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# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

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**KERUGOYA/KUTUS MUNICIPALITY**



**YEAR, 2024**

**KERUGOYA/KUTUS MUNICIPAL BOARD**



## **FOREWORD**

The management of Refuse waste & collection remains one of the major challenges facing Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality and the impact of the unregulated solid waste disposal continues to adversely affect service delivery. This has necessitated the Board of the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality to develop this solid waste Management Policy which will also incorporate the emerging issues in the management of solid waste within the municipal boundaries in future.

This policy will go a long way in assisting the Board in the provision of quality service in solid waste management as one of the core chartered functions especially in guiding the Board in implementing solid waste management programs to facilitate effective and appropriate response to solid waste management challenges. This policy is also an affirmation of the Board's commitment to intensify its campaign against improper disposal of solid waste and enhancement of refuse collection. The ultimate goal of this policy is to guarantee the residents of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality a clean, healthy and safe environment as enshrined in the constitution.

I wish to thank the Team leader Antonio Gikonyo-Municipal Environmental Officer/ NEMA Associate Expert and the KUSP CPCT members and all other representatives of the various departments within the County Government of Kirinyaga as well as all stakeholders for their participation in the process, efforts and commitment in the development of this policy.

Thank you.

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**LUCY KABETI MUNYI (MRS.)**

**CHAIRLADY**

**KERUGOYA/KUTUS MUNICIPAL BOARD**

**YEAR 2024**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Solid Waste Management is one of the biggest challenges to the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Board in its endeavor to provide a clean and healthy environment to the residents of the Municipality. In this respect, the Board has demonstrated concern and commitment by taking concrete steps in the management of solid waste in the entire Municipality.

As a sign of this commitment, the Board has formulated this policy for solid waste management. The policy addresses the Municipality's solid waste management needs and illustrates the methods by which the municipality will handle all types of wastes generated within its area of jurisdiction. The policy will focus on enhancing solid waste collection and disposal and waste reduction.

The Municipality's Solid Waste Management policy builds on the previous planning efforts and describes policy measures for expanding the waste management programs in the Municipality. In this manner, the policy is intended to serve as a management instrument for the board. The document advocates for the adoption of waste management hierarchy. The policy emphasizes the need for integrated solid waste management approach that meet sound economic and environmental objectives which often require waste types that are generated individually to be kept separated throughout the collection, processing, recovery and disposal sequence.

The Solid waste management policy consists of six chapters as follows;

Chapter one gives the background information on solid waste management, challenges and what the policy aims to achieve. It also gives the policy development process, geographical location and size, administrative structure, demographic context, social and economic context.

Chapter two discusses the situational analysis of waste production, most common forms of solid waste generated in the municipality is the organic waste which is mainly generated at household level and agricultural produce/food markets, hotels and restaurants. Inorganic waste such as e-waste, glass bottles, plastics, construction waste and junk are also produced but in low quantities. Public and private health facilities generate biomedical waste.

This chapters also outline the solid waste management conceptual framework, waste streams and sources, functional elements of solid waste management system, integrated solid waste management and policy principles.

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Chapter three highlights the policy and legislative framework for municipal solid waste management. It also highlights the laws and policies that relate to solid waste management at County level. These consists of Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and various Statutes, Sessional papers and Sectoral plans. These includes; Environment Management & Coordination Act (cap 387), National Environment Policy, 2013, Kenya vision 2030, National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015, Global Policy related to Solid Waste Management, County Government Act, 2012, Public Finance Management Act, (Cap 412c), Urban Areas & Cities Act, 2011, Physical Planning Act No.6 of 1996 and Legal Notice No.137 on Transfer of functions to County Government, 2013.

Chapter four describes the policy framework consisting of the core policy measures to be pursued. In addition, the chapter lay out the policy rationale, goal, objectives, vision, mission and guiding principles.

Chapter five illustrates how the policy will be designed to provide feedback to stakeholders to ensure accountability, transparency, facilitate appropriate decisions on future implementation and review of the policy to ensure that the input delivery, work schedules and target outputs are progressing according to the plan.

The Sixth chapter outlines the implementation framework to be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization.

I wish to extend my deepest gratitude to all those who participated in coming up with this policy. Special thanks goes to the Municipal Board members, Municipal Technical team and CPCT members who gave critical input towards the formulation of this policy.

Thank You

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## **ACRONYMS**

EMCA: Environmental Management and Coordination Act CAP 387

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

NLC: National Land Commission

KIRIWASCO: Kirinyaga Water and Sanitation Company

CBD: Central Business District

RFP: Request for Proposal

3Rs: Reduce, Recycle, Reuse

7Rs: Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Repurpose, Reuse, Recycle, Rot

ISWM: Integrated Solid Waste Management

EOI: Expressions of Interest

UNEP: United Nation Environmental Programme

UN: United Nation

EIK: Environment Institute of Kenya

NEMA: National Environment Management Authority

CS: Civil Society

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

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CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

GIS: Geographic Information System

PPP: Public Private Partnership

KUSP: Kenya Urban Support Programme

CPCT: County Programme Coordinating Team

MMU: Municipal Monitoring Unit

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Solid waste management remains one of the major development challenges globally, nationally, countywide and at the municipality level. Solid waste is inevitable due to ordinary human activities such as industrial production, consumption at household level, construction and commercial processes among others. However, managing solid waste has health, environmental, social and economic implications. Consequently, public interventions in solid waste management coupled with engagement with private actors are required in order to achieve optimal results. This policy provides for the guiding framework on solid waste management in the Kerugoya/Kutus municipality. This Solid Waste Management Policy provides a strategic framework to address these challenges through efficient, sustainable, and inclusive waste management practices. By prioritizing waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal, this policy aims to create a clean, healthy, and resilient environment. It aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030 and national environmental regulations, including the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA). Through community engagement, regulatory enforcement, and public-private partnerships, Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality is committed to fostering a culture of sustainability, environmental responsibility for a better quality of life for its residents while utilizing solid waste as an economic resource.

#### **1.2. Policy development process**

This policy was developed through a consultative process. The key policy actors in solid waste management in the municipality were engaged during the preparation process. Specifically, National and County governments departments involved in solid waste management, which included National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), County departments in charge of public health, public works and trade were consulted. In addition, private actors in solid waste management such as solid waste collectors and transporters, resident associations, waste sorters and recyclers participated in the process.

### **1.3. Geographic location and size**

The municipality is located in the Central region of Kenya within Kirinyaga County. It is situated between longitudes 37.0° E to 37.5° E and latitudes 0.1°S to 0.7° S. The County covers a total area of 1,478.1 Square Kilometers while the Municipality covers an area of 71.55 Km<sup>2</sup>. This area includes urban centers, agricultural land, forests, and other natural resources within the Municipality.

### **1.4. Administrative structure**

The Municipality consists of seven wards namely; Kerugoya, Inoi, Kang'ai, Kanyekiini, Nyangati, Baragwi and Kabare. Each ward is represented by a member of the County Assembly and ward administrators. Note: Some wards such as Baragwi, Kabare and Nyangati.

### **1.5 Demographic context**

From the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019 report, the population of the municipality stood at 99,672 persons with an annual growth rate of 1.6% percent. The population is projected to be 154,822 in the year 2029.

#### **1. Human settlement**

The municipality comprises of a number of urban nodes which performs different services. The urban nodes are Kerugoya and Kutus which are the administrative and commercial centres and Kiamiciri, Kiamwenja, Ithare-ini, Karia (along Kerugoya - Kutus Road) and Karia 2 (opposite Thiba Dam) which are residential and primary service centres.

#### **1.1.1 Infrastructure and Access**

##### ***1.1.1.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips***

The Municipality has a well-established road network with 7 tarmac roads connecting the municipality and the hinterlands. These are; Kutus – Samson Corner Road, Kerugoya – Karatina road, Baricho- Kerugoya road, Kutus – Kagio road, Kutus – Kianyaga road, Kabare – Gakoigo road and Gakoigo – Baricho road. The municipality has a number of access roads tarmacked with the rest developed to gravel and earth surfaced which are motorable. However, there is still a large number of access roads which are in bad condition due to encroachment of road reserve and poor drainage.

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### *1.1.1.1 Posts and Telecommunications*

The mobile phone coverage stands at 99 percent. There are 2 post offices one in Kutus and the other at Kerugoya town. There is also an increase in the usage of computers and internet in government offices, private businesses and homes due to availability of internet service providers through fibre cable and portable modems.

Five (5) major private courier services operate in the municipality most of which are linked to the Public Service Vehicles (PSV). The courier services include Kukena Travellers Sacco, 4NTE Sacco, 2NK Sacco, G4S courier services and Wells- Fargo courier services. Other include Jumia, Mt. Kenya Shuttle Sacco, Karombu, Classic Courier and Blessings Parcel Services (BPS).

### *1.1.1.2 Financial Institutions*

There are 7 commercial banks operating in the Municipality. They are Equity bank, KCB, Co-operative bank, ABSA bank, Family bank, NCBA and Sidian bank. In addition, there are 8 Micro-finance institutions and 5 insurance company branches. There is also a growing number of agency banking within the municipality.

### *1.1.1.3 Energy Access*

The entire municipality is connected to the national electricity grid. Liquidified Petroleum Gas (LPG), Charcoal and firewood are the main sources of cooking fuel. There are eight well established petrol service station and a number filling stations.

### *1.1.1.4 Markets and Urban Centres*

Kerugoya and Kutus are the major urban nodes in the Municipality. The growth of these nodes and neighboring urban centres is largely dependent on the agriculture sector. Kerugoya is the most populated centre and its growth stems from administrative and economic functions. Kutus hosts the County Government headquarters which together with Kirinyaga University and Kutus Market forms the major drivers of her growth. Additionally, municipality host 3 major processing industries namely Spenza limited, Maruti Maize Millers and Joy Millers Limited.

*1.1.1.5 Community organizations/Non state actors/ Public Benefits Organizations*

As at 2012, the number of registered NGO's stood at 603 County wide. These organizations mostly implement activities related to youth, women and children empowerment; promotion of agricultural production; advocacy on research and education on property rights; campaign against tribalism; poverty eradication and environmental management. The distribution of NGOs is all over the county but with a larger concentration in Kerugoya and Kutus towns where there are higher incidences of poverty and the population is high.

*1.1.1.6 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production*

The municipality is endowed with loam volcanic soils which supports crop production. This coupled with favorable climatic and weather conditions makes the municipality suitable for agriculture production. There is potential for aquaculture as demonstrated by the existing and rising number of fishponds.

**1.1.2 Environment and climate change**

*1.1.2.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the municipality*

The major contributors to the degradation of the environment are deforestation, poor waste disposal, cultivation along river banks by the community, and pollution from industries and farmers. Water waste from residential areas and car washes located on river banks has also greatly contributed to water pollution.

Due to a poor solid waste management system in the municipality, there is rampant dumping especially in the urban centres. Noise pollution evident is associated with Entertainment establishments, exhibitions, religious activities and road shows. Lastly air pollution is caused by traditional open burning of waste and motor vehicle emissions.

*1.1.1.1 Effects of environmental degradation*

Deforestation has caused unpredictable weather conditions which adversely affect farming due to lack of reliable rainfall patterns. Pollution of water bodies has led to shortage of portable water and loss of biodiversity. Human and livestock disease prevalence has also increased due to water and air pollution leading to increased costs of treatment and loss of labour force.

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### *1.1.1.2 Climate change and its effects in the Municipality*

Climate variability and extremes is emerging as a major threat to sustainable development of the municipality. There has been rise in temperatures which have resulted to favourable conditions for breeding of mosquito which has led to increase of malaria. Erratic rainfall pattern has resulted in drying up of some rivers and also flooding especially on the lower parts of the municipality.

### *1.1.1.3 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies*

In addressing climate change, the municipality will be planting more trees especially along the rivers, roads, public places and schools. Construction of storm water drainage system in Kutus and Kerugoya towns to ease drainage and Cabro-paving of pedestrian walk ways and open spaces to enable rain water percolation are intentional mitigation measures to be adopted. In addition, the municipality has embarked on public sensitization on environmentally friendly technologies and their transfer to the community.

### **1.1.2 Water**

There are two main rivers in the municipality namely: Thiba and Rutui, which ultimately drain into the Tana River. These rivers are the principal source of water in the municipality

#### *Time Taken to Nearest Water point by HHs*

<b>Time taken to fetch drinking water (Mins)</b>	<b>Percentage of HHs (%)</b>
0	9.6
1-4	12.7
5-14	17.6
15-29	55.9
30-59	3.2
60+	1

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

### **1.1.3 Sanitation**

The municipality has a newly developed trunk sewer with a capacity to serve 422, 240 persons and is expected to treat 210,500m<sup>3</sup> per day is due for commissioning in 2024. The Central Sewerage Treatment Plant is located at Ndomba. A large percentage of the households use a pit latrine, while 10 percent use septic tanks.

The Municipality has a central solid waste disposal site at Kabatero in Kutus town. The Municipality has placed 13 skip bins; 8 in Kerugoya and 5 in Kutus which are emptied twice a week. In addition, the Municipality have installed waste collection bins within towns. The streets and public open spaces are cleaned daily. Kerugoya food market and the bus stage have a concrete waste receptacle. Medical waste is disposed by way of crude burning through an incinerator at Kerugoya referral Hospital.

#### 1.1.4 Health Access and Nutrition

##### *1.1.4.1 Health Access*

Kerugoya-Kutus municipality hosts County level five hospital which has a 500 bed capacity. The complex includes various diagnosis centres like CT scan blocks, emergency and accident centres, medical and surgical wards, Intensive Care Units and High Dependency Units, burns unit and three operation centres. Other public health facilities within the municipality include Kutus and Kabare Health Centres. There are three dispensaries namely; Riakithiga, Gatuto and Kaitheri Youth Friendly.

Private facilities include Other hospitals include Kerugoya Medical Centre, ACK Mt Kenya Hospital, Focus Medical and Diagnostic Centre, Kutus Catholic Dispensary, Mary Immaculate Catholic Hospital, Kerugoya Fortis Hospital and Cancer Centre, Kirinyaga University Dispensary, Kimathi Medical Services and numerous clinics.

##### *1.1.1.1 Morbidity*

The most prevalent diseases in the Municipality are; Upper track infection, . Source info from Dept. of Health. *From NAF*

##### *1.1.1.2 Nutritional Status*

Malnutrition is not a big concern in the Municipality. The proportions of stunting, underweight and acute malnutrition is below 2.5 percent among children below 5 years. This is attributed to the fact that most mothers breastfeed their children during their first year coupled with constant supply of food. *Stunted growth stands at 11%, wasted 2%, Underweight 6%, overweight 3%. It is above national average*



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### *1.1.1.3 Immunization Coverage*

Child vaccination in the Municipality is 98.3 percent while Antenatal Care (ANC) is 42 percent. This is higher than the national figure which stands at 78 percent and 36 percent respectively. The vaccines that are administered free of charge by government healthcare centres include polio, tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, meningitis, pertussis, tetanus and typhoid diseases

### *1.1.1.4 Access to family planning services*

Access to contraceptives is high since most of the services are offered free of charge in most government owned institutions. Contraceptive acceptance in the Municipality is 66.3 percent. This high level of access can be attributed to free family planning services offered at public health facilities and high level of awareness. Condoms, pills and coils are the most prevalent contraceptives.

### **1.1.2 Summary of the existing services and infrastructure provision**

This section presents the status of services available within the Municipality as per the provisions of the first schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. *Proposed for removal or amendment*

## **1.6. Social and economic context**

### **1.6.1. Social context**

#### **a) Poverty index**

Human Poverty Index (HPI) in the municipality is 25.2 percent compared to the national HPI of 29.1 percent showing that the municipality HPI is better than the national HPI. HDI in the municipality stands at 0.589 compared to the national HDI of 0.509, which indicates the Municipality, is performing better in human development compared to the country as a whole.

#### *Human Development Indicators*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>County level</b>	<b>National level</b>
GDI	0.5132	0.4924
HPI	25.2%	29.1%
HDI	0.589	0.509

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The Gender Development Index (GDI) in the municipality stands at 0.5132 compared to the national GDI of 0.4924 showing that the municipality has a better GDI than the national level.

### **b) Education**

In terms of education, there are 25 ECDE's, 19 Primary schools, 15 Secondary schools, 1 Polytechnic (Kaitheri polytechnic), 2 Special schools and 1 University known as Kirinyaga University situated in Kutus established to serve the community. All this are within the Municipality according to the Municipal spatial plan done by GEODEV. The level of education has implications to the level of uptake of the solid waste management policy measures such as information, adoption of modern solid waste management practices and investment in solid waste management.

### **1.6.2. Economic context**

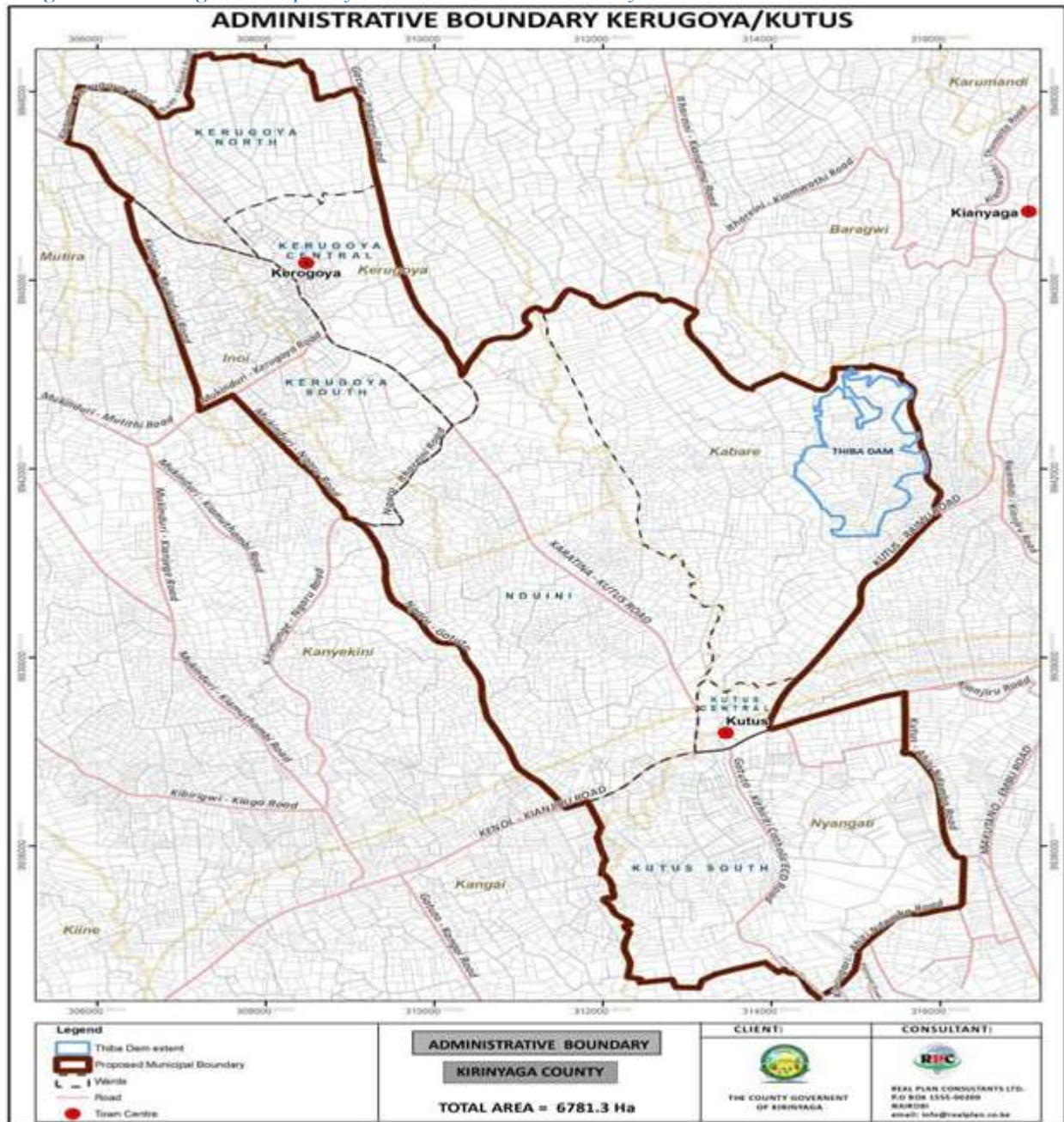
The main forms of economic activities (industrial and trade) in the municipality are agriculture, trade, manufacturing, tea farming, coffee farming, dairy farming, tourism, healthcare and financial services. The economic activities that have high generation of solid waste in the municipality are trading and industrial.

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## 1.6.3. Urbanization

The municipality has two main densely populated urban areas namely Kerugoya and Kutus. Kerugoya houses the DCC compound while Kutus Urban centre is the County Government headquarters. Other key upcoming urban centres within the municipality includes Kibingo, Mukinduri, Kiamwenja, Karia, Kabare Ithare-ini, Rukenya and Kiamiciri. This has resulted in increase in demand for solid waste management services. Consequently, the municipality has to strategically plan for the development of sustainable solid waste management.

Image 1.1 showing Municipality Administrative Boundary areas



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Situation Analysis**

Solid waste management is a major Challenge to the municipality. The most common forms of solid waste generated in the municipality is the organic waste which is mainly generated at household level and agricultural produce/food markets, hotels and restaurants. Inorganic waste such as e-waste, plastics, glass bottles, construction waste and junk are also produced but in low quantities. Public and private health facilities generate biomedical waste. The waste characteristic is estimated to be as enumerated in the table 2.1 below:

*Table 1 Solid Waste Characterization*

Type of Waste	Percentage
Organics	41%
Plastics	21%
Paper and Paper products	9%
Metals	2%
Glass	6%
Inerts such as Sand, rubble, dirt etc.	4%
Others	17%

Solid waste generated in the rural parts of the municipality is disposed within the households mainly through disposal in pits or open burning which NEMA banned thus a solution should be implemented. Most of the biodegradable waste such as agricultural or human food waste is reused as food for farm animals or it is composted to produce manure for agricultural production. Non-

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biodegradable waste, such as containers (plastic, glass, cans etc.) are reused for other house hold uses such as storage. Urban areas within the municipal, industrial waste is in substantial quantities due to high population density.

The municipal board faces a myriad of challenges when it comes to refuse collection and waste management disposal. First and foremost, the municipal board has not fully been handed over the chartered responsibility of waste management by the County Government of Kirinyaga. Otherwise, the county has made budgetary allocation for solid waste collection but the allocations have been below the desired financial investment for solid waste management. There are no proper waste management systems that have been established due to meager resources allocated for its management. This is the condition of the current Kabatero dumpsite in Kutus environs which is the main dumpsite for the whole county. The image is enumerated as 2.2:

*Image 2.2 showing Kabatero dumpsite in Kutus area*



Further, there lacks adequate technical and institutional capacities to manage waste within the Municipal Boundaries. This has led to the current poor state of waste management which includes a lack of waste segregation, uncollected waste, poor transportation and indiscriminate dumping. Most of the solid waste generated in urban areas is disposed in open grounds despite the county government providing skips in various stations within the Municipality. The image 2.3 below

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shows skips bought by the county government to be stationed at different areas within the Municipality:

*Image 2.3 showing skips bought by the County Government of Kirinyaga*



Solid waste is disposed in the same form as it was generated without being recycled, reused or recovered. Open disposal of solid waste has continuously posed negative environmental health impact through leachate and direct flow into water sources. In addition, the disposal methods in the municipality have been a contributor to public nuisance. There is limited investment in solid waste recycling and recovery systems in the County at large. This as well translates to lack of Adequate education on Waste management to locals within the Municipality and lack of training to the county environmental department personnel on the same.

Collection and transportation of solid waste generated at household, commercial and industrial level in the municipality is mainly undertaken by the government which provides solid waste collection and transportation services from the public areas. The County government has put in place light waste collection bins and waste collection receptacles in strategic places in urban areas. However, this has been met with vandalism and theft over the years due to lack of security for government infrastructural investments. Inadequate waste bins in the urban settlement and the already existing ones are not well utilized for waste segregation and disposal. The Board suggested

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signage's to be placed within major towns/Business centers to communicate on the need to preserve the environment and avoid littering in towns while also introducing fines for the same. This however is below the desired optimal level and is characterized by low uptake in terms of usage by the public due to information gap.

Waste transportation in the municipality is largely rudimentary, using open trucks and tractors. The inadequacy in transportation modes has led to littering and open dumping, making waste an eye-sore, particularly plastics in the environment.

The municipality also faces the challenge of lack of enough waste collection trucks whereby one refuse collection exhauster truck serves the two major towns i.e. Kerugoya and Kutus. Poor maintenance of the available trucks, which break down often due to the many kilometers traversed, combined with a tedious procedure when it comes to vehicle repairs has also posed a greater challenge in that waste is not collected consistently as per the schedule therefore leading to accumulation of waste in the designated areas. This greatly inhibits efficient and effective waste service delivery.

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Poor infrastructure in the informal settlements as well as colonial villages has led to improper waste disposal due to lack of adequate waste collection points and inaccessibility of the areas.

These places lack designated areas where waste can be disposed awaiting collection and transportation. The indiscriminate waste disposal has led to blocking of drainages which eventually causes water pollution and poses health risks to the people and causes environmental degradation. Furthermore, access of the waste collection trucks is a challenge due to lack of structured road networks within the settlements which then leads to improper waste disposal due to long-term accumulation of waste. This leads to environmental pollution, loss of natural aesthetic value and reduced environmental quality. The image 2.4 below shows market area in Kibingo, their open dumping and burning as well as their inaccessibility.

*Image 2.4 showing market area, access roads and open dumpsite in Kibingo environs*



Disposal of waste in Kirinyaga remains a major challenge as the County has not gazetted and designated proper and adequate disposal sites, nor established a modern waste management facility as at November, 2024.

The municipality has one dumpsite at Kabatero area, which has not been registered and remains undesignated. The dumpsite is poorly managed and do not meet the prescribed environment health standards. Also, the County lacks enough excavators and bulldozers which are used in the management of dumpsite. This has caused improper dumping due to the inaccessibility of sections of the dumpsite. The improper dumpsite management is a great threat to the health of the nearby



households and the environment including the air, soil and water sources. A pest problem of rats has also been reported in the area.

Further, there exists a weak waste management system in terms of segregation, recycling and recovery and waste treatment. There is limited awareness and knowledge on the importance of a clean and healthy environment in the municipality, which has translated to poor practices by the public towards waste management. There is poor handling of waste at the household level including a lack of segregation, reuse, reduce and recycling of waste produced. A negative attitude towards waste management and failure to take individual responsibility has also contributed to practices such as littering, illegal dumping and open burning, which has led to environmental pollution. However, a positive for the Municipality is that the waste area has been incorporated in the Land Use plan and a plan to modernize the dumpsite and create a recycling plant is in the works with County and private partners soon.

Political good will is key to the ultimate success of proper waste management in the Municipality. There is an increase in involvement of the private sector and increased employment opportunities in waste management through diverse waste-based enterprises (waste as a resource).

Further, there are opportunities in adoption of emerging technologies in waste management, increased public awareness on waste management and related opportunities, opportunity to implement the existing environmental regulations and the County Government is investing in sustainable and integrated modern waste management systems for a healthier state of environment and people in the Municipality.

## **2.2. Solid Waste Management Conceptual Framework**

Solid waste emanates as a result of human activities. The term “waste” in common terms implies something that has no value and that should be discarded. Management of solid waste is a public issue that has health, environment, economic and social effects at household, local, national and international level.

The level of waste generation is directly related to population size, human behavior such as production (including production processes) and consumption patterns and management, recovery or utilization of waste products at the point of production or intermediate level. Waste generated at one point may be raw materials for another production process which forms a key component of the circular economy.

### **2.2.1 Waste Streams and Sources**

Solid waste management is based on identifiable waste streams from the various identifiable sources. Waste is ordinarily classified according to the waste streams for purposes of effective management. A waste source may produce different waste streams e.g. a household may produce food and kitchen waste, agricultural waste, glass bottles, papers and e-waste. There are different methods of collecting, recovering, processing, treating and disposing the various waste streams. The common waste streams are outlined in table 2: -

*Table 2 Municipality waste streams*

<b>Waste Streams</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Food Kitchen and Garden waste</li><li>▪ Automotive waste (oil, tyres, end of life vehicles or parts)</li><li>▪ Paper and cardboard</li><li>▪ Agricultural waste</li><li>▪ Ferrous metals (iron sheets)</li><li>▪ Non-ferrous metals (aluminum, copper, lead)</li><li>▪ Construction and demolition waste</li><li>▪ Textiles</li><li>▪ Mining waste</li><li>▪ Electrical and Electronic waste (E-waste)</li><li>▪ Glass bottles and glass related waste</li><li>▪ Special health care waste</li><li>▪ Sewerage sludge</li><li>▪ Batteries, expired chemicals and pharmaceuticals</li></ul>

The most common waste sources in the municipality are outlined in table 3 below: -

*Table 3 Municipality waste sources*

<b>Waste Sources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Households</li><li>▪ Offices</li><li>▪ Cafes and restaurants, hotels and food stalls</li><li>▪ Schools of all levels</li><li>▪ Retail operations (e.g. shops, supermarkets, go-downs, warehouses)</li><li>▪ Markets</li><li>▪ Pubic facilities (sports grounds, street sweeping and cleaning) Hospitals and other health facilities</li><li>▪ Mines and mineral processing facilities</li><li>▪ Agricultural and food processing facilities</li><li>▪ Forestry operations</li><li>▪ Building sites</li><li>▪ Manufacturing facilities</li><li>▪ Water treatment and sewerage facilities</li><li>▪ Land transport facilities (e.g. truck depots, bus and train stations)</li><li>▪ Car yards and car repair shops</li></ul>

Whereas there are different waste streams, waste is normally divided into hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The manner of managing the two types of waste is very different due the potential health risks and hazardous as provided for in the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste management) Regulations 2006 Legal notice No. 121. Waste may in addition be classified broadly as municipal solid waste or industrial waste and post-consumer waste.

One of the key concepts in solid waste management is municipal solid waste. Municipal solid waste is regarded as waste generated by households and waste of similar nature generated by commercial and industrial premises, institutions such as schools, hospitals and other facilities inhabited by people, construction and demolition of buildings, and from public spaces such as streets, markets, slaughter houses, public toilets, bus stops, parks and gardens.

### **2.2.2 Functional Elements of a Solid Waste Management system**

Functional elements of a solid waste management system describe the value chain in the core functions of a solid waste management system. Regulatory and management system for solid waste management is mainly based on the functional elements. Table 4 below describes the functional elements of a solid waste management system: -

*Table 4 functional elements of a solid waste management system*

<b>Functional element</b>	<b>Description</b>
Waste Generation	refers to the process of producing waste materials as a result of human and industrial activities. It encompasses the creation of waste at its source, such as households, businesses, industries, institutions, and public spaces. Waste generation is influenced by factors such as population size, consumption patterns, production processes, and economic activities.
Waste handling at source, separation, storage and processing	refers to the initial management of waste where it is generated, such as in households, businesses, or institutions. It encompasses the actions taken to separate, store, and process waste to facilitate its collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal in an environmentally sound manner.
Collection	Includes gathering of solid wastes and recyclable materials and the transport of these materials, after collection, to the location where the collection vehicle is emptied, such as materials processing facility, a transfer station, or a landfill

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Transfer and transport	refer to the movement of solid waste from collection points to designated facilities for treatment, processing, recycling, or final disposal. This stage is critical in the solid waste management system, ensuring efficient logistics, minimizing environmental impacts, and maintaining public health standards.
Separation, processing and transformation of solid waste	This are critical steps in the waste management hierarchy, focusing on maximizing resource recovery, minimizing environmental impact, and reducing the volume of waste destined for disposal. These activities transform waste into reusable materials, energy, or safe forms for final disposal.
Disposal	refers to the final stage in the waste management process, where waste materials that cannot be reused, recycled, or transformed are safely discarded. Disposal is a critical component of integrated solid waste management (ISWM) to minimize environmental and health risks while ensuring compliance with regulatory standards.

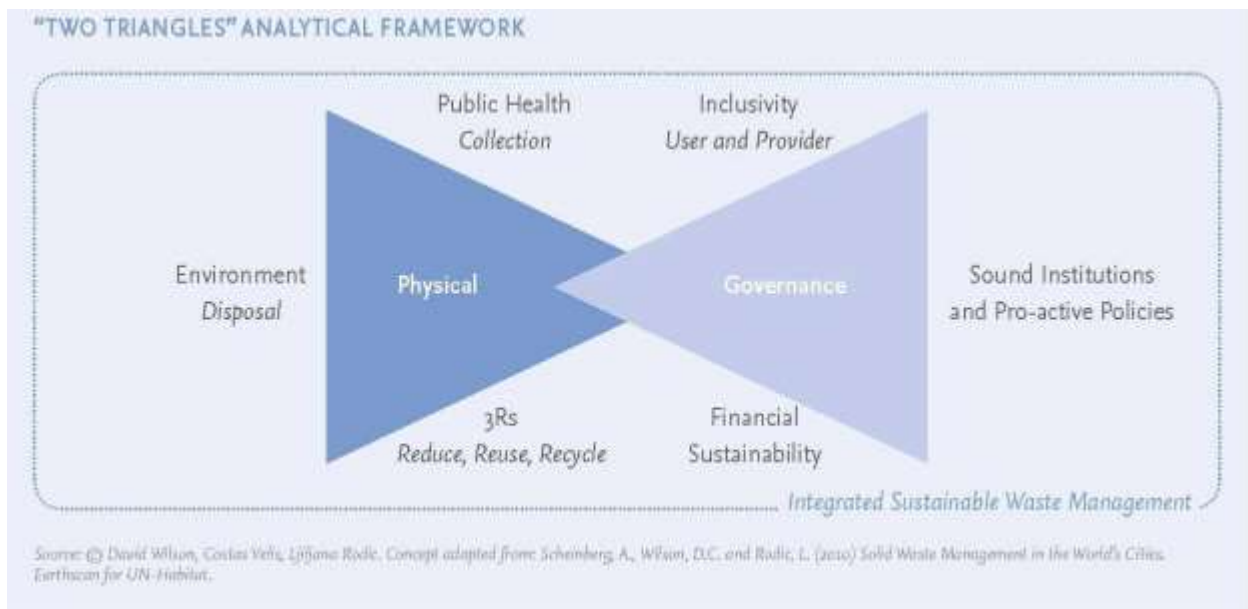
Source: Kieth and Tchobanoglous (2002), *Handbook of Solid Waste Management*, McGraw-Hill, USA.

### **2.2.3 Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)**

The modern approach to effective and sustainable waste management is what has come to be commonly referred to as the Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM). This integrated approach has been advanced by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN-Habitat. The approach may be viewed from different analytical frameworks. The UNEP and UN-Habitat have developed 2 complementary analytical frameworks on ISWM. The analytical frameworks are the “two-triangles” ISWM analytical framework advanced by UN-Habitat and the Waste Management Hierarchy advanced by UNEP.

#### **a) two-triangles” ISWM analytical framework**

The “Two triangles” analytical framework categorizes solid waste management system into two pillars (triangles) i.e. the physical elements and governance features. Figure 1 below outlines the “Two-triangle” analytical framework.



*Figure 1 two triangle analytical framework*

The first triangle comprises the three key physical elements of the ISWM system, which are–

- i **Public health** which entails maintaining healthy conditions in cities and urban areas through a good waste collection service.

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ii **Environment** which entails protection of environment throughout the waste chain, especially during treatment and disposal.

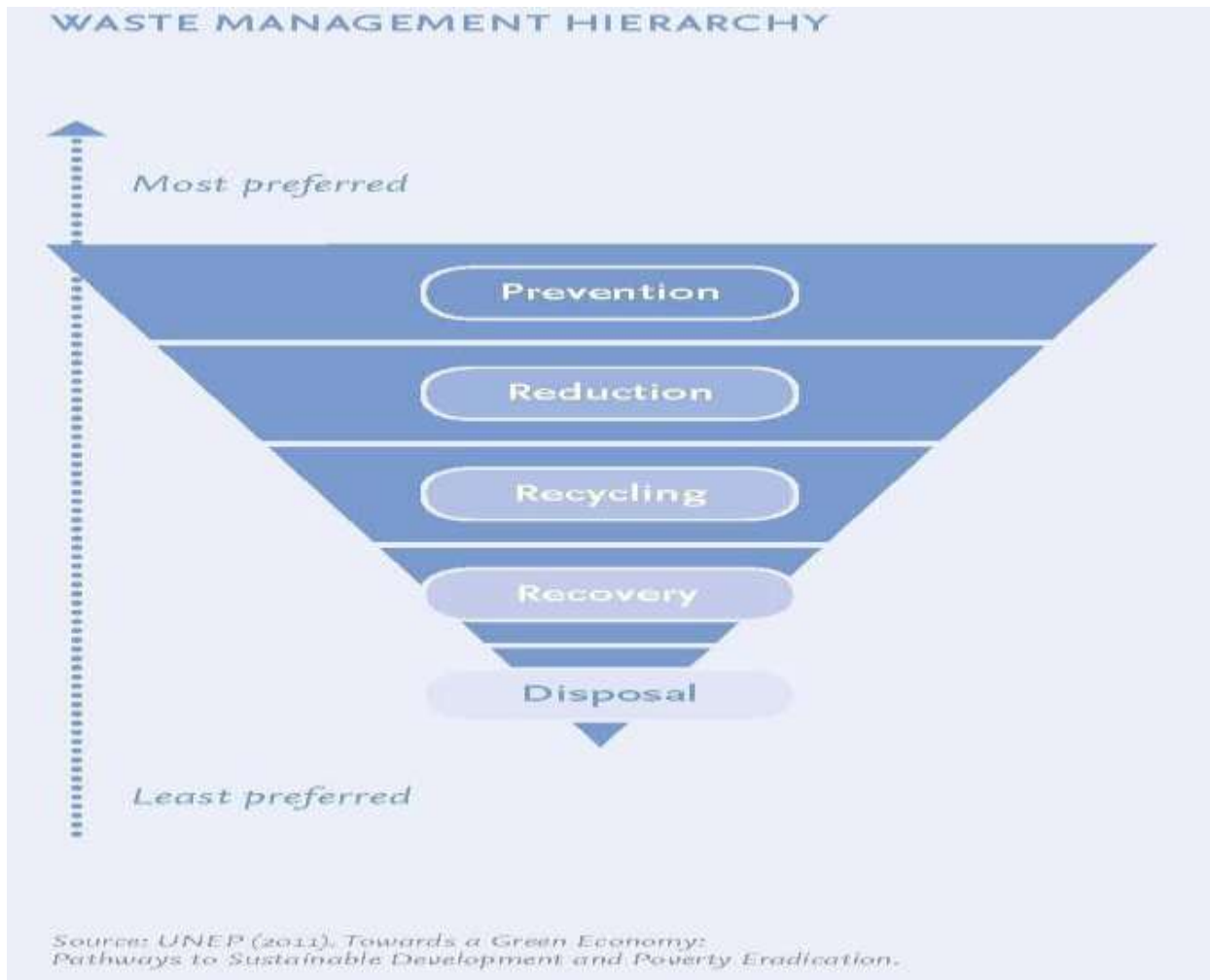
iii **Resource management** which may be described as ‘closing the loop’ since it entails returning both materials and nutrients to beneficial use, through preventing waste and striving for high rates of organics recovery, reuse and recycling.

The second triangle comprises of the governance features of the ISWM system, which supports sustenance of the first triangle. The governance features entail a system that–

i Is **inclusive**, providing transparent spaces for stakeholders to contribute as users, providers and enablers.

ii Is **financially sustainable**, which implies cost-effective and affordable waste management system.

iii rests on a base of **sound institutions** and **pro-active policies**.



*Figure 2 waste management hierarchy*

**b) Waste Management Hierarchy ISWM analytical framework**

The waste management hierarchy indicates an order of preference for action to reduce and manage waste. The waste hierarchy is presented as an inverted pyramid with the most preferred action being **Prevention** of waste generation followed by **Reduction** of waste generation (e.g. through re-use), followed by **Recycling** (including Composting or Anaerobic digestion), followed by material **Recovery** and waste-energy processes such as combustion and pyrolysis and the final action being **Disposal** either in landfills or through incineration without energy recovery for waste that was not prevented, diverted or recovered.

The ISWM system forms a good foundation for solid waste management policy framework and strategy development.



#### **2.2.4. Policy Principles**

The following shall be the guiding principles for the solid waste management policy of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality: -

- a) **Proximity principle** which implies that waste should be managed close to where it is generated.
- b) **Self-sufficiency principle** which implies that where possible and practical, each urban area or zone should manage its own waste.
- c) **Polluter pays principle** whereby those who generate waste should bear the cost of managing the waste to minimize risk to human health and the environment.
- d) **Precautionary principle** whereby appropriate policy measures may be taken in order to safeguard human health and environment. Even if scientific evidence is not conclusive it would be essential to adopt precautionary approach.
- e) **Sustainable development** which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- f) **Inter-generational equity** which implies that waste should not be managed in a way that bequeaths legacy problems to subsequent generations.
- g) **Intra-generational equity** which implies that waste management resources and services should be equitably accessible to all citizens or residents in the same generation. All interested parties should have equitable possibilities to provide services and equitable burden-sharing in terms of waste management facilities (environmental justice).
- h) **Participatory approach principle** which considers consensus and all inclusion in the management of solid waste. It ensures active involvement of all stakeholders involved in solid waste management.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The policy and legislative framework for municipal solid waste management consist of the Constitution of Kenya and various Statutes, Sessional papers and Sectoral plans among others. This part highlights the laws and policies that relate to solid waste management at County level.

#### **3.1. Constitution of Kenya**

Article 10 entrenches sustainable development as one of the national values. Solid waste management is one of the key drivers of sustainable development.

Article 42 of the Constitution provides for every person has a right to clean and healthy environment.

Article 43 guarantees the right to highest attainable standard of health, reasonable standards of sanitation and clean and safe water. Solid waste is a major contributor to prevalence of risk factors to communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions. Consequently, effective, efficient and sustainable management of solid waste especially in urban areas has will drastically reduce incidences of communicable or non-communicable diseases and conditions and related health care burden as well as reduce associated public nuisance of unmanaged solid waste.

Article 69 of the Constitution provides for encouragement of public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; establishment of systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment; elimination of processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment.

Section 2 (g) of the Fourth Schedule assigns to the County government the function of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

#### **3.2 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Cap 387)**

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387 including subsidiary legislation is the main national statute that governs environment protection, conservation and management, which includes solid waste management. In regard to solid waste management, the Act provides among others for–

- a) development of County environment action plans which provide for environment management systems.
- b) the standards of waste including issues such as handling, storage, transportation, segregation and destruction of any waste.
- c) prohibition of handling dangerous waste.
- d) classification and management of hazardous and toxic waste.

### **3.3 National Environment Policy, 2013**

The policy provides for governance framework for environment management. In regard to solid waste management, the policy recognizes inefficient production processes, low durability of goods and unsustainable consumption and production patterns lead to excessive waste generation. In order to address these challenges, the policy provides for development of an integrated national waste management strategy, promotion of use of economic incentives to manage waste and promotion of establishment of facilities and incentives for cleaner production waste recovery, recycling and re-use.

### **3.4 Kenya Vision 2030**

The Kenya Vision 2030 lays the foundation for social and economic development in Kenya. In regard to solid waste management, Kenya Vision 2030 provides for development of solid waste management systems in at least 5 municipalities, and in the proposed economic zones, regulation on use of plastic bags, development and enforcement of mechanisms targeting pollution and solid waste management regulations, strengthening of institutional capacities of multi-sectoral planning and strengthening linkages between institutions of planning and environment management, development of national waste management system and use of market-based environment instruments for providing incentives or disincentives in solid waste management and establishment of initiative to clean the Nairobi River as well as rivers and water fronts in Kisumu, Mombasa and Nakuru.

### **3.5 The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015**

The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015 is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030. It lays the foundation for strategic management of solid waste in Kenya. The strategy provides for among others for–

- a) definitions and classification of solid waste.
- b) the national context and status on solid waste management.

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- c) the common waste management practices in Kenya.
- d) the challenges facing solid waste management in Kenya.
- e) integrated solid waste management.
- f) the waste management cycle and ideal approaches applicable to Kenya.

The National Strategy sets the foundation for development and adoption of County solid waste management policies and strategies.

### **3.6 Global Policy Related to Solid Waste Management**

The global policy related to solid waste management is mainly contained in the United Nations conventions and policies that provide for framework for solid waste management and which have implications on County solid waste management policies and laws. They include–

- a) United Nations Convention on Climate Change. Article 4 on commitments provides for promotion and cooperation in development, application and diffusion including transfer of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases in sector such as waste management sectors.
- b) The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change. Article 1 (viii) provides for States’ obligation to limitation or and reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use of waste management. The Protocol obligates States to formulate and implement solid waste management programmes that are intended to mitigate climate change.
- c) The Basel convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposals. However, the control of international movement of hazardous waste is a mandate of the National government.
- d) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Agenda 21-Global Programme of Action on Sustainable Development).

Chapter 7 provides for sustainable human settlements which include provision of basic services such as waste collection, Chapter 20 provides for managing hazardous wastes and Chapter 22 provides for managing solid wastes and sewage which encourages waste minimization and increase reuse and recycling.

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In addition, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) establishes a global framework and commitment for sustainable development. Specifically, key SDGs that have direct implications on solid waste management and which shall be integrated in the County model policy shall include –

- a) Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all individuals at all ages.
- b) Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- c) Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- d) Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- e) Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

### **3.7. Other policies and laws with implications on County solid waste management policies and laws.**

There are other national policies and laws that have implications on County solid waste management (or the process and institutional frameworks for County policies and laws). These include–

- a) **County Governments Act, No. 17 of 2012**, which provides for the governance and management system and process in the County including development planning, decentralization, citizen participation and policy development among others.
- b) **Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412 C**, which provides for financial planning and management at the national and County levels including linkage of development planning, budgeting and public expenditure.
- c) **Urban Areas and Cities Act, Cap 275**, which provides for integrated development planning in urban areas. The Act provides for development of urban integrated development plans for urban areas and cities which include planning for solid waste management.
- d) **Physical Planning Act, No. 6 of 1996**, which provides for physical planning and development control in Kenya, which is mainly a County function. Integrated Solid Waste Management System requires functioning and effective spatial planning, zoning and land laws.

- e) **Legal Notice No. 137 on Transfer of Functions to County Governments, 2013**, which provides for unbundling of County functions stipulated under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In order to comprehensively address solid waste management, a framework setting the policy direction to be pursued by the Municipal board, County Government and other stakeholders is essential. This chapter describes the policy framework consisting of the core policy measures to be pursued. In addition, the chapter lay out the policy vision, mission and guiding principles.

#### **4.2. Policy rationale**

The municipal board seeks to establish an effective, efficient and sustainable solid waste management in order to facilitate realization of its development goals. This solid waste management policy will be instrumental in advancing municipal social and economic development. This policy is therefore developed in order to –

- a) Provide for a policy mechanism for implementing County functions related to solid waste management as assigned under the Constitution of Kenya.
- b) Provide for adoption of Integrated Solid Waste Management system and processes in the municipality.
- c) Facilitate adoption and compliance with relevant international and national standards for solid waste management in the municipality.
- d) Facilitate the realization of Kenya Vision 2030 as it relates to solid waste management.

#### **4.3. Policy Goal**

To minimize waste generation and promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste materials and sustainable waste disposal.

#### **4.4. Policy mission**

To promote a sustainable, effective and integrated solid waste management system.

#### **4.5. Policy objectives**

The policy shall pursue the following objectives–

- a) Formulate the appropriate legislation and economic instruments on waste management.
- b) Build capacity and inculcate responsible behavior on waste management.

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- c) Mobilize resources so as to develop a sustainable waste management system.
- d) Promote and establish waste segregation and recycling systems.
- e) To establish sustainable infrastructure and systems for waste collection and transportation.
- f) To establish environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for waste disposal and treatment.
- g) Protection of public and occupational health and the environment.
- h) Promote resource recovery from waste materials.
- i) Deploying technologies appropriate to prevailing conditions.
- j) Encouraging and inviting research and development into technologies and governance approaches for sustainable resource and waste management.

### **4.6. Policy measures**

The municipal board shall adopt an integrated approach to solid waste management as described in chapter 1 as well as the principles of solid waste management that form the foundation of this policy. The policy measures shall be based on a combination and integration of the functional elements in solid waste management, solid waste management hierarchy and the two-triangle framework both of which form the integrated solid waste management system. This part shall prescribe the policy measures that the government shall pursue. The policy measures shall be in the form of policy statements, which prescribe the appropriate policy instruments in solid waste management. In addition, the policy measures are based on the constitutional functional assignment of County governments as well as constitutional provisions.

#### **4.6.1. Solid Waste Generation**

Generation of waste depends on product demands, production processes, consumption demands, behavior and patterns among others.

Waste generation has implications on resources used for production of products, which result in varying levels of waste generation. Waste generation exists throughout the product lifecycle.

Most waste generated consists of municipal waste, which emanates from consumption of processed products at household, commercial and industrial levels. Some processes or activities such as industrial ones contribute to high waste generation. Whereas, the County government has no legal mandate to regulate production processes, which would reduce amount of waste



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generated, it has a duty to promote appropriate production processes, change in consumption behavior and patterns. The aim is to prevent generation of waste where possible through appropriate means.

### **4.6.1.1 Policy measures**

In order to promote and facilitate prevention of solid waste generation through sustainable waste generation processes, the County municipal board shall –

- a) Promote prevention of waste generation among product users through awareness creation on behavior change, consumer choices and consumption practices to reduce excessive consumption or use and waste of diverse products.
- b) Collaborate and coordinate with national government and other stakeholders in adopting measures for promoting resource conservation and management to prevent or avoid excessive utilization of resources which lead to excess generation of solid waste.
- c) Establish partnership and collaboration with manufacturers wholesalers and retailers in adopting appropriate measures and strategies for preventing waste generation.
- d) Creation of awareness and sensitization of all relevant stakeholders on sustainable solid waste generation
- e) Engage with national government to adopt appropriate measures for preventing waste in the product value chain and life-cycle such as product and packaging design, manufacture, distribution and product use.
- f) Promote in collaboration with national government and relevant stakeholders the adoption of modern technology in product manufacture so as to reduce excessive generation of solid waste.
- g) In collaboration with other relevant public and private stakeholders, promote reuse of products or materials e.g. containers or packaging materials in order to reduce generation of waste.
- h) The municipal board shall establish an inventory for all the waste streams which shall be disaggregated according to the respective sources.

**4.6.2. Solid waste handling and separation, storage and processing at source.**

Waste handling and storage before collection and transport determines the effectiveness of the rest of solid waste management system. Waste handling and storage at point of generation requires adoption of public and environmental health standards. In order to facilitate reduction, recycling and recovery of solid waste, waste separation or segregation at source is essential. Currently, the municipality experiences poor solid waste handling, storage and separation at the sources. This is mostly common in the urban areas due to high population density and low awareness of sustainable waste handling, separation and storage processes. Other challenges faced by the municipality include storage of organic and inorganic waste in the same containers, open storage of waste or disposal of waste in outdoor open places directly from the source/point of generation or storage of waste in open spaces within premises which is a threat to public and environment health.

**4.6.2.1 Policy measures**

In order to ensure effective and appropriate solid waste handling, storage and separation, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholder’s carry out awareness creation and capacity development to waste generators on handling, storage and processing of solid waste at source.
- b) Solid waste shall be segregated or separated at source or point of generation into dry (recyclables) and wet waste (food waste and organic matter) and stored in appropriate receptacles in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and standards.
- c) The municipal board shall in collaboration and coordination with national government, generators of solid waste and relevant stakeholders develop and adopt strategies, measures and standards to promote and facilitate segregation of solid waste at source or point of generation.
- d) In accordance with the building code and development control laws and policies, owners or occupiers of residential, commercial or industrial premises shall install appropriate containers and spaces for waste handling and storage within the premises for purposes of ease of collection and which meet public and environment health standards for purposes of ease of collection.
- e) Solid waste generated from any premises or source shall be separated and stored within the premises before being collected and transported for recovery and final disposal.

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- f) The waste generator shall strictly segregate glass bottles or any other glass related waste at the source.
- g) Adequate measures shall be put in place to manage any leachate from waste receptors and collection points
- h) The municipal board shall ensure adoption of appropriate measures and processes for waste segregation at the point of generation.
- i) Disposal of waste in open grounds or in non-designated collection points by a waste generator shall be prohibited.

### **4.6.3. Solid waste collection**

This refers to the collection of waste from the point of generation or production (residential, industrial, commercial or institutional) to the point of treatment, recovery or disposal. Waste collection methods are determined by the location of waste generation (i.e. public places, residential, commercial, industrial or commercial). Uncollected waste leads to public and environmental health hazards such as diseases and health conditions, public nuisance, and blockage of drainage system, seepage of waste into water and soil among others.

The waste collection process is required to be efficient and carried out through appropriate means. Waste collection services in the municipality especially for urban areas are provided by the private sector. However, waste collection services for public areas are carried out through municipal services provided by the County government. Solid waste in the municipality is characterized with disposal of waste in open areas before collection (open dumping) and inefficient and inadequate waste collection services in both public and private places. Some localities in urban areas where there lack organized waste collection services experience environmental and health challenges associated with open disposal of waste.

Other challenges include inadequate waste collection points and containers or bins as appropriate and low funding of waste collection services.

#### **4.6.3.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address challenges associated with waste collection, the following policy measures shall be adopted—

- a) The municipal board shall in consultation with National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholders designate, gazette and develop waste collection points in each ward according to the solid waste management spatial map.
- b) The municipal board shall in consultation with respective local residents representing residential, commercial, institutional and industrial areas, place or install appropriate waste collection containers, receptacles and bins in strategic public places for purpose of collection of solid waste.
- c) All institutions such as schools or health facilities shall place or install appropriate waste collection containers, receptacles and bins in strategic places within the facilities for purpose of collection of solid waste which shall conform to the prescribed standards.
- d) Solid waste collection services provided by public or private actors shall comply with the prescribed standards and operating procedures.
- e) Solid waste collection services from households, commercial, institutional or industrial premises shall be carried out by private sector service providers in accordance with prescribed standards and guidelines.
- f) The municipal board shall establish a system for collecting solid waste in informal settlements which do not have access to private sector provision of waste collection services.
- g) A solid waste generator shall deposit any waste generated to the appropriate waste collection point located within the geographical locality of the waste generator and in the appropriate waste segregation or separation collection receptacles.
- h) The collector shall ensure wide coverage to ensure no littering through improved and careful collection methods.
- i) The collector shall consider the collection of the separated waste to avoid demeaning the efforts made at segregation

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- j) There shall be established a system of registration of solid waste collectors including waste pickers for the purposes on coordinating solid waste collection, facilitating stakeholder capacity development and ensuring compliance with prescribed guidelines and standards.
- k) The municipal board shall in consultation and collaboration with National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholder designate, gazette and develop waste transfer stations according to the solid waste management spatial map and prescribed standards. The department may establish or facilitate establishment of specialized transfer stations for specific types of solid waste.
- l) The municipal board shall promote and facilitate establishment of intermediary community-based waste sorting centers which shall be integrated with the municipality solid waste management system.
- m) The municipal board shall in collaboration with the department responsible for public health maintain waste collection points in conformity with prescribed public and environment health standards.
- n) The municipal board shall in collaboration with the department (s) responsible for women, youth, persons with disabilities or other vulnerable groups and County treasury develop initiatives for the groups to participate in co-management of waste collection points and waste collection services for purposes of promoting economic empowerment of the groups.
- o) The municipal board shall initiate and develop public private partnership programmes for sustainable solid waste collection services.
- p) In accordance with Access to Government Procurement Opportunities Policy, the municipal board shall provide preferential treatment to youth, women and persons with disabilities in accessing thirty percent of County government contracts for solid waste collection services.
- q) In procuring services for provision of solid waste collection services, the municipal board shall consider a supplier's integration of service delivery with youth, women and persons with disabilities empowerment.

#### **4.6.4. Solid Waste Transfer and Transportation**

Waste transfer and transportation is directly related to waste collection. Waste is generally collected for the purposes of transfer or transportation to the next point of the waste management system. Solid waste in the municipality is normally transported from collection points directly to the final disposal sites or landfills. This has meant that there has been limited intermediate waste processing such as recovery, recycling and composting. The common mode of waste transportation is through trucks or hand carts for transfer of waste from households or premises to waste collection points. Most of the trucks are open which leads to waste dropping off during transportation.

##### **4.6.4.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address challenges associated with solid waste transfer, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) All solid waste transporters shall be registered and licensed by NEMA and the Municipal Board/County government as prescribed.
- b) Solid waste transportation services including plant and equipment shall conform to the prescribed standards.
- c) The municipal board shall ensure continued creation of awareness to all waste transporters on efficient and effective waste transportation methods and measures
- d) Solid waste transporters shall ensure wide coverage to avoid littering during transportation
- e) The municipal board shall in collaboration with other public and private stakeholders establish market linkages between waste transporters and women, youth, persons with disabilities or other vulnerable groups involved in co-management of waste collection and for purposes of economic empowerment of the groups and effective service delivery.
- f) In accordance with Access to Government Procurement Policy, the municipal board shall provide preferential treatment to youth, women and persons with disabilities in accessing thirty percent of County government contracts for transfer and transportation of solid waste.
- g) In granting contracts for provision of solid waste transfer and transportation services, the municipal board shall consider a supplier's integration of service delivery with youth, women and persons with disabilities empowerment.

h) Solid waste transfer and transportation services from households, commercial, institutional or industrial premises shall be carried out by private sector service providers in accordance with prescribed standards and guidelines.

i) The municipal board shall establish a system for transfer and transportation of solid waste in informal settlements which do not have access to private sector provision of waste collection services.

j) The department responsible for solid waste in collaboration with the departments responsible for physical planning and transport and National Environment Management Authority and in consultation with solid waste transportation service providers, designate specific routes and time schedule to be followed in transfer and transportation of solid waste.

#### **4.6.5. Solid Waste Separation, Processing and Transformation**

Sustainable management of solid waste leads to processing and transformation of waste into economic value. As a result, very minimal waste is actually disposed in the final landfill. Waste separation entails separating waste according to potential use such as recycling or recovery. Waste is separated into for example organics and recyclables (which are further separated into for example E-waste, plastics, glass bottles, papers and junks such as wood among others). Waste processing and transformation entails material recovery processes such as composting, combustion and recycling of materials to make useful products.

The municipality lacks a structured system of separation, processing and transformation of solid waste into useful materials that may be utilized for other purposes.

Most of the waste generated, which comes from urban areas, is disposed through open dumping in dumpsites. The municipality lacks a coordinated system for separation of waste and recycling.

However, there are few to initiatives for collection of recyclable materials especially metal and plastics.

#### **4.6.5.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address the problem of poor waste separation, processing and transformation, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board shall in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders mobilize local communities and neighborhoods to promote and facilitate collection and separation of recyclable solid waste.
- b) The municipal board shall in collaboration with national government and other relevant stakeholders establish a system for facilitating and promoting solid waste separation, processing and transformation (material recovery and recycling which shall among others include facilitation of enterprises involved in waste processing and transformation to access solid waste placed in transfer stations, technology acquisition, technical assistance and capacity development.
- c) Final waste separation shall be undertaken at the transfer stations. Other waste processing and transformation processes may take place at a transfer station.
- d) Creation of awareness to the relevant stakeholders on separation, processing where necessary and transformation
- e) The municipal board shall adopt appropriate economic incentives to promote private sector participation in solid waste separation, processing and transformation such as reduced fees, charges and levies for enterprises involved in waste processing and transformation.
- f) The municipal board shall in collaboration and coordination with national government and relevant stakeholders promote investment in solid waste processing and transformation and establishment of wholesale and retail outlets for sale of recycled products or recovered materials.
- g) The municipal board shall in accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act undertake purchase of appropriate products produced from processed and transformed solid waste in order to promote market development in solid waste management.
- h) The municipal board shall in collaboration with national government entities and relevant stakeholders develop and adopt guidelines, standards and operating procedures for separation, processing and transformation applicable to each solid waste stream in accordance with the established standards and best practices.



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- i) All waste generators shall comply with the established guidelines.
- j) Where there is no capacity to recycle any waste stream or type of waste, the municipal board shall promote and facilitate market linkages between local and external investors for purposes of supply chain management.

***The municipal board shall, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, establish technology and innovation hubs for development of solid waste management technology.***

### **4.6.6. Solid Waste Disposal**

Solid waste disposal is the final stage in the process of discarding solid waste. Any material that cannot be recycled or recovered is disposed mainly in the landfills or through incineration especially for biomedical waste. A sustainable solid waste management system is where few materials of solid waste are finally disposed.

However, most of the solid waste generated in the municipality is disposed through dumping in the landfills in Kerugoya behind Kerugoya Referral hospital near the Cemetery and Kutus Kabatero Dumpsite which is the main dumpsite for the municipality or on open grounds in the interior parts of the municipal, which are later burned (This is not encouraged). This, as noted earlier poses a threat to public and environmental health. The landfills in the municipality are poorly sited especially in relation to residential areas and do not meet the appropriate standards. The municipality has no sanitary landfill hence the waste disposed in the open grounds has direct negative impact on the environment and water resources. The ultimate goal is to have zero waste to landfills.

#### **4.6.6.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address challenges associated to waste disposal, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board shall in collaboration with the department responsible for physical planning, National Environment Management Authority, residents in the potential areas for siting landfills and other relevant stakeholders designate, gazette and develop controlled sanitary landfills in accordance with the Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal spatial plan and the County spatial plan.
- b) All the open public places where solid waste is dumped shall be cleared and placed under the respective intended public use.
- c) The municipal board shall ensure and facilitate solid waste treatment before final disposal.
- d) The municipal board shall ensure continued creation of awareness on proper solid waste disposal methods and measures.
- e) The municipal board shall develop a system and standard operating procedures for management of sanitary landfills.
- f) For purposes of disposing biomedical waste, the department responsible for health in collaboration with the municipal board and relevant agencies shall install appropriate incinerators in health facilities.
- g) The municipal board shall implement and where applicable, enforce national law and policy that prohibits disposal of solid waste into rivers and water resources.
- h) Where the national government has established a landfill, the municipal board shall utilize the landfill for purposes of disposing the solid waste designated for disposal in the landfill.

#### **4.6.7. Solid Waste Management Financing**

Provision of sustainable solid waste management services requires substantial funding. It requires coordinated financial investment from public, private and voluntary sectors. Some of the solid waste management processes such as processing, transformation, treatment and disposal are capital intensive. Consequently, for the municipality to achieve intended objectives for solid waste management, there is need for adoption of diverse funding models and instruments. Currently,

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there is low funding for solid waste management in the County let alone the Municipality. There is low private sector investment in solid waste management. In addition, public funding in the sector is below the levels required for financing the municipal solid waste management services.

### **4.6.7.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address the policy challenges in financing solid waste management, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) There shall be levied appropriate user fees and charges for solid waste management. The fees and charges shall be levied in accordance with the tariff policy stipulated under the County Governments Act.
- b) The municipal board shall provide incentives for promoting solid waste recycling and waste material recovery which may include reduced fees, levies and charges for enterprises engaged in the two processes.
- c) The municipal board shall in consultation with national government adopt public-private partnership model of financing various processes in solid waste management. Such partnership shall be based on efficiency, cost effectiveness and sustainability of the model in provision of solid waste management services.
- d) The municipal board shall facilitate its officers to acquire technical skills and develop competencies for public private partnerships management especially in initiation, development, negotiation, award and management of public private partnerships in solid waste management.
- e) The municipal board shall subsidize solid waste management services to low income areas and informal settlements in accordance with the County Governments Act.
- f) The municipal board shall progressively increase budgetary allocations for implementation of this policy and laws related to solid waste management.
- g) The municipal board shall mobilize resources in the form of grants and donations from development partners for financing solid waste management processes.

### **4.6.8. Solid Waste Management and Informal sector**

Informal sectors are key players in solid waste management. Most informal actors in solid waste management include waste pickers, community-based organizations, self-help groups, small and micro enterprises and sorters among others. They play a significant role in the whole solid waste

management value chain. However, their work exposes them to numerous health conditions and diseases especially respiratory ones. In addition, whereas they generate some income from their activities, the incomes are very low. Due to limited access to capital, most of their work is undertaken manually. The municipal board recognizes the valuable role the informal sector plays in solid waste management and the strategic need to facilitate their role so as to promote employment creation.

#### **4.6.8.1 Policy Measures**

In order to promote participation of informal sector in solid waste management, the following policy measures shall be adopted in addition to measures described above –

- a) The municipal board shall facilitate the informal groups or individuals involved in solid waste management value chain to access affordable capital for solid waste management enterprise development.
- b) The municipal board shall initiate capacity development programs, trainings, innovation workshops and bench marking for solid waste management workers, informal sector engaged in solid waste management as well as facilitate and support the sector to adopt health requirements.
- c) The municipal board shall in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, facilitate and promote value addition and market linkage between the informal sector and investors in solid waste management value chain.
- d) The municipal board shall where appropriate develop service agency agreements with the informal sector in the provision of solid waste management services.

#### **4.6.9. Solid Waste Management and land use planning**

The quantities of various waste streams generated depends on the population density of waste generators in a given locality. Different zones produce different types of waste and in various quantities. The location of waste collection points, application of waste collection, transfer and transportation services are based on spatial planning in a given locality. Further, the siting of waste disposal areas is based on physical characteristics of the locality such as soil structure, terrain, population density and impact of the locality to other physical resources such as water resources. Consequently, land use planning has a significant role to play in ensuring sustainable solid waste

management. *The municipal board has no solid waste management spatial plan which guides various interventions in solid waste management services.*

#### **4.6.9.1 Policy Measures**

In order to ensure that there is sustainable solid waste management, it will be essential to have appropriate and effective zoning for solid waste management. In this regard–

1. The department responsible for spatial planning in collaboration with the municipal board and other relevant stakeholders, shall–

- a) carry out solid waste management survey using Geographical Information System (GIS), which shall consider –
  - i. land use: topography, drainage and soil
  - ii. Infrastructure (transport, communications, health, education, water and energy)
  - iii. Economic base of the area (urban informal economic base)
  - iv. Human settlements (density and land use)
  - v. Institutions such as schools and other government institutions, industries and commercial enterprises and non –state organizations
- b) Develop the municipality solid waste management spatial plan which shall include details for each of the 7 wards as the core decentralized spatial units.
- c) Designate the location of the collection points, transfer stations, composting sites, waste recovery facility and landfills in accordance with the solid waste management spatial plan.
- d) Regulate solid waste management in accordance with the solid waste management spatial plan.

2. The municipal board shall in collaboration with relevant departments responsible for spatial planning and County administration map the municipality into solid waste management zones for purposes of ensuring efficiency in service delivery and coordination of stakeholder participation in solid waste management.

3) The municipal board shall ensure that the municipal spatial plan designates zoning and setting up of industries that are integrated in terms of use of waste generated in some industries which is utilized as raw materials in other industries.

#### ***4.6.10. Planning, Partnerships, Participation and Inter-Governmental Relations***

Solid waste management is complex due to multiplicity of social, economic and environmental determinant factors and stakeholders. There is no single policy measure or stakeholder that can manage solid waste effectively. There is need for inclusivity of diverse stakeholders in solid waste management processes. Users and providers of solid waste management services must partner and collaborate in order to deal with all aspects of solid waste management. All the stakeholders should be involved in identifying policy options and implementing programmes related to solid waste management. The municipality has a weak stakeholder management process in regard to solid waste management. Users and non-state providers of solid waste management services are usually excluded from active participation in the management process.

##### ***4.6.10.1 Policy Measures***

In order to ensure inclusion and participation of users and providers of solid waste management services, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders prepare a municipal solid waste management plan which shall provide a framework for implementing this policy, national policy and any law enacted for purposes of implementing this policy.
- b) The municipal board shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders –
  - i) initiate programmes for mobilizing and creating awareness among residents, local communities and neighborhoods to participate in sustainable solid waste management.
  - ii) establish mechanisms to receive and handle complaints related to solid waste management service delivery from the respective localities.
  - iii) facilitate community or area-based forums for users and providers of solid waste management services to deliberate on emerging issues in solid waste management so as to enhance efficiency in service delivery.

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- iv) promote and facilitate stakeholder-led initiatives on solid waste management.
- c) The municipal board shall consult, inform and coordinate with relevant stakeholders on any matters related to service delivery on solid waste management.
- d) The municipal board shall liaise, consult, collaborate and coordinate with the national government and neighboring Counties on matters related to solid/Liquid waste management.

### **4.6.11. Information, Education and Communication**

Solid waste management depends on a combination of regulatory, service delivery and information-based tools. Whereas regulatory tools are instrumental, commands and control instruments in behavior in matters such as generation, handling and disposal of solid waste, they cannot be fully effective unless they are complemented by behavior change by users and providers of solid waste management services. Sustainable solid waste management depends on value-based approach by individuals and entities. Strategic communication and messaging on solid waste management is instrumental in shaping public opinion and support. The municipality lacks effective information, education and communication system and processes. There is low awareness on sustainable solid waste management in the municipality.

#### **4.6.11.1 Policy Measures**

In order to increase awareness and change behavior on solid waste management, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board in collaboration with relevant stakeholders shall develop and implement information, education and communication systems and strategies targeting diverse users and providers of solid waste management services and shall ensure that such information is available to all stakeholders and municipal residents.
- b) The department responsible for education and the municipal board shall in collaboration with national government ministries responsible for education and other relevant stakeholders develop information, education and communication materials and initiate dissemination, education and awareness creation programmes targeting children and youth on solid waste management.

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- c) The municipal board shall in collaboration with the department responsible for information technology develop technology-based communication strategies on solid waste management.
- d) The municipal board shall in collaboration with the department responsible for information technology and relevant stakeholders establish a solid waste information management system.

### **4 .6.12. Research and development**

Solid waste generation is dynamic and changes as society develops. The form of waste streams changes as production processes change and new products and packaging emerge. Consequently, there is need for continuous innovation in intervention measures and strategies in solid waste management. In addition, there is need for evidence-based decision making on solid waste management. There are minimal research efforts undertaken by the municipal administration in regard to solid waste management.



#### **4.6.12.1 Policy Measures**

In order to address the policy gaps in research and development, the following policy measures shall be adopted–

- a) The municipal board shall facilitate a capacity development programme for personnel in research and development.
- b) The municipal board shall establish a research unit to coordinate, promote and undertake research and development related to environment management and governance.
- c) The municipal board shall undertake and collaborate with other relevant research institutions and institutes of higher learning in carrying out research and development in solid waste management.
- d) The municipal board shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders disseminate research findings to municipal residents.
- e) The municipal board shall establish a research data management system.
- f) The municipal board shall ensure that evidence generated through research informs decisions related to sustainable solid waste management.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTINUED LEARNING**

Unregulated solid waste management has both direct and indirect effects to the public health and the environment therefore monitoring and evaluation is an integral component in solid waste management. The MEAL system adopted for this policy will be designed to provide feedback to stakeholders to ensure accountability, transparency, facilitate appropriate decisions on future implementation and review of the policy to ensure that the input delivery, work schedules and target outputs are progressing according to the plan.

This policy shall be evaluated in accordance with overall municipal monitoring and evaluation framework, standards and system. The following requirements shall apply in regard to policy monitoring and evaluation–

- a) The municipal board shall designate staff to be responsible for coordinating monitoring and evaluation of implementation of this policy.
- b) In each period of 1 year, the municipal board in consultation with the Health/Environment and Social Safeguard officer (s) shall prepare a report on the progress made in implementing the policy, which shall be submitted to municipal board for consideration and decision-making.
- c) There shall be a policy review in 4 years or as need arises which shall involve all solid waste management stakeholders. The review shall provide feedback on successes, progress and challenges related to policy implementation and whether policy outcome have been met in each year. The policy review report shall be submitted to municipal board for consideration and decision-making.
- d) The policy shall be evaluated at the end of each period of 4 years to assess the extent to which policy outcomes have been realized including policy impact.
- e) The municipal board shall disseminate policy evaluation.

## **5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK FOR KERUGOYA/KUTUS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY**

A robust M&E framework is crucial for tracking the implementation of this Kerugoya/Kutus Solid Waste Management Policy. This framework ensures transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making while fostering continuous improvement.

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### **1. Goals of the M&E Framework**

- Assess progress toward achieving the policy’s objectives.
  - Provide timely feedback to stakeholders on performance and challenges.
  - Facilitate evidence-based adjustments to enhance the effectiveness of waste management initiatives.
  - Promote transparency and accountability in policy implementation.
-

## 2. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>KPIS</b>	<b>TARGET</b>
<b>WASTE SEGREGATION AND RECYCLING</b>	Percentage of households and businesses segregating waste at the source.	80% segregation compliance within five years.
	Volume of waste recycled or composted annually.	Increase recycling/composting by 50% over baseline within three years.
<b>WASTE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY</b>	Proportion of households and businesses covered by waste collection services.	90% coverage within five years.
	Frequency of waste collection per designated area.	Maintain consistent biweekly collection in all zones.
<b>WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL</b>	Number of functional sanitary landfills established and dumpsites rehabilitated (Kabatero/Cemetery dumpsite)	At least one sanitary landfill operational by 2028.
	Percentage reduction in open dumping practices.	Eliminate open dumping by 80% within five years.
<b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</b>	Number of public awareness campaigns conducted annually.	Conduct 10 or at least 7 targeted campaigns annually.
	Proportion of community members actively engaged in waste management programs.	60% participation rate within five years.
<b>RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</b>	Amount of funds mobilized from public-private partnerships (PPPs).	Mobilize 30% of total budget requirements from PPPs annually.

Proportion of government budget allocated to solid waste management.	Allocate at least 10% of municipal budget to solid waste management annually.
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### 3. M&E Components

#### 3.1 Baseline Assessment

Conduct a baseline survey to establish:

- Current waste generation rates.
- Existing segregation, collection, and recycling practices.
- Community knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding waste management.

#### 3.2 Data Collection and Management

- **Methods:**
  - Regular field surveys.
  - Use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for spatial data on waste collection and disposal.
  - Stakeholder interviews and focus group discussions.
  - Waste audits at collection and disposal sites.
- **Frequency:**
  - Monthly data collection for operational metrics.
  - Annual comprehensive reviews.

#### 3.3 Reporting and Feedback Mechanisms

- **Reports:**
  - Monthly operational reports on waste collection and recycling.
  - Quarterly progress reports to municipal leadership and stakeholders.
  - Annual performance review reports shared publicly.

- **Feedback Channels:**
    - Stakeholder forums for discussing progress and challenges.
    - A publicly accessible online portal for updates and community feedback.
- 

## 4. M&E Governance Structure

### 4.1 Municipal Monitoring Unit (MMU):

- A dedicated team within the Head of Environment and Social Safeguards municipal office to oversee M&E activities.

### 4.2 Stakeholder Oversight Committee:

- Includes representatives from:
  - Municipal leadership.
  - Community-based organizations.
  - Private sector waste collectors.
  - Environmental regulators (e.g., NEMA).

### 4.3 Roles and Responsibilities:

- **MMU:** Collect and analyze data, produce reports, and recommend actions.
  - **Oversight Committee:** Review reports, provide strategic direction, and ensure accountability.
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## 5. Performance Review Process

### 5.1 Quarterly Reviews

- Evaluate progress against KPIs.
  - Identify bottlenecks in implementation.
  - Develop corrective action plans.
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## 5.2 Annual Review and Adjustment

- Conduct comprehensive evaluations of the year's performance.
  - Engage stakeholders through public forums to validate findings and gather input.
  - Adjust policy measures and operational plans based on evaluation outcomes.
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## 6. Accountability and Transparency Mechanisms

### 1. **Public Reporting:**

- Publish quarterly and annual reports online and in local media.

### 2. **Stakeholder Engagement:**

- Organize biannual town hall meetings for feedback on M&E findings.

### 3. **Grievance Redressal:**

- Establish a complaint and suggestion portal to address community concerns.

### 4. **Third-Party Audits:**

- Commission independent audits every two years to validate M&E processes and outcomes.
- 

## 7. Capacity Building and Resource Allocation

- Train municipal staff on data collection, analysis, and reporting.
  - Allocate a minimum of 5% of the solid waste management budget to M&E activities.
  - Leverage partnerships with academic institutions for technical expertise in evaluations.
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## 8. Continuous Learning and Adaptation

- Regularly update M&E frameworks to incorporate emerging technologies and practices.
  - Use lessons learned to refine future strategies and interventions.
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This M&E framework ensures that Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality can track its progress toward achieving sustainable waste management, fostering accountability, and maintaining public trust.

This policy stresses effective MEAL to ensure sustainability, transparency, accountability and professionalism at all levels.

The information will inform on the effectiveness and relevance of the policy and then be linked to the population trends, economic growth and other social monitoring parameters and thereby provide basis for policy reviewing and planning of future waste management needs.



## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

The chapter outlines the implementation framework to be followed in implementing Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization.

#### **6.1 Planning and Performance Management**

Implementation of the policy shall be undertaken through development of environment sectoral plan (or sectoral plan dealing with solid waste management). In accordance with the County Governments Act, the environment sectoral plan shall be part of the County Integrated Development Plan (C.I.D.P 2023-2027) and Municipal Integrated Development plan (IDeP 2023-2028). The County Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper shall adequately cover the strategies and programmes provided under the environment sectoral plan. The sectoral plan shall be implemented annually through the annual development plan.

Implementation of this policy shall be integrated with the municipal performance management system through the sectoral plan. The annual performance contracting and targets for respective departments responsible for implementation of this policy shall be aligned to activities and programmes in the environment sectoral plan so as to ensure complementarily and inter-sectoral approach in implementing this policy. Data related to policy implementation shall be collected on a continuous basis in order to inform decision making by the municipal board and other sector stakeholders.

#### **6.2 Legal and Administrative Reforms**

In addition to programmes and projects to be designed under the environment sectoral plan (or sectoral plan dealing with solid waste management), appropriate legal reforms related to solid waste management shall be undertaken.

They shall be prepared for enactment or adoption laws, guidelines, standards and frameworks. Key among them shall be enactment of Municipal Solid Waste Management Bill 39.

### **6.3 Collaboration with National Government**

As stipulated under Article 6 and 189 of the Constitution, the County government shall institute measures to cooperate, collaborate, consult and partner with the national government in implementing this policy as well as implementing national policies, laws and standards related to solid waste management. In this regard, the municipal board shall initiate intergovernmental collaboration mechanisms with the county, national government ministry of environment and other agencies responsible for matters related to environment.

### **6.4. Staff Capacity Development**

The municipal board in collaboration with the department of human resource management and the County Public Service Board resource or provide capacity enhancement to the municipal board technical team as well as other County departments responsible for implementing this policy, equip them with highly qualified professional staff in line with respective policy measures. In addition, the municipal board and department of human resource management shall develop and facilitate continuous professional and capacity development for all relevant officers in various departments responsible for implementing this policy.

## ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Policy Objective	Policy Strategy	Activities	Actors	Timeline	Approx. Budget	Status/Comments
<b>1. Formulate appropriate legislation and instruments</b>	-Develop and implement legislation and economic instruments	-Legislation and instruments development and harmonization -ensure implementation of regulations and instruments set	-County executive -KK municipal Board -County assembly	2 years	<b>6, 000, 000</b>  <b>6, 000, 000</b>	
	-Ensure enforcement of waste management legislation and standards	-compliance and enforcement of waste management standards and legislations	-County executive -KK municipal Board -NEMA -County assembly	Continuous (Rigorous first 2 years)	<b>12,000,000</b>	
	-Uptake of appropriate technologies	-Benchmarking on and best practices of	-County Executive	Continuous	<b>4,000,000</b>	

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		appropriate technologies	-KK municipal Board -NEMA			
<b>2. Capacity Building.</b>	Recruitment of skilled and unskilled personnel	Advertisement of vacancies	-County Executive -KK municipal Board -County public service board	4 years	<b>60,000,000</b>	
	-Conduct in service training of personnel on waste management	Workshop  Short courses	-County executive -KK municipal Board	2 years	<b>3,000,000</b>	
	Sensitize the public on	-Hold civic education	-County executive	Continuous	<b>7,000,000</b>	

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	integrated waste management	through media and Barraza's -Publish educational materials -Monthly clean ups	-KK municipal Board -Community groups -Private companies			
<b>3. Mobilize resources</b>	Lobby for Increased budgetary allocation.	Procurement plan preparation	-County executive -KK municipal Board -County assembly	1 year	<b>1,500,000</b>	
	Promote public private partnerships in waste management	-Marketing and advertisement -KK municipal Board -Organizing stakeholders' forums	-Private companies and corporations -KK municipal Board	2 year	<b>500,000</b>	

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			- Community groups			
	Promote and activate waste as a revenue stream	-Civic education, campaigns and trainings  -Marketing of recycled and reusable materials	Municipal Board  CPCT Team  Community groups  Private companies	1 Year	<b>1,000,000</b>	
<b>4. Promote and establish waste segregation and recycling systems.</b>	Provision of equipment and transport system	-Procure bins and waste bags labeled and/or color coded according to the type of waste  -Plan and organize collection	-CPCT Team  -KK municipal Board  -NGOs Private companies	3 Years          1 Year	<b>12,000,000</b>	

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	-Develop waste segregation and recycling plans	-conduct benchmarking for practices on segregation and recycling  -conduct training of both staff and other stakeholders  -conduct an estate pilot	-CPCT Team  -KK municipal Board  -NGOs	2 years   Continuous	<b>12,000,000</b>   <b>2,000,000</b>  <b>3,000,000</b>	
	Develop promotion programs on use of recycled and recovered materials	-conduct civic education  -publish educational material	-CPCT Team  -KK municipal Board  -NGOs	Continuous	<b>2,000,000</b>	

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	-Enhance stakeholder’s collaboration on waste segregation and recycling	-campaigns and advertisement  -stakeholder workshops	-KK municipal Board		<b>1,000,000</b>  <b>1,000,000</b>	
<b>5. Establish sustainable infrastructure and systems for waste collection and transportation</b>	-Designate, build and operate collection points, transfer stations and disposal sites	-Identification of strategic areas  -Construction and management of transfer stations	-CPCT Team  -KK municipal Board  -NEMA	4 years	<b>17,000,000</b>	
	Provision of adequate and appropriate waste collection and	-Buy additional and relevant waste trucks to meet the needs	-KK municipal Board	2 year	<b>12,000,000</b>	



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	transportation systems	-Maintenance of roads to enable easy access  -use of GIS to map and truck waste transportation				
	Improvement and maintenance of existing facilities and machinery	Upgrade existing waste management facilities  Repair of grounded vehicles and machinery	-KK municipal Board	Continuous	-	
<b>6. Establish environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for waste disposal and treatment</b>	-Acquiring land for waste management purposes.	-Survey and Acquisition of a suitable land according to set regulation.	-KK municipal Board  -County Executive	3 years	<b>22,000,000</b>	

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		-Acquiring title deeds for the disposal sites and transfer stations	-NEMA  -National Land Commission			
	-Conduct public participation and sensitization on waste disposal as a land use activity	-Call for public participation before acquiring sites  -Hold civic education forums  -Hold barazas meetings with the communities	-KK municipal Board  -County Executive  -NEMA  -National Land Commission	1 year	<b>3,000,000</b>	
	<b>-Conduct environmental</b>	To procure services of a NEMA expert	-KK municipal Board	1 year	<b>2,500,000 (1 off)</b>	

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	<p><i>Assessments and audits on the disposal and transfer sites</i></p>	<p>licensed by EIK/NEMA for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) EIA on proposed disposal site</li> <li>b) Audit on existing sites</li> <li>c) EIA on proposed transfer stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-County Executive</li> <li>-NEMA</li> </ul>	<p>Audit is Yearly</p>	<p>Place a budget on the Environmental Audits upon proper consultation</p>	
	<p>Establishment of waste treatment and disposal facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop a sanitary landfill</li> <li>-Put up an incinerator</li> <li>-Put up pyrolysis machinery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Public Private Partnerships</li> <li>-KK municipal Board</li> <li>-County Executive</li> </ul>	<p>4 years</p>	<p><b>600,000,000</b></p>	

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		-Set up recycling plant	-NEMA			
	-Provide security and surveillance in waste disposal sites/Landfills	-Monitoring of activities on sites by enforcement and security officers  -Fencing of the existing and proposed sites	-County Executive  -KK municipal Board  -NEMA  -Ministry of interior and coordination  -Kirinyaga County Legal Unit	Continuous	Input a workable budget upon proper research	