

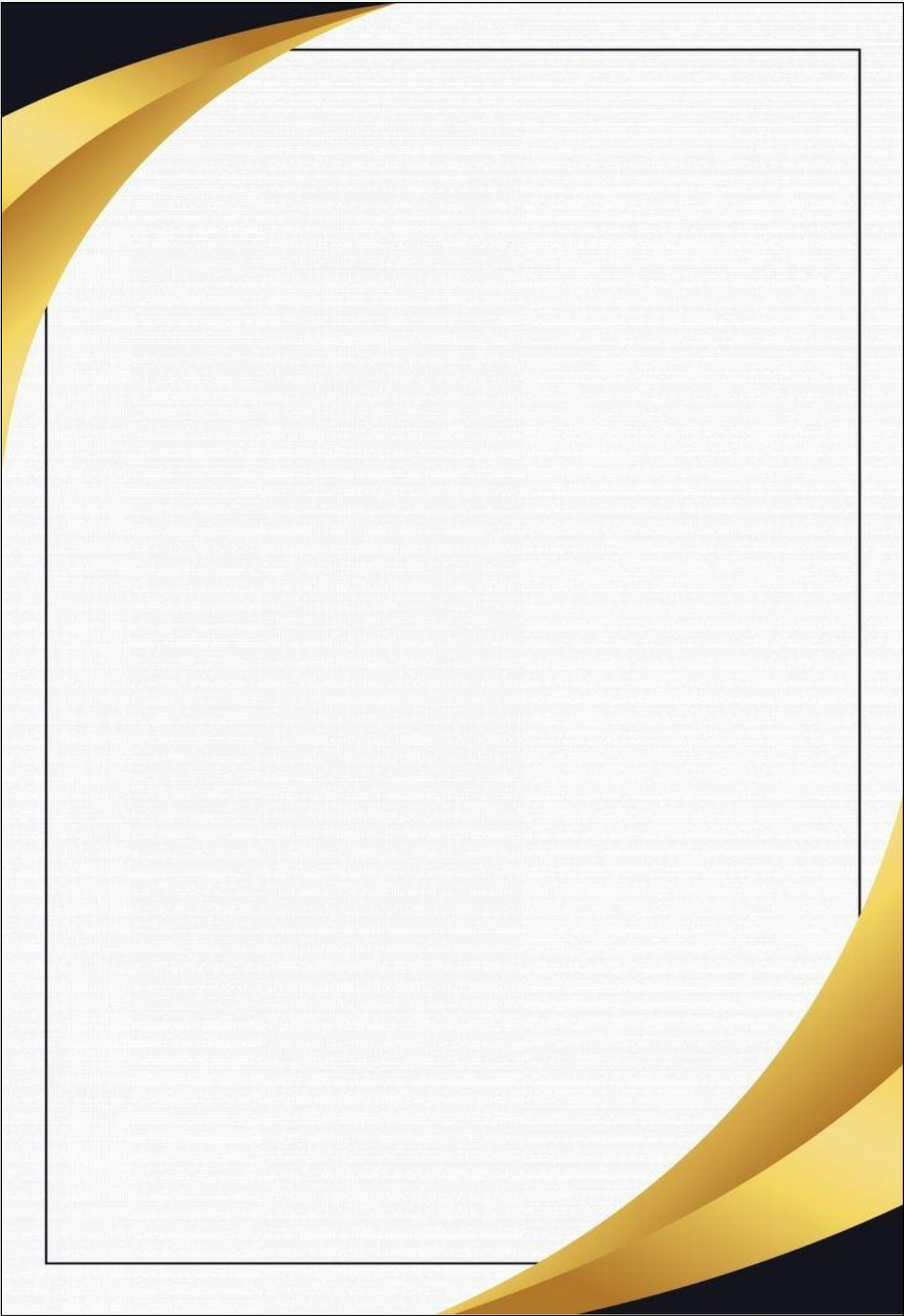


## **GARISSA MUNICIPALITY**



## **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY.**





**GARISSA MUNICIPALITY**  
**SOLID WASTE**  
**MANAGEMENT POLICY.**

# FORWARD.

With increased urbanisation, waste management poses growing socio-economic, environmental and institutional challenges especially where adequate measures are not put in place. Such is the position in Garissa Municipality where mountains of garbage are still a common feature in most residential areas, market places and road sides. Dumping of huge garbage, drives biodegradable materials to decay and decompose under abnormal, uncontrolled and unhygienic conditions. After a few days of decomposition, it becomes a breeding ground for different types of disease-causing insects as well as infectious organisms. This calls for the management of solid waste as it is critical to the general wellbeing of the community as improper disposal is not only a problem to the environment but also for the public.

The solution lies with the implementation of a working solid waste management system. Alive to the threat posed by solid waste in the Municipality, the Garissa Municipal Board has formulated the Solid Waste Management Policy to make provisions for the management and disposal of solid waste and its processes such as collecting, handling and transportation and disposal of solid waste, alongside the roles and responsibilities of all actors involved.

The implementation of this policy will usher Garissa Municipality towards achievement of its sustainability as an evolved urban area.

Abdi Abdirahman Abdullahi  
**Chairperson**

**Garissa Municipal Board**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

Increasing population and urbanization in Kenya has led to increasing challenges of collection, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal of the ever-increasing quantities of solid waste. Solid waste management is very important for the safe disposal of wastes and to reduce environmental pollution and avoid any health hazards that it may cause.

The tasks of solid-waste management present complex technical challenges involving administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved. Poor waste management - ranging from non-existing collection systems to ineffective disposal - causes air pollution, water and soil contamination. Open and unsanitary landfills contribute to contamination of drinking water and can cause infection and transmission of diseases. The dispersal of debris pollutes ecosystems and dangerous substances from electronic waste or industrial garbage puts a strain on the health of urban dwellers and the environment.

To effectively tackle the waste management problem, there ought to be sustainable solutions which include strictly monitored regulations and policy guidelines put in place and implemented. As Garissa Municipality, we have a commitment to deal with solid waste management in a manner that is not only friendly to the environment but also tackles the issue as a resource that can be utilized create employment and generate revenue.

We appreciate the Board for the development of this Policy and the residents of Garissa Municipality for their commitment in its implementation for a sustainable solution to solid waste management.

Mohamed Osman  
Municipal Manager Garissa  
Municipality



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

CoK	Constitution of Kenya, 2010
GMB	Garissa Municipal Board
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
SWM	Solid Waste Management

# DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY.

<b>Electronic waste (e-waste)</b>	Includes discarded computer equipment, televisions, telephones, and a variety of other electronic devices.
<b>Municipal waste</b>	waste from households, industries and commercial facilities and is often unsorted and contaminated
<b>Refuse</b>	Nonhazardous solid waste that requires collection and transport to a processing or disposal site and includes garbage (mostly decomposable food waste) and rubbish (mostly dry material such as glass, paper, cloth, or wood)
<b>Waste</b>	any substance, material or object, that is unwanted, rejected, abandoned, discarded or disposed of, or that is intended or required to be discarded or disposed of, by the holder of that substance, material or object, whether or not such substance, material or object can be re-used, recycled or recovered and includes all wastes as municipal waste, domestic waste, waste from agriculture, horticulture waste, aqua culture waste, forestry waste, construction waste, medical waste, chemical, hazardous and toxic industrial waste, pesticide and toxic substances, but does not include radioactive waste; or any other substance, material or object that is not mentioned above but may be defined as a waste by the Cabinet Secretary by notice in the Gazette



# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FORWARD .....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	iii
DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY .....	iv
INTRODUCTION.....	1
LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	2
GUIDING PRINCIPLES .....	2
SCOPE OF THE POLICY .....	3
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN GARISSA MUNICIPALITY.....	4
POLICY OBJECTIVES.....	4
WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE .....	14

# INTRODUCTION.

Garissa Municipality is a vibrant and bustling urban area located in the Northeastern part of Kenya. It is the hub of Garissa County and serves as an important economic and administrative centre in the region. With a population of over 200,000 people, Garissa Municipality is a melting pot of diverse cultures and ethnicities.

**The Municipality is known for its rich history and cultural heritage.** It is home to various historical sites and landmarks that attract tourists from all over the world. The Garissa Museum, for example, showcases the traditional art and artifacts of the local communities, providing visitors with a glimpse into the region's past.

The chartering of Garissa Municipality has contributed to its rapid urbanization and social and economic growth. As is the case with most urban areas, the Municipality is increasingly facing solid waste management challenges among them lack of technical and financial capacity or low policy priority. Substantial amounts of solid wastes from homes, markets, businesses and institutions are thrown out on the streets, in drains, dumped next to community settlements or openly burnt. Not only does this make our county and municipality unsightly and unattractive to the locals, tourists and investors, but it also leads to flooding, air and water pollution, diseases other related health problems. As urbanization and population growth will subsist, it is expected that municipal solid waste generation will continue to increase. It is on this premise that the Garissa Municipality Board has made solid waste management a policy priority.

Solid waste management refers to the complete process of collecting wastes from different sources, treating and disposing of solid wastes. While poor solid waste collection and management causes grievous harm to the person and contributes to climate change, a sustainable integrated solid waste management system can create opportunities such as green jobs (*kazi mtaani*), renewable energies and becoming more self-sufficient by closing the loop for relevant resources.

Waste management operations account for a significant proportion of urban budgets, but financing for waste management remains inadequate. As such, it is imperative to us as a Municipality to address this issue of solid waste management through policy and statutory interventions. It all begins by ensuring that solid waste is collected regularly, recycled or treated and disposed properly in order to maintain healthy and sanitary living conditions as well as create jobs.

# LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.

- i.** Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- ii.** Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387
- iii.** EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006
- iv.** County Governments Act, 2012
- v.** Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (2019)
- vi.** Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007
- vii.** Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019
- viii.** The Public Health Act, Cap 242
- ix.** The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003
- x.** Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006
- xi.** Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006
- xii.** National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015
- xiii.** Kenya National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2021

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

The implementation of this Policy will be guided by the following Principles:

- i.** Right to a clean and healthy environment: Constitution, 2010 bestows every person with a right to a clean and healthy environment and a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment.
- ii.** Right to sustainable development: the right to development will be respected taking into account economic, social and environmental needs.
- iii.** Partnership: building partnerships, collaboration and synergies among various stakeholders from the public, government, non-governmental organisations, civil society, academia and private sector, as well as vulnerable communities and populations including women and youth, will be prioritized to achieve effective implementation of this Policy. The private sector will be encouraged to develop capacities for investment, construction and service delivery in recycling and waste management.
- iv.** Devolution and Inter-governmental Relations: embracing a system of consultation, negotiation and consensus building in implementation of solid waste management between and within the municipalities in Garissa County and the county government.
- v.** Equity and social inclusion: ensuring a fair and equitable allocation of effort and cost

and addressing the disproportionate vulnerabilities, responsibilities, capabilities, disparities among different social groups, and promoting gender equity through equal opportunities in collaboration and job creation.

- i.** Integrity and transparency: the mobilisation and utilisation of resources shall be undertaken with integrity and transparency in order to eliminate corruption and achieve optimal results and ensuring that communities are given all relevant information in a timely fashion.
- ii.** Precautionary Principle: the principle that precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established scientifically when an activity or product raises threats of harm to human health or the environment.
- iii.** Polluter pays Principle: the principle that those who produce pollution or waste should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment. Makes the party responsible for producing pollution responsible for paying damage done.
- iv.** Zero Waste Principle: the principle that society should aim for zero waste, designing and managing products and processes that reduce and eventually eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste, to conserve and recover waste resources rather than to burn or bury them. It is related to the waste hierarchy, which establishes an order of preferred actions to manage waste, and the three R's: reduce reuse, recycle.
- v.** Extended producer responsibility: the principle that producers should be given significant responsibility – financial and/or physical – for the treatment or disposal of the waste from the products they create. Beyond easing government budgets for waste management, such responsibility in principle incentivizes companies to prevent wastes at the source, promoting more environmentally friendly product design and supporting the achievement of public recycling and materials management goals.

## **SCOPE OF THE POLICY**

This Policy applies to all categories of waste including solid waste, industrial waste, hazardous, pesticides and toxics, biomedical waste and radioactive substances. Some of the stakeholders that are regulated include: waste generators, transporters, recyclers, composters, incinerator operators and landfill/dumpsite operators.

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN GARISSA MUNICIPALITY

The management of solid waste is a devolved function under the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (CoK). However, most counties and by extension the municipalities lack proper infrastructure, governance and administrative mechanisms, and adequate funding for effective solid waste management.

According to the Kenya National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2021, it is estimated that only about 40% of the population in many parts of major cities receive waste management services. In many urban areas, low income and informal settlements do not have waste collection systems at all, a fact that is not unique of Garissa County.

Most of the waste in Garissa Municipality can be classified as municipal waste mainly from households and local industries including organic waste from homes and markets. The Municipality relies heavily on traditional methods of waste disposal which include burning, dumping especially near human settlements, burying and other uncoordinated methods. There is no systematic waste segregation at the source and the recovery of recyclable items like plastics, paper, glass and metals is done by informal waste picker groups who recover only a fraction of the total recyclable materials, mostly directly from the dumpsites. Informal waste pickers at these dumpsites are exposed to toxic chemicals air pollution and pests that spread disease.

Proper SWM in the Municipality should entail storage, collection, transportation and disposal. The Garissa Municipal Board has formulated this policy and regulatory framework to guide the management of solid waste in the Municipality.

## POLICY OBJECTIVES

The Municipality shall employ the following measures in meeting the SWM objectives:

### A.

Establish and maintain an effective legal and institutional framework (policy, laws, mechanisms, actions and investments) to mainstream solid waste management measures and actions across relevant sectors and into integrated planning, budgeting, decision-making and implementation.

Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal are devolved functions falling under County health services. This notwithstanding, Garissa Municipality is hampered by inadequate waste management infrastructure, county laws and regulations, and capacity and technologies to effectively carry out this devolved function. To achieve sustainable SWM, the Board shall:

- i. Liaise with the County government to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for sustainable waste management actions in county budgetary processes and solicit for donor support;
- ii. Build capacity to mobilize and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions;
- iii. Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing and enabling policy framework for

investment, creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy and sustainable waste management;

- iv. Create awareness of this policy and other policy and statutory interventions on SWM;
- v. Waste generators including individuals and households shall contribute to the cost of waste management services;
- vi. Incorporate waste management indicators into the Municipality's Integrated IDeP and M&E System.

## B.

### Promote solid waste management through implementation of the waste management hierarchy.

The waste management hierarchy provides an order of environmental priority actions for proper waste management. It stipulates an integrated approach to waste management by establishing an order for reduction and management of waste. Sustainable and environmentally sound waste management is based on waste management hierarchy that prioritises waste prevention and reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, waste treatment and disposal to a regulated landfill with energy recovery as the last least environmentally friendly option. This policy sets priority order for managing waste as a resource that should be harnessed in Kenya according to the waste management hierarchy by adopting the following policy measures.

The Municipality shall:

- i. Domesticate the national waste management action plan;
- ii. Align county waste management laws and strategies to the waste management hierarchy;
- iii. Set aside sufficient land for waste management activities, and generate jobs and livelihoods from waste collection, recycling, and waste management activities according to the waste hierarchy;
- iv. Establish and improve waste management infrastructure to promote source segregation, collection, reuse, set up materials recovery facilities and controlled disposal in engineered landfills;
- v. Set up data collection system of the county waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled, registered service providers to ensure that all policy and regulatory decisions at the county level are informed by and based on credible data.
- vi. Incorporate waste management indicators into the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.
- vii. Put in place measures to harness the waste value chain to generate jobs and income for diverse stakeholders.

## C.

### Enhance segregation, storage, collection and transportation of solid waste

#### Waste Segregation

Waste segregation includes all measures to ensure quality of materials extracted from waste and reprocessed (through reduce, reuse and recycling of materials) is maintained for the realization of maximum value of resources and environmental protection from waste. The following

policy measures shall apply to waste segregation:

Municipality will:

- i.** Enforce waste fractions segregation at source based on the national gazetted minimum waste fractions for all waste generators including household level.
- ii.** Ensure waste service providers provide separate waste segregation containers to enable sorting at source of organic waste, recyclable and non-recyclables and educate the waste generators on the prescribed sorting methods and categories (organic, recyclable and non-recyclable) of waste;
- iii.** Carry out county public awareness on waste colour codes and importance of proper sorting in all public labelled bins for easier sorting.
- iv.** Streamline and harmonise national and county government legislation on licensing of sorting sites to avoid double licensing and make waste management more attractive to investors.

## Waste Storage, Collection and Transportation.

### Waste Storage and Collection

Storage and collection of solid waste from point of generation to disposal is integral to waste management. Waste collection shall be managed in line with the waste hierarchy supportive of extraction of maximum value principle of waste segregation and resource efficiency.

The following policy measures will apply to waste collection:

- i.** Establish 'public collection centres' guided by the principle of proximity, where the public can discard a variety of recyclable household waste such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, and metal including electronic waste and hazardous waste;
- ii.** Ensure the supply of bins, liners and collection bags to the residents of the Municipality;
- iii.** Authorise placing of waste receptacles on public places within the municipality;
- iv.** Enforce requirement that property owners, landlords and caretakers be held responsible for waste dumped in front and around their properties;
- v.** Ensure that all public event organisers submit waste management plan of the waste generated or engage a licensed waste provider to manage waste generated during the event;
- vi.** Foster cooperation with Resident Associations (*nyumba kumi initiative*) to eliminate waste dumping within their jurisdiction.

### Waste Transportation

Waste should be transported in an environmentally sound manner without causing pollution or bad odour or further littering. A waste manifest system enables tracking of transportation of waste both hazardous and non-hazardous till it reaches its disposal destination.

Municipality will:

- i.** Waste shall be transported in an environmentally friendly manner without causing pollution,



noxious odour, flowing out or further littering;

- ii.** Regular monitoring of waste collectors and transporters to address environmental and health impacts of waste management activities through prevention of illegal dumping, land contamination, secure containment of wastes in storage and transit, appropriate storage, handling and disposal of wastes;
- iii.** Review and harmonise waste transportation charges.;
- iv.** Develop designs, guidelines, and requisite operations for transfer stations for non-hazardous waste intended for storage, processing and transfer to designated MRF.

## **Waste Service Providers**

Waste Service Providers include legal entities or registered individuals and community groups licensed to collect, transport waste, run and operate materials recovery facilities, recycle, treat and dispose waste to engineered landfills. The harmonisation of their services is very crucial to ensure achievement of waste hierarchy goals and targets.

Municipality will:

- i.** Ensure that Waste collectors and transporters take their collected waste to materials recovery facilities and not directly to dumpsites;
- ii.** Publish annually a list of licensed waste operators;
- iii.** Supervise and manage waste management service providers operating in their jurisdiction to ensure they deliver effective waste management services to the MRF in accordance to the waste hierarchy priority.

## **Waste collectors and transporters**

The following policy measures shall apply to waste collectors and transporters:

- i.** Licensed waste management service providers shall be responsible for collection and transportation of waste from locations specified in their contracts and transport them to materials recovery facilities or licensed recycling facilities only;
- ii.** Waste collectors and transporters shall adhere to determined collection and transportation schedules of sorted materials and waste streams;
- iii.** Waste collectors and transporters shall submit a 3-year waste management plan aligned to the waste hierarchy priorities for the area of coverage as part of the licensing requirements with a direct linkage to Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) for further sorting and processing of waste collected;
- iv.** Waste Service collectors shall put in place customer charters setting out charging fees, collection schedules, and collection of extra waste or removal of bulky waste as well as provide protective equipment and proper identification of their employees/ waste handlers;
- v.** Service collectors and transporters shall provide health safety information to all staff and visitors regarding waste handling and ensure their staff possess the requisite technical and knowledge on waste management.

## D.

### Waste Disposal of solid waste including the proper handling, collection and disposal of biomedical and hazardous wastes

Waste disposal is the final solution of discarding waste that cannot be used or reprocessed at the least harm to human life, health or environment. Disposal is required to be operated in environmentally sound manner to ensure proper and modern management of solid waste. Waste within the disposal sites shall be treated in accordance with all the relevant legislations to ensure that such waste does not present any imminent and substantial danger to public health, the environment and natural resources.

## Reduce by reuse.

### Recycling

It involves separating waste by the type of material, such as glass, paper, aluminium and plastics. These materials can then be used to manufacture new products.

- i. waste disposal can be done at a domestic level, with households simply sorting their waste into the appropriate recycling containers;

### Incineration

Waste disposal method that transforms the waste into base components, various gases, and ash. The process reduces waste volume by around 90%. The heat produced by incinerators can be used to generate energy, and some ash is rich in nutrients and can be useful for farming.

The municipality shall:

- i. Control incineration to reduce air pollution;

### Compositing

Waste disposal method where organic waste is accumulated in piles, pits, or sealed containers, where it is gradually decomposed by microbes over a long period of time. A major waste stream is biodegradable material consisting of organic and kitchen waste, waste generated in agriculture through poor post-harvest management, market places unsold produce, fresh and rotten vegetable waste, expired grain produces and farm level agricultural waste. The following policy measures will be employed:

- i. Control the practice to manage environmental effects of unmanaged bio waste such as green gas emissions and leachate production. Once segregated at source, composting is an effective method for recycling organic waste;
- ii. Identify and prioritise potential sites for setting up composting plants and financial requirements of setting up composting technology in the municipality;
- iii. Establish clear procedures for providing incentives to encourage private sector participation in composting ventures.

## Sanitary Landfill

A landfill is a controlled and regulated disposal site for unrecyclable waste with basic operations and site management that has a controlled access, recording facilities for incoming waste control and prevents the release of pollutants to soil, water and air. Landfills are used for residual waste (waste with no commercial value left out after segregation process in a (MRF). Involves the collection, transportation, dumping, and burying of waste on land designated for the purpose. Landfill sites are prepared with a protective base layer that prevents contamination from the waste leaking into groundwater. The following policy measures will be employed:

- i.** Municipality shall domesticate and implement guidelines issued by the national government for closure and decommissioning of existing dumpsites;
- ii.** In consultation with the Department responsible for lands and urban planning, designate landfills according to the national and county waste management plan while taking consideration of impacts on natural resources, land use patterns, sensitive ecosystems and cultural resources;
- iii.** Establish landfills engineered for disposal of non-recoverable fractions of wastes while minimizing environmental damage;
- iv.** Ban all open burning of all waste at both household, commercial and institutional level
- v.** Prohibit disposal of hazardous waste including, e-waste, asbestos, recyclables and biodegradable waste in existing dumpsites;
- vi.** Develop a 3-year plan to transit from the current dumpsites and adopt landfilling for residual waste;
- vii.** Ensure that landfills are only used for residual waste that has no commercial value left out after segregation process at MRF;
- viii.** Develop a public private partnership and concession framework for establishment and operation of landfills by private operators including landfill gas extraction to promote the production of methane. The gas can either be flared on the spot, used to generate heat and electricity (waste-to-energy), or processed to natural gas-like fuels;
- ix.** Impose landfill fee to deter waste from landfills and dumpsites.

## Handling, collection and disposal of hazardous and biomedical wastes

Hazardous wastes include explosives, flammable solid and liquids, corrosives, radioactive and carcinogenic substances among others. These wastes require specialized handling, treatment and disposal due to high damaging effect to the environment and human health.

Biomedical waste is any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment, or vaccination of human beings or animals or in research or in the use of biological or in health camps. The following measures shall apply:

- i.** Activities likely to generate hazardous wastes are prohibited without proper licencing from NEMA. Where a generator of such waste is licenced, they are required to ensure that containers or packages for storing such waste are secure and labelled in easily legible characters, written in English and Kiswahili;
- ii.** Any person who owns/operates an institution that generates biomedical waste should

obtain EIA license from NEMA and should also comply with all other relevant legislations. All biomedical waste generated should be segregated at all stages of generation and securely packaged in biohazard containers which are clearly labelled with the symbols as specified in the Seventh Schedule of the Waste Management Regulations, 2006;

- iii. The transportation of biomedical waste shall be on grant of requisite permits by the NEMA in consultation with relevant lead agency(ies).

## E.

### **Promote investment and small-scale management initiatives in implementation of solid waste management activities**

GMB recognizes solid waste as a resource that should be managed so as to ensure a clean, safe, and healthy environment for enhanced quality of life, promotion of ecological integrity and encourage economic development sustainably. This will be achieved through reconceptualizing the waste management approach with the aim of maximizing the extraction of value from waste through reuse and recycling, maximizing job creation from the sector, and minimizing the fraction of the waste stream that is destined for disposal.

The Municipality will:

- i. Create a dedicated municipality waste fund to support investment in waste management programs;
- ii. Create awareness on organizing and joining cooperatives for waste pickers and scale production of organic compost from organic waste;
- iii. Incentivize youth and women on programs that create jobs in waste collection, sorting and artisanal recycling of glass, plastic and metal is converting some waste into crafts for the domestic and international market;
- iv. Partner with other municipalities within the County to pool resources for more cost-effective and efficient waste management;
- v. Support waste management enterprises at the Municipality level, including those that are operated by vulnerable and special needs groups.

## F.

### **Engage, strengthen and build partnerships with all stakeholders, including the private and informal sector, as well as the general public through education and provision of waste management services to promote responsible waste management behaviour.**

Negative attitudes and lack of cooperation from the community on SWM and environmental cleanliness hinder the achievement of sustainable SWM. Public sensitization and inclusion in SWM are key. The following shall be observed:

- i. Undertake community awareness and sensitization programmes for sustainable SWM;
- ii. Training and sensitization of leaders and staff on SWM;
- iii. Designate Municipality clean up days.

## G.

**Incentivize and collaborate with the private sector investment in building and operating solid waste management infrastructure.**

## Re-use and Recycling of products and components

Re-use of products entails using again components or the product for the same purpose they were conceived and includes cleaning and repair of discarded items to facilitate re-use. Recycling entails recovery of materials from waste for reprocessing and production of secondary raw materials. Recycling also entails preference to secondary raw materials in replacement where feasible of primary virgin material. To promote circular economy and lock valuable resources in the economy, the policy aims at maximising materials available for recycling through the following measures:

The Municipality will:

- i. Provide well managed central collection centres for materials that can be harvested from waste that can be reused.
- ii. Create a County regulatory environment that promotes a functional market for waste and recycled materials without compromising quality standards, public health and environment.
- iii. Initiate a market and mechanism within the county procurement system to prioritise recycled materials and materials recovery sector.
- iv. Develop county regulations to require institutions to ensure that their waste is recycled through a licensed service provider

## H.

**Formalize and maintain a database of waste collectors and transporters sector and ensure safe working conditions through training, financing and facilitating participation in decision-making.**

The municipality heavily relies on County government contracted private waste management firms to collect garbage, transport and dispose waste and other related services. The Municipality shall regulate the operation of waste collectors and transporters and shall:

- i. Maintain a database of all waste collectors and transporters within the Municipality to ensure that all policy and regulatory decisions are based on credible data;
- ii. Ensure collectors and transporters have valid licences as may be prescribed by law or regulations as well as service as appropriate;
- iii. Map out the zones and prepare a schedule for solid waste collection within the Municipality;
- iv. Prescribe a fee for collection and transportation of solid waste;
- v. Create a waste manifest system to track and ensure that waste collected is transported and disposed in designated Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) or landfill/ dumpsites
- vi. Ensure the donning of personal protective gear to prevent exposure to toxic substances and chemicals, air pollution and pests that spread disease

- vii. Sensitize collectors and transporters on the environmental and health impacts of waste management activities
- viii. Set up data collection system of the Municipality waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled

## I.

### **To Strengthen the Institutional and Organizational Capacity in Solid Waste Management.**

Inadequate SWM is attributable to insufficient financial outlays, shortage of vehicles, lack of essential human resource capacity, lack of proper planning and strategic approach. It is imperative that the Board:

- i. Ensure adequate budgetary allocation for SWM services
- ii. Establishes a SWM unit with trained personnel and necessary equipment
- iii. Develop a municipal waste management plan aligned to this policy
- iv. Build capacity among the stakeholders on proper SWM

## A.

### **Promote research and technological knowledge on solid waste management**

Waste management is a dynamic paradigm and requires consistent research and innovation as new waste streams are released regularly. Universities and research institutions play a critical role in generating data to guide decision making as well as innovation. The Board shall:

- i. Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society and sustainable waste management innovation institutions;
- ii. Identify research and technology needs for enhancing SWM in the municipality

## **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)**

A materials recovery facility (MRF) is a specialized plant that receives, separates and prepares recyclable materials for marketing and subsequent use in terms recycling of the dry materials and composting of the organic materials and processing of secondary raw materials. MRFs form an integral part of a circular economy value chain as waste materials need to be sorted first before they can be recycled.

To promote circular economy and locking valuable resources in the economy, the policy aims that all waste collected by waste collectors should first go to MRFs and only the sorted residual materials should then go to a waste-to-energy or landfill facility.

Municipality will:

- i. Domesticate and enforce national regulations and guidelines on MRFs;
- ii. Adopt Materials Recovery approach and discourage unsorted waste dumping;
- iii. Redesign existing dumpsites into Materials Recovery Facility (MRFs);
- iv. In consultation and cooperation with the Department responsible for health services and



lands and urban planning, facilitate establishment of materials recovery facilities (MRFs);

v. Ensure MRFs are the only facilities allowed to take waste to engineered landfills;

vi. Provide enabling environment for private sector to establish MRFs

### **Responsibilities of Recovery Facility Operators**

- i. Ensure all MRFs submit a 3-year waste management plan with clear linkages to waste collectors, recycler and landfills for the area of coverage as part of the licensing requirements;
- ii. Ensure all MRFs automate their operations and record trucks that enter facility (plate number, amount) technical and organizational capacities;
- iii. Provide data quarterly to the Municipal Board of materials received, quantities sorted and dispatched or disposed to a landfill.





# WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.

Adequate and predictable financial resources are a crucial component for achieving Kenya's sustainable waste management objectives. Given the extent of the waste management challenge, it is important to ensure that internal and external sources of finance are mobilized. Kenya therefore requires a suitable framework to attract and efficiently utilise waste management finance.

Governments at all levels will be required to integrate sustainable waste management actions into budgetary processes. Sufficient budgetary allocation for all institutions performing sustainable waste management functions will be prioritised to ensure that the necessary human, technical and financial resources are available.

## **Sustainable waste management**

Economic incentives are useful tools to encourage good solid waste management practices and incentivize investment in waste management. In addition, the polluter pays principle ensures that waste management at County level is financially viable. The Ministry will, in collaboration with lead agencies and County Governments, optimize the country's opportunities to mobilize finance for sustainable waste management, and ensure coordination across all national and county government bodies.

Economic instruments that encourage or discourage particular behaviour or actions with respect to sustainable waste management will be critical to augment other legal and regulatory instruments. The government recognizes the need to strengthen transparency and accountability and will take necessary steps to prevent corrupt practices in waste management finance and actions.

In line with national policy, the county government will set up a 5 year waste Infrastructure delivery programme including financial support through waste infrastructure grants for material recovery facilities, waste treatment to address shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity.

County Government will:

- i.** Allocate resources for sustainable waste management actions in county budgetary processes
- ii.** Build capacity to mobilise and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions.
- iii.** Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing an enabling policy framework for investment, and creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy, and sustainable waste management.
- iv.** Support waste management enterprises at county level, including those run by vulnerable and marginalized Groups.

## Citizens and Individuals

Individuals and households shall contribute to the costs of providing the services used for segregation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of the wastes they generate.

### Waste reporting and audit

The purpose of waste audit is to monitor waste management activities and compliance with waste management procedures and regulations. It is fundamental in accounting for waste and data generation for planning and informing decision making.

Provide semi-annual reports to the national waste management council showing how and when materials were collected within their jurisdiction, volume of materials recycled and measures undertaken to implement the waste hierarchy in the county.

National and county governments will through the national waste management council establish annual consultative forum for Waste Management Development and stock taking towards the set waste hierarchy priority targets.

Waste Management Service Providers will:

- i.** Submit report and data on organizational and technical capacities, measures for waste handling in the order of waste hierarchy on a quarterly basis to the county government.
- ii.** Keep monthly records of quantity, source of waste, storage, waste handled or processed or handed over to recyclers and waste intended for disposal, technical and organizational capacities and submit the report to county government on a quarterly basis.
- iii.** All waste treatment and disposal facilities shall record trucks that enter facility (plate number, amount) technical and organizational capacities and provide data quarterly to county governments.

## Strengthen partnerships and increase public awareness

In order to enhance an integrated waste management system, it is essential to engage with and educate all stakeholders, since each one plays a unique role. The current situation is that stakeholders are not working together. The informal sector is inadequately integrated in the formal waste related economy. Citizens are not fully aware of their roles. The private sector is mainly implementing business as usual approach. Government does not have appropriate engagement programs and mechanisms. Therefore, different measures and approaches are needed to ensure participation and coordination of all stakeholders.

### Education and public awareness

Raising and maintaining awareness on integrated waste management is crucial to enhance the participation and increase the responsibility of the public as a positive agent of change. Inclusion of solid waste management knowledge through civic education and citizen engagement shall be prioritized.

The Municipality shall:

- i. Incorporate solid waste management knowledge into government public awareness initiatives and advertising;
- ii. Collaborate with, and support, media, private sector and civil society in incorporating solid waste management into their advocacy and public awareness raising programmes;
- iii. Provide timely information on waste management using diverse platforms including the municipality website;

### Formalization of the informal sector

The informal sector plays a vital role in the waste management system, especially in the collection and recycling of waste. Recognizing their role and including them in the formal economy are necessary steps to enhance an integrated waste management system and contribute to a circular economy.

Policy Statements

- i. Support the formalization of the informal sector through mapping and organisation and legal registration of the waste pickers groups;
- ii. Train recovery facilities, safety measures and marketing of recycled waste and products;
- iii. Strengthen linkage between informal sector with markets for recycled materials;
- iv. Assign communal waste collection centres and transfer stations to formalised and organised groups to manage the services;
- v. Mobilise communities especially in the informal settlements and support formation of community-based waste management groups or organisations;

- vi. Support waste management initiatives of the formalized groups through County Waste Funds.

### Capacity Development on SWM

Capacity development on solid waste management is critical for multiple sectors of the economy, the public, and municipality actors. Its focus will include the training of county and municipality institutions to effectively implement policy frameworks, laws and regulations. It will also include the private sector through capacity building and knowledge transfer on the circular economy and move beyond business-as-usual model.

The Municipality shall:

- i. Develop and implement a solid waste management capacity development strategy targeting the municipality and county departments as well as private sector and informal groups.

### Mainstreaming Gender, Youth and Special Needs groups

In view of their unique roles in society, women and men can be active agents to address sustainable solid waste management challenges. The youth represent a crossover between the present and future generations, and therefore play a critical part in socio-economic development. It is necessary to carve out opportunities for them to participate in the decision-making processes of waste governance. Moreover, creating job opportunities for people with special needs in the waste management sector should be prioritized.

The Municipality shall:

- i. Initiate mechanisms to ensure and enhance the participation of the youth and vulnerable groups in solid waste management decision-making and implementation;
- ii. Engender all activities of the Solid waste management policy;
- iii. Undertake a systemic analysis of the various special needs. Based on the analysis, job opportunities and incentives for people with such needs should be included in the waste management system.

### Collaboration and Stakeholders Participation

Although the Municipality will play the lead role in solid waste management and planning, it will foster participatory partnerships with the County government, private sector, formalised informal sector, civil society organisations, international agencies and media.

The Municipality shall endeavour to:

- i. Promote collaboration and partnerships to harness best practices, technology and resources for solid waste management with diverse stakeholders;
- ii. Strengthen partnerships for implementation of the waste management hierarchy;

- iii.** Ensure industries align their waste management approaches and priorities to this policy;
- iv.** Enhance coordination of partnerships engagements;
- v.** In the spirit of intergovernmental relations and coordination between governments at all levels, promote and facilitate regional waste management approaches for certain types of wastes where economic viability is a challenge.

## Research and knowledge management

Technological innovation, which involves expanding and adapting existing solid waste management technologies requires not only strong capabilities of the various actors but a strategy to build, enhance and maintain the requisite human resource capacity. Waste management is a dynamic paradigm and requires consistent research and innovation as new waste streams are released regularly. Universities and research institutions play a critical role in generating data to guide decision making as well as innovation development. Knowledge management will be strengthened to play a critical role in guiding waste planning and interventions.

The Municipality shall endeavour to:

- i.** Identify research and technology needs and promote strategic and systematic waste management-related research, impact and vulnerability assessments, and technology development and diffusion;
- ii.** Enhance linkages between government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions;
- iii.** Develop a portal to share waste related data and information.

## Licensing

The Municipality shall ensure compliance with all national and county government laws and regulations and that the management of solid waste is carried out in such compliance including the obtaining of NEMA and other national and county government licenses and other procedures and payment of fees as may be prescribed.

County legislation shall make provision for offences and penalties for non-compliance with solid waste management in the County and the Municipality. In the absence of county legislation, any law in Kenya making provision for such offences and penalties shall apply.





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