

Air Quality Policy Making in Kenya

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Presentation Outline

- Status of Air Quality Management in Kenya
- Overview of Air Quality Policy Making: The Kenyan Case
- Milestones
- Challenges
- Proposed Interventions

Status of AQ Management in Kenya

- Common Sources-motor vehicles, industrial facilities, open burning of wastes & household combustion devices
- Main pollutants-particulate matter, VOCs, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide
- Legal framework-Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and Air Quality Regulations, 2014
- Scope- stationary, mobile sources
- Standards-ambient, source emissions, limits for controlled and non-controlled amenities
- Stationary sources-quarterly stack emission reporting; licensing; ambient air quality monitoring; air dispersion modelling; fugitive emission control plan; fugitive emission control plan;
- Mobile sources- plans underway for roll out; criteria for designation of emission testing centres & implementation framework for emission testing in place in place; Motor Vehicles Exhaust emission limits-EAS 1047



Overview of Air Quality Policy Making: The Kenyan Case

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010-Right to a clean and healthy environment
- The National Environment Policy, 2013- AQ standards, non-motorized transport system
- Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 formed upon the recommendation from the National Environmental Action Plan, 1994
- EMCA provides for AQ management (s. 78-82)
- Operationalized by EMC (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014
- National Ambient AQ standards informed by WHO guidelines
- No baseline data was in place to inform NAAQS
- Review of AQ Regulations initiated to address gaps and data needs are a priority

Gaps

- Technical gaps in AQ Regulations-standards priority air pollutants not informed by baseline data; requirements for ADM;
- Legislative gaps- role of lead agencies in emission testing
- Delay in roll out of emission testing of mobile sources-technicality
- Inadequate technical capacity within the Authority
- Inadequate enforcement-source attribution challenge
- Inadequate AQ monitoring equipment-stationary and mobile sources-(none)
- No mapping and zoning of areas of pollution to inform on response action
- Low level awareness among the public air pollution
- Inadequate funding
- No AQ management strategy

Milestones

- Improved capacity in AQ management
- Strategic partnerships-WRI
- Recognition by NEMA leadership to prioritize AQ agenda
- Green Fiscal Incentives Policy Framework
- Integration of Electric vehicles and non-motorized transport system

Proposed Interventions

- Capacity building and development-AQ modelling, data analysis & interpretation, monitoring
- Strengthen AQ science and policy dialogue
- Develop AQ Management Strategy
- AQ monitoring equipment-ambient and stack
- Community of Practice
- Roll out of emission testing of mobile sources
- AQ monitoring
- Review of AQ Regulations
- Develop air shed management plans

Just Some Thoughts

- Are there opportunities to strengthen support for policy and behaviour change?
- Reduce the linear focus on AQ and push for integration/synergy with climate change
- Opportunities to tap in climate change funding to support AQ management