



COUNTY OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES

**County Government
Of Nakuru**

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

February 2026

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	4
Background and Situational Analysis	4
1.1. Introduction	4
1.2. Policy development process	4
1.3. Geographic location and size	4
1.4. Administrative structure	5
1.5. Social and economic context.....	5
1.5.1. Social context	5
1.5.2. Economic context	6
1.5.3. Urbanization	7
1.6. Solid waste management conceptual framework.....	7
1.6.1. Waste streams and sources	7
1.6.2. Functional elements of a solid waste management system	9
1.6.3. Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM).....	10
1.7. Policy and legislative framework on solid waste management	12
1.7.1. Constitution of Kenya	13
1.7.2. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Cap 387).....	13
1.7.3. National Environment Policy, 2013	14
1.7.4. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy	14
1.7.5. Kenya Vision 2030.....	14
1.7.6. The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015	15
1.7.7. Global Policy Related to Solid Waste Management.....	15
1.7.8. Other policies and laws with implications on county solid waste management policies and laws.....	16
1.8. County context on solid waste management	17
1.9. Policy rationale.....	19
Chapter 2.....	20
Policy Framework	20
2.1. Introduction	20
2.2. Policy Goal.....	20
2.3. Policy mission.....	20
2.4. Policy objectives	20
2.5. Policy principles.....	21

2.6. Policy measures	22
2.6.1. Zoning for Solid Waste Management	22
2.6.2. Solid waste generation	22
2.6.3. Solid waste handling and separation, storage and processing at source	24
2.6.4. Solid waste collection.....	25
2.6.5. Solid waste transfer and transportation	28
2.6.6. Solid waste separation, processing and transformation	30
2.6.7. Solid waste disposal.....	32
2.6.8. Solid waste management financing	33
2.6.9. Solid waste management and informal sector	34
2.6.10. Solid waste management and land use planning.....	35
2.6.11. Planning, Partnerships, Participation and Inter-governmental Relations	37
2.6.12. Information, Education and Communication.....	38
2.6.13. Research and development.....	39
Chapter 3	56
Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	40
3.1. Introduction	40
3.2. Policy Implementation	41
3.2.1. Institutional framework.....	41
3.2.2. Planning and Performance Management	41
3.2.3. Legal and Administrative Reforms	41
3.2.4. Collaboration with National Government	42
3.2.5. Staff Capacity Development.....	42
3.3. Policy Monitoring and Evaluation	42
3.3.1. Design of indicators.....	42
3.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation framework and system	42
Appendix	44

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

CHAPTER ONE BACKGROUND AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Introduction

Waste management remains one of the most pressing development challenges at global, national, county and municipal levels. In the context of **Naivasha Municipality**, rapid urbanization, industrial growth, tourism expansion, horticultural activities and increased commercial activities have significantly contributed to rising volumes and complexity of waste streams.

Waste is an inevitable outcome of human activities including industrial production, household consumption, construction, hospitality services, agriculture, and commercial operations. However, unmanaged waste accumulation poses serious environmental, public health, social and economic risks. Poor waste management leads to land and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, blocked drainage systems, flooding, disease outbreaks, and loss of economic value from recyclable materials.

This Waste Management Policy provides a comprehensive guiding framework for sustainable waste management within Naivasha Municipality. It seeks to strengthen institutional coordination, promote public-private partnerships, enhance resource recovery, and transition waste from being viewed as a liability to being recognized as an economic resource. The policy aligns with county and national legislation and promotes efficient, inclusive and environmentally sound waste management systems.

1.2 Policy Development Process

The development of this policy was undertaken through a participatory and consultative process to ensure inclusivity and stakeholder ownership. Key actors within the waste management value chain in Naivasha Municipality were actively engaged.

Institutions consulted included:

- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- Relevant County Departments responsible for Public Health, Environment, Public Works, Trade and Urban Development
- Naivasha Municipal Board

In addition, private sector actors such as licensed waste collectors and transporters, recyclers, waste sorters, resident associations, market committees, hospitality operators and representatives from the informal sector participated in the process.

This inclusive approach ensures that the policy reflects the operational realities of Naivasha Municipality and promotes shared responsibility among stakeholders.

1.3 Geographic Location and Size

Naivasha Municipality is located within Nakuru County in Kenya's Rift Valley region. The municipality lies within a county that covers approximately 7,495.1 km², of which about 5,274



km² is arable land. The area is geographically situated between Latitude 0°13' South and 1°10' South and Longitude 35°28' East and 35°36' East.

Naivasha is strategically positioned along the Nairobi–Nakuru transport corridor and serves as a key economic and industrial hub. It borders other sub-counties including Gilgil, Nakuru Town East and West, and is closely linked to regional trade routes. The municipality's proximity to Lake Naivasha and key conservation areas makes environmental protection a critical priority in waste management planning.

1.4 Administrative Structure

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Naivasha Municipality operates within the administrative framework of Nakuru County and is governed by the Naivasha Municipal Board in accordance with urban governance legislation. The broader Sub county structure comprises eight wards, including: Naivasha East, Viwandani, Lakeview, Biashara, Olkaria, Hellsgate, Maaimahiu and Maiella wards. The municipality also covers Malewa West ward in Gilgil subcounty. Each ward within Naivasha Municipality is represented by a Member of the County Assembly (MCA). Waste management functions are coordinated between the Municipality and relevant County Departments, with increasing emphasis on decentralization and community-level engagement.

1.5 Social and Economic Context

1.5.1 Social Context

(a) Poverty Index

Nakuru County has an estimated poverty rate of 29.1 percent. According to the 2009 Kenya Human Development Report, the County's Human Poverty Index (HPI) stood at 24.6 percent compared to the national average of 29.1 percent. Poverty levels directly influence waste management outcomes, as lower-income settlements often face limited access to formal waste collection services, leading to illegal dumping and environmental degradation.

(b) Human Development Index (HDI)

Nakuru County has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.5558, placing it within the medium human development category (0.550–0.699). The HDI reflects performance in life expectancy, education and income levels. This medium classification implies the need for improved infrastructure and service delivery systems, including waste management, to support sustainable urban development in Naivasha.

(c) Education

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Nakuru County recorded a literacy level of 76.7 percent in 2014, below the national average. Although literacy levels have improved due to Free Primary Education (FPE) and adult education programs, disparities remain between urban and rural areas. Public awareness and behavior change communication strategies will therefore be central to effective waste segregation and resource recovery initiatives in Naivasha.

(d) Demographic Context

The county population was 1,603,325 in 2009 and was projected to grow to over 2.4 million by 2022. Approximately 74 percent of the population is below 34 years of age. Rapid population growth and a youthful demographic profile significantly increase municipal waste generation due to rising consumption patterns.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Naivasha Municipality has experienced accelerated growth driven by horticulture, tourism, logistics and manufacturing sectors. Increased population density and urban expansion continue to place pressure on waste management systems.

1.5.2 Economic Context

Naivasha Municipality hosts diverse economic activities including:

- Agriculture and horticulture (notably floriculture)
- Livestock and fisheries
- Commerce and wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Hospitality and tourism
- Manufacturing and light industries
- Transport and logistics

Economic activities with high waste generation within the municipality include wholesale and retail trade, hospitality establishments, markets, agro-processing industries and manufacturing facilities.

A significant proportion of the population (approximately 62 percent) is employed in the informal sector. The informal sector plays a critical role in waste recovery, recycling and material re-use, particularly through waste pickers and small-scale recyclers. Recognizing and integrating this sector into formal waste management systems is essential for sustainable service delivery.

1.5.3 Urbanization

Approximately 45.8 percent of the county population resides in urban areas. Naivasha is one of the fastest growing urban centers within Nakuru County, alongside Nakuru City and Gilgil.

Rapid urbanization has resulted in increased waste volumes, diversification of waste streams, and rising demand for collection, transportation, processing and disposal services. Strategic planning is therefore necessary to ensure infrastructure expansion keeps pace with urban growth.

1.6 Waste Management Conceptual Framework

Waste is generated as a by-product of human activity and economic development. Although often perceived as valueless, waste can serve as a resource when properly managed through recycling, composting, energy recovery and reuse.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Waste management is a public service function with implications for health, environmental protection, economic productivity and social well-being. Waste generation levels correlate strongly with population growth, consumption patterns, industrial processes and urban lifestyles.

1.6.1 Waste Streams and Sources

Waste within Naivasha Municipality is categorized according to identifiable streams and sources to facilitate effective handling and treatment.

Common Waste Streams

- Food, kitchen and garden waste
- Paper and cardboard
- Plastics and packaging materials
- Textiles
- Construction and demolition waste
- Electrical and electronic waste (e-waste)
- Automotive waste (used oil, tyres, vehicle parts)
- Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- Agricultural waste
- Special healthcare waste
- Sewage sludge
- Batteries
- Expired chemicals and pharmaceuticals

Waste may also be classified as hazardous or non-hazardous, municipal or industrial, and pre-consumer or post-consumer waste. Municipal waste includes waste generated by households, commercial premises, institutions, construction activities and public spaces.

Major Waste Sources

- Households
- Offices
- Hotels, restaurants and food stalls
- Schools and universities
- Retail shops and supermarkets
- Markets and slaughterhouses
- Public facilities and street sweeping
- Health care facilities
- Manufacturing industries
- Construction sites
- Transport terminals
- Agricultural and agro-processing facilities

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

1.6.2 Functional Elements of a Waste Management System

An effective waste management system is structured along a value chain comprising the following functional elements:

1. **Waste Generation** – Identification of materials that are no longer of value and require disposal or recovery.
2. **Handling, Separation, Storage and Processing at Source** – Segregation of waste at household, commercial or institutional level to facilitate recycling and reduce contamination.
3. **Collection** – Gathering and transporting waste to transfer stations, material recovery facilities or disposal sites.
4. **Transfer and Transport** – Movement of waste from smaller collection vehicles to larger transport systems for long-distance conveyance.
5. **Separation, Processing and Transformation** – Recovery of recyclable materials, composting of organic waste, and energy recovery processes.
6. **Disposal** – Final disposal in environmentally sound facilities such as sanitary landfills.

Best practice requires minimizing disposal through landfill by maximizing recovery, recycling and treatment options.

1.6.3 Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM)

Modern waste management approaches are guided by Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM), promoted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-Habitat.

(a) The “Two-Triangles” ISWM Framework

The ISWM framework comprises two interlinked pillars:

Physical Elements:

- Public health (ensuring reliable waste collection)
- Environmental protection (safe treatment and disposal)
- Resource management (waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting)

Governance Elements:

- Inclusivity and stakeholder participation
- Financial sustainability and cost recovery
- Strong institutions and enabling policies

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

For Naivasha Municipality, this approach emphasizes service expansion, environmental safeguards (particularly protection of Lake Naivasha), and integration of informal recyclers.

(b) Waste Management Hierarchy



Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

The Waste Management Hierarchy establishes an order of priority:

1. Prevention
2. Reduction
3. Reuse
4. Recycling and Composting
5. Energy Recovery
6. Disposal (least preferred option)

This hierarchy underpins the strategic direction of Naivasha Municipality's waste management system, emphasizing prevention, segregation at source, resource recovery and minimized reliance on landfilling.

1.1 Policy and Legislative Framework for Waste Management in Naivasha Municipality

The waste management policy framework for **Naivasha Municipality** is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya and supported by various national statutes, policies, strategies and sectoral plans that guide environmental governance and urban service delivery. This section outlines the key legal and policy instruments that inform municipal waste management planning, implementation and enforcement

Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution provides the foundational legal framework for waste management functions at the county and municipal level.

Article 10 establishes sustainable development as a national value and principle of governance. Effective waste management is a critical driver of sustainable development, as it promotes environmental protection, public health, and resource efficiency.

Article 43 guarantees every person the right to the highest attainable standard of health, reasonable standards of sanitation, and clean and safe water. Poorly managed waste contributes significantly to communicable and non-communicable diseases, environmental contamination, and public nuisance. Therefore, efficient and sustainable waste management within Naivasha Municipality is essential in reducing disease burden, preventing environmental pollution, and improving quality of life.

Article 69 obligates the State to ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment. It further emphasizes public participation in environmental governance, environmental impact assessment (EIA), environmental audits, and elimination of activities that may endanger the environment. These constitutional provisions guide municipal waste management systems, particularly in ensuring public involvement and environmental safeguards.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Under **Section 2(g) of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule**, the Constitution assigns county governments the responsibility for refuse removal, refuse dumps, and solid waste disposal. Naivasha Municipality, operating under Nakuru County, exercises this function within its jurisdiction.

1.1.1 Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), Cap 387

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), Cap 387, is the principal national legislation governing environmental protection, conservation and management in Kenya. Waste management falls within its scope.

EMCA provides for:

- Development of County Environment Action Plans
- Establishment of environmental standards for waste handling, storage, transportation, segregation and disposal
- Prohibition of improper handling of hazardous and toxic waste
- Classification and regulation of hazardous waste streams

The Act is implemented through subsidiary legislation, including the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. These regulations prescribe requirements for waste segregation, licensing of waste handlers, transportation standards, and environmentally sound disposal practices. Naivasha Municipality aligns its waste management operations with these statutory provisions under the oversight of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

1.1.2 National Environment Policy, 2013

The National Environment Policy provides the governance framework for environmental management in Kenya. With regard to waste management, the policy recognizes that inefficient production systems, low product durability, and unsustainable consumption patterns contribute to excessive waste generation.

The policy promotes:

- Development of integrated waste management systems
- Application of economic instruments and incentives in waste management
- Promotion of cleaner production technologies
- Investment in waste recovery, recycling and reuse facilities

Naivasha Municipality adopts these principles in promoting resource recovery and transitioning toward a circular economy model.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

1.1.3 Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 provides Kenya's long-term development blueprint and identifies environmental sustainability as a key enabler of socio-economic transformation.

With respect to waste management, Vision 2030 emphasizes:

- Development of modern waste management systems in municipalities
- Strengthening pollution control mechanisms
- Enforcement of waste management regulations
- Promotion of market-based environmental instruments
- Rehabilitation of rivers and water bodies

For Naivasha Municipality, these objectives are particularly relevant given its proximity to Lake Naivasha and its growing industrial and urban base.

1.1.4 National Waste Management Strategy, 2015

The National Waste Management Strategy (2015) operationalizes Kenya Vision 2030 with respect to waste management. It provides guidance on:

- Waste classification and definitions
- National waste management status and challenges
- Integrated Waste Management approaches
- The waste management cycle and best practice models
- Institutional coordination mechanisms

This strategy forms the foundation upon which Naivasha Municipality develops its local waste management systems and policies.

1.1.5 Global Policy Frameworks

Waste management policy in Naivasha Municipality is also informed by international conventions and global sustainability frameworks ratified by Kenya.

Climate Change Frameworks

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) encourages promotion of technologies and practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including methane emissions from waste.

Kyoto Protocol obligates State Parties to limit and reduce methane emissions, including through improved waste management systems and recovery of landfill gas.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Hazardous Waste Control

Basel Convention regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous waste. Although international control remains a national function, its principles guide safe handling and disposal of hazardous waste streams at county and municipal levels.

Sustainable Development Framework

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Agenda 21) promotes sustainable human settlements, improved municipal services, hazardous waste management, and increased recycling and reuse.

In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a global development framework directly linked to municipal waste management, particularly:

- Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Naivasha Municipality integrates these global commitments into its local waste management planning.

1.1.6 Other Relevant National Laws

Other laws that influence municipal waste management include:

- County Governments Act, 2012 – provides for governance structures, decentralization, citizen participation and development planning.
- Public Finance Management Act – links development planning with budgeting and financial accountability.
- Urban Areas and Cities Act – mandates integrated urban development planning, including waste management planning.
- Physical Planning Act – provides for land use planning, zoning and development control necessary for siting waste facilities.
- Legal Notice No. 137 of 2013 – outlines the transfer of functions to county governments under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

These legal instruments collectively provide the institutional, financial and spatial planning framework for waste management within Naivasha Municipality.

1.2 Municipal Context on Waste Management

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Waste management remains a significant challenge within Naivasha Municipality due to rapid urban growth, industrial expansion, tourism development, and population increase.

The dominant waste stream is **organic waste**, primarily generated from households, markets, hotels, restaurants and agricultural activities. According to the 2017 Waste Composition Study for Nakuru County (Mott MacDonald), organic food waste accounts for approximately 56.9% of total waste generated. Plastics, paper, glass, textiles and other combustibles constitute significant proportions of the remaining waste streams.

Recycling initiatives, particularly for PET plastics, have contributed to reduced volumes of recyclable plastics reaching disposal sites.

Urban areas such as Naivasha town generate the highest quantities of municipal waste due to higher population density and concentration of economic activities. In contrast, rural households often manage waste at source through composting, reuse, pit disposal and controlled burning, although such practices may pose environmental risks if not properly managed.

Most municipal waste is transported to designated disposal sites within Nakuru County, including the Naivasha dumpsite. Historically, disposal has largely occurred without adequate segregation, recovery or treatment. Open dumping has led to environmental and public health concerns, including leachate contamination and air pollution.

However, ongoing improvements include:

- Increased recycling and composting initiatives
- Placement of waste bins and containers in strategic urban locations
- Upgrading and rehabilitation of disposal sites (improved access roads, demarcation of tipping areas, embankments to prevent spillage, fencing and greening initiatives)
- Procurement of refuse skips and collection equipment

Waste collection and transportation services are primarily delivered through private sector operators under county oversight, while the county manages waste collection in public spaces.

Despite progress, financial allocations remain insufficient to fully meet infrastructure, equipment and operational requirements necessary for optimal integrated waste management.

1.3 Policy Rationale

Naivasha Municipality seeks to establish an effective, efficient and sustainable waste management system to support socio-economic transformation and environmental sustainability.

This Waste Management Policy is developed to:

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- a) Operationalize the constitutional mandate assigned to county governments regarding refuse removal, waste disposal and environmental protection
- b) Institutionalize an Integrated Waste Management system within the Municipality
- c) Promote compliance with national legislation and international standards on waste management
- d) Contribute to the realization of Kenya Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals at the municipal level

Through this policy, Naivasha Municipality commits to transitioning toward a resource-efficient, environmentally sound and inclusive waste management system that safeguards public health, protects Lake Naivasha and surrounding ecosystems, and promotes circular economy opportunities.

please quote and intergrate in text the gazette notice giving the mandate of waste management to the municipality

1.1 Policy and Legislative Framework for Waste Management in Naivasha Municipality

Constitutional and Statutory Mandate

The legal authority for waste management within **Naivasha Municipality** is firmly grounded in the Constitution of Kenya and further operationalized through national legislation and gazette notices transferring functions to county governments and urban areas.

The **Constitution of Kenya (2010)** under **Article 10** entrenches sustainable development as a national value and principle of governance. Waste management is a central pillar of sustainable development, as it supports environmental protection, public health, climate resilience and resource efficiency.

Under **Article 43**, every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health, reasonable standards of sanitation, and clean and safe water. Poor waste management contributes significantly to environmental pollution, disease outbreaks, and public health burdens. Effective municipal waste management systems are therefore essential in fulfilling this constitutional right within Naivasha Municipality.

Further, **Article 69** obligates the State to ensure sustainable management and conservation of the environment, promote public participation in environmental governance, establish systems of environmental impact assessment and audits, and eliminate activities that endanger the environment. These provisions directly guide municipal waste management planning, licensing, monitoring and enforcement.

Most critically, **Part 2, Section 2(g) of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution** assigns county governments the function of:

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

“Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.”

This constitutional allocation forms the primary legal foundation for waste management at the county and municipal level.

Transfer of Functions – Legal Notice No. 137 of 2013

The constitutional mandate was operationalized through **Legal Notice No. 137 – The Transition to Devolved Government (Transfer of Functions) Order, 2013**, which formally transferred devolved functions to county governments.

The Gazette Notice provides that the functions under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, including:

“Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal”

are transferred to County Governments.

As Naivasha Municipality operates within Nakuru County and is established under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the Municipality exercises delegated authority from the County Government in managing urban services, including solid waste management, within its jurisdiction.

Mandate under the Urban Areas and Cities Act

The **Urban Areas and Cities Act (Cap 275)** provides for the governance and management of municipalities and cities. Under this framework, municipalities are responsible for the delivery of essential urban services as delegated by the County Government.

Waste management falls within the category of core urban services, including environmental management, sanitation, and solid waste disposal. Accordingly, the Naivasha Municipal Board derives its operational mandate for solid waste management from:

1. The Constitution of Kenya (Fourth Schedule – County Functions)

Legal Notice No. 137 of 2013 (Transfer of Functions)

2. Delegated authority from Nakuru County Government under the Urban Areas and Cities Act

Integration into Municipal Waste Management Policy

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

In accordance with the above constitutional and statutory provisions, Naivasha Municipality is legally mandated to:

- Provide refuse removal services within its jurisdiction
- Establish and manage refuse dumps and waste disposal facilities
- Regulate solid waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal
- Promote environmentally sound waste management practices
- Protect public health and the environment

This policy therefore operationalizes the constitutional and gazetted mandate by establishing a structured, integrated and sustainable waste management system for Naivasha Municipality. It ensures that municipal waste management is carried out in compliance with national environmental standards under the oversight of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), while advancing local development priorities and environmental protection objectives.

Through this framework, Naivasha Municipality affirms its commitment to fulfilling its legally conferred responsibility for refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal in a manner that promotes sustainability, public health, and economic opportunity.

Chapter 2 Policy

Framework

2.1. Introduction

In order to comprehensively address waste management, a framework setting the policy direction to be pursued by the municipality of Naivasha 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.

2.2. Policy Goal

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

2.3. Policy mission

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

To promote a sustainable, effective and integrated waste management system

2.4. Policy objectives

The policy shall pursue the following objectives–

- a) Delivering a waste management system that is effective, equitable, responsive and sustainable under the prevailing conditions
- b) Provision of public services (e.g. waste collection, transport, treatment and

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- disposal) suited to the needs of and affordable for local users
- c) Protection of public and occupational health and the environment
 - d) Contributing to sustainable use of natural resources, e.g. through materials recovery and recycling, soil improvement, energy generation
 - e) Contributing to economic development, including through fostering resource efficient production and developing waste recovery and recycling operations
 - f) Providing employment and enterprise development opportunities
 - g) Deploying technologies appropriate to prevailing conditions
 - h) Building the capacities of those forming part of the waste management system
 - i) Encouraging and inviting research and development into technologies and governance approaches for sustainable resource and waste management

2.5. Policy principles

The following shall be the guiding principles for the waste management policy–

- 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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- 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) ***Extended producer responsibility*** - an environmental policy principle that makes producers responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, especially after the products become waste.
Under EPR, manufacturers, importers, brand owners and distributors are required to take responsibility for the collection, recycling, treatment, and environmentally sound disposal of products and packaging they place on the market. This shifts part of the financial and operational burden of waste management from municipalities and taxpayers to producers.

2.6. Policy measures

The municipality shall adopt an integrated approach to waste management as described in chapter 1 as well as the principles of 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 waste management, waste management hierarchy and the two-triangle framework both of which form the integrated waste management system. This part shall prescribe the policy measures that the municipality shall pursue. The policy measures shall be in the form of policy statements, which prescribe the appropriate policy instruments in waste management. In addition, the policy measures are based on the constitutional functional assignment of county governments as well as Municipal Boards.

2.6.1. Zoning for Waste Management

In order to comprehensively address waste management issues in Naivasha Municipality, the directorate shall ensure that the entire municipality is zoned into waste operational zones. Private waste service providers in partnership with the county shall service the zones. They shall be engaged as per the waste management guidelines see appendix 1 to ensure efficient service delivery.

2.6.2. waste generation

Context

Generation of waste depends on product demands, production processes, consumption demands, behaviour and patterns among others. Waste generation has implications on

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

resources used for production of products, which result in

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

varying levels of waste generation. Waste generation exists throughout the product lifecycle.

Most waste generated in the municipality 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 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.

Policy measures

In order to promote and facilitate prevention of waste generation through sustainable waste generation processes, the municipal directorate responsible for waste management 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 county 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 waste
- c) Establish partnership and collaboration with manufacturers wholesalers and retailers in adopting appropriate measures and strategies for preventing waste generation
- d) Engage with county 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
- e) Promote in collaboration with county government and relevant stakeholders the adoption of modern technology in product manufacture so as to reduce excessive generation of waste

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- f) 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
- g) The directorate responsible for waste management shall establish an inventory for all the waste streams which shall be disaggregated according to the respective sources

2.6.3. waste handling and separation, storage and processing at source Context

Waste handling and storage before collection and transport determines the effectiveness of the rest of 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 waste, waste separation or segregation at source is essential. Currently, the municipality experiences poor 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.

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders carryout awareness creation and capacity development to waste generators on handling, storage and processing of waste at source
- b) waste shall be segregated or separated at source or point of generation into dry (recyclables) and wet waste (food waste and organic matter), which shall be further segregated and stored under each of the two categories into different forms of waste in accordance with the standards and stored in

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

appropriate receptacles in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and standards

- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration and coordination with county government, generators of waste and relevant stakeholders develop and adopt strategies, measures and standards to promote and facilitate segregation of 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) 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.
- f) The directorate responsible for waste management shall ensure adoption of appropriate measures and processes for waste segregation at the point of generation
- g) Disposal of waste in open grounds or in non designated collection points by a waste generator shall be prohibited

2.6.4. Waste collection

Context

Waste collection is 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.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

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. Waste in the county 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 lacks 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.

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with other relevant public and private actors establish an efficient, responsive and coordinated municipalwide waste collection services system which shall among others include stakeholder consultation, mobilization and participation, compliance with public and environment health standards and collection of waste from public and private places and maintenance of clean public streets and places
- b) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in consultation with National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholders designate, gazette and develop waste transfer stations in each ward according to the waste management spatial map
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management 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 waste
- d) All institutions such as schools or health facilities shall place or install appropriate waste collection containers, receptacles and bins in strategic

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

places within the facilities for purpose of collection of waste which shall conform to the prescribed standards

- e) waste collection services provided by public or private actors shall comply with the prescribed standards and operating procedures
- f) 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, unless in areas where there are no established private sector service providers for waste collection
- g) The directorate responsible for waste management shall establish a system for collecting waste in informal settlements which do not have access to private sector provision of waste collection services
- h) A 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
- i) There shall be established a system of registration of waste collectors including waste pickers for the purposes on coordinating waste collection, facilitating stakeholder capacity development and ensuring compliance with prescribed guidelines and standards
- j) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in consultation and collaboration with National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholder designate, gazette and develop waste transfer stations according to the waste management spatial map and prescribed standards. The department may establish or facilitate establishment of specialized transfer stations for specific types of waste
- k) The directorate responsible for waste management shall promote and facilitate establishment of intermediary community based waste sorting centres which shall be integrated with the municipal waste management system
- l) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with the department responsible for public health maintain waste collection

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- points in conformity with prescribed public and environment health standards
- m) The directorate responsible for waste management 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
 - n) The municipality of Naivasha shall initiate and develop public private partnership programmes for sustainable waste collection services
 - o) In accordance with Access to Government Procurement Opportunities Policy, the municipality shall provide preferential treatment to youth, women and persons with disabilities in accessing thirty percent of county government contracts for waste collection services
 - p) In procuring services for provision of waste collection services, the municipality shall consider a supplier's integration of service delivery with youth, women and persons with disabilities empowerment

2.6.5. waste transfer and transportation

Context

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 waste management system. waste in the county 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 hard 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.

Policy measures

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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- a) Save for biomedical and hazardous waste, all waste shall be transferred or transported to waste transfer stations or to material recovery facilities for sorting and separation or processing after which waste shall be transported to the appropriate landfill for final disposal as appropriate. However, Construction and demolition waste may be transported to specific areas approved by the municipal directorate responsible for waste management in accordance with the standards
- b) All waste transporters shall be registered and licensed by the county government and the Municipality as prescribed
- c) waste transportation services including plant and equipment shall conform to the prescribed standards
- d) The directorate responsible for waste management 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
- e) In accordance with Access to Government Procurement Policy, the municipality shall provide preferential treatment to youth, women and persons with disabilities in accessing thirty percent of county government contracts for transfer and transportation of waste
- f) In granting contracts for provision of waste transfer and transportation services, the municipality shall consider a supplier's integration of service delivery with youth, women and persons with disabilities empowerment
- g) 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
- h) The directorate responsible for waste management shall establish a system for transfer and transportation waste in informal settlements which do not have access to private sector provision of waste collection services
- i) The directorate responsible for waste in collaboration with the departments responsible for physical planning and transport and National Environment

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Management Authority and in consultation with waste transportation service providers, designate specific routes and time schedule to be followed in transfer and transportation of waste

2.6.6. waste separation, processing and transformation

Context

Sustainable management of 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, metals, 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 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.

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders mobilize local communities and neighborhoods to promote and facilitate collection and separation of recyclable waste
- b) The municipality set aside such land as may be appropriate, in a single or multiple lots for purposes of materials recovery and processing
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with national government and other relevant stakeholders establish a

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

system for facilitating and promoting 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 waste placed in transfer stations, technology acquisition, technical assistance and capacity development.

- d) Final waste separation shall be undertaken at the transfer stations. Other waste processing and transformation processes may take place at a transfer station
- e) The municipality shall adopt appropriate economic incentives to promote private sector participation in waste separation, processing and transformation such as reduced fees, charges and levies for enterprises involved in waste processing and transformation
- f) The municipality shall in collaboration and coordination with county government and relevant stakeholders promote investment in waste processing and transformation and establishment of wholesale and retail outlets for sale of recycled products or recovered materials
- g) The municipality shall in accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act undertake purchase of appropriate products produced from processed and transformed waste in order to promote market development in waste management
- h) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with county government entities and relevant stakeholders develop and adopt guidelines, standards and operating procedures for separation, processing and transformation applicable to each waste stream in accordance with the established standards and best practices. All waste generators shall comply with the established guidelines
- i) Where there is no capacity to recycle any waste stream or type of waste, the municipality shall promote and facilitate market linkages between local and external investors for purposes of supply chain management
- j) The directorate responsible for waste management shall, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders establish technology and innovation hubs for development of waste management technology

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

2.6.7. waste disposal

Context

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

However, most of the waste generated in the Municipality is disposed through dumping in the dumpsite or open grounds in public places. This, as noted earlier poses a threat to public and environmental health. The dumpsite in the municipality is poorly sited especially in relation to residential areas and does 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.

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management 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 county spatial plan
- b) All the open public places where waste is dumped shall be cleared and placed under the respective intended public use
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall ensure and facilitate waste treatment before final disposal
- d) The directorate responsible for waste management shall develop a system and standard operating procedures for management of sanitary landfills
- e) For purposes of disposing biomedical waste, the department responsible for health in collaboration with the directorate responsible for waste

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

management and relevant county and national government agencies shall adopt appropriate modern technology and processes for disposal of biomedical waste and shall ensure that private health facilities dispose biomedical waste in accordance with national standards

- f) The municipality may provide services to private health facilities for purposes of managing and disposing biomedical waste
- g) The municipality shall implement and where applicable, enforce national law and policy that prohibits disposal of waste into rivers and water resources
- h) Where the county government has established a landfill, the municipality shall utilize the landfill for purposes of disposing the waste designated for disposal in the landfill.
- i) The municipality may collaborate with other government agencies in establishing sanitary landfills

2.6.8. Waste management financing

Context

Provision of sustainable waste management services requires substantial funding. It requires coordinated financial investment from public, private and voluntary sectors. Some of the waste management processes such as processing, transformation, treatment and disposal are capital intensive. Consequently, for the county to achieve intended objectives for waste management, there is need for adoption of diverse funding models and instruments. In addition, cost sharing through user fees and charges are effective mechanisms for sustainable waste management. Currently, there is low funding for waste management in the municipality. There is low private sector investment in waste management. In addition, public funding in the sector is below the levels required for financing the municipal waste management services.

Policy measures

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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- a) There shall be levied appropriate user fees and charges for waste management. The fees and charges shall be levied in accordance with the tariff policy stipulated under the County Governments Act.
- b) The municipality shall provide incentives for promoting waste recycling and waste material recovery which may include reduced fees, levies and charges for enterprises engaged in the two processes
- c) The municipality shall in consultation with county government adopt public-private partnership model of financing various processes in waste management. Such partnership shall be based on efficiency, cost effectiveness and sustainability of the model in provision of waste management services
- d) The municipality 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 waste management
- e) Subject to Public Finance Management Act, at least fifty percent of the user fees and charges collected from waste management services shall be utilized for the purpose of defraying operational costs associated with provision of waste management services
- f) The municipality shall subsidize waste management services to low income areas and informal settlements in accordance with the County Governments Act
- g) The municipality shall progressively increase budgetary allocations for implementation of this policy and laws related to waste management
- h) The municipality shall mobilize resources in the form of grants and donations from development partners for financing waste management processes

2.6.9. Waste management and informal sector

Context

Informal sector is a key player in waste management. Most informal actors in waste management include waste pickers, community based organizations, self help groups, small and micro enterprises and individual actors such as waste pickers and sorters among others. They play a significant role in the whole waste

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

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 municipality recognizes the valuable role the informal sector plays in waste management and the strategic need to facilitate their role so as to promote employment creation.

Policy measures

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

- a) The municipality shall facilitate the informal groups or individuals involved in waste management value chain to access affordable capital for waste management enterprise development
- b) The directorate responsible for waste management shall initiate capacity development programs for informal sector engaged in waste management as well as facilitate and support the sector to adopt health requirements
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders facilitate and promote market linkage between the informal sector and investors in waste management
- d) The municipality shall where appropriate develop service agency agreements with the informal sector in the provision of waste management services

2.6.10. Waste management and land use planning

Context

The quantities of various of 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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

water resources. Consequently, land use planning has a significant role to play in ensuring sustainable waste management. The municipality a waste management strategy, which guides various interventions in waste management services.

Policy measures

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

- 1) The directorate responsible for spatial planning in collaboration with the department responsible for waste management and other relevant stakeholders, shall–
 - a) carry out 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 waste management spatial plan which shall include details for each ward 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 waste management spatial plan
 - d) regulate waste management in accordance with the waste management spatial plan
- 2) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with departments responsible for spatial planning and

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

administration map the municipality into waste management zones for purposes of ensuring efficiency in service delivery and coordination of stakeholder participation in waste management

- 3) The municipality 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

2.6.11. Planning, Partnerships, Participation and Inter-governmental Relations

Context

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 waste effectively. There is need for inclusivity of diverse stakeholders in waste management processes. Users and providers of waste management services must partner and collaborate in order to deal with all aspects of waste management. All the stakeholders should be involved in identifying policy options and implementing programmes related to waste management. The municipality has a weak stakeholder management process in regard to waste management. Users and non-state providers of waste management services are usually excluded from active participation in the management process.

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders prepare a municipal waste management plan which shall provide a framework for implementing this policy, county policy and any law enacted for purposes of implementing this policy.
- b) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders –

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- (i) initiate programmes for mobilizing and creating awareness among residents, local communities and neighbourhoods to participate in sustainable waste management
 - (ii) establish mechanisms to receive and handle complaints related to waste management service delivery from the respective localities
 - (iii) facilitate community or area-based forums for users and providers of waste management services to deliberate on emerging issues in waste management to as to enhance efficiency in service delivery
 - (iv) promote and facilitate stakeholder-led initiatives on waste management
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall consult, inform and coordinate with relevant stakeholders on any matters related to service delivery on waste management
- d) The municipality shall liaise, consult, collaborate and coordinate with the county government and neighbouring counties on matters related to waste management

2.6.12. Information, Education and Communication

Context

Waste management depends on a combination of regulatory, service delivery and information-based tools. Whereas regulatory tools are instrumental command and control instruments in behaviour in matters such as generation, handling and disposal of waste, they cannot be fully effective unless they are complemented by behaviour change by users and providers of waste management services. Sustainable waste management depends on value-based approach by individuals and entities. Strategic communication and messaging on 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 waste management in the municipality.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Policy measures

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

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders develop and implement information, education and communication system and strategies targeting diverse users and providers of waste management services and shall ensure that such information is available to all stakeholders and municipal residents
- b) The directorate responsible for education and department responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with county government department responsible for education and relevant stakeholders develop information, education and communication materials and initiate dissemination, education and awareness creation programmes targeting children and youth on waste management
- c) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with the department responsible for information technology develop technology-based communication strategies on waste management
- d) The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with the department responsible for information technology and relevant stakeholders establish a waste information management system

2.6.13. Research and development

Context

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 waste management. In addition, there is need for evidence-based decision making on waste management. There are minimal research efforts undertaken by the county municipality in regard to waste management.

Policy measures

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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

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

Chapter 3

Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

3.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the policy. For intended policy outcomes to be achieved, there is need for effective policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This will require strong institutional development, inclusion of stakeholders in governance, legal and administrative reforms and integration with the county performance management system.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

3.2. Policy Implementation

3.2.1. Institutional framework

In order to ensure effective and efficient waste management, the following institutions shall embrace multi-sectoral collaborations drawn from lead agencies, private sector, municipal directorates, institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The multi-sectoral collaborations shall hold discussions when need arises.

3.2.2. Planning and Performance Management

Implementation of the policy shall be undertaken through development of environment sectoral plan (or sectoral plan dealing with waste management). In accordance with the County Governments Act, the environment sectoral plan shall be part of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022). 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 county 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 complementarity 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 county executive and other sector stakeholders.

3.2.3. Legal and Administrative Reforms

In addition to programmes and projects to be designed under the environment sectoral plan (or sectoral plan dealing with waste management), appropriate legal reforms related to waste management shall be undertaken. There shall be prepared for enactment or adoption laws, guidelines, strategies, standards and frameworks.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

3.2.4. 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 waste management . In this regard, the directorate responsible for waste management shall initiate intergovernmental collaboration mechanisms with the national government ministry of environment and other agencies responsible for matters related to environment.

3.2.5. Staff Capacity Development

The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with the department responsible for human resource management and the County Public Service Board resource the department as well as other county departments responsible for implementing this policy, with highly qualified professional staff in line with respective policy measures. In addition, the department responsible for waste management and department responsible for human resource management shall develop and facilitate continuous professional and capacity development for all relevant officers in various departments responsible for implementing this policy.

3.3. Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

3.3.1. Design of indicators

In order to ensure effective implementation of this policy, there shall be a continuous monitoring of the results of programmes and activities undertaken to implement this policy. The directorate responsible for waste management shall in collaboration with national and county stakeholders design the core outcome indicators to be adopted in measuring the results.

3.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation framework and system

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

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- a) The directorate responsible for waste management shall designate staff to be responsible for coordinating monitoring and evaluation of implementation of this policy.
- b) In each period of 3 months, the directorate responsible for waste management shall prepare a report on the progress made in implementing the policy, which shall be submitted to county executive committee for consideration and decision-making.
- c) There shall be annual policy review, which shall involve all 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 members for consideration and decision-making
- d) The policy shall be evaluated at the end of each period of 5 years to assess the extent to which policy outcomes have been realized including policy impact
- e) The directorate responsible for waste management shall disseminate policy evaluation reports to municipal waste management stakeholders.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Appendix

MUNICIPALITY OF NAIVASHA WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PART 1

The Municipality of Naivasha shall involve Private Sector in Waste Management within the areas of jurisdiction.

PART II

- i. The following policy guidelines shall be administered by the Municipal Manager/Municipal Director of Environment or any other authorized officer.
- ii. Disposal of waste shall be done only in approved designated disposal sites or as may be directed by the Municipal Director of Environment.
- iii. All waste producers, handlers, transporters, disposal agents and The Municipality of Naivasha shall when and where necessary facilitate separation, re-use and recycling of waste shall be directed by the Municipal Director of Environment.
- iv. All private operators in waste management shall be licensed in accordance with the stipulated licensing/permit regulations.
- v. All private operators shall appoint qualified managers as approved by the Municipal Director of Environment.
- vi. The Municipality of Naivasha shall be the overall supervisory and regulatory authority in storage, handling, transportation, separation and disposal of all generated wastes within its jurisdiction.
- vii. Every waste transfer, treatment or disposal site shall be subjected to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999 for Special Waste Collection (SWC).
- viii. All hazardous waste shall under-go necessary pre-treatment by the producer or licensed Private Collector before transportation to designated disposal ground or transfer site.
- ix. Any radio-active waste generated handling, transportation, storage or disposal shall be authorized and supervised by the Radiation Authority in the Ministry of Health in liaison with County Government of Nakuru.
- x. Clinical and pathological waste handling and transportation shall be done by specialized companies authorized by The Municipality of Naivasha and disposal shall be by incineration or by burying in designated and constructed underground pits approved by the The Municipality of Naivasha.
- xi. All e-waste should be handled as per laid down regulations.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

PART III

LICENCING POLICY AND REGULATIONS

- All companies, individuals enterprises or otherwise shall pay permit fee to the County Government of Nakuru in accordance with their classification and category as approved by the municipal Director of Environment.
- The contract shall be renewed every three years while permit is renewed yearly subject to performance and meeting other requirements prerequisite.
- The permit fee shall be subject to review from time to time.

Categorization of Waste Collectors

- 1) General Waste Collection (GWC)

To handle domestic, commercial, garden and non-hazardous agricultural waste

- 2) Specialized Waste Collectors (SWC)

To handle clinical

- 3) Toxic, hazardous-industrial.

Authorization & Licensing

In line with provisions of Section 33, 34, & 37 of the Environmental Management By-Laws, written application shall be forwarded to the Municipal Director of Environment for consideration and approval.

The application shall provide the following details; Service provider – Name

- Copy of identification/registration
- Contacts – Telephone, Box number, Office location, email

In addition to one acquiring an authorization letter from Municipal Director of Environment, appropriate business permit from county.

Storage

- Waste generator to provide adequate and approved waste receptacles.
- To store waste in approved designated areas accessible
- Bins and the waste storage room(s) should be spacious, well lit and with an impervious wall and floor that is easy to sanitize.
- All measures should be employed not to continue, pollute or be source of nuisance to neighborhoods and Environment.

Sanitization

- All tools, equipment's, PPE, stores and transport facilities should be cleaned and sanitized as per usage in order to render them free from dirt, germs and foul smell.
- Sanitary pads waste to dispose of other than through incineration, should be first sanitized in an appropriate method/procedure as prescribed by municipal Director of Environment.
- Method/procedure, equipment's and sanitization materials will be spelt out by service provider and approved and supervised by municipal Director of Environment or his representative.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- The process of sanitization should be designed and executed in a manner that will not be source of danger to personnel, neighborhood and Environments.

Disposal

- Sanitary pads waste will be disposed of through incineration in an approved licensed facility (Incinerator) or in an approved method and in a designated site.
- In applying for authorization to engage in the sanitary pads waste handling, the applicant shall spelt out disposal method to be employed for consideration and approval.

Records/Reports

- All necessary records and documents required in provision of this service will be well/correctly recorded and kept and always available for perusal by the Municipal Director of Environment or his/her representative and any other authorized Government Officer/authorized person.
- Customer records
 - Service provision agreement(s)
 - Service provision time table and delivery documents.
 - Quantity of bin per customer and waste collected and dates.
 - Sanitization and or disposal records.
 - Authorization/approval/permits documents/monthly reports to be submitted before 5th of subsequent month, the service provider will submit report of previous month to Municipal Director of Environment.
The report should show the following;
 1. Customers/Institutions served.
 2. Quantity of waste collected, sanitized and or disposed.
 3. Sanitization procedure used – including quantity and date.
 4. Final disposal – records/proof.
 5. Final disposal – records/proof.

GENERAL

1. In addition to above guidelines the service provider must abide by all other laws, regulations and an appropriate practice incidental to sound waste handling, collection, transportation, storage and disposal.
2. The whole process of provision and servicing of sanitary bins will be maintained in hygienic and sound Environment practice.
3. The County Government of Nakuru remains the sole supervisor and regulator of waste handling and treatment/disposal as per the relevant Acts, Rules and Regulations incidental to the service.

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

Declare that I/We have interest to engage in and or am/we are engaged in waste management Service Provision. I/We have read and have understood the content of the guidelines and pledge to abide to the guidelines, Municipal supervision and direction in incidental to the service provision.

Signed

1.Name.....
.....Position.....
2.Name.....
.....Position.....
3.Name.....
.....Position.....

Permits required

- Service provision permit
- county wastes disposal fee and tipping charges per trip
- refuse removal inspection fee per zone for firms/CBOs per month(GWC)

NOTE: All waste collectors shall register with umbrella organization (body of waste collectors firms) and attend a bi – annual meeting chaired by Municipal Director of Environment.

PART IV

REGULATIONS

- 1) The private waste operator shall be legally registered with the registrar of companies or any other relevant body. Evidence of registration will be availed by the operator who will supply a verified copy to municipal director of Environment.
- 2) Toxic and clinical wastes should be handled by specialized companies, which shall have qualified staff. The operator shall apply special ways and means in collecting, handling, transporting, pre- treating and disposing of the waste. Vehicles transporting such wastes shall be clearly marked “**HAZADOUS WASTE**”
- 3) All waste transportation vehicle shall be suitably covered to avoid spillage on the street during collection and transportation
- 4) The vehicles and equipment used by the operators for the purpose hereof shall have identification number allocated by the municipal director of environment and same be clearly and conspicuously mounted on the body of the vehicles

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- 5) All vehicles, tools, equipment and other related machinery used by the operators shall be inspected and approved by the municipal director of environment before commencement of operations and there after periodically during operations
- 6) The operator should keep register indicating waste collected and areas covered including evidence of proper disposal of the same for inspection by the municipal director of environment. In addition the operator shall avail to municipal Director of Environment a comprehensive client inventory on monthly basis
- 7) Containers and waste handling facilities used shall have the company logo clearly and bodily inscribed
- 8) The vehicles and equipment's shall be maintained in clean state at all the times
- 9)
 - i) All staff engaged in waste management services shall have appropriate protective gears while on duty
 - ii) The staff should have good conduct and good customer relations quality
- 10) The operator shall dispose of waste at designated sites only or at points approved the municipal director of environment
- 11) No waste shall be transported or disposed of on weekends and between 4.00 pm and 8.00 am on week days and between 12.00 noon and 8.00 am during weekends and public holidays without written approval from municipal director of environment or environmental officers
- 12) The operator shall have an office at the zone of operation which shall be used among others things to receive payments and complaints which may emanate from the client served. The office shall be open from Monday to Saturdays
- 13) Every waste operator shall operate promptly (at most 48 hours) to complaints raised by their clients and / or members of the public and council
- 14) The municipal director of environment shall have the right and access to inspect the various contracts between operator and their clients
- 15) All operations in waste management shall be carried out under the guidance of the municipal director of environment
- 16) Each operator shall sign an agreement to adhere to all requirements, specification and standards as may be directed by the municipal director of environment from time to time

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- 17) Each operator shall obtain a permit (s) as required by law and all regulations
- 18) If the private operator is found to be in breach of any of these regulation(s), themunicipal director of environment shall cancel or suspend the operators permit or take any other action he may deem appropriate

PART V PERSONNEL

All personnel engage in waste collection shall be provided with adequate and appropriate personal protective gears that shall be well maintained and labeled. The protective gear shall be worn at all times during waste collection and transportation

1. The private waste collectors in liaison with the council shall ensure that all the personnel engaged in waste collection shall be well informed of all waste management issues and hazards associated with waste handling
2. PRIVATE waste operators shall engage waste collection managers/ supervisors who shall possess the following qualification or disciplines :-
 - Environmental related courses or Environmental Health Sciences
 - waste management course or reasonable span of experience on waste management level of supervisor from a reputable organization and should be literate
3. All laws, rules and regulations pertaining to labour must be followed and adhered to before engagement of human labour and throughout course of operation

PART VI

VEHICLES, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

In addition to manufactures´ standard specification, the following shall apply:-

- 1) The vehicle / equipment shall be complete with all fittings and fully operational in every aspect with the requirements of the Traffic Act and any other law in order to run on public highways
- 2) Vehicles used for the transportation should have a tipping / ejection mechanism or any other mechanism acceptable to the municipal director of environment

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- 3) Capacity recommended for refuse collection vehicles should be 3 ton, 7 ton and 8- 10 ton

PART VII

COLLECTION MODE AND FREQUENCY

- 1) Garbage collection shall be at kerb or road reserve well positioned by garbage producer for ease of collection
- 2) Garbage should be in suitable receptacles supplied by the private waste handler at a fee borne by waste generator
- 3) Where the waste to be collected cannot be placed in waste receptacles provided, the producer shall ensure the waste is well wrapped in any other suitable material such as carton which facilitate easy of collection
- 4) Collection and disposal of waste emanating from rearing of dairy animals, fowls and any other domestic animal shall be by private arrangement made by the producer and shall not be linked to domestic waste collection arrangement
- 5) Collection of waste from households shall be at least once; while from trade premises shall be at least twice a week
- 6) Waste collection time table shall be drawn and approved by the municipal director of environment before commencement of the services and the same shall be made available to the clients served and the municipal director of environment
- 7) In the event that the time table (of collection) cannot be adhered to for unforeseen circumstances the operator shall undertake to inform and discuss the same with both the municipal director of environment and the client served
- 8) The private waste operator will be responsible for collection of dead pets without extra charge to the owners (cats, dogs and parrots) and reporting of other dead animals for management by relevant authorities and departments
- 9) Waste collection involve litter management along, road reserves and other public places and removal of illegal dumpings' which fall under zone of operation of the particular waste collector
- 10) Any cleanup exercise facilitated by well-wishers shall be organized by the municipal director of environment with liaison with firm collecting garbage in

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

affected zone

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

PART VIII

COMPLAINS RESPONSE

- 1) The private waste handler / collector shall operate an office within the area of operation which shall be used among other things to receive complaints from clients served and a register of the same maintained
- 2) The private waste collector shall respond promptly to the complaints raised and ensure recurrent of the same does not happen
- 3) Where the private waste collector fail to respond to complaint (s) raised, the matter shall be reported to the municipal director of environment who will take the necessary action
- 4) Complaint over waste management issue by private waste collectors against a member of the public shall be in written note and where the response is not forthcoming; the private waste handler shall report the matter to the municipal director of environment who will take appropriate measures

PART IX FINANCE

- 1) Any private garbage collector before signing an agreement with county shall be required to proof financial ability to engage in refuse collection, transportation and or disposal services
- 2) The private garbage collector shall obtain a license / permit at a cost and conditions stipulated by the county from time to time
- 3) The private garbage collector shall levy and collect charges to all clients within area of jurisdiction as stipulated in the agreement with the municipality and any review of the same shall be subject to approval by the county

PART V GENERAL

- 1) The County Government of Nakuru through the Municipality of Naivasha is the sole supervisor and regulator in waste handling (collection, disposal, sorting and recycling)
- 2) Private waste operator shall sign a contract of three years renewal of the same shall depend on performance and competitive bidding

Municipality of Naivasha Waste Management Policy

- 3) The County Government of Nakuru through the Municipality of Naivasha shall take all reasonable and lawful measures including enacting the relevant By – laws aimed at ensuring that the private sector involvement in waste management is successful
- 4) The policy regulations shall be subject to review from time to time

NOTE

The Draft is Subject to Review as Per the Guidance of Municipal Director of Environment.