



« La science peut sauver l'environnement... »

BULLETIN DE VEILLE

L'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

01 octobre 2017

Pollution des milieux naturels

Inventaire général des points de rejets à la mer le long du littoral algérien

21 septembre 2017

Le ministère chargé de l'Environnement se porte garant pour améliorer la qualité de vie des citoyens, dans ce cadre un projet dont l'intitulé est "Inventaire général des points de rejets à la mer le long du littoral algérien" a été signé avec l'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable. Les laboratoires régionaux et les stations de surveillance de l'ONEDD ont inventorié et évalué l'état des rejets à la mer afin d'identifier les sources de pollution le long du littoral. Ces mesures ont concerné 14 Wilayas côtières, soit sur une distance de 1622km. Le programme de travail a été divisé en 3 zones soit:

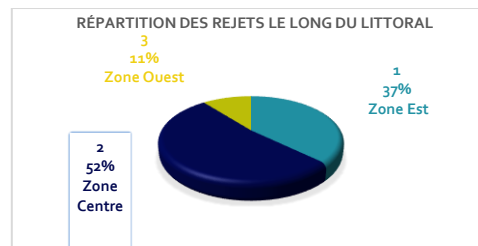
- Zone Est : El Tarf, Annaba, Skikda, Jijel et Béjaia
- Zone Centre : Tizi Ouzou, Boumerdes, Alger et Tipaza
- Zone Ouest : Chlef, Mostaghanem, Oran, Ain Tmouchent et Tlemcen

Les analyses des prélèvements de la saison sèche de l'année ont été effectuées, un rapport final sera élaboré après la réalisation des analyses de la saison humide. Il est important de noter que

- Certains des rejets localisés étaient à sec en raison de la période sèche
- pour d'autres, l'accès était **inaccessible**

Un total de **plus de 180** points ont été analysés au niveau de l'ensemble des laboratoires et stations impliqués dans le projet.

Ce travail a pour objectif de cartographier les rejets à la mer au niveau du littoral algérien et d'identifier les sources permanentes de pollution.



Source :
Direction Générale de l'ONEDD

La surveillance de la qualité des eaux de baignade de la saison estivale 2017

28 septembre 2017

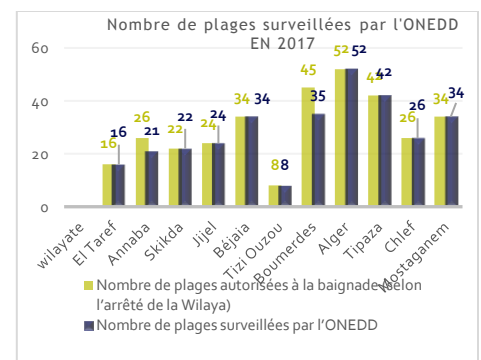
La surveillance de la qualité des eaux de baignade est l'une des missions principales de l'Observatoire, par conséquent, il est tenu d'assurer la surveillance de la qualité de l'eau selon le **décret exécutif n°93-164** du 10 juillet 1993 définissant la qualité requise des eaux de baignade, en effectuant des analyses physico-chimiques pendant la saison estivale.

Une campagne a été menée depuis le mois de mai pour 11 wilayas côtières jusqu'en

septembre. Des prélèvements ont été effectués toutes les quinze jours du mois, ce qui fait deux prélèvements par mois pendant la période estivale.

Les résultats d'analyses diffèrent d'une wilaya à une autre, selon le degré d'exposition de la plage, soit aux rejets industriels, soit aux déchets plastiques ou autres, que peuvent laisser les estivants.

Pour la saison balnéaire 2017, 312 plages ont fait l'objet de surveillance par les différentes stations de l'Observatoire. Il a été enregistré un taux de 98% de surveillance dans la région Est et Centre du pays comme le démontre le graphique ci-dessous :



Source :
Direction Générale de l'ONEDD

Pollution industrielle

PCB a forgotten legacy ?

Polychlorinated Biphenyls are toxic, man-made, organic chemicals that have dangerous effects on the environment and our health.

PCB persist in the environment for long periods and can travel over great distances through air, water and migratory species across international boundaries. They accumulate in fatty tissue and bio-magnify higher up in the food chain, where they can be harmful to top predators, such as tuna, seals, polar bears, and humans. PCB can increase the risk of cancer in humans, and can lead to adverse effects on several systems in the body, including the reproductive, hormone, and immune systems.

Although PCB production is no longer allowed under the Stockholm Convention, they remain in the environment around us. For example, negative health effects of PCB have been documented in the top predators in remote regions away from significant human activity, such as the polar bears in the Arctic and high PCB levels have been found in human breast milk all over the world as PCB accumulate in fatty tissue.

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty that aims to protect the environment and our health from PCB and other chemicals called Persistent Organic Pollutants. It calls upon Parties to phase out the use of PCB in equipment by 2025 and ensure elimination of PCB by 2028. PCB were produced in large quantities between the 1930s and 1980s. They were used in closed applications such as transformers and capacitors, and in open applications such as in paint, buildings, installations and machinery. When released from these applications, they can enter the environment. To date, 181 countries around the world have become Parties to the Stockholm Convention. However, we are still a long way from achieving the 2025 and 2028 goals. So far, only 17% of the total amount of PCB has been eliminated. 83%, which corresponds to 14 million tonnes, remains to be eliminated.

A step-by-step approach and careful planning are essential to achieve the goals. Firstly, it is important to recognize once more the risk PCB pose to the environment and our health. Secondly, countries should strengthen the analysis of their PCB situation. Thirdly, countries should prepare for elimination, taking into account, maintenance, handling, transportation and interim storage. Lastly, countries should finalize the elimination process to reach the 2025 and 2028 goals. Additionally, throughout the entire process, countries facing challenges should seek assistance. Since the Stockholm Convention entered into force, there have been significant achievements toward elimination of PCB. However, PCB remain a toxic legacy that impacts the environment and our health.

Source :
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/DodjZMRpgHA?autoplay=1&rel=0&vq=hd720&modestbranding=1&showinfo=0>

Sustainable Chemistry: Opportunity to Submit Best Practices to UN Environment

[...] In order to help structure the submissions in response to UNEA-2 resolution 2/7, UN Environment, through collaboration of the Chemicals and Health Branch of the Economy Division and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, is inviting countries, international organizations and other interested stakeholders to submit best practices by 15 November 2017 under the themes outlined below.

- Safe chemical alternatives
- Non-chemical alternatives
- Research and development
- Technology transfer
- Innovations in business model
- Economic incentives
- Innovative financing/investment schemes

- Educational/curriculum reform
- Broader initiatives (e.g. sustainable chemistry policy, action plan)
- Others

These themes have emerged as a focus of discussion in various international meetings and conferences on sustainable chemistry, and should not be considered exclusive. Thus, stakeholders may also consider submitting other best practices, as appropriate.

Source :
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/sustainable-chemistry-inputs-stakeholders>

EVENEMENT

Sustainable Chemistry: Inputs from Stakeholders

Pursuant to Resolution 2/7 on chemicals and waste adopted in 2016 at the second session of the UN Environment Assembly, UN Environment, through collaboration of the Chemicals and Health Branch of the Economy Division and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, is inviting countries, international organizations and other interested stakeholders to submit best practices in the area of sustainable chemistry.

Deadline: 15 November 2017 (If you need more time, please contact chemicals@unep.org).

*Win a Scholarship for a professional e-Learning course offered by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Chosen from the respondents, three scholarships for a UNITAR e-Learning course in the areas of chemicals management, environment, or other topics of choice will be awarded.



Source :
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/sustainable-chemistry-inputs-stakeholders>

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