**Sascha M. Henninger,** Department of Physical Geography, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany. Email: sascha.henninger@ru.uni-kl.de **, When Air Quality Becomes Deleterious—A Case Study for Kigali, Rwanda, *Journal of Environmental Protection*, 2013, 4, 1-7** http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/jep.2013.48A1001 Published Online August 2013 (<http://www.scirp.org/journal/jep>)

Kigali is a capital city of Rwanda and is characterized by a fast growing population of at least one million inhabitants. This rising population and the coherent rising rate of motorization could be a reason for a sustainable degradation of the urban air quality. Poorly maintained, aged mopeds, motorcycles and vehicles causes an increasing concentration of different air pollutants [1,2]. Another source of air pollution representative for the developing world: the usage of simple stoves and open fireplaces. Burning wood, dung or kerosene for domestic energy, cooking and household chores produces a lot of emission, indoor and outdoor [2,3]

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