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Date: 8th August, 2025

Hon. Douglas Mbilu
Speaker of The County Assembly
P.O Box 572-90300

WOTE, MAKUENI.

Dear Speaker,

RE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE ASSENTED MAKUENI COUNTY SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY, 2025

We acknowledge receipt of three (3) copies of the considered and approved *Makueni County Sustainable Solid Waste Management Policy, 2025*.

Attached herewith, please find a copy of the assented policy for your records.

Thank you for your continued support and collaboration.


MUTULA KILONZO JUNIOR, CBS

✓ ~~Mutula~~
✓ Ecom Lands

Wazani wa Kwika nesa na Ufungu



No.

2025

THE MAKUENI COUNTY GOVERNMENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
MUTULA KILONZO JUNIOR, CBS

I assent

MUTULA KILONZO JUNIOR



7TH AUGUST, 2025

acid

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



GOVERNMENT OF MAKUENI COUNTY



THE WOTE MUNICIPALITY SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
POLICY, 2025



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FOREWORD

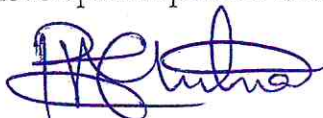
Waste management remains one of the most imminent environmental challenges facing most urban centers in Kenya today and the Municipality of Wote is no exception. Poor solid waste management has major implications for health, the environment, the economy, and society. Lack of proper waste management negatively affects environmental quality indicators such as aesthetics, ecology, and human health. Best practices in the waste sector are dependent on generation, storage, transportation, and disposal.

The County Government through the Municipality, commits to promoting a sustainable approach to waste management as a resource venture. This will create an enabling environment that will incentivize and facilitate the establishment of multiple links in the waste value chain currently missing in the Municipality. These include harnessing the potential for; effective and affordable waste collection; sorting and separation for subsequent recycling; composting facilities for organic waste; waste-to-energy; and fiscal incentives for investment in recycling technologies and facilities.

This Policy seeks to address the challenges faced by the Municipality in waste management and to promote sustainable development through collaboration with stakeholders and the private sector.

The policy will support the planning, financing, technical, and governance capacities of the Municipality of Wote to effectively deliver on the provision of a clean and healthy environment as stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

I applaud the Wote Municipality Board for their initiative and support towards the policy development process and look forward to the implementation of the Policy.



Executive Committee Member,
Department of Lands, Urban Planning & Development, Environment and Climate Change.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The formulation and development of the Wote Municipality solid waste policy was done through an intensive, inclusive, consultative, and participatory approach that involved a wide range of actors drawn from the National and County Government Departments and Agencies, development partners, the private sector, members of the general public and the civil society.

I appreciate the leadership and support of The Governor, H.E Mutula Kilonzo Jnr. CBS, H.E Deputy Governor - Lucy Mulili and the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) for Lands, Urban Development & Development, Environment & Climate Change Japheth Mangóka. The worthwhile contributions from the Members of the County Assembly provided valuable insights that enabled the development of this policy.

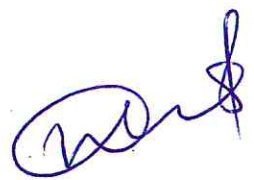
I wish to acknowledge and sincerely appreciate the concerted efforts of the Office of the County Attorney, the Technical Working Group (TWG) led by the Municipality Environment division, staff of the Municipality, and all other stakeholders involved in conceptualizing, drafting, and finalizing the policy. I also thank the Municipal Board for playing a critical role in providing direction towards the development of this policy.

Finally, I convey my sincere gratitude to everyone who participated in the entire policy development process. Without their invaluable contributions, this policy would not have been possible.

Wote Municipality is fully committed to supporting the effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of this policy to ensure its success and positive impact on the lives of our citizenry.



Everlyn Mutua
Municipal Manager
WOTE MUNICIPALITY



DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Board: Refers to the Wote Municipality Board.

Department : Refers to Department of Lands, Urban Planning & Development, Environment and Climate Change.

Circular Economy: An economic system aimed at minimizing waste and making the most of resources. This regenerative approach is in contrast to the traditional linear economy, which has a 'take, make, dispose' model of production.

Waste hierarchy: The order of management preferences for waste management which considers the prevention of its generation as the first alternative; then its recovery, which includes the preparation for reuse, the recycling of one or more of its components, and the energy recovery of the waste, leaving as a last alternative final disposal in an engineered landfill.

Domestic waste: Means waste generated from residences that are not hazardous;

Extended producer responsibility measures: Means measures that extend a person's or a firm's financial or physical responsibility for a product to the post-consumer stage of the product

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): This is a specialized plant that receives, separates, and prepares recyclable materials for marketing and subsequent use in terms of recycling dry materials composting organic materials, and processing secondary raw materials.

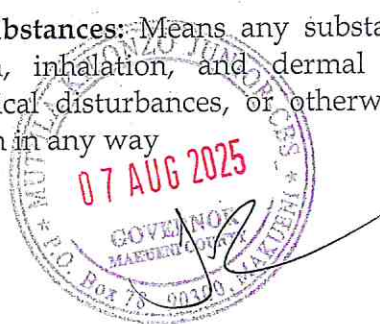
Recovery: This means the controlled extraction of a material or the retrieval of energy from waste to produce a product

Recycle: Means a process where waste is reclaimed for further use, which process involves the separation of waste from a waste stream for further use and the processing of that separated material as a product or raw material

Re-use: Means the action or practice of using something again, whether for its original purpose or to fulfill a different function

Sustainable waste management: Means using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste produced, and where waste is generated dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social, and environmental goals of sustainable development

Toxic substances: Means any substance, which on entry into an organism through ingestion, inhalation, and dermal contact is injurious, causes physiological, or biochemical disturbances, or otherwise causes deterioration of the functions of the organism in any way



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Waste: Means any substance, material, or object, that is unwanted, rejected, abandoned, discarded, or disposed of, or that is intended or required to be discarded or disposed of, by the holder of that substance, material, or object, whether or not such substance, material, or object can be re-used, recycled or recovered

Waste management facility: Means any site or premise used for the accumulation of waste to dispose of that waste at that site or on that premise, reducing, recycling, reusing, storage, conversion into other useful products like energy, manure, and disposal of waste

Waste minimization or reduction programme: means a programme that is intended to promote the reduced generation and disposal of waste; and

Waste valorization: This means any activities aimed at turning waste into useful products including materials, chemicals, and sources of energy, and also by reusing, recycling, or composting from wastes

Waste management hierarchy: the waste management hierarchy is an order of priority actions for proper waste management to minimize public health and environmental impact. It stipulates an integrated approach to waste management by establishing an order for the reduction and management of waste to extract maximum value from resources and generate minimum waste. Waste prevention, as the preferred option, is followed by reuse, recycling, and recovery including, as a last option energy recovery and safe disposal in an engineered landfill.

Zero waste principle: means designing and managing products and processes to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them, so that waste is understood as a resource that can be harnessed to create wealth, employment and reduce pollution of the environment.



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ACRONYMS

EMCA:	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ADP:	Annual Development Plan
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
CIDP:	County Integrated Development Plan
ISWM:	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment
CECM:	County Executive Committee Member
PPP:	Public-Private Partnership
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority
EPR:	Extended Producer Responsibility
PPDA:	Public Procurement and Disposal Act
AGPO:	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
MSWM:	Municipal Solid Waste Management
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
CoK:	Constitution of Kenya
TWG:	Technical Working Group



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CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

Wote Municipality was established through the Municipal Charter that was approved by the County Assembly of Makueni in June 2018 and assented to by The County Governor in line with The Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) of 2011(Amended 2019). The Municipality is located in Makueni County and covers sections of Kaiti, Mbooni, and Makueni Sub-Counties. The municipality covers an area of approximately 1,082 KM², and it includes seven wards: Wote/Nziu, Muvau/Kikumini, and parts of Ukia, Kathonzweni, Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba, Mavindini and Kako/Waia.

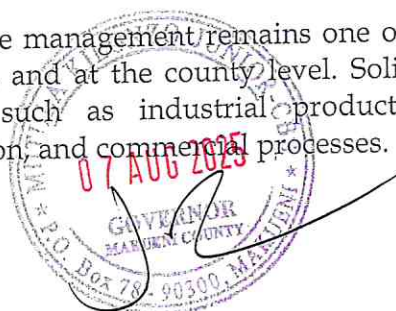
The promotion, regulation, and provision of solid waste management services is a function of the Municipality. Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) is an intricate process encompassing planning, organization, administration, financial, and legal aspects of activities associated with the generation, storage, collection, transfer, transport, processing, and disposal of municipal solid waste.

The main municipal waste streams are residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial. Management of such waste should be done per the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics, and other environmental considerations. Most of the solid waste generated in urban areas is disposed of in open grounds which has continuously posed negative environmental health impacts through leachate and direct flow into water sources. Quantities of municipal waste are ever increasing as a result of population increase, business expansion, and new businesses being set up. The diversity and complexity of emerging waste (E-waste and diapers) has exacerbated effective waste management.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 under Article 10 emphasizes sustainable development as one of the national values and Solid Waste Management is a key driver of sustainable development. Article 42 elevates the right to a clean and healthy environment and environmental protection as a basic right to all Kenyans.

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also outline a global framework and commitment to sustainable development including solid waste management to ensure cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the need for efficient and sustainable waste management systems to be established as the country develops into a newly industrialized state by 2030.

Solid waste management remains one of the critical development challenges globally, nationally, and at the county level. Solid waste is inevitable due to ordinary human activities such as industrial production, consumption at the household level, construction, and commercial processes.



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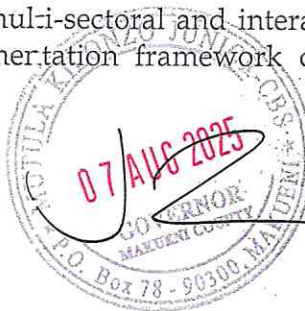
All human activities generate waste which requires to be properly managed to protect human health and the environment while enhancing aesthetics. This scenario is particularly evident in urban settlements which generate large quantities of solid waste due to the high human population. The impacts of poor solid waste management within urban settlements, particularly municipalities can be disastrous. The indiscriminate disposal of waste adversely affects the immediate human environment by degrading the environment and exerting health risks to the exposed population. This calls for proper, sustainable, and efficient waste management.

Solid waste remains to be a key challenge in the attainment of a clean and healthy environment. Addressing the waste management challenge effectively is critical to delivering on the Municipality's constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment for all, advancing the circular economy to create green jobs and wealth from the waste sector, and advancing the nation's sustainable development goals.

To comprehensively address solid waste management, a framework setting the policy direction to be pursued by the Municipal Board, the County Government, and other stakeholders is essential. This policy provides a guiding framework for solid waste management in Wote Municipality. It shall guide the municipality's solid waste management actors in providing effective, efficient, and sustainable services while utilizing solid waste as an economic resource.

This Solid waste management policy consists of five chapters outlined as follows; **Chapter One** provides background information on solid waste management, challenges, and what the policy aims to achieve. It outlines the policy development process, geographical location and size of the Municipality, administrative structure, demographic context, and social and economic context. **Chapter two** discusses the situational analysis of waste production, outlining the most common form of solid waste generated in the municipality and their management measures. It also highlights the policy and legislative framework for Wote municipal solid waste management outlining the laws and policies that relate to solid waste management at the County and Municipal levels.

Chapter Three This chapter outlines the policy objectives, directions, and strategies for addressing sustainable solid waste management in Wote Municipality. These objectives, directions, and strategies provide more specific guidance on how this policy's overall goals and statements will be attained. **Chapter four** elaborates on the institutional framework and provides details of how different state and non-state actors and structures should work together to ensure multi-sectoral and interagency collaboration. **Chapter five** discusses the policy implementation framework consisting of the core policy measures to be pursued.



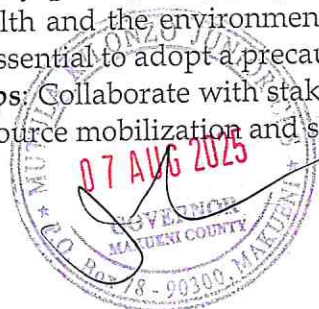
1.2 Policy Rationale

Wote Municipality recognizes the potential of waste as a resource; waste recovery and recycling can create jobs and attract new investment in a diversified waste sector. In this regard, the Municipality commits to establishing legal frameworks and leveraging available opportunities to harness and incentivize large-scale investment in the waste recovery and recycling industry. This policy aims to create a regulatory environment that will enable Wote Municipality to promote sustainable waste management as an income-generating venture and incentivize and facilitate the establishment of multiple links in the waste value chain that are currently missing in the Municipality. The policy further supports the planning, finance, technical, and governance capacities to effectively deliver the constitutional mandate of ensuring a clean and healthy environment.

1.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles will underpin this policy:

- i. **Sustainable development;** meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- ii. **Inter-generational equity;** management of waste in a way that bequeaths legacy problems to subsequent generations.
- iii. **Intra-generational equity;** management of resources and services should be equitably accessible to all citizens or residents in the same generation. All interested parties should have equitable possibilities to provide services and equitable burden-sharing in terms of waste management facilities.
- iv. **Extended producer responsibility;** all producers are responsible for ensuring their end product wastes are well disposed of or recycled.
- v. **Proximity principle;** all waste should be managed close to where it is generated
- vi. **Self-sufficiency principle;** where possible and practical, each urban area or zone should manage its waste
- vii. **Waste hierarchy principle;** prioritization of waste avoidance and reduction methods, before reuse, recycling, and final disposal.
- viii. **Public participation;** all levels of governments, communities, and, organizations should be consulted throughout the development and implementation of solid waste management strategies and action plans
- ix. **Polluter pays principle;** those who generate waste should bear the cost of managing the waste to minimize risk to human health and the environment; and
- x. **Precautionary principle;** appropriate policy measures may be taken to safeguard human health and the environment. Even if scientific evidence is not conclusive it would be essential to adopt a precautionary approach.
- xi. **Partnerships;** Collaborate with stakeholders and development partners to maximize impact, resource mobilization and sharing



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1.4 Policy Statement

This Policy is a commitment by the Government of Makueni County to provide a framework for sustainable solid waste management for the Wote Municipality. The Policy will guide on how to manage solid waste in the Municipality to provide a clean and healthy environment for all citizens and enshrined in Article 42 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

1.5 Scope of the Policy

This policy establishes an appropriate framework encompassing a comprehensive set of interventions tailored to address the challenges in solid waste management and mechanisms for incorporating technological advancement to address emerging issues in the waste management sector within the Wote Municipality. The policy seeks to create a targeted and holistic approach to addressing sustainability and integration for solid waste circularity.

1.6 Policy Development Process

This policy was developed through a consultative and collaborative process involving multiple stakeholders to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness. Through these consultations, valuable insights and feedback were gathered, helping to shape the objectives, principles, and interventions of the policy. Additionally, inputs and recommendations from development partners, non-governmental organizations, and other key stakeholders were solicited and incorporated into the policy development process.



CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

Solid waste management is a devolved function of County Governments. The County government of Makueni transferred this function to its municipalities through a gazette notice No. 11075 dated 16th September 2022. Wote Municipality has an appointed and functional Municipal Board that is mandated to develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies, and programs and set targets for service delivery.

The Municipality acts as a center for socioeconomic growth for both urban and rural populations. However, there is no sustainable infrastructure for solid waste management, as exhibited by the current linear fashion of waste generation, collection, transportation, and disposal at sites, which pose serious environmental and health challenges. Collection and transportation of solid waste generated at household, commercial, Institutional, and industrial levels in the municipality is mainly undertaken by the Wote Municipality sanitation unit which is anchored under the Planning, Development Control, and Environment Division.

The Municipal Board has put in place light waste collection bins and waste collection receptacles in strategic places in urban areas. The waste bins in the urban settlements are inadequate with 90% of allocation being in Wote town. The existing ones are not well utilized for waste segregation and disposal since color coding the bins and receptacles has not been done.

Solid Waste collected by the Municipality is currently being disposed of at an undesignated site along the Nduenguu stream in Wote town. The dumpsite is poorly managed and does not meet the prescribed environmental and health standards. Moreover, land has not been officially designated for waste management in the County land use plan. The waste management technique deployed at the dumpsite includes; open dumping, and burying of waste currently being referred to as landfilling but doesn't meet the standards required for a landfill.

Open burning of waste is eminent across other towns and markets within the municipality causing air pollution. Open burning can cause long-term health problems. The toxic chemicals released during burning include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and polycyclic organic matter (POMs). Burning plastic and treated wood also releases heavy metals and toxic chemicals, such as dioxin. Persons exposed to these air pollutants can experience eye and nose irritation, difficulty breathing, coughing, and headaches exacerbating human and ecosystem health.

The Municipality lacks waste compacting trucks, enough excavators, and bulldozers which are used in the management of dumpsites. The dumping site is located in an ecologically sensitive site thereby threatening the integrity of the existing stream through pollution from leachate and other solid waste sources. Solid waste generated in



the rural parts of the municipality is disposed of within the households mainly through disposal in pits, waste receptacles provided by the municipality, or open burning.

The population trends indicate rapid urbanization, fueled by both natural growth and rural-urban migration contributes to the increased waste generation. Management of this waste will strain the capacity of Wote municipality to provide critical solid waste management services to the municipality residents.

2.1 State of Solid Waste Generation in the Municipality

Wote Municipality generates an estimated 20 tonnes of solid waste per day as per the municipal solid waste collection data. It is estimated that 80% (16 tonnes) of the solid waste is generated from the urban areas. Wote Municipal records and inventories indicate an average estimate of 75% of waste is organic waste and 25% is inorganic comprising of plastic, paper, medical waste, and metal.

Inefficient production processes, low durability of goods, unsustainable consumption, and production patterns lead to excessive generation of solid waste (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS 2019), Wote municipality population is estimated at 161,996 people as of 2019 and is projected to grow exponentially to 186,900 by 2030. Therefore, as the Wote municipality population increases and production and consumption rates increase too, the estimated volumes of waste generated will increase exponentially. The main sources of waste are households, commercial, construction, healthcare facilities, agricultural activities, mining, and industries.

There are thirty-nine (39) undesignated solid waste transfer stations provided in different market centers within Wote Municipality, 11 out of these have skip bins. All these areas are serviced by one skip loader which is strained in terms of waste collection. The municipality has employed one hundred and fifty-eight (158) casual market cleaners who undertake market cleaning, collection, and disposal of solid waste.

Further, a weak solid waste management system exists in terms of segregation, recycling and recovery, and waste treatment. Targeted awareness creation on the importance of a clean and healthy environment is required to address the poor waste management practices by the public. A negative attitude towards waste management and failure to take individual responsibility has also contributed to practices such as littering, illegal dumping, and open burning, leading to environmental pollution.

To effectively coordinate waste management function, the municipality aims to zone its areas, to define the operations of authorized persons to collect and transport waste.

2.2 Waste Management Services by Private Firms

Solid waste management in the municipality is currently being solely undertaken by the planning, Development control, and Environment division in charge of solid waste management. However, there are private firms undertaking waste collection and disposal in the Municipality but only collect solid waste from specific industries and



entities.

2.3 Waste Streams and Sources

Solid waste management is based on identifiable waste streams from various sources. Waste is ordinarily classified according to the waste streams for purposes of effective management and a waste source may produce different waste streams. There are different methods of collecting, recovering, processing, treating, and disposing of the various wastes generated.

Whereas there are different waste streams, waste is normally divided into hazardous and non-hazardous waste hence, different management strategies due to their potential health risks and hazards as provided for in the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006 Legal notice No. 121. Waste may in addition be classified broadly as municipal solid waste, industrial waste, and post-consumer waste.

2.4 Overview of Challenges of Waste Management in Wote Municipality

The following barriers have prevented Wote municipality from consistently implementing sound management and disposal of solid waste:

1. Regulatory and Policy Barriers.

Although a significant body of National and County legislation on solid waste is in place, it is evident that an enormous gap exists between the laws and their implementation.

There exists weak compliance and enforcement of the existing laws related to solid waste management accounting for the informal and traditional collection and transportation of waste. The Municipality lacks trained and gazetted environmental inspectors therefore, the Municipal board should strive to provide resources to train and gazetted the environment officers to assist in the enforcement of the regulatory frameworks.

2. Social-Economic Barriers:

Behavior and perception influence the implementation of waste management initiatives. Therefore, achieving segregation at source, minimizing littering, and adopting sustainable practices are limited by both lack of awareness and financial and technological constraints.

The Municipality lacks a developed economic model for a waste material recovery facility. There is a low appreciation of the role of informal communities that are self-organized to collect waste increasing chances of exploitation by middlemen.

3. Financial and infrastructural barriers

The waste management infrastructure is limited to waste receptacles (skips) and is characterized by a lack of a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), designated dumpsite, or



adequate human resources. Additionally, the Municipality lacks a resource mobilization strategy, limiting the potential to attract investors across the waste value chain.

4. Technology and Knowledge Barriers

Low adoption of modern technology and the high cost of keeping pace with technological advancement hinder the transition to sustainable waste management practices. Limited know-how of the waste management hierarchy and circular model concepts in the sector further slows down the implementation of waste management initiatives.

This Policy will address the following gaps:

- i. Lack of a fully-fledged materials extraction process for the total value of waste
- ii. Unavailability of land to put up solid waste management infrastructure
- iii. Technological and operational limitations (Poor infrastructure)
- iv. Inadequate public sensitization and awareness of solid waste management
- v. Lack of a database for waste handlers, and service providers across the value chains
- vi. Low and uncoordinated enforcement of the legal framework
- vii. Lack of a framework to guide fee charges of the private sector in waste management
- viii. Lack of segregation of waste at source and inadequate number of receptacles

2.5 Legal and Institutional Framework

2.5.1 Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Article 42 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that "Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment," therefore entities should endeavor to eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment."

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

2.5.2 Kenya Vision 2030

It provides for the development of solid waste management systems regulation on the use of plastic bags, development and enforcement mechanisms targeting pollution and solid waste management regulations, strengthening of institutional capacities of multi-sectoral planning and strengthening linkages between institutions of planning and environment management, development of national waste management system and use of market-based environment instruments for providing incentives or disincentives in solid waste management.



2.5.3 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Cap 387)

The Act provides among others: The standards of waste including issues such as handling, storage, transportation, segregation, and destruction of any waste; Prohibition of handling dangerous waste; Classification and management of hazardous and toxic waste. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, seek to implement the statutory requirements on solid waste management.

2.5.4 The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007

Provides for the safe collection, recycling, and disposal of chemical wastes, obsolete chemicals, and empty containers of chemicals to avoid safety risks, the health of employees, and the environment. All employers must provide their workers with Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)

2.5.5 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Provides for integrated development planning in urban areas. The Act provides for urban integrated development plans for urban areas and cities, including planning for solid waste management.

2.5.6 The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015

The national strategy sets the foundation for the development and adoption of county solid waste management policies and strategies. It lays the foundation for the strategic management of solid waste in Kenya, outlining definitions and classifications of solid waste the waste management cycle, and ideal approaches applicable to Kenya.

2.5.7 County Governments Act, No. 17 of 2012

Provides for the County's governance and management system and process including development planning, decentralization, citizen participation, and policy development. Section 120 of the Act outlines the tariff policy for public services, which includes promoting the sustainable use of resources and recycling waste.

2.5.8 County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

Provides for an Integrated Approach to Solid Waste Management to improve solid waste management in rural and urban areas. The target areas are: feasibility studies on the solid waste value chain, development and maintenance of sanitary landfills, establishment of functional waste transfer stations, and enhancing waste transportation.

2.5.9 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.

2.5.10 Wote Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2021-2025

It acknowledges that the municipality does not have a proper solid waste management system and outlines key issues to be addressed including: putting in place a sewer



reticulation system, proper solid waste management, designating waste collection sites, and improving sanitation facilities

2.5.11 Physical Planning Act, No. 6 of 1996

Provides for physical planning and development control in Kenya, which is mainly a County function. Integrated Solid Waste Management System requires functioning and effective spatial planning, zoning, and land laws.



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CHAPTER THREE: POLICY DIRECTION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the policy objectives, directions, and strategies for addressing sustainable solid waste management in Wote Municipality. These objectives, directions, and strategies provide more specific guidance on how this policy's overall goals and statements will be attained.

3.1 Policy Direction

The Policy aims to promote waste reduction, segregation, collection, and disposal practices in accordance with environmental best practices. While seeking to attain a zero-waste strategy to avoid deterioration of the natural environment and negative impacts on the health and safety of communities while harnessing the potential of waste as a resource for income generation.

3.2 Policy Objectives

Objective 1: To strengthen policy, legal, and regulatory framework on Municipal solid waste management

Strategies:

- i. Formulate relevant Wote municipal By-laws and guidelines on solid waste management
- ii. Establish appropriate institutional structures.
- iii. Foster compliance through enhanced enforcement measures
- iv. Develop Provide guidelines for registration and licensing of waste handlers and transporters.
- v. Develop Provide guidelines on proper handling, collection, and disposal of hazardous waste
- vi. Provide preferential treatment to youth, women, and persons with disabilities in accessing contracts for solid waste management per the AGPO and PPDA

Objective 2: To promote a sustainable, effective, and integrated solid waste management system.

- i. To minimize waste generation, champion segregation at source and promote re-use, recovery, and recycling
- ii. Build the capacities of staff to operationalize this policy
- iii. Develop an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
- iv. Formulate the necessary education and information campaign strategies to inculcate responsible behavior in waste management.
- v. To enhance waste collection, transportation, and sustainable disposal.
- vi. To promote waste separation and segregation using colored-coded waste bins.
- vii. Develop a municipal Waste Management Information and documentation system



- viii. Develop and operationalize a stakeholder participatory framework to strengthen stakeholder involvement, and enhance partnerships and collaboration in solid waste management

Objective 3: To promote the involvement of the informal sector in solid waste management

- i. Initiate capacity development programs, training, innovation workshops, and benchmarking and support the adoption of health requirements.
- ii. Facilitate and promote value addition and market linkage between the informal sector and investors in the solid waste management value chain.
- iii. Develop service agency agreements with the informal sector in the provision of solid waste management services where appropriate.
- iv. Support the formalization of the informal sector through mapping organization and legal registration of the waste picker groups.
- v. Facilitate the informal groups or individuals involved in the solid waste management value chain to access affordable capital for solid waste management enterprise development.

Objective 4: To promote sustainable financing in Solid Waste management

- i. Progressively increase budgetary allocations for the implementation of this policy and laws related to Solid Waste Management.
- ii. Mobilize resources in the form of grants and donations for financing Solid Waste Management processes.
- iii. Put in place a mechanism to attract and leverage Public-Private Partnerships as a vehicle to mobilize resources and enhance private sector participation in sustainable waste management across the waste value chain.
- iv. Put in place a framework for coordination, monitoring, and tracking sources, applications, and impacts of sustainable waste management finance
- v. Levy appropriate user fees for Solid Waste Management.

Objective 5: To promote research, innovation, and adoption of modern technology

- i. Encourage and invite research and development into technologies and governance approaches for sustainable resource and waste management.
- ii. Establish a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) to promote waste hierarchy and circular economy concepts.
- iii. Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society, and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions.
- iv. Develop a data and knowledge management system on solid waste management
- v. Establish sustainable infrastructure and systems for solid waste management and processing and stipulate mechanisms for the purchase and upgrading of solid waste management tools and equipment.



Objective 6: Mainstream solid waste management into land use planning

- i. Carry out a solid waste management survey using a Geographical Information System (GIS) considering; land use: topography, drainage and soil, Infrastructure (transport, communications, health, education, water, and energy), Economic base of the area (urban informal economic base), Human settlements (density and land use), Institutions such as schools and other government institutions, industries and commercial enterprises and non -state organizations
- ii. Designate the location of the collection points, transfer stations, composting sites, waste recovery facilities, and landfills per the solid waste management spatial plan.
- iii. Subsidize Solid Waste Management services to low-income areas and unplanned settlements in accordance with the County Governments Act (2012).
- iv. Designate specific routes and time schedules to be followed in the transfer and transportation of solid waste in collaboration with the departments responsible for physical planning and transport and the National Environment Management Authority
- v. Develop the municipal solid waste management spatial plan including details for each ward as the core decentralized spatial units.



CHAPTER FOUR: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

An operational coordination and accountability mechanism is key for effectively implementing this policy. The Municipality board, the manager, and the municipal section handling waste management will play key roles in implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the policy.

This chapter also provides details of how different state and non-state actors and structures should work together to ensure multi-sectoral and interagency collaboration.

4.1 Roles

4.1.1 Roles of the Municipal Board.

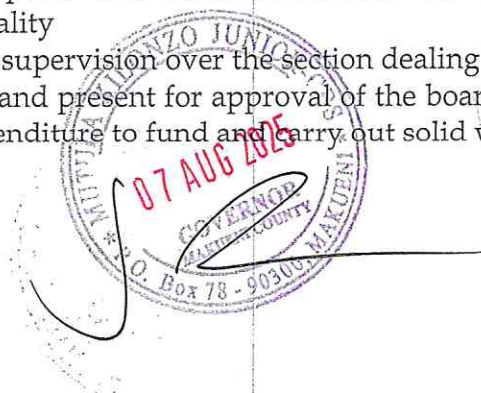
The Municipal Board, shall in consultation with the Department of Lands, Urban Planning & Development, Environment and Climate Change :

- Develop and adopt Wote municipality solid waste management policy, plans, strategies, and programs and set targets for solid waste management.
- Develop bylaws relating to solid waste management
- Enter into contracts, partnerships, or joint ventures to discharge its function of solid waste management.
- Prepare and submit its annual budget estimates on solid waste management for approval by the County Assembly
- Monitor budget execution on solid waste management.
- Collect revenue in the form of taxes and fees from private service providers dealing with solid waste.
- Monitor the impacts and effectiveness of the solid waste management policy.
- Coordinating public-private sector engagement in solid waste management.
- Promote a safe and healthy environment within Wote municipality through sound waste management practices.
- Facilitate the formation of decentralized sub-committees if deemed necessary to deal with solid waste management
- Facilitate strategic resource mobilization and investments in the waste management sector
- Maintain a comprehensive database and information system on waste management

4.1.2 Roles of the Manager

The municipal manager with the assistance of the Municipal staff shall:

- Implement the solid waste management policy
- Make reports and recommendations on waste management within the municipality
- Exercise supervision over the section dealing with solid waste management.
- Prepare and present for approval of the board an annual estimate of revenue and expenditure to fund and carry out solid waste management.



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- Maintain a strong alliance and effective working relations with private service providers on solid waste management.
- Provide a platform for public-private dialogue, consultation collaboration, and participation in solid waste management

4.2 Stakeholder Analysis

S/No	Stakeholders	Roles and Obligations
1.	National Government- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall policy direction on solid waste management matters and Compliance with laws and regulations
2.	County Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby and champion for partnership and resource mobilization • Provide policy direction • Community engagement • Facilitate a clean and safe working environment.
3.	Office of the County Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legislative formulation and review • Provision pf legal advisory services • Interpretation of legal and regulatory frameworks
4.	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the policy • Oversight and monitoring implementation of the policy • Allocate resources for policy implementation
5.	Municipality Residents (Members of Public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation, Compliance
6.	NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and disseminate public information on regulatory requirement for waste management in Wote municipality • Support the dissemination of waste management research and development finding • Undertake enforcement activities of the laws developed on solid waste management and surveillance exercise on illegal waste related activities
7.	Non state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct studies and provide data and analysis to help inform solid waste management practices • Develop new technologies and approaches to waste management. • Collaborate with the municipality to sensitize the public on the policy

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Corporate social responsibility program in Wote Municipality • Provide technical and financial support for solid waste management policy. • Engage in Public-private partnership with Wote municipality • Resource mobilization
8.	County departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and collaboration



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CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Policy Financing

Solid waste management and investment is a capital-intensive venture and has not been adequately linked with the economic planning and budgetary processes. Financing is limited to devolved funds and reliance on development partners. To subsidize the municipal own annual budgetary provisions, the Municipal Board shall;

- a) Develop and implement a comprehensive investment plan for solid waste management that enhances investment coordination in implementing the identified policy strategies.
- b) Establish an incentive framework that promotes public-private partnerships.
- c) Enhance integration of all stakeholders to deliver efficient resources for solid waste management and investment.

5.2 Communication

For effective implementation and mainstreaming of policy guidelines, principles, and strategies, the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Environment and Climate Change will prepare and disseminate appropriate solid waste management guidelines, manuals, and standards.

The County Executive Committee Member responsible for Environment and Climate Change will develop and implement a communication strategy specific to this Policy to ensure effective and widespread dissemination of all the principles and guidelines to all county government departments, land owners, private sector, civil society organizations and international agencies operating within the Municipality. The communication strategy shall use workshops, publications, annual exhibitions, dissemination materials, public relations, and media including road shows.

5.3 Collaboration with National Government

The Municipality shall institute measures to cooperate, collaborate, consult, and partner with the national government in implementing this policy as well as implementing national policies, laws, and standards related to solid waste management. In this regard, the department responsible for solid waste management shall initiate intergovernmental collaboration mechanisms with the national government Ministry of Environment and other agencies responsible for matters related to the environment.

5.4 Staff Capacity Development

The Municipal Board shall in collaboration with the County Public Service Board facilitate recruitment of qualified professional staff in line with respective policy measures and develop and facilitate continuous professional and capacity development for all relevant officers in the various departments responsible for implementing this policy.



5.5 Planning and Performance Management

Implementation of this policy shall be integrated with the municipal performance management system through the sectoral plan. The annual performance contracting and targets for respective departments responsible for the implementation of this policy shall be aligned to activities and programs

5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will strengthen the links between the policy interventions and outcomes, enhance accountability and transparency, and identify deviations from plans for informed corrective measures for a sustainable and effective solid waste management model. Through the M&E framework, a structured mechanism will be established to consistently gather, track, analyze, and report on the utilization of resources, as well as the outcomes and impacts achieved. This continuous monitoring informs the implementation of the policy, facilitating timely adjustments as needed. Timely dissemination and sound feedback mechanisms for M&E report findings will aid in the implementation of this policy. This will ensure the intended objectives, outcomes, and impacts are relevant, efficient, effective, impactful, and sustainable.

5.7 Reporting

The Municipal Board shall prepare quarterly and annual Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports on implementation of the Policy. The Department shall also commission a mid-term evaluation, to be conducted by an independent agency to measure outcomes and impacts of the policy and inform its review. Evaluation exercises will be carried out jointly with relevant stakeholders to determine the achievement of planned activities.

5.7 Policy Review

The Policy will be reviewed every Four (4) years or on a need basis in collaboration with all key stakeholders to take into account emerging issues and developments in the solid waste management dynamics in the municipality



ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

ACTIVITY/STRATEGIES	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Objective 1: To strengthen policy, legal, and regulatory framework on solid waste management				
Formulate relevant regulations and guidelines	Relevant regulations and guidelines formulated	No. of relevant rules and guidelines formulated	The county department responsible for solid waste management	Year 1
Adopt an integrated approach to solid waste management	Integrated approach guidelines developed	Number of guidelines developed	The county department responsible for solid waste management Wote Municipality	Year 1 & 2
Foster compliance through enhanced enforcement measures	Enforcement measures developed and enhanced	Rates of Compliance in Solid Waste Management	The county department responsible for solid waste management Wote Municipality	Annually
Licensing of waste handlers and transporters	Licensed solid waste handlers and transporters	No. of licensed solid waste handlers and transporters	County department responsible for solid waste management, NEMA Wote Municipality	Annually
Objective 2: To promote a sustainable, effective, and integrated solid waste management system.				
Minimize waste generation	Waste reduction initiatives launched	Rates of reduction in waste generation	Environmental Agencies, NGOs, Community Group	Annually
Develop an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan	ISWM Plan developed and adopted	No. ISWM Plan developed and adopted	County department responsible for solid waste management Wote Municipality	Year 2
Enhance waste segregation, collection, and transportation.	Segregated bins provided and collection schedules implemented	Volume (tonnes) of segregated waste collected efficiency	County department responsible for solid waste management & Wote Municipality	Annually



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ACTIVITY/STRATEGIES	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
	Purchase a solid waste compaction truck	Waste compaction truck	Wote Municipality	Year 4
Develop a municipal Waste Management Information and documentation system	Database developed	No. of waste database developed	Wote Municipality, County department responsible for solid waste management	Year 2
Objective 3: To promote the involvement of the informal sector in solid waste management				
Support formalization of the informal sector	Informal groups mapped and organized for registration of waste picker groups	Number of groups mapped and organized for registration of waste picker groups	Wote municipal board	Year 2 & 3
Promote value addition and market linkage between the informal sector and investors in the solid waste management value chain	Value chains promoted in solid waste management	No. of value chains promoted	Wote Municipality	Year 2
	Market linkages developed in solid waste management	No. of market linkages developed between informal and investors	County department responsible for solid waste management & Wote Municipality	Year 2
Objective 4: Solid waste management financing				
Public-Private Partnerships	PPP framework developed; stakeholder engagements conducted	Number of PPPs established, Investment volume	The county department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality	Annually
Mobilize resources through grants and donations to finance Solid Waste Management	Grants and donations mobilized	Amount (US Dollar) of resources mobilized to finance solid waste management	The county department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality, Solid Waste donors	Annually



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ACTIVITY/STRATEGIES	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Levy user fees for Solid Waste Management	Levy fees collected from Waste management	Amount (Kshs) collected through fees for solid waste management	The county department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality	Annually
Objective 5: To promote research, innovation, and adoption of modern technology				
Establish a material Recovery Facility to promote waste hierarchy and circular economy concepts	MRF established to promote waste hierarchy	No. of MRF established to promote waste hierarchy	County department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality, NEMA	Year 3
Promotion of research and development in solid waste management	Research projects funded and partnerships with academic institutions established	No. of research projects funded and partnerships established	County department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality, NEMA & Research Institutions	Year 3
Objective 6: Mainstream solid waste management into land use planning				
Carry out a solid waste management survey using a GIS survey	Data collected and analyzed and survey reports produced	No. survey completed and reports adopted	County department responsible for solid waste management & Wote Municipality	Year 1
Designate collection points and facilities	Suitable locations identified by spatial plan	No. locations designated	County department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality	Annually
Municipal solid waste management spatial plan	Municipal solid waste management spatial plan developed	No. municipal solid waste management spatial plan developed	The county department responsible for solid waste management, Wote Municipality	Year 3



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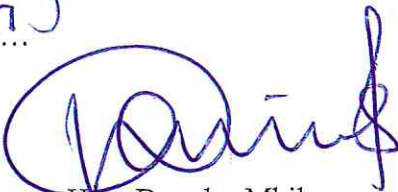
THE MAKUENI COUNTY SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY, 2025

I certify that this printed impression is a true copy of the Policy passed by the County Assembly on the 29th Day of July, 2025.



Kevin Mutuku
Clerk of the County Assembly.

Presented for assent in accordance with the provisions
of the Constitution of Kenya and County Governments Act
on the 30th July 2021 (Date) at the hour
of 12:00 PM



Hon. Douglas Mbilu
Speaker of the County Assembly.

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