

AIR

POLLUTION

MANUAL



CONTENTS



PURPOSE OF THIS TOOLKIT 3

OVERVIEW OF AIR QUALITY IN JOHANNESBURG 3

HOW CAN CBOs MAKE AND IMPACT? 4

1. WHAT IS AIR POLLUTION 5

2. THE INTERLINK BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR POLLUTION 7

3. HEALTH IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION 9

4. VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES & AIR POLLUTION 11

5. WASTE BURNING AND ITS ROLE IN AIR POLLUTION 12

6. RAISING AWARENESS IN SCHOOLS 14

7. ADVOCACY AND COMMUNITY ACTION 17



PURPOSE OF THIS TOOLKIT

Air pollution is a major crisis affecting both human health and the environment. In Africa, rapid urban expansion brings economic opportunity but also intensifies air quality challenges. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), 90% of people globally breathe polluted air, contributing to approximately 7 million premature deaths each year.

Air pollution worsens climate change by releasing greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants. It fuels global heating, extreme weather, and ecosystem degradation. Crucially, air pollution knows no borders, it travels across cities, provinces, and countries. This makes intercity and cross-sectoral collaboration essential. As part of the C40 Cities mandate, over 100 cities worldwide are committed to reducing climate impacts by improving air quality. Johannesburg is one of them.



OVERVIEW OF AIR QUALITY IN JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg faces significant air quality challenges, particularly in winter months when domestic heating and waste burning intensify. According to a 2025 survey conducted by Breathe Cities in collaboration with Seriti Institute and the City of Johannesburg revealed that:

- ▶ 92% of residents expressed concern about air pollution.
- ▶ 78% believe it negatively affects their health.
- ▶ Only 5% were aware of existing air quality policies.

The defining a clean air zone project laid the foundation for this project, a broader campaign to activate CBOs, schools, and youth groups in air quality awareness and advocacy.



HOW CAN CBOs MAKE AN IMPACT?

Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) are at the heart of clean air action. Their deep local knowledge, trusted relationships, and ability to mobilise residents make them powerful agents of change. In Johannesburg, where air pollution is unevenly distributed and often poorly understood, CBOs will play a vital role in bridging the gap between lived experience, systemic solutions, and local advocacy.



Here's how CBOs can lead the way:

1. **Raise Awareness**

CBOs can improve air pollution information by:

- ▶ Hosting community dialogues and workshops.
- ▶ Running school programs that link clean air to practical examples that relate to air pollution.
- ▶ Using creative outreach, using flyers and local advocacy, to reach diverse audiences.

2. **Collect & share community-level data**

- ▶ CBOs can use tools to collect data in their communities related to air pollution and share information with their communities.
- ▶ Document lived experiences and health symptoms.
- ▶ Share findings with local government and media to advocate for change.

3. **Advocate for cleaner technologies & stronger policies**

CBOs can push for:

- ▶ Stricter enforcement of emissions and waste regulations.
- ▶ Inclusion of community voices in air quality planning.

Highlighting the power of community voices, for example, in Nairobi, community groups successfully lobbied for cleaner public transport routes in high-exposure areas.

4. **Mobilise Residents to Reduce Pollution Sources**

CBOs can lead grassroots efforts to:

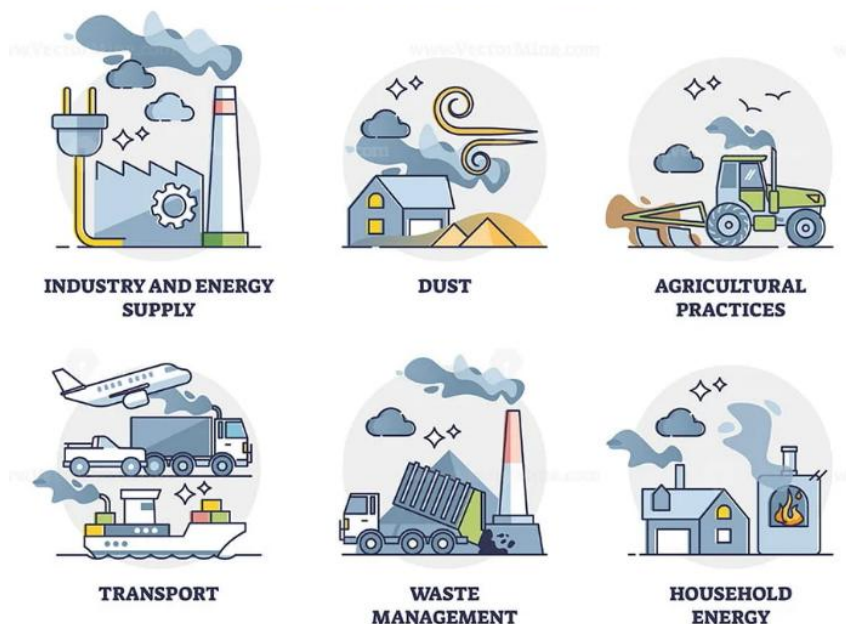
- ▶ Promote recycling to reduce waste burning.
- ▶ Organise clean-up campaigns and tree planting.
- ▶ Educate households on safer fuel alternatives.

Given this background, some questions to think about:

- ▶ What are the most urgent air quality concerns in our community?
- ▶ Who are the most affected and how can we amplify their voices?
- ▶ What local knowledge or practices can support clean air in our communities?
- ▶ How can we use data and stories to influence decision-makers?

1. WHAT IS AIR POLLUTION?

CAUSES OF AIR POLLUTION



Air pollution is the presence of harmful substances in the air that can negatively affect human health, ecosystems, and the climate.

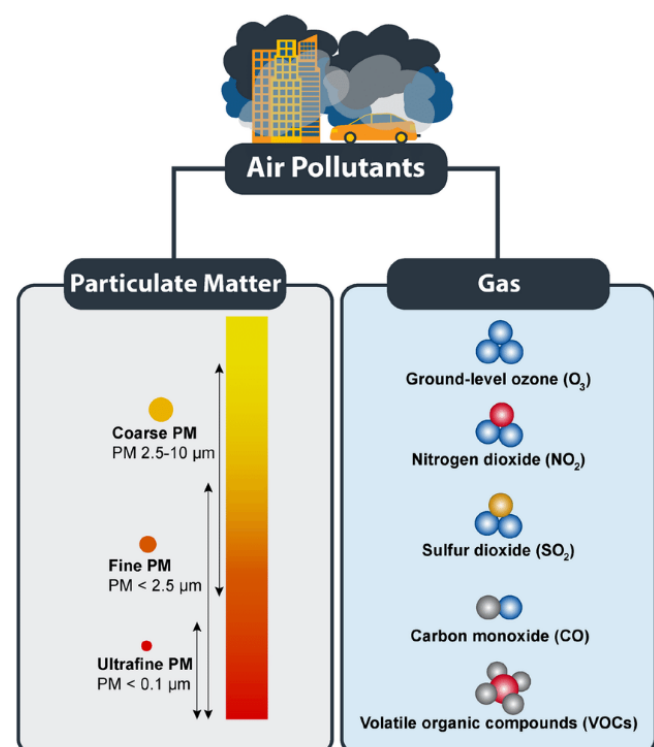
These substances may be gases (like carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide), fine particles (like PM2.5 and PM10), or aerosols, and many are invisible to the naked eye.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO):

“air pollution is the contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by any chemical, physical, or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere.”

WHAT ARE THE COMMON SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION?

- ▶ Household cooking (e.g. coal, wood, paraffin).
- ▶ Motor vehicles and diesel generators.
- ▶ Industrial facilities and power plants.
- ▶ Waste burning and open field fires.



Air pollution can be:

- ▶ **Ambient (outdoor):** affecting cities, towns, and rural areas.
- ▶ **Household (indoor):** from cooking, heating, and lighting with polluting fuels.

It contributes to serious health conditions such as stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory infections. It also accelerates climate change by releasing greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants like black carbon.

Air pollutants can be classified as:

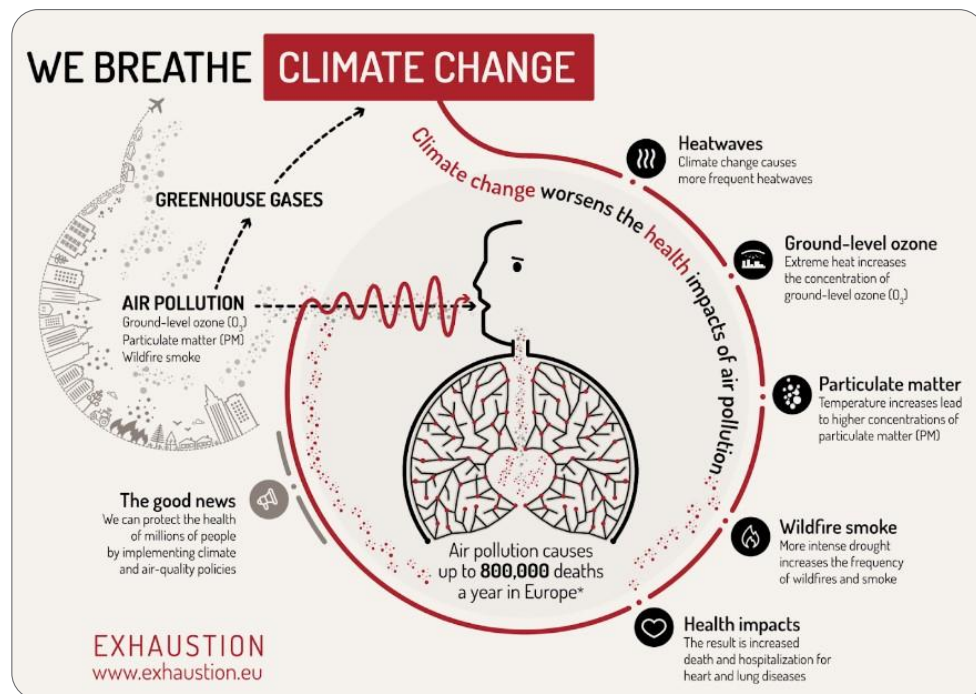
- ▶ **Primary pollutants:** Emitted directly from a source (e.g. vehicle exhaust, industrial smoke).
- ▶ **Secondary pollutants:** Formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions (e.g. ozone).

Table 1: Pollutants and their effect on health

POLLUTANT	TYPE	MAIN SOURCES	MAIN HEALTH EFFECT
Particulate Matter (PM2.5 & PM10)	Primary & Secondary	Vehicle exhaust, waste burning, coal combustion, dust storms, and wildfires.	Penetrates lungs and causes heart and lung disease.
Black Carbon (BC)	Primary	Diesel engines and open burning of waste.	Major component of soot. BC contributes to warming and respiratory illness.
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Primary	High combustion (vehicles, power plants, diesel generators).	Forms ozone and acid rain, which also triggers asthma.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)	Primary	Coal-fired power plants and other industrial combustion processes.	Causes acid rain and respiratory irritation.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Primary	Incomplete combustion of fuels (cars, stoves, generators).	Reduces oxygen delivery, which is especially dangerous for infants.
Ozone (O₃)	Secondary	Reaction of NOx and VOCs in sunlight.	Not emitted directly but causes chest pain and breathing issues.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Primary	Paints, solvents, fuel vapours, cleaning products.	Contribute to smog, some are carcinogenic, meaning they cause cancer.
Methane (CH₄)	Primary	Agriculture (livestock), landfills, oil and gas systems.	Potent greenhouse gas; contributes to ozone formation
Ammonia (NH₃)	Primary	Fertilisers and livestock waste.	Combines with other pollutants to form PM2.5.
Lead (Pb)	Primary	Industrial emissions, old paints, and batteries	Neurotoxic, which affects brain development in children.

2. THE INTERLINK BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR POLLUTION:

Air pollution and climate change are deeply interconnected. While they are often addressed separately, they are two sides of the same coin - they share many of the same sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, industrial emissions, and waste burning, amplifying each other's impacts.



- ▶ Air pollution contributes to climate change by releasing greenhouse gases (GHGs) and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like black carbon and methane.
- ▶ Climate change worsens air pollution by increasing the frequency of wildfires, dust storms, and heatwaves, which raise levels of particulate matter and ozone.

According to the World Bank, air pollution causes 6.4 million deaths annually and costs the global economy over \$8 trillion (142 trillion rands) per year, equivalent to 6.1% of global GDP.

Table 2: Key Greenhouse Gases or pollutants that link air pollution to climate change.

POLLUTANT	CLIMATE IMPACT	AIR QUALITY IMPACT
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)	Long-lived GHG that traps heat in the atmosphere.	Indirect; contributes to warming and ecosystem stress
Methane (CH₄)	Short-lived GHG, however, 80x more potent than CO ₂ over 20 years	Forms ground-level ozone; worsens respiratory conditions
Black Carbon (BC)	Absorbs sunlight and accelerates melting of the sunlight.	Causes lung and heart disease, which is a major component of PM _{2.5}
Tropospheric Ozone (O₃)	Secondary pollutant formed by NO _x and VOCs.	Triggers asthma, chest pain, and reduced lung function.
Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)	Potent GHG which contributes to stratospheric ozone depletion.	Indirect impact which is linked to agricultural emissions.

HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE WORSEN THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION?

- ▶ Higher temperatures increase ground-level ozone formation.
- ▶ Wildfires release massive amounts of PM2.5 and black carbon.
- ▶ Droughts and dust storms raise airborne particulate levels.
- ▶ Heatwaves intensify pollution exposure and health risks.

Case Study: Southern Africa

- ▶ The 6th assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports that climate change is accelerating extreme weather events in South Africa, including droughts and floods, which disrupt air quality and public health systems.



How can we combat air pollution and climate change?

Table 3: Strategies and co-benefits to air quality and climate change adaptation

STRATEGY	AIR QUALITY BENEFIT	CLIMATE BENEFIT
Transition to renewable energy	Reduces SO ₂ , NO _x , and PM emissions.	Cuts CO ₂ and methane emissions.
Clean cooking technologies	Reduces household PM2.5 and black carbon.	Lowers SLCPs and improves indoor air quality.
Public transport & cycling	Reduces vehicle emissions.	Cuts fossil fuel use and traffic congestion.
Urban greening	Filters pollutants and cools urban hotspots.	Absorbs CO ₂ and enhances biodiversity.
Improved waste management	Prevents open burning and methane release.	Reduces GHGs and toxic emissions.

Benefits to air quality and climate change adaptationClimate change and air pollution are not separate battles and by tackling them together, we unlock powerful co-benefits: cleaner air, healthier communities, and a safer climate.

Leading questions for CBOs

- ▶ What climate-related events (e.g. heatwaves, droughts) have affected air quality in your area?
- ▶ Which local practices contribute to both air pollution and climate change?
- ▶ How can your community adopt cleaner technologies or greener habits?
- ▶ What partnerships could support climate-resilient air quality interventions?

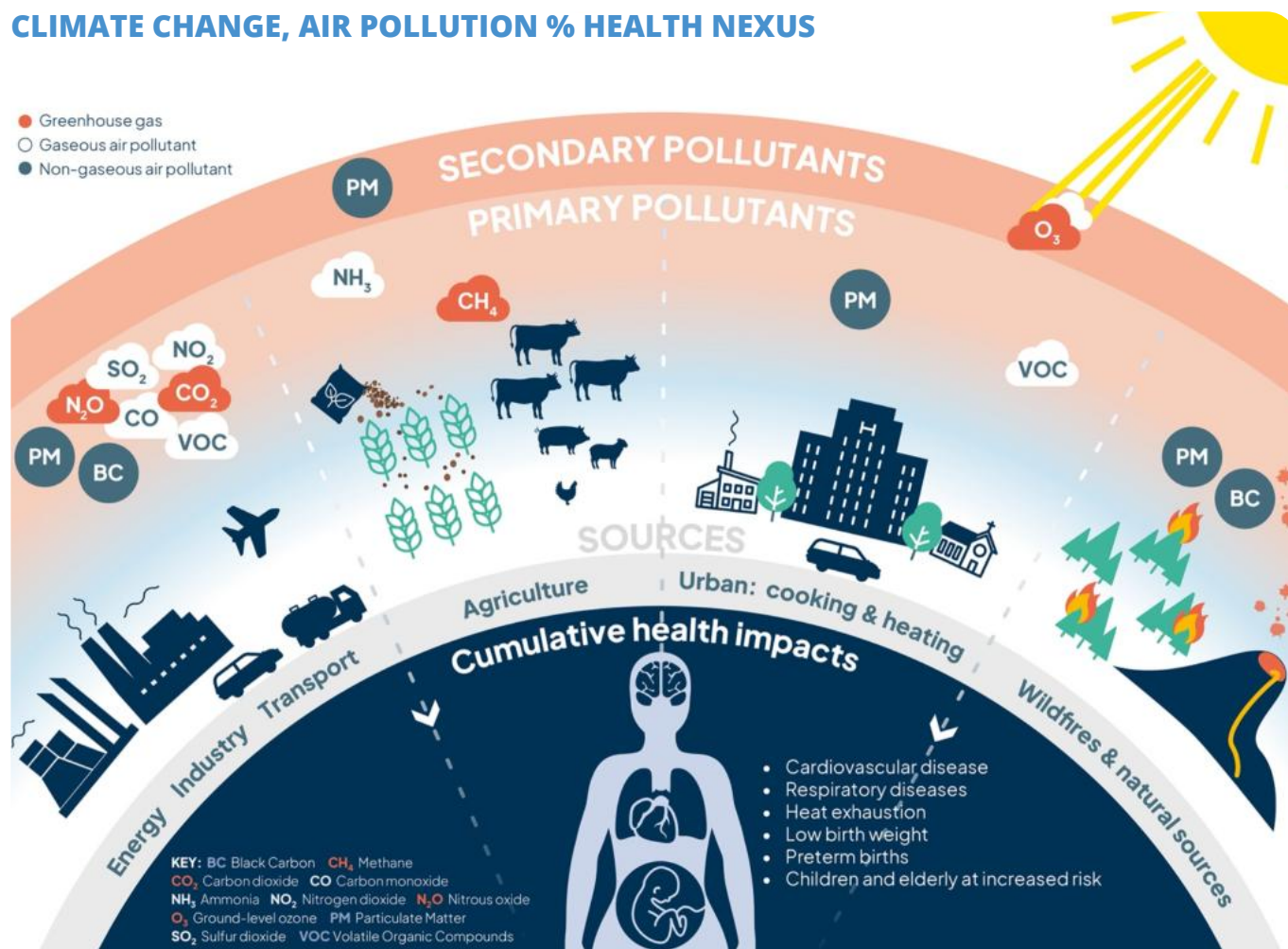
3. HEALTH IMPACTS OF AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution causes respiratory infections, heart disease, stroke, and increases the chance of getting cancer. Other risks include miscarriage, cognitive decline, and diabetes.

There has been an increase of reports in asthma and bronchitis cases during winter months (Refer to Table 2).

- ▶ What health symptoms are most common in your community?
- ▶ Are clinics tracking air pollution-related illnesses?
- ▶ How can CBOs support vulnerable groups?

CLIMATE CHANGE, AIR POLLUTION & HEALTH NEXUS



SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

Air pollution affects health in both immediate and lasting ways. While short-term exposure can trigger acute symptoms, long-term exposure silently increases the risk of chronic diseases and premature death.



Short-Term Health Effects (Hours to Days)

These effects are often triggered during pollution spikes or seasonal episodes:

Table 4: Short term health effects from air pollution

EFFECT	WHO'S MOST EFFECTED?
Irritation of eyes, nose, throat	General population
Coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath	Children, elderly, people with asthma
Asthma attacks	Children and adults with respiratory issues
Increased hospital visits	People with heart or lung conditions
Reduced lung function	Outdoor workers, athletes, youth

Long-Term Health Effects (Months to Years)

These effects build up over time, even at low exposure levels, and are linked to chronic illness and early death:



Table 5: Long term health effects from air pollution

EFFECT	LINKED POLLUTANTS
Stroke and heart disease	PM2.5, black carbon, NO ₂
Lung cancer and chronic bronchitis	PM2.5, VOCs, PAHs
Diabetes and metabolic disorders	PM2.5, ozone
Cognitive decline and dementia	PM2.5, black carbon
Preterm birth and low birth weight	PM2.5, CO, VOCs
Reduced life expectancy	All major pollutants

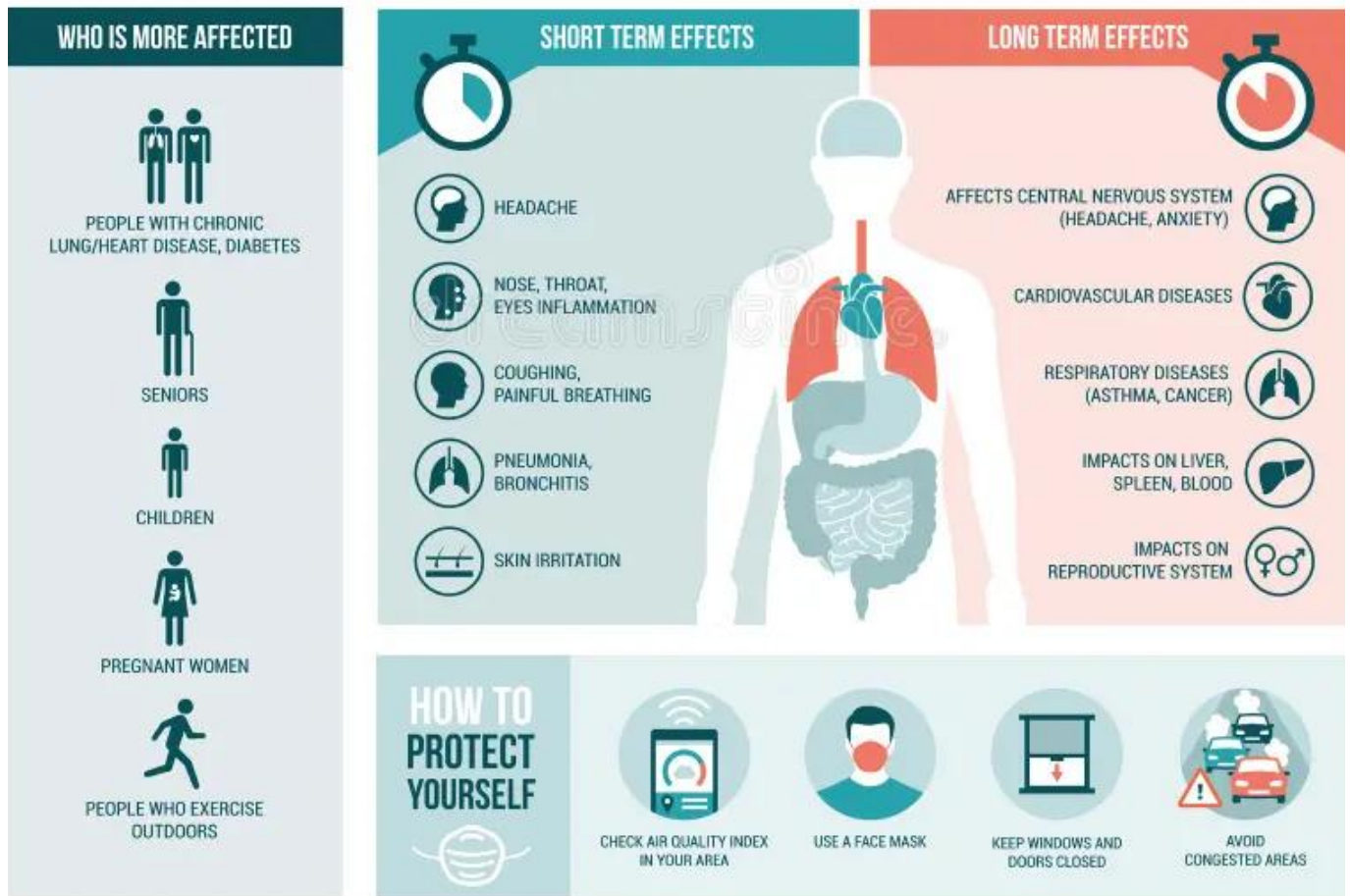
IMPACTS ON CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, & PREGNANT WOMEN

Children, women, and the elderly are among the most vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution and climate change.

Children breathe faster and closer to ground level, where pollutants like vehicle exhaust and dust are most concentrated, increasing their exposure to PM2.5 and black carbon. **Air pollution can hinder lung growth, impair brain development, and raise the risk of asthma and respiratory infections.**

Women, especially in low-income households, face high exposure to household air pollution from cooking with polluting fuels, a major contributor to premature death and chronic illness. The elderly are more susceptible due to weakened immune systems and pre-existing conditions, with pollution exacerbating heart disease, stroke, and respiratory decline. These groups not only face greater health risks but also have fewer resources to adapt, making targeted interventions essential for climate and air quality justice.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION



4. VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES & AIR POLLUTION

Low-income communities often live near industrial zones, use polluting fuels, and lack healthcare access. These factors compound exposure and health risks.

- ▶ Coal-fired power stations and factories contribute to Johannesburg's pollution episodes. Residents have previously reported sulphur-like smells and respiratory distress.



WHY ARE SOME COMMUNITIES MORE AFFECTED THAN OTHERS?

▶ Proximity to Pollution Sources

Communities located near highways, industrial zones, coal-fired power plants, or waste dumps are exposed to higher concentrations of pollutants like PM_{2.5}, NO₂, and sulphur dioxide. These areas are often home to low-income or marginalised populations due to historic zoning and land-use decisions.

► **Socioeconomic disparities**

Lower-income communities often lack the resources to relocate, install air filtration systems, or access quality healthcare. They may live in older housing with poor ventilation, increasing exposure to both indoor and outdoor pollutants.

► **Limited Political Power**

Communities with less political representation may struggle to advocate for cleaner air policies or resist the placement of polluting infrastructure. This contributes to environmental injustice, where those least responsible for pollution suffer its worst effects.

► **Historical and Systemic Inequities**

Redlining, discriminatory zoning, and industrial siting have historically placed polluting industries near communities of colour and low-income neighbourhoods. These patterns persist today, reinforcing unequal exposure and health outcomes.

► **Climate Vulnerability**

Climate change amplifies these disparities. Heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires worsen air quality, and vulnerable communities often lack the infrastructure to adapt, such as green spaces or early warning systems.

- Which neighbourhoods in your area are closest to pollution sources?
- What historical decisions shaped the location of these communities?

5. WASTE BURNING & ITS ROLE IN AIR POLLUTION

In many South African communities, especially where formal waste collection is lacking, burning waste has become a default disposal method. While it may seem practical, this practice releases a toxic cocktail of pollutants, including PM2.5, black carbon, dioxins, and heavy metals, that harm both human health and the climate.



HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- **Respiratory illness:** Burning plastics and mixed waste releases carcinogens and fine particulates that penetrate deep into the lungs.
- **Soil and water contamination:** Ash and leachate from burned waste seep into groundwater and farmland.
- **Climate damage:** Open burning contributes significantly to black carbon emissions, a short-lived climate pollutant with high warming potential.

Local Case Study:

Kya Sands Landfill, Johannesburg After years of neglect, the decommissioned Kya Sands site became a hotspot for illegal dumping and waste burning. Toxic smoke affected over 80,000 residents, reducing air quality to below 35% in nearby areas like Fourways and Bloubastrand. The city's R150 million rehabilitation plans now include community-led waste clearing, air quality monitoring, and recycling infrastructure.



RECYCLING: A PATHWAY TO CLEANER AIR AND CIRCULAR SOLUTIONS

Recycling is more than just waste management; it is a climate and health intervention. By diverting waste from landfills and open fires, recycling reduces pollution, creates jobs, and builds community resilience.

HOW DOES IT RELATE TO AIR POLLUTION?

Recycling is a powerful tool for reducing air pollution, especially in communities where open waste burning is common due to limited municipal services. When waste, particularly plastics, paper, and organic matter, is burned, it releases a toxic mix of pollutants, including fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), black carbon, dioxins, and heavy metals. These pollutants are linked to respiratory illnesses, heart disease, and cancer, and they disproportionately affect children, the elderly, and informal waste workers. By diverting waste from open fires and landfills into recycling streams, communities can dramatically reduce the release of harmful air pollutants.

Beyond local health benefits, recycling also reduces industrial emissions. Manufacturing products from raw materials, like mining metals or refining oil for plastics, requires large amounts of energy and releases sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and VOCs into the air. Recycling skips many of these steps. For example, recycling aluminium uses just 5% of the energy required to produce it from ore, while recycling paper helps preserve forests that naturally filter air and absorb carbon dioxide.

Recycling also supports a circular economy, where materials are reused rather than discarded. This reduces the need for constant extraction, transport, and disposal, all of which contribute to air pollution. In doing so, recycling helps lower greenhouse gas emissions, reduce landfill methane, and protect ecosystems that clean the air and regulate the climate.

Importantly, recycling empowers communities. It creates green jobs in sorting, repurposing, and education, and it gives community members a tangible way to participate in environmental initiatives in the community.

WHY RECYCLING MATTERS?

- ▶ **Reduces waste burning** and landfill pressure.
- ▶ **Cuts emissions** from plastic and organic waste
- ▶ **Creates green jobs** in sorting, repurposing, and education.
- ▶ **Empowers communities** to take ownership of local sustainability.

National Insight: According to the CSIR, open burning accounts for **56% of plastic pollution** in South Africa, due to inadequate waste collection. Recycling offers a direct alternative



6. RAISING AWARENESS IN SCHOOLS

KEY CONCEPTS AND SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS:

The importance of youth engagement

Engaging youth in air quality awareness initiatives is essential, as young people represent one of the most dynamic, influential, and socially active segments of our communities. Their energy, creativity, and strong presence, both in digital spaces and on the ground, make them powerful agents of change.



As future leaders, decision-makers, and advocates of their communities, empowering youth with knowledge about air pollution and its impacts lays the foundation for long-term, sustainable environmental progress. Involving them early not only amplifies their voices but also helps cultivate a generation that prioritises clean air and environmental responsibility.

By integrating youth perspectives into air quality campaigns, we ensure that solutions are inclusive, forward-thinking, and rooted in the lived experiences of those who will inherit the outcomes of today's decisions. Moreover, youth-led awareness efforts can spark meaningful conversations at home, in schools, and in peer groups, further spreading the message and inspiring collective action across generations.

APPROACH

Youth led awareness campaigns on clean air.

POA (Plan, Organise and Action)

- ▶ **Plan:** Get a date, area to do awareness campaign, method of awareness campaign, topic to cover, target for the day.
- ▶ **Organise:** Prepare registers and material (booklets, etc.) needed to run the awareness campaign.
- ▶ **Action:** On the planned date, run the awareness campaign, complete registers, and collect photographic evidence of all activities and engagements.

Discussions through workshops

POA (Plan, Organise and Action)

- ▶ **Plan:** Start sending out invites or recruiting people in the community who will join the workshop, provide them with a registration link or registration form, find a suitable venue, and do a checklist.
- ▶ **Prepare and pack material** that will be used for the workshop (stationery, registers, booklets, etc.), send a reminder for attendance, and prepare topics using the guides.
- ▶ **Action:** Facilitate the workshop using guidelines.

TEACHING AIR QUALITY THROUGH INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES

Interactive activities can play a significantly more influential role in educating the public about air quality and its effects. When individuals actively participate in hands-on experiences, the information tends to resonate more deeply and leave an impression, far more than when it is passively received through traditional means like lectures or reading. Engaging people directly encourages curiosity, reinforces learning through personal involvement, and can lead to a stronger emotional connection to the issue. This deeper engagement increases the likelihood that individuals will retain the information and take meaningful action based on what they've learned.



CBOs must come up with initiatives to run in the communities using the knowledge they gained from the Air quality workshops and material received on Air quality. With this approach, the CBO will assess the area where the initiative will take place and note poor air quality contributors and then address that challenge through interactive activities.

APPROACH

1. Team planning and preparation

- ▶ Review training material and availability.
- ▶ Assign roles (who will lead the activity, data collector, media etc.)
- ▶ Define goals and a target for the initiative.

2. Area assessment

- ▶ Decide on an area to conduct the initiative (community mapping) as well as a date.
- ▶ Conduct observations on the area which include the sources of air pollution and checking vulnerable places surrounding those sources e.g. schools.

3. Defining the air quality challenge

- ▶ This is where the challenge (source of pollution) is defined, highlighting its impact on the community and health.

4. Designing the activity

- ▶ Come up with an approach for the activity: Fun Walk on practices to avoid pollution, Clean up drives.

5. Actioning

- ▶ In this step, it is applying all the above steps and doing the interactive activity on the set date. This also includes collecting POE, ensuring that all registers are uploaded and media content is collected.
- ▶ After the event it is crucial to submit registers, photographic evidence and complete a weekly report capturing the campaigns for the week as well as

PARTNERING WITH SCHOOLS FOR LONG TERM IMPACT

This will be done through the school campaigns where it involves learners taking part in interactive activities addressing air pollution.

APPROACH

1. Mapping Schools

Find and select schools according to the set criteria.

2. Consent Forms

The selected school will be required to sign the consent form for the CBO to be able to implement the initiatives at the school with the children. Further to this the Dept of Education will have to be approached to introduce the initiative with the names of the schools where implementation will take place.

3. Set Dates

...for when these initiatives will happen in the schools so the day-to-day activities will not be disturbed as activities will be communicated on time.

4. School friendly activities

The activities should be child-friendly. Such as waste sorting activities, these initiatives must be used to engage youth, which encourages the future generation to take responsibility for their environment ensuring long-term sustainability.

7. ADVOCACY AND COMMUNITY ACTION

HOW TO BUILD A LOCAL MOVEMENT FOR CLEAN AIR AND CLIMATE JUSTICE?

This section provides a structured roadmap for CBOs to launch campaigns, engage government, and mobilise communities. Each step includes practical actions, examples, and tips to ensure clarity and momentum.

STEP 1

BUILD A LOCAL CAMPAIGN

A campaign is a focused effort to raise awareness, shift behaviour, and demand change. It should be rooted in local realities and community voices.

Where to Promote Nonprofit-Campaigns

- ▶ Social Media
- ▶ Website
- ▶ Email
- ▶ Google Ads
- ▶ In-person vents
- ▶ Virtual Events



HOW TO DO IT

- ▶ **Define the issue clearly:** What specific air pollution problem are you addressing?
- ▶ **Set a goal:** What change do you want to see?
- ▶ **Identify your audience:** Who needs to hear your message? (e.g. residents, youth, local officials)
- ▶ **Craft your message:** Keep it short, emotional, and actionable. Example: "Clean air is our right. Stop burning, start recycling."
- ▶ **Choose your outreach methods:** Use murals, WhatsApp chains, school clubs, radio interviews, or pop-up events.
- ▶ **Gather evidence:** Use community surveys, photos, and personal stories.
- ▶ **Launch and track progress:** Set a timeline, assign roles, and celebrate small wins.

STEP 2

ENGAGE GOVERNMENT AND POLICYMAKERS

To influence policy, CBOs must speak with clarity, unity, and evidence. This step helps you connect with decision-makers and advocate for systemic change.

HOW TO DO IT

- ▶ **Map your stakeholders:** Who makes decisions about air quality, waste, and climate in your area? Example: Ward councillors, environmental officers, school principals.
- ▶ **Prepare your case:** Summarise the issue, community impact, and proposed solution. Use visuals like maps, quotes, and graphs.
- ▶ **Request a meeting or submit a memo:** Be respectful, concise, and persistent. Include community voices and data.
- ▶ **Attend public forums:** participate in meetings, budget hearings, or environmental consultations.
- ▶ **Follow up:** Track commitments, send reminders, and share updates with your community.

STEP 3

MOBILISE YOUR COMMUNITY



Mobilisation means turning awareness into action. It is about building networks, sustaining energy, and making participation easy and joyful.

HOW TO DO IT

- ▶ **Start small and local:** Begin with one street, school, or hotspot.
- ▶ **Use trusted channels:** WhatsApp groups, church announcements, school assemblies, local influencers.
- ▶ **Create visible actions:** Clean-up days, tree planting, pledge walls, youth theatre, or mural painting.
- ▶ **Celebrate participation:** Offer airtime, certificates, or public shout-outs.
- ▶ **Build leadership:** Train youth ambassadors, community champions, and peer educators.
- ▶ **Document and share:** Take photos, record stories, and post updates to build momentum.



This manual has explored the science behind pollutants, the health and environmental impacts, and the systemic inequalities that shape who is most affected. It has also offered practical tools for CBOs to raise awareness, collect data, advocate for change, and mobilise their communities.



Air pollution and climate change are deeply interconnected challenges, but they are also opportunities for community-led transformation.



 +27 11 262 7700

 info@seriti.org.za

 www.seriti.org.za

 20 Invicta Road
Carlswald
Midrand, 1682
Gauteng, South Africa

