of it caused by the domestic use of solid fuels, and outdoor air pollution. Together they facilitate and exacerbate lower respiratory infections, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and lung cancer. Studies undertaken by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) indicate that air quality in most cities does not meet WHO Air Quality Standards (20 µg/m³ for the annual mean particulate matter with diameter of 10µ m3 or less - PM10). No regular monitoring system exists for air quality and pollution. Federal and provincial environmental protection agencies have fixed and mobile air quality monitoring stations but data collection is limited. Punjab province suffers from extreme smog, particularly in the area surrounding Lahore, and observations over the last 3 years have shown it is at its worst between November and January. The Secretary of the Punjab Environmental Protection Department (EPD) requested WHO support in assessing the health effects of air pollution and the monitoring of air quality by Punjab EPD staff and help organizing stakeholder discussions to generate recommendations for the monitoring of air quality and ways to mitigate its health impacts.	
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