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OLKALOU MUNICIPALITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Foreword

Waste management is no longer a peripheral administrative concern, but a critical intersection of environmental stewardship, public health, and sustainable urban development. The Ol Kalou Municipality Solid Waste Management Policy represents a pivotal moment in our community's journey towards a more responsible and forward-thinking approach to managing our environmental resources.

The plan's holistic approach recognizes that effective waste management requires more than infrastructure and technology. It demands a cultural shift—engaging every resident, business, and institution in a collective effort to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Our strategic objectives are designed to transform waste management from a municipal service into a community-wide movement.

We are particularly proud of the plan's emphasis on phased implementation, stakeholder collaboration, and continuous learning. By establishing clear roles, developing robust monitoring mechanisms, and remaining adaptable, we ensure that our waste management strategies can evolve with our community's needs and technological advancements.

This plan is not an endpoint, but a beginning. It represents our pledge to current and future generations of Ol Kalou residents—a commitment to creating a cleaner, more sustainable urban environment that we can be proud to call home.

Acknowledgements

From the Governor / CECM Lands

On behalf of the County Government, I affirm our commitment to supporting Olkalou Municipality in the implementation of this policy. Solid waste management is a shared responsibility that demands strong leadership, adequate resources, and active participation of all citizens. We recognize the critical role of partnerships—between government, the private sector, community-based organizations, and development partners—in making this policy a reality. Together, we can build resilient, **livable** towns and safeguard the well-being of future generations.

From the Municipal Board Chairperson

The Municipal Board has a mandate to provide strategic oversight in service delivery, including solid waste management. This policy gives us a framework to improve accountability, strengthen partnerships, and expand services to all areas—urban and rural alike. We call upon households, institutions, and businesses to take up their responsibilities under the Polluter Pays Principle, and to embrace segregation, recycling, and responsible waste practices. With collective action, we will achieve a clean, green, and prosperous municipality.

From Municipal Manager

The preparation of this policy was made possible through the dedicated efforts of many stakeholders. We acknowledge the leadership of the County Government, the guidance of the Municipal Board, the technical contributions of our staff, and the active participation of community groups, civil society, and private sector actors. Special thanks go to our development partners for providing both technical and financial support. This policy is a living document, shaped by the voices of our people, and will be implemented with their continued engagement.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- **CBO** – Community-Based Organization
- **CIDP** – County Integrated Development Plan
- **CSO** – Civil Society Organization
- **EPR** – Extended Producer Responsibility
- **FBO** – Faith-Based Organization
- **GHG** – Greenhouse Gas
- **ISWM** – Integrated Solid Waste Management
- **MRF** – Material Recovery Facility
- **NEMA** – National Environment Management Authority
- **NGO** – Non-Governmental Organization

- **OHS / OSHA** – Occupational Health and Safety / Occupational Safety and Health Act
- **PPP** – Public-Private Partnership
- **SDGs** – Sustainable Development Goals
- **SWM** – Solid Waste Management

Definitions of Key Terms

- **Circular Economy**: An economic model where materials are continuously reused, repaired, recycled, or repurposed to minimize waste and resource extraction.
- **Hazardous Waste**: Waste that poses risks to human health or the environment, such as biomedical waste, e-waste, or chemical residues.
- **Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)**: A comprehensive approach that promotes waste reduction, segregation, collection, recycling, treatment, and environmentally sound disposal.
- **Material Recovery Facility (MRF)**: A specialized facility where collected waste is sorted, processed, and prepared for recycling or recovery.

- **Polluter Pays Principle:** The principle that those who generate waste should bear the cost of managing it responsibly.
- **Public Participation:** The involvement of citizens, communities, and stakeholders in decision-making processes regarding SWM planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- **Solid Waste:** Any discarded material, whether generated from households, businesses, institutions, or industries, that is no longer useful in its current form.
- **The Municipality:** Refers to “the Olkalou Municipality.”
- **Waste Segregation at Source:** The practice of separating waste at the point of generation into categories such as organic, recyclable, and hazardous.

Executive Summary

This Solid Waste Management Policy provides a strategic framework for Olkalou municipality to address growing challenges in waste management. Anchored in the principles of inclusivity, accountability, circular economy, and climate resilience, the policy sets out a vision of a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment supported by integrated waste systems.

Key priorities include:

- Waste minimization at source through 7Rs principles.
- Household and institutional segregation of waste.
- Expansion of efficient collection and transportation systems.

- Promotion of recycling, composting, and recovery enterprises.
- Safe disposal through sanitary landfills and treatment facilities.
- Stronger management of hazardous, biomedical, and e-waste.
- Continuous community education, awareness, and participation.
- Mobilization of resources through PPPs, county allocations, donor support, and innovative financing.

The policy also sets measurable outcomes with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), linked to a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning (MERL) framework. Through periodic reviews, the policy will remain dynamic and responsive to emerging challenges.

By adopting this policy, Olkalou municipality affirm their commitment to protecting public health, enhancing environmental sustainability, creating green jobs, and contributing to the national and global sustainability agenda.

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Solid waste management is a critical pillar of public health, environmental sustainability, and community well-being in Ol Kalou Municipality, Nyandarua County. As one of Kenya's rapidly urbanizing centers, the municipality faces increasing pressure to manage solid waste effectively to ensure a clean and healthy environment, as mandated by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 under Articles 42 and 43. The municipality is responsible for delivering essential services, including waste collection, segregation, recycling, and disposal, as outlined in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. This chapter provides a framework for solid waste management in Ol Kalou, detailing its background, rationale, situational analysis, and alignment with county, national, and international frameworks to guide the municipality toward sustainable waste management practices and a vision for a cleaner, healthier future by 2030.

1.2 Location and Situation

Ol Kalou Municipality is located in Nyandarua County, covering an area of approximately 361.65 km², which constitutes 11.14% of the county's total area. Situated on the leeward side of the Aberdare Range, the municipality serves as the county headquarters and encompasses key peri-urban and rural growth nodes. Major centres include Ol Kalou Town, Karau, Kaimbaga, Kanjuiiri, Rurii, and Wanjohi (in Kipipiri Sub-County). These centres form the commercial, administrative, and social hubs of the municipality, supporting trade, agriculture, and community activities.

1.2 Climate

Ol Kalou Municipality experiences a cool highland climate with the following characteristics:

Rainfall: 700–1,500 mm annually, with long rains from March to May and short rains from October to December.

Temperature: Ranges between 10–22 °C, with cooler nights due to the high altitude.

Implications for Solid Waste Management: The high rainfall and predominantly organic waste composition necessitate covered waste transport systems, well-drained transfer points, and storm-water-controlled landfills to prevent leachate and ensure effective waste management.

1.3 Population

The municipality has an estimated population of 78,502 across 21,852 households (2025 projection). This translates to an approximate population density of 217 persons per km². Settlement growth is concentrated in urban and peri-urban centres, particularly Ol Kalou Town and along major transport corridors, driven by rural-urban migration.

1.4 Economic Activities and Growth Drivers

The economic foundation of Ol Kalou Municipality is diverse and dynamic, driven by the following:

Agriculture: Predominantly potatoes, dairy, and horticulture, generating significant agricultural residues that contribute to the organic waste stream.

Trade: Vibrant retail and wholesale activities in Ol Kalou Town and other centres, with weekly market days driving commercial activity.

Land Subdivision: Rapid peri-urban housing and plot development, increasing waste from construction and domestic sources.

Emerging Drivers: Recycling ventures, agricultural waste valorisation, and youth-led waste management enterprises, which present opportunities for economic growth and job creation.

1.5 Solid Waste Management Situation

Ol Kalou Municipality generates approximately 14 tonnes of solid waste daily, with a per capita production of 0.65 kg per day. The waste is primarily agricultural and biodegradable (75%), but non-biodegradable waste, including plastics, e-waste, and biomedical waste, is increasing due to population growth and urbanisation. Current waste management faces several challenges:

Limited segregation at source, with informal recyclers recovering most recyclables.

Collection services cover 75% of waste, primarily in urban and peri-urban areas, leaving rural areas underserved.

The municipality lacks a sanitary landfill and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Open dumping and burning are prevalent, posing public health and environmental risks.

Enforcement of waste management regulations is weak, compounded by community misconceptions that waste management is solely the municipality's responsibility.

Opportunities exist to establish zoned waste transfer points, develop Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for recycling and composting, and expand Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns to promote segregation at source and regulatory compliance.

1.6 Waste Generation by Ward

Waste generation estimates are based on an average of 0.65 kg/person/day, distributed across the five wards of Ol Kalou Municipality:

Ward	Estimated Population	Estimated Waste (Tonnes/Day)
Karau	15,700	10.2
Kaimbaga	15,700	10.2
Kanjuiri	15,700	10.2
Rurii	15,700	10.2
Wanjohi	15,695	10.2
Total	78,502	14.0

Note: Population is evenly distributed for estimation purposes; actual ward-level data may vary slightly.

1.7 Human Resources

The municipality currently relies on a limited workforce for waste management, including county government cleaners, supervisors, drivers, and informal recyclers. As waste management infrastructure (e.g., transfer points and MRFs) develops, staffing requirements will increase. The municipality will need to recruit skilled and unskilled personnel and provide training to enhance capacity for integrated solid waste management (ISWM).

1.8 Rationale and Justification for Policy Development

The formulation of a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Policy for Ol Kalou Municipality is critical for the following reasons:

Rapid Urbanisation: Increased population density and rural-urban migration have led to growing waste volumes that exceed current management capacity.

Public Health Risks: Poor waste handling practices, such as open dumping and burning, contravene the Public Health Act, Cap 242, and pose significant health risks.

Regulatory Compliance: The absence of a sanitary landfill and MRFs undermines compliance with the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999.

Economic Opportunities: Untapped potential in waste-to-resource initiatives (e.g., composting, recycling, waste-to-energy) can create jobs and support economic development.

Community Engagement: Behaviour change interventions are needed to promote segregation at source, payment of waste service fees, and community responsibility for waste management.

Developing and implementing this policy will ensure sustainable waste management, protect environmental quality, safeguard public health, and harness socio-economic opportunities for the benefit of all residents of Ol Kalou Municipality.

1.9 Situational Analysis of Solid Waste in Ol Kalou Municipality

Ol Kalou Municipality generates approximately 14 tonnes of solid waste daily, with 75% managed at the municipal level and 25% unattended. About 15% of residents live in urban and peri-urban centers, producing 2.1 tonnes of waste daily. The waste, primarily agricultural and biodegradable, is increasingly diverse due to population growth, rural-urban migration, and potential industrial and technological advancements, leading to higher volumes of non-biodegradable waste like plastics, e-waste, and biomedical waste. Challenges include poor physical planning, inadequate infrastructure, limited human resources, and insufficient funding. Community misconceptions that waste management is solely the municipality's responsibility further hinder progress. Despite these challenges, Ol Kalou has implemented measures to enhance solid waste management, prioritizing the principles of Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Recycle, and Recover (7Rs) to minimize waste and promote resource efficiency through waste segregation at the source. Regular public sensitization is vital to shift perceptions and improve stakeholder collaboration.



1.1.1 Link to County, National, and International Frameworks

As a devolved function under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, solid waste management in Ol Kalou aligns with county-level strategies, including unified budgeting and evaluation frameworks to ensure transparency and accountability. Nationally, Kenya's transition to a circular economy is supported by legislation such as the 2017 ban on single-use plastic bags, the Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations 2021, and the Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022, which promote resource efficiency and waste reduction. At the county level, Ol Kalou's strategies emphasize governance, social inclusion, and environmental protection. Internationally, the municipality adopts frameworks from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-Habitat, which prioritize waste reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, and landfilling as a last resort. These frameworks guide the implementation of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) systems, ensuring alignment with global sustainability goals and Kenya Vision 2030 for a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future.

Chapter Two: Policy and Legal Framework

Solid Waste Management in Kenya is governed by a multi-layered policy and legal framework that integrates international, national, and county-level policy and legislation. This chapter outlines the key policies and legal framework influencing SWM in the Kenya's urban areas.

2.1. International and Regional Conventions and Treaties

Solid waste management is increasingly recognized as a global development and environmental priority. As such, at the global context, the SWM concern is guided by international conventions, frameworks, and agreements, which Kenya has signed and ratified, making them binding on both the national and county levels of government. As a semi-autonomous County entity, the Municipality is bound to implement these obligations through delegated county functions.

They include: -

2.1.1. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

Kenya participated in the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro where the Rio Declaration was adopted. Though not legally binding, it sets foundational principles for sustainable development, including the **precautionary principle**, the **polluter-pays principle**, and **public participation** in environmental governance. These principles now inform Kenya's constitutional and legislative framework, and by extension, the Municipality's waste management practices.

2.1.2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992)

Kenya signed the Convention in 1992 and ratified it on **30 August 1994**. The UNFCCC obliges Kenya to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including those from the waste sector (methane from landfills, carbon dioxide from burning, and nitrous oxide from treatment plants). The Municipality, as part of Kenya's devolved system, is bound to adopt waste management practices that contribute to national climate commitments under the Convention.

2.1.3. Kyoto Protocol (1997)

Kenya signed the Protocol on **25 April 1997** and ratified it on **25 February 2005**. The Protocol introduced legally binding emission reduction targets and mechanisms such as the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**, which allowed waste-to-energy, landfill gas capture, and composting projects to generate carbon credits. The Municipality is expected to design waste projects that can contribute to such emission reduction mechanisms and attract climate financing.

2.1.4. Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)

Kenya signed the Agreement on **22 April 2016** and ratified it on **28 December 2016**. The Agreement commits parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including from waste management (landfills, open burning). The Municipality is bound to align its waste management practices with Kenya's Nationally

Determined Contributions (NDCs), by promoting waste minimization, recycling, and climate-smart disposal methods.

2.1.5. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)

Kenya signed the Convention on **22 March 1989** and ratified it on **1 June 2000**. The Convention obliges Kenya to control import, export, and disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner. At the devolved government level, the Municipality is responsible for ensuring environmentally sound management of hazardous and special waste streams within its jurisdiction, in line with national commitments.

2.1.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2015 – 2030)

Adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, Kenya committed to achieving the SDGs, particularly Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and Goal 12 (responsible consumption and production). These goals provide a framework for integrated waste management at municipal level. As a devolved entity, The Municipality contributes to Kenya's reporting and implementation of the SDGs through its waste management systems.

2.1.7. African Union Agenda 2063 (2015)

Kenya is a member of the African Union and therefore a party to Agenda 2063, adopted in **January 2015**. Aspiration 1 emphasizes environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies, encouraging circular economy approaches, including recycling and waste-to-energy. The Municipality, as part of a county within Kenya, must integrate these aspirations into its urban development and waste management initiatives and align its policies with Agenda 2063 through sustainable waste management initiatives.

These global commitments require local governments, including Olkalou Municipality, to adopt sustainable, climate-sensitive, and inclusive waste management systems.

Policy statement

The Municipality shall:

- 1. Align its solid waste management practices with Kenya's international obligations, by promoting waste minimization, environmentally sound disposal, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.*
- 2. Contribute to global sustainable development commitments, including the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063, by fostering circular economy approaches such as recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy, while ensuring inclusivity and resilience in urban waste systems.*
- 3. Apply international principles such as the precautionary principle, the polluter-pays principle, and participatory governance to ensure that global environmental standards are translated into local action.*

2.2. National Policies and Legislation

Kenya's national framework for solid waste management is comprehensive, grounded in constitutional principles, legislative mandates, planning standards, and progressive national policy. These frameworks provide both direction and enforceable obligations and include: -

2.2.1. The Constitution of Kenya (2010)

The **Constitution of Kenya (2010)** guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment under Article 42, and the right to sanitation under the right to health under Article 43. Article 69 imposes a duty on both the State and citizens to safeguard the environment. Crucially, the **Fourth Schedule** designates **refuse removal, refuse dumps, and solid waste disposal** as exclusive functions of county governments, functions that Olkalou Municipality are mandated to administer under delegated authority.

2.2.2. Legal Notice No. 137 of 2013

This was issued by the Transition Authority and gave legal effect to devolution of functions under the fourth schedule of the CoK by breaking down SWM functions into actionable tasks, such as **waste collection, transport, treatment, and disposal**. It thus laid a firm constitutional and operational foundation for local-level SWM governance.

2.2.3. Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999, as amended)

The Act aims to create a structured, environmentally sound system for waste management that minimizes health risks, reduces environmental pollution, and promotes sustainability in Kenya. Under the **Act**, counties must regulate SWM through **licensing, environmentally sound practices**, and penalties for violations.

Key EMCA 1999 provisions on solid waste management include:

- a) Adoption of an **integrated approach** promoting waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal.
- b) **Licensing and regulation** of waste handlers, transporters, treatment, and disposal facilities by NEMA.
- c) Prohibition of **illegal dumping**, with emphasis on designated sites and sanitary landfills.
- d) Promotion of **public participation and awareness** in waste management.
- e) Application of the **polluter-pays principle**, making waste generators responsible for costs and impacts.

- f) **Enforcement measures** including fines and penalties for non-compliance.

2.2.4. Waste Management Regulations (Legal Notice No. 178 of 2024)

These **Regulations**, issued under the **EMCA1999**, strengthen Kenya's legal framework on solid waste. They provide detailed standards on **waste storage, segregation at source, collection, transportation, treatment, and final disposal**, and classify waste streams including **biomedical, industrial, hazardous, and radioactive waste**. These regulations place binding obligations on counties and Olkalou Municipality to ensure waste is managed in an **environmentally sound and health-conscious manner**, with clear penalties for non-compliance.

2.2.5. Public Health Act (Cap. 242)

The Act gives local authorities the mandate to enforce sanitation and hygiene standards. This ensures that waste facilities, collections, and dumpsites do not pose health risks, especially during outbreaks.

2.2.6. Physical and Land Use Planning Act (2019)

The Act requires that Olkalou Municipality prepare **local physical and land use development plans** consistent with broader county and national spatial strategies. These must include **zoned areas for waste infrastructure**, protective buffer zones, and ensure compliance with **development control standards**. Additionally, County governments also may develop specific **subject plans**, such as SWM plans for markets or industrial zones, aligned with national spatial and planning guidelines.

2.2.7. Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022 (No. 31)

The Act, represents a landmark reform in Kenya's waste governance framework. It establishes the **National Waste Management Council** which provides policy direction and coordination and the National Sustainable Waste Management Authority which serves as the implementing and enforcement agency. The Act anchors modern principles of **segregation at source, extended producer responsibility (EPR), circular economy, zero-waste, public participation, and incentives for recycling and recovery**.

For devolved governments, the Act places clear obligations on **counties and Olkalou Municipality**, including:

- a) Enacting local waste management legislation and by-laws within one year.
- b) Developing infrastructure for **material recovery, recycling, and sanitary landfills**.

- c) Promoting **segregation at source**, managing waste within county boundaries (unless otherwise agreed), and submitting **regular reports** to the national Authority.

2.2.8. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations (2024)

The **Regulations** were enacted under the **Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022 (No. 31)** to operationalize the principle that producers are accountable for the full lifecycle of their products and packaging. The Regulations establish clear obligations for producers, importers, and brand owners to ensure environmentally sound management of waste arising from their products.

Key provisions include:

- a) **EPR Schemes:** Producers must establish or join collective EPR schemes registered with the **National Sustainable Waste Management Authority**, covering collection, segregation, transport, recycling, and safe disposal.
- b) **Take-Back Mechanisms:** Producers are obligated to put in place take-back and buy-back systems for products such as plastics, electronics (e-waste), tires, and batteries.
- c) **Circular Economy Measures:** The Regulations promote product redesign, eco-labeling, use of recyclable materials, and investment in recycling infrastructure to reduce waste at source.
- d) **Reporting and Compliance:** Producers must submit periodic reports on quantities placed in the market, recovery rates, and waste management measures, with non-compliance attracting penalties.
- e) **Support to Counties and Olkalou Municipality:** EPR schemes are required to collaborate with counties and Olkalou Municipality by financing waste collection, recycling, and awareness campaigns, ensuring that the cost burden of waste management does not fall solely on local governments.

2.2.9. The County Government Act 2012

The **Act** decentralizes waste management, giving counties the mandate to manage waste within their boundaries. Counties are responsible for the **collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal** of waste, and must develop supporting **policies, plans, and infrastructure**.

The Act places obligations and mandates on Counties to:

- a) Integrate solid waste management into **urban planning and development strategies**, including zoning for landfills, recycling centers, and disposal sites.

- b) Conduct **public participation** in planning and implementation to ensure accountability and responsiveness to community needs.
- c) Adopt **sustainable waste management practices** such as recycling, waste reduction, and proper disposal, in line with **EMCA 1999** to protect ecosystems and public health.
- d) Engage in **public-private partnerships (PPPs)** and to **outsource services** such as waste collection and recycling, to improve efficiency.
- e) Levy **fees and charges** for waste management services, with revenues ring-fenced to maintain and expand SWM systems.

2.2.10. Urban Areas and Cities Act, Cap 275

Provides for integrated development planning in urban areas. The Act provides for development of urban integrated development plans for urban areas and cities which includes planning for solid waste management

2.2.11. Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412 C

Provides for financial planning and management at the national and county levels including linkage of development planning, budgeting and public expenditure.

Key provisions for Counties and Olkalou Municipality include:

- a) Empowers counties to allocate resources to Olkalou Municipality for delegated functions, ensuring that **funds follow functions** as required by the Constitution.
- b) All revenues, including **waste management fees and charges**, must be paid into the **County Revenue Fund** and appropriated through the County Assembly.
- c) Operationalizes the principles of **fiscal responsibility and transparency**, requiring that counties and Olkalou Municipality demonstrate efficient use of public resources in service delivery. In practice, this means that when solid waste management functions are transferred from a county department to a municipal board, the **accompanying budgets, staff, and assets** must also be transferred to enable effective implementation.
- d) Encourages Olkalou Municipality to explore **diversified financing mechanisms**, including user charges, conditional grants, and partnerships with the private sector and development partners, to ensure sustainability of waste management systems.

2.2.12. Occupation Safety and Health Act, Cap 514

The Act provides for safety, health and welfare of workers and persons lawfully present at workplaces. It obligates workplaces that manipulate chemicals or

toxic substances, such as the solid waste management unit, to develop a suitable system for the safe collection, recycling and disposal of chemical wastes, obsolete chemicals and empty containers of chemicals. This ensures that the employer avoid risks to safety, health of employees and the environment.

2.2.13. National Environment Policy, 2013

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

2.2.14. Kenya Environment, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016-2030.

This policy provides a national framework for achieving universal access to adequate sanitation and a clean, healthy environment. It emphasizes **expanded access to rural and urban sanitation**, elimination of public health nuisances, and **private sector participation** in service delivery. It further promotes **strong governance, sustainable financing, enabling laws and regulations, research and innovation, and effective monitoring and evaluation systems**.

For counties and Olkalou Municipality, the Policy requires integration of sanitation and hygiene into **local development plans**, investment in waste and sanitation infrastructure, and collaboration with communities and private actors to ensure public health protection and environmental sustainability.

2.2.15. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) (2018 – 2022)

It is Kenya's first climate change action plan developed to implement the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The action plan encourages proper management of solid waste which contribute to improved ground water quality, local air quality and safety as well as hygienic conditions. It is also aimed at reducing emissions through mitigation and adaptation strategies.

2.2.16. National Waste Management Strategy (2015)

The Strategy provides Kenya's roadmap for transitioning to sustainable and resource-efficient waste systems. It set an ambitious target of achieving **80% waste recovery by 2030**, primarily through **segregation at source, recycling, composting, and energy recovery**, thereby reducing reliance on landfills. The Strategy emphasizes **Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)**, which

combines waste minimization, resource recovery, safe disposal, and stakeholder participation.

For counties and Olkalou Municipality, the Strategy provides both direction and benchmarks, requiring them to **develop localized waste management plans**, strengthen **public-private partnerships**, and adopt **circular economy practices** that align with the national recovery target.

2.2.17. Vision 2030

Vision 2030 highlights SWM as essential in urban infrastructure investments supporting sustainable urban growth. It recognizes the need for efficient and sustainable waste management systems to be established as the country develops into a newly industrialized state by 2030. It aligns solid waste management with the broader agenda of industrialization, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability. Municipal solid waste management is an essential aspect of achieving the country's goals of sustainable urban development, environmental conservation, and improved public health. As Kenya experiences rapid urbanization, effective waste management is seen as a critical factor in transforming urban areas into clean, healthy, and livable environments.

These National policies and legislation are binding on County governments and Olkalou Municipality with regard to sustainable, climate-sensitive, and inclusive waste management systems.

Policy Statement

The Municipality shall:

- 1. Operationalize the constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment by implementing its devolved mandate over refuse removal, dumps, and solid waste disposal in compliance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Legal Notice No. 137 of 2013.*
- 2. Align its waste management practices with national legislation and shall enforce national environmental and public health standards within its jurisdiction.*
- 3. Integrate national policy directions into its local systems to promote sustainable consumption, resource recovery, and climate-smart waste management.*

2.3. County and Municipal Context

At the devolved level, Nyandarua County and the Municipality operate under the national framework but must adopt county-specific policies and systems:

2.3.1. Nyandarua County Public Participation and Civic Education Act No.....

The Act was developed in line with Article 10 of the Constitution and Section 91

of the County Governments Act which recognize public participation as a mandatory element in planning and implementation of SWM. The Municipality will be required to integrate this principle by engaging residents, business owners, CBOs, waste workers and other relevant stakeholders in decision-making processes.

2.3.2. The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

The Plan includes solid waste management as a critical priority. The county government is focusing on implementing projects that involve sorting waste at the source, improving collection systems, and using environmentally sustainable methods to manage increasing waste levels. These efforts aim to reduce pollution and improve public health. Additionally, the county is exploring waste recycling programs to create economic opportunities and promote environmental conservation as part of its broader development goals.

2.3.3. The Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2020 - 2025

The Plan aims to guide sustainable solid waste management to ensure a healthy, safe and secure environment for all. This will be achieved through the following strategies: -

- i. Awareness creation on safe waste disposal methods and reuse.
- ii. Increasing collection by provision of solid waste bins and transfer stations in the strategic areas.
- iii. Purchase of refuse trucks to facilitate transfer to these transfer stations.
- iv. Sensitization on circular economy of waste
- v. Promotion of technologies and enterprises on waste recycling and reuse
- vi. Adoption of polluter pays principle.
- vii. Licencing and regulating the small-scale private waste collectors.

2.3.4. The Ol'Kalou Municipality Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027

Provides for effective waste management which is essential for reducing pollution, conserving resources, and safeguarding public health. It also encourages investment in waste collection, recycling infrastructure, and public education campaigns to promote waste reduction and recycling behaviors among residents and businesses.

In summary, the county and municipal framework establishes the Municipality as the frontline actor in solid waste management within its area of jurisdiction, operating under delegated authority from Nyandarua County. The Municipality is therefore obligated to translate national and county policies into **localized systems, by-laws, and infrastructure**, ensuring efficient service delivery and accountability to residents.

Policy statement

The Municipality shall:

1. *Implement solid waste management as a devolved function of Nyandarua County and shall exercise delegated authority under the Urban Areas and Cities Act to provide efficient, transparent, and accountable services.*
2. *Develop and enforce by-laws consistent with county and national frameworks, while ensuring active public participation and stakeholder engagement in planning, service delivery, and monitoring of waste management.*
3. *Integrate solid waste management priorities into the planning and budgeting instruments, including the municipal development plans, to guarantee sustainable financing, institutional capacity, and long-term accountability.*

Chapter Three: Policy Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives

3.1 Vision

Ol'Kalou Municipality focuses on its core functions and operations as stipulated in the vision, mission, motto and core values in order to realize its objectives. The strategic focus of the municipality is to ensure a well-planned town based on the following core areas:

- Sound physical planning and land management,
- A vibrant urban economic development,
- A robust revenue system,
- Affordable and decent housing,
- A clean-living environment with a functional solid and liquid waste management system.

The vision of Ol'Kalou is summarized as, *“A dynamic trend-setting municipality, delivering high quality services responsive to the challenges and demands of the residents.”*

3.2 Mission

The mission statement of this Plan is *“To provide affordable, accessible high quality municipal services, with a responsive local governance. This will be done by ensuring the residents have the opportunity to contribute to municipality development”*

This will be realized through:

- Providing affordable, accessible high-quality municipal services, with a responsive local governance. This will be done by ensuring the residents have the opportunity to contribute to municipality development.
- To deliver on the above vision and mission the municipality; through active community engagement has identified objectives and strategies for six (6) key result areas,

1. Basic service delivery and infrastructure development

- To develop and maintain world class infrastructure and utilities, stimulate urban growth based on sound planning and management and promote innovative partnerships in infrastructures investment

2. Local economic development

- Promote an inclusive and sustainable economic growth, strengthen sectoral policy and promote attractive investment policies

3. Green city, spatial and sustainable transformation

- Promote sustainable environmental practices, Strengthen implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDGs and Spatially sound development

3.3 Policy Goal

- Technological innovations
- Innovative urban planning and development control
- Ensure compliance of sectoral policies to the PFM requirements
- Citizen driven and value-based development
- Ensure timely and accurate financial reporting
- Strengthen the financial management system
- Cash flow management of revenue
- Favorable taxation regime

3.4 Policy Objectives

The specific objectives of this policy are to:

1. To determine community needs and align them to the requirements of the constitution and other relevant laws and policies
2. To inform decision-making process of both the County and the Municipality in identifying priority projects to ensure efficient service delivery
3. Through the established mechanisms for citizen participation, define and identify eligible projects that meet the threshold as set in the Urban Development Grants (UDGs) criteria and other plans as mentioned above
4. To carry out an assessment of the current socio-cultural, economic and environmental situation in the area of jurisdiction to inform priority to Carry out prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency, short, medium and long-term basis
5. Ensure protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalised groups and communities

Chapter Four: Guiding Principles

Guiding principles define the approach and ethos under which Olkalou municipality shall implement Solid Waste Management (SWM) and sanitation strategies. They provide the foundation for consistent decision-making, strengthen governance, ensure inclusivity, and align interventions with sustainable development goals.

The following principles shall guide policy and practice:

1. Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment

Every resident has a constitutional right to live in a clean and healthy environment. Waste management systems and services shall be designed to progressively realize this right, with equal attention given to urban, peri-urban, and rural settings.

2. Public Participation and Inclusivity

Communities, households, businesses, and civil society organizations shall be meaningfully involved in decision-making on SWM. Platforms such as barazas, school programs, and digital platforms will be used to ensure all voices are heard, especially marginalized groups.

3. Polluter Pays Principle

Waste generators, whether households, institutions, or industries, shall bear the cost of managing the waste they produce. This includes compliance with service charges, levies, and penalties for illegal dumping or non-segregation.

4. Precautionary Principle

Where there is risk of serious or irreversible environmental damage from waste mismanagement, precautionary measures shall be taken even in the absence of full scientific certainty. This principle shall apply especially to hazardous, biomedical, and e-waste management.

5. Circular Economy and 7Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink, Refuse, Repair, Refill)

Olkalou municipality shall transition from a linear “collect–transport–dispose” model to a **circular economy** approach. Resource recovery and value addition shall be prioritized through the **7Rs framework**, turning waste into raw materials, energy, compost, or other usable products.

6. Intergovernmental and Inter-agency Collaboration

Effective SWM requires synergy between Olkalou Municipality, county governments, national agencies (such as NEMA), private sector actors, and development partners. Clear roles, service-level agreements, and information-sharing mechanisms shall be established to avoid duplication and ensure accountability.

7. Equity and Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, Disability)

Waste management policies and programs shall integrate gender equity, empower youth through employment and innovation opportunities, and mainstream disability inclusion in service delivery, workplace safety, and public awareness initiatives.

8. Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

SWM systems shall contribute to climate resilience by:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through diversion of organics, recycling, and improved disposal.
- Adopting adaptive infrastructure to withstand flooding, drought, and other climate-related risks.
- Promoting green jobs and climate-smart technologies.

Chapter Five: Thematic Policy Areas and Strategic Interventions

5.1 Waste Generation and Minimization

Policy Statement: Olkalou Municipality shall promote waste minimization at source by reducing overall waste generation and encouraging sustainable consumption practices.

Strategic Interventions:

- Enforce the 7Rs principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink, Refuse, Repair and Refill) across all sectors.
- Introduce incentives for industries and businesses that adopt cleaner production and packaging practices.
- Develop by-laws discouraging single-use plastics and non-biodegradable packaging.
- Promote home-based composting and sustainable farming practices to reduce organic waste volumes.

5.2 Waste Segregation at Source

Policy Statement: Waste shall be segregated at the point of generation into organic, recyclable, hazardous, and residual fractions to enhance recovery and safe disposal.

Strategic Interventions:

- Establish mandatory household and institutional waste segregation guidelines.
- Provide color-coded bins and collection receptacles to support segregation.
- Train waste collectors and handlers on handling segregated waste streams.
- Link segregated streams to specialized recovery, recycling, and treatment facilities.

5.3 Collection and Transportation of Waste

Policy Statement: Olkalou Municipality shall ensure efficient, reliable, and environmentally sound waste collection and transportation systems.

Strategic Interventions:

- Strengthen fleet capacity by acquiring modern, closed-body waste trucks.
- Adopt route optimization technologies to improve efficiency and reduce fuel costs.
- Expand coverage to underserved areas, including informal settlements and peri-urban zones.
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for cost-effective service delivery.
- Establish performance-based Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with private collectors.

5.4 Recycling, Composting, and Resource Recovery

Policy Statement: Recycling, composting, and resource recovery shall be prioritized to reduce waste volumes sent to disposal sites and create green jobs.

Strategic Interventions:

- Establish and operationalize Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in Olkalou Municipality.
- Support youth and community groups to develop enterprises in recycling and composting.
- Provide incentives for industries using recycled materials and producing eco-friendly products.
- Introduce extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs in line with national regulations.
- Promote circular economy models to integrate waste as a resource.

5.5 Treatment and Safe Disposal (Landfills, Incineration, Sanitary Sites)

Policy Statement: Residual waste that cannot be recycled or recovered shall be safely treated and disposed of in engineered facilities.

Strategic Interventions:

- Identify, acquire, and gazette sanitary landfill sites in compliance with NEMA standards.
- Phase out open dumping and uncontrolled burning of waste.
- Invest in modern treatment technologies such as waste-to-energy, biogas digesters, and sanitary incineration.
- Fence and secure dumpsites to prevent scavenging and illegal dumping.
- Develop environmental safeguards to protect soil, air, and water from leachate and emissions.

5.6 Hazardous and Biomedical Waste Management

Policy Statement: Hazardous and biomedical waste shall be handled separately and treated with strict adherence to environmental and health standards.

Strategic Interventions:

- Establish designated hazardous waste collection and treatment systems.
- Strengthen monitoring of hospitals, laboratories, and industries to ensure compliance.
- Adopt environmentally sound biomedical treatment methods (e.g., autoclaving, microwaving, incineration).
- Train health and waste management personnel on handling hazardous waste.
- Enforce licensing and reporting requirements for all facilities handling hazardous waste.

5.7 E-waste and Special Waste Streams

Policy Statement: E-waste and special waste streams shall be formally managed through regulated systems to prevent environmental pollution and promote recovery of valuable materials.

Strategic Interventions:

- Establish e-waste collection centers and partner with certified recyclers.

- Create awareness among households and institutions on safe disposal of e-waste.
- Regulate construction and demolition waste through designated collection and reuse systems.
- Integrate e-waste management into extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes.
- Develop data systems to track and report on e-waste flows.

5.8 Public Awareness, Education, and Behavior Change

Policy Statement: Public awareness and education shall be central to changing behaviors and promoting sustainable waste management practices.

Strategic Interventions:

- Institutionalize community education and awareness programs (CEAPs).
- Integrate environmental education, with emphasis on SWM, into school curricula from ECD to tertiary level.
- Conduct periodic awareness campaigns through barazas, media, and digital platforms.
- Encourage community participation in clean-up days, recycling fairs, and competitions.
- Promote behavioral change communication strategies to discourage littering, illegal dumping, and open burning.

Thematic Policy Areas, Strategic Interventions, Outcomes, KPIs, and M&E Linkages

Thematic Area	Strategic Interventions	Strategic Outcomes (Targets/Results)	KPI Alignment (Monitoring Indicators)	Link to M&E Chapter (10.1–10.5)
5.1 Waste Generation and Minimization	Promote 7Rs, incentivize cleaner production, discourage single-use plastics, promote home composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation per capita reduced by 15% by 2030 • 50% of households adopt home composting by 2028 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kg of waste generated per capita per year • % of households practicing composting • # of businesses adopting 3R practices 	10.1–10.2: Monitor waste reduction trends 10.3: Report to municipal board annually 10.4: Review impact every 5 years 10.5: Share best practices on 3Rs
5.2 Waste Segregation at Source	Enforce segregation guidelines, provide color-coded bins, train collectors, link segregated streams to recovery facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of households and institutions practicing segregation by 2027 • 80% of collection points equipped with segregation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households segregating waste • % of waste collected in segregated form • # of segregation bins distributed 	10.1–10.2: Segregation KPIs tracked quarterly 10.3: Public reporting dashboards 10.4: Mid-term evaluation of segregation adoption 10.5: Knowledge exchange across Olkalou Municipality

5.3 Collection and Transportat ion of Waste	Acquire modern trucks, expand coverage, optimize routes, establish PPPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% collection coverage in urban areas and 60% in peri-urban/informal settlements by 2028 70% reduction in missed collection days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households covered by collection services # of operational collection trucks Frequency of missed collection per route 	10.1: Service delivery monitoring 10.2: SLAs tracked via KPIs 10.3: Municipal and county reporting 10.4: End-term review of coverage 10.5: Route optimization lessons shared
5.4 Recycling, Composting , and Resource Recovery	Establish MRFs, support youth/comm unity enterprises, incentivize industries, promote circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of waste recycled/recovered by 2030 5 new youth/community enterprises operational by 2027 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of total waste recycled or composted # of active recycling/composting enterprises Tons of recovered materials sold annually 	10.1-10.2: Recovery rates tracked 10.3: Public progress reports 10.4: Mid-term/End-term review of circular economy programs 10.5: Disseminate enterprise case studies

5.5 Treatment and Safe Disposal	Identify/gazette sanitary landfills, phase out open dumping, invest in treatment technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% closure of open dumpsites by 2028 • At least one sanitary landfill operational in each municipality by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of open dumpsites closed • # of sanitary landfills operational • % of waste disposed in compliant facilities 	10.1: Disposal facility monitoring 10.2: Landfill performance KPIs 10.3: Reports to regulators & public 10.4: End-term evaluation of compliance 10.5: Replication of safe disposal models
5.6 Hazardous and Biomedical Waste Management	Establish hazardous waste systems, strengthen monitoring, adopt safe treatment methods, train staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of biomedical waste treated through approved methods by 2027 • Annual compliance reporting by all health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of biomedical waste safely treated • # of compliance reports submitted • # of staff trained on hazardous waste handling 	10.1-10.2: Hazardous waste audits 10.3: Annual compliance reports 10.4: Review of safe treatment systems 10.5: Share verification tools as best practices

5.7 E-waste and Special Waste Streams	Establish e-waste centers, raise awareness, regulate construction waste, integrate EPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 formal e-waste collection centers by 2026 • 40% of construction/demolition waste reused or recycled by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of e-waste collection centers established • Tons of e-waste safely collected/recycled • % of construction waste reused/recycled 	10.1: Monitoring special waste flows 10.2: Track e-waste KPIs 10.3: Reports to NEMA & county 10.4: Mid-term review of EPR performance 10.5: Lessons shared with private sector
5.8 Public Awareness, Education, and Behavior Change	Run education campaigns, integrate SWM into school curricula, promote clean-up days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 major awareness campaigns annually • 80% of schools incorporate waste management into curricula by 2027 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of awareness campaigns conducted • % of schools with SWM in curricula • % of residents aware of and practicing 3Rs 	10.1-10.2: Awareness tracked via surveys 10.3: Public reporting mechanisms 10.4: Mid-term review of behavior change 10.5: Documentation of awareness models

Chapter Six: Institutional and Governance Framework

Solid waste management in the Municipality is delivered through a multi-level governance structure anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), and other national and county legislation.

Responsibility flows hierarchically from the National Government, which provides overarching policy and legal direction, to the County Government - through the County Executive Committee - which holds the devolved mandate, and further to the Municipal Board and its administrative structures, which manage day-to-day service delivery.

Alongside these formal government actors, regulatory agencies, civil society, private enterprises, and residents play complementary roles in ensuring that waste is managed in a manner that safeguards public health, protects the environment, and promotes sustainable urban development.

6.1. National Government Institutional Structures

6.1.1. Role of the National Government

The National Government plays a key role in overall policy direction, sets the legislative framework and technical standards, and undertakes sector oversight. The National Government shall:

- i. Develop national legislation, policies, and strategies on solid waste management.
- ii. Provide conditional grants and other forms of financial support to counties.
- iii. Ensure compliance with international environmental treaties and commitments.
- iv. Facilitate research, innovation, and national awareness campaigns.

6.1.2. Role of The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

NEMA operationalizes national laws and ensure compliance with environmental laws and standards.

NEMA shall:

- i. Issue licenses and permits for waste collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal facilities.
- ii. Monitor compliance with environmental laws and taking enforcement actions against offenders.

- iii. Conduct environmental audits and impact assessments for waste-related projects.
- iv. Provide technical guidance and capacity-building support to counties and municipalities.

6.2. County Government Institutional Structures

Within the national framework, the County Government assumes direct responsibility for solid waste management as a devolved function under the Constitution, translating national policies into county-specific legislation, plans, and budgets.

6.2.1 Role of the County Executive Committee

The County Executive Committee is responsible for providing overall policy direction, resource allocation, and oversight of solid waste management within the County.

The County Government through the County Executive Committee shall:

- i. Enact enabling county - level legislation and approve municipal by-laws, and frameworks for SWM.
- ii. Allocate budgetary support and mobilize external resources for waste management.
- iii. Facilitate inter-municipal collaboration and ensure alignment with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).
- iv. Coordinate county-wide awareness campaigns and ensure equitable service provision.

To discharge this mandate effectively, the County Government works through its technical departments, which provide policy oversight, technical support, and regulatory alignment to municipalities in the implementation of solid waste management functions.

6.2.2. Role of County Technical Departments

Although the Municipality manages solid waste on a day-to-day basis, certain technical departments in the mainstream County Government of Nyandarua shall provide oversight, regulatory alignment, and specialized support as follows:-

- i. Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources, Climate Change and Tourism shall provide overall policy guidance on environmental conservation, climate change integration, and sustainable waste practices.

It ensures municipal actions align with county and national environment policies.

- ii. Department of Health Services shall oversee public health and sanitation standards in waste handling, disposal sites, and waste-related disease prevention, in line with the Public Health Act.
- iii. Department of Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development shall guide spatial planning and zoning for waste management infrastructure, including landfill sites, transfer stations, and recycling plants, ensuring compliance with the Physical and Land Use Planning Act (2019).
- iv. Department of Finance and Economic Development shall allocate funds to the Municipality for delegated functions, manages conditional grants, and ensures that waste management priorities are integrated into county budgets and development plans.
- v. Department of Roads, Public Works, Energy and Transport shall provide technical expertise on the design, construction, and maintenance of waste management infrastructure such as sanitary landfills, drainage systems, and access roads to disposal sites.

These county departments play a supportive and supervisory role, ensuring that the Municipality's waste management systems are well-resourced, compliant with legal requirements, and aligned with broader county development priorities.

6.3. Municipality Institutional Structures

At the municipal level, the Municipal Board acts as the primary governance body, ensuring that delegated functions, including solid waste management, are executed in line with county policies and national standards.

6.3.1. Role of the Municipal Board

The Municipal Board provides strategic guidance and oversight of solid waste management functions at the municipal level.

The Board shall: -

- i. Provide overall oversight of solid waste management within the Municipality by adopting policies, strategies, and targets that align with county and national waste management frameworks.
- ii. Review and approve municipal SWM plans, by-laws, and annual budgets, and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for waste management services.
- iii. Regulate solid waste management services provided by the Municipality or contracted service providers, ensuring compliance with environmental laws, public health standards, and NEMA regulations.
- iv. Facilitate effective public participation in SWM decision-making, promote community ownership of waste management initiatives, and monitor the impact of policies and programmes.

- v. Promote partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and informal actors (such as waste pickers and recyclers), and mobilize additional resources to enhance SWM services.
- vi. Safeguard public health and the environment by ensuring waste is managed sustainably and in line with constitutional principles of a clean and healthy environment.

6.3.2. Role of the Municipal Manager

To translate the Boards governance decisions into practice, the Municipal Manager serves as the chief executive and accounting officer, responsible for the day-to-day leadership and management of solid waste services. The Municipal Manager plays a central role in the effective implementation of solid waste management functions.

The Manager shall:

- i. Ensure that all policies, plans, and resolutions of the Board relating to solid waste management are executed efficiently and in a timely manner.
- ii. Provide leadership and supervision in the day-to-day operations of municipal waste management services, including collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal.
- iii. Act as the accounting officer for SWM, approving expenditure, authorizing payment of funds, and ensuring prudent financial management in line with the Public Finance Management Act (2012).
- iv. Oversee the staffing, performance management, and capacity building of officers within the Solid Waste Management section and other relevant units.
- v. Coordinate technical departments, contracted service providers, and stakeholders involved in SWM, and prepare regular performance and financial reports to the Board.
- vi. Ensure that municipal SWM practices comply with applicable national and county legislation, NEMA regulations, and public health standards.

6.3.3. Role of the Director of Public Health, Environment, Trade & Tourism

To strengthen institutional capacity, the Municipality shall establish a Directorate in charge of Public Health, Environment, Trade and Tourism within its organogram. The Directorate shall be headed by a Director, supported by other technical officers.

The Director shall support the Manager, and provide overall leadership on environmental health and sanitation, ensuring compliance with waste management laws and standards.

6.3.4 Public Health Unit

To strengthen institutional capacity, the Municipality shall establish a Unit in charge of Public Health within the Directorate of Public Health, Environment, Trade and Tourism. The Unit shall be headed by a Public Health practitioner, supported by other technical officers.

The Unit shall ensure compliance with public health standards in waste handling, collection, and disposal to protect community health.

6.3.5. Role of the Solid Waste Management Section

To strengthen institutional capacity, the Municipality shall establish a section in charge of Solid Waste Management within the Public Health Unit. The Solid Waste Management Section shall be headed by a Public Health practitioner, supported by other technical officers.

The SWM Section shall:

- i. Lead in the planning, coordination, and operational delivery of all solid waste management services in the Municipality, including collection, transportation, treatment, recycling, and disposal.
- ii. Enforce municipal SWM by-laws and standards, monitor compliance by service providers and residents, and apply penalties in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
- iii. Develop and implement municipal by-laws, operational guidelines, and technical standards, and establish robust data collection and management systems for monitoring waste generation, recovery, and disposal.
- iv. Promote waste minimization, recycling, recovery, and circular economy initiatives, including public education and partnerships that support climate-smart and sustainable waste practices.
- v. Oversee the development, operation, and maintenance of SWM infrastructure such as transfer stations, recycling centers, material recovery facilities, and sanitary landfills.
- vi. Provide training to municipal staff and awareness programmes for communities to encourage waste segregation at source, responsible waste handling, and active citizen participation.

6.3.6. Role of Other Municipality Technical Units

The Municipality shall operationalize its mandate through other specialized technical units, each with distinct responsibilities but working collaboratively to support the solid waste management unit:

- i. Environment, Water and Natural Resources Unit shall oversee environmental conservation, waste minimization, and sustainable resource use within the Municipality.
- ii. Inspectorate and Enforcement Unit shall enforce SWM by-laws, issue penalties for illegal dumping, and ensure compliance with licensing and regulations.

- iii. Lands and Physical Planning Unit shall provide zoning and spatial planning for waste management infrastructure such as landfills, transfer stations, and recycling plants.
- iv. Building Control and Housing Unit shall ensure building approvals integrate proper waste management facilities (e.g., waste chambers and collection points).
- v. Roads and Transport Unit shall support the development and maintenance of road access for waste collection vehicles and transport of waste to disposal facilities.
- vi. Finance, Economic Planning & Accounts Unit shall manage budgeting, revenue collection (waste fees, charges), and financial accountability for SWM services.
- vii. Trade and Enterprise Development Unit shall promote circular economy initiatives, recycling enterprises, and partnerships with waste sector entrepreneurs.
- viii. Legal Unit shall draft municipal by-laws, undertake legal and compliance audits, and support dispute resolution in waste management services.
- ix. Inspectorate and Enforcement Unit shall enforce compliance with SWM by-laws and regulations and deters illegal dumping or littering.

These technical units shall work closely with the Public Health Unit, under the coordination of the Municipal Manager, to deliver integrated and efficient solid waste services.

6.4. Non-State Actors

Beyond municipal structures, effective waste management also depends on partnerships with non-state actors, including civil society, private enterprises, and the informal sector, who contribute innovation, investment, and community engagement.

6.4.1. Role of CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, Faith-Based Organizations

Civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and faith-based organizations play a complementary role.

The non-state actors shall:

- i. Conduct public awareness and advocacy on safe waste practices.
- ii. Mobilize communities to participate in clean-up exercises and SWM initiatives.
- iii. Support recycling, composting, and other sustainable practices at the community level.
- iv. Act as watchdogs to promote accountability and transparency in waste management.

6.4.2. Role of Private Sector and Informal Sector (Waste Pickers, Recyclers)

The private sector and informal actors contribute significantly to waste recovery and recycling.

They shall:

- i. Provide waste collection, transportation, and recycling services under contracts, concessions, or PPP arrangements.
- ii. Innovate solutions, technologies, and business models to enhance waste recovery and value addition.
- iii. Create jobs and livelihoods for waste pickers, recyclers, and other informal workers.
- iv. Expand coverage and efficiency of waste services through partnerships with municipalities.

6.5. Role of Households and Residents

Ultimately, the success of the policy relies on the active participation of households and residents who are the primary waste generators and thus play a critical role in ensuring effective SWM.

They shall:

- i. Practice waste segregation at source (organic, recyclable, hazardous).
- ii. Pay service charges, levies, and fees to support SWM operations.
- iii. Participate in community clean-up activities and public consultations.
- iv. Avoid illegal dumping and open burning of waste.
- v. Act as watchdogs by reporting poor service delivery or violations of SWM regulations.

6.6. Organizational Structure for Solid Waste Management

To effectively deliver solid waste management services, the Municipality has adopted an institutional structure that defines clear reporting lines, accountability mechanisms, and

technical support units. The structure integrates governance (oversight by the Municipal Board), executive leadership (the Municipal Manager), technical operations (the Directorate, Unit and Section and other supporting departments) and the private sector.

The organogram below illustrates how SWM functions are embedded within the Municipality's governance and administrative framework, ensuring that responsibilities are well-coordinated across directorates, units, and support services.

MUNICIPALITY ORGANOGRAM FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

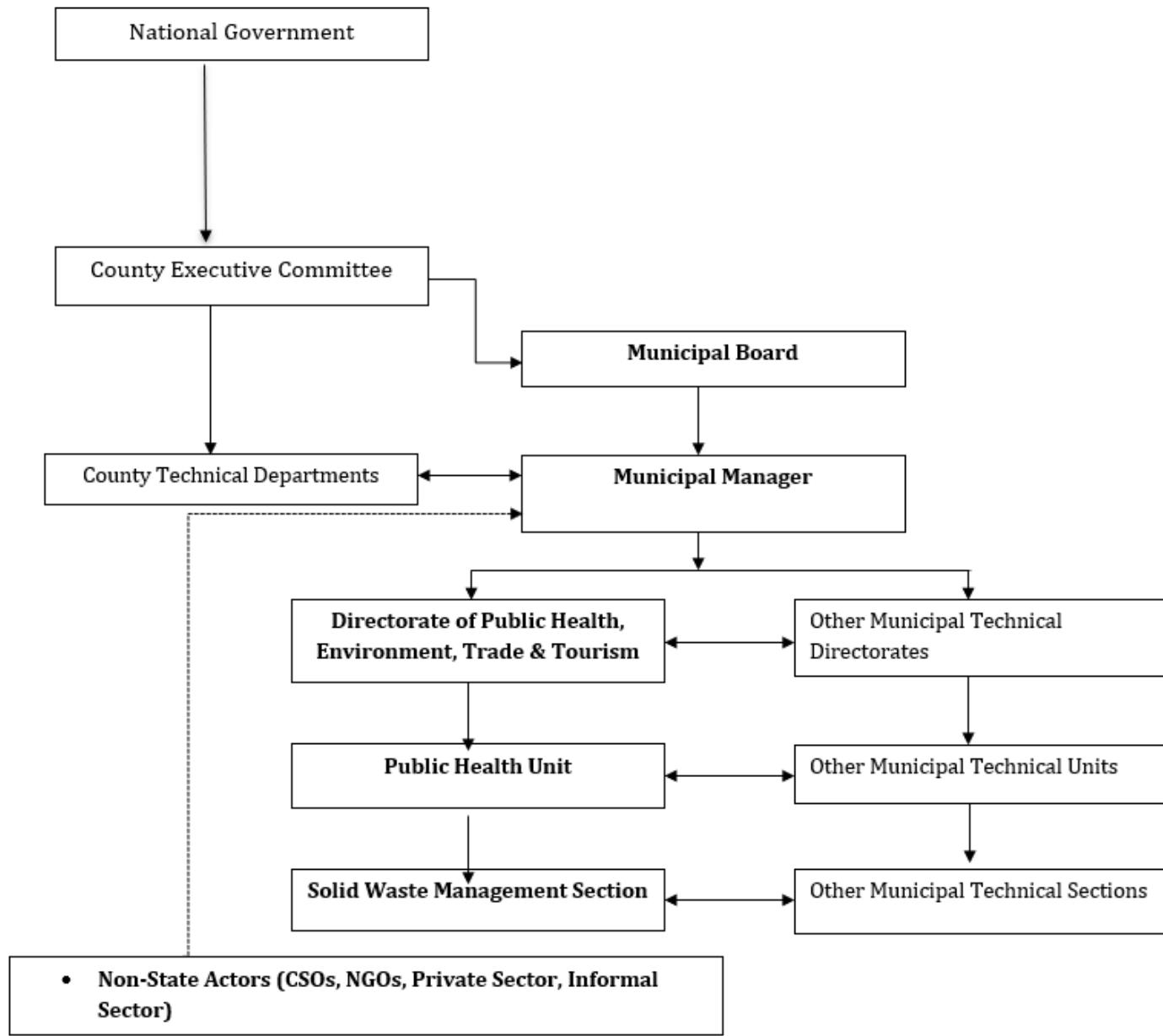


FIGURE 1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

By embedding SWM functions across multiple levels of the Municipality, the structure promotes accountability, efficiency, innovation and private sector participation in delivering a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment for all residents.

Policy statement

The Municipality shall ensure clear coordination and accountability across all institutional actors.

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Chapter Seven: Financing and Resource Mobilization

7.1 Public Finance Management Act Provisions

Funding for the implementation of this policy shall be guided by the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act. This ensures accountability, transparency, and proper utilization of public resources allocated for solid waste management in Olkalou Municipality.

7.2 Municipal Revenue Sources (Service Charges, Levies, Fees)

The Municipality shall generate revenue from waste generators through service charges, levies, and fees. These revenues will support waste minimization at source, efficient collection and transportation, and final disposal of non-recyclable or non-reusable waste.

7.3 County Transfers and Conditional Allocations

The County Government of Nyandarua shall provide budgetary transfers and conditional allocations to support the Municipality's solid waste management programs, ensuring alignment with county-wide priorities.

7.4 Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and Concessions

Olkalou Municipality shall actively apply and enhance Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approaches in the implementation of solid waste management strategies. PPPs and concessions will be explored for infrastructure development, collection systems, recycling, and waste-to-energy initiatives.

7.5 Donor and Development Partner Support

The Municipality shall seek funding and technical assistance from development partners and donors to strengthen solid waste management programs and introduce best practices in line with international standards.

7.6 Innovative Financing Mechanisms (Carbon Credits, Recycling Revenues)

To ensure long-term sustainability, innovative financing mechanisms such as carbon credits, recycling revenues, and other green financing instruments shall be pursued. These will help integrate environmental and economic benefits into all phases of the waste management system.

Chapter Eight: Cross-Cutting Issues

8.1 Gender and Youth Inclusion in SWM

Olkalou Municipality recognizes that effective solid waste management (SWM) requires the participation of all stakeholders, including youth, women, and community-based organizations (CBOs). The Municipality shall adopt an inclusive approach to public participation by:

- Engaging youth and women in waste collection initiatives through the formation and registration of CBOs tasked with waste collection in zoned areas.
- Encouraging the participation of women and youth groups in recycling and recovery activities to create employment opportunities.
- Promoting equal representation of women, men, and youth in decision-making forums, public awareness campaigns, and environmental protection committees.

8.2 Disability Mainstreaming

The Municipality shall ensure that persons living with disabilities are not excluded from SWM programs. Measures will include:

- Providing accessible participation channels (e.g., barazas, social media, radio broadcasts) to gather feedback on waste services.
- Including persons with disabilities in awareness campaigns and SWM education initiatives.
- Encouraging CBOs and private sector actors to create roles within SWM that are inclusive of persons with disabilities, in both collection and recycling processes.

8.3 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in SWM

Poor SWM contributes to climate-related risks such as pollution, open burning, and greenhouse gas emissions. Olkalou Municipality shall:

- Integrate climate change considerations into public education and awareness programs, emphasizing safe waste disposal and the consequences of illegal dumping and open burning.

- Promote waste segregation, recycling, and extended producer responsibility to reduce emissions from unmanaged waste.
- Involve schools, religious institutions, and community organizations in climate-conscious waste practices, embedding environmental responsibility from early childhood through Environmental Education in schools' curricula.

8.4 ICT and Innovation in Waste Management

To enhance inclusivity, accountability, and feedback mechanisms, Olkalou Municipality will adopt ICT solutions and innovative approaches. These will include:

- Establishing hotline phone numbers and active social media platforms to allow residents to provide feedback on SWM services.
- Exploring ICT-based platforms to map waste collection zones, monitor service delivery, and report illegal dumping.
- Encouraging innovation among youth and private actors in recycling technologies, waste-to-energy solutions, and eco-friendly waste processing methods.

8.5 Occupational Health and Safety for Waste Workers

The safety and health of waste workers is a priority for the Municipality. In accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2007), Olkalou Municipality shall:

- Provide annual training on occupational safety and health (OSHA) for all waste collectors, including loaders and CBO members.
- Require all waste handlers to use full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times, with semi-annual refresher training.
- Issue PPEs to municipal loaders, while requiring CBOs and private groups to procure their own equipment.
- Ensure that all waste workers receive relevant vaccinations, such as tetanus, with proof provided through vaccination cards.
- Establish and monitor compliance through Environmental Inspectors to safeguard workers against occupational risks and uphold public health

standards.

Chapter Nine: Implementation Arrangements

9.1 Implementation Strategy

Formulate appropriate legislation and instruments – the Olkalou municipality will put in place the solid waste management legal framework. This will be achieved through:

- Finalizing the SWM plan and strategy
- Reviewing existing and formulating new municipal by-laws
- Recruitment of skilled and unskilled personnel
- Training of personnel on SWM
- Training the public on integrated SWM

Establish sustainable infrastructure and systems for waste collection and transportation - waste transportation will be the responsibility of the municipality and private solid waste collectors. The following action points will be employed.

- Designate, build and operate waste collection points.
- Establish waste transfer stations in urban nodes
- Acquire, fence and manage disposal sites

Establish waste segregation, minimization and recycling systems- The municipality will explore avenues in the establishment of waste collection points in the key urban nodes that will ensure segregation of the collected waste to ensure minimization and recycling of waste. This will reduce quantities of waste getting to the disposal sites. The strategies will be achieved by:

- Communicating the need for segregation and recycling
- Providing collection equipment, e.g. color-coded bins and skip bins
- Developing a waste segregation and recycling plant in core urban centers
- Develop a promotion program for recycled and recovered materials

Establish environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for solid waste management – the municipal will acquire land for waste management purposes in appropriate areas and conduct EIAs before establishing solid waste management infrastructure.

Establish waste management monitoring and evaluation system- the Municipality will track progress and Perform end-term evaluation.

9.2 Phased Transfer of SWM Functions to the Municipality

The management of the solid waste was previously under the county government departments of Public Health and Environment. The function will be transferred upon adoption of this policy to the Ol'Kalou municipality.

9.3 Service Level Agreements (SLA) between County and Municipality

The municipality will commit to solid waste management within its jurisdiction. The Department of Public Health will oversight and conduct enforcement.

9.4 Capacity Building and Human Resource Development

Municipal will strengthen the institutional capacity of municipal staff through targeted capacity building initiatives which will include; Training. Up-skillings, Professional development Programs, Community engagements and awareness.

9.6 Resource Mobilization

The Municipality will mobilize resources through; Lobbying for enhanced budget allocation by the county government, Implementation of appropriate user fees, exploring Public private partnerships, revenue generation from recyclables and compost sales and seeking donor support.

9.7 Partnerships and Collaborations

The municipality will be open to partnerships and collaboration in the management of solid waste management.

9.8 Establish waste management monitoring and evaluation system

The Olkalou Municipality will embrace technology to help track progress and perform end-term evaluation

Chapter Ten: Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL)

10.1 Monitoring Framework

Environmental monitoring will be a key component of municipal Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMPs). Poor solid waste management has direct and indirect impacts on public health, environmental quality, and climate change, and must therefore be regularly monitored. The monitoring framework will:

- Track waste generation and disposal rates in relation to population growth, economic activity, and social dynamics.
- Assess compliance with established environmental quality standards.
- Provide a basis for future planning, including the establishment of landfills, transfer stations, and material recovery facilities.
- Measure the effectiveness of public awareness and education programs, as well as other policy interventions.

10.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The monitoring system shall include measurable indicators to track progress in SWM. Key Performance Indicators will cover, but not be limited to:

- Waste generation per capita and per household.
- Percentage of waste collected versus waste generated.
- Recycling and recovery rates.
- Reduction in illegal dumping and open burning incidents.
- Compliance with occupational health and safety standards for waste workers.
- Greenhouse gas emissions avoided or reduced through improved waste management practices.

10.3 Reporting Mechanisms (to Municipal Board, County, Public)

To ensure transparency and accountability, reporting mechanisms will be established as follows:

- Municipal staff will compile regular monitoring reports for submission to the Municipal Board.
- Consolidated reports will be submitted to the County Government for integration into county-wide planning and resource allocation.
- Public reporting will be undertaken through community meetings, media channels, and digital platforms to keep citizens informed and engaged.

10.4 Mid-term and End-term Reviews

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through structured reviews at mid-term and end-term stages of the policy cycle. These reviews will:

- Assess progress against planned outputs and outcomes.
- Identify gaps, lessons, and areas requiring adjustment.
- Provide recommendations for scaling up best practices or revising strategies.

10.5 Knowledge Management and Continuous Learning

The monitoring and evaluation system will also serve as a learning tool. Olkalou Municipality shall:

- Collect and share lessons learned from daily implementation of SWM activities.
- Develop means of verification for greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided.
- Document and disseminate best practices within the municipality, across counties, and nationally for replication.

- Build institutional memory and improve future waste management strategies through continuous learning.

Chapter Eleven: Policy Review and Amendments

11.1 Review Period

This Solid Waste Management Policy shall be subject to periodic review to ensure its continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with evolving national legislation, county frameworks, and global best practices.

- The standard review period shall be every **five (5) years**, unless emerging challenges, opportunities, or legislative changes necessitate an earlier review.
- Interim assessments may be conducted at mid-term intervals to evaluate implementation progress and recommend adjustments.

11.2 Amendment Procedure

Amendments to this Policy may be initiated by the Municipal Board, County Government, or any other authorized body responsible for oversight of waste management. The procedure shall include:

1. **Proposal of Amendments** – Draft proposals may originate from municipal departments, county authorities, stakeholders, or community representatives.
2. **Technical Review** – A designated technical committee shall assess proposed amendments for feasibility, legal compliance, and alignment with broader development goals.
3. **Approval Process** – Final amendments shall be approved through the established county legislative process before adoption by the Municipal Board.
4. **Communication of Amendments** – Approved changes shall be communicated to all stakeholders, with updated policy documents disseminated through official platforms.

11.3 Stakeholder Participation in Reviews

Stakeholder participation shall be central to the review and amendment process to ensure inclusivity, transparency, and ownership. The Municipality shall:

- Conduct consultative forums with communities, waste service providers, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and development partners.
- Collect feedback through public participation platforms, including community barazas, digital platforms, and structured surveys.
- Ensure that vulnerable groups—such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and informal waste workers—are actively engaged in the review process.
- Integrate stakeholder feedback into the revised policy to strengthen legitimacy and sustainability.

Annexes

Annexe 1: baseline and KPIs Assessment survey

Survey: Baseline & Periodic KPI Assessment — Solid Waste Management

Intro / Consent (to appear at top of the form)

Hello — we are conducting a survey on solid waste management to help plan and evaluate municipal services. Your responses are confidential and will be used for planning and monitoring. Participation is voluntary. Estimated time: 10–20 minutes.

Do you consent to participate? Yes No

A. Household / Residential Survey

A1. Respondent details

1. Interview ID: _____
2. Date (YYYY-MM-DD): _____
3. Location (Ward / Village / Zone): _____
4. Enumerator name: _____
5. Household head / respondent name (optional): _____
6. Household size (number of people): _____

A2. Waste generation & composition

7. How many bags/containers of solid waste does this household generate per week? _____ (specify container size e.g., 50L bags)
8. Estimate the average total mass of waste generated per week (kg): _____

(if unknown leave blank)

9. What proportion of your household's waste is: (tick one for each)

- Organic/food waste: 0–25% 26–50% 51–75% 76–100%
- Recyclables (paper, plastic, glass, metal): 0–25% 26–50% 51–75% 76–100%
- Hazardous (batteries, chemicals, medical): Yes No (approx % ____)
- Other (describe) _____

A3. Collection & service

10. Who collects your household waste? Municipal/Council Private company CBO/Community collectors Informal collectors/waste pickers Self/neighbor No collection (dumped)

11. How often is waste collected from your household? Daily 2–3 times/week Weekly Fortnightly Monthly Never

12. Is there a regular fee for the waste collection service? Yes — amount per month KES/other: _____ No Don't know

13. If there is a fee, do you pay it on time? Always Usually Sometimes Never Not applicable

A4. Disposal & practices

14. Where do you dispose of the waste that is not collected? Official landfill Community dump/transfer station Burn on site Dump in river/ditch Open dump (nearby) Other (specify) _____

15. Do you and your household separate waste at source? Always Sometimes Never

16. If separated, what categories do you separate? Organic Plastics Paper Glass Metal Hazardous

A5. Recycling & recovery

17. Do you sell/give recyclables to scavengers or recycling collectors? Yes — approximate income per month KES/other: _____ No Sometimes

18. Do you compost food/organic waste? Yes No — If yes, method: Home composting Community composting Other

A6. Awareness & attitude

19. Have you received any public awareness/education on waste management in the past 12 months? Yes No — If yes, source: Municipality Radio/TV Community baraza School CBO Social media

20. How would you rate your awareness of safe waste disposal practices? High Moderate Low

21. Are you aware of penalties for illegal dumping or open burning in your area? Yes No

A7. Satisfaction & feedback

22. Overall, how satisfied are you with waste services? Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

23. Main reasons for dissatisfaction (tick all that apply): Irregular collection High fees Poor cleanliness Illegal dumping Lack of containers Other

24. Do you have suggestions to improve waste services? (open) _____

A8. Occupational health & safety (if household member works in waste collection/recycling)

25. Is any household member engaged in waste collection, recycling, or scavenging? Yes No

26. If yes, do they have PPE and vaccinations (e.g., tetanus)? PPE: Yes No Vaccination card: Yes No

B. Institutional / Commercial / Public Facility Survey

B1. Respondent & facility details

1. Interview ID: _____

2. Date: _____

3. Facility name/type: School Health Facility Market Hotel/Restaurant Shop Office Other _____

4. Location (Ward/Zone): _____

5. Contact person & phone: _____ (optional)

B2. Waste generation & composition

6. Average waste generated per day (estimate kg): _____

7. Major waste types (tick): Organic Paper Plastic Glass Metal Hazardous (medical/chemical) Other

B3. Collection & service

8. Who collects the waste? Municipal Private contractor CBO Self/outsourced No collection

9. Frequency of collection: Daily 2-3x/week Weekly Other _____

10. Are there service agreements (SLA/contract) in place? Yes (attach copy if possible) No

B4. Segregation & disposal

11. Do you segregate waste at the facility? Yes No — If yes, which categories? Organic Recyclables Hazardous

12. How is hazardous waste managed/disposed? Collected by specialized contractor Incineration on site Sent to landfill Other _____

B5. Recycling & recovery

13. Do you sell recyclables or use a recycling service? Yes No — approximate monthly revenue from recyclables: _____

B6. Awareness, training & OHS

14. Have staff received training on waste handling and OHS in the past 12 months? Yes No

15. Do staff have PPE and vaccinations (where applicable)? PPE: Yes No
 Vaccination records: Yes No

B7. Satisfaction & suggestions

16. How satisfied are you with municipal/contractor waste services? Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

17. Suggestions: _____

C. KPI Mapping & Calculation (how survey feeds KPIs)

Below are common KPIs, the survey questions that feed them, and calculation guidance.

1. Waste generation per capita (kg/person/day)

- Data source: Household Q8 (weekly kg) or institutional daily kg.
- Calculation: (Weekly household kg / household size) / 7 = kg/person/day.

2. Percentage of waste collected (%)

- Data source: Household Q10 and Q14.
- Calculation (survey-based estimate): % households reporting regular collection divided by total households sampled. For weight-based: $(\text{total collected mass} / \text{total generated mass}) * 100$ (requires mass data).

3. Segregation at source (%)

- Data source: Household Q15 and Institutional Q11.
- Calculation: % of respondents answering “Always” or specifying segregation practices.

4. Recycling/recovery rate (%)

- Data source: Household Q17, Q9 (recyclable proportion), Institutional Q13.
- Calculation: $(\text{Mass sold/recovered} / \text{total mass generated}) * 100$. Survey proxy: % of households/institutions that sell/recover recyclables.

5. Incidence of illegal dumping/open burning

- Data source: Household Q14 (self-report of disposing in river/open), plus observational checks during fieldwork.
- Calculation: % of respondents reporting illegal dumping or burning in their area.

6. Service coverage (%)

- Data source: Household Q10 (who collects) and B8.
- Calculation: % households/institutions with an active formal collection service.

7. Cost recovery / payment compliance (%)

- Data source: Household Q12–13.
- Calculation: % households paying fees and paying on time.

8. OHS compliance (%)

- Data source: Household Q26 & Institutional Q15.
- Calculation: % of workers with PPE and vaccination records.

9. Public awareness (%)

- Data source: Household Q19–21.
- Calculation: % of respondents who received awareness info in the last 12 months or rate their awareness as Moderate/High.

10. GHG verification indicators (proxy)

- Data source: Waste composition Q9 + recycling rates.
- Note: For accurate GHG calculations, link to waste tonnages and standard emission factors (requires technical modelling beyond the survey).

D. Data Collection Guidance & Sampling

Sampling

- Household baseline: stratified random sampling by ward/zone.
Suggested minimum sample per municipality size:
 - Small town (<10,000 pop): 200 households
 - Medium (10,000–50,000): 400–800 households
 - Large municipality: 1,000+ households
- Institutional/commercial: purposive sampling of key facilities (all health facilities, largest markets, representative schools, top 50 businesses, etc.).

Frequency

- Baseline: once (comprehensive).

- Routine KPI monitoring: quarterly for service coverage, collection frequency and user satisfaction; semi-annually for recycling/recovery and OHS; annual for waste generation per capita and GHG proxy calculations.
- Mid-term & end-term: more comprehensive reviews (mid-term: 2–3 years; end-term: at project/strategy end).

Data collectors & training

- Enumerators: train for 1–2 days on definitions (e.g., what counts as recyclable), use of weighing where possible, consent, and safety.
- Tools: provide paper forms or mobile ODK/KoBo forms with skip logic.
- Observations: enumerators should record observational notes (presence of collection points, bins, illegal dumpsites) and, where feasible, take geo-tagged photos.

Quality checks

- Supervisor re-interviews 5–10% of sample.
- Daily submission and spot checks.
- Consistency checks between mass-based and self-reported quantities; flag outliers.

E. Short Data Collection Template (example fields for mobile form)

- Interview, date, enumerator, ward, gps_lat, gps_lon, household size, waste_week_kg, collection_provider, collection_freq, fee_amount, segregate (Y/N), recovers recyclables (Y/N), composts (Y/N), awareness_last12m (Y/N), satisfaction_level, oHS_worker_present (Y/N), PPE_present (Y/N), vaccination_card (Y/N), observations, photo_id.

F. Suggested Reporting & Use of Results

- Produce a baseline report with: sample characteristics, average kg/person/day, service coverage, recycling rate estimates, hotspots for illegal dumping, recommendations.
- KPI dashboard: simple Excel dashboard or GIS map showing collection coverage, dumpsites, and trends over time.
- Use results to inform placement/size of transfer stations, number of collection vehicles, community education targeting, and OHS interventions.

Annexe 2:

Stakeholder Group	Key Roles & Responsibilities	Level of Influence	Level of Interest	Engagement Strategy
County Government	Policy development, budgeting, resource allocation, inter-municipal coordination, enforcement of by-laws	High	High	Policy alignment, budgetary allocation, legislative oversight, intergovernmental forums
Municipal Board	Approves plans/budgets, ensures compliance, mobilizes resources, promotes participation	High	High	Strategic planning meetings, reporting requirements, capacity-building workshops
Municipal Manager & Technical Departments	Daily operations, planning, supervision, equipment management, awareness campaigns	High	High	Performance contracts, operational guidelines, technical support, regular reviews
National Government	National policy, legislation, funding, research, treaty compliance	High	Medium	Policy guidance, conditional grants, technical assistance, compliance monitoring

County Department of health & other Regulators	Licensing, monitoring, enforcement, audits, technical guidance	High	Medium	Regulatory enforcement, inspections, capacity-building, compliance incentives
CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Advocacy, community mobilization, education, recycling initiatives, accountability	Medium	High	Partnerships in awareness campaigns, sub-grants, collaboration on pilot projects
Private Sector (formal)	Service provision (collection, transport, recycling), technology innovation, job creation	High	High	Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), concessions, incentives for innovation, business-friendly policies
Informal Sector (waste pickers, recyclers)	Waste recovery, recycling, livelihood creation	Medium	High	Formalization into cooperatives, capacity-building, access to microfinance, inclusion in policy dialogue
Households & Residents	Waste segregation, paying fees, avoiding illegal dumping, participation in awareness programs	Low	High	Community education, user fee systems, public barazas, feedback channels (hotlines, apps)

Annexe 3:

Municipality Solid Waste Management M&E Dashboard

Reporting Period: Q1 / Q2 / Q3 / Q4 – Year _____

Prepared by: _____ | **Date:** _____

Thematic Area	Target	Current Status	% Achievement	Rating (✓/△/X)	Comments / Key Issues
Waste Generation & Minimization	Reduce per capita waste by 15% (by 2030)	3.8 kg/person/week	10% reduction	△	Progress slow; more awareness needed
Segregation at Source	70% households segregating by 2027	25%	36%	X	Lack of bins and low enforcement
Collection & Transportation	90% urban coverage	80%	89%	✓	More trucks needed for rural expansion

Recycling & Resource Recovery	30% waste recycled by 2030	12%	40%	⚠	Youth groups active; contamination still an issue
Safe Disposal	100% dumpsite closure by 2028	1/3 sites closed	33%	⚠	Landfill project delayed
Hazardous & Biomedical Waste	100% treated safely	92%	92%	✓	Training ongoing
E-waste & Special Streams	3 e-waste centers by 2026	1 operational	33%	⚠	Private partnerships needed
Public Awareness & Education	4 campaigns/year	2	50%	⚠	Funding gaps delayed activities

KPI Tracking (Detailed)

KPI	Baseline (Year 0)	Target	Current	Variance (+/-)	Source of Data	Responsible Department
Waste generated per capita	4.2	3.5	3.8	-0.3	Household surveys	Municipal SW Dept

(kg/person/week)						
% of households segregating waste	10%	70%	25%	-45%	Community audits	Health & SW Dept
Collection coverage (urban areas)	65%	90%	80%	-10%	Collection records	Logistics/Transport Unit
% of waste recycled/composted	5%	30%	12%	-18%	MRF reports	PPP/Recycling Unit
# of open dumpsites closed	0	3	1	-2	NEMA site inspections	Environment Dept
% of biomedical waste treated safely	70%	100%	92%	-8%	Hospital compliance reports	Public Health
# of e-waste centers established	0	3	1	-2	PPP contracts	ICT & Environment
# of awareness campaigns conducted annually	1	4	2	-2	Campaign reports	Communications Unit