

Air pollution source awareness – top sources

		% Response Choices					
	I don't know	No part at all	A small part	A large part	The largest part		
Open Sewers	10.5%	2.7%	4.1%	21.6%	61.1%		
Uncollected garbage	10.4%	2.5%	4.5%	26.1%	56.5%		
Industrial waste burning	11.4%	3.7%	8.9%	25.8%	50.3%		
Industrial chimneys/stack	11.6%	5.2%	10.4%	27.1%	45.8%		
Burning of old tires	10.0%	4.6%	15.9%	29.5%	40.1%		
Industrial generators	9.6%	5.0%	16.2%	31.3%	37.9%		
Hospital waste burning	7.9%	5.1%	18.2%	33.3%	35.5%		
Market Waste burning	9.0%	3.7%	16.4%	35.4%	35.5%		
Heavy duty vehicles (diesel)	9.4%	3.0%	15.6%	37.1%	34.8%		
Poorly maintained vehicles	11.3%	7.5%	15.8%	35.4%	30.1%		

Sanitationrelated

Combustionrelated

Traffic/ vehiclerelated

MAJOR SOURCES



Siloed approach

Research

Policy

Private sector

Captured spaces

- 1. Publications
- 2. Data
- 3. Students
- 4. Tenure track

Like to see change but responds mostly to urgent and visible citizen demands

Would like to delay any regulatory actions.

Most emission sources are captured by interest groups, with substantial political power.

Most citizens have a limited understand on air pollution and its impacts

Bridging the interest GAP

Nairobi AQ working group NGO, Private sector, Academia, communities, Media, policy makers (Health, Environment, Transport -national and county)

Shared understanding air AP sources and impacts

Decision drivers

Health impacts (costs)

Monitoring of progress

RCD studies

Sub committees

Health

Genders and community engagement

Private sector

Policy and regulations

Bridging the interest GAP

Outcome from initial engagement

Bottom-up highresolution emission inventories Coordination between government entities

Monitoring and data sharing, AQ tools

Use of available infrastructure e.g. for community engagement

Demand driven capacity/skill transfer e.g. CoP

Engagement of the political class and Research.

AIR POLLUTION INVESTMENT GAP

