Shkoder	10,30%	47,50%	42,20%
Berat	19,40%	17,20%	63,40%
Gjirokaster	41,30%	29,60%	29,10%
Fier	26,70%	54,20%	19,10%
Tirane	22,90%	57,10%	20,00%
Korce	27,50%	42,30%	30,20%
All regions	22,70%	42,00%	35,40%

Specialist in Gjirokaster are evaluating with larger percentage for totally applicable this indicator.

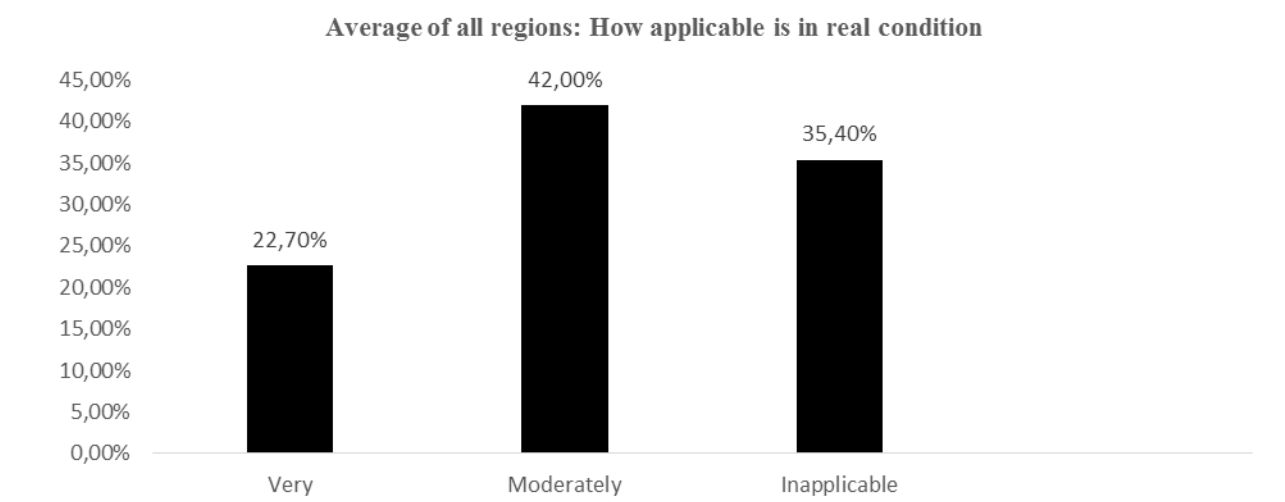


Figure 24

Only 22.7% of the experts interviewed report that this indicator is very applicable, and 35,4% reported that this indicator is totally inapplicable.

How important is regarded				
		Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
	Elbasan	36,70%	24,40%	38,90%
	Durres	40,00%	32,10%	27,90%
	Diber	72,40%	25,50%	2,10%
	Kukes	79,60%	8,30%	12,10%
	Lezhe	57,70%	5,60%	36,70%
	Vlore	87,50%	6,30%	6,30%
	Shkoder	48,00%	30,20%	21,80%
	Berat	45,00%	3,90%	51,10%
	Gjirokaster	80,20%	6,30%	13,50%
	Fier	65,50%	20,70%	13,80%
	Tirane	69,60%	22,10%	8,40%
	Korce	83,00%	7,90%	9,10%
	All regions	68,00%	15,30%	16,60%

We note that Air D1 indicator in high percentage assessed as very important, but there are expert who evaluate totally not important.

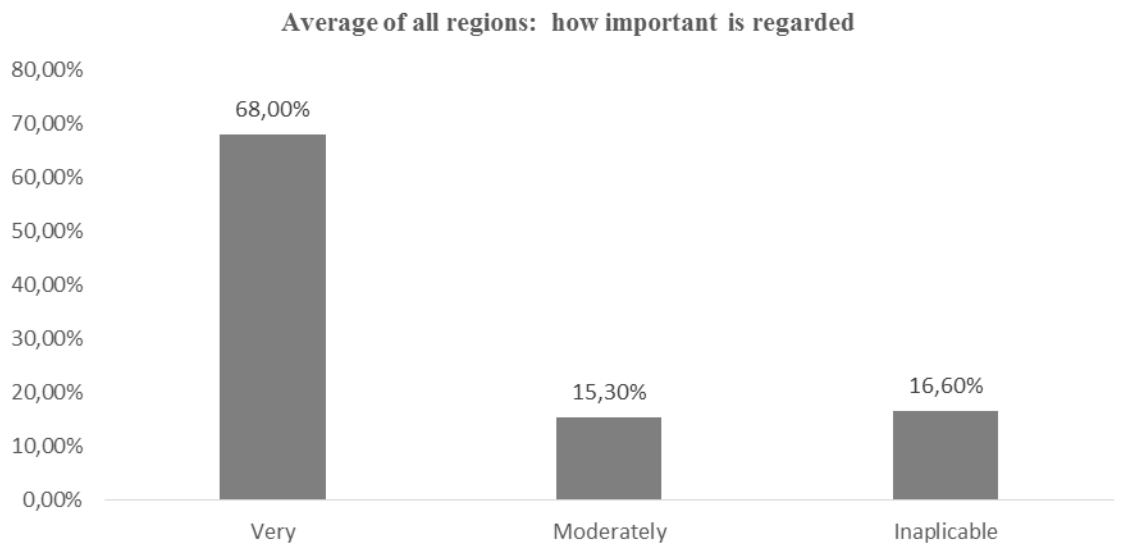


Figure 25

Table 6 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	31,67	37,639
Durres	0	100	26	43,359
Diber	0	60	26,88	20,167
Kukes	0	0	0	0

Lezhe	0	80	35,71	36,45
Vlore	0	30	4	9,661
Shkoder	0	70	33,33	26,4
Berat	0	80	32,86	32,514
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	37,999
Fier	0	90	40,62	31,511
Tirane	0	100	35,33	32,704
Korce	0	90	22,2	31,228

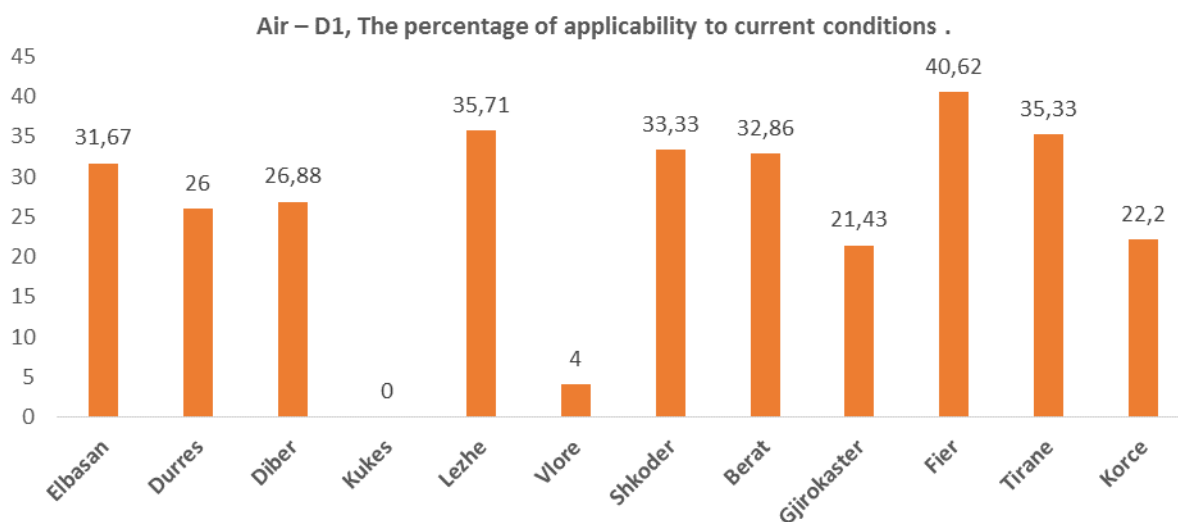


Figure 26

Fieri is the city which considers the highest percentages of this indicator application

Air – D2, Average fuel consumption for the type of road transport per capita per year

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	71,40%	14,30%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	75,00%	25,00%
Kukes	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Vlore	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Shkoder	23,10%	53,80%	23,10%
Berat	0,00%	85,70%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	58,30%	33,30%	8,30%
Fier	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Tirane	13,30%	46,70%	40,00%

Korce	16,70%	79,20%	4,20%
All regions	16,70%	59,10%	24,20%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

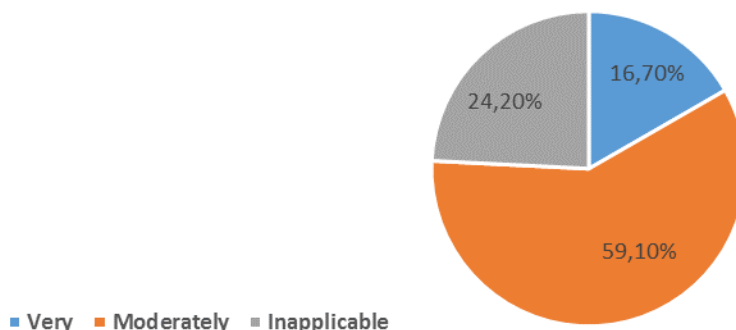


Figure 27

Only 16,7 % of participants evaluating as very applicable this indicator

How important is regarded				
		Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
	Elbasan	57,10%	42,90%	0,00%
	Durres	60,00%	40,00%	0,00%
	Diber	50,00%	50,00%	0,00%
	Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
	Lezhe	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
	Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	Shkoder	46,20%	53,80%	0,00%
	Berat	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
	Gjirokaster	91,70%	8,30%	0,00%
	Fier	75,00%	18,80%	6,30%
	Tirane	33,30%	66,70%	0,00%
	Korce	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
	All regions	72,70%	25,00%	2,30%

For the participants this indicator is very important in 72,7 % . In Berat and Vlora Region the expert declare 100% very important this indicator.

Average of all regions: how important is regarded

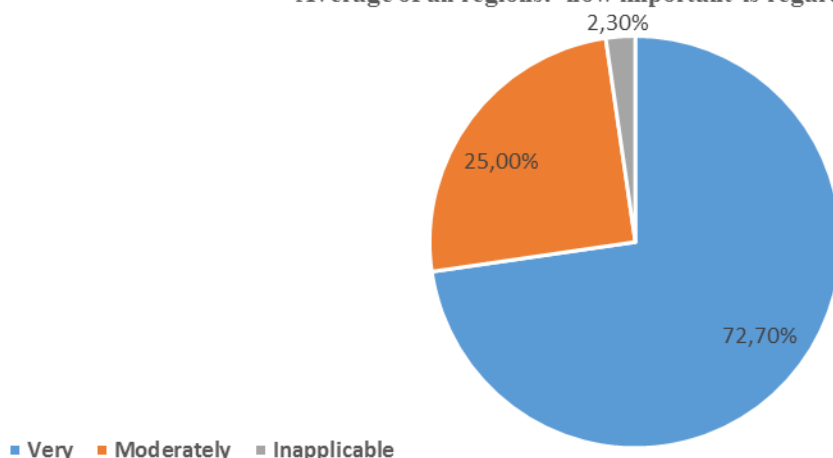


Figure 28

Table 7 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	27,14	36,384
Durres	0	100	28	43,818
Diber	0	60	25	21,547
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	80	34,29	34,572
Vlore	0	30	4	9,661
Shkoder	0	70	27,69	26,818
Berat	0	80	32,86	32,514
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,67	40,415
Fier	0	90	36,25	32,016
Tirane	0	80	32	32,776
Korce	0	90	23,13	31,547

Fieri report the largest percentage of applicably for this indicator.

A-P1, Pb gasoline consumption/car/ capita;

	Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
Elbasan	25,00%	12,50%	62,50%
Durres	40,00%	0,00%	60,00%
Diber	0,00%	12,50%	87,50%
Kukes	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Lezhe	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Vlore	10,00%	60,00%	30,00%

Shkoder	14,30%	21,40%	64,30%
Berat	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	20,00%	33,30%	46,70%
Fier	27,80%	55,60%	16,70%
Tirane	14,30%	50,00%	35,70%
Korce	48,00%	8,00%	44,00%
All regions	22,50%	33,30%	44,20%

This indicator has a low percentage in all regions for the applicability by 22,5%.

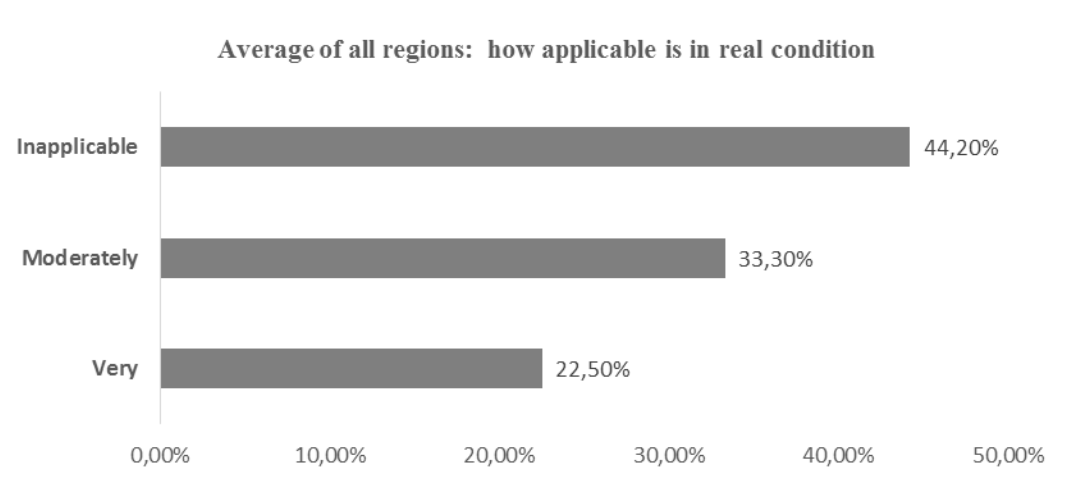


Figure 29

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderately	Inapplicable
Elbasan	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Durres	80,00%	0,00%	20,00%
Diber	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Kukes	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Lezhe	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	64,30%	14,30%	21,40%
Berat	85,70%	14,30%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	80,00%	13,30%	6,70%
Fier	66,70%	27,80%	5,60%
Tirane	92,90%	7,10%	0,00%
Korce	96,00%	4,00%	0,00%
All regions	80,40%	13,80%	5,80%

For the participants this indicator is very important in 80,4%.

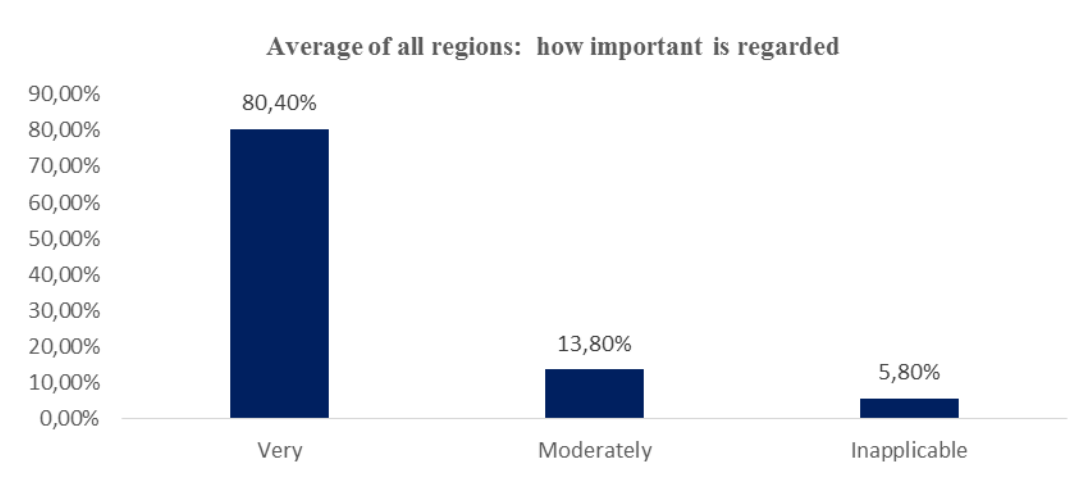


Figure 30

Table 8 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	21,25	29,97
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	60	17,5	26,322
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	20	36,968
Vlore	0	80	9,2	25,161
Shkoder	0	80	11,43	22,138
Berat	0	80	40	37,859
Gjirokaster	0	100	20,67	32,616
Fier	0	80	34,33	34,253
Tirane	0	80	21,43	29,315
Korce	0	90	24,6	33,006

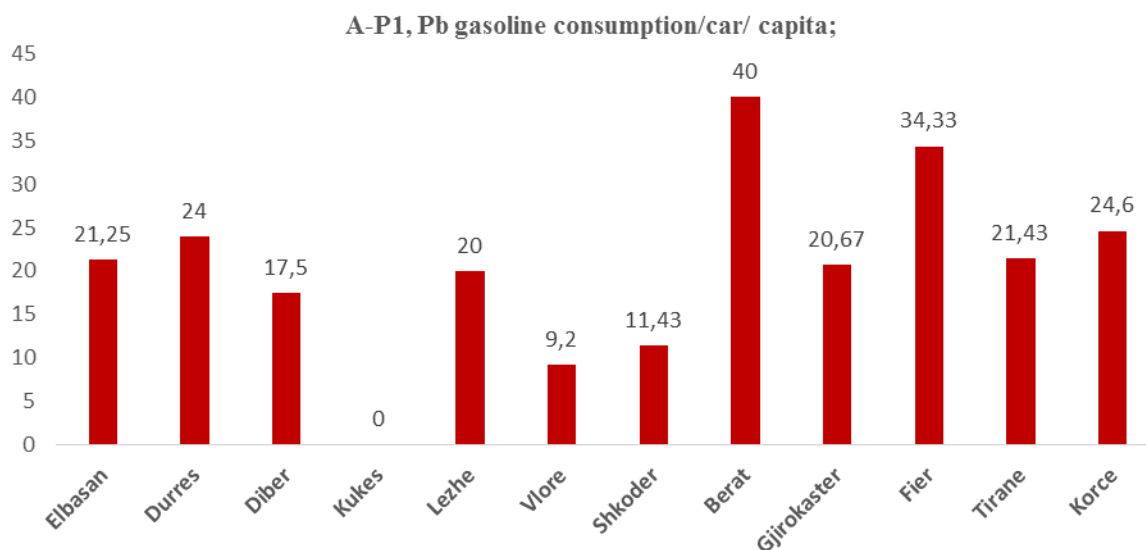


Figure 31

Air-P2, Annual emissions of SO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀, secondary PM₁₀, etc

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	25,00%	12,5%	62,5%
Durres	40,00%	,0%	60,0%
Diber	0,00%	12,5%	87,5%
Kukes	0,0%	42,9%	57,1%
Lezhe	28,6%	14,3%	57,1%
Vlore	10,0%	60,0%	30,0%
Shkoder	14,3%	21,4%	64,3%
Berat	0,0%	100,0%	,0%
Gjirokaster	20,0%	33,3%	46,7%
Fier	27,8%	55,6%	16,7%
Tirane	14,3%	50,0%	35,7%
Korce	48,0%	8,0%	44,0%
All regions	22,5%	33,3%	44,2%

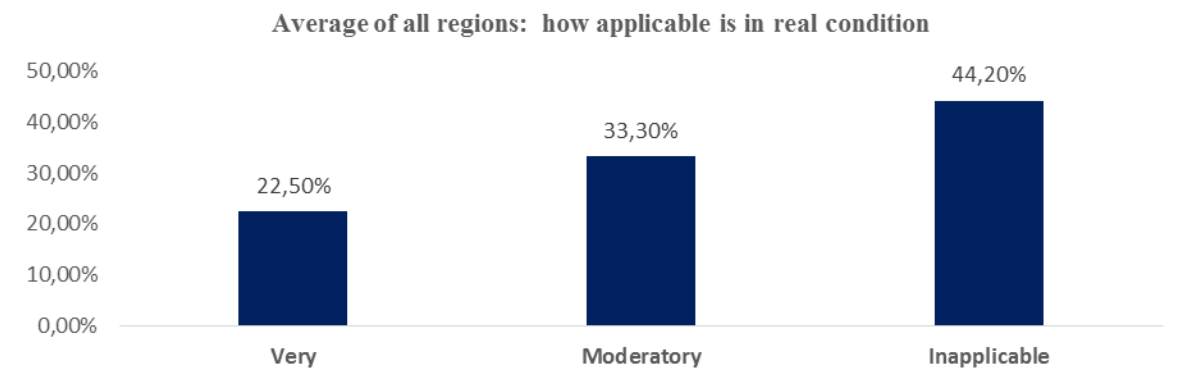


Figure 32

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	87,5%	12,5%	0,0%
Durres	80,0%	0,0%	20,0%
Diber	37,5%	62,5%	0,0%
Kukes	71,4%	14,3%	14,3%
Lezhe	85,7%	0,0%	14,3%
Vlore	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Shkoder	64,3%	14,3%	21,4%
Berat	85,7%	14,3%	0,0%
Gjirokaster	80,0%	13,3%	6,7%
Fier	66,7%	27,8%	5,6%
Tirane	92,9%	7,1%	0,0%
Korce	96,0%	4,0%	0,0%
All regions	80,4%	13,8%	5,8%

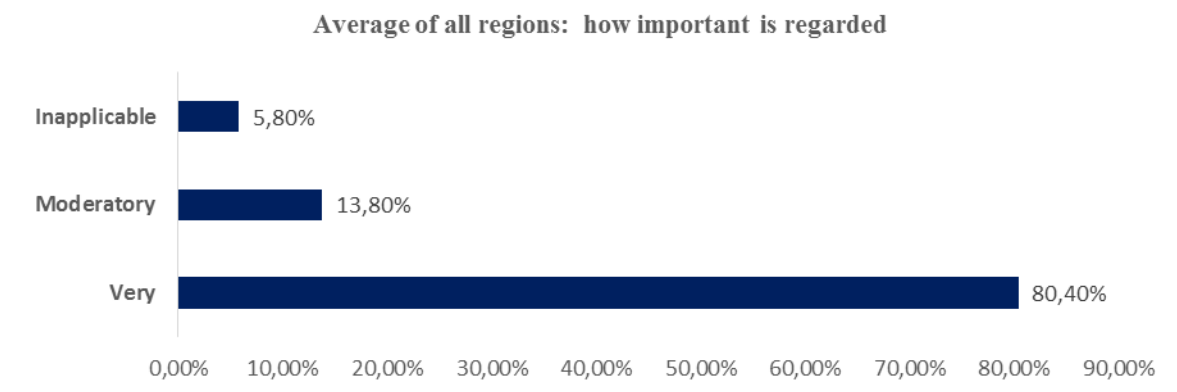


Figure 33

Table 9 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	20	32,146
Durres	0	100	20	44,721
Diber	0	60	17,5	26,322
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	30	40
Vlore	0	80	9,2	25,161
Shkoder	0	30	6,15	10,439
Berat	0	80	40	37,859
Gjirokaster	0	100	19,29	33,389
Fier	0	80	31,13	34,894
Tirane	0	50	18	22,424
Korce	0	90	25	33,634

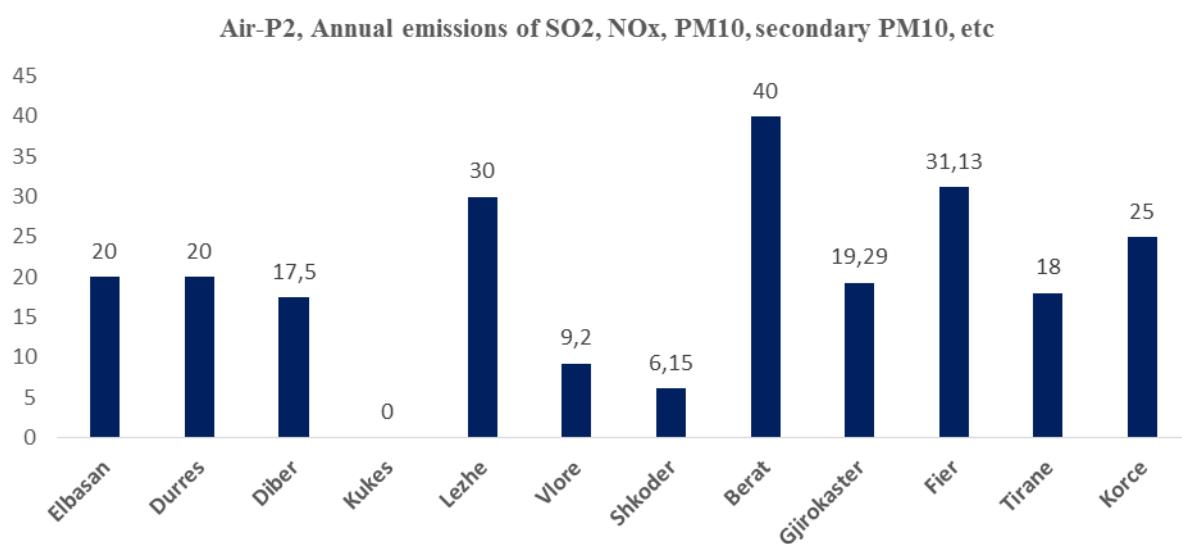


Figure 34

Air – Ex1, Excesses in reference concentrations measured air pollutants

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,3%	14,3%	71,4%
Durres	20,0%	,0%	80,0%
Diber	,0%	12,5%	87,5%
Kukes	,0%	62,5%	37,5%

Lezhe	28,6%	14,3%	57,1%
Vlore	10,0%	60,0%	30,0%
Shkoder	7,7%	23,1%	69,2%
Berat	,0%	100,0%	,0%
Gjirokaster	21,4%	42,9%	35,7%
Fier	31,3%	56,3%	12,5%
Tirane	20,0%	53,3%	26,7%
Korce	52,0%	12,0%	36,0%
All regions	22,2%	37,0%	40,7%

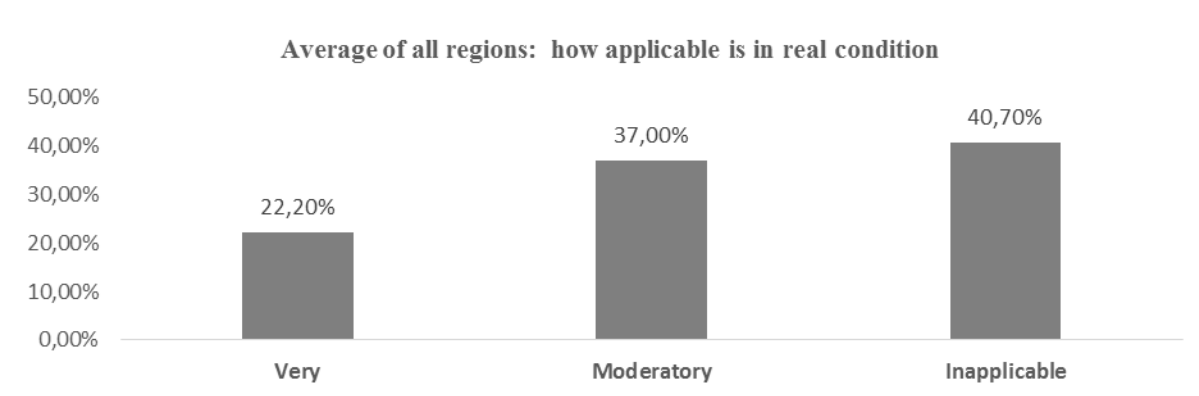


Figure 35

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	85,7%	14,3%	,0%
Durres	80,0%	,0%	20,0%
Diber	37,5%	62,5%	,0%
Kukes	87,5%	,0%	12,5%
Lezhe	85,7%	,0%	14,3%
Vlore	100,0%	,0%	,0%
Shkoder	53,8%	23,1%	23,1%
Berat	85,7%	14,3%	,0%
Gjirokaster	78,6%	14,3%	7,1%
Fier	68,8%	25,0%	6,3%
Tirane	86,7%	6,7%	6,7%
Korce	92,0%	8,0%	,0%
All regions	79,3%	14,1%	6,7%

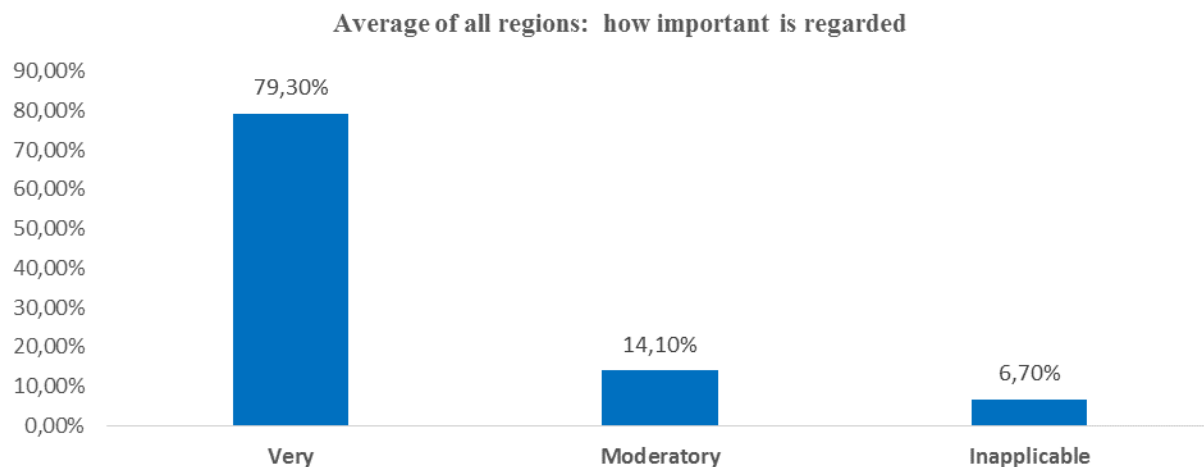


Figure 36

Table 10 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	35	40,373
Durres	0	100	30	44,721
Diber	0	15	5	7,071
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	80	11,43	30,237
Vlore	0	50	6	15,776
Shkoder	0	40	9,23	14,979
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	11,43	30,091
Fier	0	70	13,47	24,029
Tirane	0	80	23,57	30,536
Korce	0	80	3,2	16

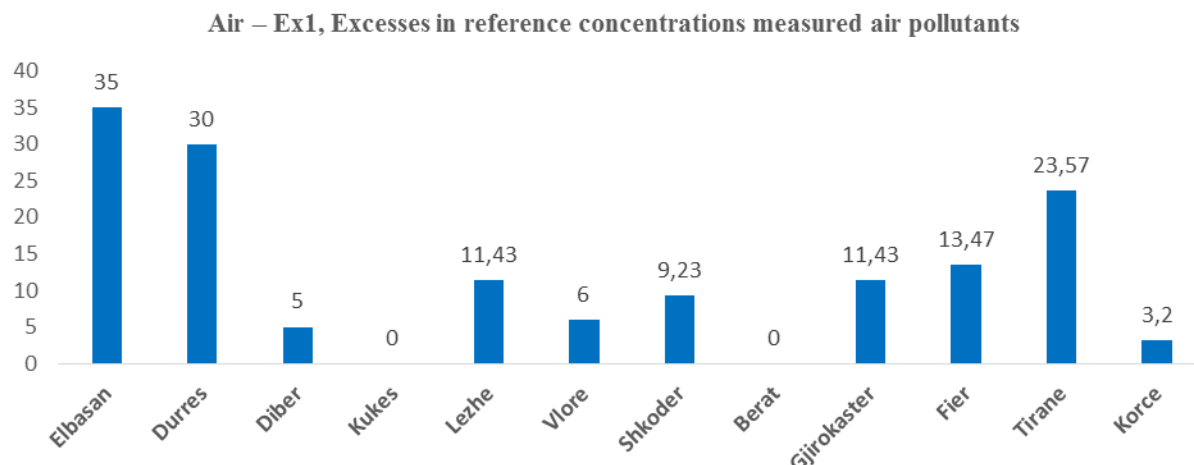


Figure 37

Air – E1, Infant morbidity & mortality due to respiratory diseases

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	16,7%	33,3%	50,0%
Durres	,0%	40,0%	60,0%
Diber	14,3%	42,9%	42,9%
Kukes	,0%	50,0%	50,0%
Lezhe	,0%	28,6%	71,4%
Vlore	10,0%	10,0%	80,0%
Shkoder	7,7%	38,5%	53,8%
Berat	,0%	,0%	100,0%
Gjirokaster	28,6%	7,1%	64,3%
Fier	,0%	53,3%	46,7%
Tirane	21,4%	64,3%	14,3%
Korce	44,0%	36,0%	20,0%
All regions	16,8%	35,1%	48,1%

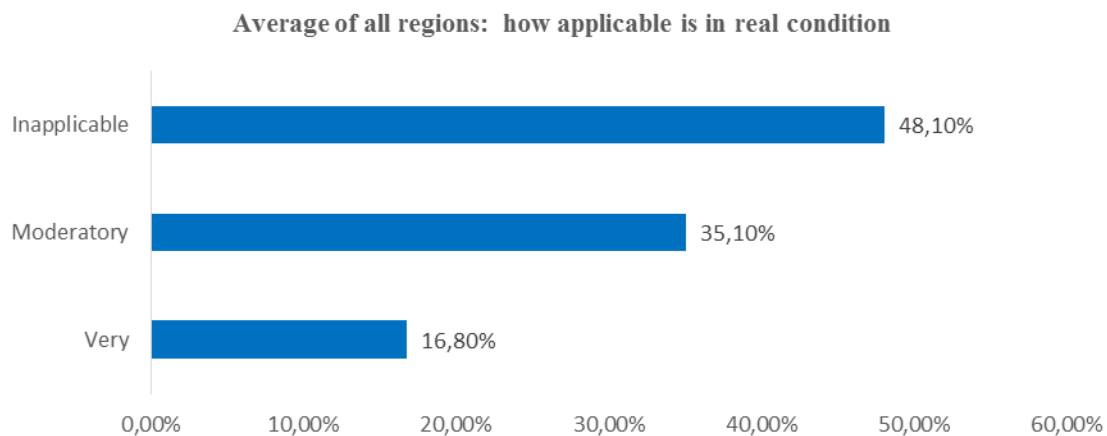


Figure 38

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	50,0%	16,7%	33,3%
Durres	40,0%	20,0%	40,0%
Diber	71,4%	28,6%	,0%
Kukes	50,0%	12,5%	37,5%
Lezhe	57,1%	,0%	42,9%
Vlore	90,0%	,0%	10,0%
Shkoder	46,2%	23,1%	30,8%
Berat	71,4%	,0%	28,6%
Gjirokaster	71,4%	7,1%	21,4%
Fier	53,3%	20,0%	26,7%
Tirane	50,0%	35,7%	14,3%
Korce	88,0%	8,0%	4,0%
All regions	64,9%	14,5%	20,6%

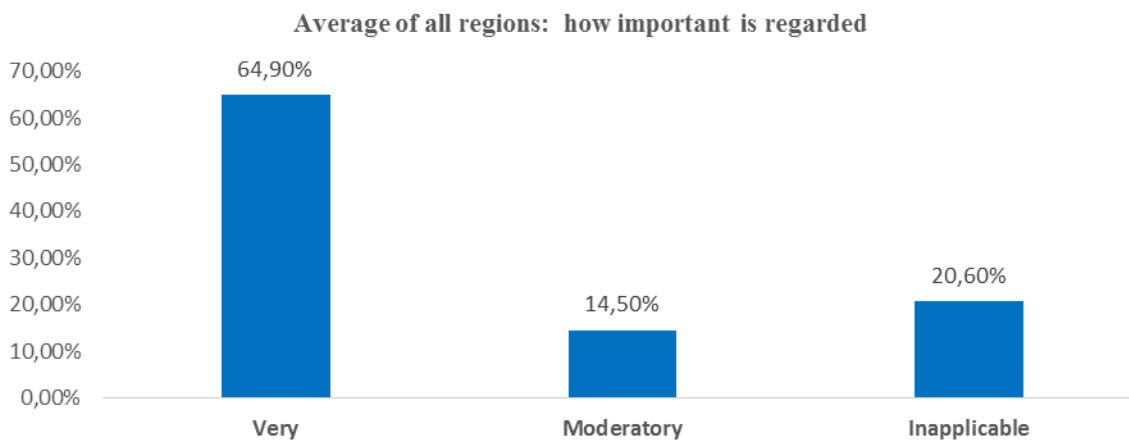


Figure 39

Table 11 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	28,57	35,322
Durres	0	50	16	23,022
Diber	0	80	40	36,629
Kukes	0	95	21,88	40,703
Lezhe	0	100	48,57	40,178
Vlore	0	90	28,7	35,201
Shkoder	0	100	56,92	40,699
Berat	0	100	37,14	38,607
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	37,796
Fier	0	100	51,94	38,937
Tirane	0	100	42	39,677
Korce	0	100	50	49,666

Air – E1, Infant morbidity & mortality due to respiratory diseases

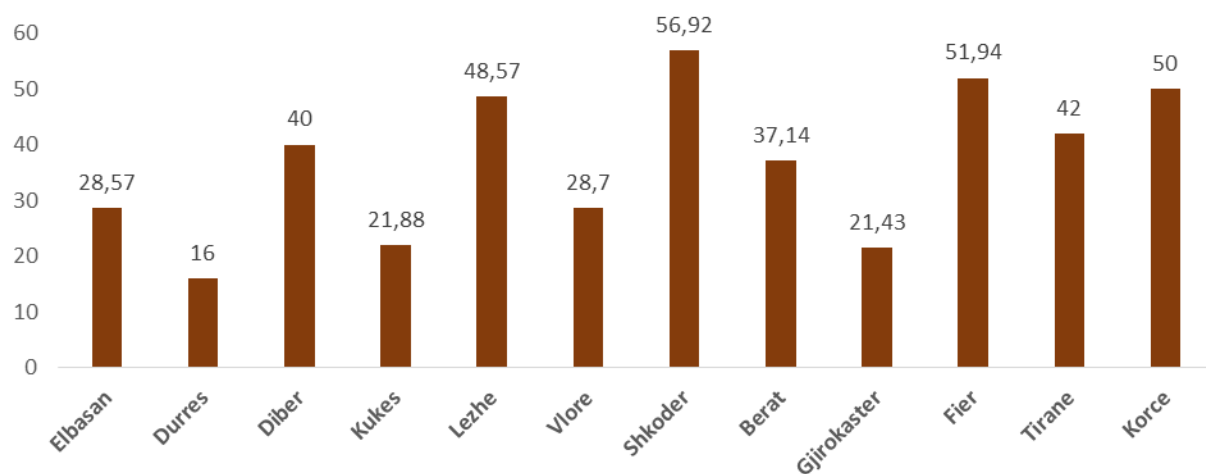


Figure 40

Air-E2, Morbidity & mortality due to respiratory diseases for all ages

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,3%	71,4%	14,3%
Durres	,0%	60,0%	40,0%
Diber	28,6%	28,6%	42,9%
Kukes	37,5%	50,0%	12,5%
Lezhe	14,3%	57,1%	28,6%
Vlore	20,0%	70,0%	10,0%
Shkoder	38,5%	46,2%	15,4%
Berat	57,1%	28,6%	14,3%
Gjirokaster	57,1%	21,4%	21,4%
Fier	43,8%	50,0%	6,3%
Tirane	26,7%	73,3%	,0%
Korce	60,0%	16,0%	24,0%
All regions	38,8%	44,0%	17,2%

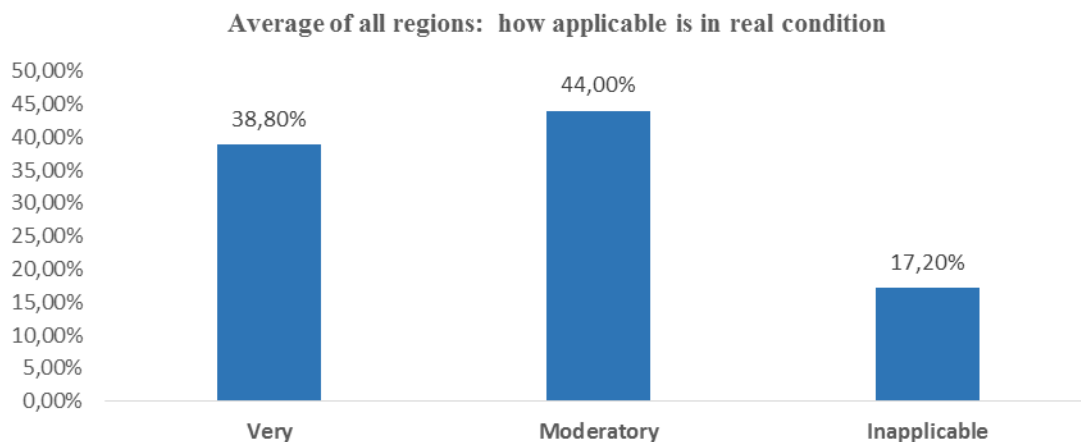


Figure 41

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,1%	42,9%	,0%
Durres	80,0%	20,0%	,0%
Diber	85,7%	14,3%	,0%
Kukes	100,0%	,0%	,0%
Lezhe	85,7%	,0%	14,3%
Vlore	90,0%	10,0%	,0%
Shkoder	69,2%	30,8%	,0%
Berat	100,0%	,0%	,0%
Gjirokaster	85,7%	7,1%	7,1%
Fier	68,8%	18,8%	12,5%
Tirane	80,0%	13,3%	6,7%
Korce	92,0%	4,0%	4,0%
All regions	82,8%	12,7%	4,5%

Average of all regions: how important is regarded

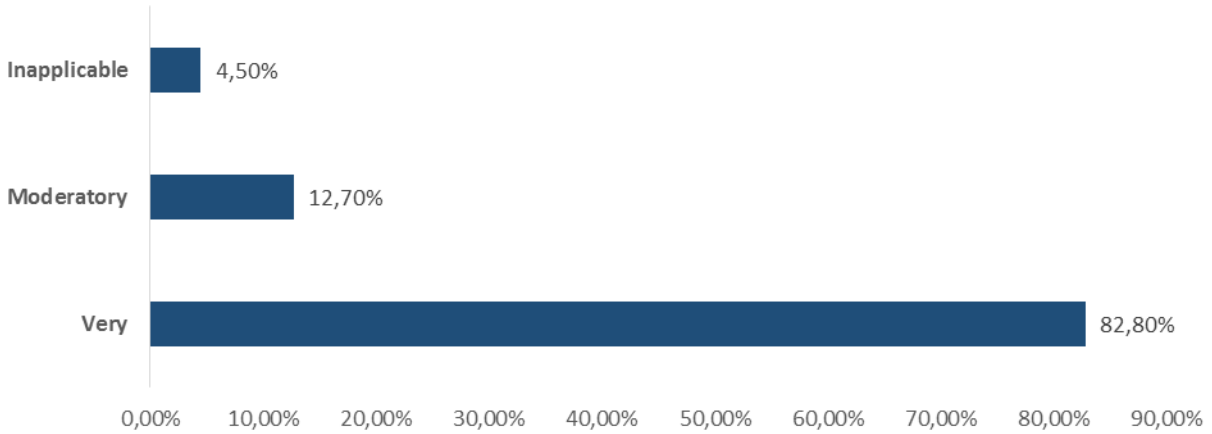


Figure 42

Table 12 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	28,57	35,322
Durres	0	50	18	24,9
Diber	0	80	45	36,742
Kukes	0	95	19,38	37,075
Lezhe	0	100	48,57	40,178
Vlore	0	90	30	37,081
Shkoder	0	100	56,92	40,699
Berat	0	60	27,14	26,904
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	37,796
Fier	0	100	51,94	38,937
Tirane	0	100	38	35,897
Korce	0	100	50	49,666

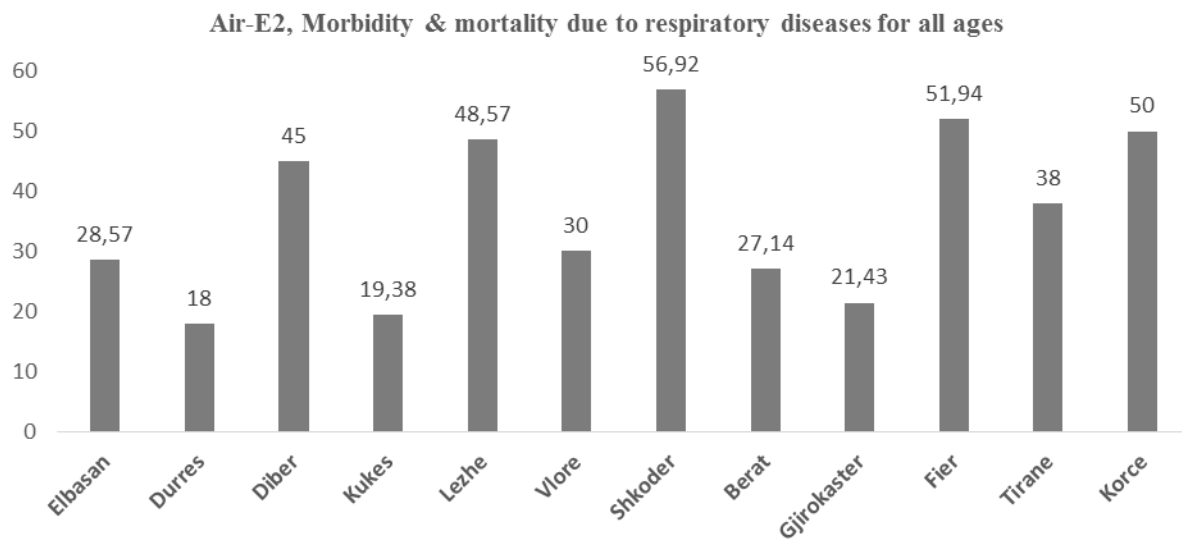


Figure 43

Air-E3, Morbidity & mortality due to cardiovascular disease for all ages

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,3%	71,4%	14,3%
Durres	20,0%	40,0%	40,0%
Diber	25,0%	37,5%	37,5%
Kukes	37,5%	50,0%	12,5%
Lezhe	14,3%	57,1%	28,6%
Vlore	22,2%	66,7%	11,1%
Shkoder	38,5%	46,2%	15,4%
Berat	57,1%	28,6%	14,3%
Gjirokaster	57,1%	21,4%	21,4%
Fier	43,8%	50,0%	6,3%
Tirane	20,0%	80,0%	,0%
Korce	56,0%	28,0%	16,0%
All regions	38,1%	46,3%	15,7%

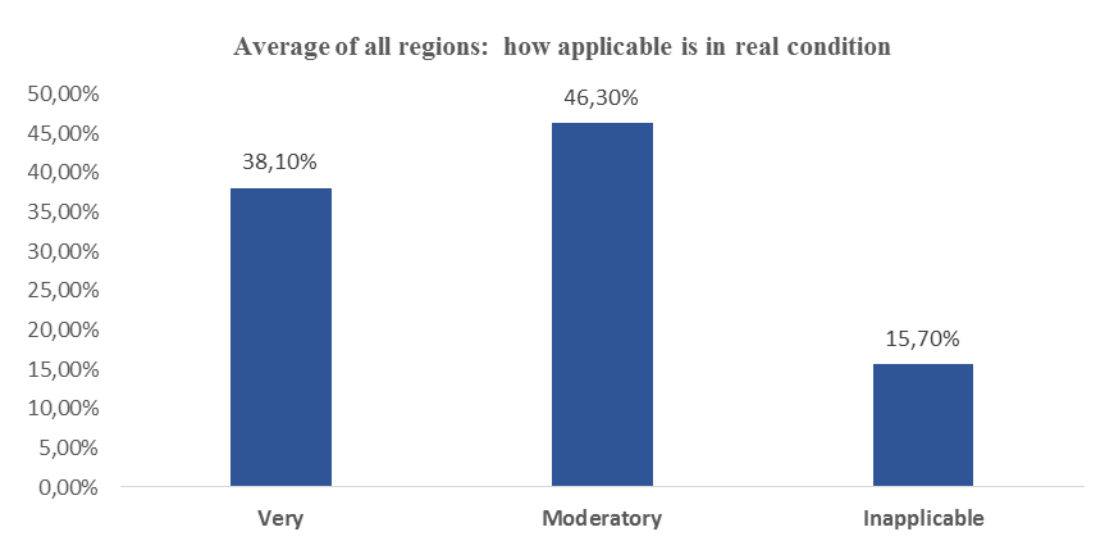


Figure 44

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,1%	42,9%	,0%
Durres	80,0%	20,0%	,0%
Diber	87,5%	12,5%	,0%
Kukes	100,0%	,0%	,0%
Lezhe	85,7%	,0%	14,3%
Vlore	100,0%	,0%	,0%
Shkoder	69,2%	30,8%	,0%
Berat	85,7%	14,3%	,0%
Gjirokaster	78,6%	14,3%	7,1%
Fier	68,8%	18,8%	12,5%
Tirane	80,0%	13,3%	6,7%
Korce	92,0%	4,0%	4,0%
All regions	82,1%	13,4%	4,5%

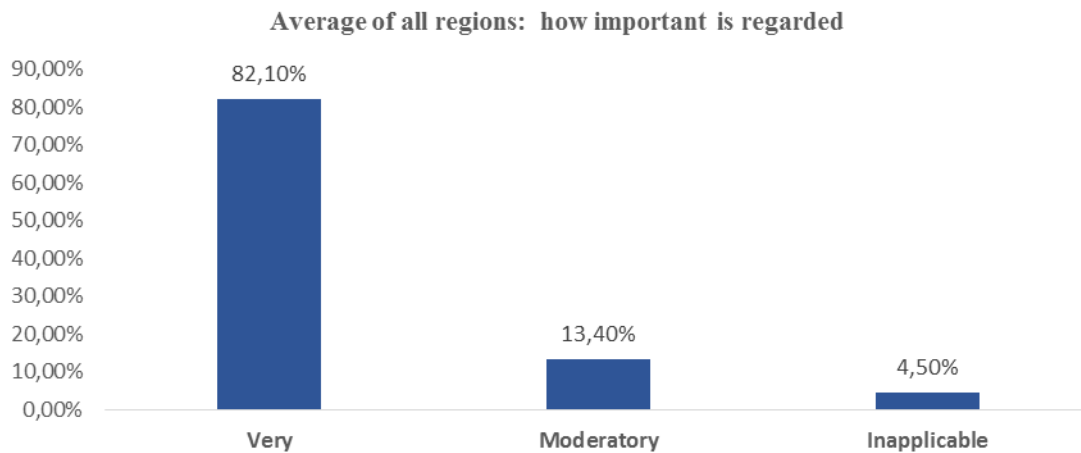


Figure 45

Table 13 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	28,57	35,322
Durres	0	50	20	27,386
Diber	0	80	45	36,742
Kukes	0	95	20,63	38,77
Lezhe	0	100	57,5	32,404
Vlore	0	90	27,64	33,581
Shkoder	0	100	56,92	40,699
Berat	0	60	27,14	26,904
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	37,796
Fier	0	100	51,94	38,937
Tirane	0	100	39,33	36,93
Korce	0	100	50	49,666

Air-E3, Morbidity & mortality due to cardiovascular disease for all ages

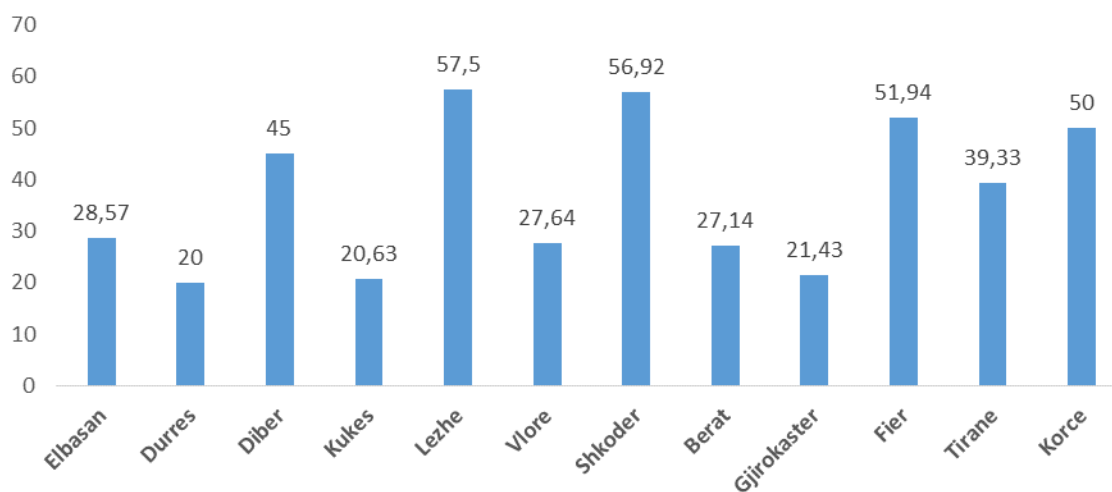


Figure 46

Air-A1, Participation in environmental agreements, and initiatives to reduce air pollution.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	57,10%	14,30%
Durres	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%
Diber	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Kukes	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	16,70%	50,00%	33,30%
Vlore	20,00%	50,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	23,10%	61,50%	15,40%
Berat	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	38,50%	46,20%	15,40%
Fier	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Tirane	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Korce	32,00%	56,00%	12,00%
All regions	29,10%	55,20%	15,70%

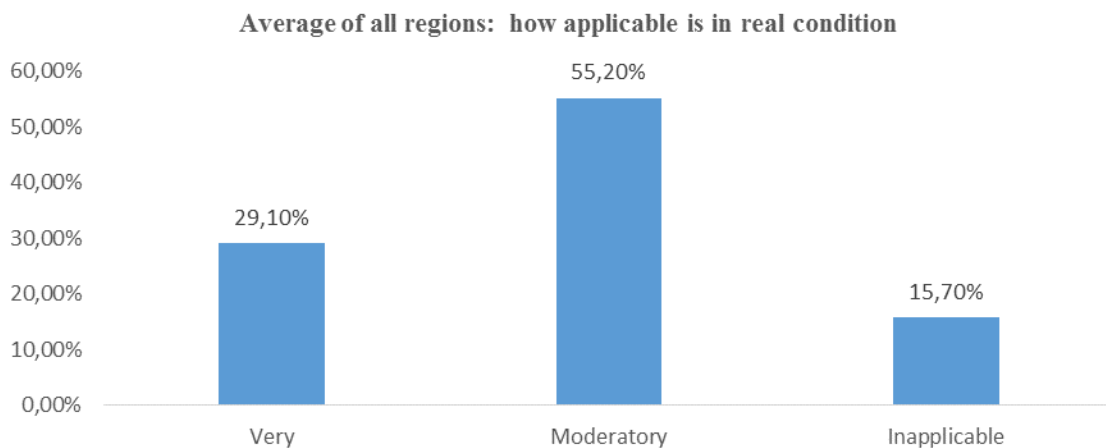


Figure 47

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	60,00%	40,00%	0,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	83,30%	16,70%	0,00%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	61,50%	38,50%	0,00%
Berat	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	92,30%	7,70%	0,00%
Fier	56,30%	25,00%	18,80%
Tirane	81,30%	12,50%	6,30%
Korce	92,00%	8,00%	0,00%
All regions	76,90%	17,20%	6,00%

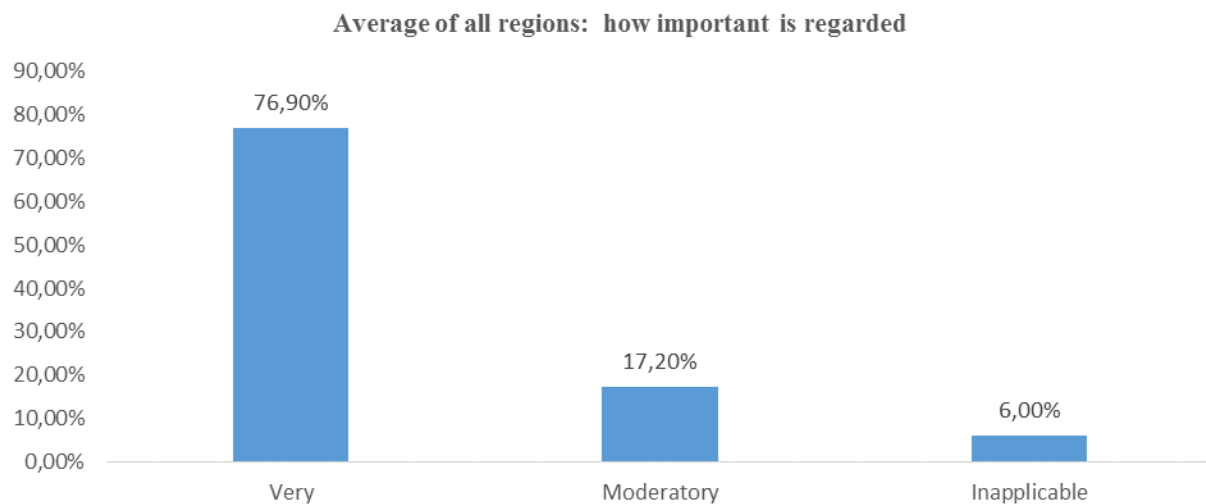


Figure 48

Table 14 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	28,57	35,322
Durres	0	100	42	43,818
Diber	0	80	37,5	36,547
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	100	60	34,059
Vlore	0	100	34,3	43,848
Shkoder	0	100	34,62	29,893
Berat	0	100	45,71	44,293
Gjirokaster	0	100	36,15	48,225
Fier	0	100	52,19	38,339
Tirane	0	100	35,63	35,208
Korce	0	100	41,4	44,383

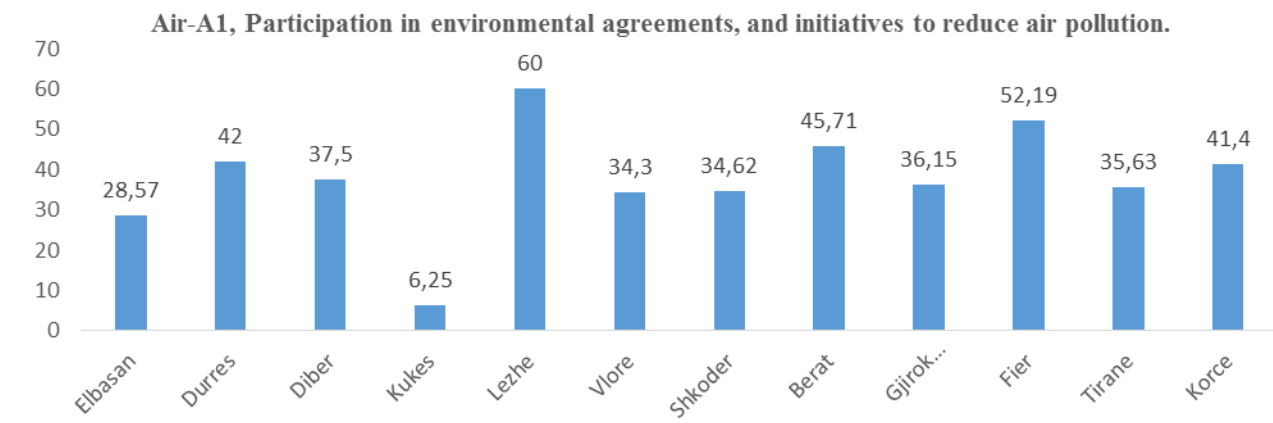


Figure 49

Air-A2, Policies on reducing exposure to tobacco smoke and the promotion of the non-smokers' countries.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	57,10%	14,30%
Durres	20,00%	80,00%	0,00%
Diber	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Kukes	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	33,30%	50,00%	16,70%
Vlore	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	25,00%	66,70%	8,30%
Berat	57,10%	42,90%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	42,90%	50,00%	7,10%
Fier	25,00%	56,30%	18,80%
Tirane	46,70%	53,30%	0,00%
Korce	28,00%	64,00%	8,00%
All regions	31,10%	57,60%	11,40%

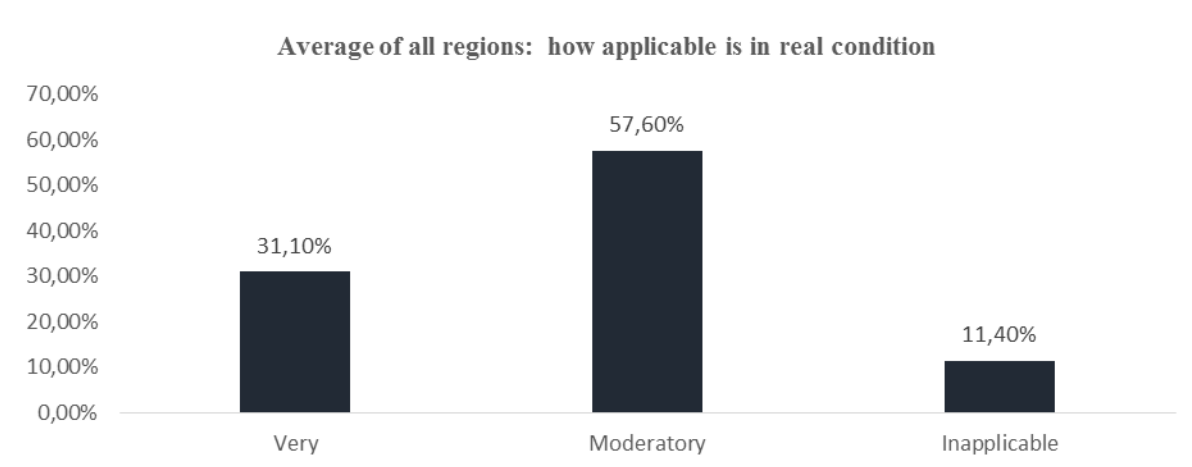


Figure 50

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Diber	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Lezhe	83,30%	16,70%	0,00%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	58,30%	41,70%	0,00%
Berat	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	14,30%	0,00%
Fier	56,30%	25,00%	18,80%
Tirane	80,00%	13,30%	6,70%
Korce	96,00%	4,00%	0,00%
All regions	76,50%	17,40%	6,10%

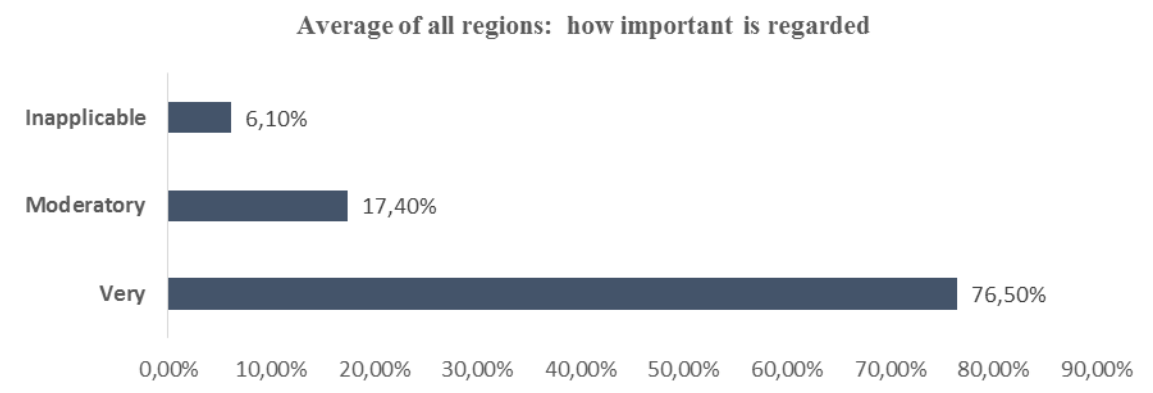


Figure 51

Table 15 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	28,57	35,322
Durres	0	100	44	43,932
Diber	0	80	31,43	34,847
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	100	60	34,059
Vlore	0	100	34,3	43,848
Shkoder	0	100	41,67	30,101
Berat	0	100	48,57	47,409
Gjirokaster	0	100	33,57	47,33
Fier	0	100	55,31	36,854
Tirane	0	100	39,33	38,999
Korce	0	100	41,4	44,383

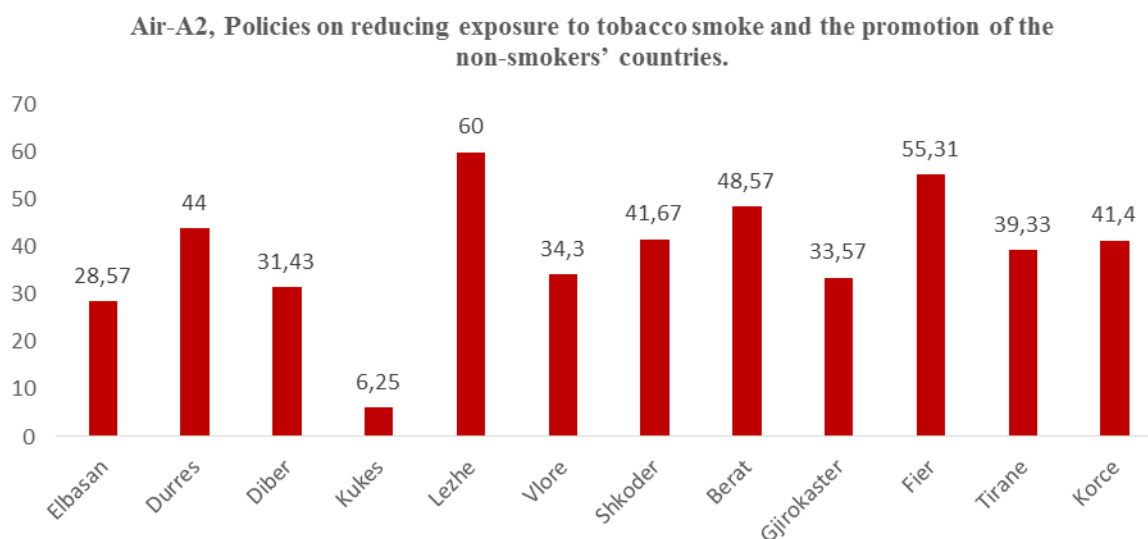


Figure 52

Noise-E1, The population of nagging from several sources of noise such as: Road traffic (motorcycles, motorbikes, buses, trucks)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	57,10%	28,60%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Kukes	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%

Vlore	40,00%	30,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	92,30%	0,00%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	35,70%	14,30%
Fier	25,00%	62,50%	12,50%
Tirane	33,30%	60,00%	6,70%
Korce	52,00%	40,00%	8,00%
All regions	28,90%	49,60%	21,50%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

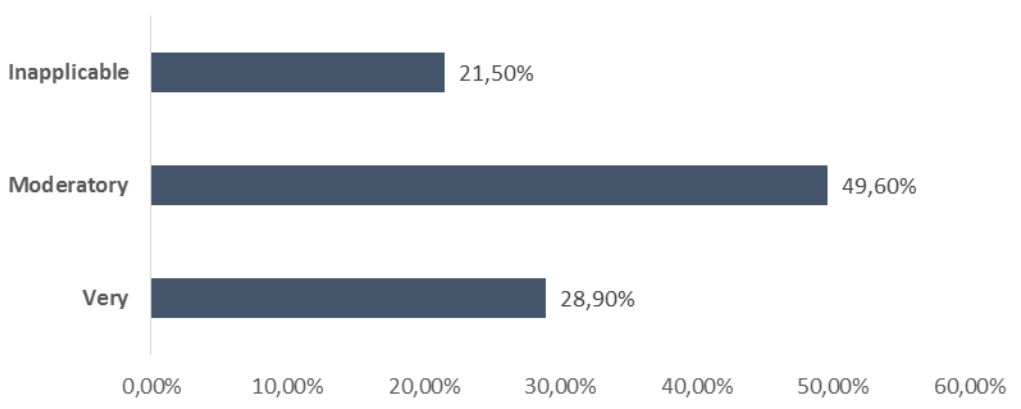


Figure 53

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,10%	28,60%	14,30%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	61,50%	0,00%
Berat	57,10%	28,60%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Fier	50,00%	43,80%	6,30%
Tirane	73,30%	20,00%	6,70%
Korce	92,00%	8,00%	0,00%
All regions	68,90%	25,20%	5,90%

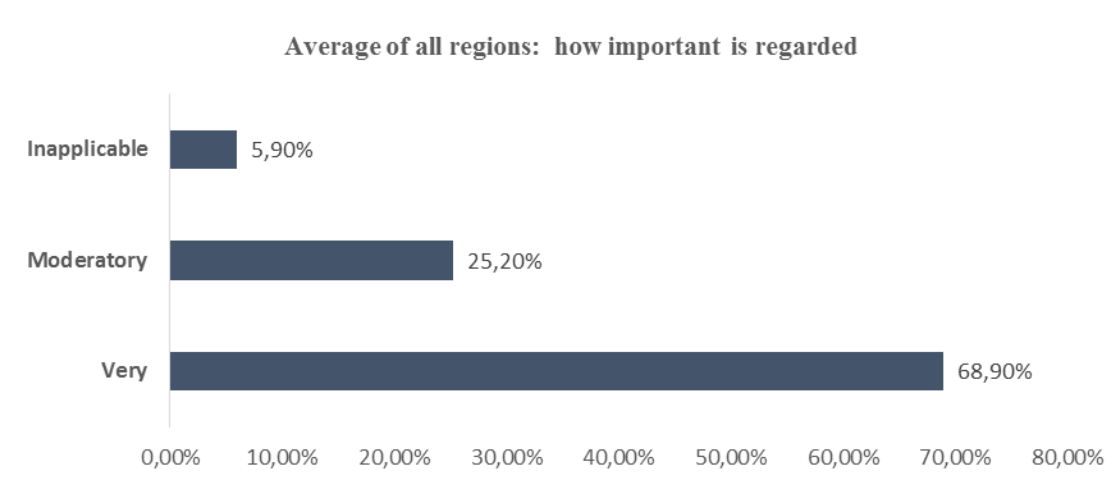


Figure 54

Table 16 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	24,29	33,594
Durres	0	50	18	24,9
Diber	0	35	10,63	15,222
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	90	52,86	29,841
Vlore	0	80	20,8	32,21
Shkoder	0	50	31,15	16,602
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	17,14	36,675
Fier	0	100	37,56	35,048
Tirane	0	80	23,33	29,681
Korce	0	100	36,4	40,889

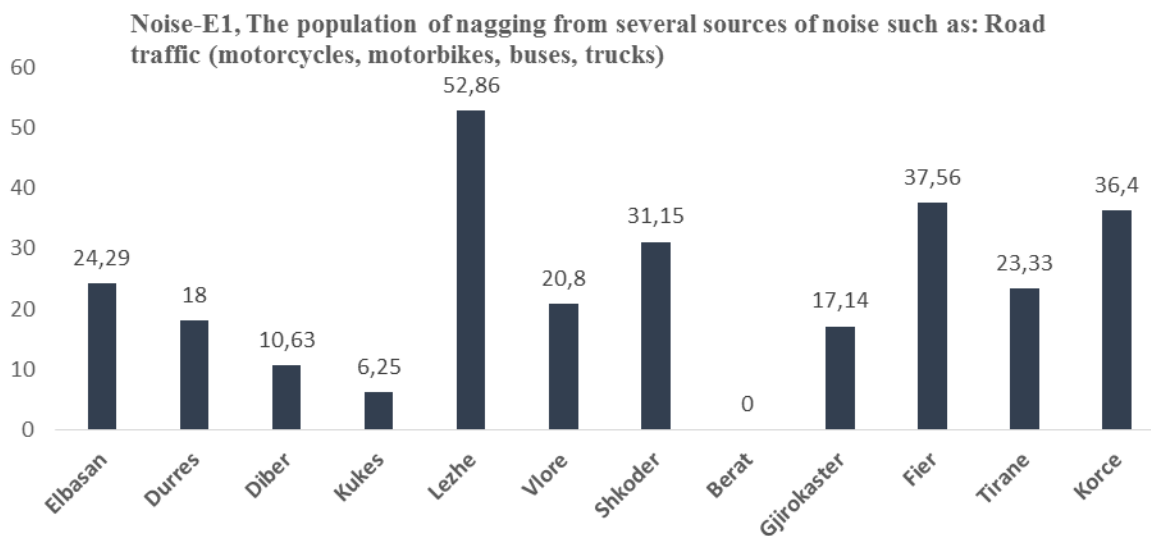


Figure 55

Noise-E2, Disturbance of sleep by different sources of noise

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	12,50%	37,50%	50,00%
Kukes	25,00%	12,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Vlore	30,00%	50,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	46,20%	53,80%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	42,90%	42,90%	14,30%
Fier	31,30%	50,00%	18,80%
Tirane	20,00%	66,70%	13,30%
Korce	44,00%	24,00%	32,00%
All regions	25,20%	37,80%	37,00%

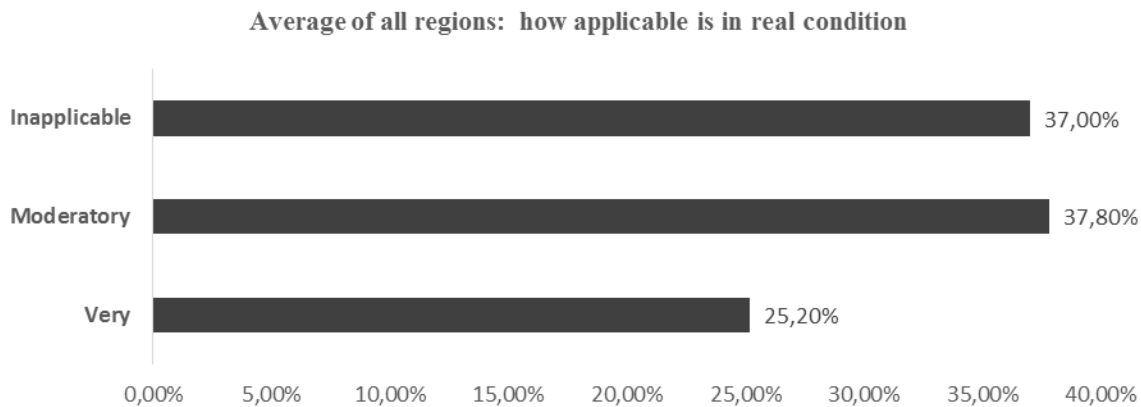


Figure 56

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	38,50%	15,40%
Berat	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	35,70%	0,00%
Fier	56,30%	31,30%	12,50%
Tirane	46,70%	46,70%	6,70%
Korce	80,00%	8,00%	12,00%
All regions	59,30%	25,90%	14,80%

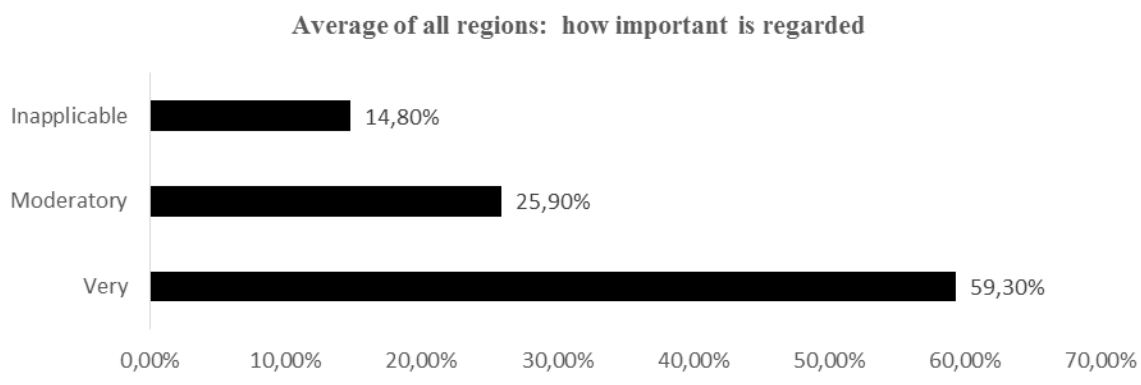


Figure 57

Table 17 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	5	0,71	1,89
Durres	0	50	14	21,909
Diber	0	60	22,25	26,386
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	80	52,86	28,115
Vlore	0	100	29,5	42,976
Shkoder	0	80	33,85	32,542
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	12,86	29,202
Fier	0	95	29,13	33,817
Tirane	0	80	24	31,351
Korce	0	100	31,6	41,4

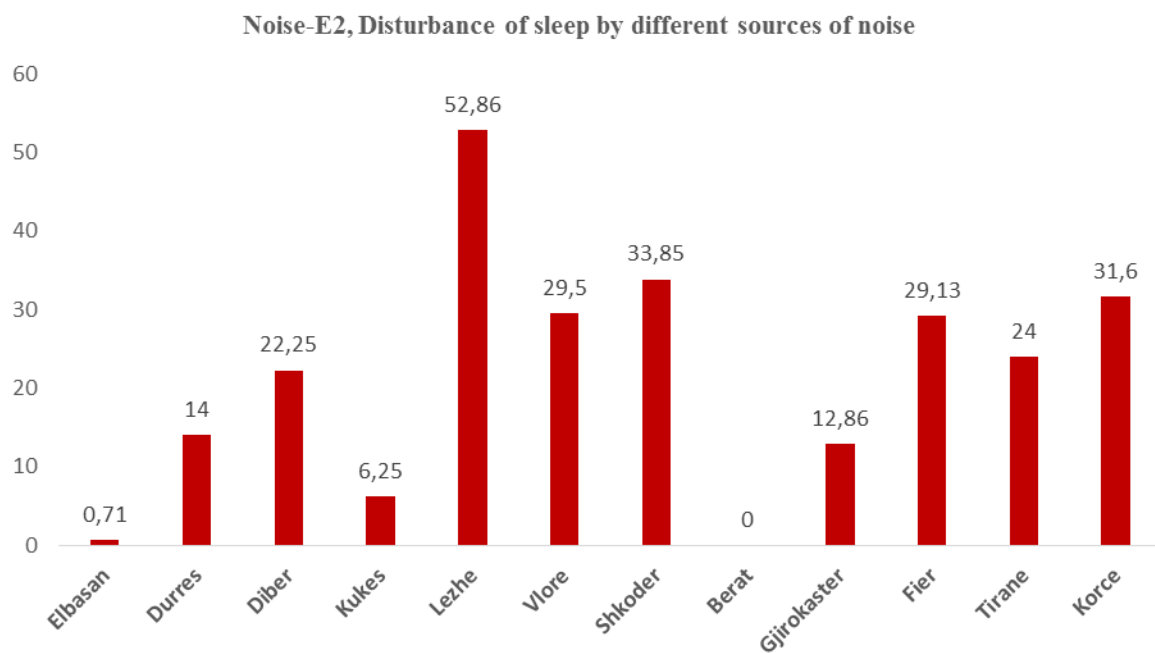


Figure 58

Noise-A1, Application of rules, inhibitions and noise reduction measures

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	14,30%	85,70%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Kukes	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Berat	0,00%	14,30%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	42,90%	0,00%
Fier	0,00%	56,30%	43,80%
Tirane	13,30%	53,30%	33,30%
Korce	16,00%	40,00%	44,00%
All regions	12,70%	42,50%	44,80%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

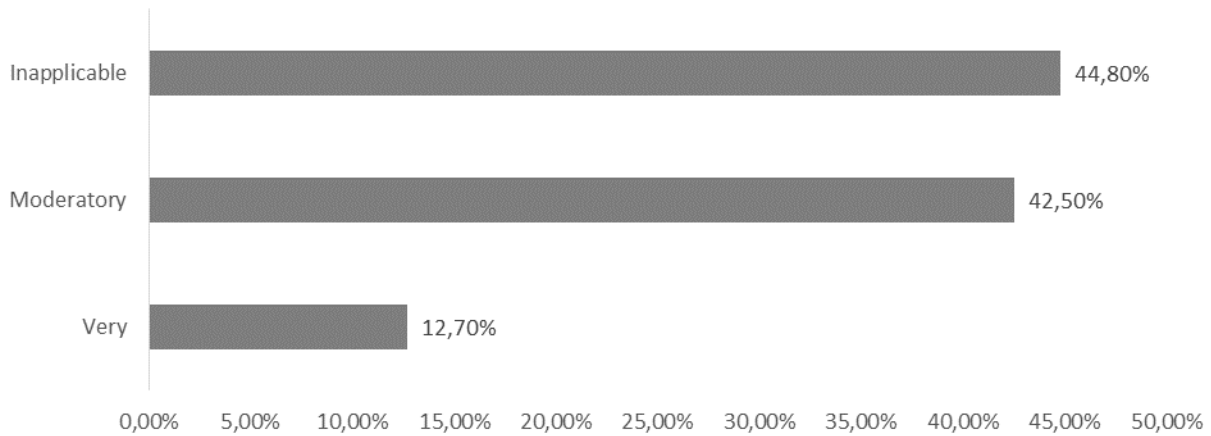


Figure 59

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	50,00%	50,00%	0,00%
Kukes	50,00%	25,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Shkoder	50,00%	25,00%	25,00%
Berat	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Tirane	33,30%	40,00%	26,70%
Korce	84,00%	4,00%	12,00%
All regions	58,20%	20,90%	20,90%

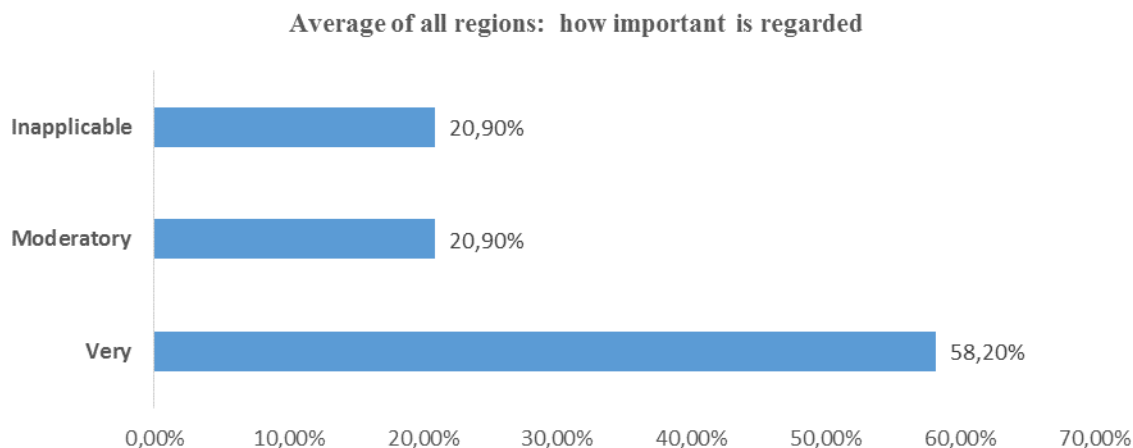


Figure 60

Table 18 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	5	0,71	1,89
Durres	0	50	12	21,679
Diber	0	50	10	22,361
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	80	40	28,868
Vlore	0	90	24	29,889
Shkoder	0	50	16,67	21,881
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	25	42,743
Fier	0	90	26,69	30,739
Tirane	0	70	14,67	25,033
Korce	0	100	21,92	32,308

Noise-A1, Application of rules, inhibitions and noise reduction measures

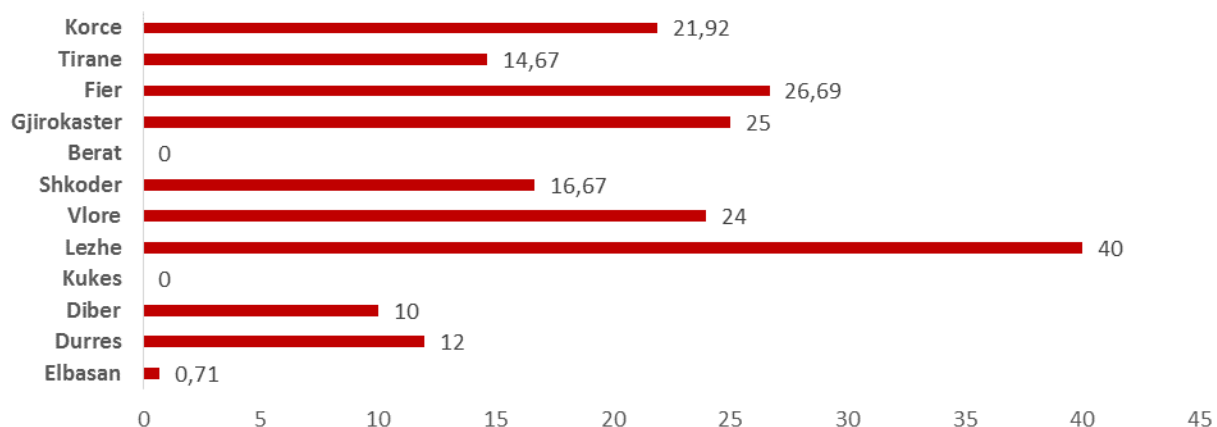


Figure 61

Housing-s1, the average floor space per person

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	37,50%	25,00%	37,50%
Kukes	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	0,00%	80,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	84,60%	15,40%
Berat	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	35,70%	28,60%	35,70%
Fier	18,80%	56,30%	25,00%
Tirane	26,70%	46,70%	26,70%
Korce	20,00%	48,00%	32,00%
All regions	19,30%	48,10%	32,60%

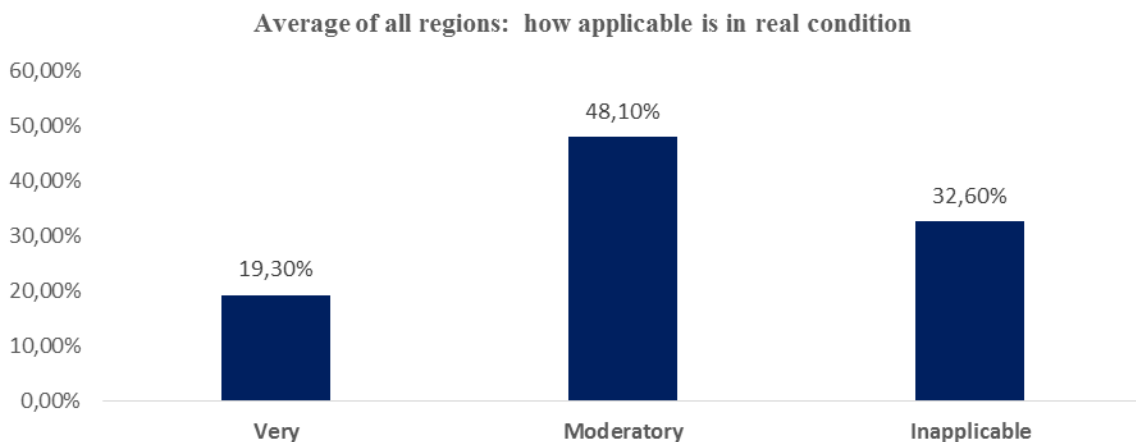


Figure 62

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	71,40%	28,60%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	37,50%	50,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	53,80%	0,00%
Berat	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	14,30%	0,00%
Fier	37,50%	43,80%	18,80%
Tirane	73,30%	20,00%	6,70%
Korce	80,00%	16,00%	4,00%
All regions	59,30%	29,60%	11,10%

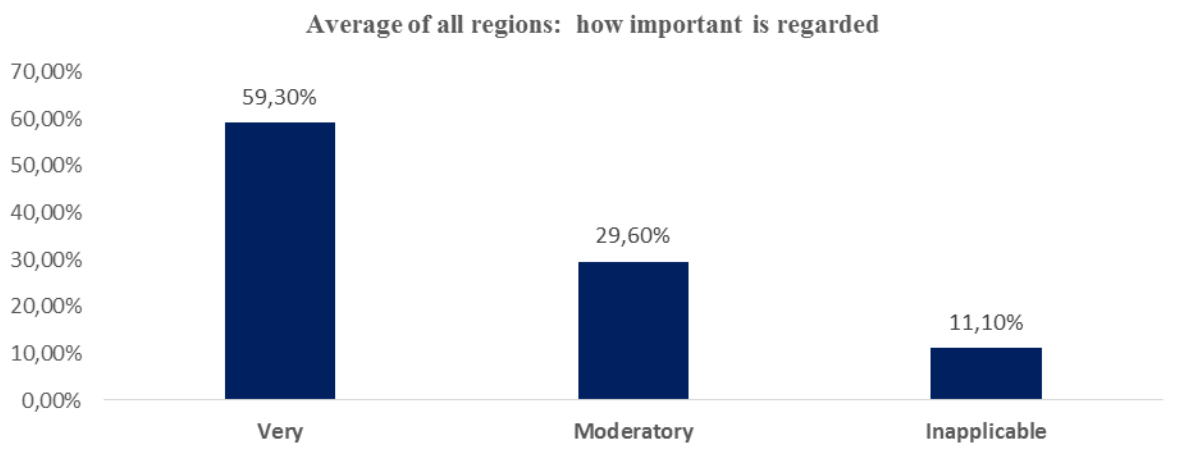


Figure 63

Table 19 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	22,86	35,456
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	30	5	10,69
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	50	31,43	18,645
Vlore	0	60	25	27,588
Shkoder	0	80	44,23	29,71
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	11,43	30,091
Fier	0	90	41,25	36,492
Tirane	0	80	25,33	32,921
Korce	0	100	29,4	33,737

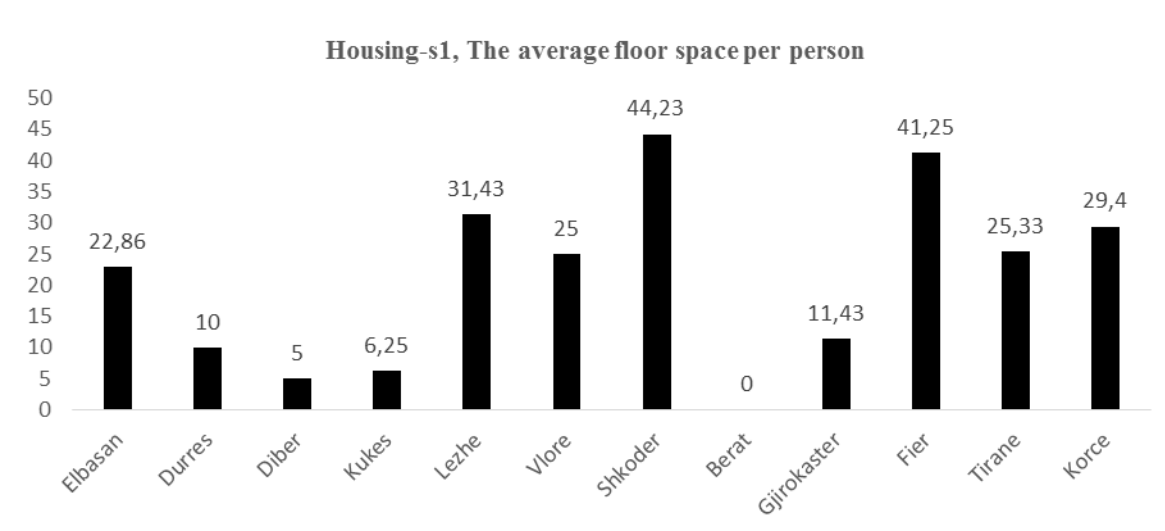


Figure 64

Housing- ex1, Percentage of population living in non-standard living conditions, i.e. without personal use of a toilet, shower or bath and separate cooking without schedules.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	7,10%	4,80%	6,50%
Kukes	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Vlore	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%

Shkoder	15,40%	76,90%	7,70%
Berat	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	21,40%	28,60%
Fier	18,80%	43,80%	37,50%
Tirane	25,00%	31,30%	43,80%
Korce	12,00%	72,00%	16,00%
All regions	20,60%	45,60%	33,80%

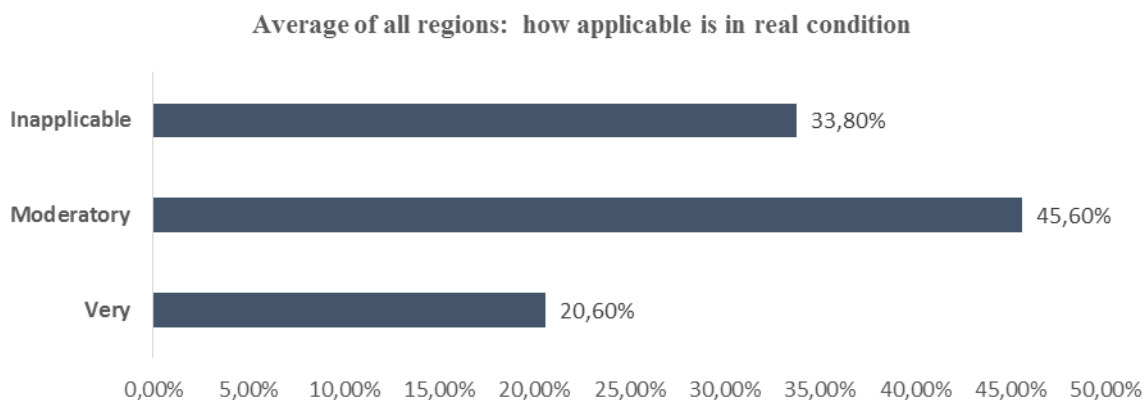


Figure 65

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	53,80%	0,00%
Berat	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	7,10%	7,10%
Fier	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Tirane	62,50%	31,30%	6,30%
Korce	68,00%	28,00%	4,00%
All regions	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%

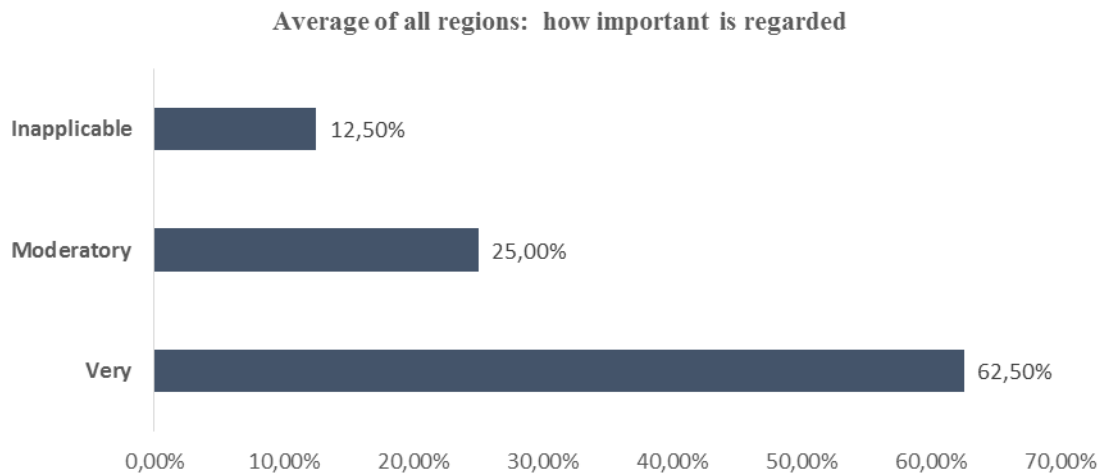


Figure 66

Table 20 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	7	0	90	14,29	33,594
Durres	5	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	8	0	70	10	24,349
Kukes	8	0	40	5	14,142
Lezhe	7	0	80	45,71	32,587
Vlore	10	0	90	22	29,364
Shkoder	13	0	80	44,62	32,305
Berat	7	0	60	8,57	22,678
Gjirokaster	14	0	70	13,57	23,732
Fier	16	0	100	42,81	35,212
Tirane	16	0	70	23,13	29,148
Korce	25	0	100	18,4	30,914

Housing- ex1, Percentage of population living in non-standard living conditions, i.e. without personal use of a toilet, shower or bath and separate cooking without schedules.

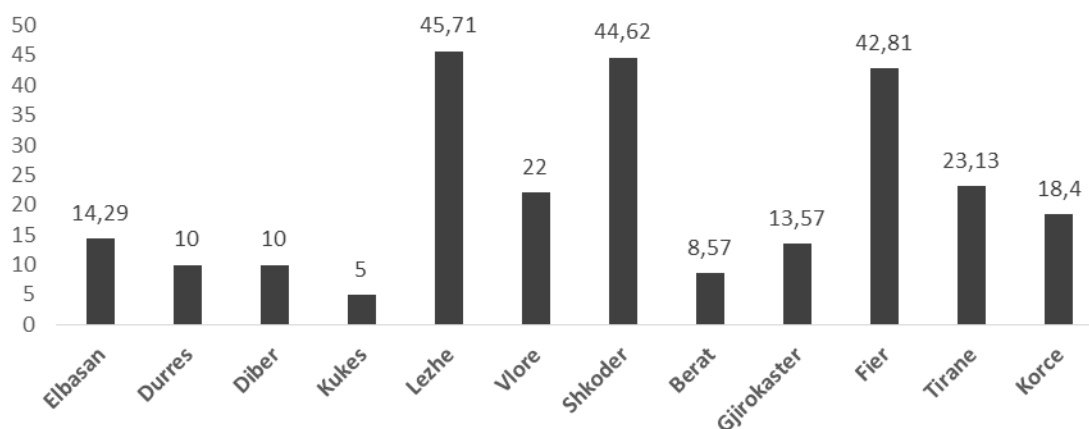


Figure 67

Housing - e1, Annual mortality from external causes, household accidents, poisoning, children under 5 years

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	25,00%	12,50%	62,50%
Kukes	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	61,50%	30,80%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	28,60%	50,00%	21,40%
Fier	37,50%	37,50%	25,00%
Tirane	28,60%	71,40%	0,00%
Korce	16,00%	68,00%	16,00%
All regions	19,40%	47,00%	33,60%

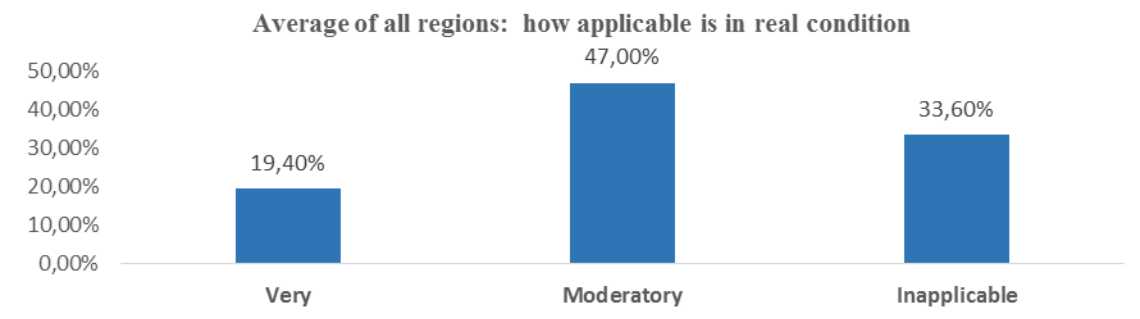


Figure 68

Table 21

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	50,00%	25,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	69,20%	30,80%	0,00%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokastrer	78,60%	7,10%	14,30%
Fier	56,30%	18,80%	25,00%
Tirane	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%
Korce	80,00%	12,00%	8,00%
All regions	67,20%	17,20%	15,70%

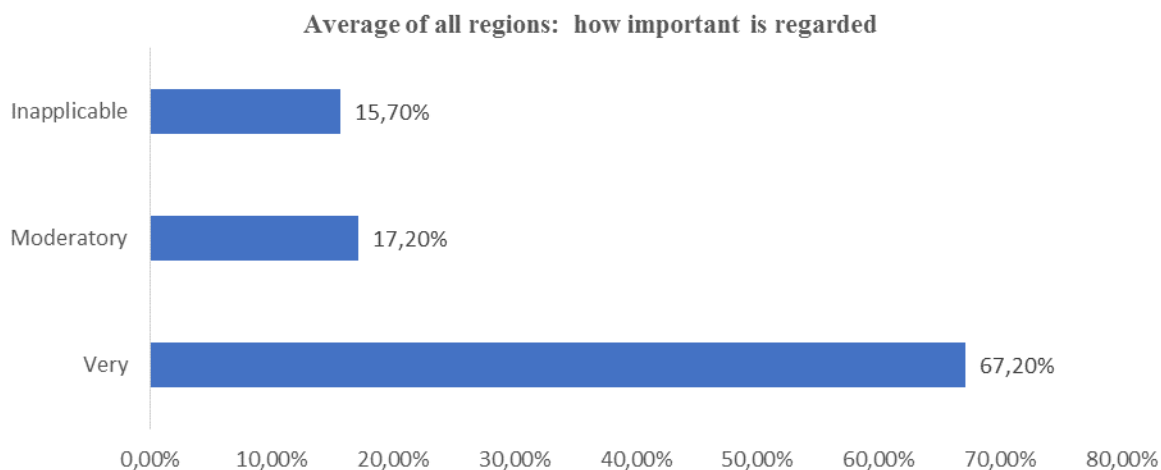


Figure 69

Table 22 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	14,29	33,594
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	60	14,38	25,275
Kukes	0	40	5	14,142
Lezhe	0	60	27,86	22,704
Vlore	0	20	3	6,749
Shkoder	0	90	45,38	31,785
Berat	0	100	35,71	47,559
Gjirokaster	0	100	15,71	32,749
Fier	0	100	46,25	39,644
Tirane	0	90	32,14	32,623
Korce	0	100	14,8	24,515

Housing - e1, Annual mortality from external causes, household accidents, poisoning, children under 5 years

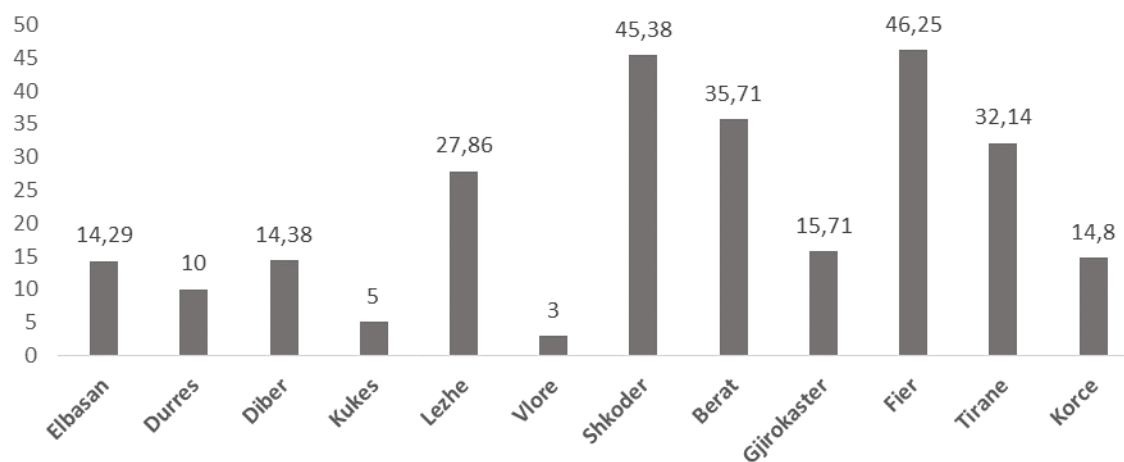


Figure 70

Housing - a1, Composite index on the scope and application of building regulations

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Kukes	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%

Shkoder	0,00%	53,80%	46,20%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	35,70%	35,70%	28,60%
Fier	18,80%	68,80%	12,50%
Tirane	20,00%	33,30%	46,70%
Korce	44,00%	36,00%	20,00%
All regions	22,20%	35,60%	42,20%

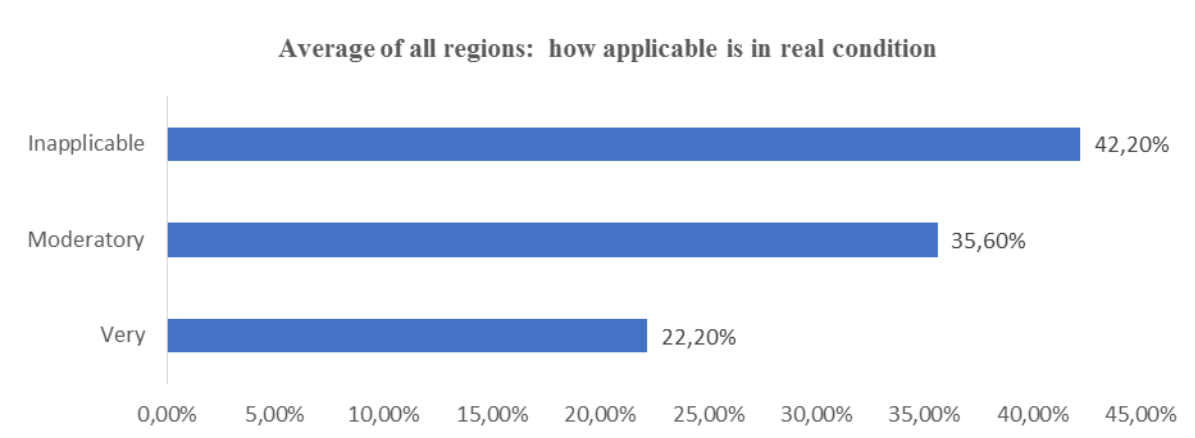


Figure 71

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	62,50%	12,50%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	46,20%	15,40%
Berat	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	7,10%	0,00%
Fier	56,30%	25,00%	18,80%
Tirane	46,70%	46,70%	6,70%
Korce	84,00%	12,00%	4,00%
All regions	61,50%	22,20%	16,30%

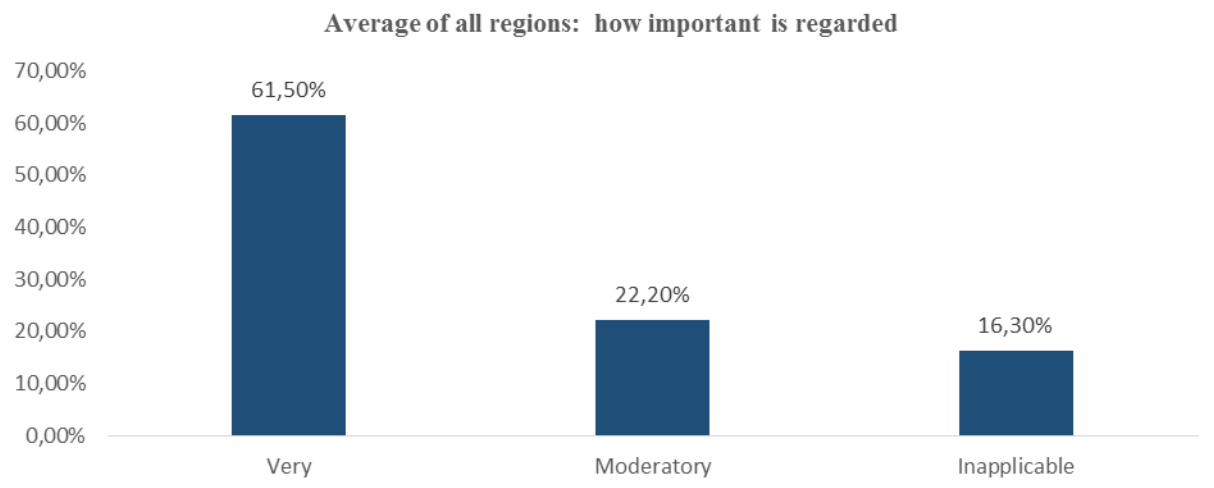


Figure 72

Table 23 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	70	10	26,458
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	30	8,13	13,611
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	60	30	25,82
Vlore	0	10	2	4,216
Shkoder	0	60	18,46	21,926
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	14,29	30,562
Fier	0	80	45	29,889
Tirane	0	90	24,67	31,137
Korce	0	100	25,2	31,374

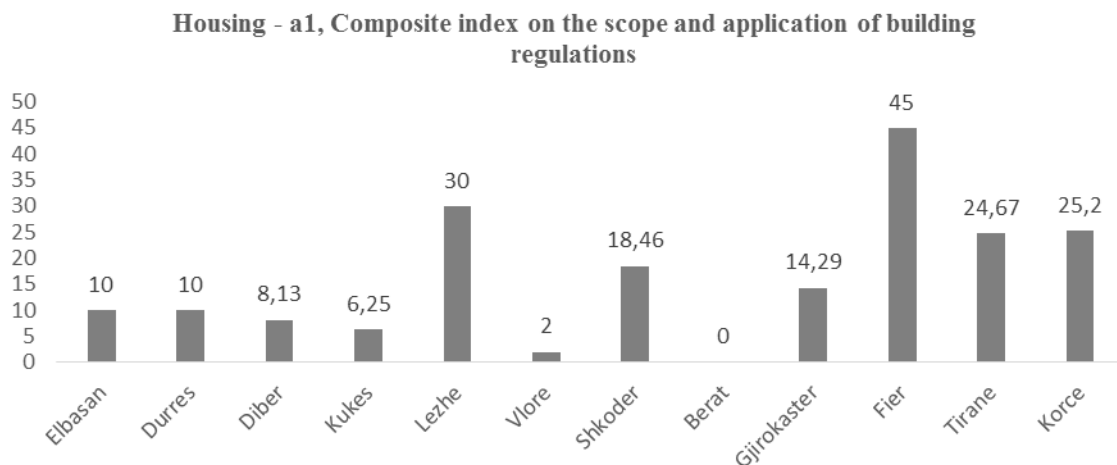


Figure 73

Housing- a2, Composite index on the scope and application of regulations of land use planning in residential areas

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Kukes	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Vlore	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	66,70%	26,70%	6,70%
Fier	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Tirane	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Korce	42,30%	30,80%	26,90%
All regions	19,90%	39,70%	40,40%

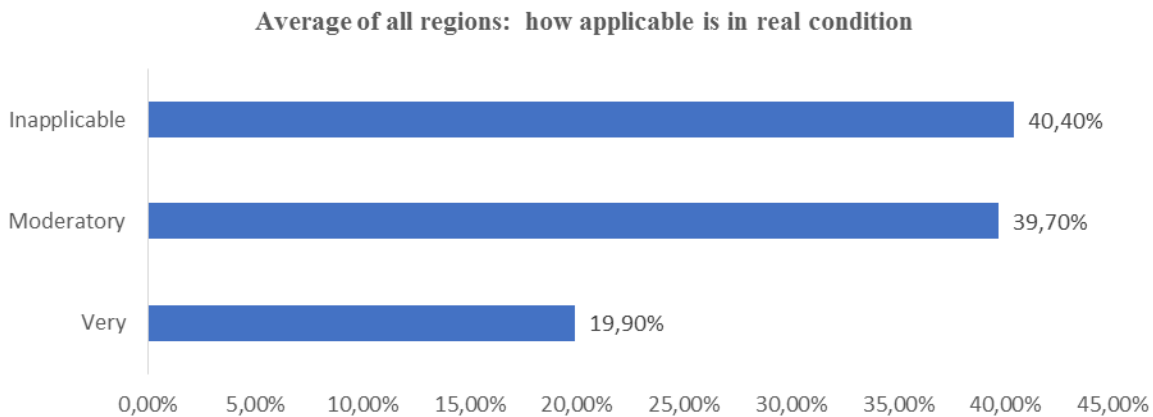


Figure 74

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Kukes	62,50%	12,50%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	38,50%	23,10%
Berat	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	93,30%	6,70%	0,00%
Fier	56,30%	37,50%	6,30%
Tirane	42,90%	50,00%	7,10%
Korce	65,40%	26,90%	7,70%
Total	58,10%	26,50%	15,40%

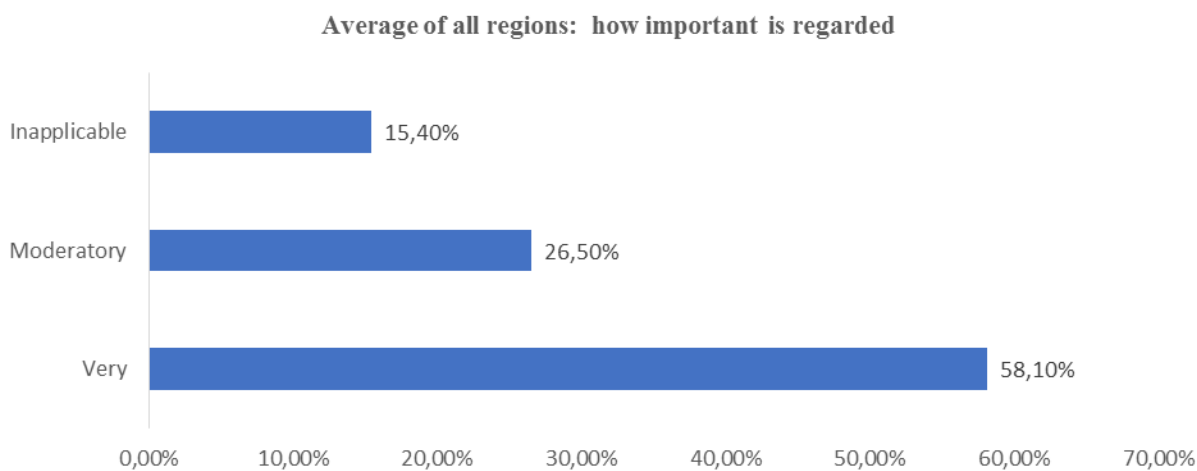


Figure 75

Table 24 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	20	2,86	7,559
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	20	3,75	7,44
Kukes	0	60	7,5	21,213
Lezhe	0	40	12,86	18,898
Vlore	0	30	5	10,801
Shkoder	0	70	16,92	26,578
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	22	41,092
Fier	0	95	44,56	29,536
Tirane	0	100	30,71	37,716
Korce	0	100	20	29,799

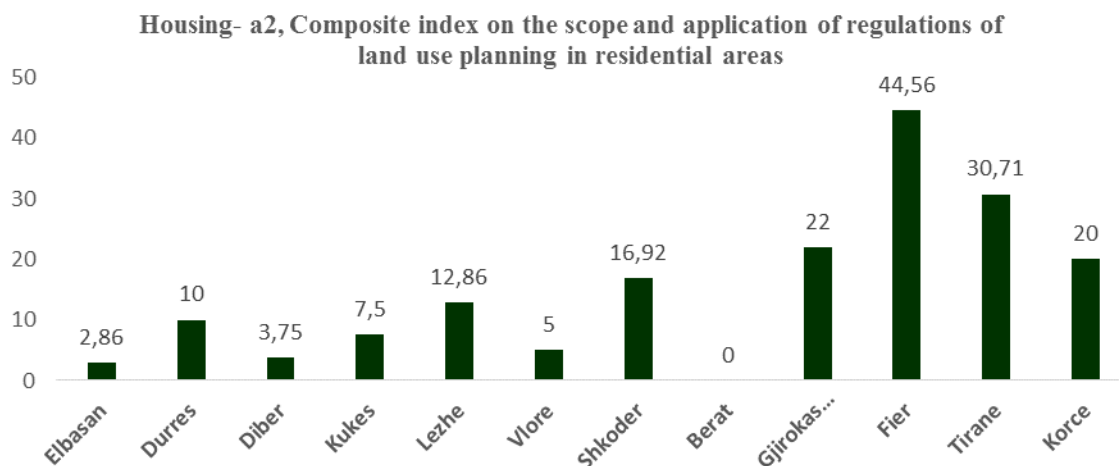


Figure 76

Traffic - e1, the number of deaths from transport accidents

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Kukes	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Shkoder	30,80%	53,80%	15,40%
Berat	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%

Gjirokaster	69,20%	30,80%	0,00%
Fier	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Tirane	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Korce	54,20%	37,50%	8,30%
All regions	36,60%	46,30%	17,20%

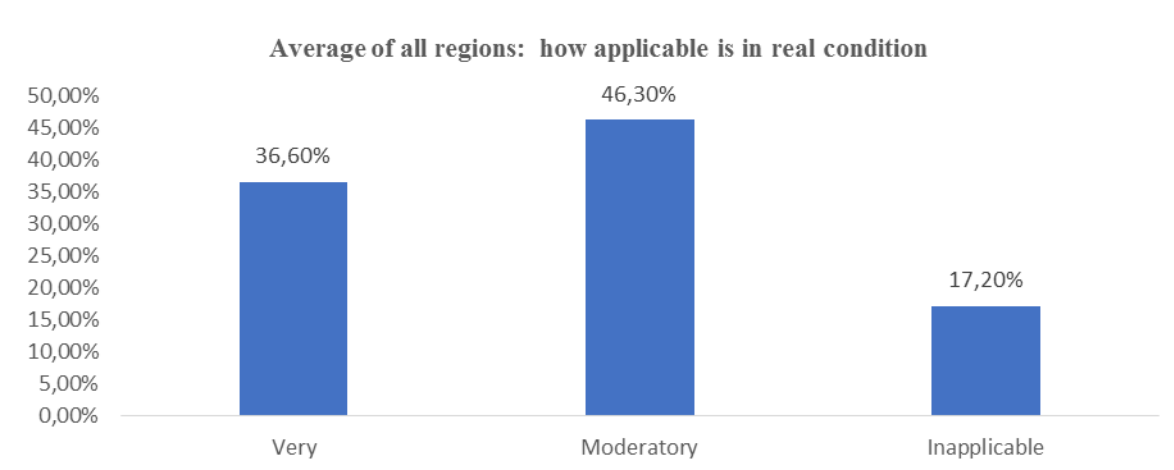


Figure 77

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	69,20%	23,10%	7,70%
Berat	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	84,60%	15,40%	0,00%
Fier	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Tirane	81,30%	18,80%	0,00%
Korce	91,70%	4,20%	4,20%
All regions	75,40%	14,90%	9,70%

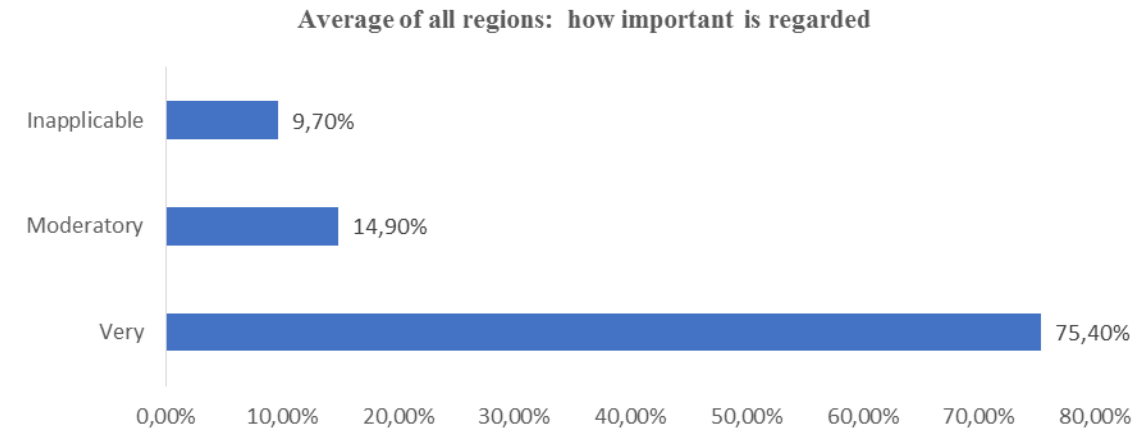


Figure 78

Table 25 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	14,29	33,594
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	50	8,75	17,269
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	100	29,29	38,776
Vlore	0	90	12	28,983
Shkoder	0	100	26,15	35,482
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	7,92	27,678
Fier	0	100	49,88	38,99
Tirane	0	100	49,69	44,813
Korce	0	100	55	45,968

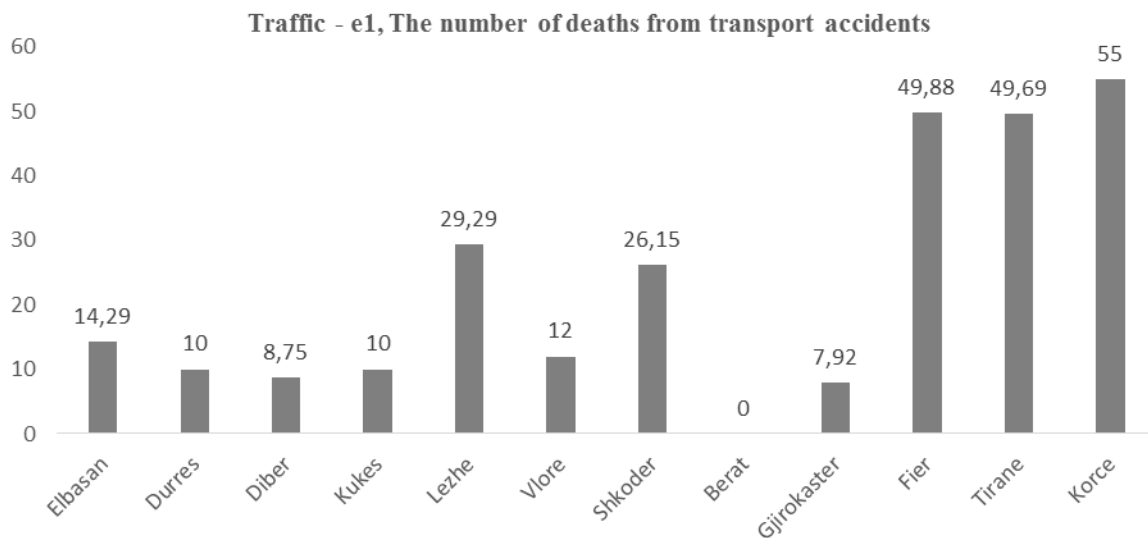


Figure 79

Traffic - e2, the number of injuries from road accidents

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	12,50%	62,50%	25,00%
Kukes	50,00%	25,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Shkoder	23,10%	76,90%	0,00%
Berat	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	35,70%	0,00%
Fier	37,50%	56,30%	6,30%
Tirane	40,00%	46,70%	13,30%
Korce	40,00%	56,00%	4,00%
All regions	34,10%	45,90%	20,00%

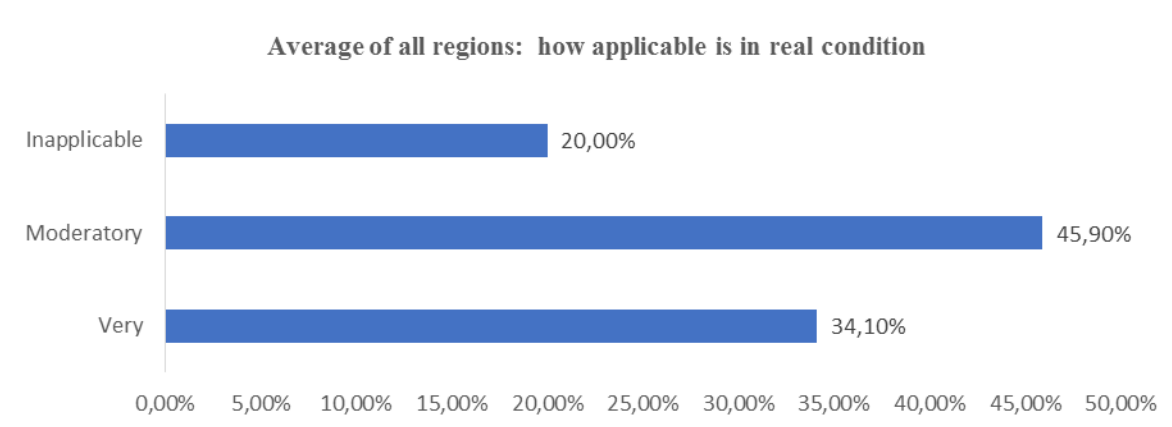


Figure 80

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	61,50%	38,50%	0,00%
Berat	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	21,40%	0,00%
Fier	68,80%	18,80%	12,50%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	92,00%	4,00%	4,00%
All regions	71,10%	17,80%	11,10%

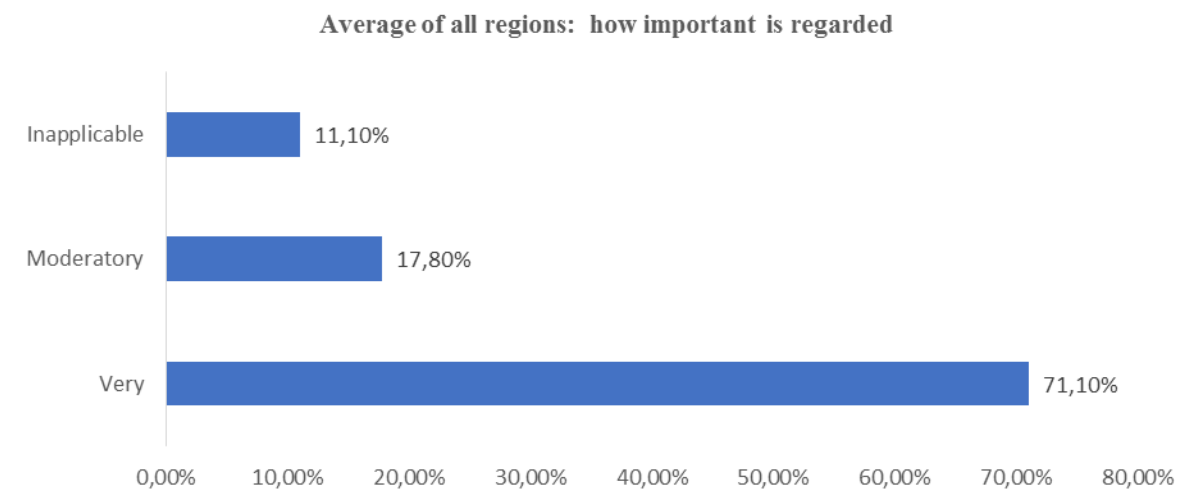


Figure 81

Table 26 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	14,29	33,594
Durres	0	50	10	22,361
Diber	0	10	1,25	3,536
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	100	28,57	39,34
Vlore	0	90	13	29,833
Shkoder	0	100	30,77	34,752
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	14,93	36,12
Fier	0	100	46,94	37,473
Tirane	0	100	44,67	44,379
Korce	0	100	54,8	43,505

Traffic - e2, The number of injuries from road accidents

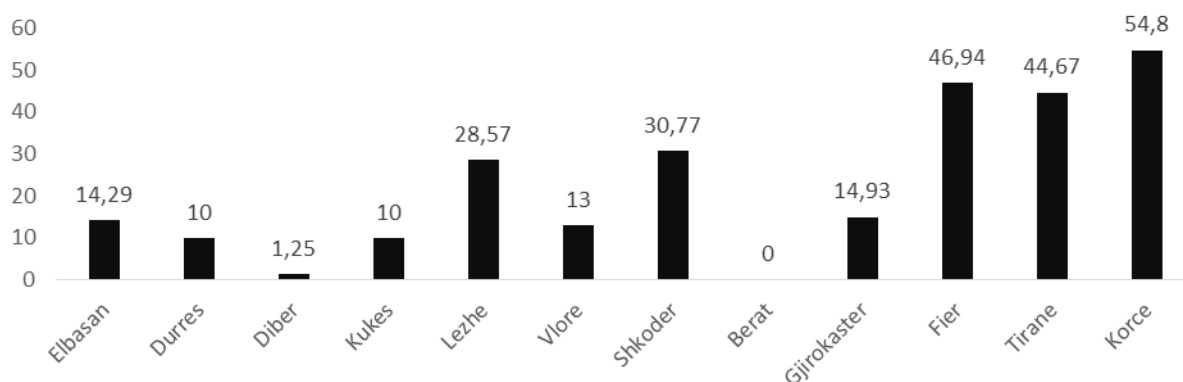


Figure 82

WatSan-P1, Percentage of wastewater treated by water purification plants

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	0,00%	20,00%	80,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	46,20%	53,80%
Berat	0,00%	57,10%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Fier	20,00%	26,70%	53,30%
Tirane	13,30%	80,00%	6,70%

Korce	40,00%	44,00%	16,00%
All regions	22,40%	34,30%	43,30%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

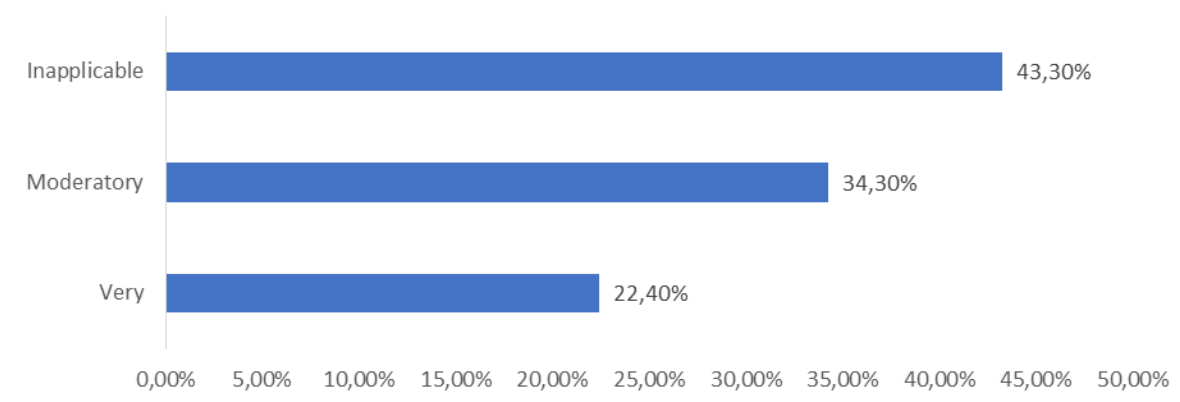


Figure 83

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	70,00%	20,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	23,10%	30,80%
Berat	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	0,00%	7,10%
Fier	73,30%	20,00%	6,70%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	88,00%	0,00%	12,00%
All regions	75,40%	11,20%	13,40%

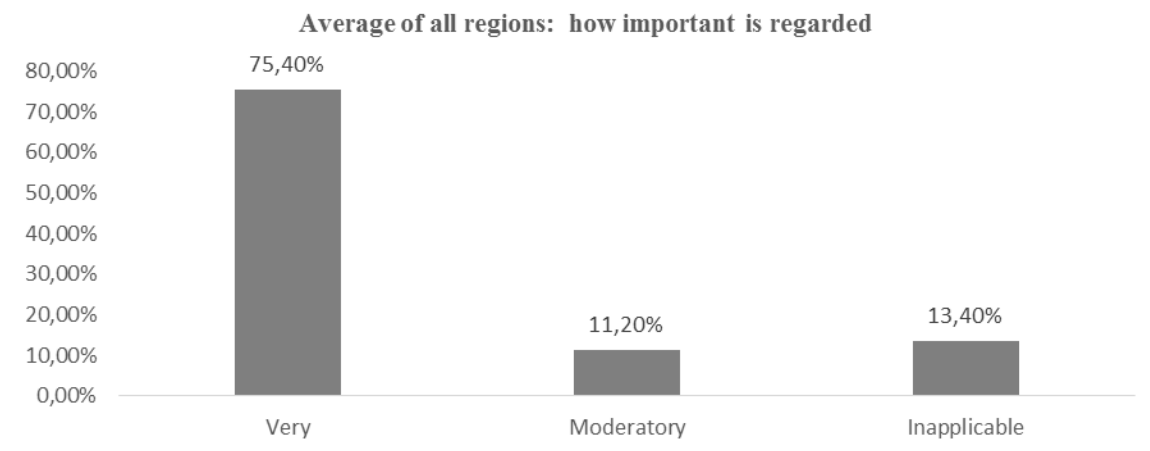


Figure 84

Table 27 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	12,86	34,017
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	20	5	7,559
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	90	54,29	37,796
Vlore	0	50	5,2	15,754
Shkoder	0	70	21,31	27,759
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	100	12,14	31,422
Fier	0	90	25,33	35,88
Tirane	0	80	35,33	32,264
Korce	0	100	45,2	49,676

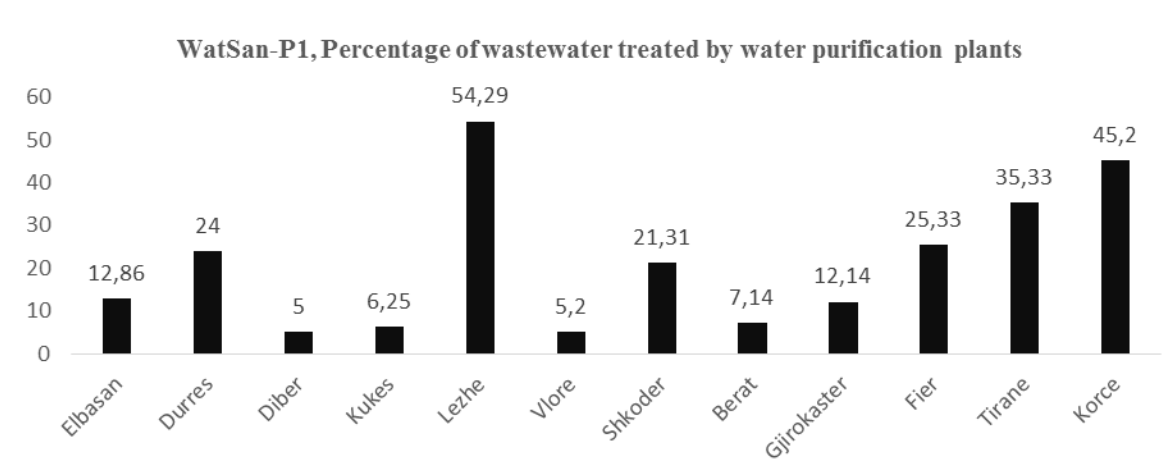


Figure 85

WatSan-S1, Exceeding the limit values for recreational water microbiological parameters (total coliform, fecal coliform, fecal streptococcus)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	57,10%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Kukes	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	20,00%	70,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	64,30%	35,70%
Berat	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%
Gjirokaster	53,30%	40,00%	6,70%
Fier	37,50%	56,30%	6,30%
Tirane	53,30%	46,70%	0,00%
Korce	15,40%	50,00%	34,60%
All regions	31,20%	47,80%	21,00%

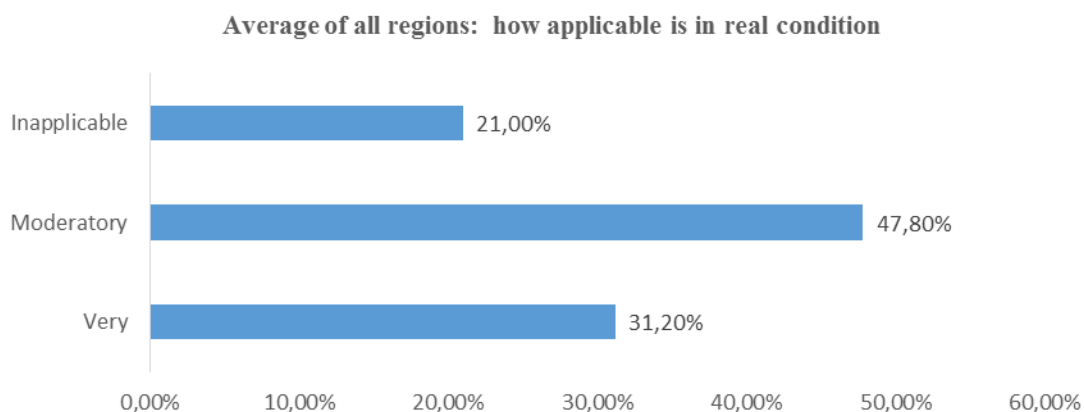


Figure 86

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	90,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	57,10%	28,60%	14,30%
Berat	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Gjirokaster	93,30%	6,70%	0,00%
Fier	75,00%	18,80%	6,30%
Tirane	60,00%	33,30%	6,70%
Korce	92,30%	3,80%	3,80%
Total	76,10%	15,20%	8,70%

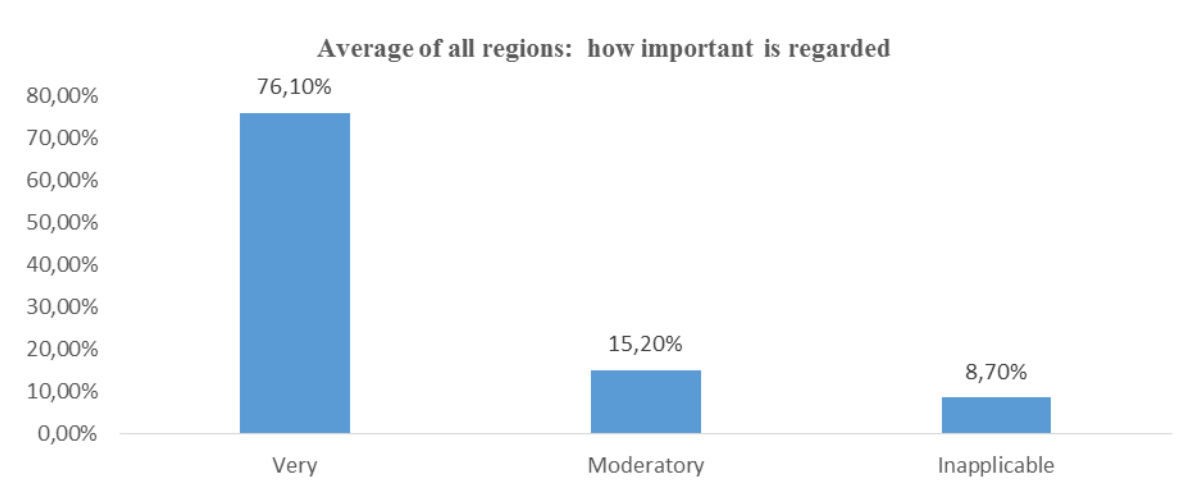


Figure 87

Table 28 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	11,43	30,237
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	40	15	18,516
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	80	37,14	36,839
Vlore	0	70	16,3	23,457
Shkoder	0	70	17,14	23,015
Berat	0	100	35,71	47,559
Gjirokaster	0	100	22	37,264
Fier	0	100	55,81	39,148
Tirane	0	100	45,33	41,208
Korce	0	100	28,85	37,103

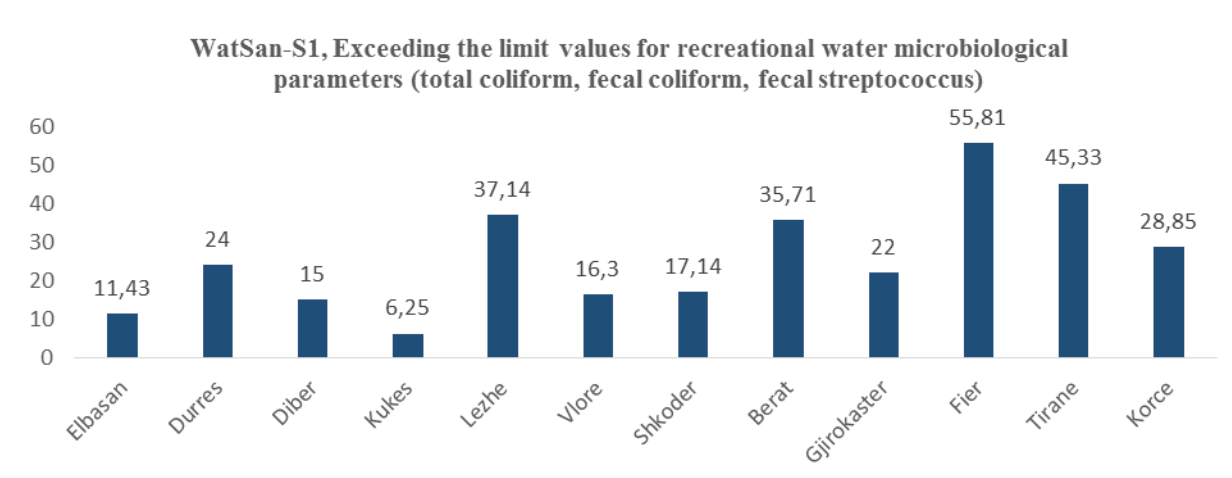


Figure 88

WatSan-S2, Exceeding WHO guidelines for microbiological parameters in drinking water

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	10,00%	90,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	14,30%	35,70%
Fier	50,00%	50,00%	0,00%
Tirane	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Korce	12,50%	29,20%	58,30%
All regions	29,90%	35,10%	35,10%

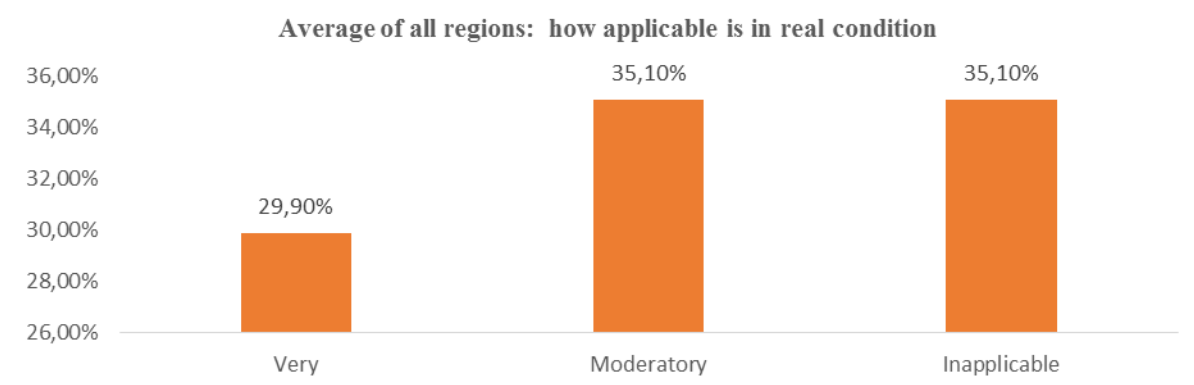


Figure 89

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	81,30%	6,30%	12,50%
Tirane	60,00%	13,30%	26,70%
Korce	83,30%	4,20%	12,50%
All regions	71,60%	9,70%	18,70%

Average of all regions: how important is regarded

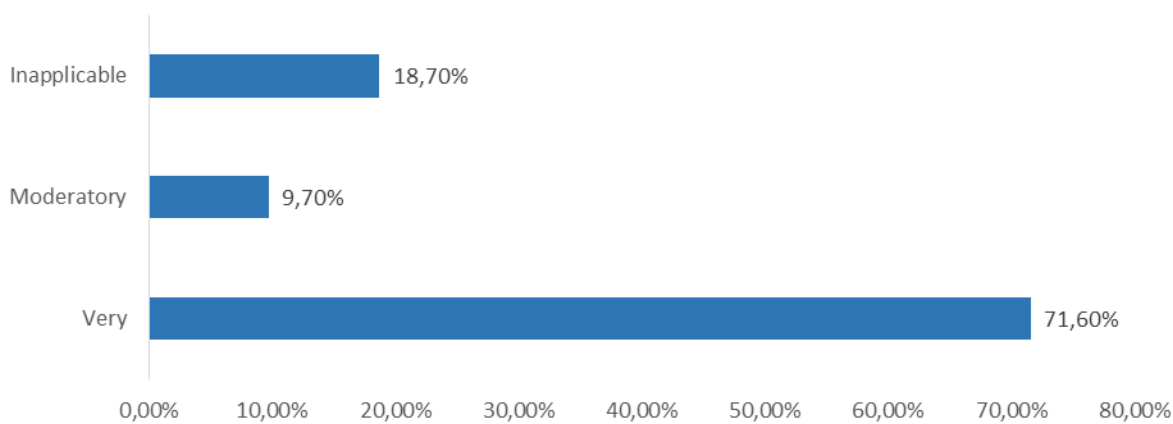


Figure 90

Table 29 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	18,57	32,878
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	50	21,25	24,749
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	90	22,86	39,461
Vlore	0	50	17,7	21,644
Shkoder	0	30	6,92	9,473

Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	100	26,43	43,959
Fier	0	100	56,44	38,446
Tirane	0	100	36,67	42,538
Korce	0	100	21,25	28,94

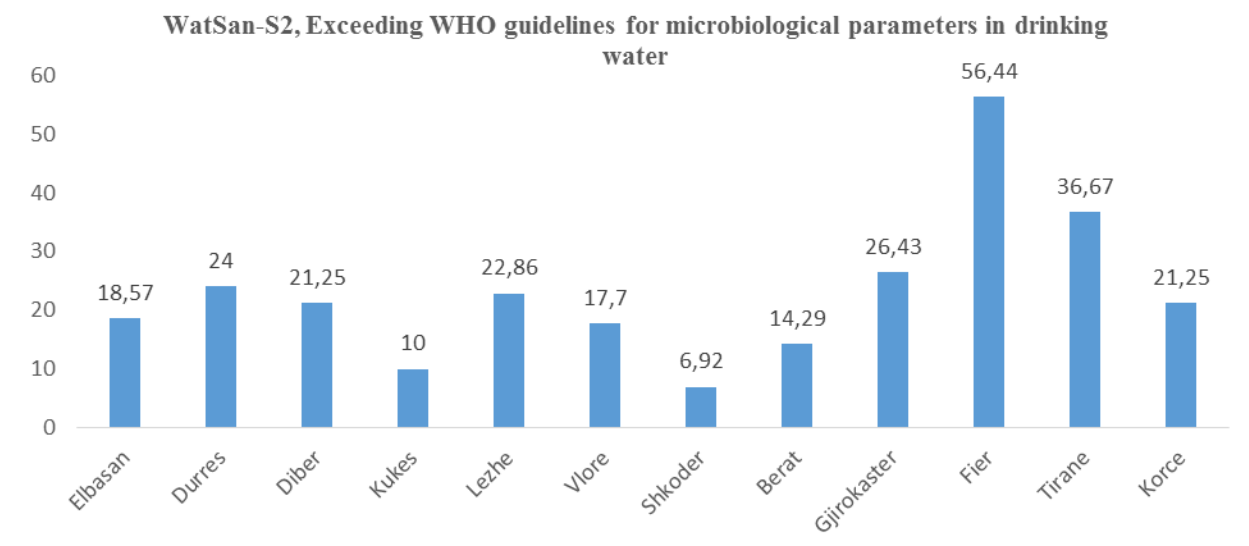


Figure 91

WatSan-S3, Exceeding WHO guidelines for chemical parameters in drinking water (inorganic, organic)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	25,00%	62,50%	12,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Vlore	10,00%	70,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	23,10%	61,50%
Berat	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	21,40%	21,40%
Fier	43,80%	37,50%	18,80%
Tirane	53,30%	33,30%	13,30%
Korce	16,00%	28,00%	56,00%
All regions	28,10%	36,30%	35,60%

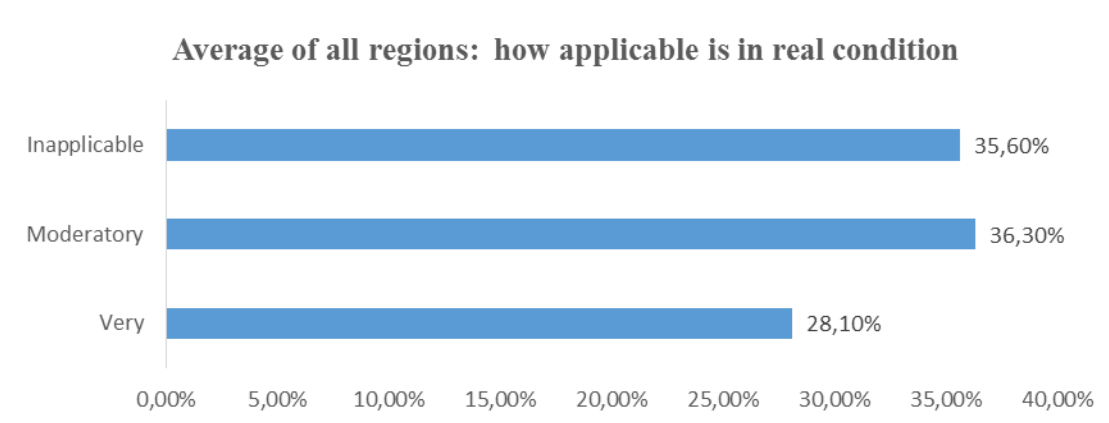


Figure 92

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	7,10%	14,30%
Fier	75,00%	0,00%	25,00%
Tirane	73,30%	6,70%	20,00%
Korce	96,00%	0,00%	4,00%
All regions	71,90%	9,60%	18,50%

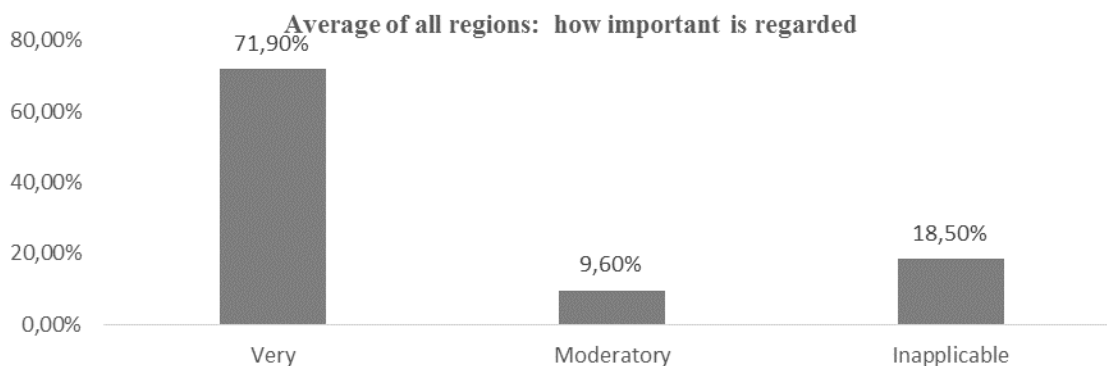


Figure 93

Table 30 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	18,57	32,878
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	50	16,25	19,226
Kukes	0	40	5	14,142
Lezhe	0	90	44,29	41,975
Vlore	0	50	10,7	20,828
Shkoder	0	100	28,46	34,119
Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	100	29,29	39,118
Fier	0	100	56,25	37,606
Tirane	0	100	36,67	42,538
Korce	0	100	23,2	33,382

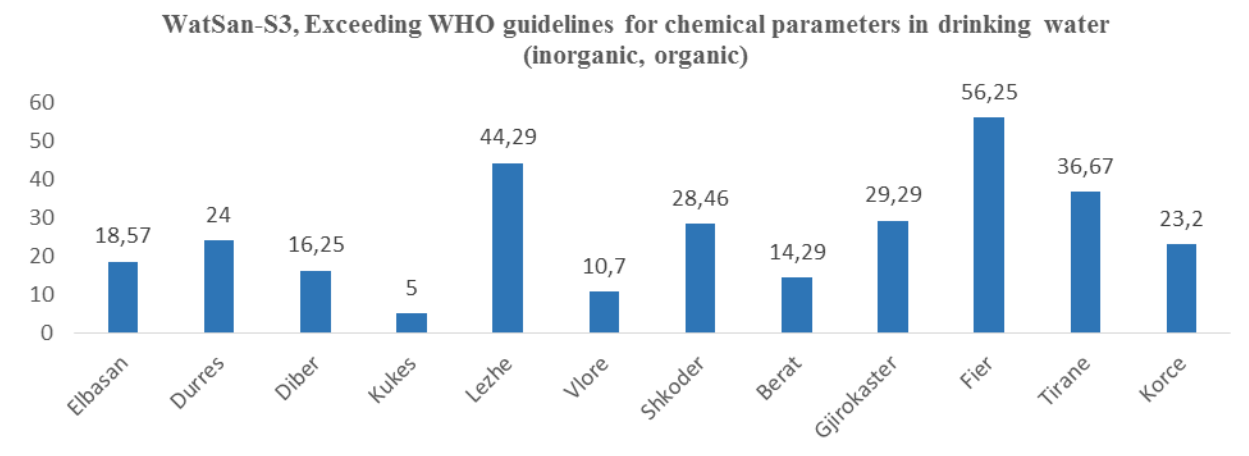


Figure 94

WatSan-Ex1, Access to drinking water in accordance with WHO norms

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%

Vlore	20,00%	80,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	46,20%	38,50%
Berat	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	43,80%	50,00%	6,30%
Tirane	33,30%	46,70%	20,00%
Korce	28,00%	48,00%	24,00%
All regions	35,60%	40,70%	23,70%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

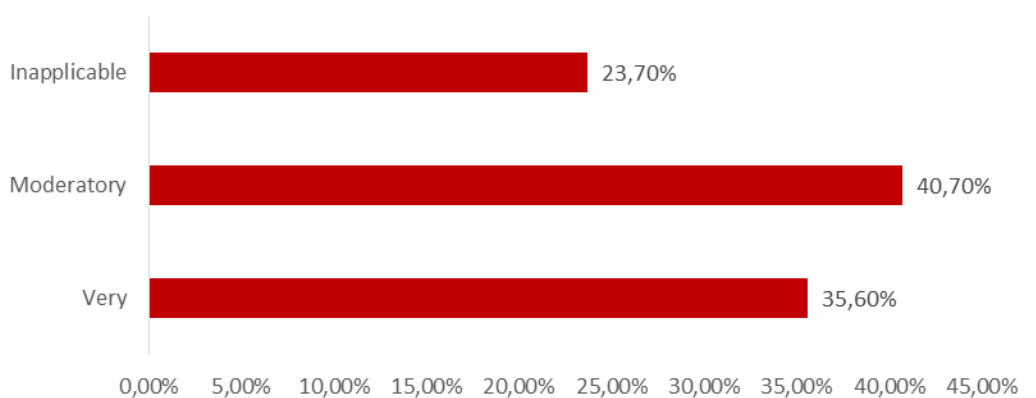


Figure 95

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	0,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	53,80%	7,70%	38,50%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	75,00%	18,80%	6,30%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	76,00%	0,00%	24,00%
All regions	70,40%	9,60%	20,00%

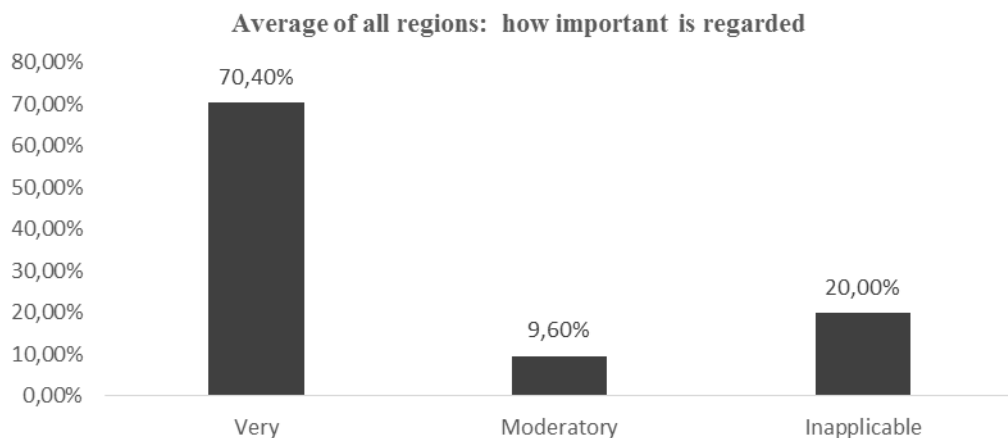


Figure 96

Table 31 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	12,86	29,841
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	40	18,75	20,31
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	70	34,641
Vlore	0	80	23,3	30,696
Shkoder	0	100	38,46	40,176
Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	100	20	40
Fier	0	100	56,06	34,757
Tirane	0	95	39,67	41,596
Korce	0	100	46	49,833

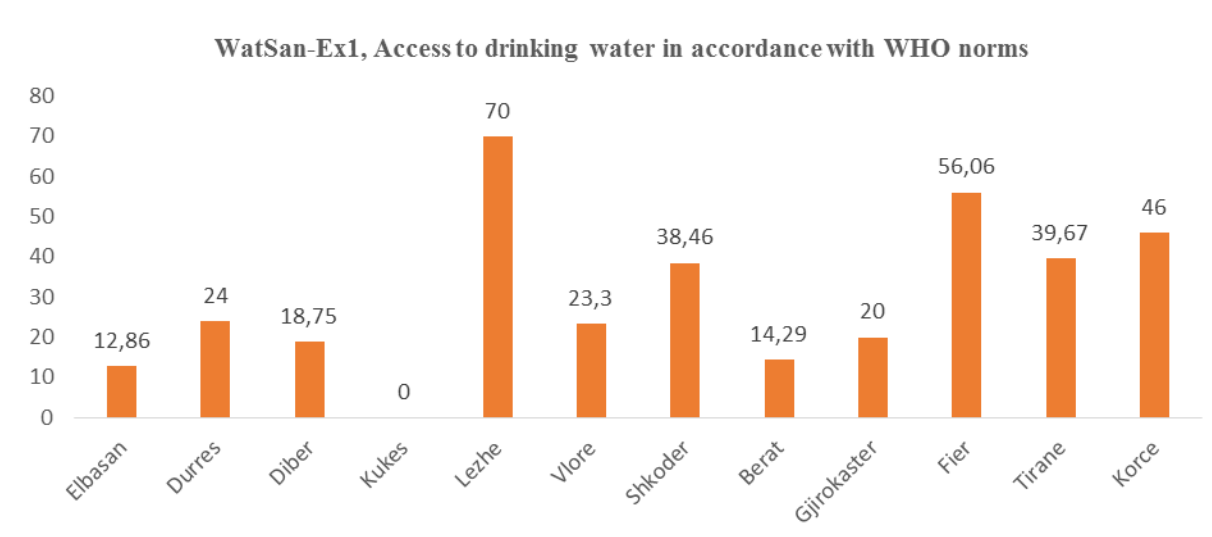


Figure 97

WatSan-Ex2, Access to safe drinking water (without the presence of micro-organisms, parasites, chemicals which pose a potential risk to human health)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	28,60%	14,30%
Vlore	50,00%	40,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	46,20%	15,40%
Berat	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	21,40%	7,10%
Fier	62,50%	37,50%	0,00%
Tirane	40,00%	46,70%	13,30%
Korce	48,00%	40,00%	12,00%
All regions	47,40%	36,30%	16,30%

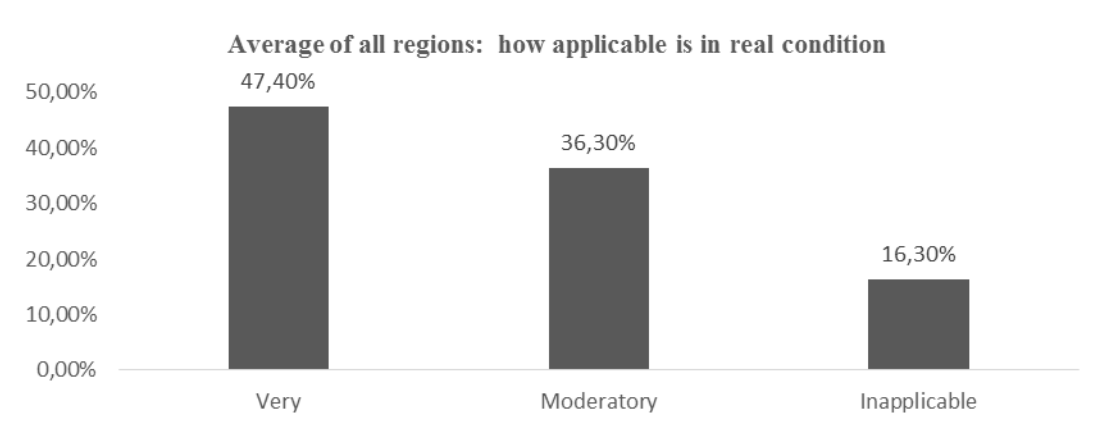


Figure 98

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	69,20%	23,10%	7,70%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	0,00%	7,10%
Fier	87,50%	6,30%	6,30%
Tirane	53,30%	40,00%	6,70%
Korce	88,00%	4,00%	8,00%
All regions	75,60%	12,60%	11,90%

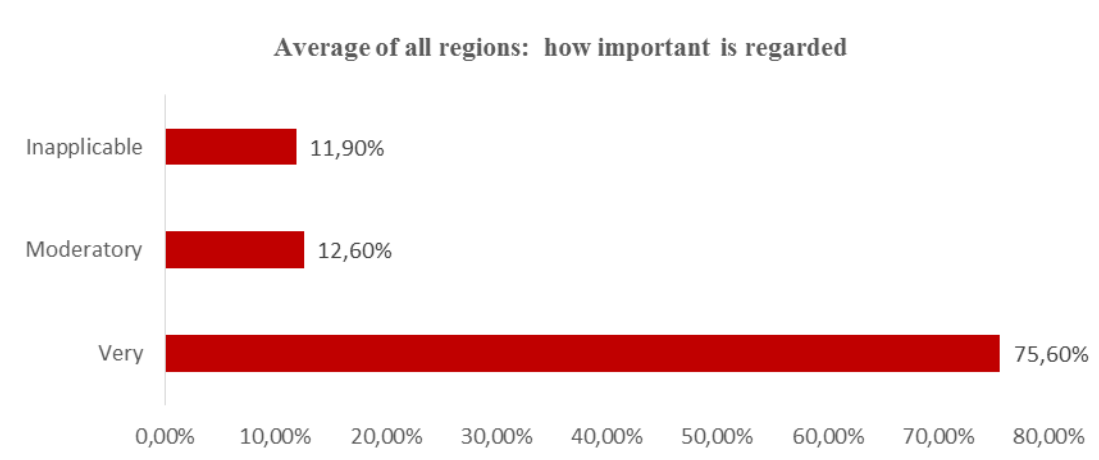


Figure 99

Table 32 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	12,86	29,841
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	50	17,5	19,821
Kukes	0	80	26,25	37,393
Lezhe	0	100	57,14	41,115
Vlore	0	100	32	41,042
Shkoder	0	60	39,62	22,773
Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	100	26,43	43,959
Fier	0	100	55,44	36,456
Tirane	0	90	41,33	37,007
Korce	0	100	40,8	43,294

WatSan-Ex2, Access to safe drinking water (without the presence of micro-organisms, parasites, chemicals which pose a potential risk to human health)

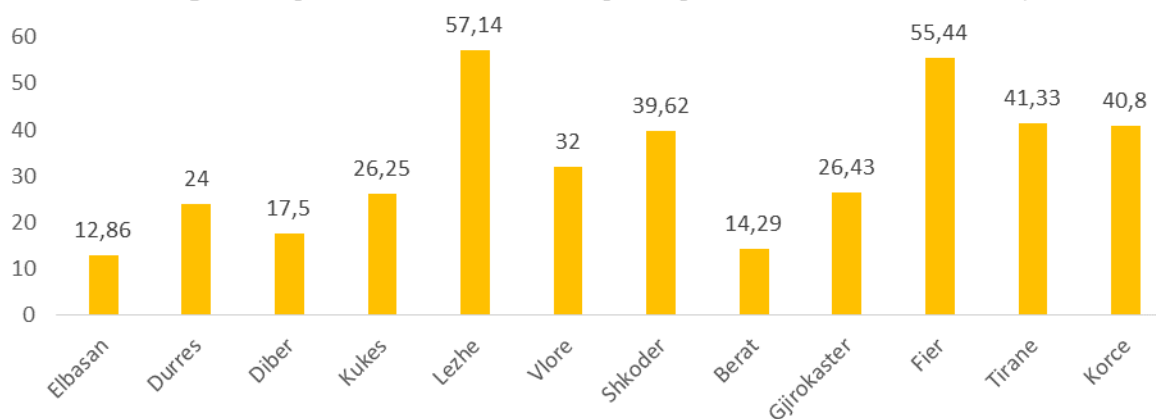


Figure 100

WatSan-Ex3, The public water supply (the percentage of the population is supplied with drinking water from public water supply)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Kukes	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	42,90%	0,00%
Vlore	50,00%	40,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	53,80%	46,20%	0,00%
Berat	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%

Gjirokaster	92,90%	7,10%	0,00%
Fier	52,90%	41,20%	5,90%
Tirane	35,70%	64,30%	0,00%
Korce	76,00%	12,00%	12,00%
All regions	51,90%	36,30%	11,90%

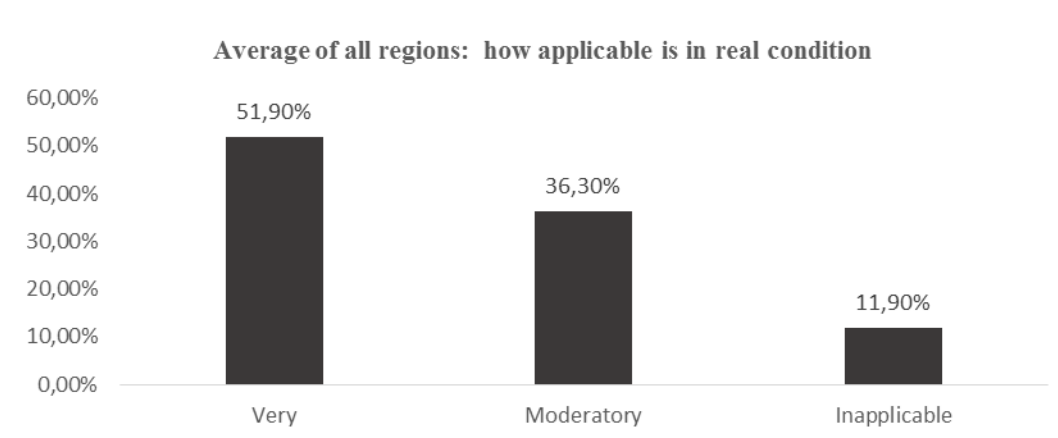


Figure 101

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	69,20%	30,80%	0,00%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	7,10%	0,00%
Fier	88,20%	5,90%	5,90%
Tirane	71,40%	28,60%	0,00%
Korce	92,00%	4,00%	4,00%
All regions	78,50%	12,60%	8,90%

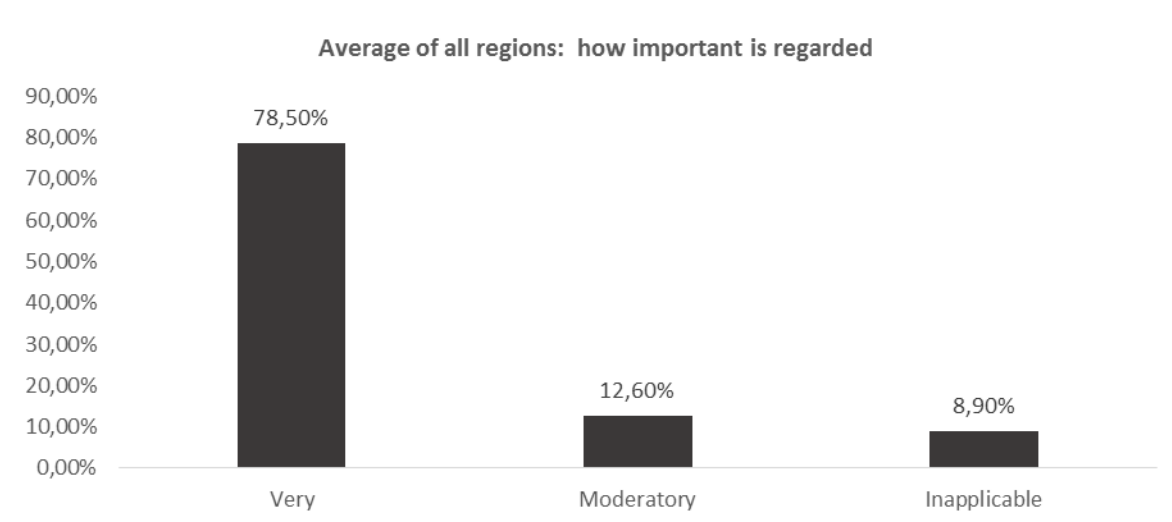


Figure 102

Table 33 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	15,71	37,353
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	80	31,25	30,909
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	90	62,86	29,841
Vlore	0	100	44	47,188
Shkoder	30	100	73,08	26,263
Berat	0	90	24,29	41,576
Gjirokaster	0	100	20,71	35,619
Fier	0	100	64,53	35,549
Tirane	0	90	42,14	39,062
Korce	0	100	48,8	47,021

WatSan-Ex3, The public water supply (the percentage of the population is supplied with drinking water from public water supply)

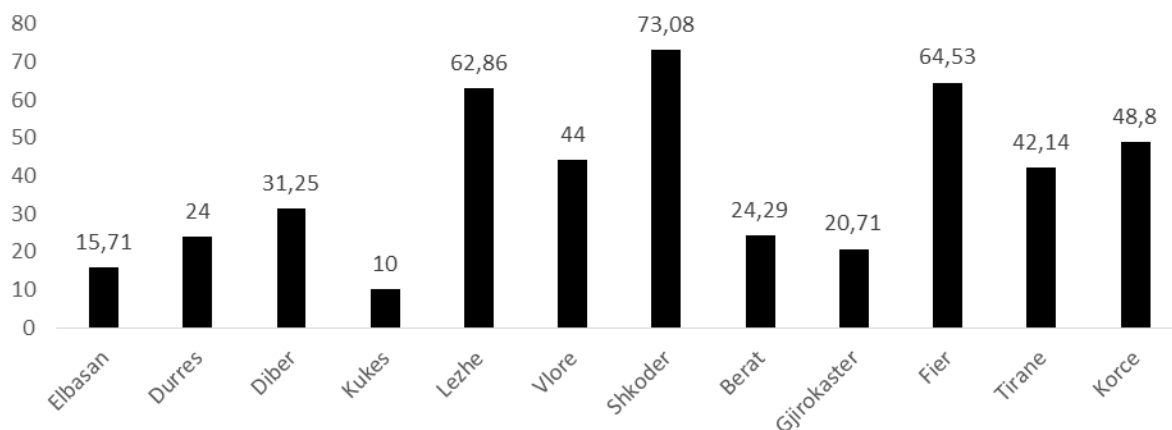


Figure 103

WatSan-Ex4, Access to appropriate sanitation (percent of population with access to adequate system of sewage discharges)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Kukes	37,50%	62,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	57,10%	14,30%
Vlore	20,00%	70,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	92,30%	7,70%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	35,70%	0,00%
Fier	29,40%	58,80%	11,80%
Tirane	20,00%	66,70%	13,30%
Korce	42,30%	30,80%	26,90%
All regions	27,70%	50,40%	21,90%

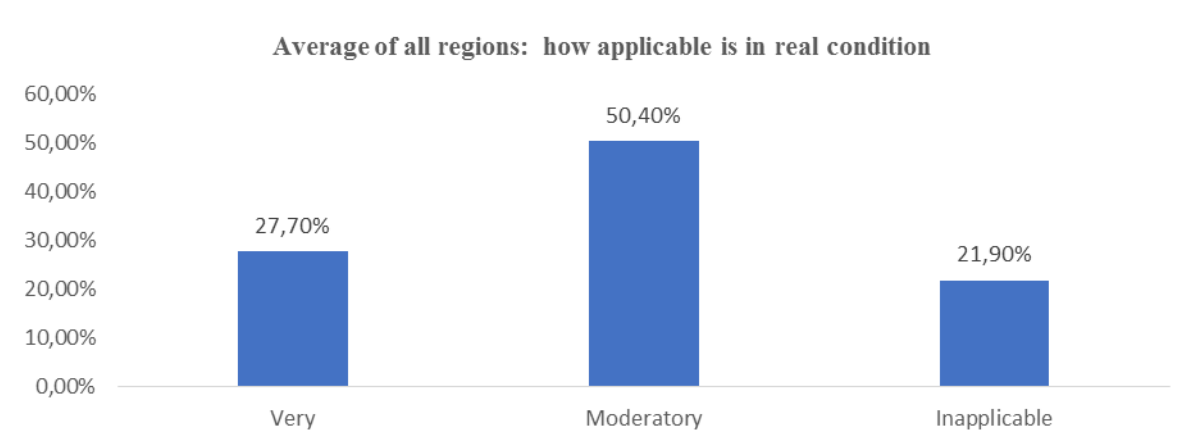


Figure 104

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	53,80%	0,00%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Fier	70,60%	17,60%	11,80%
Tirane	66,70%	26,70%	6,70%
Korce	84,60%	0,00%	15,40%
All regions	68,60%	16,80%	14,60%

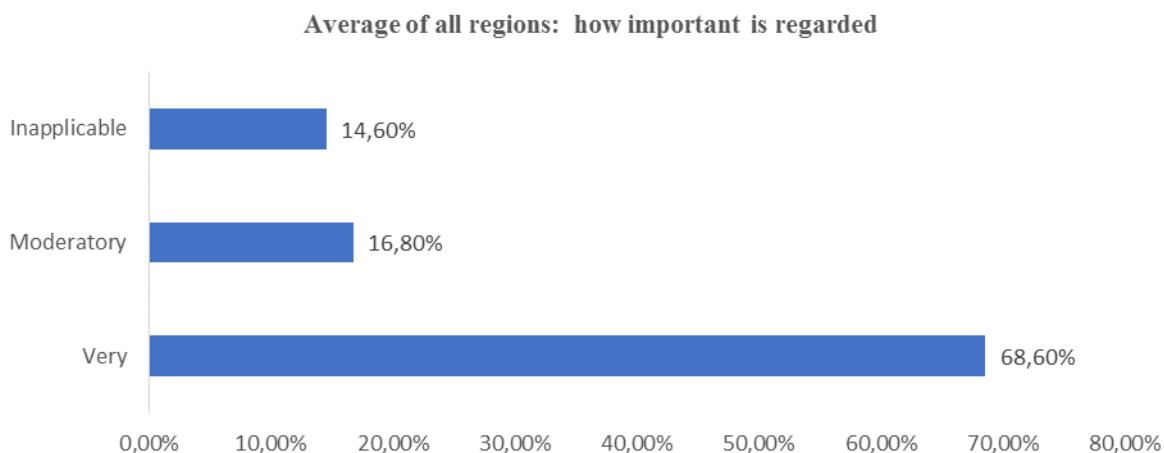


Figure 105

Table 34 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	7,14	18,898
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	50	12,5	19,086
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	62,86	30,938
Vlore	0	80	30	32,66
Shkoder	0	70	38,46	28,165
Berat	0	80	11,43	30,237
Gjirokaster	0	100	20,71	37,306
Fier	0	100	46,94	34,41
Tirane	0	90	35,33	36,423
Korce	0	100	40	47,917

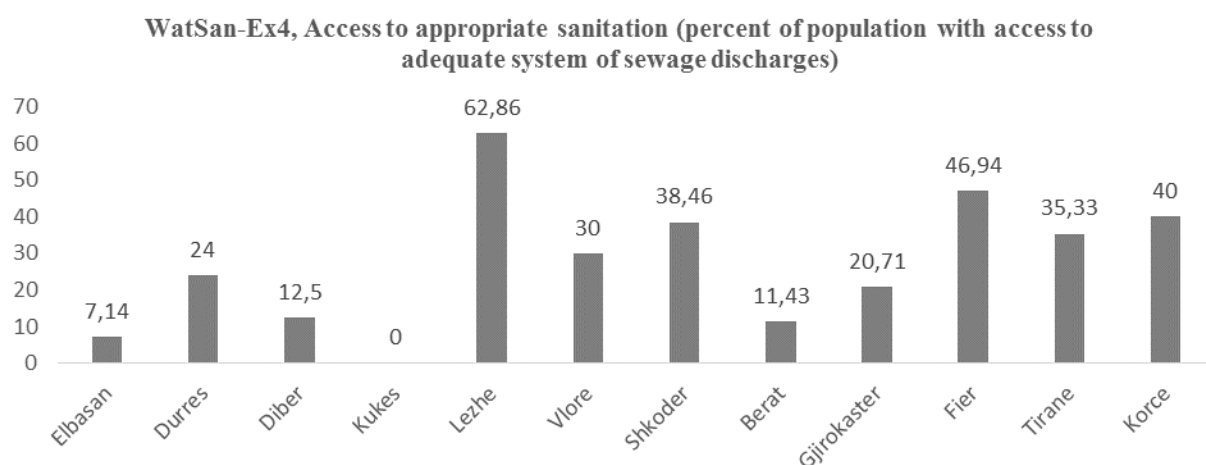


Figure 106

WatSan-E1, Disease outbreaks by water

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	12,50%	37,50%	50,00%
Kukes	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	70,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	53,80%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	14,30%	85,70%

Gjirokaster	50,00%	21,40%	28,60%
Fier	18,80%	56,30%	25,00%
Tirane	33,30%	53,30%	13,30%
Korce	16,00%	28,00%	56,00%
All regions	20,70%	37,80%	41,50%

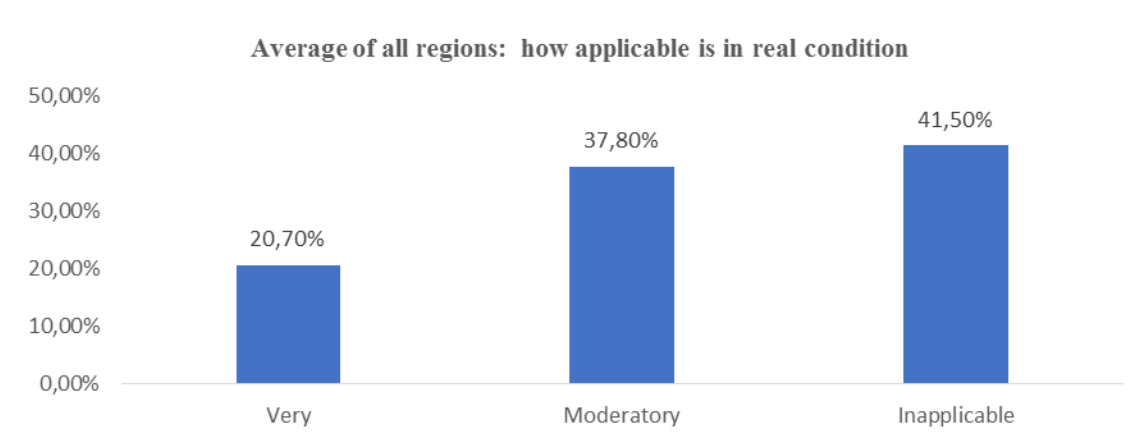


Figure 107

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	38,50%	15,40%
Berat	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	7,10%	0,00%
Fier	81,30%	12,50%	6,30%
Tirane	73,30%	26,70%	0,00%
Korce	80,00%	12,00%	8,00%
All regions	71,90%	15,60%	12,60%

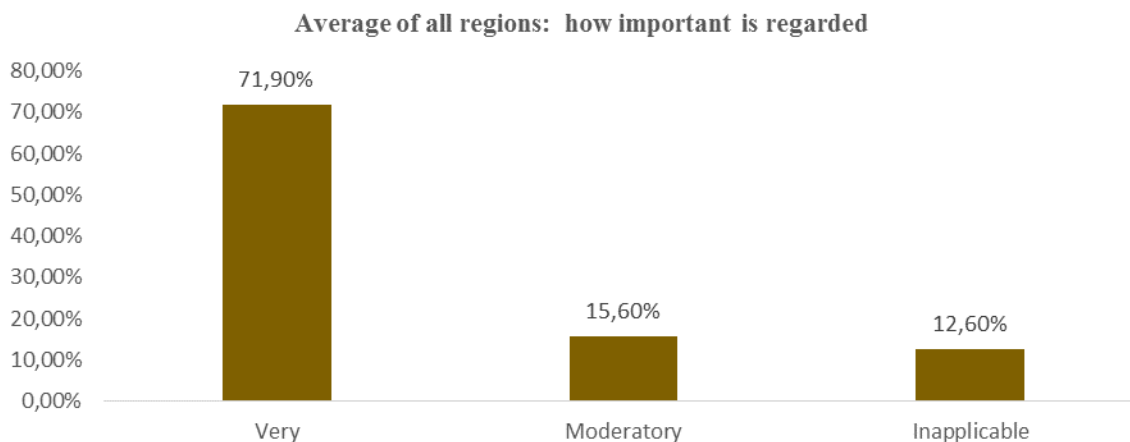


Figure 108

Table 35 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	10	19,149
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	60	15	25,071
Kukes	0	80	16,25	31,139
Lezhe	0	100	58,57	42,594
Vlore	0	80	32	35,214
Shkoder	0	100	23,85	36,864
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	16,43	34,106
Fier	0	100	55	36,339
Tirane	0	100	40,13	41,887
Korce	0	100	34,8	43,696

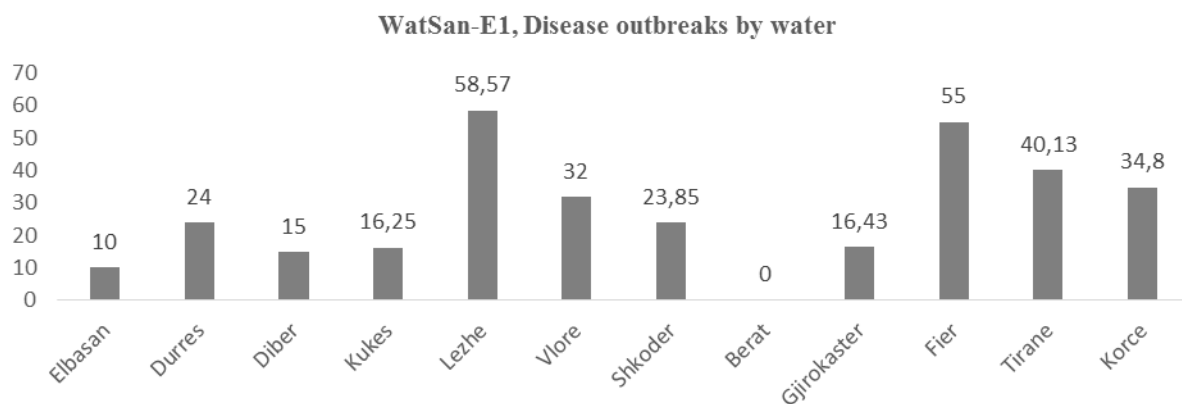


Figure 109

WatSan-E2, Morbidity of diarrhea in children

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	69,20%	23,10%
Berat	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	14,30%	35,70%
Fier	18,80%	62,50%	18,80%
Tirane	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Korce	32,00%	28,00%	40,00%
All regions	20,60%	39,70%	39,70%

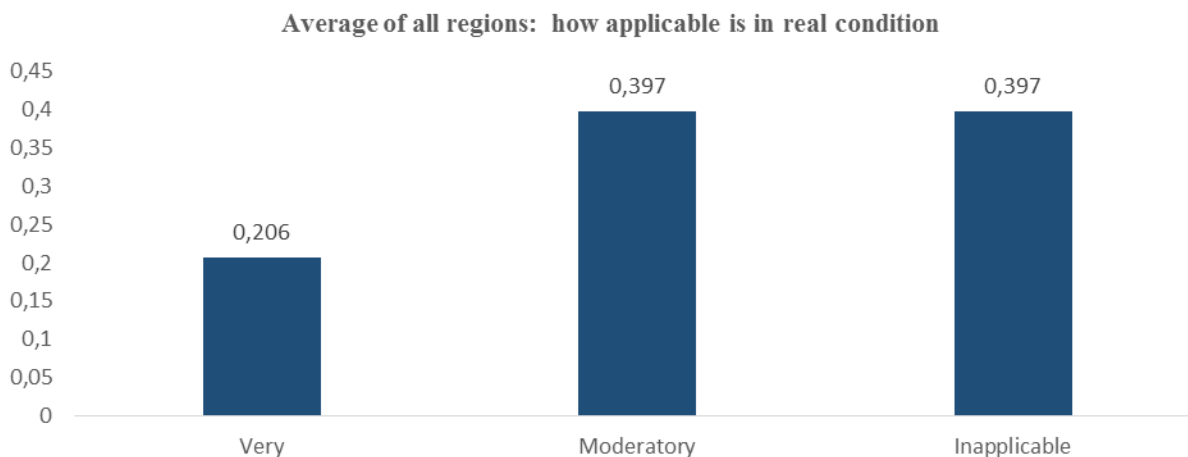


Figure 110

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Shkoder	53,80%	30,80%	15,40%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	72,00%	12,00%	16,00%
All regions	66,20%	13,20%	20,60%

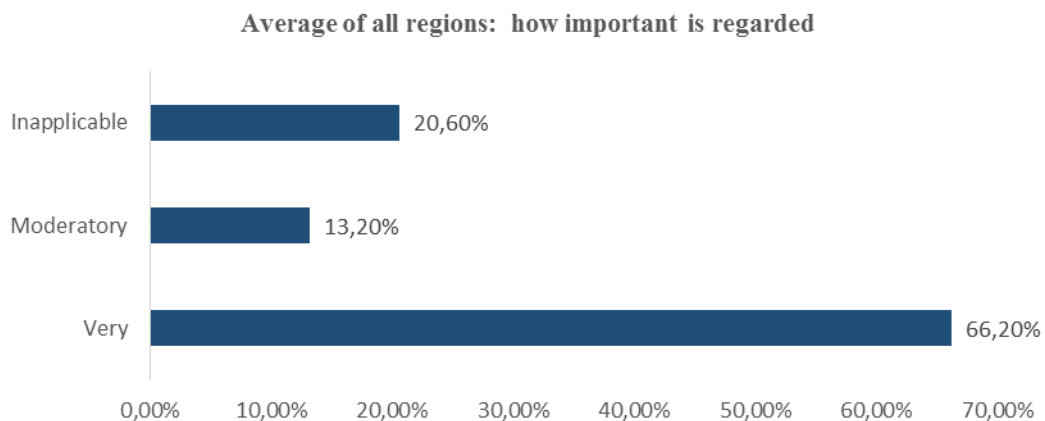


Figure 111

Table 36 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	7,5	17,525
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	40	8,75	16,421
Kukes	0	2	0,25	0,707
Lezhe	0	100	44,29	46,136
Vlore	0	70	10	23,094
Shkoder	0	90	23,85	34,044
Berat	0	100	15,71	37,353
Gjirokaster	0	100	20	40
Fier	0	100	51,75	32,512
Tirane	0	100	30,67	36,541
Korce	0	100	39,4	45,376

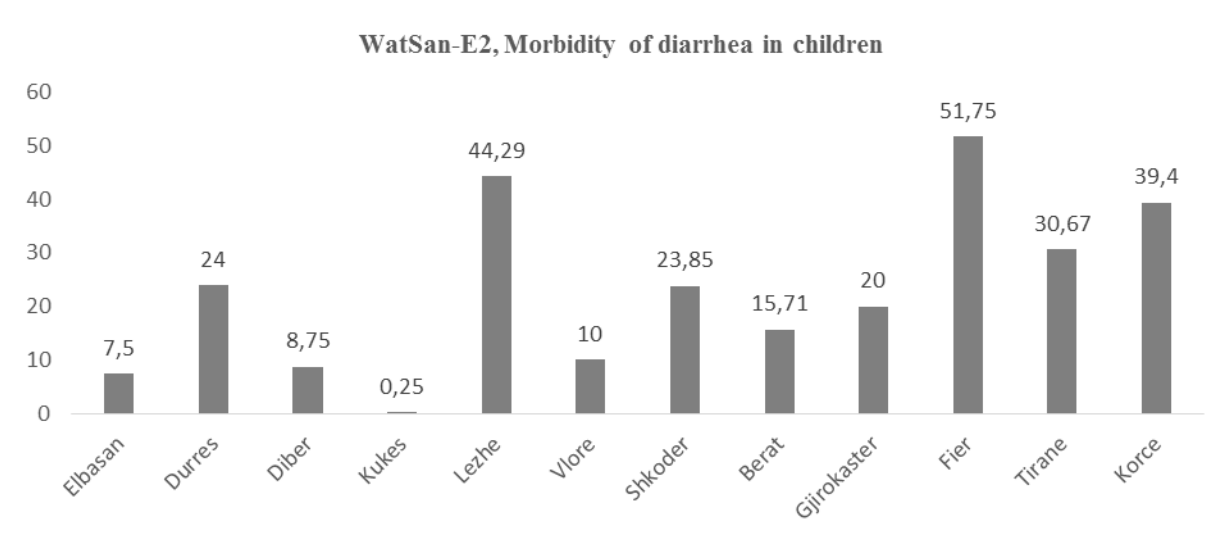


Figure 112

WatSan-E3, Diarrhea mortality in children

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	7,10%	7,10%
Kukes	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Lezhe	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	30,00%	70,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	46,20%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Fier	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Tirane	40,00%	46,70%	13,30%
Korce	16,70%	33,30%	50,00%
All regions	26,30%	31,60%	42,10%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

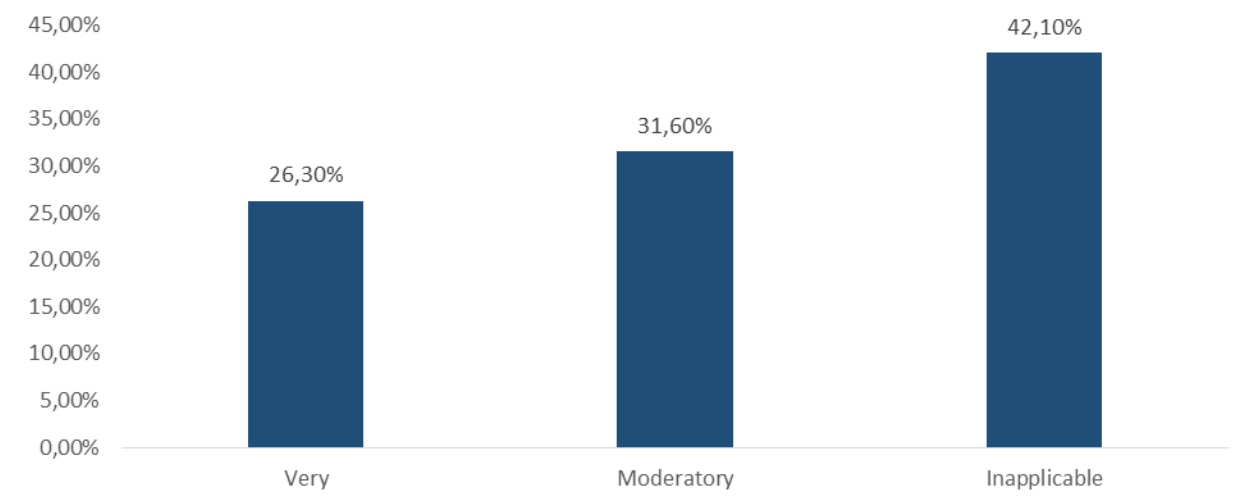


Figure 113

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	71,40%	14,30%	14,30%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	30,80%	23,10%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	83,30%	4,20%	12,50%
All regions	64,70%	13,50%	21,80%

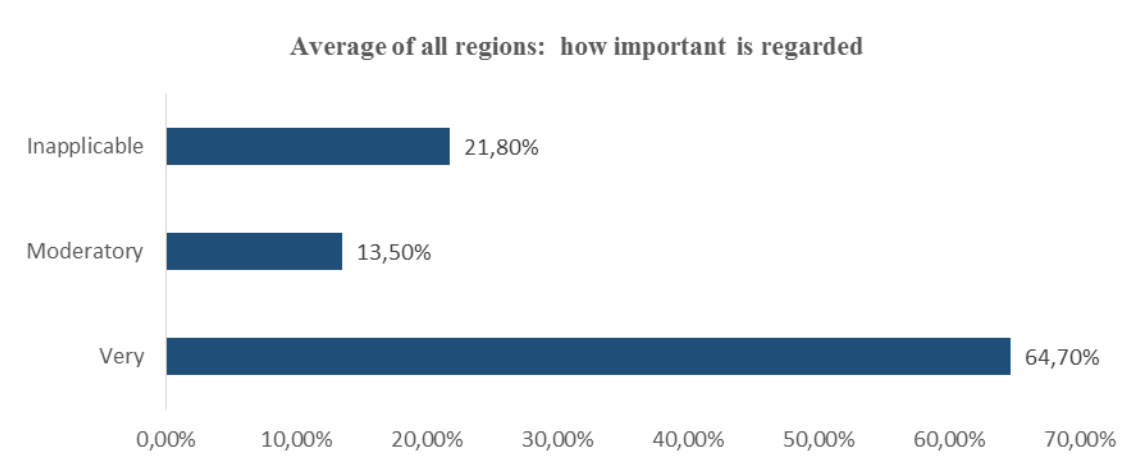


Figure 114

Table 37 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	20	4,29	7,868
Durres	0	100	46	50,794
Diber	0	40	11,25	16,421
Kukes	0	90	13,14	33,899
Lezhe	0	100	48,57	41,404
Vlore	0	70	10	23,094
Shkoder	0	90	32,31	41,464
Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	100	18,57	37,181
Fier	0	100	44,38	35,208
Tirane	0	100	35	41,014
Korce	0	100	38,75	47,302

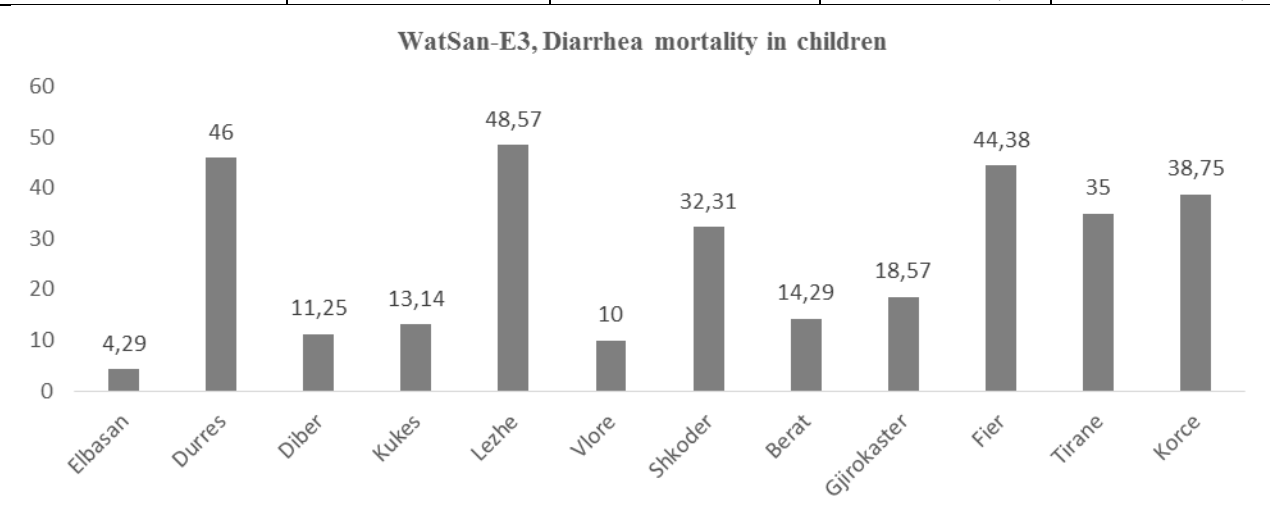


Figure 115

WatSan-A1, Percentage of washing water was monitored and controlled systematically separate reporting: a. surface waters b. marine waters; (rivers and lakes);

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	12,50%	37,50%	50,00%
Kukes	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	10,00%	60,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	23,10%	61,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	35,70%	35,70%	28,60%
Fier	37,50%	50,00%	12,50%
Tirane	25,00%	56,30%	18,80%
Korce	30,80%	50,00%	19,20%
All regions	26,30%	40,90%	32,80%

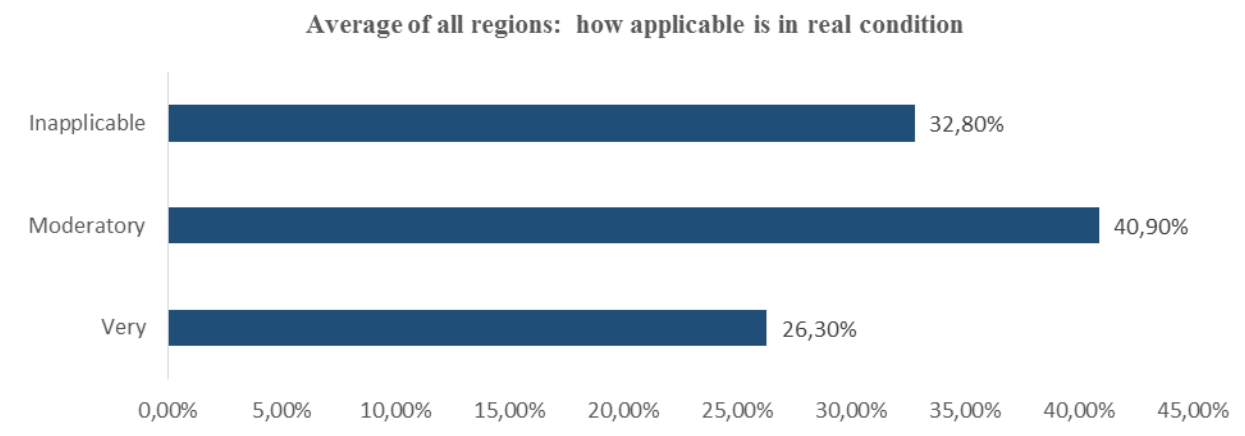


Figure 116

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	62,50%	37,50%	0,00%
Kukes	62,50%	12,50%	25,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	38,50%	23,10%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	14,30%	7,10%
Fier	68,80%	18,80%	12,50%
Tirane	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Korce	80,80%	7,70%	11,50%
All regions	62,00%	18,20%	19,70%

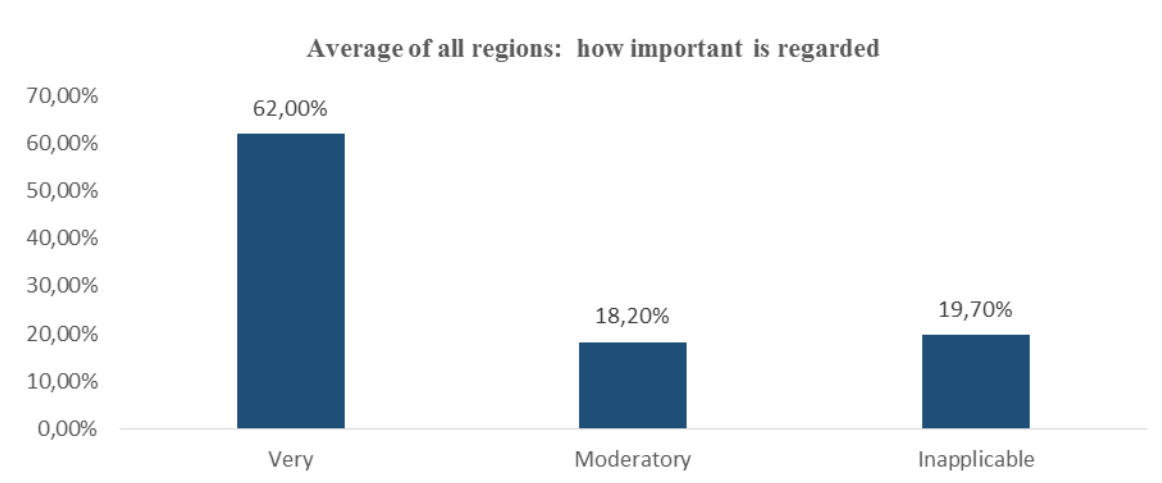


Figure 117

Table 38 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	30	5,71	11,339
Durres	0	100	46	50,794
Diber	0	30	6,62	10,405
Kukes	0	20	2,5	7,071
Lezhe	0	100	70	39,158
Vlore	0	80	25	29,907
Shkoder	0	60	18,46	24,099
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	100	25	38,779

Fier	0	100	56	35,395
Tirane	0	90	28,94	37,834
Korce	0	100	35,38	43,564

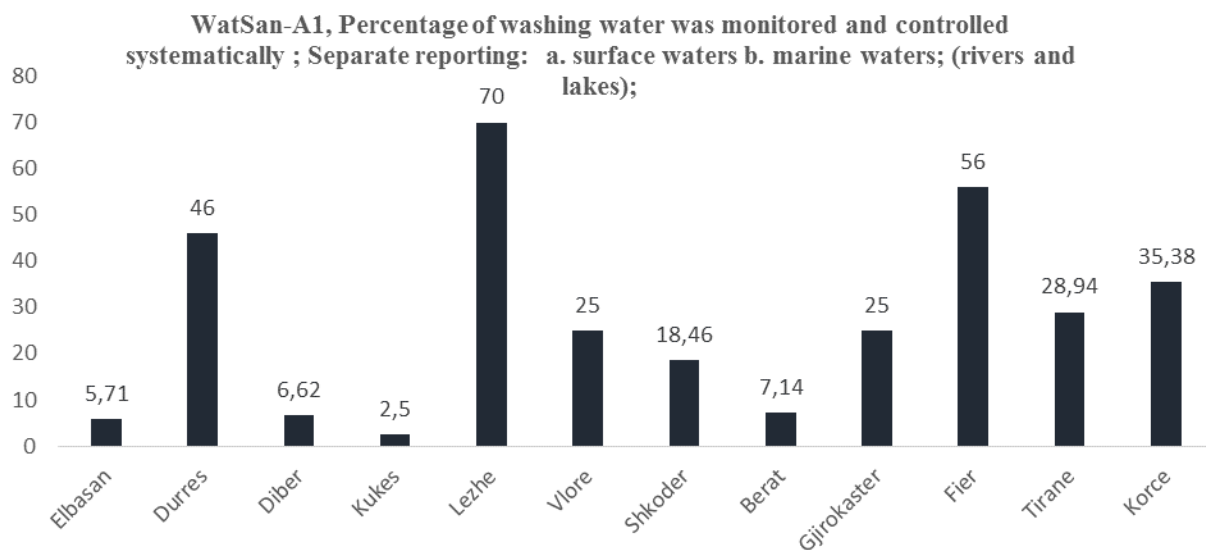


Figure 118

Food-S1, Population informed with food safety rules in the family.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Durrës	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	12,50%	37,50%	50,00%
Kukës	11,10%	33,30%	55,60%
Lezhë	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Vlorë	20,00%	50,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	53,80%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	35,70%	35,70%	28,60%
Fier	6,30%	81,30%	12,50%
Tirane	6,70%	80,00%	13,30%
Korce	24,00%	52,00%	24,00%
All regions	16,20%	48,50%	35,30%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

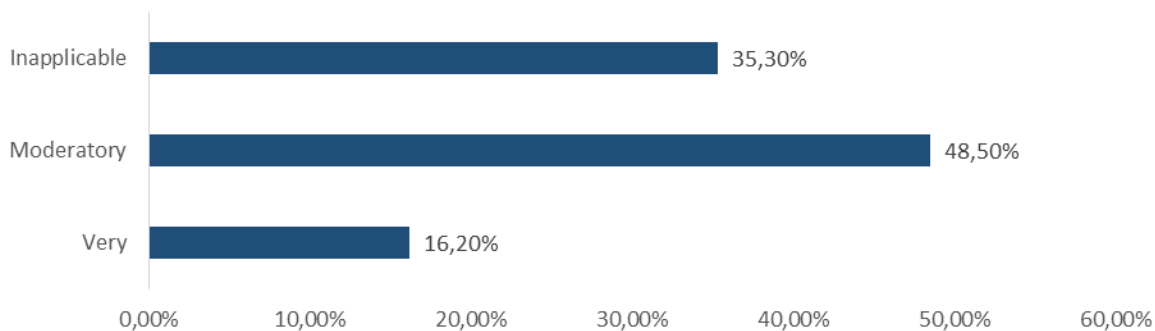


Figure 119

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	55,60%	0,00%	44,40%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	80,00%	0,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	30,80%	30,80%
Berat	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Tirane	66,70%	26,70%	6,70%
Korce	88,00%	4,00%	8,00%
All regions	66,20%	11,00%	22,80%

Average of all regions: how important is regarded

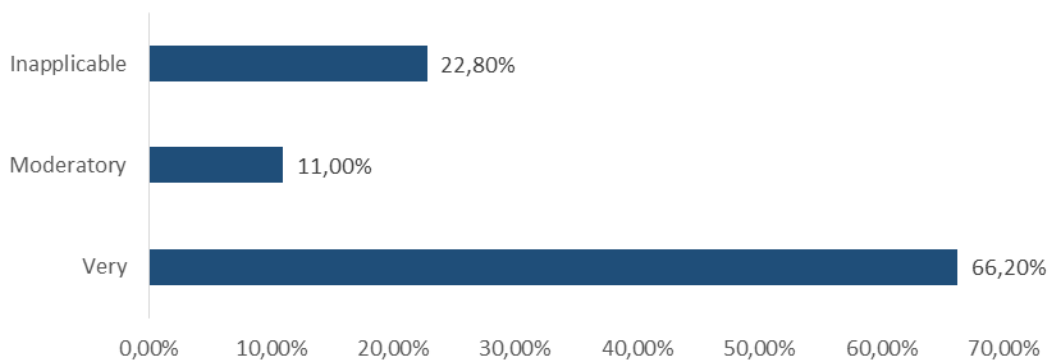


Figure 120

Table 39 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	100	21,43	39,34
Durres	0	100	24	43,359
Diber	0	80	18,75	27,484
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	45,71	39,097
Vlore	0	80	26	29,889
Shkoder	0	70	26,15	25,344
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	22,14	37,658
Fier	0	100	47,5	36,056
Tirane	0	80	31	29,653
Korce	0	100	45,6	43,787

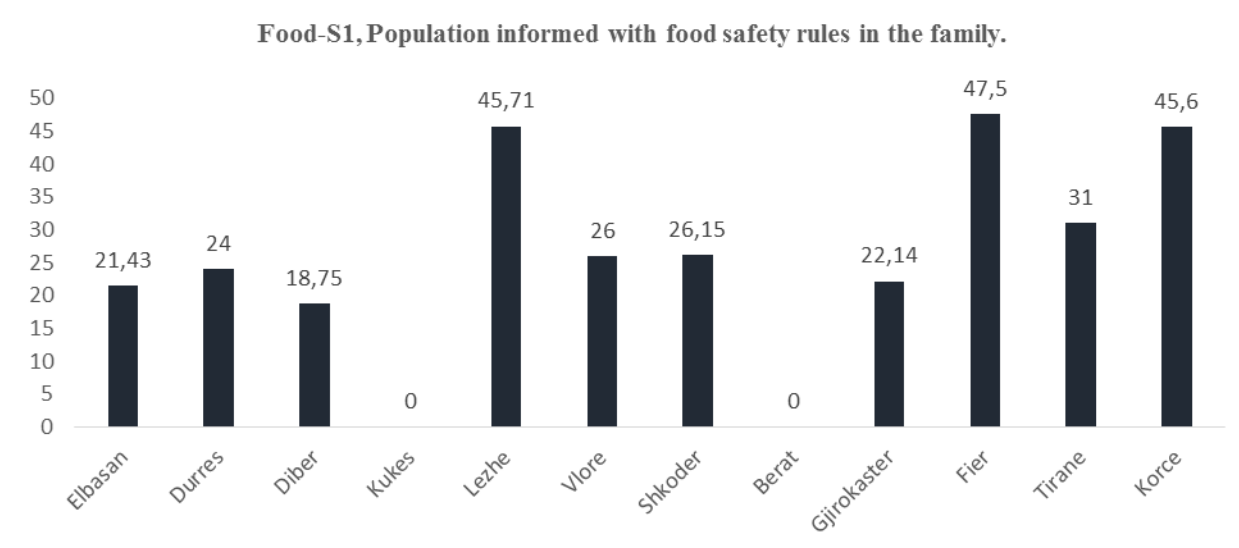


Figure 121

Food-Ex1, Exposure to potentially hazardous chemicals monitored in food.

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	42,90%	50,00%

Fier	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Tirane	6,70%	66,70%	26,70%
Korce	8,00%	40,00%	52,00%
All regions	10,40%	43,70%	45,90%

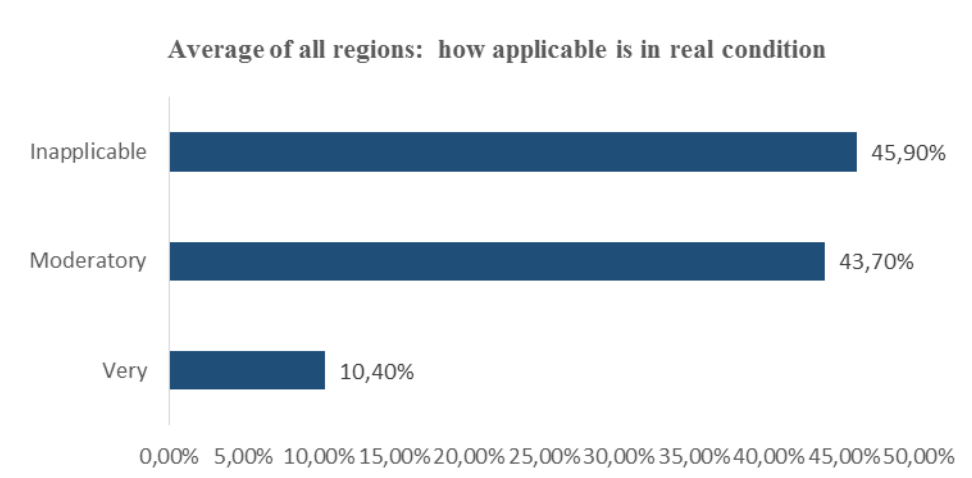


Figure 122

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	73,30%	26,70%	0,00%
Korce	80,00%	0,00%	20,00%
All regions	65,20%	12,60%	22,20%

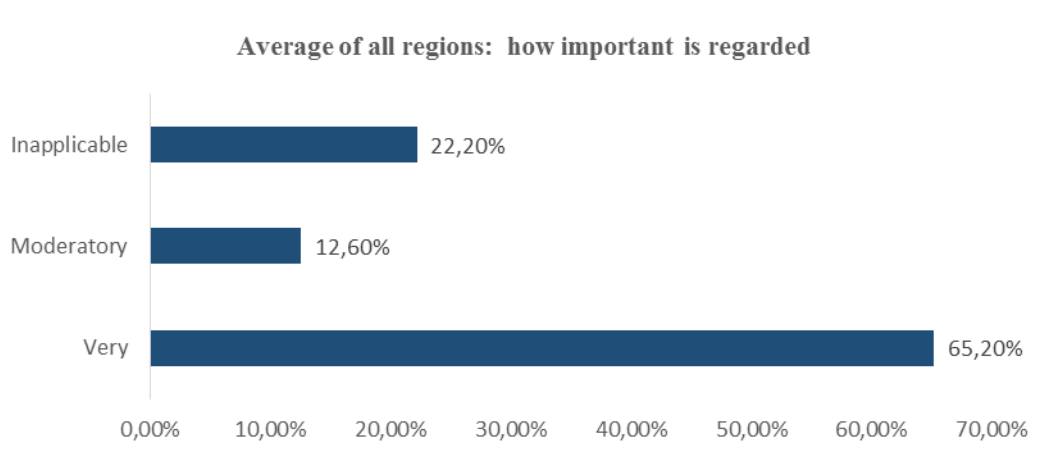


Figure 123

Table 40 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,024
Durres	0	30	6	13,416
Diber	0	80	16,25	27,223
Kukes	0	95	14,38	33,321
Lezhe	0	100	41,43	44,132
Vlore	0	70	13	27,508
Shkoder	0	50	12,31	19,215
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	100	15	32,992
Fier	0	95	29,06	33,873
Tirane	0	80	28,33	28,263
Korce	0	100	24,8	38,527

Food-Ex1, Exposure to potentially hazardous chemicals monitored in food

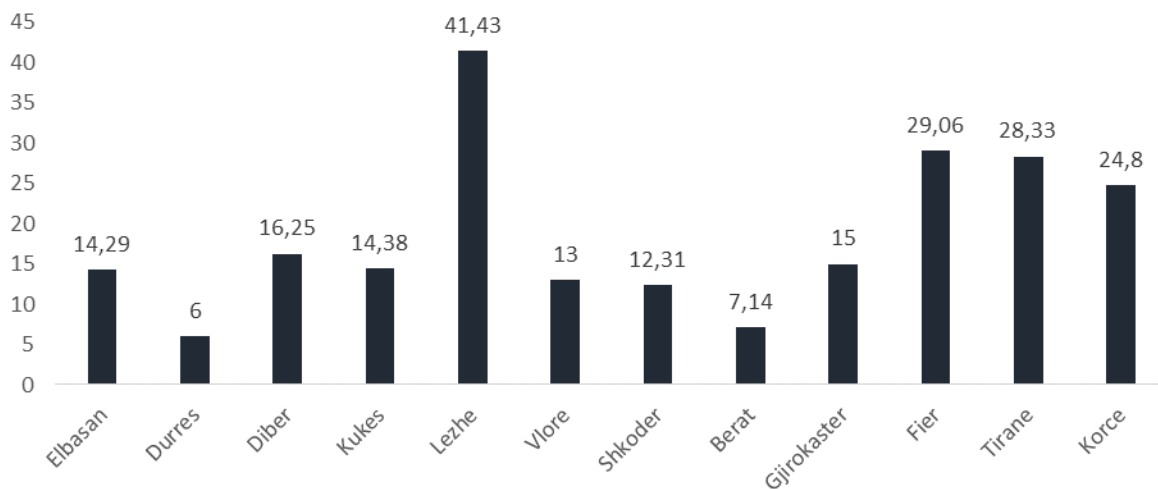


Figure 124

Food-Ex2, Dioxin and PCB levels in the breast milk

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	0,00%	30,00%	70,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	23,10%	76,90%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	42,90%	50,00%
Fier	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Tirane	6,70%	60,00%	33,30%
Korce	12,00%	28,00%	60,00%
All regions	11,10%	37,80%	51,10%

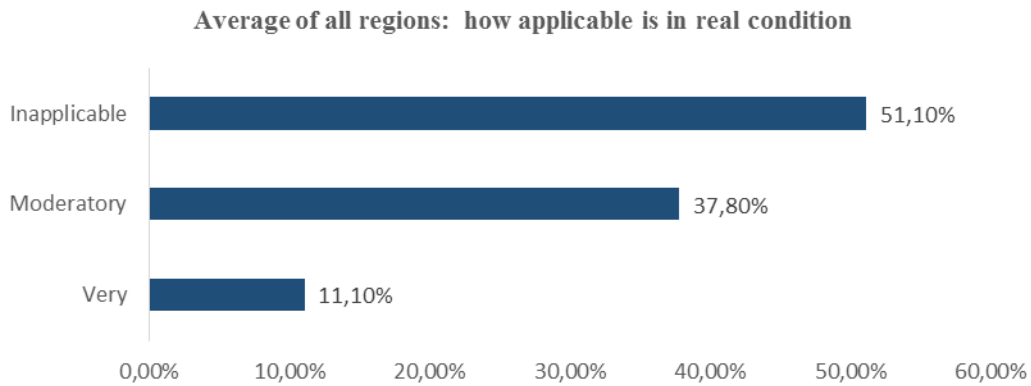


Figure 125

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	56,30%	25,00%	18,80%
Tirane	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%

Korce	80,00%	0,00%	20,00%
All regions	65,90%	11,10%	23,00%

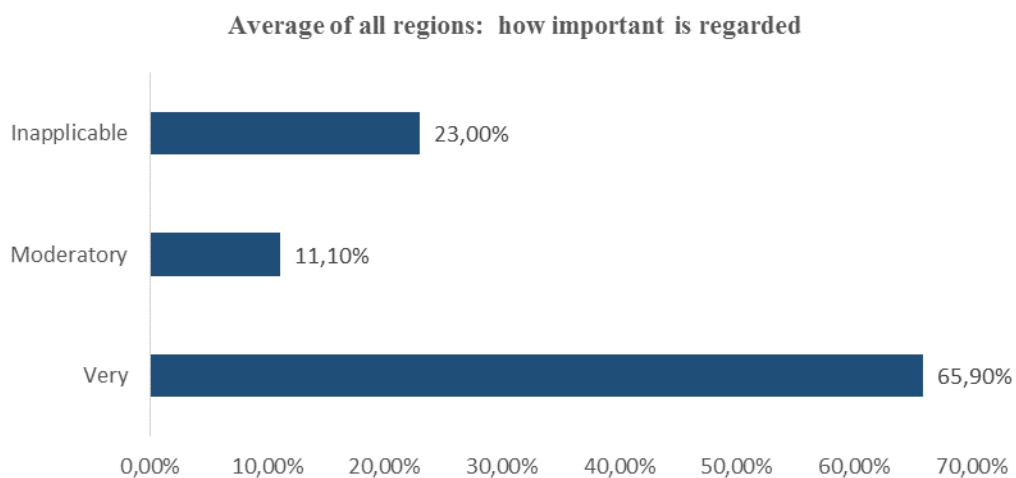


Figure 126

Table 41 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,024
Durres	0	30	6	13,416
Diber	0	80	16,25	27,223
Kukes	0	95	14,38	33,321
Lezhe	0	80	21,43	30,783
Vlore	0	70	13	27,508
Shkoder	0	50	7,69	15,892
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	80	7,86	22,25
Fier	0	95	27,19	32,247
Tirane	0	80	22,67	27,637
Korce	0	100	24,8	38,527

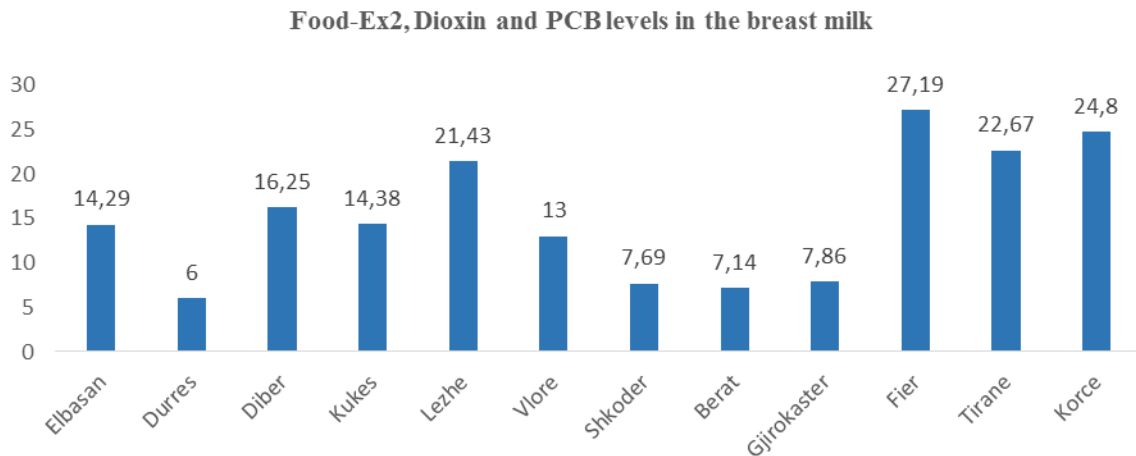


Figure 127

Food-Ex3, Levels of lead in blood of children

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	0,00%	30,00%	70,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	23,10%	69,20%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	42,90%	50,00%
Fier	18,80%	62,50%	18,80%
Tirane	6,70%	66,70%	26,70%
Korce	8,00%	28,00%	64,00%
All regions	11,90%	37,00%	51,10%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

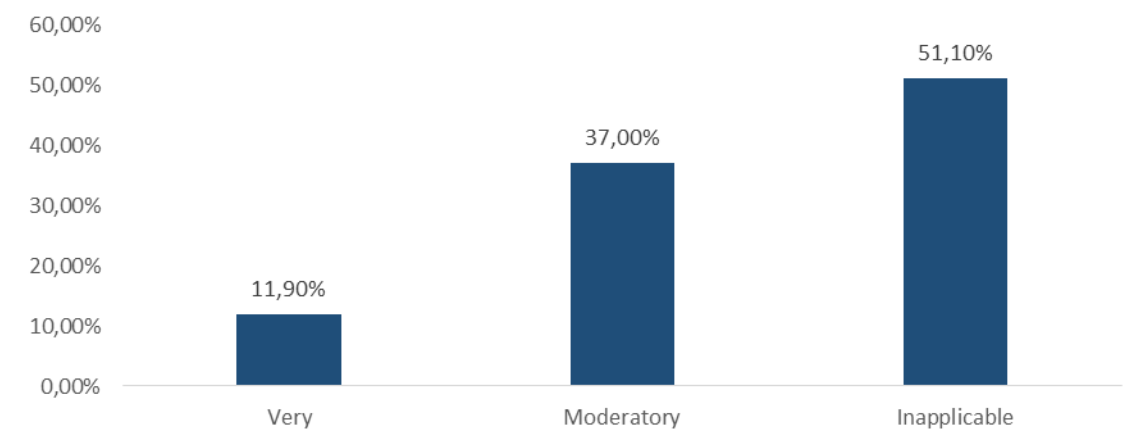


Figure 128

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	68,80%	12,50%	18,80%
Tirane	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Korce	80,00%	0,00%	20,00%
All regions	67,40%	9,60%	23,00%

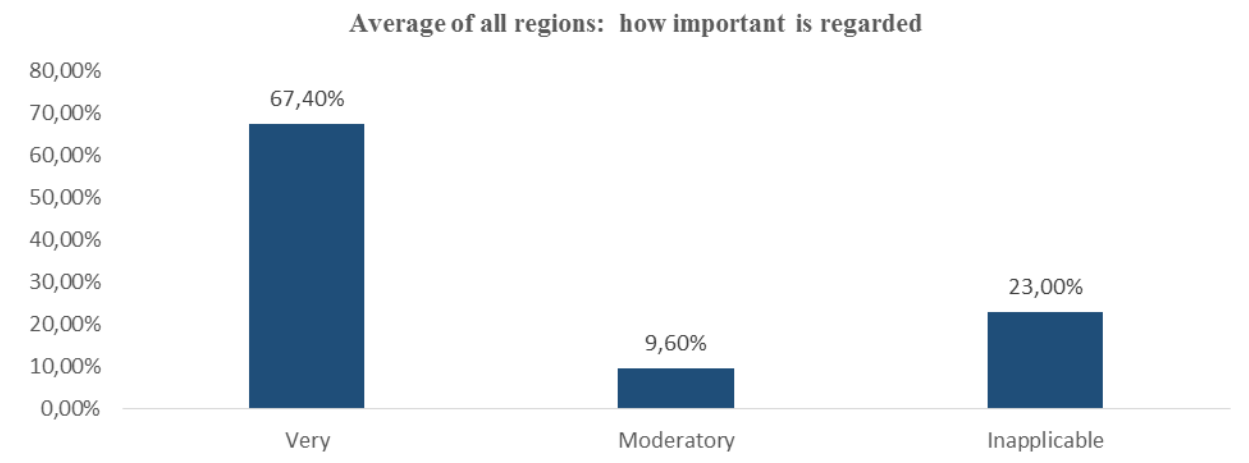


Figure 129

Table 42 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,024
Durres	0	30	6	13,416
Diber	0	80	16,25	27,223
Kukes	0	95	14,38	33,321
Lezhe	0	80	25,71	35,523
Vlore	0	70	13	27,508
Shkoder	0	50	11,54	19,513
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	80	7,86	22,25
Fier	0	95	27,81	32,607
Tirane	0	80	30,33	35,58
Korce	0	100	20,8	35,464

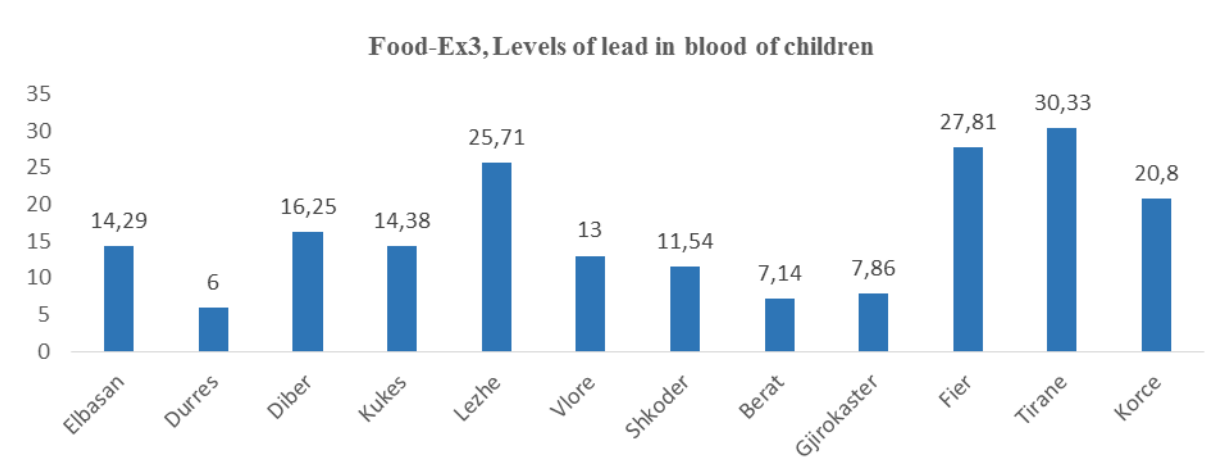


Figure 130

Food-Ex4, The incidence of zoonotic diseases in humans

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Kukes	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	42,90%	50,00%
Fier	12,50%	68,80%	18,80%
Tirane	13,30%	73,30%	13,30%
Korce	8,00%	36,00%	56,00%
All regions	9,60%	43,00%	47,40%

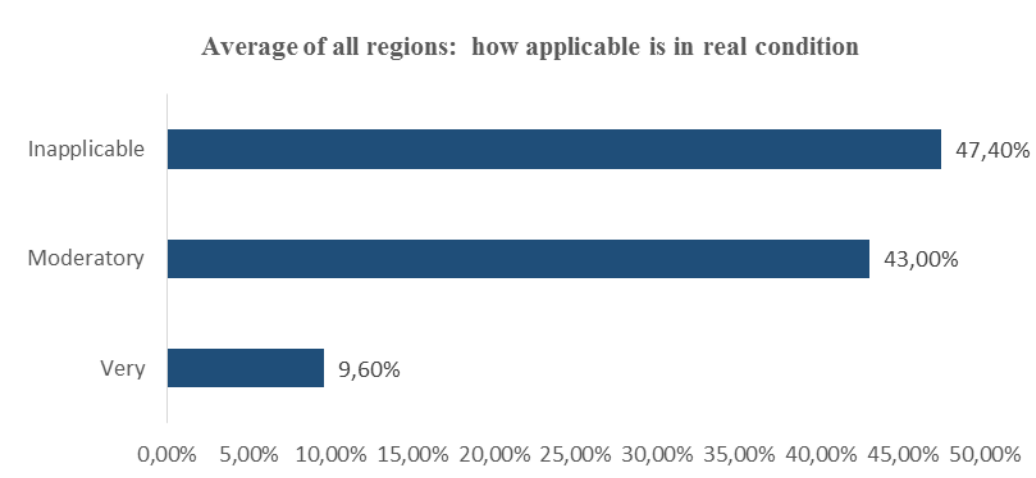


Figure 131

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	30,80%	30,80%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	68,80%	18,80%	12,50%
Tirane	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Korce	84,00%	0,00%	16,00%
All regions	65,90%	14,10%	20,00%

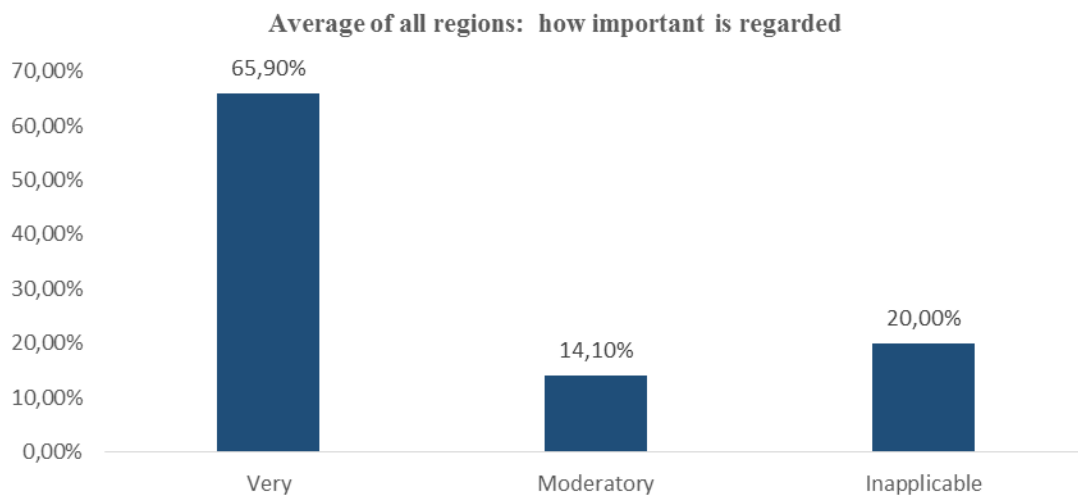


Figure 132

Table 43 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,024
Durres	0	30	6	13,416
Diber	0	80	16,25	27,223
Kukes	0	95	14,38	33,321
Lezhe	0	100	30	42,817
Vlore	0	70	13	27,508
Shkoder	0	80	14,62	25,038
Berat	0	50	7,14	18,898
Gjirokaster	0	80	11,43	24,763
Fier	0	95	30,94	32,157
Tirane	0	95	39	38,088
Korce	0	100	20,8	35,464

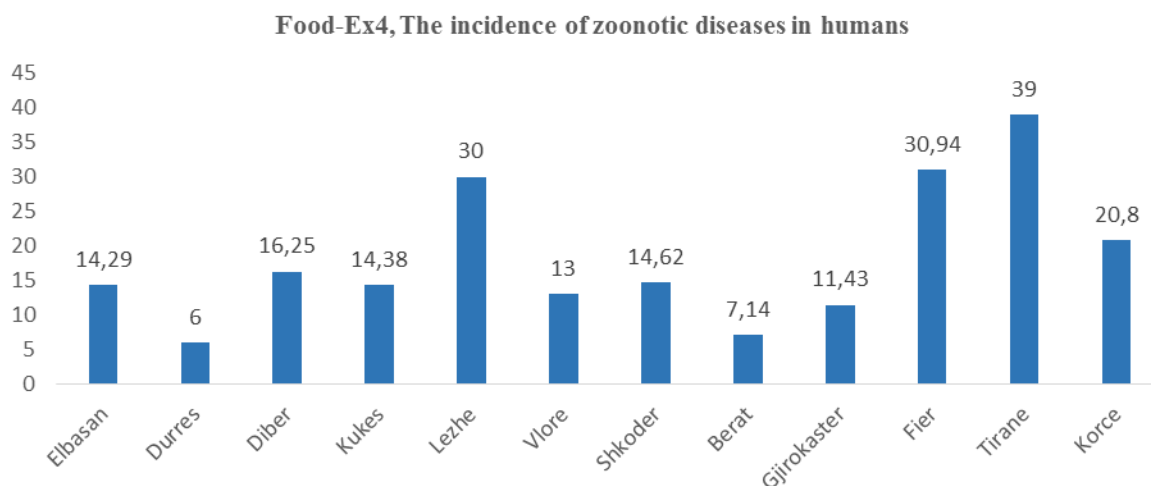


Figure 133

Food-E1, Diseases through food

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	57,10%	28,60%
Vlore	10,00%	40,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	61,50%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	21,40%	28,60%
Fier	31,30%	50,00%	18,80%
Tirane	13,30%	66,70%	20,00%
Korce	12,00%	64,00%	24,00%
All regions	18,50%	48,90%	32,60%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

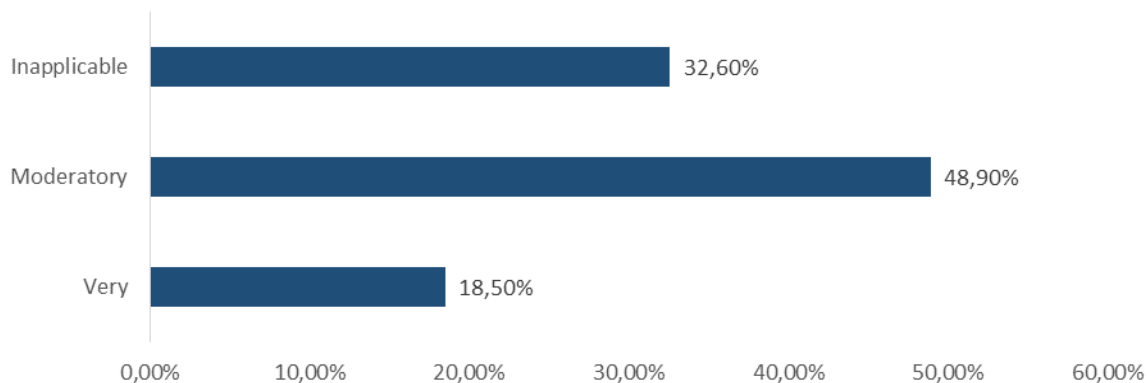


Figure 134

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	30,80%	23,10%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	73,30%	13,30%	13,30%
Korce	84,00%	4,00%	12,00%
All regions	69,60%	9,60%	20,70%

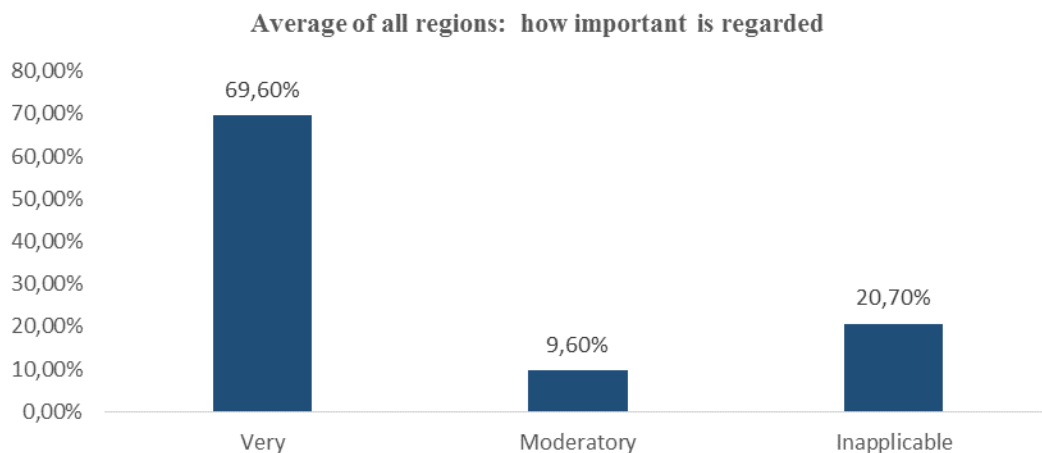


Figure 135

Table 44 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	12,86	17,995
Durres	0	100	38	44,944
Diber	0	30	6,25	10,607
Kukes	0	100	22,5	42,003
Lezhe	0	80	37,14	35,923
Vlore	0	80	14	29,889
Shkoder	0	80	27,69	30,864
Berat	0	5	0,71	1,89
Gjirokaster	0	100	20,71	37,306
Fier	0	100	37,5	33,566
Tirane	0	100	32,33	38,492
Korce	0	100	36,4	41,118

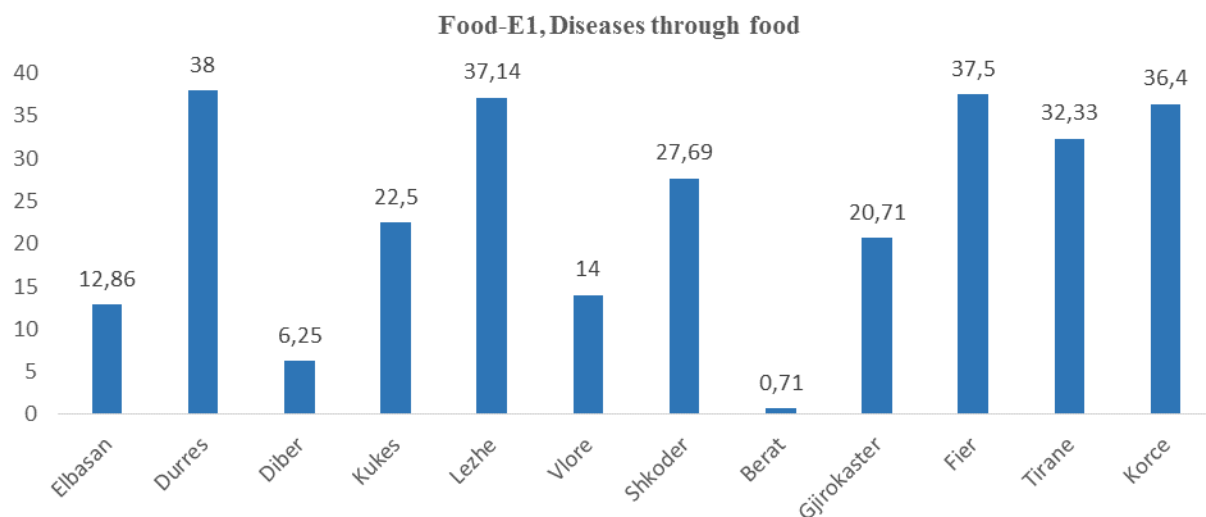


Figure 136

Food-E2, The incidence of morbidity due to diarrhea in children under age 5

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	44,40%	55,60%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	53,80%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	28,60%	21,40%
Fier	37,50%	43,80%	18,80%
Tirane	6,70%	73,30%	20,00%
Korce	16,00%	56,00%	28,00%
All regions	20,60%	44,90%	34,60%

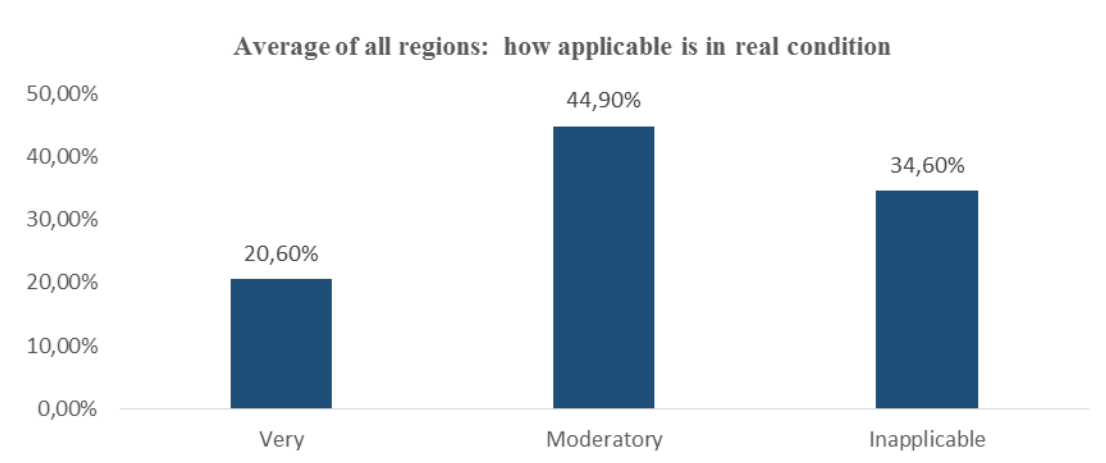


Figure 137

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	77,80%	22,20%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	30,80%	23,10%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	80,00%	8,00%	12,00%
All regions	67,60%	12,50%	19,90%

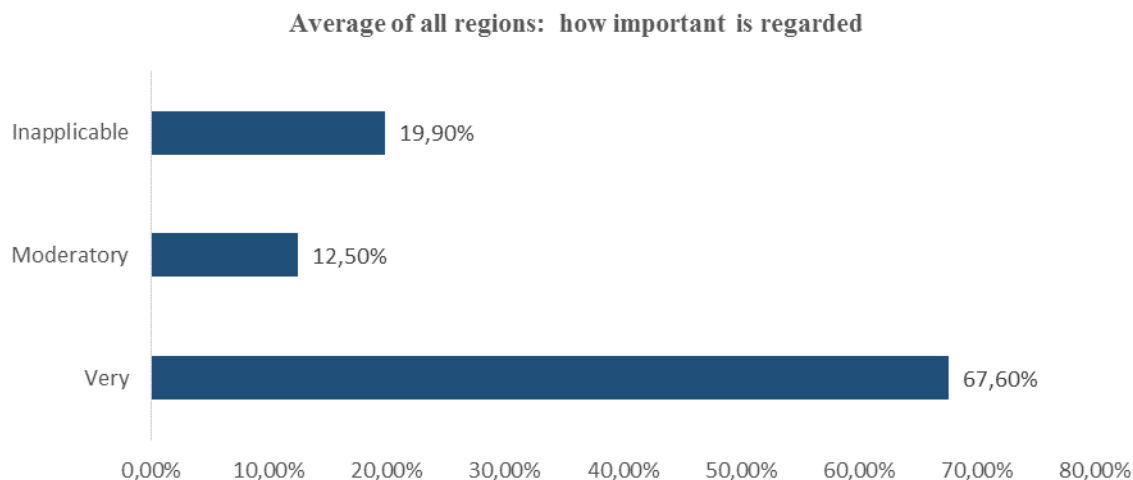


Figure 138

Table 45 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	12,86	17,995
Durres	0	100	38	44,944
Diber	0	30	5,56	10,138
Kukes	0	100	22,5	42,003
Lezhe	0	100	35,71	45,408
Vlore	0	80	14	29,889
Shkoder	0	80	28,46	32,106
Berat	0	10	1,43	3,78
Gjirokaster	0	100	24,29	42,375
Fier	0	100	39,37	34,539
Tirane	0	90	30,67	34,942
Korce	0	100	35,6	41,441

Food-E2, The incidence of morbidity due to diarrhea in children under age 5

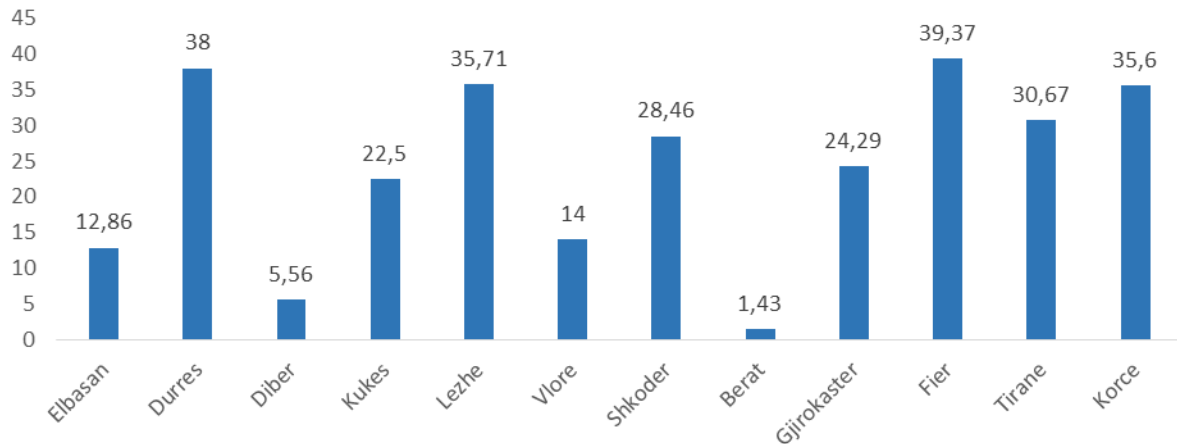


Figure 139

Food-E3, The percentage of mortality due to diarrhea in children under 5 years old

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Diber	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%
Kukes	25,00%	12,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Vlore	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	61,50%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	42,90%	35,70%	21,40%
Fier	37,50%	43,80%	18,80%
Tirane	26,70%	53,30%	20,00%
Korce	16,00%	36,00%	48,00%
All regions	21,50%	38,50%	40,00%

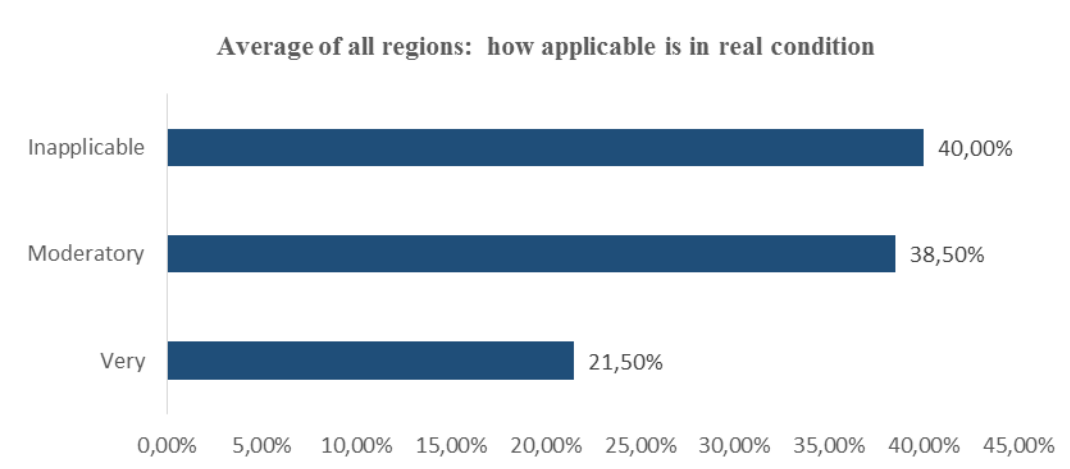


Figure 140

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	38,50%	23,10%
Berat	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	73,30%	13,30%	13,30%
Korce	80,00%	4,00%	16,00%
All regions	68,10%	11,10%	20,70%

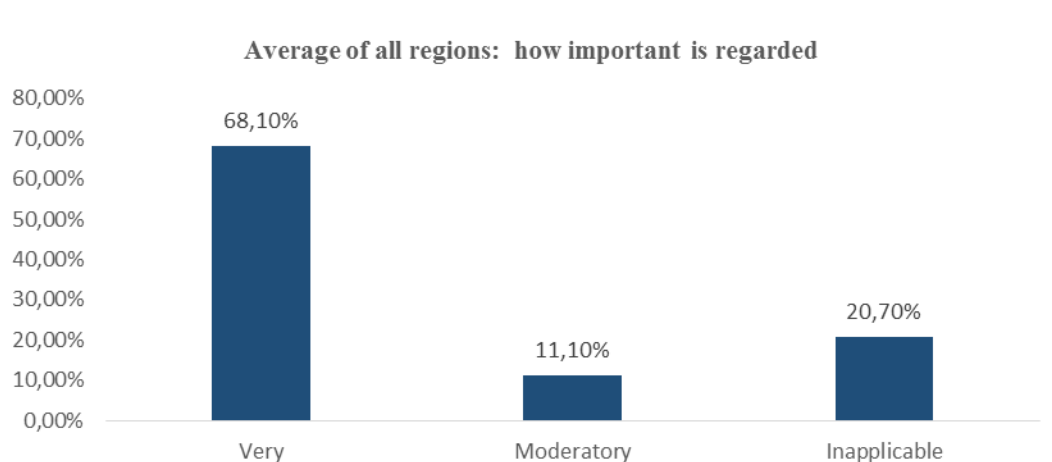


Figure 141

Table 46 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,024
Durres	0	100	38	44,944
Diber	0	30	7,5	11,65
Kukes	0	100	22,5	42,003
Lezhe	0	80	30	37,859
Vlore	0	80	14	29,889
Shkoder	0	90	28,46	32,364
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	24,29	42,375
Fier	0	100	40	34,833
Tirane	0	90	33,33	38,853
Korce	0	100	31	40,156

Food-E3, The percentage of mortality due to diarrhea in children under 5 years old

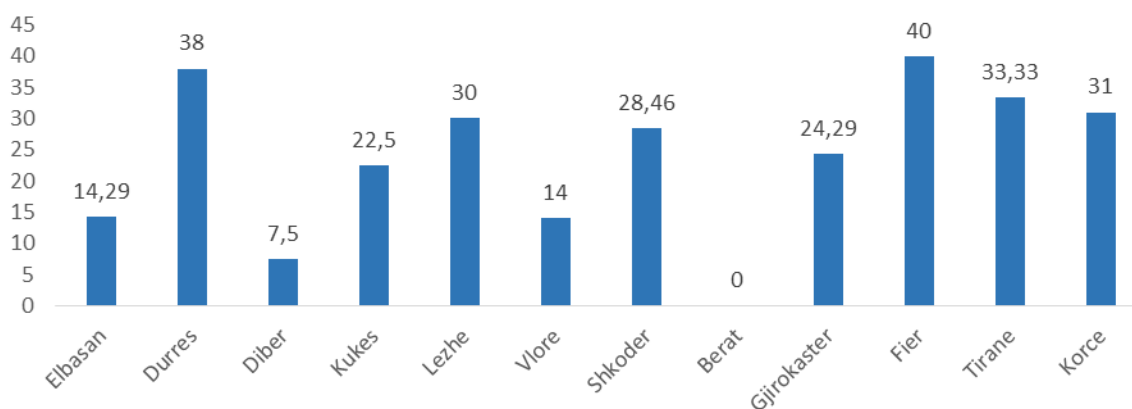


Figure 142

Food-A1, The value of the official controls on food

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Kukes	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	33,30%	33,30%	33,30%
Vlore	20,00%	30,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	53,80%	46,20%

Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Fier	35,30%	47,10%	17,60%
Tirane	26,70%	73,30%	0,00%
Korce	48,00%	28,00%	24,00%
All regions	29,60%	36,30%	34,10%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

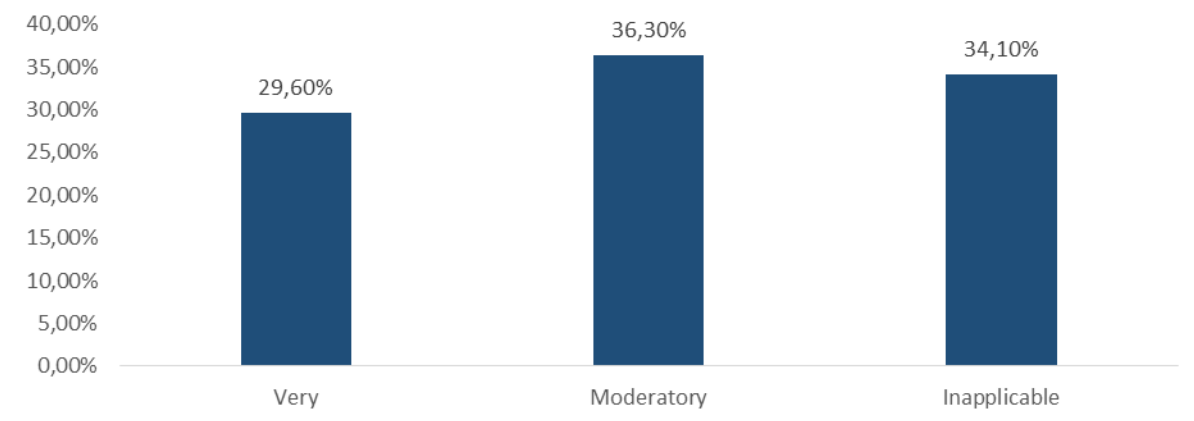


Figure 143

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	0,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	50,00%	0,00%	50,00%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	30,80%	30,80%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Fier	82,40%	5,90%	11,80%
Tirane	80,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Korce	84,00%	4,00%	12,00%
All regions	69,60%	9,60%	20,70%

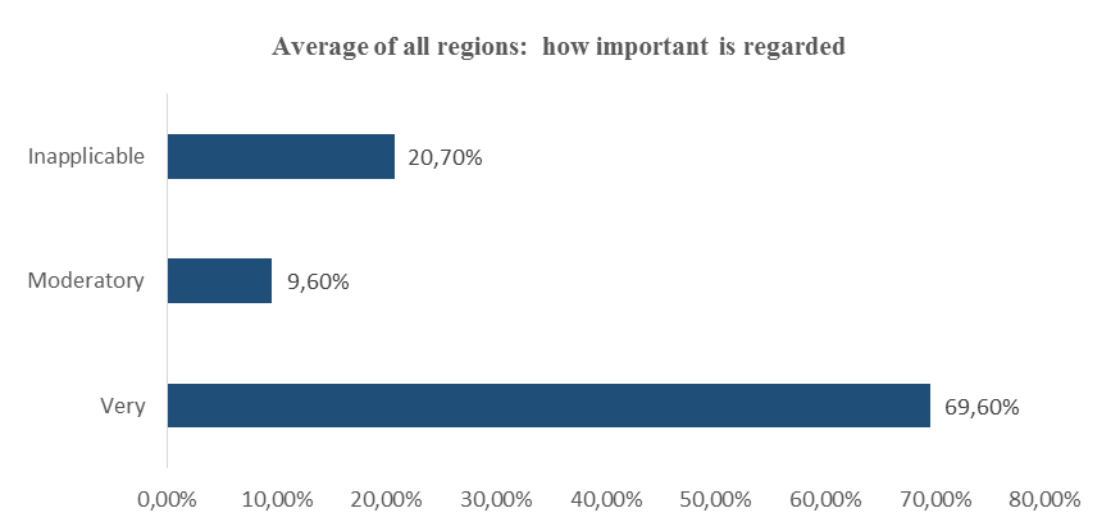


Figure 144

Table 47 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	17,14	32,514
Durres	0	100	26	43,359
Diber	0	20	3,75	7,44
Kukes	0	70	8,75	24,749
Lezhe	0	90	50	39,497
Vlore	0	80	11	26,013
Shkoder	0	50	17,69	23,507
Berat	0	80	11,43	30,237
Gjirokaster	0	100	20	40
Fier	0	100	38,24	38,929
Tirane	0	95	44,33	38,77
Korce	0	100	37,2	43,639

Food-A1, The value of the official controls on food

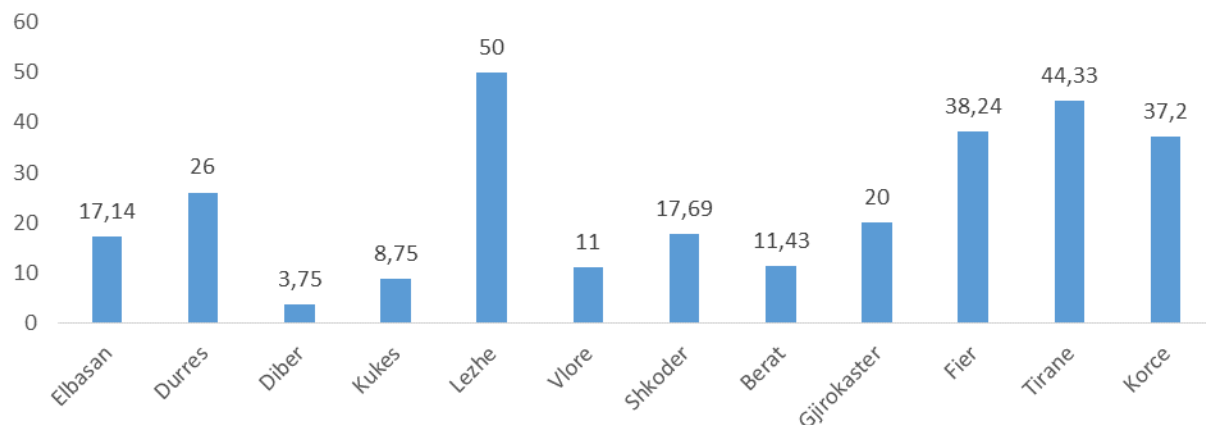


Figure 145

Food-A2, The advantage of the implementation of the HACCP system

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Kukes	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	16,70%	50,00%	33,30%
Vlore	20,00%	30,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	38,50%	46,20%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Fier	43,80%	37,50%	18,80%
Tirane	28,60%	71,40%	0,00%
Korce	36,00%	40,00%	24,00%
All regions	28,00%	39,40%	32,60%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

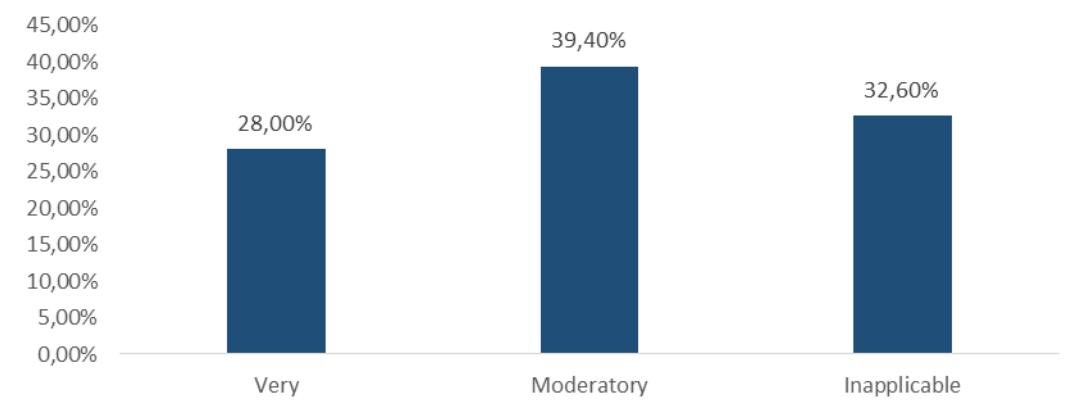


Figure 146

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	85,70%	14,30%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	0,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	50,00%	0,00%	50,00%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	30,80%	30,80%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Fier	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Tirane	85,70%	14,30%	0,00%
Korce	84,00%	4,00%	12,00%
All regions	68,90%	9,80%	21,20%

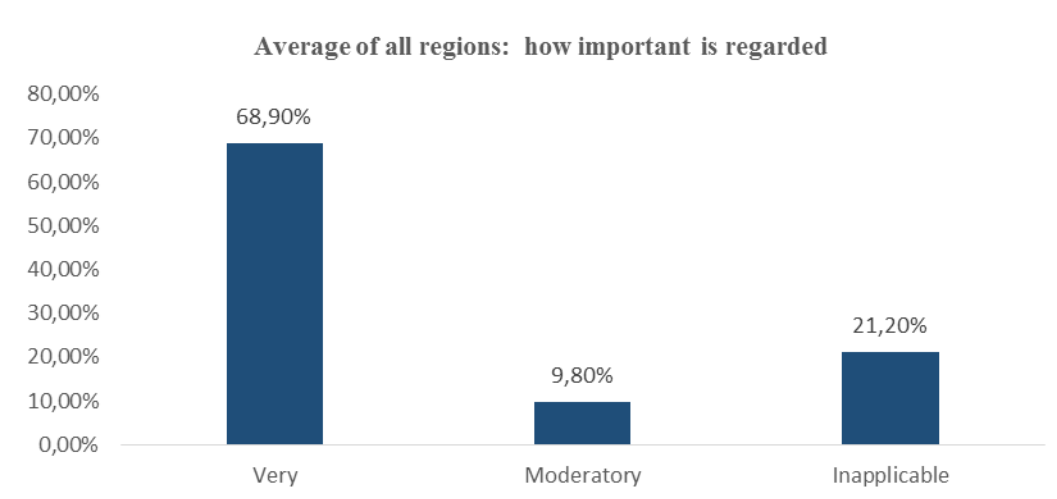


Figure 147

Table 48 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	11,43	17,728
Durres	0	100	26	43,359
Diber	0	20	4,29	7,868
Kukes	0	70	8,75	24,749
Lezhe	0	90	50	39,497
Vlore	0	80	11	26,013
Shkoder	0	50	16,15	21,809
Berat	0	80	11,43	30,237
Gjirokaster	0	100	23,57	40,308
Fier	0	100	39,37	38,552
Tirane	0	100	46,79	43,748
Korce	0	100	37,6	43,328

Food-A2, The advantage of the implementation of the HACCP system

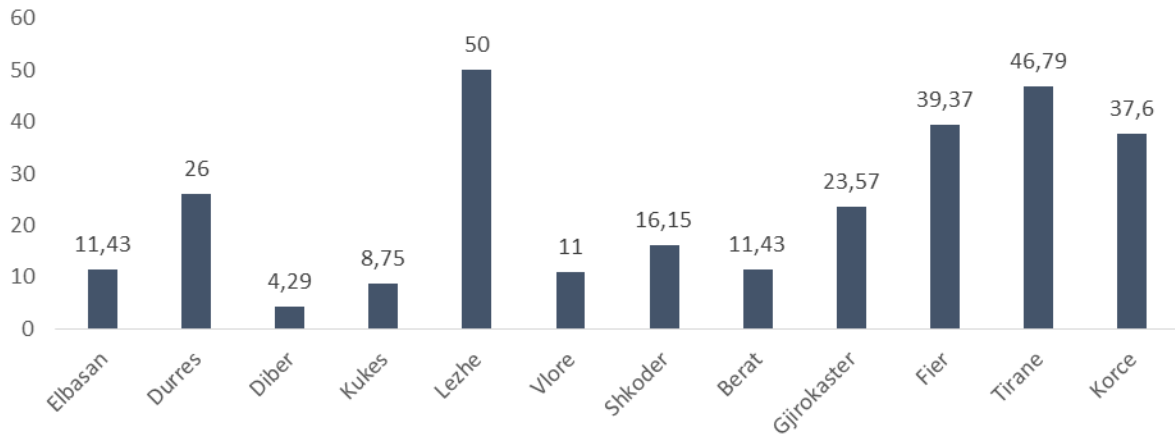


Figure 148

Waste-P1, Generation of hazardous waste

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Kukes	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	20,00%	70,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	46,20%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	21,40%	57,10%	21,40%
Fier	18,80%	43,80%	37,50%
Tirane	13,30%	66,70%	20,00%
Korce	12,00%	60,00%	28,00%
All regions	16,30%	49,60%	34,10%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

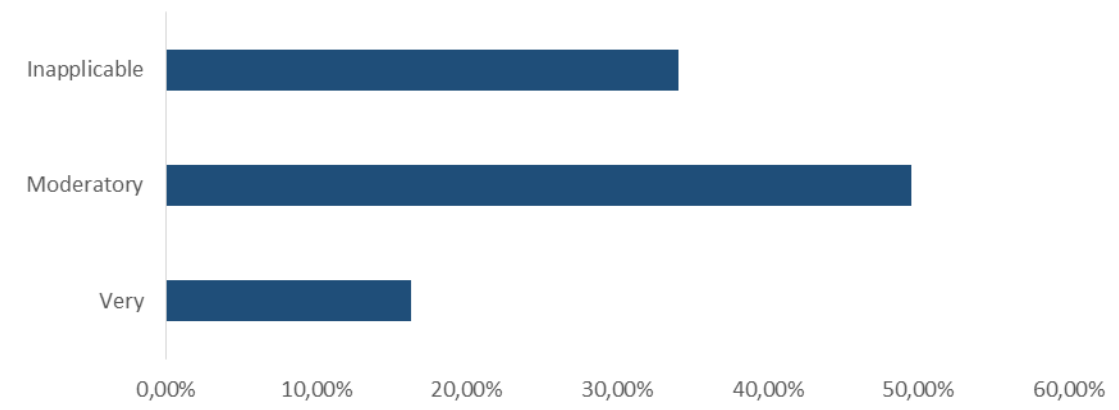


Figure 149

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	23,10%	30,80%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	14,30%	7,10%
Fier	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Tirane	86,70%	13,30%	0,00%
Korce	80,00%	8,00%	12,00%
All regions	70,40%	12,60%	17,00%

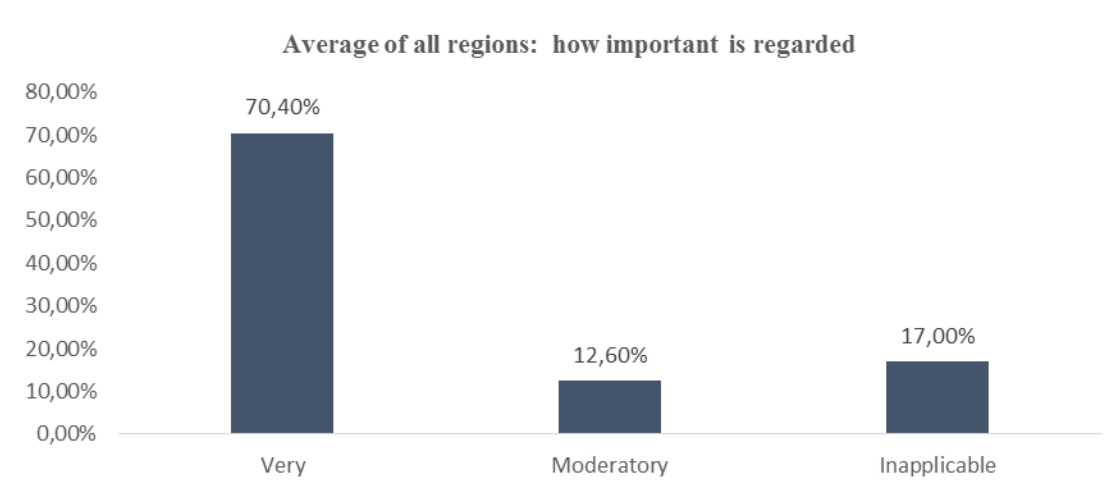


Figure 150

Table 49 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	12,86	29,841
Durres	0	100	28	43,818
Diber	0	20	3,75	7,44
Kukes	0	70	8,75	24,749
Lezhe	0	90	30	42,426
Vlore	0	90	32	32,592
Shkoder	0	40	10,77	14,979
Berat	0	100	14,29	37,796
Gjirokaster	0	90	20	30,382
Fier	0	85	32,19	32,811
Tirane	0	80	25	31,339
Korce	0	100	24,92	33,791

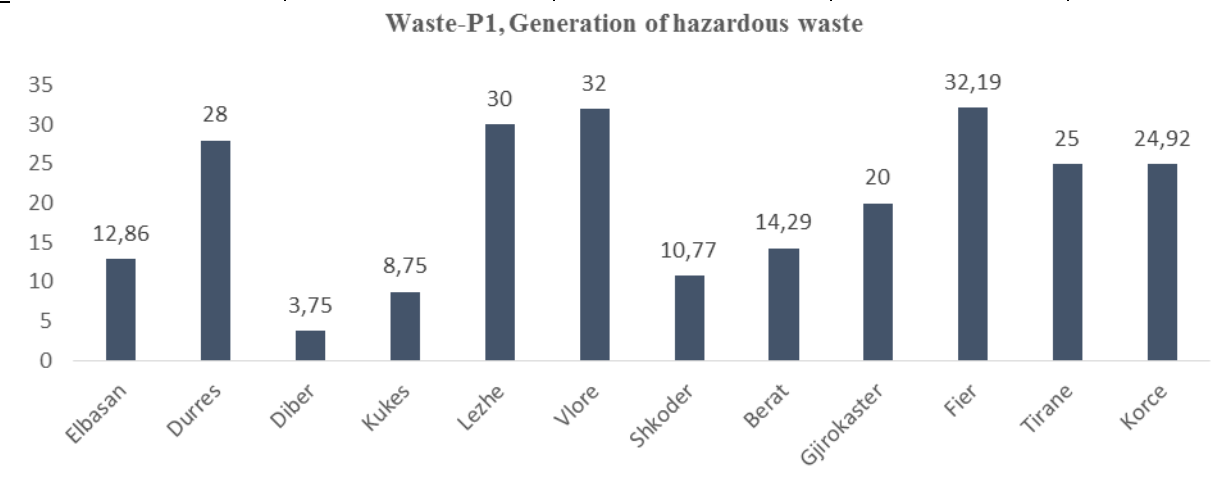


Figure 151

Waste-S1, Land area contaminated

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Kukes	12,50%	62,50%	25,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Vlore	30,00%	30,00%	40,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	38,50%	53,80%
Berat	0,00%	14,30%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	57,10%	35,70%
Fier	18,80%	62,50%	18,80%
Tirane	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Korce	4,00%	56,00%	40,00%
All regions	10,40%	47,40%	42,20%

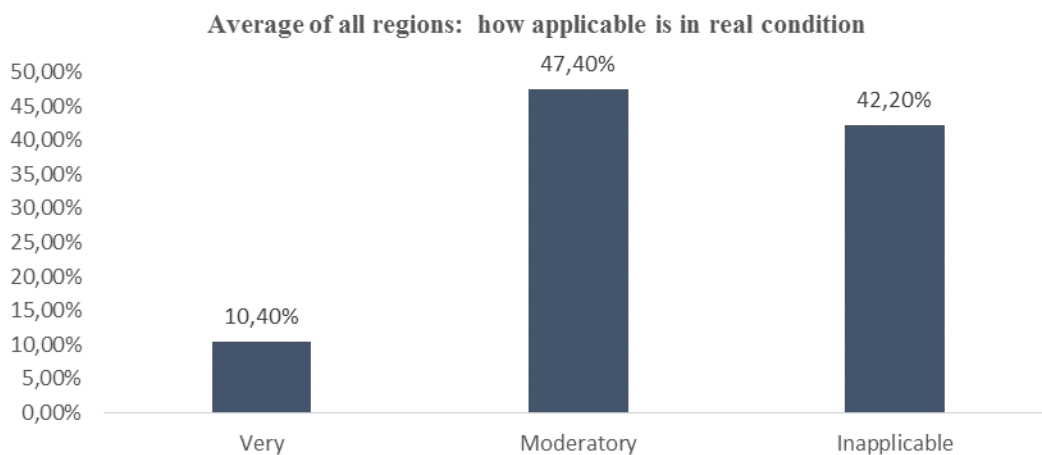


Figure 152

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	62,50%	12,50%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	53,80%	15,40%	30,80%
Berat	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	81,30%	6,30%	12,50%

Tirane	80,00%	6,70%	13,30%
Korce	88,00%	4,00%	8,00%
All regions	71,90%	8,10%	20,00%

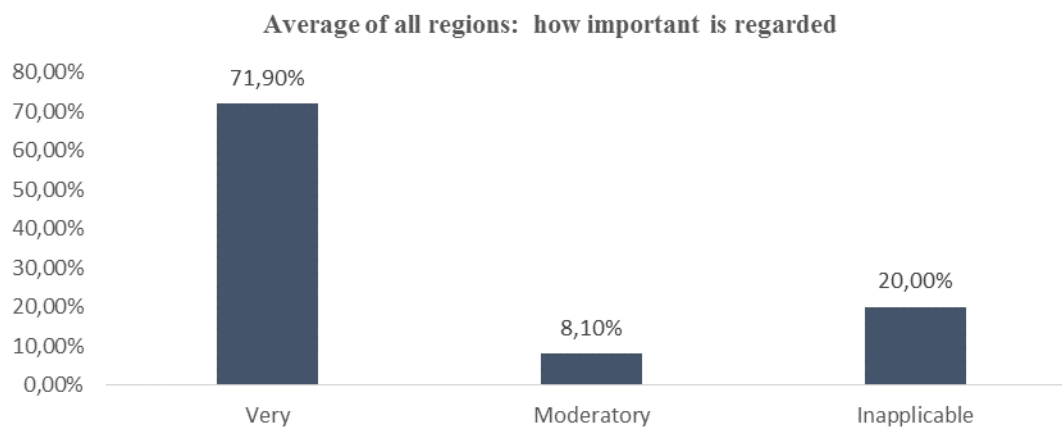


Figure 153

Table 50 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	15,71	28,785
Durres	0	40	8	17,889
Diber	0	30	3,75	10,607
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	60	11,43	22,678
Vlore	0	50	6	15,776
Shkoder	0	80	21,15	28,589
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	19,29	32,217
Fier	0	80	28,44	32,338
Tirane	0	80	18	28,835
Korce	0	100	19	31,689

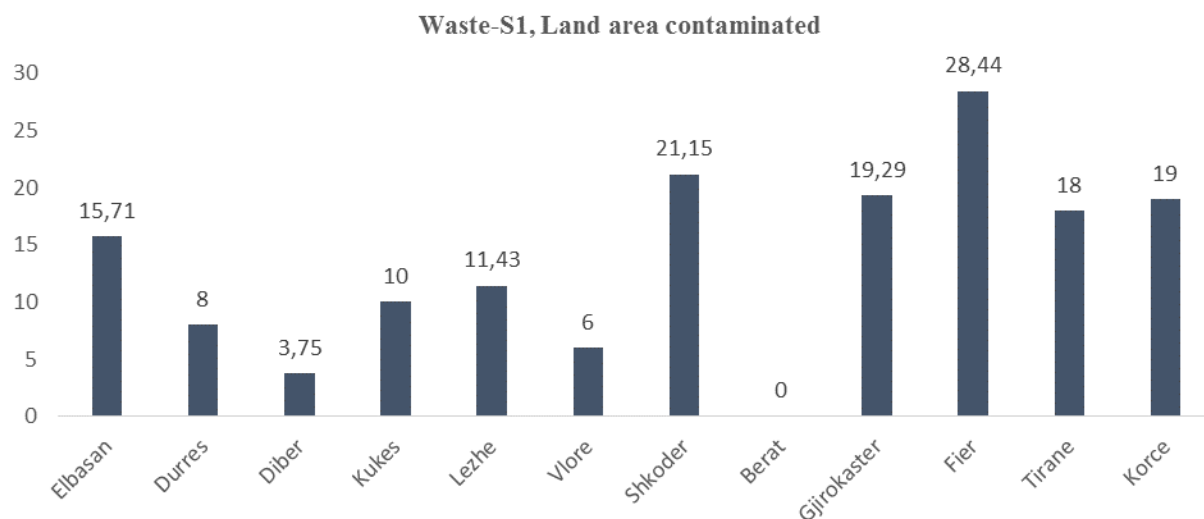


Figure 154

Waste-Ex1, Blood lead levels in children (>10 g / dl)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Kukes	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Vlore	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	23,10%	76,90%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	21,40%	35,70%	42,90%
Fier	0,00%	43,80%	56,30%
Tirane	6,70%	60,00%	33,30%
Korce	13,30%	15,90%	21,10%
All regions	11,10%	32,60%	56,30%

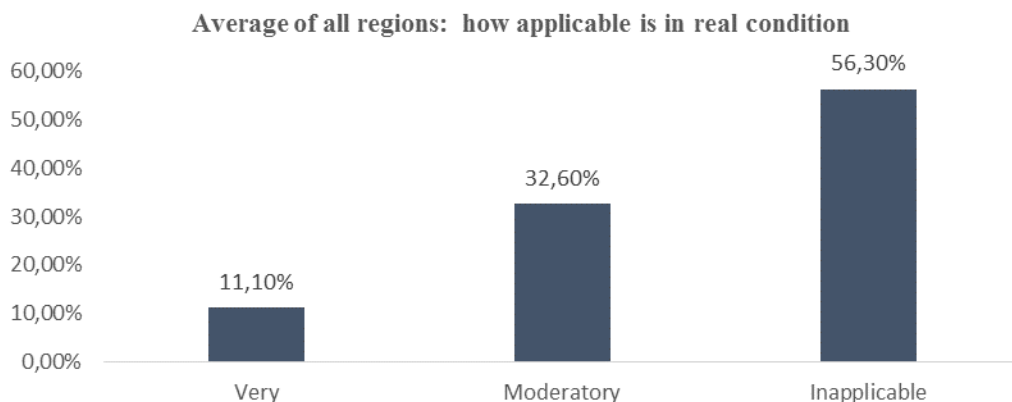


Figure 155

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	0,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	7,70%	53,80%
Berat	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	0,00%	21,40%
Fier	56,30%	12,50%	31,30%
Tirane	80,00%	13,30%	6,70%
Korce	92,00%	0,00%	8,00%
All regions	68,90%	6,70%	24,40%

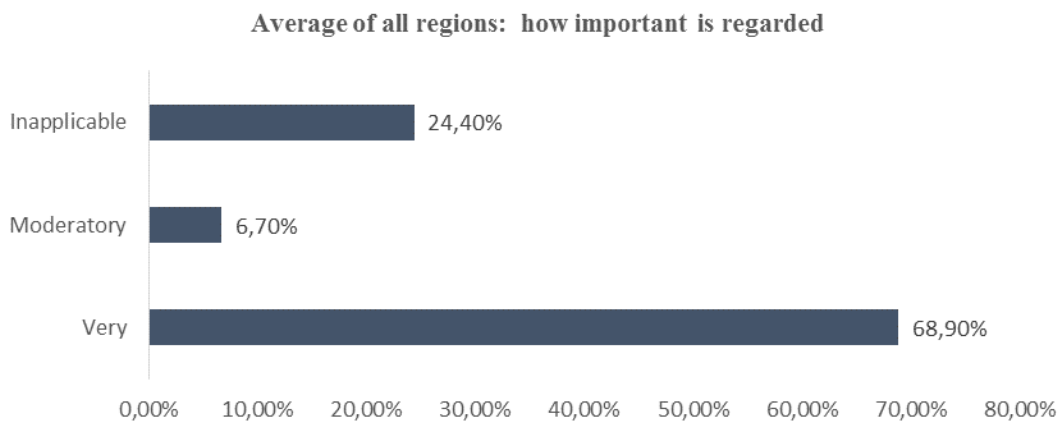


Figure 156

Table 51 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	10	2,86	4,88
Durres	0	70	18	30,332
Diber	0	10	1,25	3,536
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	100	17,14	37,289
Vlore	0	30	3,5	9,443
Shkoder	0	30	6,92	13,156
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	14,36	36,284
Fier	0	85	26,56	36,273
Tirane	0	80	18,67	27,22
Korce	0	100	16,8	31,321

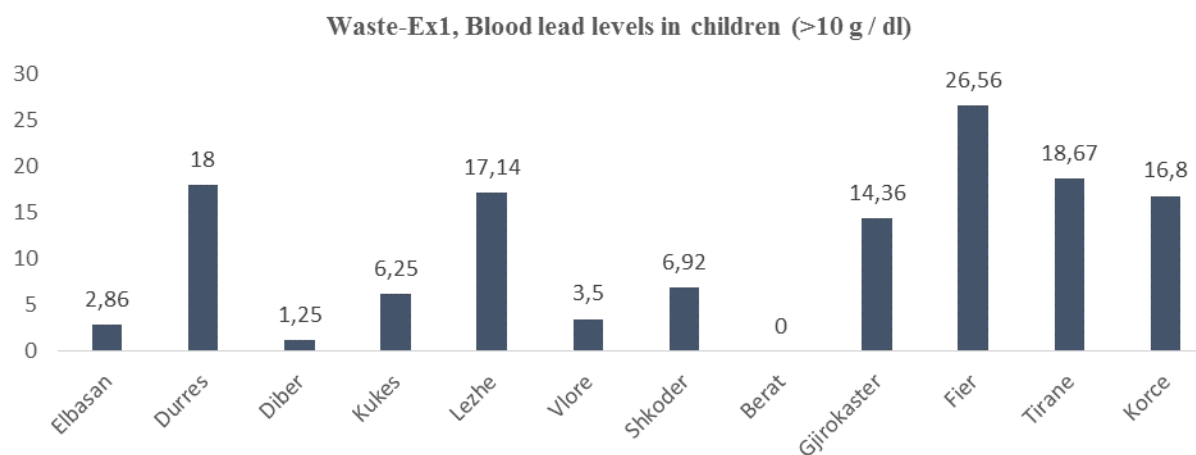


Figure 157

Waste-A1, Policies on hazardous waste (implementation of policies and regulations on hazardous waste legislation, bylaws, etc.)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	71,40%	0,00%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Kukes	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Vlore	10,00%	20,00%	70,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	46,20%	46,20%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	14,30%	35,70%

Fier	31,30%	50,00%	18,80%
Tirane	26,70%	53,30%	20,00%
Korce	8,00%	52,00%	40,00%
All regions	21,50%	40,00%	38,50%

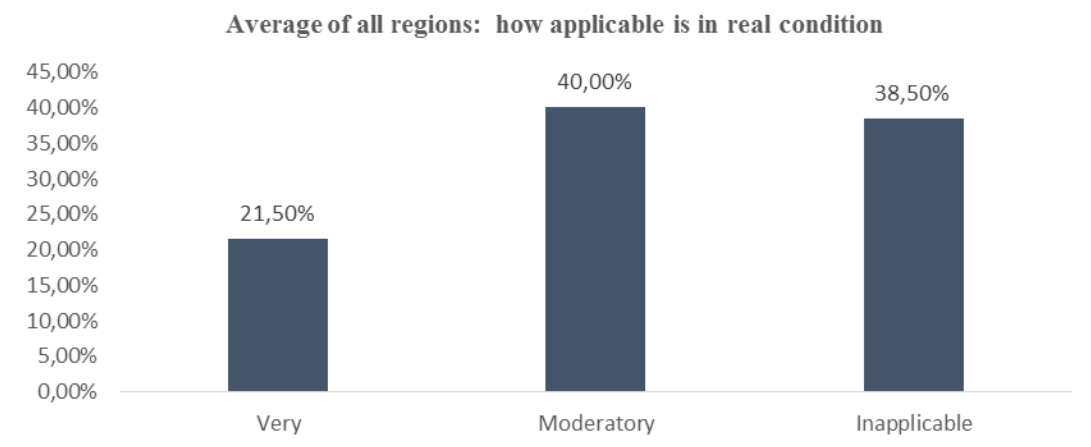


Figure 158

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	57,10%	0,00%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	23,10%	30,80%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	81,30%	12,50%	6,30%
Tirane	86,70%	13,30%	0,00%
Korce	76,00%	16,00%	8,00%
All regions	69,60%	14,10%	16,30%

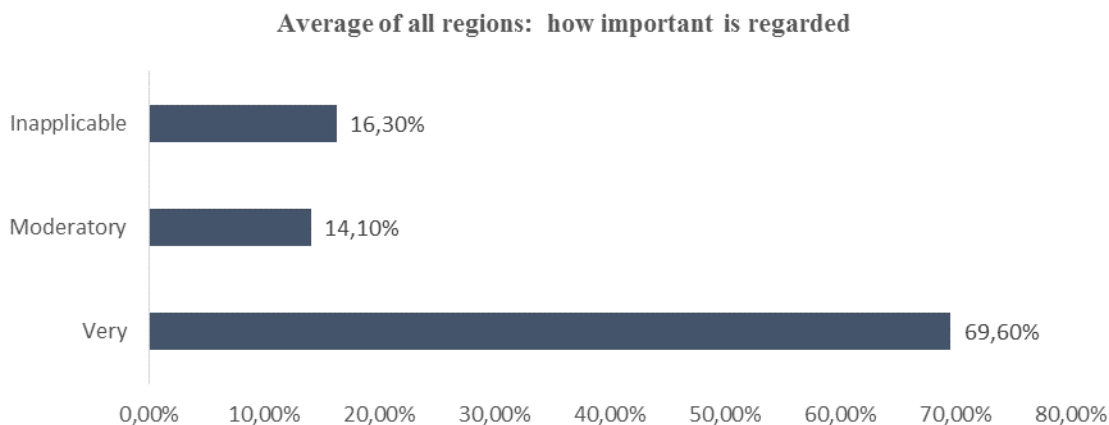


Figure 159

Table 52 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	17,14	32,514
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	20	3,75	7,44
Kukes	0	60	7,5	21,213
Lezhe	0	70	22,86	29,841
Vlore	0	50	5,7	15,72
Shkoder	0	50	16,15	19,489
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	28,57	46,881
Fier	0	100	36,25	38,622
Tirane	0	90	28,33	39,264
Korce	0	100	26	36,515

Waste-A1, Policies on hazardous waste (implementation of policies and regulations on hazardous waste legislation, bylaws, etc.)

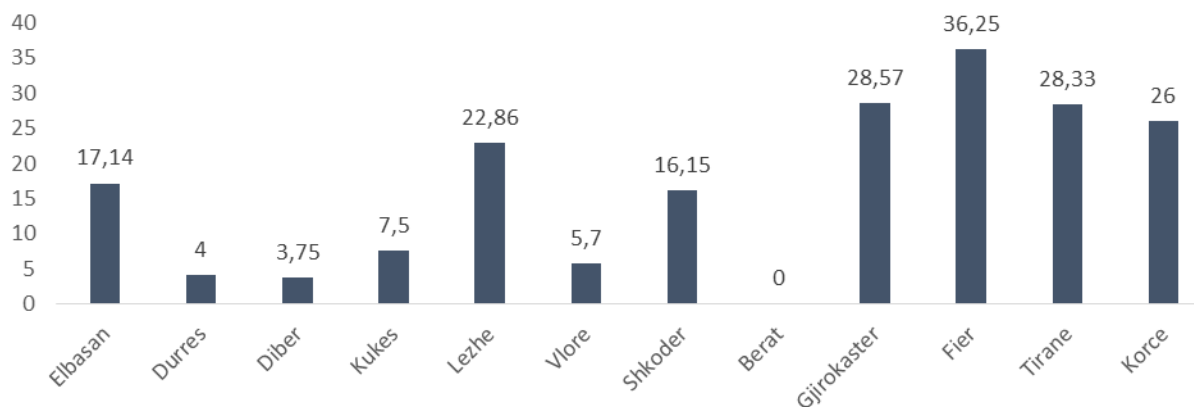


Figure 160

Waste-A2, Collection of urban waste (regular and frequent service for the collection and storage in order hygienic household waste are provided by certain items)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	85,70%	0,00%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	25,00%	12,50%	62,50%
Kukes	12,50%	75,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	10,00%	50,00%	40,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	75,00%	25,00%
Berat	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Fier	29,40%	64,70%	5,90%
Tirane	26,70%	46,70%	26,70%
Korce	16,00%	72,00%	12,00%
All regions	22,20%	52,60%	25,20%

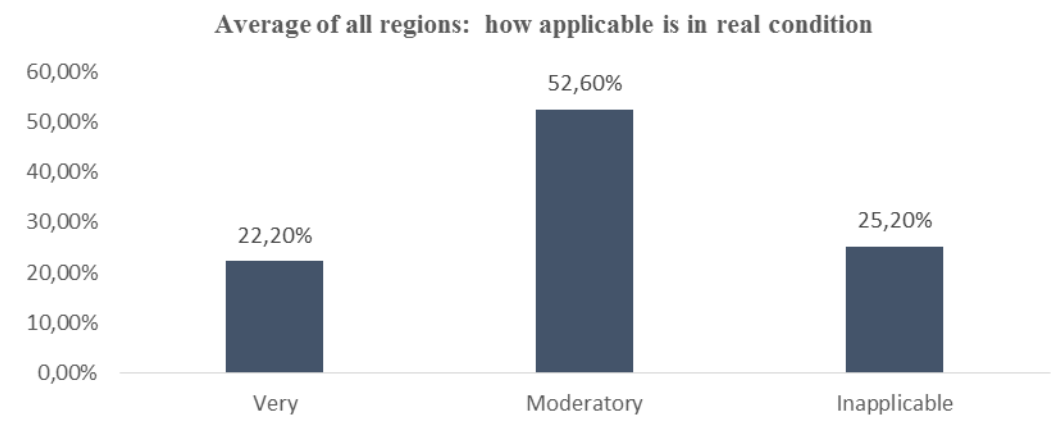


Figure 161

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,10%	42,90%	0,00%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	50,00%	41,70%	8,30%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	92,90%	0,00%	7,10%
Fier	82,40%	11,80%	5,90%

Tirane	73,30%	20,00%	6,70%
Korce	84,00%	12,00%	4,00%
All regions	71,90%	14,80%	13,30%

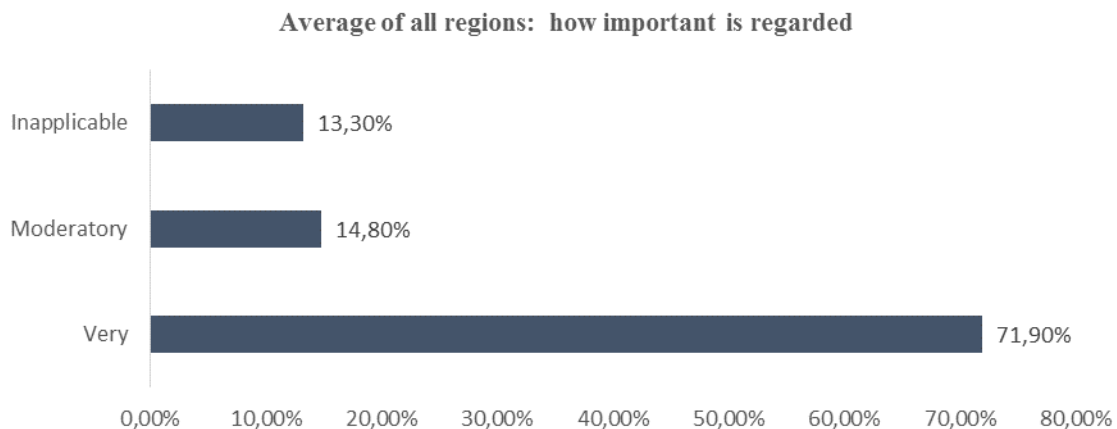


Figure 162

Table 53 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	80	15,71	28,785
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	30	7,5	11,65
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	90	24,29	36,45
Vlore	0	50	15	18,409
Shkoder	0	60	27,08	24,164
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	25,71	42,375
Fier	0	100	48,24	36,096
Tirane	0	90	28	35,697
Korce	0	100	43,2	38,914

Waste-A2, Collection of urban waste (regular and frequent service for the collection and storage in order hygienic household waste are provided by certain items)

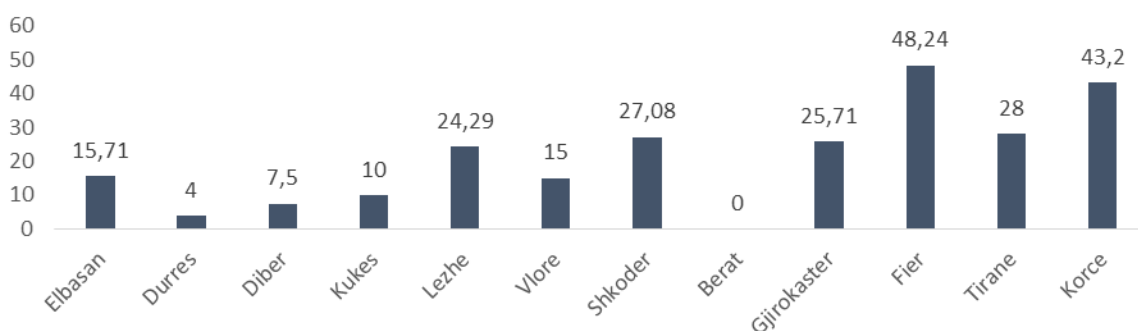


Figure 163

Chem-P1, Locations that contain large amounts of chemicals

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	50,00%	12,50%	37,50%
Kukes	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Vlore	10,00%	40,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	7,10%	57,10%	35,70%
Fier	25,00%	31,30%	43,80%
Tirane	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Korce	8,00%	56,00%	36,00%
All regions	14,20%	39,60%	46,30%

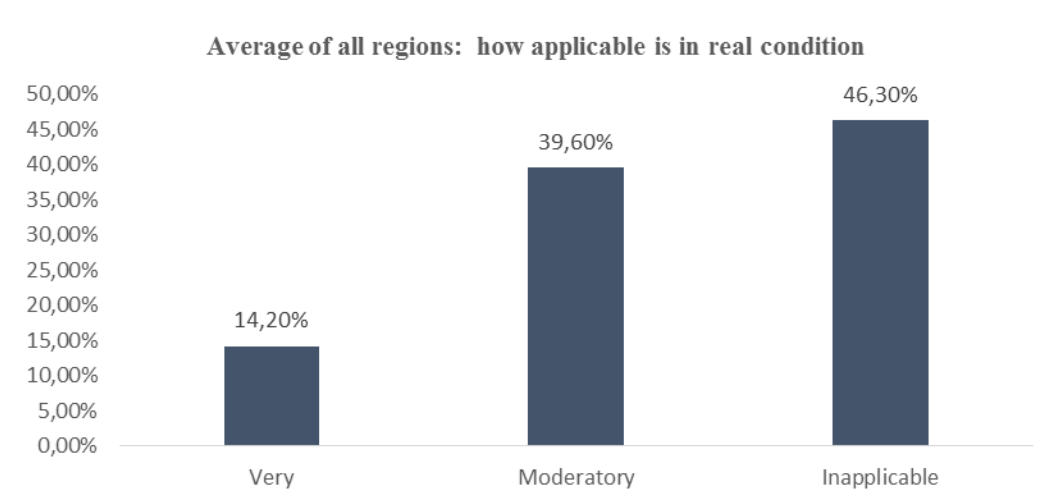


Figure 164

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Durres	40,00%	20,00%	40,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	16,70%	0,00%	83,30%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	21,40%	14,30%
Fier	68,80%	12,50%	18,80%
Tirane	73,30%	20,00%	6,70%
Korce	80,00%	16,00%	4,00%
All regions	67,20%	12,70%	20,10%

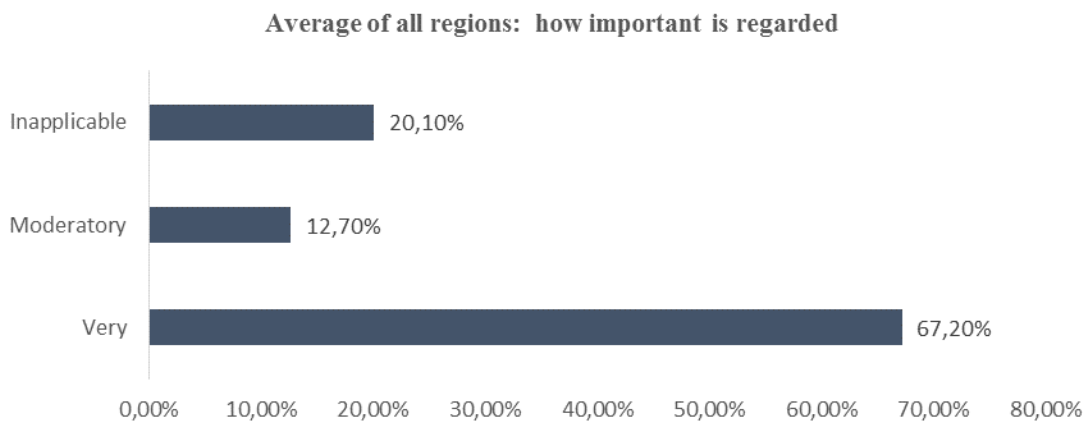


Figure 165

Table 54 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	10	19,149
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	20	4,38	7,289
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	100	34,29	43,916
Vlore	0	80	9	25,144
Shkoder	0	60	13,08	21,75
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	15,71	32,749
Fier	0	90	27,5	36,788
Tirane	0	80	20	30,237
Korce	0	100	21,6	34,117

Chem-P1, Locations that contain large amounts of chemicals

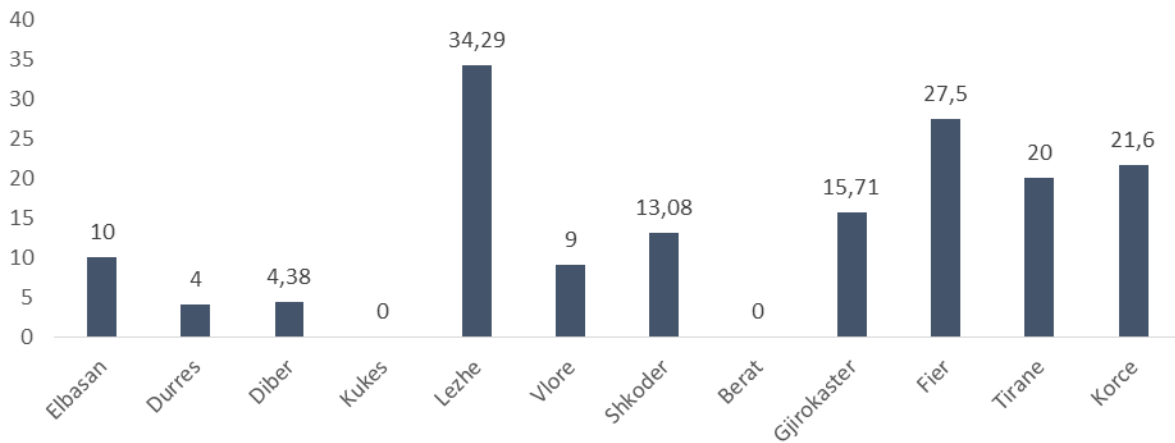


Figure 166

Chem-E1, Mortality due to acute chemical accidents

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	0,00%	12,50%	87,50%
Kukes	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	25,00%	0,00%	75,00%
Gjirokaster	14,30%	21,40%	64,30%

Fier	6,30%	37,50%	56,30%
Tirane	6,70%	53,30%	40,00%
Korce	4,00%	36,00%	60,00%
All regions	7,40%	31,60%	61,00%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

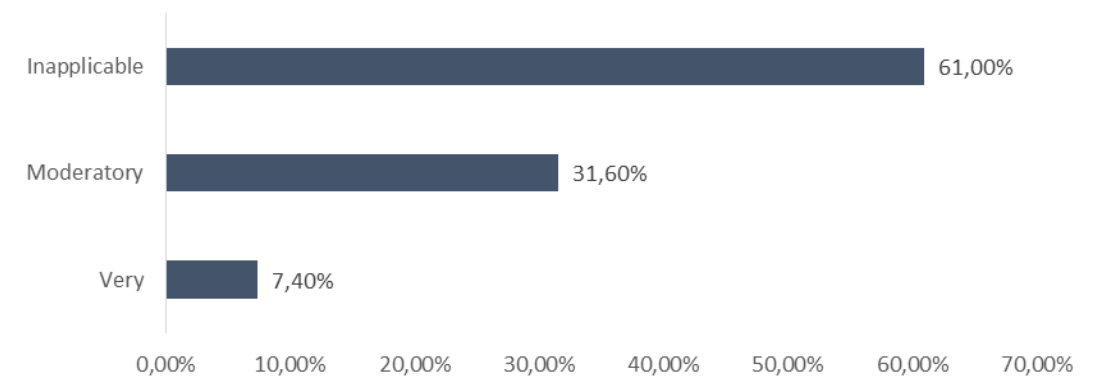


Figure 167

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	28,60%	28,60%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	70,00%	10,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	30,80%	30,80%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	0,00%	35,70%
Fier	62,50%	18,80%	18,80%
Tirane	60,00%	26,70%	13,30%
Korce	76,00%	16,00%	8,00%
All regions	58,10%	15,40%	26,50%

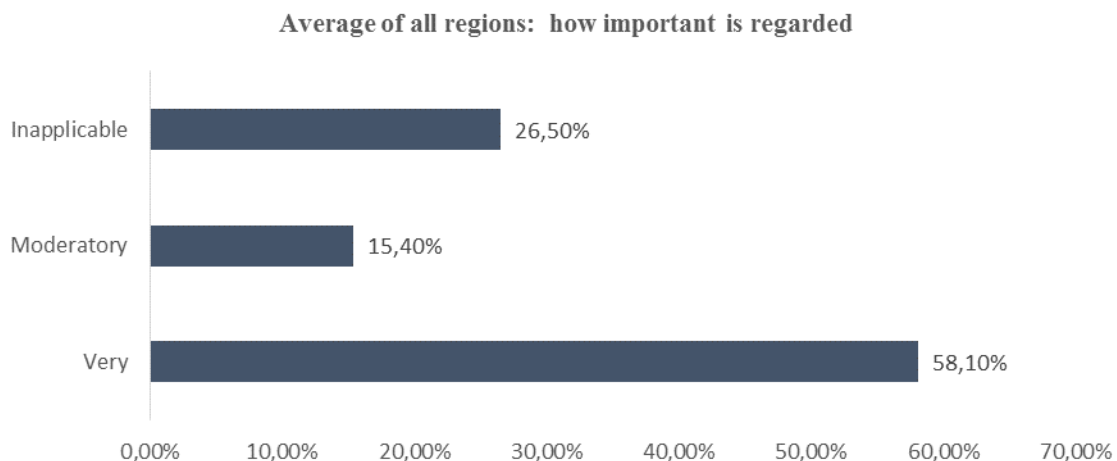


Figure 168

Table 55 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	11,43	18,645
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	5	0,63	1,768
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	60	10	22,361
Vlore	0	50	6,5	15,995
Shkoder	0	50	11,92	18,432
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	11,71	29,993
Fier	0	90	28,75	35,567
Tirane	0	85	22,33	32,997
Korce	0	100	20,2	32,161

Chem-E1, Mortality due to acute chemical accidents

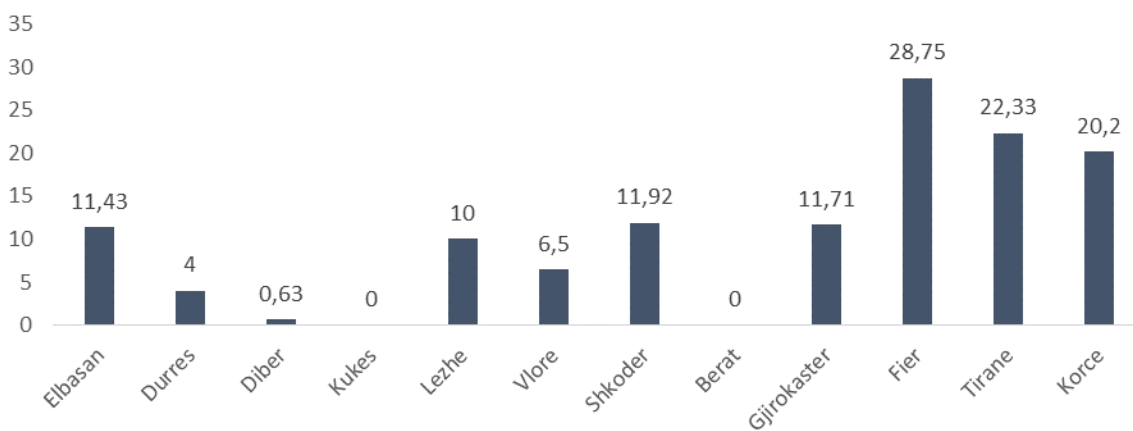


Figure 169

Chem-A1, Regulatory requirements for land-use planning

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Kukes	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	30,00%	70,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	30,80%	69,20%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	35,70%	28,60%	35,70%
Fier	12,50%	68,80%	18,80%
Tirane	13,30%	60,00%	26,70%
Korce	4,00%	40,00%	56,00%
All regions	11,10%	37,00%	51,90%

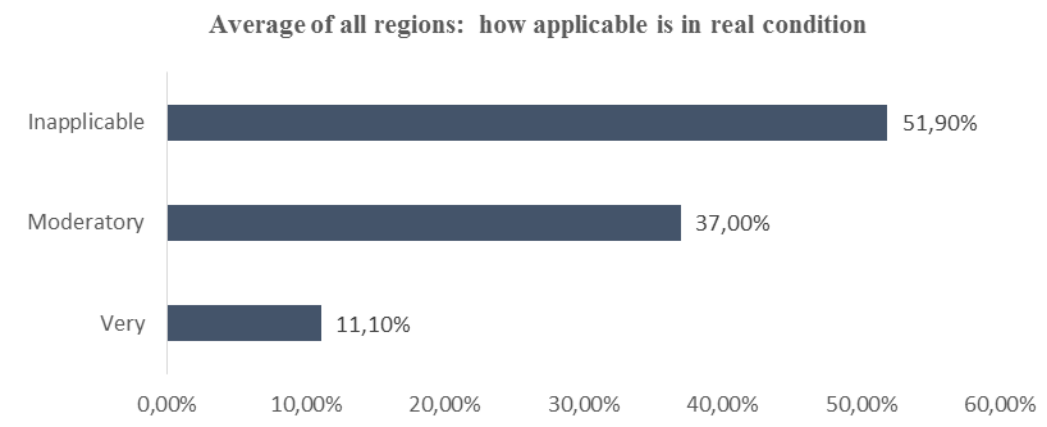


Figure 170

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	42,90%	28,60%
Durres	20,00%	40,00%	40,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	50,00%	12,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	15,40%	46,20%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	43,80%	43,80%	12,50%
Tirane	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%

Korce	44,00%	28,00%	28,00%
All regions	51,10%	20,70%	28,10%

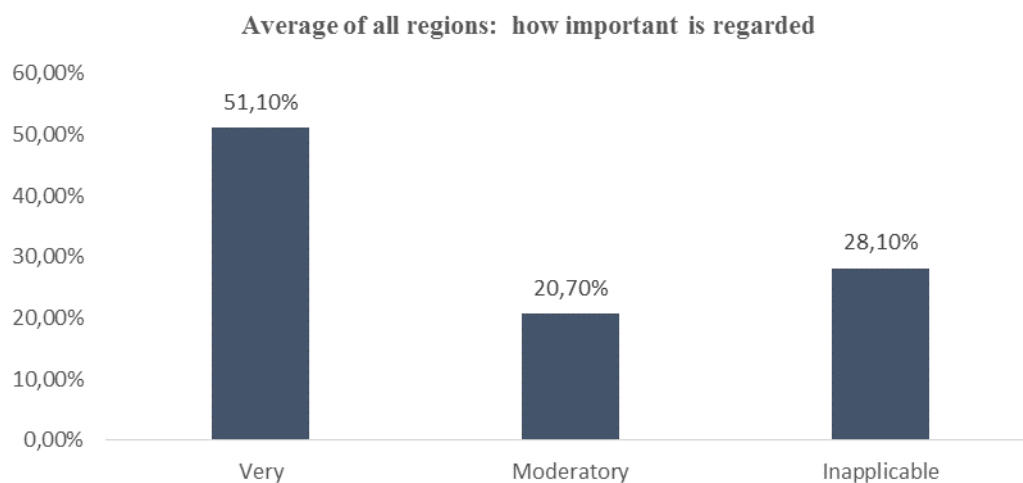


Figure 171

Table 56 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	7,14	18,898
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	20	2,5	7,071
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	80	21,43	36,71
Vlore	0	30	5	10,801
Shkoder	0	60	14,62	23,315
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	28,57	46,881
Fier	0	100	26,88	34,394
Tirane	0	100	21,33	33,989
Korce	0	100	17,6	28,763

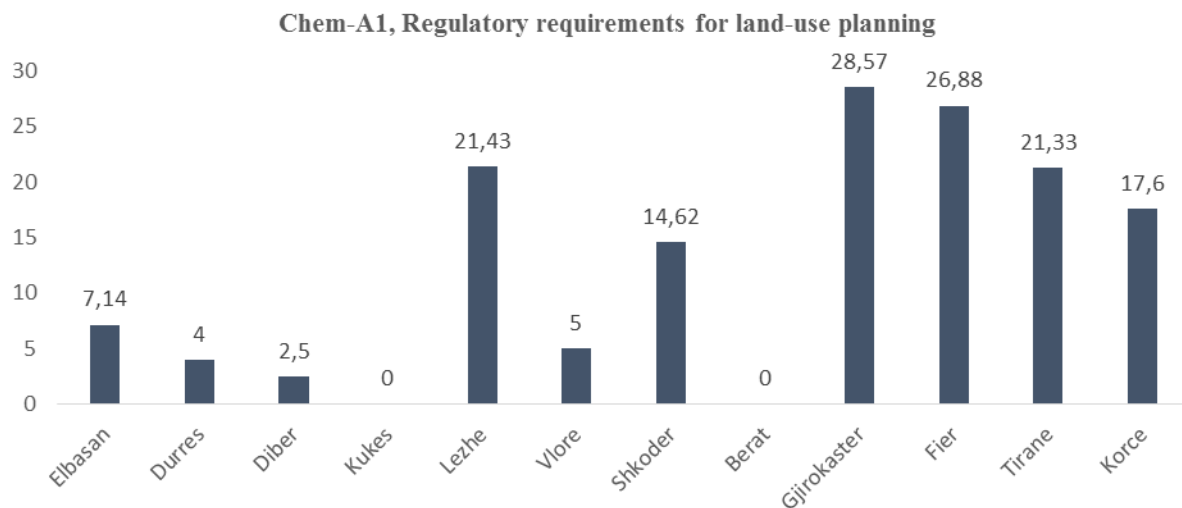


Figure 172

Chem-A2, Registration of chemical incidents which will serve. Identification of the source. Information on the location of the incident

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	11,10%	33,30%	55,60%
Kukes	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Lezhe	0,00%	16,70%	83,30%
Vlore	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	15,40%	15,40%	69,20%
Berat	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Gjirokaster	21,40%	35,70%	42,90%
Fier	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Tirane	13,30%	46,70%	40,00%
Korce	28,00%	44,00%	28,00%
All regions	17,20%	37,30%	45,50%

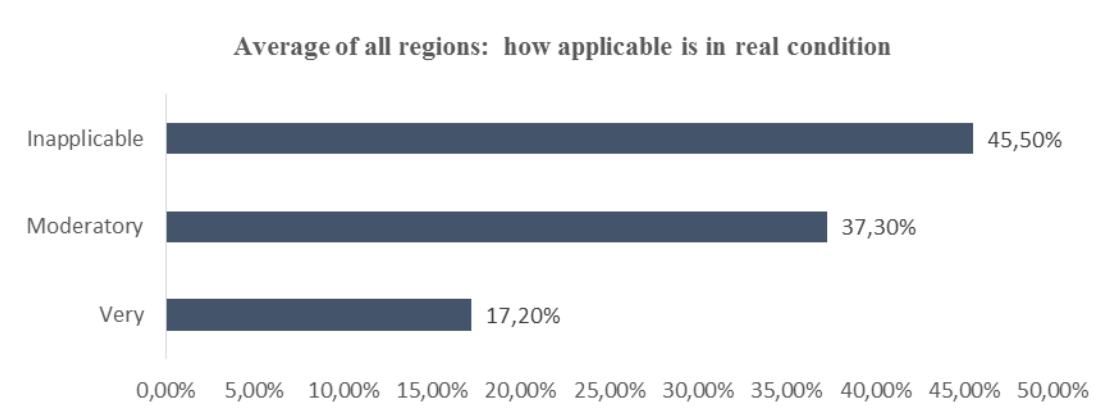


Figure 173

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	0,00%	60,00%	40,00%
Diber	66,70%	33,30%	0,00%
Kukes	75,00%	12,50%	12,50%
Lezhe	16,70%	0,00%	83,30%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	15,40%	38,50%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	78,60%	7,10%	14,30%
Fier	46,70%	33,30%	20,00%
Tirane	73,30%	13,30%	13,30%
Korce	84,00%	8,00%	8,00%
All regions	60,40%	14,90%	24,60%

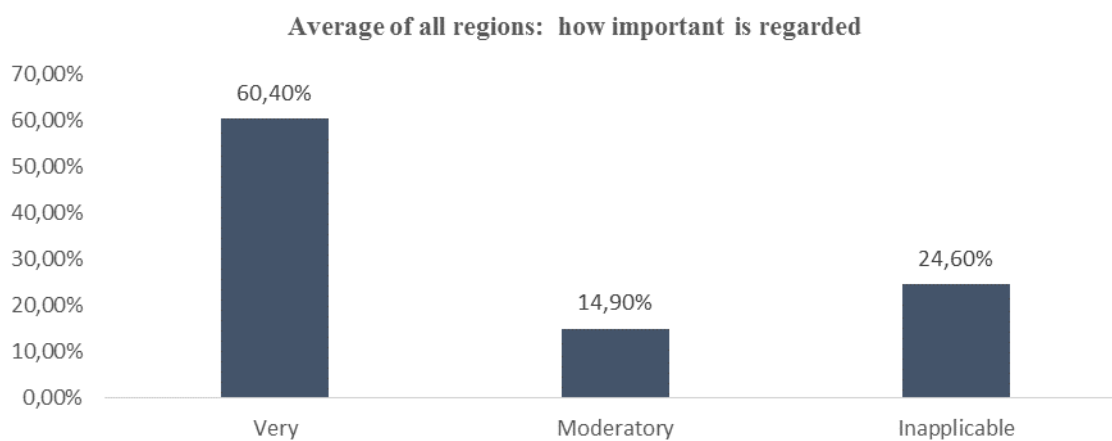


Figure 174

Table 57 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	7,14	18,898
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	20	2,78	6,667
Kukes	0	0	0	0
Lezhe	0	70	18,33	29,944
Vlore	0	90	10	28,284
Shkoder	0	80	18,08	24,794
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	23,57	40,308
Fier	0	100	34	35,01
Tirane	0	80	21,33	33,138
Korce	0	100	33,4	40,69

Chem-A2, Registration of chemical incidents which will serve. Identification of the source. Information on the location of the incident

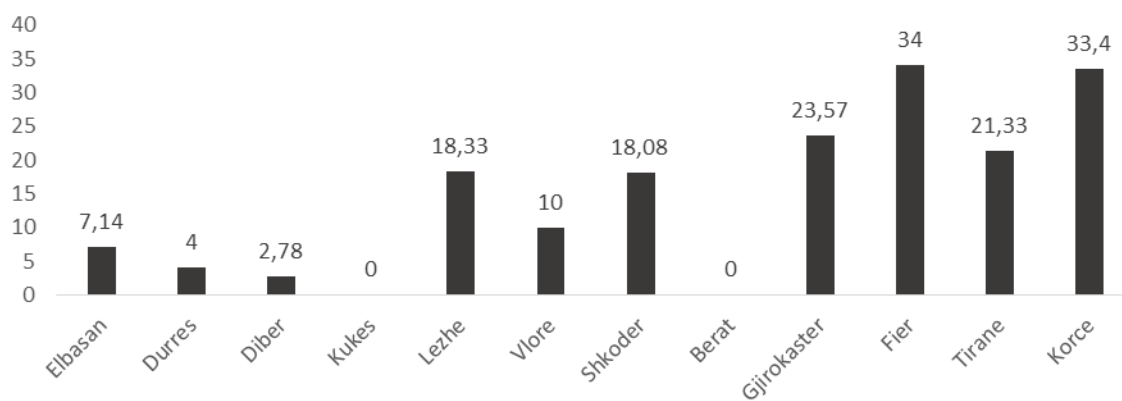


Figure 175

Chem-A3, Service Center of poisoning by chemicals (poisoning centers and staff of these centers)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	12,50%	12,50%	75,00%
Kukes	0,00%	25,00%	75,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	14,30%	71,40%

Vlore	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	15,40%	76,90%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	14,30%	21,40%	64,30%
Fier	25,00%	50,00%	25,00%
Tirane	26,70%	46,70%	26,70%
Korce	16,00%	32,00%	52,00%
All regions	14,10%	30,40%	55,60%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

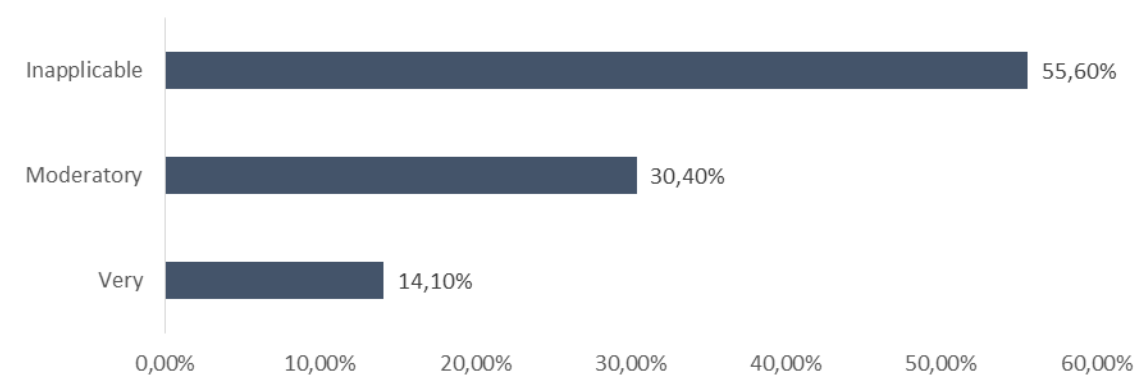


Figure 176

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	70,00%	20,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	30,80%	30,80%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	0,00%	42,90%
Fier	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Tirane	66,70%	13,30%	20,00%
Korce	80,00%	12,00%	8,00%
All regions	57,80%	16,30%	25,90%

Average of all regions: how important is regarded

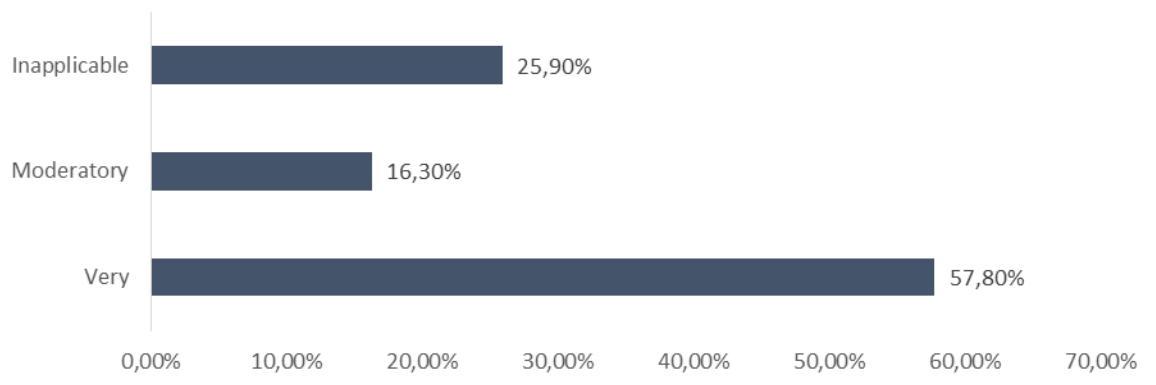


Figure 177

Table 58 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	18,127
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	20	2,5	7,071
Kukes	0	20	2,5	7,071
Lezhe	0	90	14,29	33,594
Vlore	0	50	8	17,512
Shkoder	0	30	6,92	11,094
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	7,14	26,726
Fier	0	100	32,5	38,384
Tirane	0	90	18,67	31,818
Korce	0	100	13	24,833

Chem-A3, Service Center of poisoning by chemicals (poisoning centers and staff of these centers)

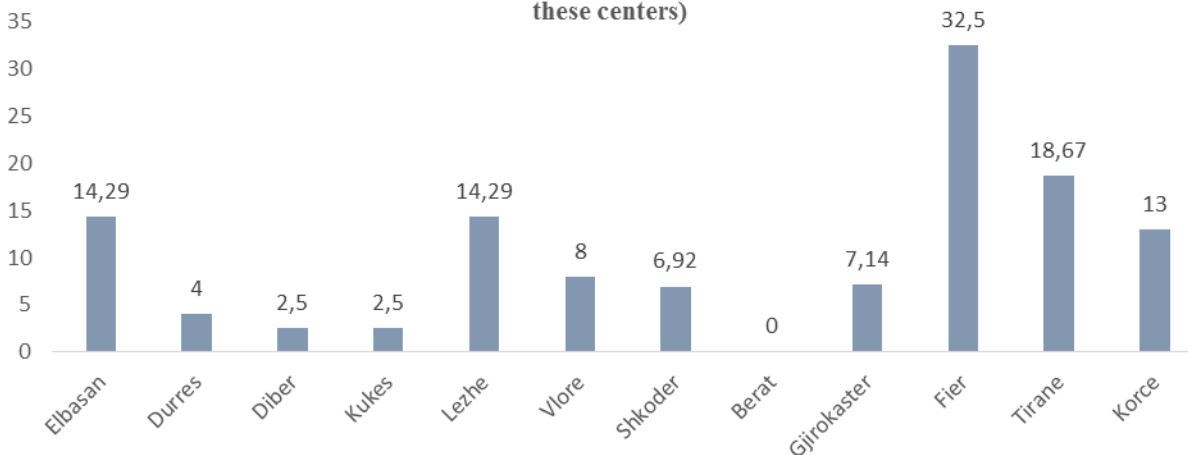


Figure 178

Chem-A4, Guidelines on medical treatment

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Kukes	37,50%	12,50%	50,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	0,00%	70,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	61,50%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	61,50%	7,70%	30,80%
Fier	43,80%	43,80%	12,50%
Tirane	33,30%	46,70%	20,00%
Korce	28,00%	56,00%	16,00%
All regions	25,40%	38,80%	35,80%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

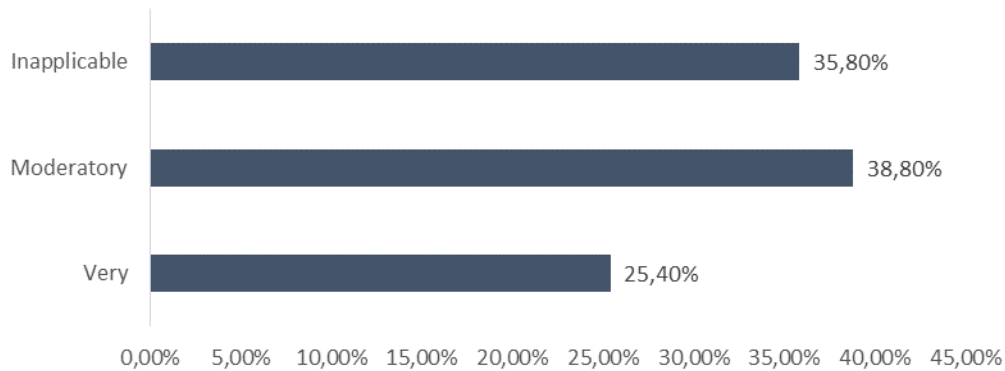


Figure 179

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	0,00%	71,40%
Durres	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	30,80%	30,80%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	84,60%	0,00%	15,40%
Fier	68,80%	25,00%	6,30%

Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	80,00%	16,00%	4,00%
All regions	64,90%	14,20%	20,90%

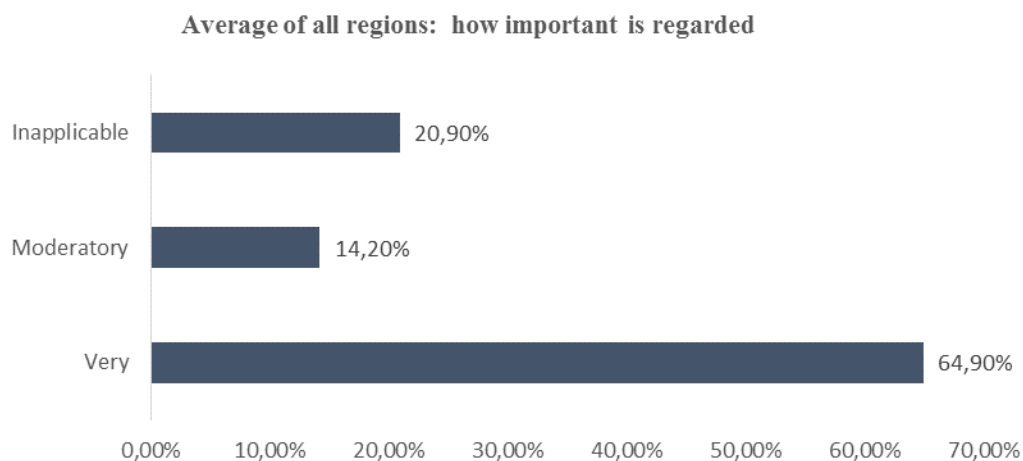


Figure 180

Table 59 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	8,57	18,645
Durres	0	30	6	13,416
Diber	0	30	8,13	11,934
Kukes	0	80	10	28,284
Lezhe	0	100	38,57	45,617
Vlore	0	90	21,5	31,451
Shkoder	0	70	13,85	21,031
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	23,08	43,853
Fier	0	100	40	37,594
Tirane	0	100	24	34,184
Korce	0	100	28	39,264

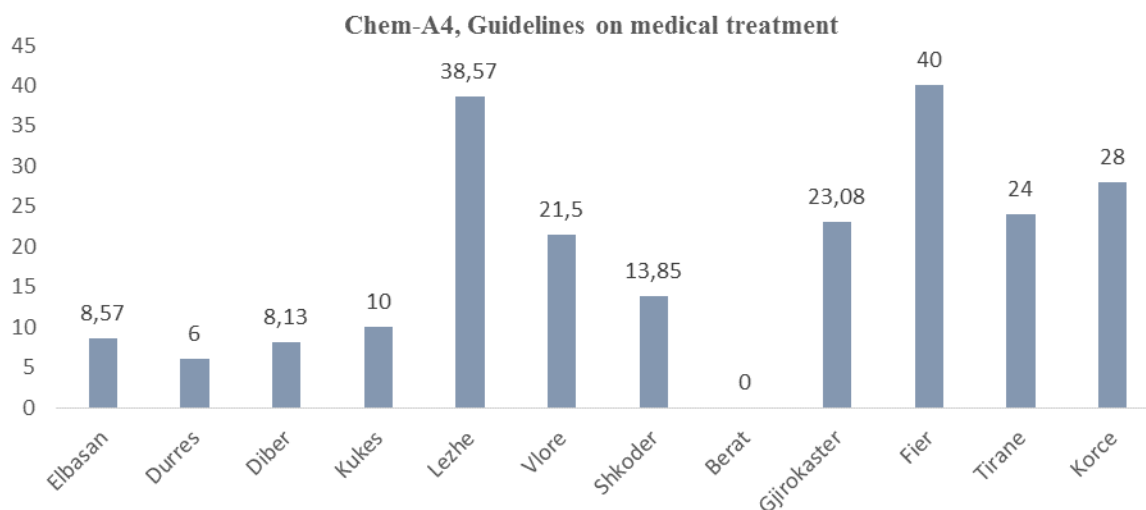


Figure 181

Chem-A5, Government preparation (National Advisory Board, environmental public health plans, instructions on emergency response, personal information in the public system)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Durres	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%
Diber	25,00%	0,00%	75,00%
Kukes	0,00%	37,50%	62,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	30,00%	40,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	38,50%	61,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	50,00%	21,40%	28,60%
Fier	12,50%	62,50%	25,00%
Tirane	40,00%	46,70%	13,30%
Korce	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
All regions	19,30%	40,00%	40,70%

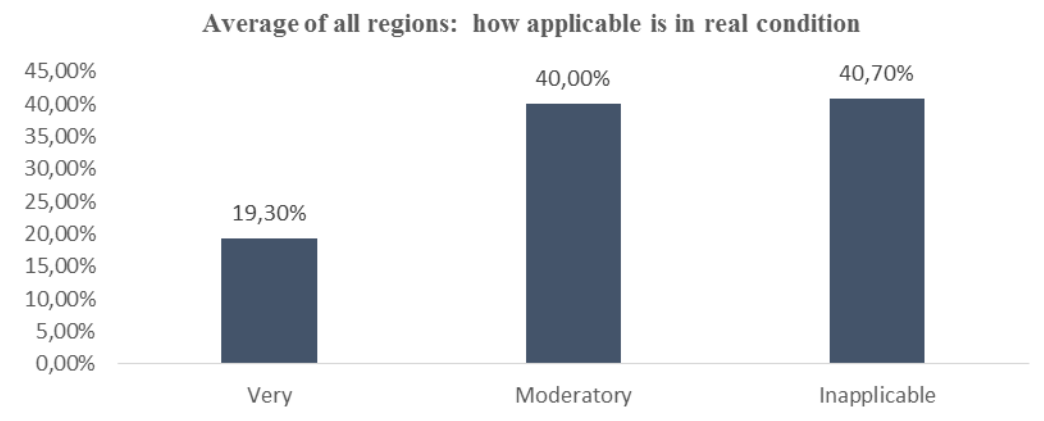


Figure 182

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	28,60%	14,30%	57,10%
Durres	20,00%	20,00%	60,00%
Diber	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	23,10%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	85,70%	0,00%	14,30%
Fier	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Tirane	80,00%	6,70%	13,30%
Korce	80,00%	8,00%	12,00%
All regions	65,20%	11,90%	23,00%

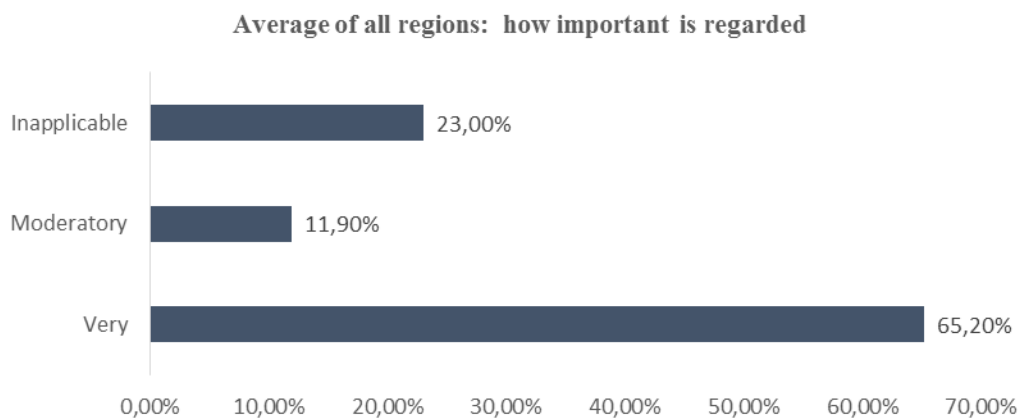


Figure 183

Table 60 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,14	18,17
Durres	0	20	4	8,944
Diber	0	30	3,75	10,607
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	90	30	37,417
Vlore	0	100	28	41,312
Shkoder	0	40	7,69	13,634
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	42,582
Fier	0	100	37,5	35,308
Tirane	0	100	26,8	37,062
Korce	0	80	18,2	26,688

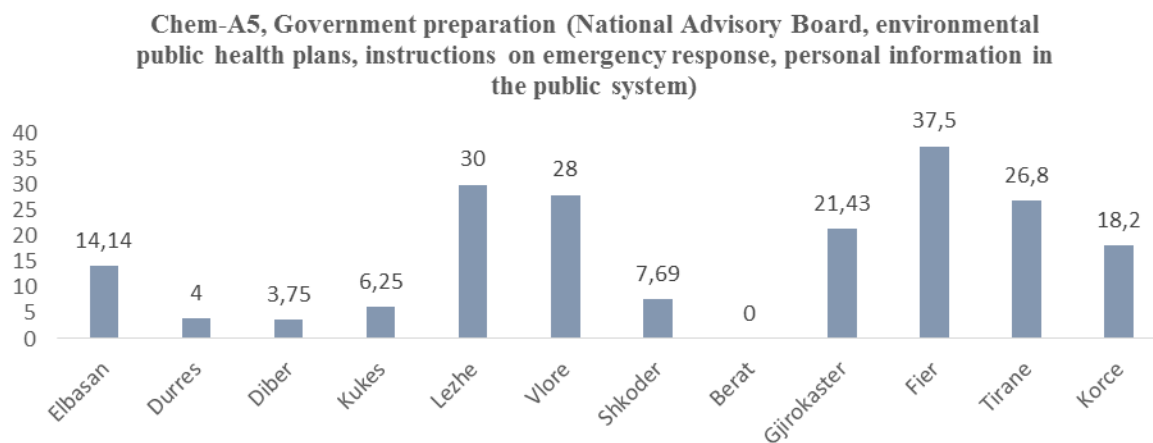


Figure 184

Work-E1, The number of fatal accidents in the workplace

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Durres	25,00%	0,00%	75,00%
Diber	22,20%	44,40%	33,30%
Kukes	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	20,00%	30,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	53,80%	38,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Fier	23,50%	52,90%	23,50%

Tirane	18,80%	68,80%	12,50%
Korce	40,00%	44,00%	16,00%
All regions	22,50%	42,00%	35,50%

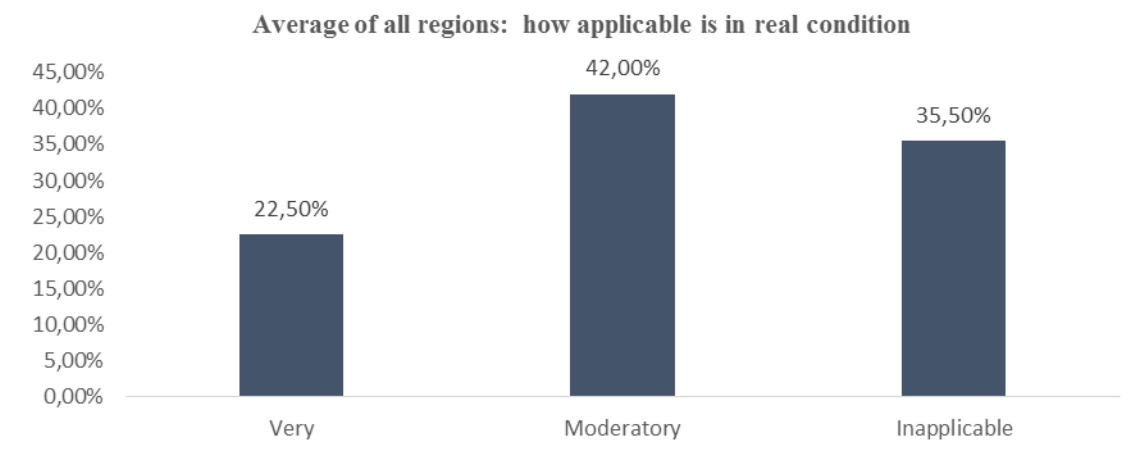


Figure 185

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	12,50%	50,00%	37,50%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	77,80%	22,20%	0,00%
Kukes	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Vlore	90,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	38,50%	15,40%
Berat	14,30%	0,00%	85,70%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	0,00%	28,60%
Fier	64,70%	17,60%	17,60%
Tirane	87,50%	6,30%	6,30%
Korce	84,00%	12,00%	4,00%
All regions	67,40%	14,50%	18,10%

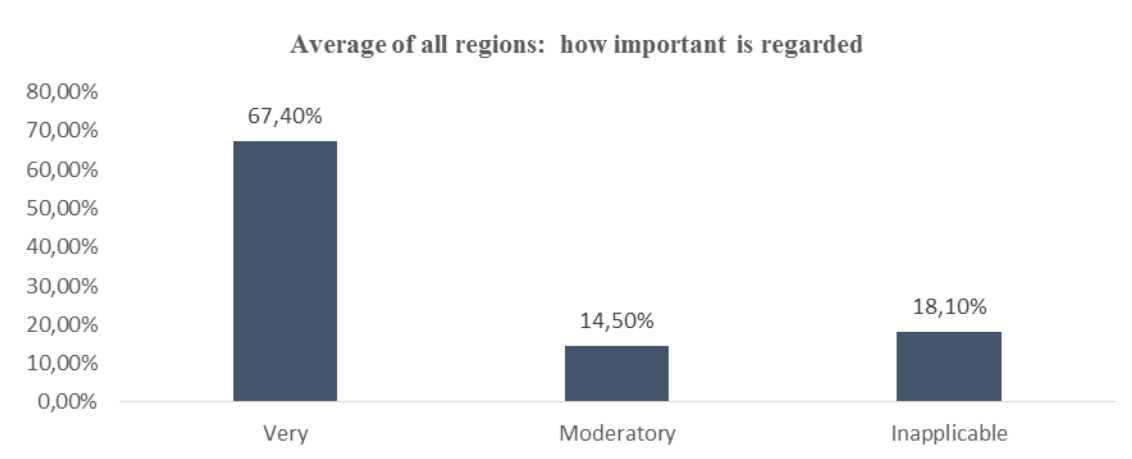


Figure 186

Table 61 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	13,75	22,638
Durres	0	20	5	10
Diber	0	80	13,33	26,926
Kukes	0	60	7,5	21,213
Lezhe	0	100	32,86	39,461
Vlore	0	80	11	26,013
Shkoder	0	100	31,15	39,272
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	14,29	36,314
Fier	0	100	40,59	38,482
Tirane	0	90	29,38	31,931
Korce	0	100	37,6	43,806

Work-E1, The number of fatal accidents in the workplace

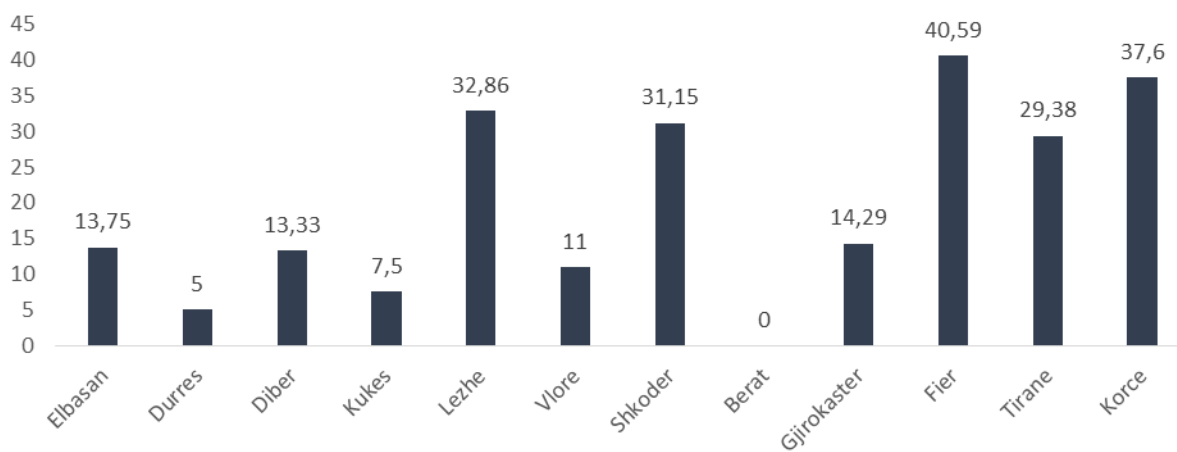


Figure 187

Work-E2, The number of injuries from accidents at workplace

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	42,90%	57,10%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	61,50%	30,80%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	28,60%	35,70%	35,70%
Fier	18,80%	56,30%	25,00%
Tirane	13,30%	73,30%	13,30%
Korce	40,00%	36,00%	24,00%
All regions	20,10%	41,00%	38,80%

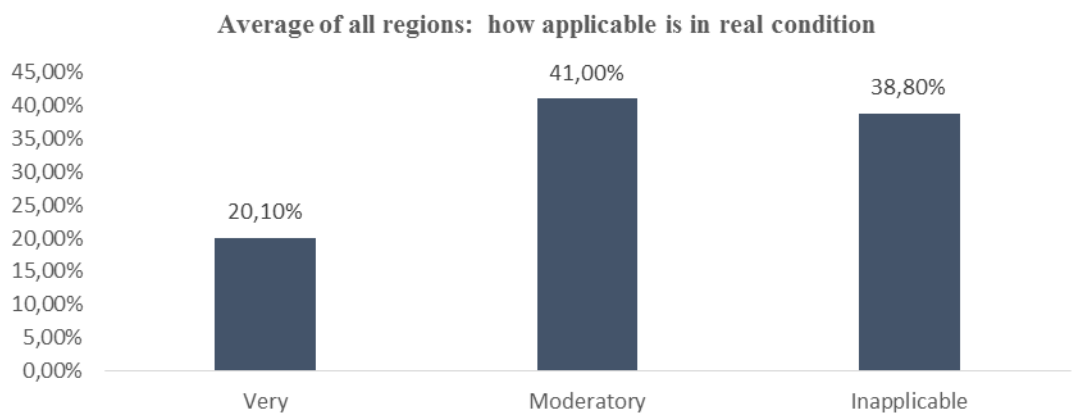


Figure 188

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	62,50%	25,00%	12,50%
Kukes	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%
Lezhe	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Vlore	70,00%	10,00%	20,00%
Shkoder	38,50%	53,80%	7,70%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	71,40%	7,10%	21,40%
Fier	62,50%	12,50%	25,00%
Tirane	80,00%	13,30%	6,70%

Korce	72,00%	8,00%	20,00%
All regions	59,70%	16,40%	23,90%

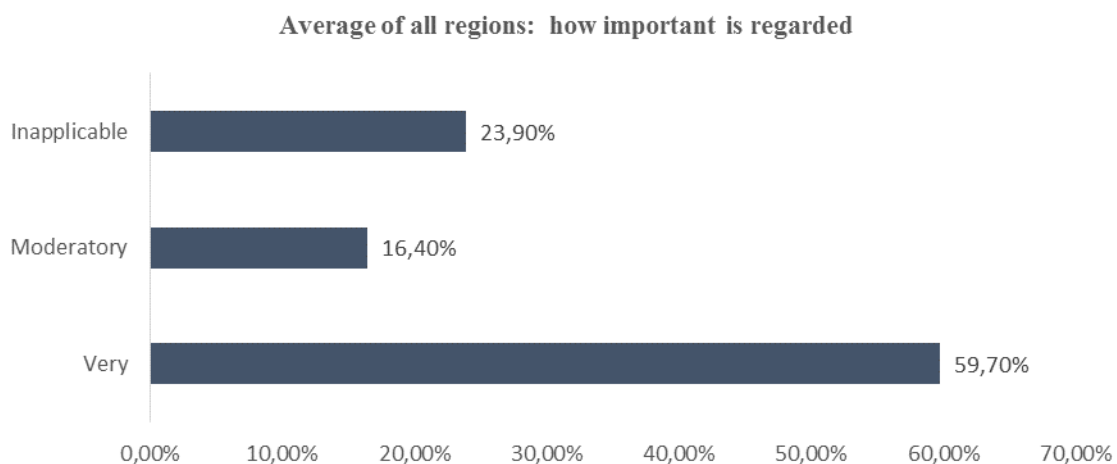


Figure 189

Table 62 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	24,398
Durres	0	20	5	10
Diber	0	30	4,38	10,501
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	100	37,14	41,115
Vlore	0	70	9	22,336
Shkoder	0	100	32,69	41,009
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	17,86	37,247
Fier	0	100	39,37	37,143
Tirane	0	90	32	32,558
Korce	0	100	33,6	42,218

Work-E2, The number of injuries from accidents at workplace

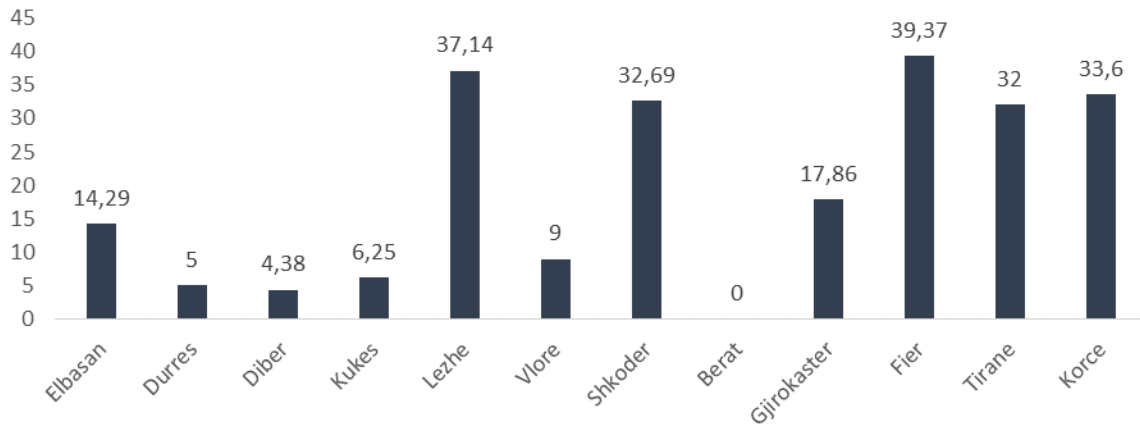


Figure 190

Work-E3, The standardized mortality ratio for groups of occupational diseases

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	71,40%	28,60%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Kukes	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Lezhe	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Vlore	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Shkoder	7,70%	30,80%	61,50%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	28,60%	21,40%	50,00%
Fier	18,80%	68,80%	12,50%
Tirane	6,70%	53,30%	40,00%
Korce	28,00%	44,00%	28,00%
All regions	14,90%	40,30%	44,80%

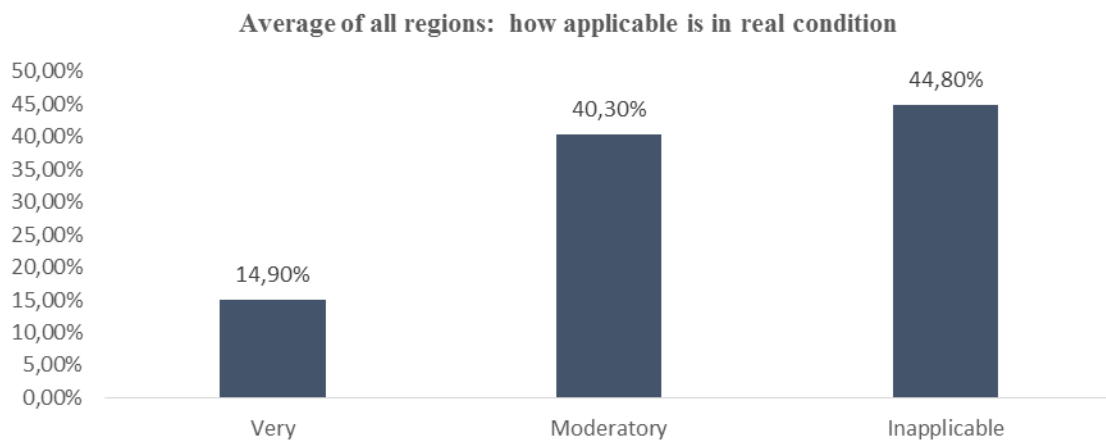


Figure 191

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%
Durres	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	57,10%	14,30%	28,60%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	46,20%	7,70%	46,20%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	0,00%	35,70%
Fier	56,30%	31,30%	12,50%
Tirane	66,70%	20,00%	13,30%
Korce	84,00%	4,00%	12,00%
All regions	60,40%	14,90%	24,60%

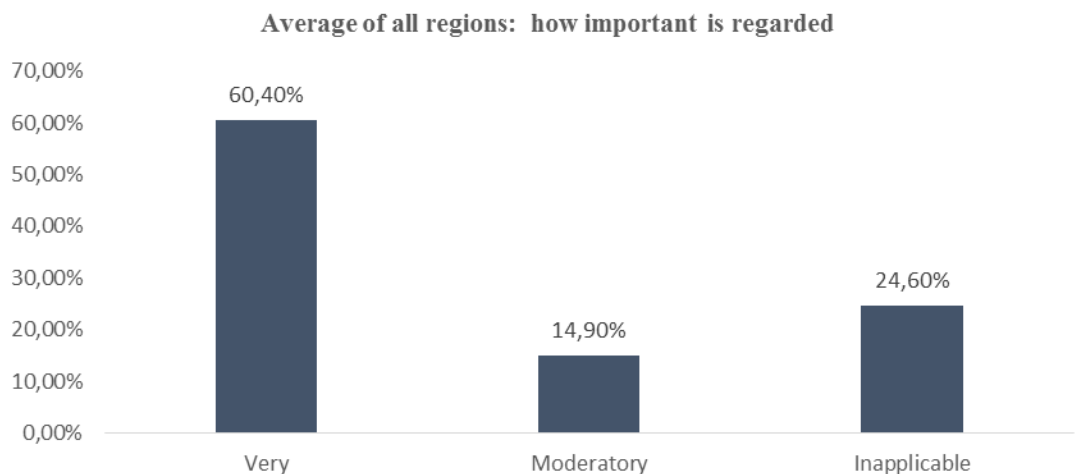


Figure 192

Table 63 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	14,29	19,881
Durres	0	20	5	10
Diber	0	30	5	10,69
Kukes	0	50	6,25	17,678
Lezhe	0	100	35,71	42,762
Vlore	0	60	12	20,976
Shkoder	0	60	16,92	23,939
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	21,43	42,582
Fier	0	100	38,13	34,875
Tirane	0	80	22,53	31,016
Korce	0	100	28,8	34,196

Work-E3, The standardized mortality ratio for groups of occupational diseases

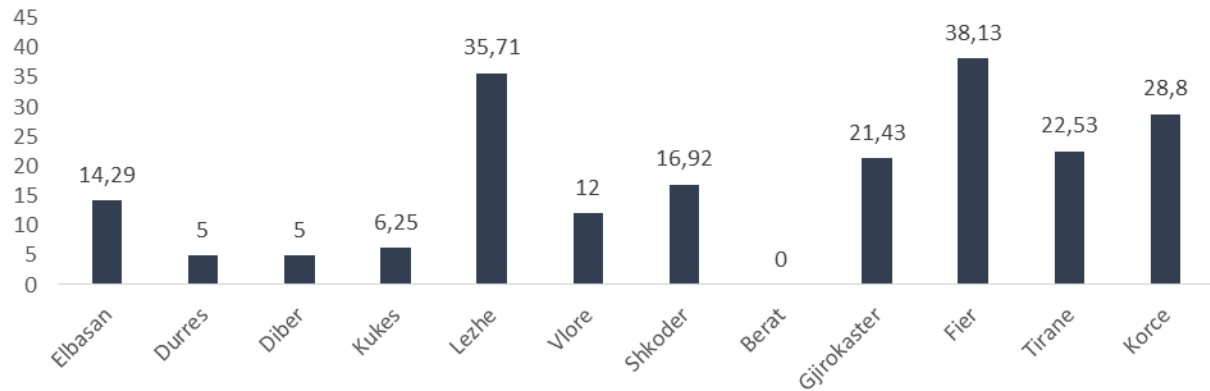


Figure 193

Work-E4, The amount of absences due to illness

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	0,00%	28,60%	71,40%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	12,50%	25,00%	62,50%
Kukes	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Lezhe	28,60%	28,60%	42,90%
Vlore	10,00%	60,00%	30,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	46,20%	53,80%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	21,40%	42,90%	35,70%
Fier	13,30%	60,00%	26,70%
Tirane	26,70%	33,30%	40,00%
Korce	12,00%	60,00%	28,00%
All regions	14,30%	42,90%	42,90%

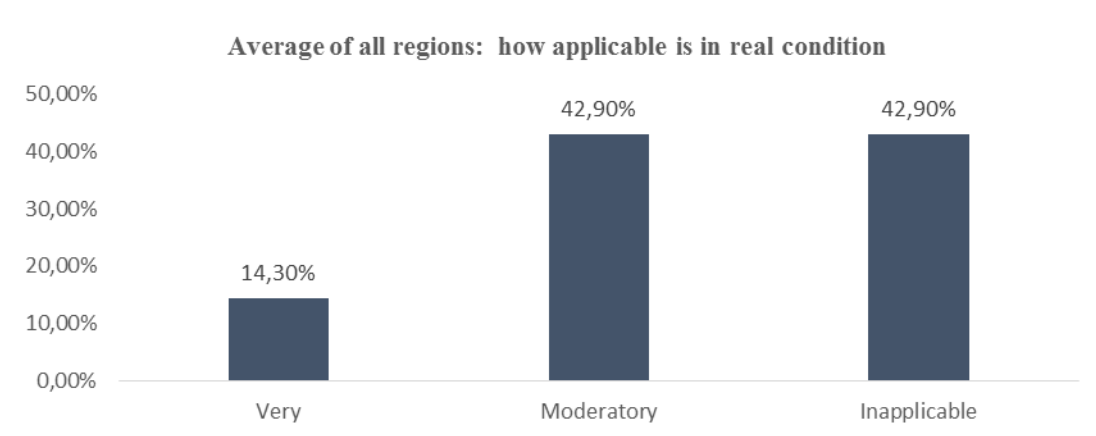


Figure 194

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Diber	50,00%	37,50%	12,50%
Kukes	50,00%	25,00%	25,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Vlore	70,00%	20,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	30,80%	38,50%	30,80%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	64,30%	14,30%	21,40%
Fier	40,00%	40,00%	20,00%
Tirane	60,00%	20,00%	20,00%
Korce	72,00%	8,00%	20,00%
All regions	48,90%	22,60%	28,60%

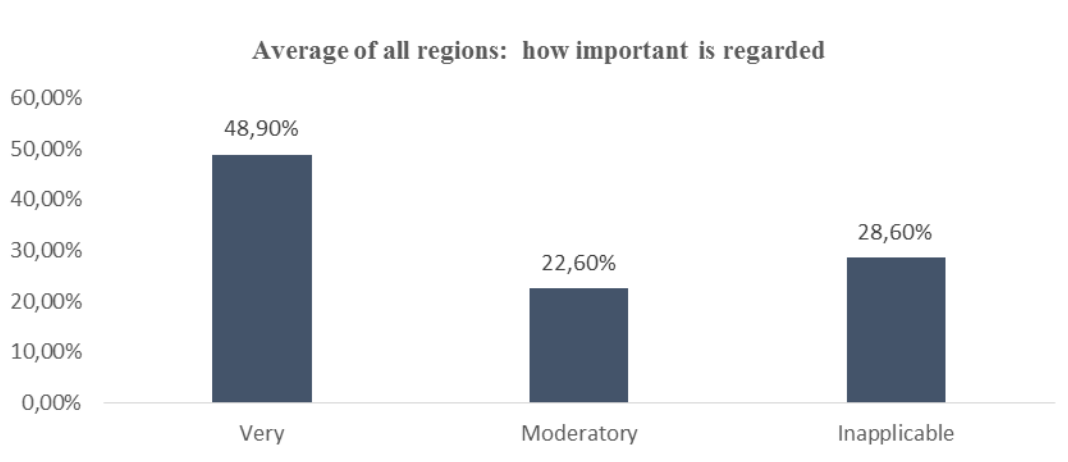


Figure 195

Table 64 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	50	10	19,149
Durres	0	20	5	10
Diber	0	30	5	10,69
Kukes	0	40	5	14,142
Lezhe	0	100	17,14	37,289
Vlore	0	100	31	36,347
Shkoder	0	90	18,46	30,509
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	17,86	37,247
Fier	0	100	41,33	34,614
Tirane	0	100	22	34,059
Korce	0	100	17,2	30,485

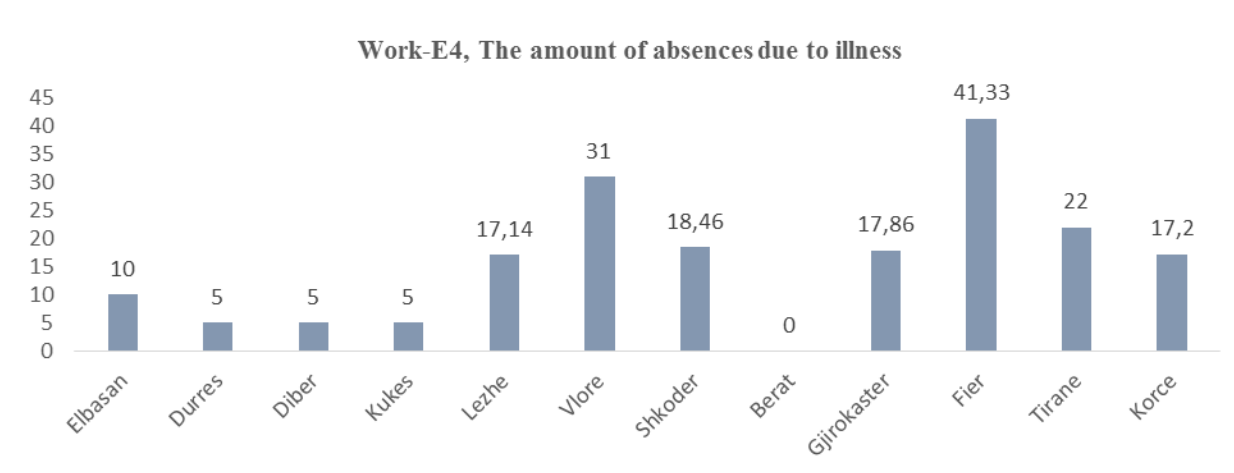


Figure 196

Work-E5, Reports on the state of occupational diseases (the existence of a diseases reporting system diagnosed and confirmed as a result of the occupation)

How applicable is in real condition			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Durres	25,00%	25,00%	50,00%
Diber	25,00%	37,50%	37,50%
Kukes	37,50%	25,00%	37,50%
Lezhe	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%
Vlore	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%
Shkoder	0,00%	30,80%	69,20%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	14,30%	28,60%	57,10%

Fier	37,50%	43,80%	18,80%
Tirane	20,00%	60,00%	20,00%
Korce	28,00%	40,00%	32,00%
All regions	20,10%	35,10%	44,80%

Average of all regions: how applicable is in real condition

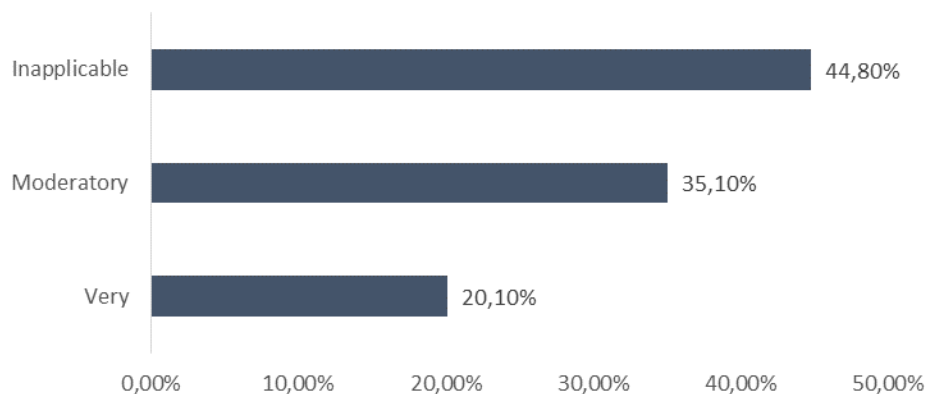


Figure 197

How important is regarded			
	Very	Moderatory	Inapplicable
Elbasan	42,90%	0,00%	57,10%
Durres	0,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Diber	75,00%	25,00%	0,00%
Kukes	87,50%	12,50%	0,00%
Lezhe	42,90%	14,30%	42,90%
Vlore	80,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Shkoder	30,80%	23,10%	46,20%
Berat	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Gjirokaster	57,10%	7,10%	35,70%
Fier	75,00%	6,30%	18,80%
Tirane	66,70%	26,70%	6,70%
Korce	68,00%	20,00%	12,00%
All regions	58,20%	15,70%	26,10%

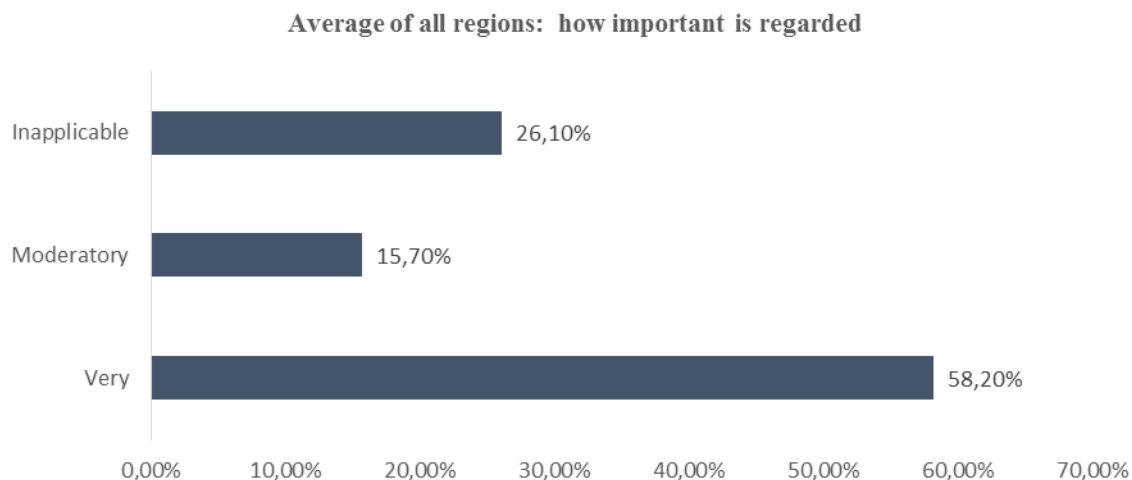


Figure 198

Table 65 Average percentage of applicability to current conditions

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elbasan	0	90	20	36,056
Durres	0	20	5	10
Diber	0	30	5	10,69
Kukes	0	30	3,75	10,607
Lezhe	0	100	37,14	46,445
Vlore	0	70	17	27,909
Shkoder	0	50	8,46	15,73
Berat	0	0	0	0
Gjirokaster	0	100	16,43	34,106
Fier	0	100	35,63	40,983
Tirane	0	80	23,67	28,44
Korce	0	100	25,2	37,982

Work-E5, Reports on the state of occupational diseases (the existence of a diseases reporting system diagnosed and confirmed as a result of the occupation)

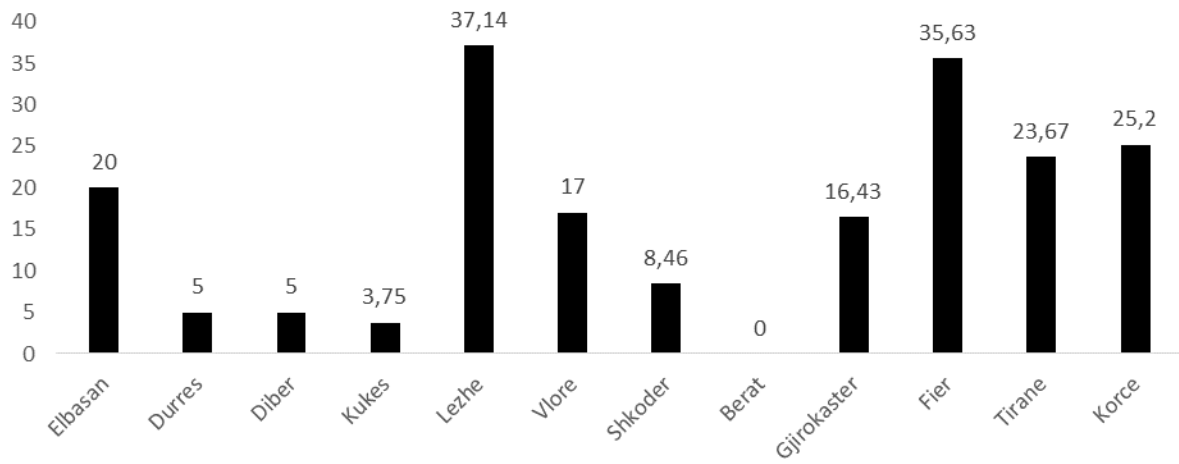


Figure 199

Conclusions

1. The distribution of participants in the study coincides with the ratio of participants in the training developed and the interest that has shown in each Region.
2. Regarding the gender of participants in the study we have a slightly higher percentage of women with 57.9%, a fact which expresses and gender distribution in public health institutions.
3. In the study were involved more specialist from public health directorates, as they have greater responsibility for the realization of these indicators.
4. Regarding the age of specialists is diverse and an average age is appropriate. But the fact that results a maximal age to 70 years old shows a lack of young specialists in the respective districts.
5. The average years of work specialists are relatively low in which could consider that some of the respondents have declared total years at work and not only those in the current institutions.
6. The most common occupation among specialists interviewed are nurses, who in some cases do not have a university degree, as well as the General practitioners who not all have a specialization in the field of public health.
7. Only 7% of respondents are public health experts who have had in university curricula courses of environmental health and environmental epidemiology.
8. Regarding the level of specialist degrees are mainly in the Master's degree level, but still in our institutions there are specialists who have not a university degree.
9. 76.6% reported that they had earlier knowledge about basic environmental health indicators, but during training and questions they became, knowledge of the participants were very few around indicators recommended by WHO.
10. Only 24% of participants reported that they have participated earlier in training on indicators based environmental health, who said they had participated in online training organized by PHI in 2014 as well as specialists in public health during university studies in course of epidemiology environmental.

11. 30.4% of respondents claimed to have reported earlier some of the indicators and these are mainly for water and sanitation, but the form reported is not in the way that WHO recommends for these indicators.
12. Specialists declare that in their work correspond more from indicators presented are those of public health directories. This shows the importance of these indicators in the field of public health.
13. Given that in Albania for many years it has given more importance to the water and sanitation sector, and therefore the specialists declare that the highest percentage of this indicator corresponds with the objectives of their work.
14. Regarding the question if they are ready after training to apply the indicators, 71% answered yes, but always require continuous training and assistance from specialists of IPH.
15. The first need list from specialists for application of indicators are continuous training and then monitoring devices for environmental pollutants.
16. The main barrier in addition to knowledge and monitoring equipment is the lack of legal framework for implementation of these indicators. Specialists claim to have not a institutional order for implementing the mentioned indicators.
17. Three main recommendations that specialists propose are ongoing training regarding specific indicators, increase number of equipment for the monitoring of environmental pollution and help with specific guidelines for the application of indicators.
18. Asked in which from the indicators need more training, they express those indicators that links them more in their work, such as air quality, water and sanitation, food safety and noise pollution. But basically need specific training in all groups of indicators.
19. Regarding the assessment of indicators, mainly all indicators assessed in high percentage as very important to apply, even though many of them expressed difficulties in application.
20. According Indicators, some districts express a high percentage of their realization but in any case the average percentage of realization in the current conditions not reach 100%. This is because many experts have still need for training even though the indicator does not require monitoring tools but can be generated with data that are available.

Recommendations

1. For some of the indicators that can be realized with the data which are currently available, should developed a program which promote and support regional specialists in the application of possible indicators.
2. Creating long-term training on basic indicators of environmental health and concepts of environmental epidemiology.
3. It is necessary to stimulate employment specialists of public health at the regional public health directories, to ensure that these institutions be updated with modern public health knowledge.
4. It required a reorganization of structures the regional public health directories by increasing the number of employees, especially in the environmental health sector.
5. Required to equip them with monitoring tools for air quality, mainly with automatic stations in order to monitor the concentrations of pollutants in the air.
6. The National Environment Agency and its regional institutions should be equipped with monitoring devices for emissions of pollutants in the air. Also with these devices should be provided and the Regional Public Health Directories.
7. Required improving of the laboratories for water quality monitoring in the Regional Public Health Directories.
8. Should improve, laboratories of regional food control agencies, in order to apply some of food safety indicators.
9. Needed training in the methodology of the study to assess the health effects of noise pollution.
10. Establishment of training on the methodology of the studies regarding the evaluation of nutritional practices among the population.
11. Creating institutional guidelines that will guide these institutions in the application of the basic indicators of environmental health
12. Creation of inter-institutional collaboration between the regional directorates of public health, regional environmental directorates, regional agricultural directories, regional agencies of food control and other institutions that generate data needed for these indicators.

13. Need to improve the public health law including the importance of the implementation of the basic environmental health indicators and determining the responsible institutions.