



BUNGOMA COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND
TOURISM**

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BUNGOMA COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

FOREWORD

PREFACE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Constitution of Kenya (COK) elevates environmental quality to a basic right for all Kenyans. However, solid waste remains to be a key challenge in the attainment of a clean and healthy environment as stipulated by the COK. Bungoma County aims to tackle challenges posed by solid waste through the Bungoma County Solid Waste Management Policy. The policy which has been developed through a participatory process with the involvement of various stakeholders has an overall objective of ensuring sustainable waste management for the County.

The Bungoma County outlines the framework within which sustainable solid waste management shall be undertaken. The Policy covers various aspects of solid waste management as per the chapters in the Policy as follows:-

Chapter One provides the background within which the Policy has been developed and highlights the process of developing the policy in addition to international and national policies and legal framework that have influenced its development.

Chapter Two provides policy direction with regard to solid waste management in Bungoma County by outlining the goal, specific objectives and guiding principles that will underpin the implementation of the policy.

Chapter Three clearly outlines policy framework consisting of the core policy priority areas and specific strategic interventions to be followed to achieve its aspirations.

Chapter Four outlines approaches to policy implementation. It also sketches the key stakeholders and requisite institutions framework for effective implementation

Chapter Five outlines the processes of monitoring, reporting and review the policy. It anchors the monitoring, reporting and review processes in the institutional frameworks.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIDP	- County Integrated Development Plan
COK	- Constitution of Kenya
EAC	- East African Community
ECED	- Early Childhood Education
EMCA	- Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GHG	- Green House Gases
KPHC	- Kenya Population and Housing Census
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MTP	- Medium Term Plan
PLWD	- People Living With Disability
PPP	- Public Private Partnerships

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CHAPTER ONE

Context and Rationale for the Bungoma County Solid Waste Management Policy

1.0. Introduction

This Chapter outlines the context within which the Bungoma County Solid Waste Management Policy is developed. It outlines the background within which the policy is developed and further explains how the national level policies and legal frameworks have contributed to its development. It summarizes the rationale of the Policy and the drivers of solid waste management within the County and finally provides insights on the process undertaken in its formulation.

1.1. Background

Solid waste management is a sustainable national development issue in Kenya. The Kenyan waste sector has over time been characterized by low collection rates, illegal dumping and uncontrolled dumpsites that is not only a public health and environmental threat, but also a loss of valuable resources for job and wealth creation and an eyesore that negatively affects our national aesthetics and tourism industry as well as the well-being of all Kenyans. Therefore, various efforts are being implemented by stakeholders to transition the waste sector to affordable waste collection; recycling and composting; and secure final disposal in engineered landfills for the remaining wastes as a last resort.

These efforts include various legislative and regulatory frameworks that have institutionalized solid waste management. Devolution of functions and resources is one such legislative effort which created 47 county governments that took a leading role in sustainable solid waste management which is one of the devolved functions. However, the national government provides an enabling policy and regulatory environment to facilitate the counties to effectively deliver waste management services including, facilitating inter-county cooperation, financial incentives, research, technical advice and facilitation of public awareness and education.

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Solid Waste Management remains to be a key development challenge across the globe. Waste generation is inevitable due to day to day human activities such as production and consumption processes including commercial processes. It must be highlighted that increasing waste generation without proper management has environmental, social, health and economic implications and therefore all stakeholders from the public and private sectors must work together in order to adequately address solid waste management challenges.

1.2. Context and Rationale for the Policy

The Context

The Bungoma County Solid Waste Management Policy is informed by various national and international statutory documents. These include the following;

- The East Africa Community (EAC) Polythene Materials Control Bill (2016) that establishes a regional approach to the control and regulation of use; sale, manufacture and importation of polythene materials and products. This was the basis of Kenya imposing a plastic carrier bag ban in 2017
- The Constitution of Kenya 2010 under Article 10 emphasizes on sustainable development as one of the national values and Solid Waste Management is a key driver of sustainable development. Furthermore, Article 42 provides that “Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment; Article 43 guarantees the right to highest attainable standard of health, reasonable standards of sanitation and clean and safe water; Article 69 of the Constitution provides for encouragement of public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; Section 2 (g) of the Fourth Schedule assigns to the county government the function of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
- The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 cap 387 amended in 2015 is the foundation of all environmental legislation in Kenya and it encourages sustainable development to safeguard the needs of future generations. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, provides the statutory requirements on solid waste management
- The National Environment Policy, 2013 that provides for governance framework for environment management
- The National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015 that provides the basis and strategic direction for proper solid waste management in Kenya

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- The Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 that urges the need for integrated waste management as it accounts to 3% of total national GHG emissions
- Kenya Vision 2030 that provides for development of solid waste management systems in at least 5 municipalities, and in the proposed economic zones, regulation on use of plastic bags, development and enforcement of mechanisms targeting pollution and solid waste management regulations, strengthening of institutional capacities of multi-sectoral planning and strengthening linkages between institutions of planning and environment management
- United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that outlines a global framework and commitment for sustainable development. The Key SDGs related to solid waste management include:-
 - i. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
 - ii. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - iii. Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
 - iv. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
 - v. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Bungoma County's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy, 2019

The Bungoma County Solid Waste Management Policy seeks to provide the legal and institutional framework to guide the implementation of the Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022) and the Departmental (Environment, Natural Resources, Water and Tourism) Strategic plan, 2018-2022. It will create an enabling environment for sustainable management of Solid Waste in the County.

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The Rationale

Bungoma County's Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) aspires to contribute to Kenya's Vision 2030 policy document that has an overall objective of making Kenya a middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. Furthermore, the CIDP emphasizes on sustainable development that can only be achieved if proper solid waste management is achieved.

Therefore, Bungoma County has made establishing effective, efficient and sustainable solid waste management systems its top priority in order to ensure full realization of its development goals. This County Solid Waste Management Policy has been formulated in order to:-

- i. Provide a regulatory mechanism for implementing County functions assigned under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and specifically Solid Waste Management
- ii. Provide for adoption of integrated Solid Waste Management Systems and processes in the County
- iii. Facilitate adoption and compliance with relevant international and national standards of solid waste management in the County
- iv. Contribute to the realization of Kenya Vision 2030
- v. Have the private sector, civil society, communities, partners and investors to be part of proactive, coherent, integrated and sustainable municipal solid waste management effort.

1.3. Drivers of Solid Waste Management in Bungoma County

It must be highlighted that the high population growth rate is increasing the rate of urbanization. Furthermore, changes in lifestyle and food habits, increased industrialization and decentralization has contributed to increase in generation of wastes which is not matched by the County's ability to manage the wastes. This is attributed to lack of necessary supportive infrastructure due to limited budgetary allocations. In our case, the County generates approximately 600 tonnes of municipal wastes per day of which only 200 tonnes is collected daily. Furthermore, the waste is collected from open collection points across the County

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by trucks (which are not customized for transporting waste) and dumped in one open dumpsite. Poor waste management such as open burning and illegal dumping affects many aspects of life for County residents and is a significant source of the climate pollutants such as methane (CH₄), black carbon, chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds like vinyl chloride and tetra chloral-ethylene, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other trace gases. The pollutants also contribute to a variety of air borne diseases. Open dumpsites results in uncontrolled leachate caused by decomposition of the wastes which contaminate ground water resources. Illegal dumping of heavy metals like mercury, lead, cadmium, nickel and arsenic causes serious land pollution problems which include reducing land productivity. Furthermore, this dumping of wastes (including pesticides, fertilizers, raw sewage, industrial wastes, non-point run off) is extended to our rivers and streams taking a severe toll on human health and well-being as well as on our riparian ecosystems and given the fact that the County is a water tower that supports the Lake Victoria basin where thousands of people depend on fish for their primary source of protein, vulnerability to the chemicals they carry such as heavy metals in aquatic set up increases.

Therefore, measures that include policies and other legislative frameworks must be put in place to address the situation. at both levels of government. It must be highlighted that despite initiatives such as the recent plastic carrier bags national ban, fundamental solutions of solid waste such as minimization and re-use; waste separation at source and recycling; compost production from organic waste and final disposal of non-recyclable wastes in a secure facility with the latest technology have not been promoted at both levels of government.

1.4. Process of Developing the Policy

This Policy was developed through a participatory and consultative process that involved various stakeholders including the County Executive Committee Members and other Stakeholders including the County Environment Committee, Members of the County Assembly's Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, Water and Tourism; Representatives from Kenya Forest Service and

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Kenya Wildlife Service among others before debate and approval by the County Assembly of Bungoma.

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CHAPTER TWO: Policy Framework

2.0. Introduction

This chapter provides the policy direction with regard to solid waste management in Bungoma County by outlining the goal, specific objectives and guiding principles that will underpin the implementation of the policy.

2.1. Goal

This policy aims to achieve sustainable solid waste management in the County to not only protect public health and conserve the environment; also harness waste as a resource for income generation.

2.2. Objectives

The Objectives of this policy are:

1. To integrate sustainable solid waste management into the County's planning, budgeting, decision-making and implementation across all the relevant sectors
2. To enhance waste collection and recycling services in the County
3. To encourage Stakeholder engagement and participation in decision-making with regard to solid waste management.
4. To provide a framework for mobilization of resources for sustainable solid waste management initiatives

3.3. Guiding Principles

The following principles will guide the implementation of this policy:

- a) **The Right to a clean and healthy Environment** and a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment as clearly stated in the supreme law of the land

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- b) Right to Sustainable Development:** The policy will ensure that all development will be undertaken taking into account economic, social and environmental needs to ensure it enhances the quality of life that will improve peoples` well-being.
- c) Zero Waste Principle:** The implementation of this policy will be guided through the use of the 3Rs: reduce, reuse and recycle in order to reduce waste rather than to burn or bury them.
- d) Precautionary Principle:** The policy will ensure that caution is taken during implementation of any development even if it has not been proven that the development will endanger the environment
- e) Polluter Pays Principle:** This policy provides that any party that causes pollution shall be responsible to bear the costs of the damage done
- f) Partnerships:** The policy will encourage collaborations, partnerships and synergy among the stakeholders including the youth, women and PLWD for effective implementation of this policy
- g) Good Governance:** The implementation of this policy will be guided by respect for the rule of law, transparency and effective institutions in addition to embracing a system of consultation, negotiation and consensus building with the National government.
- h) Equity and Social Inclusion:** Further, the implementation of the policy will be informed by; fair and equitable allocation of effort and cost as well as ploughing back benefits to address disproportionate vulnerabilities.
- i) Extended Producer Responsibility:** Finally, the policy will seek to ensure that all producers shall have significant responsibility in terms of disposing of wastes from their products.

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CHAPTER THREE

Solid Waste Management Opportunities and Strategic Policy Interventions

3.0. Introduction

In order to comprehensively address solid waste management challenges, a framework setting the policy direction to be followed by the county government and other stakeholders is critical. This chapter describes the policy framework consisting of the core policy interventions to be followed to achieve its aspirations.

3.1. Opportunities and Strategic Policy Interventions

LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT

Municipal solid waste emissions arise from anaerobic decomposition of organic matter which produces methane and waste burning that pollutes the air and also accelerates global warming. The industries within the County are also relatively small contributors to GHG emissions in addition to the County's dumpsite and sewage treatment works. Therefore, given the significance of the above sectors mitigation efforts must be enhanced as they play a crucial role in the overall County development.

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County shall:

- a) *Encourage promotion of clean and green technologies that prevent and reduce waste generation in all sectors of its economy*
- b) *Promote organic waste recycling and establishment of engineered sanitary landfills to reduce methane emissions*
- c) *Establish a framework for investment and creating business friendly environments for waste recycling, green economy and sustainable solid waste management.*
- d) *Prepare and implement County Integrated Development Plans, through which sustainable waste management measures and actions should be mainstreamed for subsequent implementation by various county sectors.*

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RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

Achieving sustainable waste management requires that all sectors of society are aware of the issue, have access to information on waste generation and management, and are able to participate in decision making and action at the local, county and national level.

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County shall:

- a) ensure timely and correct data collection on type and volumes of solid wastes generated across the County and how they are handled to inform decision making across various sectors of the economy*
- b) Encourage, support and enhance private sector, civil society and research institutions to develop and utilize technological innovations geared towards sustainable management of solid wastes*
- c) Encourage and enhance linkages between the County Government, academia, private sector, civil society and global institutions undertaking solid waste management innovations*
- d) Identify research and technology needs; and promote strategic and systematic climate change-related research, impact and vulnerability assessments, and technology development and diffusion.*

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

The Constitution ensures that citizens are actively involved in governance and decision-making process through public participation. However, the decision-making process can only be successful through education, awareness creation and sensitization of the public on matters sustainable solid waste management. The education and sensitization can be done in many foras from the County, Sub County, Ward, Village and *Nyumba Kumi* level.

The education and sensitization shall encompass knowledge on integrated solid waste management and incorporate critical and cross cutting issues such as mainstreaming of gender, youth and PLWD. Sustainable waste management interventions, such as those relating to waste collection, separation of waste at the

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source and recycling, are key to making the public a positive agent working for a cleaner environment.

Furthermore, the formal education mechanisms such as **ECED**, primary, secondary and tertiary levels can be equally instrumental in raising public awareness on sustainable solid waste management. This calls for mainstreaming of sustainable waste management knowledge into the basic education curriculum awareness to children as currently being undertaken at grade 3, who in turn could pass it on to their parents and to future generations.

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County shall:

- a) Develop a strategy for identifying, refining and disseminating sustainable solid waste management knowledge to the public and other stakeholders in user-friendly formats*
- b) Incorporate sustainable solid waste management knowledge into the County Government's civic education and extension programmes including public participation on the CIDP and during the County Planning Processes.*
- c) Promote and encourage modules on sustainable waste management for all levels of education within the County i.e. from ECED to tertiary level*
- d) Work with, support and collaborate with the private sector and civil society in incorporating sustainable solid waste management into advocacy and community sensitization foras.*
- e) Support and strengthen the capacity of institutions engaged in sustainable waste management public awareness and sensitization*

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE

High fertility rate and high population growth rate characterize the County demographics which has led to increased settlements and urbanization. Therefore, increased settlements and urbanization has an effect on the increasing volumes of municipal waste generated. Consequently, increasing volumes and complexity of the waste generated sometimes poses a serious challenge to the County Government due to lack of proper mechanisms of handling the waste. Improper

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waste management poses a serious risk to ecosystems and public health and erodes the gains made towards achieving sustainable development.

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County shall:

- a) Enact legislation and regularly review subsidiary legislation to provide for a framework for coordination and implementation of waste management strategies, actions and investment within the county.*
- b) Establish a County Solid Waste Management Directorate to coordinate implementation of programs, measures and actions to create jobs and wealth from waste.*
- c) Provide or set aside sufficient land for waste management programmes*
- d) Involve the community in waste management plans and projects*
- e) Work with the relevant government agencies to phase out single use plastics within the County*
- f) Provide necessary infrastructure such as skips, waste bins to promote source separation of waste to significantly increase recycling and organic compost production which in turn shall reduce the volume of organic waste destined to the County landfills*
- g) Promote and allocate adequate financial resources towards construction of sanitary landfills and waste to energy facilities as opposed to open dumpsites*
- h) Enforce the required labour and health and safety standards for all members engaged in the county waste management services*

FINANCING COUNTY SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Integrated and Sustainable Solid Waste Management requires adequate financial resources to attain set objectives to developing and maintaining required human capacity, appropriate and adequate infrastructure, support governance arrangements and enhance collaboration amongst the various actors. It should be emphasized that economic instruments can be key in encouraging or discouraging behavior or actions with respect to sustainable waste management. The County will promote all measures recommended by the Environmental Management and

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Coordination Act (Art. 57) that lists a range of “Government tax and other fiscal incentives, disincentives or fees to induce or promote the proper management of the environment and natural resources for the prevention or abatement of environmental degradation such as;

- a) prevent or substantially reduce environmental degradation caused by undertaking;
- b) Tax rebates to industries or other establishments that invest in plants, equipment and machinery for pollution control, re-cycling of wastes, water harvesting and conservation, prevention of floods and for using other energy resources as substitutes for hydrocarbons; or
- c) User fees to ensure that those who use environmental resources pay proper value for the utilization of such resources.

Furthermore, PPPs are viable mechanisms for involving private sector to work towards achieving public policy goals. The country has an enabling regulatory framework to support PPPs. Private Sector investments that support integrated solid waste management and low carbon resilience can be implemented through PPP framework and will therefore take necessary steps to encourage best practices in waste management finance and actions.

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County Government shall:

- a) *Adopt a sustainable waste management finance strategy and establish a sustainable waste management fund mechanism that enables implementation of priority actions*
- b) *Explore possible avenues to attract internal and external sustainable waste management finance, including through foreign direct investment and other multilateral or bilateral funding, including tax relief.*
- c) *Promote private sector involvement in the waste sector through the introduction of incentives, removal of investment barriers, creation of a conducive investment climate and facilitation of access to finance.*

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- d) Adopt and implement sector specific anti- corruption and integrity mechanisms to safeguard prudent management of waste management finance*
- e) Put in place 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.*
- f) Put in place a framework for coordination, monitoring and tracking sources, application and impacts of sustainable waste management finance*

Funding for County sustainable solid waste management shall be mobilized from various sources including; internationally, domestically, public and through Public - Private Partnerships (PPPs). There is need for a suitable County framework to attract and efficiently utilize waste management finance.

MAINSTREAMING ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, GENDER, YOUTH AND SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS IN SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Constitution of Kenya clearly asserts that women and men are equal in society and it strives to promote equality in all aspects of societal interaction whether economic, social and environmental. Equality is emphasized in socio-economic rights that include the right to water, food, housing, emergency medical services and sanitation which sometimes lack in informal settlements.

Informal settlements with its key actors who include waste pickers, community based organizations, self-help groups, small and micro enterprises and individual actors such as waste pickers and sorters among others play a key role in solid waste management. Despite low incomes from their activities and having to undertake their work manually which exposes them to health and physical hazards due to limited capital; they have earned the recognition of the County Government as they play a key role in creating employment to women, youth and PLWD

Strategic Policy Interventions

The County shall:

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- a) *Encourage and put in place mechanisms to enhance the participation of the youth, women and PLWD in sustainable waste management governance, programmes and opportunities*
- b) *Undertake a systemic analysis of the various special needs of PLWD and ensure that planning and waste management responses mainstream their protection and participation*
- c) *Encourage and support informal groups or individuals in the formation of waste management cooperatives or SACCOs and facilitate their access to affordable capital to enhance the provision of waste management services.*
- d) *Capacity development for informal sector and all vulnerable groups engaged in solid waste management as well as facilitate and support adoption to health requirements*
- e) *Facilitate and promote market linkage between the informal sector and investors in solid waste management*
- f) *Develop service agency agreements with the informal sector in the provision of solid waste management services*

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CHAPTER FOUR Policy Implementation Framework

4.0. Introduction.

This chapter outlines the approach to policy implementation. It also sketches the key stakeholders and requisite institutions framework for effective implementation through effective coordination of the three.

4.1. Institutional Framework.

This policy recognizes inter/multi - sectoral roles in the Solid Waste Management in Bungoma County. In effect it will be implemented vide a constellation of multi – stakeholder actors that play different roles in actualizing a clean and safe and sustainable environment in the county. The critical County Government actors include the Municipalities, Tourism, Water and Natural resources, Finance and Economic planning, Agriculture and Trade. The key actors in the implementation of this policy complete with their mandates that stipulate the roles they could play are as outlined below.

Key County and National Level Actors:

a) The County Department responsible for Tourism

As more tourist and visitors flock our county tourist attraction, they bring a wide range of unsustainable resource consumption and generate waste. This policy sets to create a clean environment for sustainable tourism in the county.

The Department responsible for Tourism shall undertake promotion of eco-tourism initiatives.

b) The County Department responsible for Trade and Industrialization

The Department of Trade mandated to promote SMEs in the county in a clean, safe and sustainable market environment

c) The County Department responsible for Department of Finance and Economic Planning

County revenues collection at the county markets is key and this policy will enable smooth collection of revenues.

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d) County Department responsible for Agriculture.

Agriculture is the backbone for the Economy of Bungoma County. The department shall be responsible for sensitization of farmers on composting of agricultural solid waste for use in their farms.

e) County Environment Committee

Key mandate is planning and oversight of all county environment matters

f) Lake Region Economic Bloc

Constitutes 14 member counties: the Bloc seeks to promote trade development and investments among member counties, this will be a critical stakeholder the Bloc seeks to put up a waste recycling plant in one member county.

Key National Level Actors

As the county develops economically, socially it will seek to collaborate with National Level Agencies with a mandate bearing on waste management as follows:

g) National Environmental Authority (NEMA)

NEMA is mandated to regulate and oversight environment matters in the country. It ensures EIA are undertaken on projects that pose adverse environmental impacts.

h) Kenya Vision 2030

The Social Pillar: that enables equitable social development in a clean environment

None State Actors

i) E- Waste Management

With increased uptake of electronic devices and technology tin the Country, we are facing a bigger challenge on the disposal of obsolete and broken devices.

Key informal sector player

j) CBOs, Youth groups and Women groups

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CHAPTER FIVE: Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Review

5.0. Introduction:

This chapter wraps up the policy with highlights on how to monitor, report and review the policy. It anchors the monitoring, reporting and review processes in the institutional frameworks outlined in chapter three.

5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Department of Environment and Tourism will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of this policy. The CECM responsible for Environment and Tourism, jointly with relevant sector representation will be responsible for ensuring the implementation is followed through. The implementation of the policy will comply with the national laws and regulations governing monitoring and evaluation at all times. To effectively ensure this happens, there shall be an integrated monitoring and evaluation system on Solid Waste Management in the county. A baseline will provide the foundation upon which progress of Solid waste shall be measured.

Solid Waste Management Policy is an instrument for Environmental management. It is among county government intervention policies responsible to correct solid waste mismanagement. Performance evaluation by the lead department and other relevant sectors will be carried out through Key Performance Indicators (KPI). The monitoring will also be both formative (taking place during the policy implementation period with the aim of improving the outcomes) and summative [drawing and implementing lessons from policy objectives already achieved (or not achieved)].

5.2. Reporting:

With regard to reporting the Department of Environment and Tourism in Bungoma County shall develop a mechanism for recording and reporting solid waste management activities in the county. Such a mechanism will focus on both domestic and foreign direct investors in the county. To ascertain how it is doing

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with regard to solid waste management, the county government shall institute a framework of standards in keeping with national and international standards.

5.3. Operationalization and Review of Policy:

The solid waste management policy shall only be submitted to the County Assembly of Bungoma upon being approved by the County Executive Committee. It shall become operational as soon as it is passed by the County Assembly, published and publicized by the County Government of Bungoma. Such policy operationalization shall be undertaken through requisite relevant legislations.

This policy is flexible and open to adjustments going forward. There may arise the need to deviate from or realign the policy goals, objectives, orientations or provisions based on the results of the monitoring and evaluation status reports and prevailing circumstances. There shall therefore be a window to review and revise/update this policy once in every five years to ensure its relevance. Any deviations or alterations to the policy must be informed through status reports and measurable changes in prevailing circumstances. The deviations or alterations should aim to achieve objectives that meet the “SMART” criteria and should be within the available resources.

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TERMINOLOGY

Circular Economy

An economy that aims at eliminating wastes and encouraging continual use of resources.

Solid Waste

A **heterogeneous** collection of wastes (organic and inorganic) that includes refuse from households, non-hazardous solid waste from industrial, commercial and institutional establishments (including hospitals), market waste, yard waste and street sweepings.

Greenhouse Gases

The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent - but very powerful - greenhouse gases are hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), per fluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Public-Private Partnerships are an association between government and private sector through which private financing is utilized to perform a public function, at a profit to the private sector.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Engineered Landfills

A final waste disposal site that consists of a lined bottom, leachate collection and treatment system, ground water monitoring, gas extraction and a cap system.

Leachate

Contaminated Liquid generated from water percolating through a solid waste disposal site accumulating contaminants and moving into subsurface areas. It may sometimes be generated from the high moisture content of certain disposed wastes

Water Tower

Montane forests that are sources of water in the form of streams that join to form rivers that eventually form a basin when pouring into a lake or ocean. These are water catchment areas that also influence climatic conditions of an area

Green Economy

Economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities that aims for sustainable development

Vulnerability

Inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment