

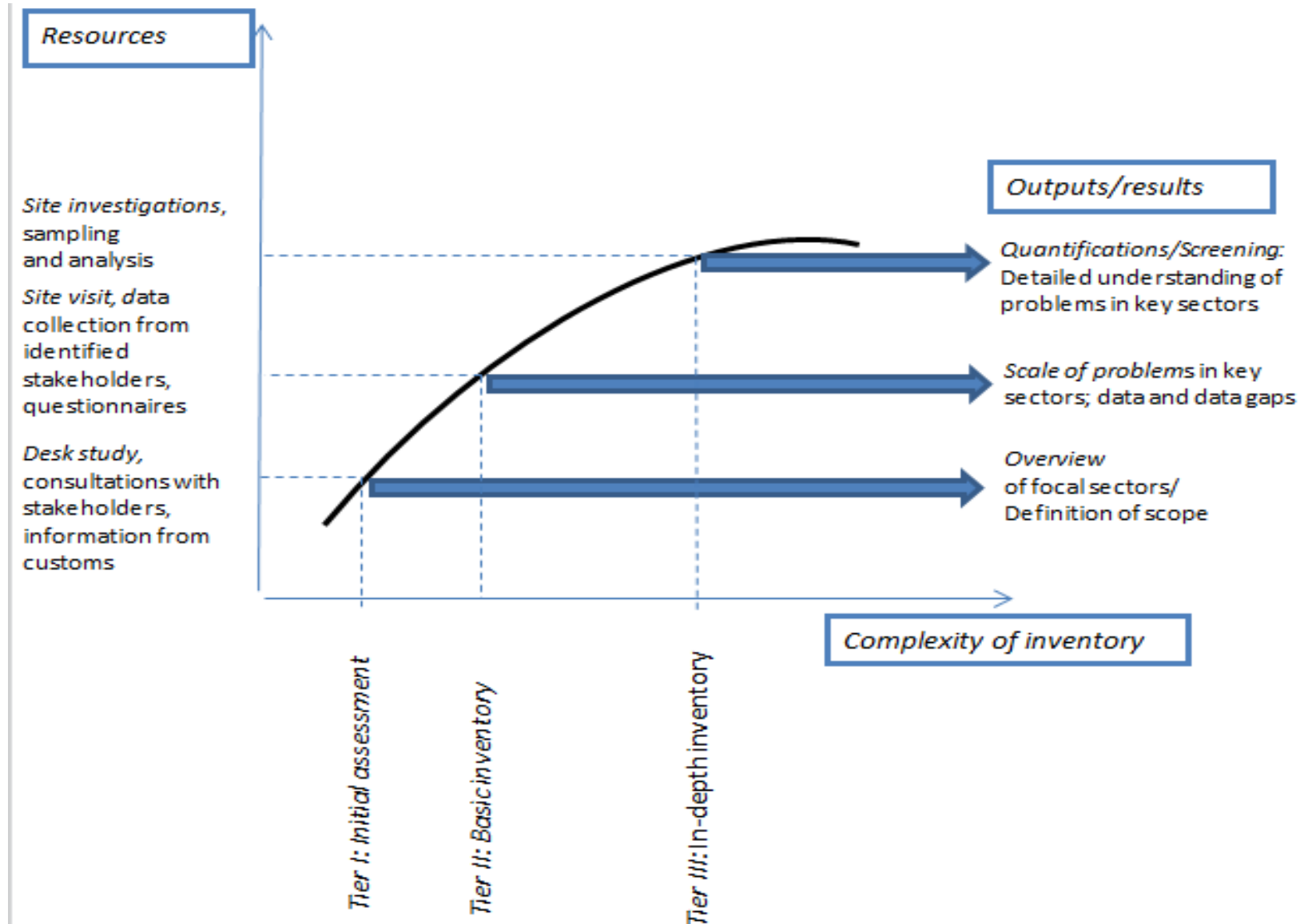
# **“National Implementation Plans: POPs Research Needs and Opportunities in Africa”**

By

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# POPs Inventory Challenges in Africa



# POPs Inventory Challenges in Africa

In resources, capacity/competence, equipment, and knowledge that prevent the comprehensive assessment of the status of POPs in the country

# POPs Inventory Challenges in Africa

- ***Tier II: Basic Inventory***

Collection of information about existing past and present national data on the import and use of POP-PBDEs and articles containing POP-PBDEs from major stakeholders including in depth literature assessment

- ***Tier III: In-depth inventory***

Data collection here relies on the use of analytical methods that may include screening using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and measurements using gas chromatography and electron capture detector (GC-ECD) or mass spectrometry (GC-MS) (Leslie et al., 2013; Sindiku et al., 2014). It may also involve *detailed inspections of sites* mentioned in tier II or a *compilation of material and substance flow analysis*.

# POPs Inventory Challenges in Africa

## *Tier II: Basic Inventory*

- Lack of comprehensive and designed for purpose sectoral inventories (health, transport, energy, manufacturing), customs and national statistical Data
- Registration and recording of countries of origin (manufacture) of imported products and articles inferred to contain industrial POPs in the customs and national statistics database
- Lack of national register of all produced and imported articles and products (susceptible to contain industrial POPs, except for PCBs)
- Lack of GHS implementation in many countries makes very hard the inventory of POPs in articles and products
- READINESS for POPs inventories is not there, and this needs to be fixed

# POPs Inventory Opportunities in Africa

## Creating enabling context for Tier III: In-depth inventory

Further involve the universities and research institutions in national implementation of the Stockholm convention on POPs and other MEAs

### A. Investments in analytical methods that may include

- Portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) for screening;
- Laboratory facilities (Gas chromatography and electron capture detector (GC-ECD) or mass spectrometry (GC-MS) for quantitative measurements
- Training and retention of skilful and competent staffs
- Improve the energy and water supply systems (necessary to maintain and run the equipment)

### B. Development of competence in material and substance flow analysis, including through international cooperation (bilateral and multilateral) mechanisms

### C. POPs monitoring (environment, food chain contamination)

# Small Medical Waste Incinerators in Africa – Demonstrated to be the sources of UPOPs



Kenya



Gabon



Cameroon

# POPs analyses in Eggs around Hotspots

| Country   | Cameroon           | Cameroon         | Cameroon              | Ghana                          | Ghana                | Ghana                 | Ghana             | Gabon                      | Gabon               | Gabon                 |                      |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Locality  | Yaoundé-TKC Quart. | Yaoundé-hospital | Yaoundé-Etetak Quart. | Accra - Agbogbloshie (e-waste) | Accra - hospital MWI | Kumasi - hospital MWI | Accra-supermarket | Nkoltang (med. waste inc.) | Liberville - Owendo | Liberville - Ozoungue | EU standard / limits |
| Sample ID (eggs)                                    | YA-1               | YA-2             | YA-3                  | AGB-E                          | KBI-E                | KU-E                  | ACC-M-E           | GA-E-NKOL                  | GA-E-OWE            | GA-E-OZOU             |                      |
| Number of eggs in pooled sample                     | 6                  | 5                | 6                     | 4                              | 5                    | 5                     | 6                 | 5                          | 5                   | 5                     | -                    |
| Fat content (%)                                     | 19.60              | 14.60            | 14.30                 | 14.69                          | 12.25                | 14.74                 | 8.75              | 13.58                      | 13.79               | 11.20                 | -                    |
| PCDD/Fs (pg TEQ g <sup>-1</sup> fat)                | NA                 | <b>4.62</b>      | NA                    | <b>661.06</b>                  | <b>49.15</b>         | <b>1.74</b>           | <b>0.39</b>       | <b>11.52</b>               | <b>9.69</b>         | <b>12.94</b>          | Feb-50               |
| DL PCBs (pg TEQ g <sup>-1</sup> fat)                | NA                 | <b>6.76</b>      | NA                    | <b>194.75</b>                  | <b>14.00</b>         | <b>0.86</b>           | <b>0.17</b>       | <b>3.21</b>                | <b>6.75</b>         | <b>7.65</b>           | -                    |
| Total PCDD/F + DL PCBs (pg TEQ g <sup>-1</sup> fat) | NA                 | <b>11.38</b>     | NA                    | <b>855.81</b>                  | <b>63.15</b>         | <b>2.60</b>           | <b>0.56</b>       | <b>14.73</b>               | <b>16.44</b>        | <b>20.59</b>          | <b>5.00</b>          |



# POPs in new plastic products



**SEVEN COUNTRIES STUDY**

**Total of 47 plastic products**



- ✓ Children's toys
- ✓ Hair accessories
- ✓ Office supplies
- ✓ Kitchen utensils



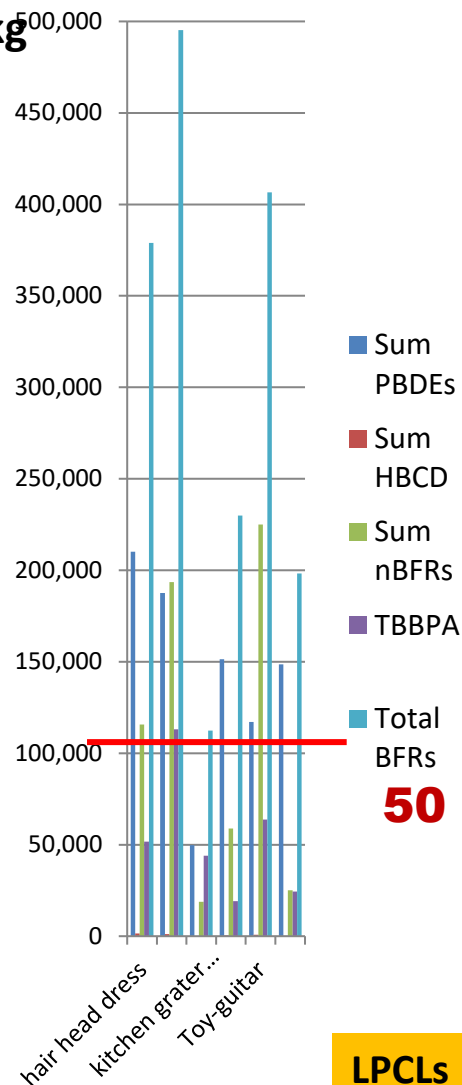
**Practical/technical measure:**  
**Analytical monitoring campaigns**

Arnika, /IPEN, Czech Republic  
 National Institute for Environmental Studies  
 (NIES), Japan

# POPs in new plastic products in Africa

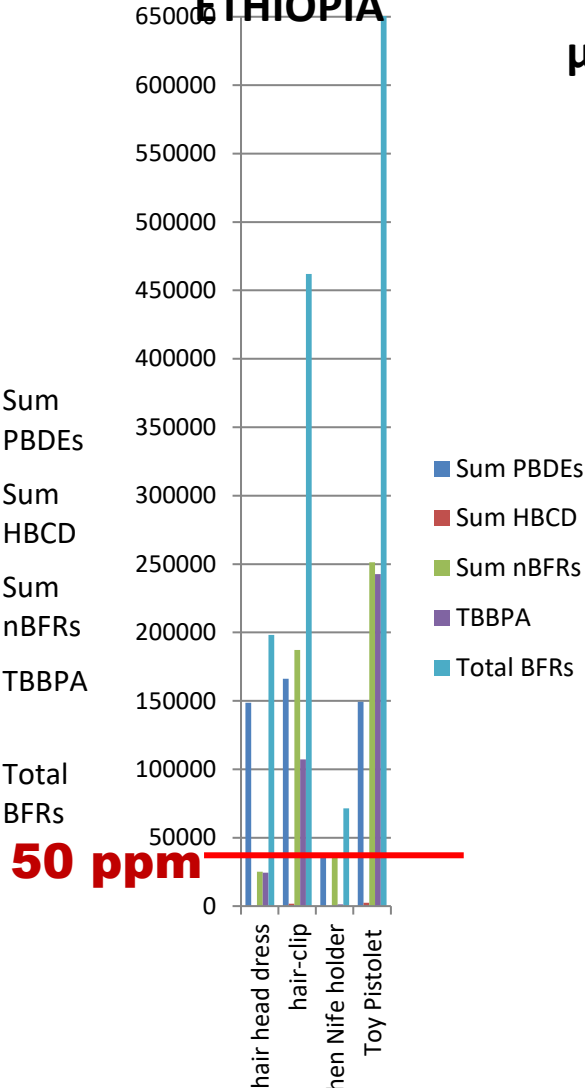
## CAMEROON

µg/kg

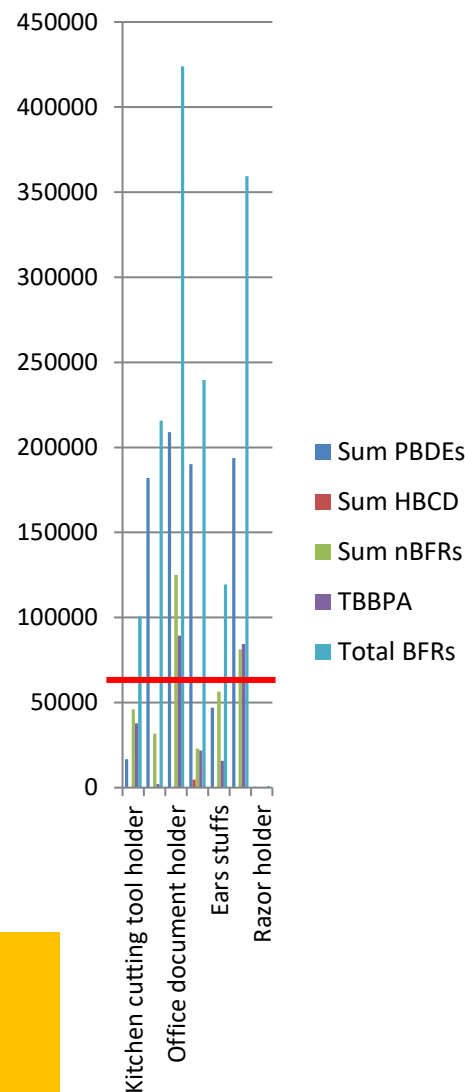


## ETHIOPIA

µg/kg



## GABON

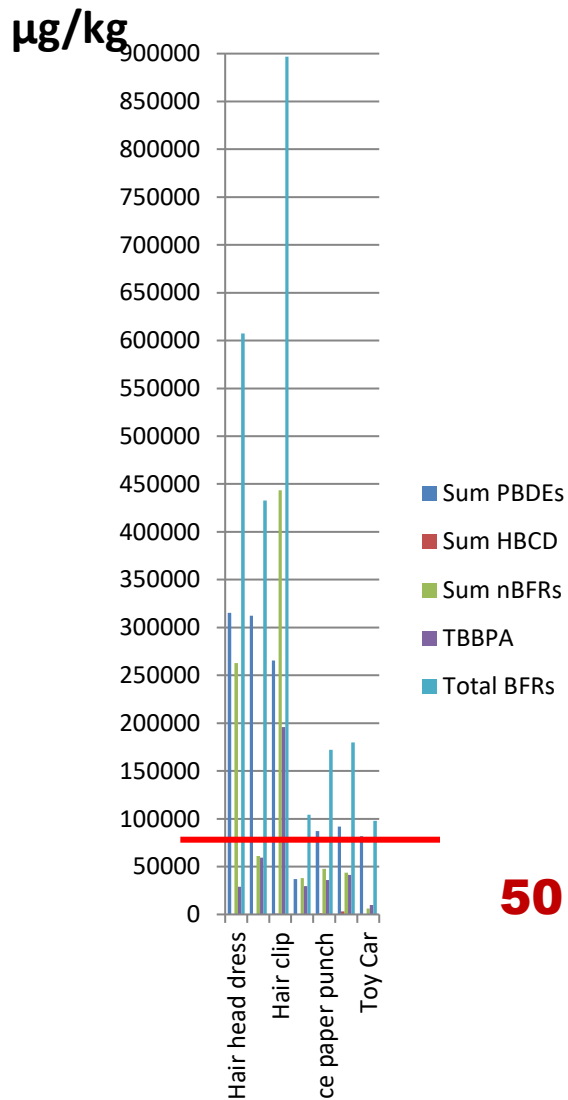


### LPCLs

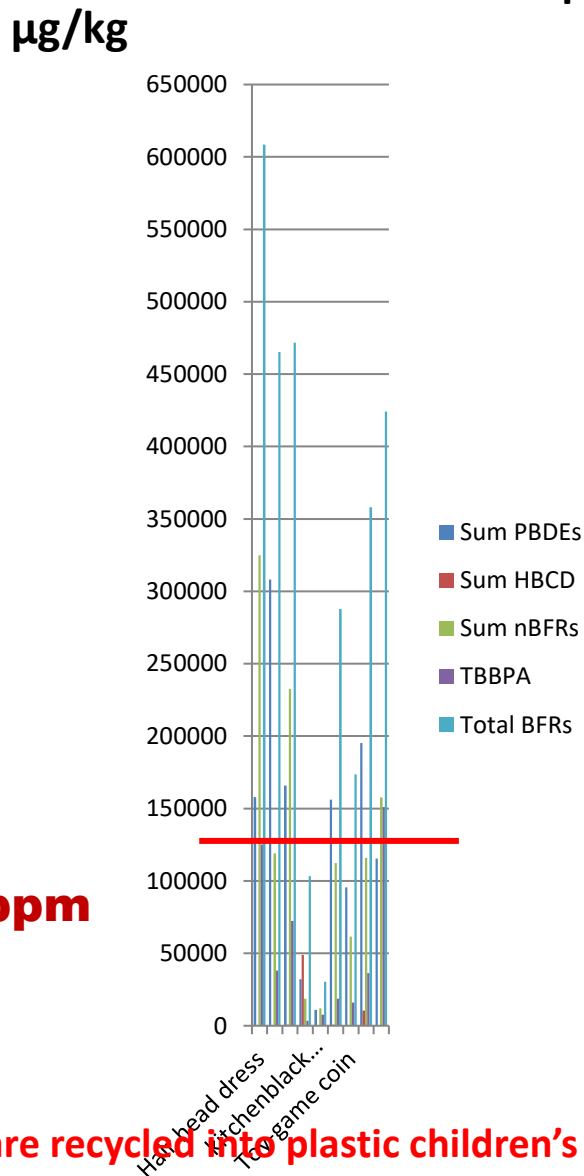
- 50 mg/kg for PBDEs
- 100 mg/kg for HBCD

# POPs in new plastic products in Africa

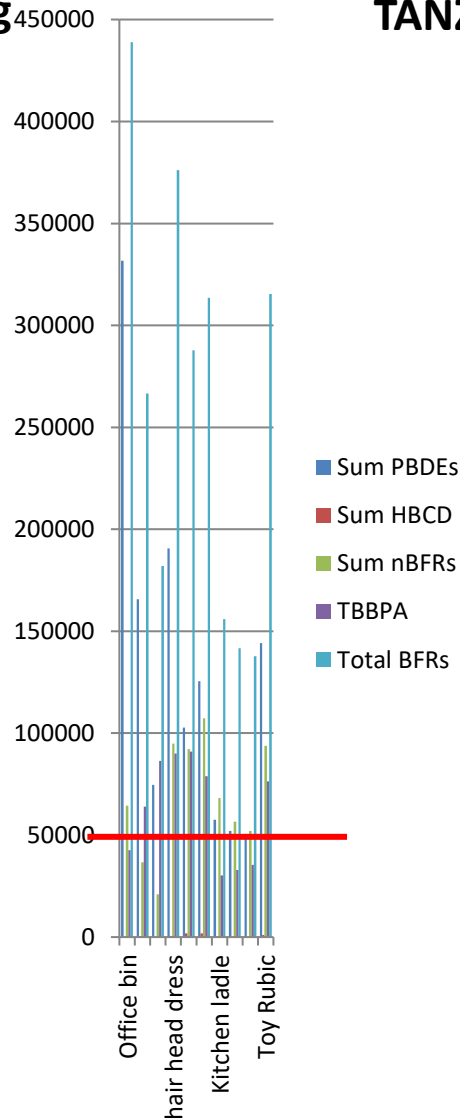
## MOROCCO



## TUNISIA



µg/kg



## TANZANIA

**BFR used in plastics for electronics are recycled into plastic children's toys: Need of effective international measures (Closing exemption loopholes, mandate transparency and traceability)**

# THANK YOU

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