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;
- 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