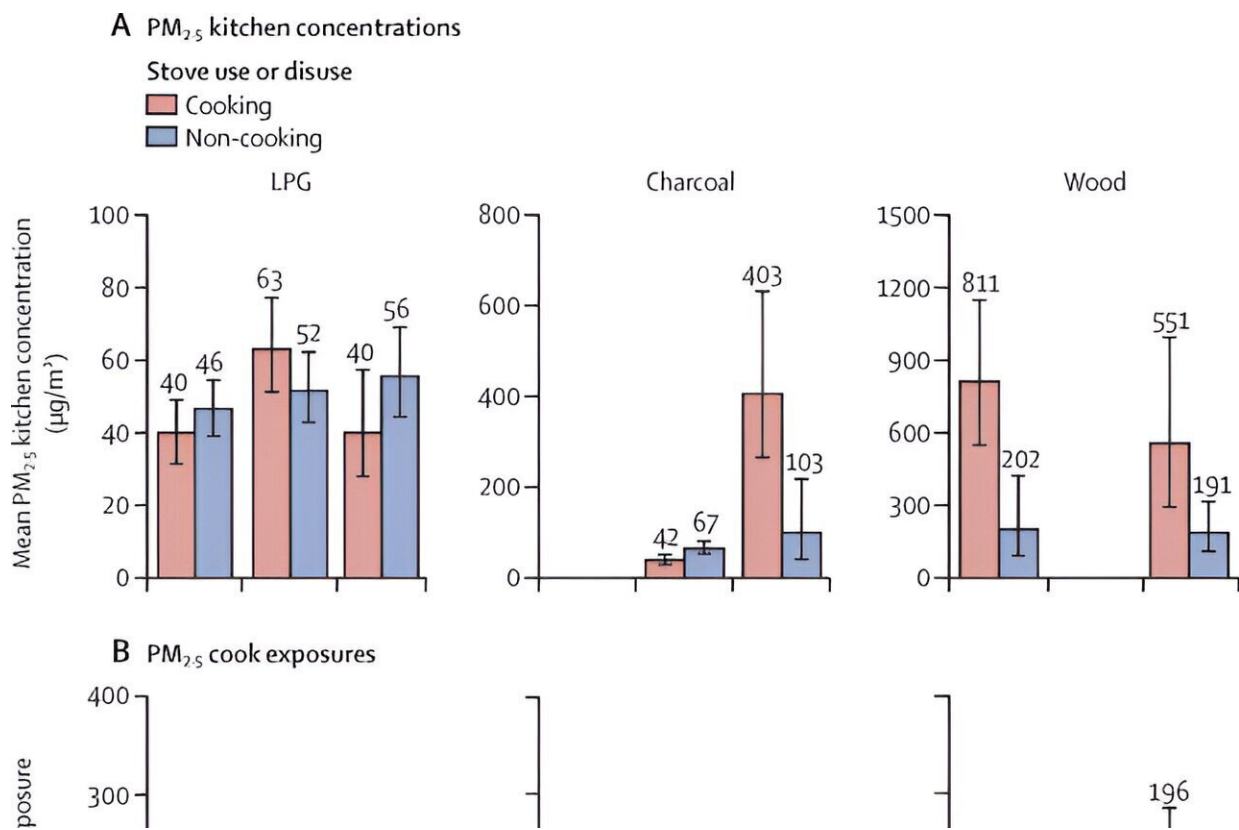


# Measuring household air pollution exposure in sub-Saharan Africa

February 7 2024



Geometric mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> kitchen concentrations (A) and cook (B), and child (C) exposures during cooking and non-cooking periods stratified by community and primary fuel type. Credit: *The Lancet Planetary Health* (2024). DOI: 10.1016/S2542-5196(23)00272-3

Researchers from the University of Liverpool, dedicated to addressing

the issue of household air pollution (HAP) in sub-Saharan Africa, have released new data to better understand the problem.

Their [new paper](#) published in *The Lancet Planetary Health*, led by the University's NIHR Global Health Research Group, CLEAN-Air(Africa), evaluated the impact of cooking with polluting fuels (e.g., wood, charcoal) on exposure to [fine particulate matter](#) (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and carbon monoxide (CO), both of which can have a major impact on health.

In sub-Saharan Africa, where a substantial proportion (approximately 85%) of people rely on polluting fuels for cooking and heating their homes, the fumes from cooking are responsible for more than 680,000 premature deaths each year.

This multi-site, measurement study, conducted across urbanizing communities in Central Cameroon, Ghana (Ashanti region), and Western Kenya, is one of the largest in the region and illustrates the complexity of air pollution in this area. It details geographic variations of HAP exposure, offering analysis on the range of sources of harmful pollution.

Findings reveal that, while switching to clean cooking with LPG has [potential benefits](#) to health by lowering HAP exposure, there are other contributing factors that may limit the effectiveness of clean cooking fuels at reducing exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and CO. Dependent on area, residents could be exposed to localized levels of ambient air pollution from traffic or other outdoor sources, that may constitute a larger source of their overall daily PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure.

It's hoped this level of detail will inform policymakers seeking to efficiently allocate limited resources to have the greatest global health benefit. Dr. Matthew Shupler, a Research Fellow from the University of Liverpool's Institute of Population Health said, "The public health benefits of a transition from polluting cooking fuels to LPG for cooking

in sub-Saharan Africa are evident from numerous measurement studies.

"But our study shows the benefits in terms of PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure reductions from switching to clean cooking fuels vary substantially across communities due to differences in localized levels of ambient air pollution. Thus, interventions are needed to mitigate both indoor and outdoor air pollution sources in areas adjacent to cities to achieve meaningful declines in PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure, particularly as sub-Saharan Africa continues to urbanize."

Dr. Bertrand Hugo Mbatchou Ngahane, a Professor of Medicine at University of Douala in Cameroon and local Cameroon principal investigator of CLEAN-Air(Africa), said, "The levels of outdoor air pollution in sub-Saharan African countries, and particularly in cities, are increasing as our economies continue to develop. A result of this development is likely an increase of exposure to air pollution by the [urban population](#)."

"We therefore need to collect more indoor and outdoor air pollution measurements in urban sub-Saharan Africa to better understand the sources that contribute the most to exposure in our rapidly changing communities. We are grateful to our collaboration with Professor Dan Pope and Dr. Elisa Puzzolo and will continue to expand our air pollution measurements in the coming years as part of the NIHR Global Health Research Unit on CLEAN-Air(Africa)."

This paper is the latest piece of research completed by NIHR Global Health Research Group, CLEAN-Air(Africa), a collaboration formed to address the major global health challenge from household air pollution. CLEAN-Air(Africa) is a partnership of public [health](#) experts from academic, research, and clinical institutions from the U.K., Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda. Working with governments from each country, the collaboration provides evidence to help inform

policies to scale clean cooking for households and schools.

**More information:** Matthew Shupler et al, Household concentrations and female and child exposures to air pollution in peri-urban sub-Saharan Africa: measurements from the CLEAN-Air(Africa) study, *The Lancet Planetary Health* (2024). [DOI: 10.1016/S2542-5196\(23\)00272-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(23)00272-3)

Provided by University of Liverpool

Citation: Measuring household air pollution exposure in sub-Saharan Africa (2024, February 7) retrieved 29 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-02-household-air-pollution-exposure-saharan.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.