COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MIGORI

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

September, 2023

FOREWORD

Through the department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the County Government of Migori has set out to develop this functional policy to address the myriad of challenges in the solid waste management. This policy provides a framework to address the solid waste problem in Migori County in line with service provision for solid waste management, sanitation and health status, collection and transportation, reduction and recycling of solid waste for sustainable development anchored on the SDGs.

Whereas the policy affirms the Migori County commitment to intensify campaign against improper disposal of solid waste onto the environment and ensure a harmonized waste management it also commits our constitutional mandate for safe, compliant, environmentally and financially sustainable solid waste management. It further provides direction on the management of various aspects of waste management while defining the responsibilities of created institutional arrangements.

Moreover, through this policy, key integrated solid waste management strategies have been adopted. They will include: adoption of legislation for packaging waste, controls on hazardous waste, and investments in handling solid wastes, Combat climate change effects, develop an auditing system of existing waste infrastructure and local capability, develop clean-up standards and remediation methods, encourage best practice for waste management and resource recovery systems. Waste minimization, ensure secured and fenced designated site(s) for waste disposal among other strategies.

In collaboration with other stakeholders, the Migori County will sustain the provision of adequate quality services in waste management. Lastly, this policy recommends a legal and institutional framework that supports an integrated approach to improve the solid waste management.

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The County government of Migori

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Policy has been developed in compliance with the requirements of the Constitutional of Kenya 2010 on a clean and healthy environment. This Policy document is a result of inter-departmental participation, key stake holders and the public.

I am deeply indebted to H. E. Governor of the County government of Migori for his robust and sustained leadership. I would like to acknowledge individual contributions of the team that put in effort to realize this policy document. Grateful thanks to the CEC for the administrative and strategic guidance to the department.

Chief Officer
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The County government of Migori

ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business
CBOs	District Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Co-ordination Act 1999, Cap 387
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
KIE	Kenya industrial estates
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SMEs	Small Scale Enterprises
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGIES

Biodegradable material: Any organic material that can be broken down by microorganisms into simpler, more stable compounds. Most organic wastes (e.g., food, paper) are biodegradable.

Biomedical waste: Biomedical waste also referred to as medical waste refers to waste generated in health facilities, or during immunization of human beings. It is classified into; Infectious waste, sharps, pharmaceutical wastes, chemical waste and pathological waste. Biomedical wastes pose risks to human health due to its pathogenic characteristics and hence require prior treatment before disposal. Although the biomedical waste is expected to be disposed through incineration, some find its way to the municipal dumpsites while some are handled through rudimentary facilities such as kilns, the major challenge remains the illegal disposal of these wastes.

Bulky waste: Large wastes such as appliances (white goods), furniture, and trees and branches that cannot be handled by normal MSW processing methods.

Collection: The movement of wastes from residences, businesses, or a collection point, to a vehicle, for transport to a processing, transfer, or disposal site.

Commingled: Mixed post-consumer items that are collected together as municipal solid waste.

Compost: A soil conditioner also called humus and may be used as a fertilizer.

Composting: Biological decomposition of solid organic materials by bacteria, fungi, and other organisms into a soil-like product.

Construction and demolition debris: Waste generated by construction and demolition of buildings, such as bricks, concrete, drywall, lumber, miscellaneous metal parts and sheets, packaging materials, etc.

Construction and demolition waste: This is waste that is generated as a result of new construction works, remodeling or demolition. Construction waste comprises debris, steel, timber, iron sheets, tiles and ceramics among others. Although construction and demolition waste is not classified as hazardous, it is a mixed waste source that requires separation into component parts for the purposes of recycling. These wastes may end up in the disposal sites or are used for backfilling in our road networks. Demolition wastes may include asbestos, which is hazardous and can present a significant health risk when improperly disposed or reused. Currently, disposal of asbestos is a nationwide challenge.

Disposal: The final handling of solid waste, usually in a landfill, following collection, processing, or incineration.

Diversion: The re-direction of post-consumer items away from final disposal for reuse, composting or recycling.

Diverted material: Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimization activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Domestic waste: Domestic waste is also referred to as garbage, refuse, or trash. It consists mainly of biodegradable waste, which is food, and kitchen waste, green waste paper and non-biodegradable such as plastics, glass bottles, cans, metals, and wrapping materials. The composition of the domestic waste streams is a function of income, consumption patterns, and recycling opportunities. In Migori County, domestic waste is not adequately managed and is disposed-off at our disposal sites with minimal sorting/segregation.

Electronic waste (e-waste): E-waste is an emerging waste stream arising from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEEs) becoming obsolete at the end-of-life e-waste comprises of heavy metal components and materials used in the manufacture of electronic goods. Some of these include mercury, brominated flame-retardants, and cadmium that are considered hazardous if not well-handled during dismantling or recycling can become harmful to human health and the environment. Currently there is no proper mechanism for handling ewastes in Migori County.

Fluorescent lamps: fluorescent lamps are used for illumination and contain a small amount of mercury. The mercury is a neurotoxin and can be harmful even in small quantities. Fluorescent lamps can be successfully recycled and the mercury recovered. However, if poorly handled at any stage this releases the mercury, which is hazardous. Increasingly people are adopting florescent lamps as energy saving devices across the country, which is likely to compound the challenge of their disposal.

Hazardous waste: Materials that are flammable, explosive, oxidizing, corrosive, toxic, eco-toxic, radioactive or infectious. Examples include unused agricultural chemicals, solvents and cleaning fluids, medical waste, and many industrial wastes.

Industrial waste: Industrial waste is the waste produced by industrial activity, which includes any material that is rendered useless during a manufacturing process. Industries produce both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. These wastes include chemical solvents, wastewater, paints, sand paper, and paper products, industrial by products, metals, municipal solid waste, and radioactive waste. Currently, most of the hazardous industrial waste is not pretreated before reuse, recycling or disposal. This poses health risks to the handlers and causing damage to the environment. Disposal of hazardous industrial waste illegally occurs at the municipal dumpsites.

Pesticide waste: Pesticides are chemicals used to control pests. Pesticide waste consists of expired and contaminated pesticides as well as the used containers. Due to their toxicity, potential to pollute and threat to human health, pesticide wastes are extremely hazardous and must be transported, treated and disposed-off accordingly. At the moment, there are no proper measures put in place by the county government to help manage these wastes.

Pesticide waste: Pesticides are chemicals used to control pests. Pesticide waste consists of expired and contaminated pesticides as well as the used containers. Due to their toxicity, potential to pollute and threat to human health, pesticide wastes are extremely hazardous and must be transported, treated and disposed-off accordingly. These pesticides can contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which can accumulate in the food chain if not well managed.

Special bulk wastes – These waste categories refer to some appliances (white goods), tyres, derelict vehicles, construction and demolition wastes etc. that require special handling before it is disposed. While not considered a hazardous waste, improper handling can result in hazardous substances being released into the environment.

Used oil and sludge: Used Oil and Sludge arises from the use of petroleum products. This contains potentially hazardous compounds such as poly-aromatic hydrocarbons that have carcinogenic and mutagenic properties. Used oil and sludge have a slow rate of decomposition and hence any spillage can accumulate in the environment causing soil and water pollution. Used oil is largely applied in the treatment of timber and dust suppression, which ends up being pollutant on our waters.

Waste management: A generic term given to the whole spectrum of activities associated with waste, namely, its generation, collection, segregation, storage, handling, and transportation from point of source (ward/ department/ market/ residential areas) to final place of disposal (recycling/ landfill/ incinerator).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Pursuant to the provisions in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, every person is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. However, the generation of wastes continues to confront man in his living environment. This is as a result of anthropogenic activities which generate waste, especially under conditions of rapid urbanization. The common waste being solid waste, that potent severe impact on the environment, thus threatening quality of life. Unfortunately, the rise in solid wastes generation has not necessarily been followed by an increase in the capacity to effectively manage the emerging challenges.

In waste management, the principals of inter- and intra-generational equity, the polluter-pays principle and the precautionary principle prevail. By this policy it would be possible to address waste management issues in the context of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act 1999. The latter provides for a comprehensive framework for the development of an Action Plan at any level. Provisos of the policy should entail classification, segregation, collection, temporary storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal, and governance of wastes in Migori County. Retrospectively, this policy is not fixated to the components stated in it and is therefore open to review and updates to fit in the prevailing environmental dynamics.

1.2 Policy development process

A consultative procedure was used to design this policy. During the planning phase, the municipality's primary policy actors in solid waste management were involved. National and county governments involved in solid waste management, including the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and county agencies in charge of public health, public works, and trade, were specifically contacted. Furthermore, private solid waste management players such as solid waste collectors and transporters, resident organisations, garbage sorters, and recyclers took part in the process.

1.3 Topography and Geology

The Migori County is characterized by deep dissected topography. The Municipality’s geology and basement system comprises of volcanic rocks of the Pleistocene age and Achaean rock type respectively.

The projected increase will lead to increased waste generation and complexity of the waste streams.

1.5 The Context and Essence of The Policy

This policy is designed for the sustainable management of solid waste in the Municipality. It is founded on the spirit of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the National Vision 2030, the principles laid out in the EMCA 1999, and the National Waste Management Policy. This policy, is so developed to comply with Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 with regard to the mandate of devolved functions, defines the pathways for county legislations in the water sector, while keeping in tandem with the National Solid Waste Management Act, 2019.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Migori County is experiencing rapid growth in population with several informal settlement dwellers and the middle class. This status has led to an increase in waste generation and complexity of the waste streams.

Over the years waste management was the preserve of the local government authorities. Other than meager resources being allocated for solid waste management, there is general lack of personnel with requisite technical capability for the improved waste management practices. As a result, the current poor state of waste management has prevailed translating into indiscriminate dumping, uncollected waste and lack of waste segregation across the country.
It's due to the above that, that is, administrative and technical considerations leading to the development of this policy.

2.1 Waste streams

Waste produced within the Migori County can be categorized as domestic, municipal, industrial and hazardous wastes; in addition to e-waste, waste/used oil, waste tyres.
Among the types of wastes found in the county are: Domestic Waste, Biomedical Waste, Used Oil and Sludge, E-Waste, Pesticide Waste, Fluorescent Lamps, Construction and demolition waste.

2.2 Environmental Problems of Poor Waste Management

The poor state of solid waste management has caused the following environmental problems:

2.2.1 Surface water contamination:

Waste from commercial and residential areas end up in water bodies negatively changing the chemical composition of the water. Technically, this is called water pollution, and it affects wetlands and other riparian ecosystems. It also causes harm to animals that drink from such polluted water sources.

2.2.2 Soil contamination:

Hazardous chemicals that get into the soil (contaminants) can harm plants when they are taken-up through their roots. If humans eat affected plants and animals that have consumed such plants as pasture, then there is a high possibility of occurrence of negative impacts on human health.

2.2.3 Pollution

Bad waste management practices in the county have resulted in land and air pollution which can cause respiratory problems and other adverse health effects to humans as contaminants, are inhaled and absorbed into the lungs proceeding to other parts of body.

2.2.4 Leachate

The liquid that forms water trickles through contaminated areas is called leachate. It forms a harmful mixture of chemicals that may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, groundwater or soil. Such a scenario is common in most small urban centers in Migori County.

2.2.5 Municipal wellbeing

Most trading centers in the county have poor sanitation, smelly and with waste matter all over the place, an indication of poor living standards in urbanized areas of the county.

2.2.6 Recycling revenue

Migori County does not invest in recycling and proper waste control thus missing out on revenue from recycling, green job opportunities that come from recycling, and potential for establishment of organic fertilizer ventures and even a factory.

2.3 Waste Management Practices

2.3.1 Waste segregation:

Most generated wastes originate at the household level, market places, towns, institutions, and industrial zones. No proper waste segregation practices are in place, perhaps due to lack of enforcement of existing regulations. To this end, the county experiences poor handling of biomedical wastes originating from the health facilities, which often find way to dumpsites. This is not only dangerous but also some of the recoverable materials such as plastic bottles, metals, and paper products are lost in the dumps.

2.3.2 Collection and Transportation:

Waste in the Migori County is largely collected by the County Government. Its transportation is currently done by open non-specialist trucks. NEMA has already pointed out the inappropriateness of this method of transportation. To this end the county government is seek purchase of dedicated vehicles for the movement of wastes.

2.3.3 Waste treatment:

Waste treatment technologies have not been embraced in the county. However, there are ongoing efforts to enhance uptake of such technologies. Recyclable materials comprise 50–70% of the general waste stream in the county, meaning there is potential for establishment of small industries that may use recyclable items as raw material. The need for waste segregation is paramount.

2.3.4 Waste disposal:

Most of the municipal and domestic waste generated is disposed-off in open non-dedicated dumpsites across the county. The county does not have official and adequate waste disposal sites leading to unscrupulous workers who without authority, end up damping wastes along the roadsides and backyards. To some degree, biomedical waste is disposed through burners and kilns, which unfortunately are not efficient incinerators. The County lacks such facilities. Indeed, the requirements stipulated in the Third schedule of the Waste Management Regulations of 2006 are rarely complied with.

2.3.5 Sewer disposal:

The Migori County does not have a sewerage network with an associated treatment plant. The use of septic tanks and soak pits is predominant at private homes and institutions. Sewerage exhauster services are not only inadequate but also lack a reliable and reticulated. This situation can result into illegal disposal of sewerage thus polluting the natural water resources in the county.

2.4 Creation of Awareness

Collaboration is required across various departments, the public and private sector foe sufficient waste management. There is need to carry out preliminary waste awareness initiatives among individuals as well as the public and private institutions to improve on knowledge and skills on waste handling and how to minimize the associated risks. We shall enhance collaboration and partnership with local traders and investors and the government agencies to ensure that knowledge and skills are transferred and undertake training programs for trainers.

This waste management policy will address the above issue. It constitutes the first strategic response to the growing challenges of waste management in the municipality. In addition, the policy framework is a tool for all residents and businesses in the county.

2.5 Land Use and Physical Development Planning

Waste management is recognized as an integral part of land use and physical development planning. In this context the requirements by NEMA for EIA License for Environmental Clearance for any

planned disposal and transfer station site selections is appropriate to ensuring sound environmental management.

2.6 The Process of Policy Development

This policy document was developed through exhaustive public and key stakeholder's participation for data gathering. This was through consultative workshops and public meetings it entailed use of technical staff from relevant department and other key stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO: POLICY FRAMEWORK, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3. Introduction

The Kenyan Constitution, along with several Statutes, Sessional Papers, Sectoral Plans, and other legal documents, serve as the policy and legislative foundation for managing municipal solid waste. This section focuses on the regulations and guidelines for county-level solid waste management.

3.1 Legal Framework relevant to Solid Waste Management in Kenya

3.1.1 Constitution of Kenya

Article 10 establishes sustainable development as a national value. One of the primary drivers of sustainable development is solid waste management.

According to Article 42 of the Constitution, everyone has the right to a clean and healthy environment.

Article 43 protects the right to the best possible health, adequate sanitary standards, and clean and safe water. Solid waste contributes significantly to the prevalence of risk factors for communicable and noncommunicable diseases and disorders. As a result, effective, efficient, and sustainable solid waste management, particularly in urban areas, will drastically reduce the incidences of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions, as well as the associated health care burden, as well as the associated public nuisance of unmanaged solid waste.

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

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387, together with its subsidiary laws, is the main national statute that regulates environmental preservation, conservation, and

management, including solid waste management. Among other issues, the Act relates to solid waste management as follows—

(a) the establishment of County environment action plans that include environmental management systems;
(b) waste standards, which include issues such as waste handling, storage, transportation, segregation, and destruction;
(c) the handling of prohibited hazardous waste; and
(d) hazardous and toxic waste classification and management.

3.1.3 National Environment Policy, 2013

The policy establishes a framework for environmental governance. In terms of solid waste management, the strategy recognizes that inefficient manufacturing processes, low product durability, and unsustainable consumption and production patterns result in excessive waste formation. To address these challenges, the policy calls for the development of an integrated national waste management strategy, the use of economic incentives to manage waste, and the establishment of facilities and incentives for cleaner production waste recovery, recycling, and re-use.

3.1.4 Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 lays the groundwork for Kenya's social and economic development. In terms of solid waste management, Kenya Vision 2030 calls for the development of solid waste management systems in at least five municipalities and in the proposed economic zones, as well as restrictions on the use of plastic bags, the development and enforcement of mechanisms aimed at reducing pollution and solid waste management regulations, the strengthening of institutional capacities for multi-sectoral planning, and the strengthening of links between institutions of planning and environmental management.

The Kenya Vision 2030 serves as the foundation for the National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015. It establishes the groundwork for Kenya's strategic solid waste management. The strategy includes provisions for, among other things—

a) solid waste definitions and classification;
b) the national context and solid waste management status;
c) Kenya's common waste management practises;
d) the issues confronting Kenyan solid waste management;
e) comprehensive solid waste management; and
f) the waste management cycle and best practises for Kenya.

The National Strategy lays the groundwork for the creation and implementation of County solid waste management policies and strategies.

3.1.5 Global Policy Related to Solid Waste Management

Global solid waste management policy is primarily found in United Nations agreements and policies that provide a framework for solid waste management as well as consequences for county solid waste management policies and regulations. This includes—

(a) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4 on commitments calls for the promotion and collaboration in the development, implementation, and diffusion of technologies, practises, and processes that regulate, mitigate, or prevent anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in sectors such as waste management.

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Kyoto Protocol. Article 1 (viii) imposes on states the obligation to limit or reduce methane emissions through waste recovery and management. The Protocol requires states to develop and implement solid waste management strategies aimed at mitigating climate change.

(c) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. However, the national government is responsible for controlling the international transit of hazardous waste.

(d) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Agenda 21-Global Programme of Action on Sustainable Development). Chapter 7 addresses sustainable human settlements, which include the provision of basic services such as waste collection; Chapter 20 addresses hazardous wastes; and Chapter 22 addresses solid waste and sewage management, which encourages waste minimization and increases reuse and recycling.

(e) Furthermore, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a worldwide framework and commitment to sustainable development. Key SDGs 17 that have direct consequences for solid waste management and will be implemented into the County model policy include—

a) Goal 3: Promote health and well-being for people of all ages.
b) Goal 6: Ensure universal access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation.
c) Goal 9: Improve infrastructure resilience, promote equitable and sustainable industrialization, and support innovation.
d) Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements more inclusive, secure, resilient, and long-term.

e) Goal 12: Establish long-term consumption and production habits.

Other policies and laws with implications on County solid waste management policies and laws.

Other national policies and laws affect County solid waste management (or the procedural and institutional frameworks for County policies and regulations). They include—

(a) The County Governments Act, No. 17 of 2012, which governs the County's governance and management structure and processes, such as development planning, decentralisation, citizen engagement, and policy formation, among other things.

(b) The Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412 C, which allows for national and county-level financial planning and management, including the integration of development planning, budgeting, and public expenditure.

(c) The Urban Areas and Cities Act, Cap 275, which calls for integrated urban development planning. The Act mandates the creation of urban integrated development plans for urban regions and cities, which include solid waste management planning.

(d) Physical Planning Act, No. 6 of 1996, which allows for physical planning and development control in Kenya, which is primarily a County duty. An Integrated Solid Waste Management System requires functional and effective spatial planning, zoning, and land regulations.

(e) Legal Notice No. 137 on Transfer of Functions to County Governments, 2013, which provides for the unbundling of county functions specified in Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

CHAPTER FOUR: POLICY FRAMEWORK

4. Introduction

To address solid waste management completely, a framework outlining the policy direction to be pursued by the Municipal Board, County Government, and other stakeholders is required. This chapter explains the policy framework, which includes the primary policy measures to be undertaken. Furthermore, the chapter outlines the policy vision, mission, and guiding principles.

4.1 Policy rationale

In order to achieve its development goals, the municipal board is committed to developing an effective, efficient, and sustainable solid waste management system. This solid waste management policy will aid in the advancement of municipal social and economic growth. As a result, this policy is being designed to—

(a) provide a policy structure for implementing County functions pertaining to solid waste management as assigned by the Kenyan Constitution;
(b) make provisions for the municipality's implementation of an Integrated Solid Waste Management system and processes;
(c) facilitate the municipality's adoption and compliance with appropriate international and national solid waste management standards; and
(d) aid in the realization of Kenya Vision 2030 in terms of solid waste management.

4.2 Goal

The goal of this policy framework is to:

(a) Achieve solid waste management by conserving public health and the environment, drive job and wealth creation.
(b) Implement integrated waste management through waste minimization, harnessing waste as a resource

4.3 Policy Objectives

The objectives of this Policy are to—

(a) develop adequate waste management legislation and economic mechanisms;
(b) increase capacity and instill acceptable waste management behavior;
(c) align resources in order to create a long-term waste management strategy;
(d) encourage and implement trash segregation and recycling systems;
(e) to build environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for waste disposal and treatment.
(a) establish environmentally sound infrastructure and systems for garbage collection and transportation;

(b) protection of public, occupational, and environmental health and safety;
(c) encourage the recovery of resources from waste;
(d) using technologies that are suited for the situation; and
(e) incentivize private sector involvement in building and operating solid waste management infrastructure, including through PPPs.

4.4 Guiding Principles

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

1. Polluter pays

To maintain ecological health and diversity, those who cause pollution or generate solid waste should pay for the costs of dealing with the pollution or managing solid waste collection and disposal. Individual accountability for trash management should be promoted. It is critical to create finance mechanisms based on the polluter pays concept to ensure the long-term viability of solid waste management.

2. Precautionary principle

When an activity may lead to unacceptable but scientifically uncertain harm to human health or the environment, actions will be taken to avoid or diminish that harm without having to await the completion of further scientific research.

3. Consultation

All levels of government, communities, and organisations should be consulted throughout the formulation and execution of solid waste management strategies and action plans. Such strategies or plans should be made available to individuals in the community who are interested.

4. Waste hierarchy

This is a strategy tool for prioritising solid waste management actions. This policy's general hierarchical model will consist of Avoidance, Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. This paradigm places waste avoidance and reduction strategies first, followed by reuse, recycling, and final disposal.

5. Proximity

The management of solid waste should take place as close to the source as practicable. This recognises the necessity for waste producers to take responsibility for waste management. It also recognises the environmental and financial consequences of moving waste across extended distances.

6. Partnership

To achieve successful policy implementation, building partnerships, collaboration, and synergies among diverse stakeholders from the governmental, civil society, and corporate sectors, as well as vulnerable communities and populations such as women and youth, would be prioritised.

7. Integrity and transparency

The mobilization and use of financial resources must be done with integrity and transparency in order to eradicate corruption and achieve the best possible results, as well as to ensure that communities receive all essential information in a timely manner.

8. Zero Waste

It is considered that society should strive for zero waste by creating and managing goods and processes that reduce and eventually eliminate the amount and toxicity of trash, allowing waste resources to be conserved and recovered rather than burned or buried. It is connected to the waste hierarchy, which provides an order of desired waste management actions, as well as the three R's: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Introduction

The municipal board shall adopt the solid waste management principles that serve as the cornerstone of this policy, as well as an integrated solid waste management strategy as outlined in chapter 1. The integrated solid waste management system is formed by the merger and integration of the functional components of solid waste management, the hierarchy of solid waste management, and the two-triangle framework.

The government's policy initiatives must be outlined in this section. The policy measures shall take the form of policy declarations that specify the proper policy instruments for the management of solid waste. Additionally, the constitutional provisions and the functional responsibilities of County governments are the foundations for the policy initiatives.

5.2 Solid Waste Generation

Waste generation is influenced by factors such as product demand, manufacturing processes, consumer demands, behaviour and habits, and so on.

Waste generation has an impact on the resources utilised in product manufacturing, resulting in various levels of waste generation. Throughout the product's lifecycle, waste is generated.

The majority of garbage generated is municipal waste, which results from the consumption of processed products at the home, commercial, and industrial sectors. Some processes or activities, such as industrial ones, contribute significantly to garbage generation. While the County government does not have a legal mandate to regulate production processes in order to limit waste generation, it does have a duty to promote acceptable production processes as well as changes in consuming behaviour and patterns. The goal is to reduce trash generation whenever possible by using acceptable techniques.

5.2.1 Policy measures

To promote and facilitate prevention of solid waste generation through sustainable waste generation processes, the County department responsible for solid waste management shall—

(a) promote prevention of waste generation among product users through awareness creation on behaviour change, consumer choices, and consumption practises to reduce excessive consumption or use and waste of diverse products;

(b) promote prevention of waste generation among product users through awareness creation on behaviour change, consumer choices, and consumption practises to reduce excessive consumption or use and waste of diverse products;
(c) form partnerships and collaborate with manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to implement relevant waste-prevention methods and initiatives;
(d) raising awareness and sensitizing all essential stakeholders to the importance of sustainable solid waste generation;
(e) collaborate with national governments to implement suitable waste-prevention measures throughout the product value chain and life cycle, such as product and package design, manufacturing, distribution, and product use;
(f) encourage, in partnership with the national government and key stakeholders, the use of contemporary technologies in product manufacturing to prevent excessive solid waste output;
(g) promote the reuse of products or materials, such as containers or packaging materials, in partnership with other relevant public and private stakeholders, in order to reduce waste generation; and
(h) The department in charge of solid waste management is responsible for creating an inventory of all waste streams, which must be broken down by source.

5.3 Solid waste handling and separation, storage and processing at source.

The effectiveness of the rest of the solid waste management system is determined by trash handling and storage prior to collection and transport. Adoption of public and environmental health standards is required for waste treatment and storage at the point of generation. Waste separation or segregation at the source is vital for facilitating waste reduction, recycling, and recovery.
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At the moment, the Migori County has poor solid waste treatment, storage, and separation at the source. Because of high population density and a lack of awareness of sustainable waste handling, separation, and storage processes, this is particularly widespread in metropolitan areas. Other

challenges that the Migori County faces include the storage of organic and inorganic waste in the same containers, open waste storage or disposal of waste in outdoor open places directly from the source/point of generation, or storage of waste in open spaces within premises that endangers public and environmental health.

5.3.1 Policy measures

To ensure effective and appropriate solid waste handling, storage, and separation, the following policy measures must be implemented:

(a) The department responsible for solid waste management shall, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, carry out waste generator awareness creation and capacity development on solid waste handling, storage, and processing at the source.

(b) Solid waste shall be divided or segregated at the point of generation into dry (recyclables) and wet waste (food waste and organic matter) and kept in appropriate containers in accordance with the stipulated rules and standards.

(c) The department in charge of solid waste management shall develop and implement strategies, measures, and standards to promote and facilitate solid waste segregation at the source or point of generation in collaboration and coordination with the national government, solid waste generators, and relevant stakeholders.

(d) Owners or occupiers of residential, commercial or industrial premises shall install appropriate containers and spaces for waste handling and storage within the premises for ease of collection and which meet public and environmental health standards for ease of collection in accordance with the building code and development control laws and policies.

(e) Before being collected and transported for recovery and final disposal, solid waste generated from any premises or source must be separated and held within the premises.

(f) At the source, the waste generator must strictly separate glass bottles or any other glass-related garbage.

(g) Appropriate procedures must be implemented to manage any leachate from garbage receptors and collection locations.

(h) The department in charge of solid waste management is responsible for ensuring the implementation of appropriate waste segregation measures and processes at the point of generation.

(i) It is unlawful for a waste generator to dispose of rubbish in open areas or at non-designated collection places.

5.4 Solid waste collection

This pertains to the collection of trash from its source (residential, industrial, commercial, or institutional) to its point of treatment, recovery, or disposal. The location of garbage generation (i.e. public spaces, residential, commercial, industrial, or commercial) determines waste collection procedures. Uncollected garbage causes public and environmental health threats such as diseases and health issues, public nuisance, drainage system blockage, and waste seepage into water and soil, among other things.

The waste collection process must be efficient and carried out using acceptable methods. The private sector provides waste collection services in municipalities, particularly in urban areas.

5.4.1 Policy Measures

To address garbage collection difficulties, the following policy actions must be implemented—

a) In cooperation with the National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholders, the department in charge of solid waste management shall identify, gazette, and establish garbage collection stations in each ward in accordance with the solid waste management spatial map.
b) b) In consultation with respective local residents representing residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial areas, the department responsible for solid waste management shall place or install appropriate waste collection containers, receptacles, and bins in strategic public places for the purpose of solid waste collection.
c) All institutions, such as schools or health care facilities, must establish or install adequate trash collection containers, receptacles, and bins in strategic locations throughout their facilities for the purpose of collecting solid waste that meets the prescribed standards.
d) Solid waste collection services performed by either public or private actors must adhere to the established standards and operational procedures.

e) Private sector service providers must collect solid trash from residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial locations in compliance with approved norms and procedures.
f) The department in charge of solid waste management shall establish a system for collecting solid waste in informal settlements that do not have access to garbage collection services provided by the private sector.
g) A solid waste generator must deposit any trash generated at the proper waste collection site located within the waste generator's geographical area, as well as in the suitable waste segregation or separation collecting receptacles.
h) Through better and cautious collection methods, the collector must provide broad coverage to prevent littering.
i) The collector must consider collecting the segregated garbage in order to avoid undermining the segregation efforts.
j) A system of registration of solid waste collectors, including waste pickers, shall be developed for the purposes of coordinating solid waste collection, promoting stakeholder capacity development, and guaranteeing compliance with prescribed rules and standards.
k) In consultation and collaboration with the National Environment Management Authority and other relevant stakeholders, the department responsible for solid waste management shall designate, gazette, and develop waste transfer stations in accordance with the solid waste management spatial map and prescribed standards. The department may develop or assist in the establishment of specialised solid waste transfer facilities.
l) The solid waste management department shall promote and facilitate the creation of intermediary community-based waste sorting centres that are connected with the municipality's solid waste management system.
m) The department in charge of solid waste management, in coordination with the department in charge of public health, shall maintain waste collection stations in accordance with established public and environmental health standards.
n) In collaboration with the department(s) responsible for women, youth, persons with disabilities, or other vulnerable groups, and the County treasury, the department responsible for solid waste management shall develop initiatives for the groups to participate in co-management of waste collection points and waste collection services in order to promote economic empowerment of the groups.

o) The municipal board is responsible for initiating and developing public-private partnership initiatives for long-term solid waste collection services.
p) In line with the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities Policy, the municipal board shall provide preference to youth, women, and people with disabilities when it comes to acquiring 30% of County government contracts for solid waste collection services.
q) When procurement services for the provision of solid waste collection services, the municipal board shall examine a supplier's integration of service delivery with the empowerment of youth, women, and people with disabilities.

5.5 Solid Waste Transfer and Transportation

Waste transfer and transportation are inextricably linked to waste collecting. Waste is typically collected for transfer or transportation to the next step in the waste management system. In most municipalities, solid waste is carried directly from collection points to final disposal sites or landfills. As a result, intermediate waste processing such as recovery, recycling, and composting has been limited. Trucks or hard carts are the most frequent means of garbage transportation for transferring garbage from residences or premises to waste collection locations. The majority of the vehicles are open, resulting in garbage dropping off during transportation.

5.5.1 Policy Measures

The following policy actions must be implemented to solve the issues connected with solid waste transfer—

(a) All solid waste haulers must be registered and licenced by the County government as required.
(b) Solid waste transportation services, including plant and equipment, must meet stipulated criteria.
(c) The department in charge of solid waste management is responsible for continuing to raise awareness among all waste carriers about efficient and effective trash transportation methods and measures.
(d) Solid waste haulers must offer broad coverage to avoid littering during shipment.
(e) In collaboration with other public and private stakeholders, the department in charge of solid waste management shall establish market links between waste transporters and

women, youth, people with disabilities, or other vulnerable groups involved in waste collection co-management for the purposes of economic empowerment of the groups and effective service delivery.

(f) In accordance with the Access to Government Procurement Policy, the municipal board shall give preference to children, women, and people with disabilities in obtaining thirty percent of County government contracts for solid waste transfer and transportation.

(g) When awarding contracts for solid waste removal and transportation services, the municipal board shall examine a supplier's integration of service delivery with the empowerment of youth, women, and people with disabilities.

(h) Private sector service providers must provide solid waste transfer and transportation services from residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial premises in conformity with approved norms and guidelines.

(i) The solid waste management department shall design a system for the transfer and transportation of solid waste in informal settlements that do not have access to private sector trash collection services.

(j) The department in charge of solid waste, in collaboration with the departments in charge of physical planning and transportation, as well as the National Environment Management Authority, designates specific routes and time schedules for the transfer and transportation of solid waste.

5.6 Solid Waste Separation, Processing and Transformation

Sustainable solid waste management results in waste processing and translation into economic value. As a consequence, relatively little waste is actually disposed of in the final landfill. garbage separation requires sorting garbage according to possible uses such as recycling or recovery.
Waste is classified as organics and recyclables (which are further classified as e-waste, plastics, glass bottles, papers, and junks such as wood, among others).

Waste processing and transformation include material recovery methods such as composting, burning, and recycling of waste to create valuable products. The Migori County lacks an organised system for separating, processing, and converting solid waste into useful resources that can be reused. The majority of rubbish generated in metropolitan areas is dumped openly in dumpsites.

The Migori County lacks a well-coordinated system for garbage and recycling separation. However, there are limited activities for recycling items, particularly metals and plastics.

5.6.1 Policy Measures

To address the issue of poor waste separation, processing, and transformation, the following policy measures must be implemented—

(a) The department responsible for solid waste management, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, must mobilise local communities and neighborhoods to promote and facilitate recyclable solid waste collection and separation.
(b) The department in charge of solid waste management shall establish, in collaboration with the national government and other relevant stakeholders, a system for facilitating and promoting solid waste separation, processing, and transformation (material recovery and recycling), which shall include, among other things, facilitating access to solid waste placed in transfer stations for enterprises involved in waste processing and transformation, technology acquisition, and technical assistance.
(c) Transfer stations will handle final trash separation. Other waste processing and transformation operations may occur at a transfer station.
(d) Raising awareness among important stakeholders about separation, processing, and transformation as needed.
(e) The municipal board shall establish suitable economic incentives to encourage private sector engagement in solid waste separation, processing, and transformation, such as lower taxes, charges, and levies for waste processing and transformation firms.
(f) In collaboration and coordination with the national government and relevant stakeholders, the municipal board shall encourage investment in solid waste processing and transformation, as well as the construction of wholesale and retail shops for the sale of recycled products or recovered materials.
(g) In accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, the municipal board shall purchase relevant items made from processed and transformed solid waste in order to encourage market development in solid waste management.

(h) In collaboration with national government entities and relevant stakeholders, the department responsible for solid waste management shall develop and adopt guidelines, standards, and operating procedures for separation, processing, and transformation applicable to each solid waste stream in accordance with established standards and best practises.
(i) All waste generators must adhere to the set norms.
(j) In the absence of recycling capability for any waste stream or kind of trash, the municipal board shall encourage and enable market linkages between local and external investors for supply chain management objectives.

The department in charge of solid waste management shall establish technology and innovation centres for the development of solid waste management technology in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

5.7 Solid Waste Disposal

The final stage in the solid waste disposal process is solid waste disposal. Any material that cannot be recycled or reclaimed is primarily disposed of in landfills or incinerated, particularly biomedical waste. A sustainable solid waste management system disposes of minimal materials of solid waste.

However, the majority of solid waste created in the Migori County is disposed of by dumping in landfills or open grounds in public locations. As previously stated, this poses a risk to public and environmental health. The municipality's landfills are poorly located, particularly in respect to residential areas, and do not satisfy the necessary criteria. Because the town lacks a sanitary landfill, trash disposed of in open areas has a direct negative impact on the environment and water supplies. The ultimate goal is to eliminate garbage from landfills.

5.7.1 Policy Measures

To address waste disposal challenges, the following policy measures must be implemented—

(a) The department responsible for solid waste management, in collaboration with the department responsible for physical planning, the National Environment Management Authority, residents in potential landfill siting areas, and other relevant stakeholders, shall

designate, gazette, and develop controlled sanitary landfills in accordance with the solid waste spatial plan.

(b) All open public spaces where solid trash is dumped shall be cleared and placed under the appropriate intended public usage.

(c) The department in charge of solid waste management must assure and enable solid waste treatment prior to final disposal.

(d) The department in charge of solid waste management shall continue to raise awareness about suitable solid waste disposal methods and measures.

(e) The department in charge of solid waste management shall design a system and standard operating procedures for the administration of sanitary landfills.

(f) The department responsible for health, in coordination with the department responsible for solid waste management and competent agencies, shall establish adequate incinerators in health facilities for the disposal of biomedical waste.

(g) The municipal board shall adopt and enforce national legislation and policy prohibiting the disposal of solid waste into rivers and water resources, if applicable.

(h) Where the national government has created a landfill, the municipal board shall use it to dispose of solid waste designated for disposal in the landfill.

5.8 Solid Waste Management Financing

The provision of sustainable solid waste management services necessitates significant funding. It necessitates coordinated financial involvement from the governmental, corporate, and non-profit sectors. Some solid waste management operations, such as processing, transformation, treatment, and disposal, require a significant investment. As a result, in order for the Migori County to meet its solid waste management objectives, it must implement a variety of finance structures and tools. The County currently has insufficient funding for solid waste management. Private sector investment in solid waste management is limited. Furthermore, public investment in the industry is lower than what is required to fund municipal solid waste management services.

5.8.1 Policy Measures

To solve the policy issues in financing solid waste management, the following policy measures must be implemented—

(a) Appropriate user fees and levies for solid waste management must be collected.

(b) Fees and charges will be assessed in accordance with the tariff policy outlined in the County Governments Act.

(c) The municipal board shall provide incentives to promote solid waste recycling and waste material recovery, including lower fees, levies, and charges for businesses that participate in the two processes.

(d) In cooperation with the national government, the municipal board shall develop a public-private partnership model for financing various procedures in solid waste management. Such collaboration must be founded on the model's efficiency, cost effectiveness, and long-term viability in the provision of solid waste management services.

(e) The municipal board shall assist its officials in acquiring technical skills and developing competences for the management of public-private partnerships, particularly in the inception, development, negotiation, award, and management of public-private partnerships in solid waste management.

(f) In line with the County Governments Act, the municipal board shall subsidise solid waste management services to low-income districts and informal settlements.

(g) The municipal board shall gradually raise budgetary allocations for the implementation of this policy and solid waste management rules.

(h) The municipal board shall mobilise resources from development partners in the form of grants and donations to finance solid waste management processes.

5.9 Solid Waste Management and Informal sector

The informal sector plays an important role in solid waste management. rubbish pickers, community-based organisations, self-help groups, small and micro firms, and individual actors such as rubbish pickers and sorters are among the most informal solid waste management players.

They play an important role throughout the solid waste management value chain. Their occupation, however, exposes them to a variety of health ailments and diseases, particularly respiratory illnesses. Furthermore, while they make some money from their efforts, it is very little.

Because of their lack of capital, the majority of their work is done by hand. The municipal board recognises the important role that the informal sector plays in solid waste management and the strategic requirement to encourage their activity in order to foster job creation.

5.9.1 Policy Measures

In addition to the steps stated above, the following policy actions must be implemented to encourage participation of the informal sector in solid waste management:

(a) The municipal board shall assist informal organizations or people involved in the solid waste management value chain in obtaining cheap funding for the establishment of solid waste management enterprises.

(b) The solid waste management department shall initiate capacity development programmes, trainings, innovation workshops, and benchmarking for solid waste management workers, the informal sector engaged in solid waste management, as well as facilitate and support the sector in adopting health requirements.

(c) In partnership with other relevant stakeholders, the department in charge of solid waste management shall enable and promote value addition and market connection between the informal sector and investors in the solid waste management value chain.

(d) Where appropriate, the municipal board shall create service agency agreements with the informal sector for the provision of solid waste management services.

5.10 Solid Waste Management and land use planning

The amount of various waste streams generated is determined by the population density of waste generators in a given area. Different zones generate different sorts of trash in varying volumes. The application of garbage collection, transfer, and transportation services, as well as the location of waste collection locations, are all based on spatial planning in a given neighborhood. Furthermore, the physical characteristics of the locality, such as soil structure, geography, population density, and the impact of the location on other physical resources, such as water resources, are used to locate waste disposal areas. As a result, land use planning plays an important role in guaranteeing long-term solid waste management. There is no solid waste management spatial plan to guide various initiatives in solid waste management services at the municipal level.

5.10.1 Policy Measures

It will be necessary to establish proper and effective solid waste management zoning in order to achieve sustainable solid waste management. In this case—

1. The spatial planning department, in partnership with the solid waste management department and other key stakeholders, shall:
   (a) conduct a solid waste management survey utilising Geographical Information System (GIS), which shall consider—
      (i) topography, drainage, and soil are all aspects of land use.
      (ii) infrastructure (transport, communications, health care, education, water, and energy)
      (iii) area economic basis (urban informal economic base)
      (iv) human settlements (density and usage of land)
      (v) schools and other government institutions, industries and commercial firms, and non-state organisations are examples of institutions.
   (b) Create a solid waste management spatial plan for the municipality, including specifics for each ward as the fundamental decentralised spatial units.
   (c) In line with the solid waste management spatial plan, designate the locations of collection points, transfer stations, composting sites, waste recovery facilities, and landfills.
   (d) Control solid waste in accordance with the solid waste management spatial plan.

2. The solid waste management department, in collaboration with the spatial planning and county administration departments, shall map theMigori Countyinto solid waste management zones to ensure efficiency in service delivery and coordination of stakeholder participation in solid waste management.
3. The municipal board shall guarantee that the municipal spatial plan designates zoning and the establishment of industries that are integrated in terms of the use of trash created in one industry and used as raw materials in another.

5.11 Planning, Partnerships, Participation and Inter-governmental Relations

Due to numerous social, economic, and environmental determinants and stakeholders, solid waste management is complicated. Users and non-state providers of solid waste management services are typically barred from taking an active role in the management process.

5.11.1 Policy Measures

The following policy measures shall be implemented to ensure the involvement and participation of users and providers of solid waste management services:

(a) In conjunction with key stakeholders, the department responsible for solid waste management shall establish a municipal solid waste management plan that will serve as a framework for implementing this policy, national policy, and any law passed for the purpose of implementing this policy.

(b) In coordination with key stakeholders, the department in charge of solid waste management will—

  (i) Launch programmes to mobilize and raise awareness among people, local communities, and neighborhoods on the importance of sustainable solid waste management.

  (ii) Create systems to receive and handle complaints about solid waste management service delivery from local governments.

  (iii) organise community or area-based forums for users and providers of solid waste management services to discuss emerging concerns in solid waste management in order to improve service delivery efficiency.

  (iv) promote and enable stakeholder-led solid waste management efforts.

(c) The department in charge of solid waste management shall consult, inform, and cooperate with key stakeholders on all issues concerning solid waste management service delivery.

(d) The municipal board shall communicate, consult, collaborate, and coordinate with the national government and neighboring counties on solid waste management issues.

5.12 Information, Education and Communication

The management of solid waste is dependent on a combination of regulatory, service delivery, and information-based technologies. While regulatory measures can be used to command and control behaviour in areas such as solid waste creation, handling, and disposal, they cannot be fully

effective unless they are supplemented by behaviour change on the part of users and providers of solid waste management services. Individuals and entities must take a value-based approach to solid waste management if it is to be sustainable. Strategic communication and messaging on solid waste management can help shape public opinion and support. The municipality's information, education, and communication systems and processes are ineffective.

5.12.1 Policy Measures

To raise awareness and change behaviour regarding solid waste management, the following policy measures must be implemented—

(a) The department responsible for solid waste management shall develop and implement information, education, and communication systems and strategies targeting diverse users and providers of solid waste management services in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and shall ensure that such information is available to all stakeholders and municipalities.

(b) In collaboration with the national government ministry responsible for education and relevant stakeholders, the department responsible for education and the department responsible for solid waste management shall develop information, education, and communication materials and initiate dissemination, education, and awareness creation programmes aimed at children and youth on solid waste management.

(c) The solid waste management department, in partnership with the information technology department, shall develop technology-based solid waste management communication strategies.

(d) The department in charge of solid waste management shall build a solid waste information management system in coordination with the department in charge of information technology and relevant stakeholders.

5.13 Research and development

The generation of solid waste is dynamic and changes as society evolves. Waste streams change shape as manufacturing processes evolve and new products and packaging develop.

As a result, ongoing innovation in intervention methods and solid waste management strategies is required. Furthermore, evidence-based decision making on solid waste management is required. The county government makes only a few research efforts in the area of solid waste management.

5.13.1 Policy Measures

To address policy gaps in research and development, the following policy measures must be implemented:

(a) The department responsible for solid waste management must assist a capacity development programme for research and development employees.

(b) The solid waste management department shall create a research unit to coordinate, promote, and carry out research and development relating to environmental management and governance.

(c) The solid waste management department shall conduct solid waste management research and development in collaboration with other relevant research organisations and institutes of higher learning.

(d) The department in charge of solid waste management must publish study findings in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

(e) The County Executive Committee shall ensure that research evidence informs decisions about sustainable solid management.

CHAPTER SIX : MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring and evaluation are essential parts of solid waste management because poor solid waste management negatively impacts both the environment and public health. The MEAL system chosen for this policy is intended to give stakeholders feedback in order to ensure accountability, transparency, facilitate appropriate decisions about future implementation, and review the policy to make sure that input delivery, work schedules, and target outputs are proceeding as planned.

This policy will be assessed in compliance with the overarching structure, criteria, and system for municipal monitoring and evaluation. Regarding monitoring and evaluating policy, the enumerated requirements shall be followed—

(a) The department in charge of managing solid waste must appoint personnel to coordinate monitoring and assessing how well this policy is being implemented.

(b) Every six months, the department in charge of solid waste management must write a report on the status of the policy's implementation, which must be presented to the municipal board for review and action.

(c) Every three years, or more frequently, if necessary, the policy will be reviewed. All parties involved in solid waste management must participate. The review will give input on the execution of the policy's goals, its progress, its problems, and whether those goals have been accomplished each year. The report on the policy review must be presented to the municipal board for review and action.

This policy emphasises the importance of effective MEAL to guarantee sustainability, accountability, transparency, and professionalism at all levels.

The data will subsequently be connected to demographic changes, economic expansion, and other social monitoring metrics, serving as a foundation for future waste management policy evaluation and planning. The data will also provide information on the policy's efficacy and applicability.

CHAPTER SEVEN: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

7. Introduction

The chapter describes the steps that must be taken to implement the Municipal Integrated Development Plan, including the institutions in charge of doing so, the resources needed, and resource mobilisation.

7.1 Planning and Performance Management

The creation of an environment sectoral plan (or a sectoral plan for solid waste management) is required to carry out the policy's implementation. The County Integrated Development Plan (C.I.D.P. 2018-2022) and Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDeP 2023-2027) are required by the County Governments Act to include the environment sectoral plan. The policies and activities offered under the environment sectoral plan shall be appropriately covered by the County Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper. The yearly development plan shall be used to implement the sectoral plan each year.

The sectoral plan will be used to integrate the implementation of this policy with the municipal performance management system. In order to provide a complementary and intersectoral approach in the implementation of this policy, the annual performance contracting and targets for the various departments responsible for doing so must be in line with the activities and plans in the environment sectoral plan. To assist the municipal board and other sector players in making decisions, data on the application of policies must be continuously gathered.

7.2 Legal and Administrative Reforms

In addition to the programmes and initiatives that will be developed under the environment sectoral plan (or the sectoral plan dealing with solid waste management), necessary legislation reforms connected to solid waste management will be implemented.

Laws, regulations, standards, and frameworks must be ready for adoption or enactment.
The passage of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Bill would be crucial among them.

7.3 Collaboration with National Government

The County government shall implement measures to cooperate, collaborate, consult, and partner with the national government in implementing this policy as well as national policies, laws, and standards related to solid waste management, as required by Articles 6 and 189 of the Constitution. In this regard, the department in charge of managing solid waste would set up procedures for intergovernmental cooperation with the national government's ministry of the environment and other organisations in charge of environmental issues.

7.4 Staff Capacity Development

In accordance with the appropriate policy measures, the department in charge of solid waste management shall, in collaboration with the department in charge of human resources management and the County Public Service Board, staff the department and other county departments responsible for implementing this policy with highly qualified professionals. Additionally, the departments in charge of managing solid waste and human resources must create and enable ongoing professional and capacity development for all necessary officers in the many departments tasked with carrying out this policy.

ANNEXTURE: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX.
