

West Africa: Human-induced air pollution is higher than expected

September 24 2019



Credit: © C. Liousse

Emissions of volatile organic pollutants in West Africa are 100 to 150 times higher than current estimates for the region, according to a study by researchers from the CNRS and Université Clermont-Auvergne, in collaboration with the Institut Mines Télécom Lille-Douai and Université Felix Houphouët-Boigny (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire).

The results, obtained from field measurements carried out as part of the European DACCIWA program, highlight the urgent need to set up more realistic and appropriate regional emission inventories in order to better predict their impacts on health, air quality and climate.

The study, which took place in Côte d'Ivoire and focused on emissions from [road traffic](#), waste combustion and domestic fires, shows that they far exceed those of all the European countries combined.

The paper will be published on 24 September 2019 in *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*.

More information: Pamela Dominutti et al. Anthropogenic VOCs in Abidjan, southern West Africa: from source quantification to atmospheric impacts, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* (2019). [DOI: 10.5194/acp-19-11721-2019](#)

Provided by CNRS

Citation: West Africa: Human-induced air pollution is higher than expected (2019, September 24) retrieved 29 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-09-west-africa-human-induced-air-pollution.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.