

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**\*\*\*DISCUSSION DRAFT\*\*\***

**September 2018**

***National Sustainable Waste Management Policy***

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Waste is a resource that can be managed to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits. Addressing the waste management challenge effectively in Kenya is critical to delivering on Kenya's constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment for all, advancing the circular economy to create green jobs and wealth from the waste sector, and advancing the nation's sustainable development goals. Sustainable waste management is also fundamental to delivery of each of the government's "Big Four" national priorities – the transformational agenda on housing, manufacturing, food and nutritional security and health care – and to Kenya's leadership in the blue economy, with its focus on creating economic growth, ensuring healthy waters and building safe communities.

This Policy will advance Kenya towards a more sustainable and circular economy. It will move the country towards realization of the Zero Waste principle, whereby waste generation is minimized or prevented. It will help ensure that waste is collected, separated at the source, reused and recycled, and that the remaining waste stream is destined to a secure, sanitary landfill. If proper regulatory frameworks and incentives are in place, such a system will build long-term resilience, while generating new business and economic opportunities and providing broad environmental and social benefits to all Kenyans. Effective sustainable waste management will create value from the waste stream through re-use and recycling, formalizing the waste-pickers' sector to improve livelihoods, improving landfill operations and management including capturing and utilizing gases like methane emitted from landfills. In addition, energy recovery programs; capping and closing open dumpsites; reducing plastic pollution in the marine environment, and creating new jobs in the sector, especially for youth and women, in waste collection and recycling will be other benefits.

Kenya aims to transition the waste sector in every county away from low collection rates, illegal dumping and uncontrolled dumpsites to affordable waste collection, recycling and composting, and secure final disposal in engineered landfills for the remaining fraction of the waste stream. As Kenya's economy and cities grow at accelerated rate consequent to devolution, the country's waste management challenges have reached major proportions. The current poor state of waste management is a public health and environmental threat, a loss of a valuable resources for job and wealth creation, and an eyesore that negatively affects tourism and the well-being of all Kenyans.

Historically, waste has been viewed solely as a problem, not as a resource and economic opportunity. The National Waste Management Policy aims to increase the value of waste over time to the Kenyan economy through industrial processing activities aimed at producing useful products or sources of energy through reusing, recycling, or composting waste.

If properly managed as a resource, waste recovery and recycling can create new jobs and attract new investment in a diversified waste sector. This National Waste Management Policy commits the government to establish legal frameworks and take actions that will enable Kenya to harness and incentivize large scale

investment in the waste recovery and recycling industry in Kenya.

This Policy aims to create the necessary regulatory environment that will enable Kenya to effectively tackle the waste challenge, through systematic collection of waste sorted at source and disposal, processing activities aimed at reusing, recycling or composting waste materials into useful products or sources of energy. To promote sustainable waste management as an income generating venture, it will be necessary to create an enabling policy and regulatory environment that will incentivize and facilitate the establishment of multiple links in the waste value chain that are currently missing in Kenya. These include: effective and affordable waste collection in all neighbourhoods; sorting posts where waste will be separated and sorted for subsequent recycling; composting facilities for the organic waste; waste to energy facilities; and fiscal incentives for investment in recycling technologies and facilities.

This policy also supports the creation of the planning, finance, technical and governance capacities that county governments need to effectively deliver on their mandate under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, to be the lead actors in delivering sustainable waste management services.

The constitutional framework of public administration established that sustainable waste management is a devolved function under the Constitution of Kenya. The 47 county governments have the lead role in delivering sustainable waste management. However the national government must provide an enabling policy and regulatory environment to facilitate the counties to effectively deliver waste management services including, facilitating inter-county cooperation under the metropolis approach, financial incentives, research, technical advice and facilitation of public awareness and education.

The suite of measures in this policy will support counties to fulfil their devolved responsibility of delivering sustainable waste management services to the public to reduce pollution, improve public health, and create jobs and wealth locally from waste collection, reuse and recycling, and energy generation and compost production. The policy also guides the strengthening of institutional and governance arrangements to facilitate the practical achievement of sustainable waste management goals in every county.

The national government will undertake various core interventions, including the enactment of national waste management legislation, implementing regulations and financial incentives to provide the mandate and framework for coordinated action. The Policy also provides a framework for sustainable waste management nationally, through the full implementation of zero waste and circular economy principles, and through practical planning and implementation of waste management at the county level. The national government should also establish and fully implement coordinated policies and regulatory frameworks to address hazardous waste, electronic waste, industrial waste, agricultural chemicals and medical waste, which have been a major source of pollution, contaminating rivers and posing serious health and environmental threats.

Effective waste management will also reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, especially methane, from the waste sector, contributing to the achievement of Kenya's Paris Agreement commitments, and reducing industrial waste, non-point run off and sewage waste to Kenya's water bodies.

It is also important that the policy and law build on public involvement in the sector and incentivize job creation and to improved livelihoods from the sector, particularly for women and youth who play a critical role in socio-economic development. The challenge of waste management affects every person and all institutions in the society. The measures set out in this policy cannot be undertaken without a collective approach to waste management challenges, through involvement of a broad range of stakeholders during implementation of this policy. This Policy therefore seeks to establish a common platform for action between all stakeholders to systematically implement sustainable waste management in Kenya.

### 1.1 International and Regional Context

Sustainable management of the world's rapidly growing waste stream is a global challenge. Poor waste management affects many aspects of life for millions of people around the world and is a significant source of the climate pollutants methane and black carbon. Landfills are the third largest anthropogenic source of methane, accounting for approximately 11% of estimated global methane emissions, equivalent to nearly 800 megatons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year, and with urbanization spreading faster than ever. Generation of methane is rapidly accelerating. The waste sector is also a significant source of black carbon air pollution through open burning of uncollected or illegally landfilled waste, and transport of waste by old and un-maintained heavy-duty diesel vehicles. In addition, uncontrolled leachate contaminates ground water resources. Global waste management related conventions like the Stockholm, Basel, Bamako and Rotterdam Conventions to which Kenya is a signatory provide a global regulatory framework for management of waste, particularly hazardous waste.

Many communities across the county do not receive basic waste collection and disposal services, driving them to burn their waste - with damaging health and air quality impacts. Informal waste pickers, typically from impoverished and marginalized groups work in hazardous and sometimes deadly conditions to eke out a living from reclaiming a tiny fraction of the recyclable wastes.

Today, more than half the global population lives in cities. Recognising that urbanization is growing and that rising income levels, industrialization and increased waste generation, especially in the developing world, has made implementation of sustainable waste management a priority for governments and communities around the world.

Land-based pollution to the marine environment is a major global challenge. Municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off account for as much as 80 per cent of all marine pollution. Sewage and waste water, persistent organic pollutants (including pesticides), heavy metals, oils, nutrients and sediments - whether brought by rivers or discharged directly into coastal waters - take a severe toll on human health and well-being as well as on coastal ecosystems. The result is more carcinogens in seafood, more closed beaches, more red tides, and more carcasses of seabirds on beaches, fish and even marine mammals. One billion people in developing countries depend on fish for their primary source of protein, making them vulnerable to the chemicals they carry.

African nations have long recognized the need to address waste issues, adopting the Bamako Convention in 1991 to ban the import of all hazardous and radioactive waste. It also prohibits the dumping or incineration of hazardous wastes in oceans and inland waters and promotes the minimization and control of trans-boundary

movements of hazardous wastes within the African continent. The Convention also aims to improve and ensure ecologically rational management and handling of hazardous waste within Africa, as well as the cooperation between African nations.

The East Africa Community (EAC) has similarly recognized the urgency of addressing waste as key component of sustainable development. The EAC Polythene Materials Control Bill (2016) establishes a regional approach to the control and regulation of use, sale and manufacture and importation of polythene materials and products. Polythene bags are used for shopping and carrier bags. The EAC bill provided the regional framework for the Kenyan plastic carrier bag ban in 2017.<sup>1</sup>

Currently, the EAC member states -- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan – are currently working to develop harmonized regulations and policies to reduce electronic waste, or “e-waste.” Each of the six EAC member states have different laws on e-waste. A harmonized regional approach in the EAC will enhance efforts to reduce and recycle e-waste in the region. Harmonized policies will also help ensure that e-waste is not exported from one EAC partner state to another and facilitate joint e-waste recycling centers.

## 1.2 Rationale for a National Sustainable Waste Management Policy

Realization of sustainable development in Kenya, despite significant progress to date, is threatened by the waste challenge and its resultant negative socio-economic, health and environmental impacts. Kenya is a developing country whose economy highly depends on its natural resource base. Improper waste management and disposal is damaging the natural resource base that all Kenyans, current and future generation, rely upon for their livelihoods and wellbeing.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 sets out a commitment to ecologically sustainable development. Indeed, schedule 4 devolves some aspects of waste management to Counties. The Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 establishes the goal of Kenya becoming a middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. Poor waste management poses a significant challenge to these sustainable national development goals.

A range of initiatives have been pursued by various governmental and non-governmental entities to address the waste challenge in Kenya. Most recently a national ban on single use plastic carrier bags has been successfully implemented, significantly reducing plastic bag waste, roadside litter and volume of plastic transported to Kenya’s dumpsites.

Nevertheless, despite this success, initiatives to date have not tackled the fundamental problems of waste minimization and reuse as core elements of the circular economy, waste collection, waste separation at source and recycling, compost production from organic waste, and final disposal of non-recyclable in secure engineered facilities. The country has not taken action at the scale necessary to have the desired impact in the face of the scale of the challenge.

A coherent policy framework is needed so that the national and county governments, private sector, civil

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.eala.org/documents/view/the-east-african-community-polythene-materials-control-bill2016>

society, communities and investors in picking waste particularly as small scale operators can be part of a proactive, coherent and integrated sustainable waste management effort. The Policy will position Kenya to capture the economic, social, health and environmental benefits of a circular economy based on the zero waste principle, and to promulgate and implement a framework waste law and regulations at the national and county level so that counties can effectively implement sustainable waste management.

## 2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Global and Regional

Kenya is an active party to multiple international and regional conventions that commit the nation to address the sustainable waste management challenge. These include agreements on sustainable development and reducing waste, the control of hazardous chemicals and chemical and electronic waste, and climate change:

- The Basel Convention, ratified in 2000, which addresses the need to control the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, setting out the categorization of hazardous waste and the policies between member countries.
- The Bamako Convention, a treaty amongst African nations that prohibits the import of any hazardous (including radioactive) waste into Africa. The convention is a response to Article 11 of the Basel convention which encourages parties to enter into bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements on Hazardous Waste to help achieve the objectives of the convention.
- The Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) (ratified in 2004) which seeks to protect human health and the environment from these chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods and have harmful impacts on human health and the environment.
- The Rotterdam Convention (ratified in 2005) which sets out the procedure for Prior Informed Consent in the International Trade of hazardous chemicals and Pesticides.
- The Montreal Protocol which provides for the phase out of the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances to reduce their abundance in the atmosphere, and thereby protect the earth's fragile ozone Layer.
- The Nairobi Convention, a partnership between governments, civil society and the private sector, working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean Region with healthy rivers, coasts and oceans.

Kenya has also been a leader in promoting the reduction of Land Based Pollution to the Marine Environment globally and regionally.

Kenya adopted the Sustainable Development Goals of 2015. Goal 12 requires a strong national framework for sustainable consumption and production that is integrated into national and sectoral plans, sustainable business practices and consumer behavior, together with adherence to international norms on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Kenya is also an active party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and submitted an ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement which includes a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the waste and industrial sectors.

## 2.2 National

Kenya is committed to economic growth and to local, regional and international trade. These trends have increased the country's GDP but have also resulted in environmental degradation, through lack of appropriate waste management and sanitation systems, industry and transport related pollution, which adversely impact on air, water, soil quality, climate change (through the emission of methane and black carbon) and human health and wellbeing. The trend towards globalization has in part reduced barriers to international trade and investment flows, but it has also brought new environmental challenges to Kenya, including dumping of obsolete technologies and e-waste.

Inefficient production processes, low durability of goods and unsustainable consumption and production patterns lead to excessive generation of waste. This overburden and pollutes Kenya's land, air and water resources. Despite efforts to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery, the amount of solid waste generated remains high and appears to be on the increase. In addition to solid waste, wastewater effluents represent one of the largest threats to the quality of Kenya's water resources. Wastewater often results in increased nutrient levels leading to algal blooms and depleted dissolved oxygen resulting in destruction of aquatic habitats. Other categories of wastes that require special consideration are electronic waste, hazardous waste and medical waste.

Waste management is a major challenge in Kenya, especially in rapidly growing urban metropolises and coastal areas. Nairobi for example, produces around 2,400 tons of waste every day, of which only 38 per cent is collected and less than 10 per cent recycled (JICA, 2010). The remaining 62 per cent is disposed of at the uncontrolled Dandora dumpsite, illegally dumped on roadsides and waterways, or burned releases toxic air emissions and particulate matter. Illegal dumping and burning is particularly common in low-income areas of the city, which are home to over 2.5 million people who cannot afford waste collection services. The private sector has not extensively taken advantage of income generating opportunities from waste, such as recycling and composting at any scale.

According to the Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, "the volume of solid waste generated across Kenyan urban centers increased from 4,950 tonnes per day in 2011 to 5,990 tonnes per day in 2014;" a rate faster than the country's urbanization rate. The need for integrated sustainable waste management is accentuated by growing industrialization of the economy, and inappropriate disposal of solid waste and wastewater that pollutes air, water and soil, causing significant health and environmental problems. The waste sector contributes to climate change, accounting for about 3% of total national GHG emissions in 2015.

The national government is committed to support counties to sustainably manage waste so that together they may meet the constitutional guarantee of a clean and healthy environment. For example, the national government is supporting the county of Kajiado in facilitating international investment in a pilot engineered

closure of the Ngong waste dump and construction of the first waste to energy facility in the country.

Additionally, Kenya is committed to be a global leader in addressing plastic pollution and to reduce plastic pollution and other land-based pollution to the marine environment. Kenya adopted a ban on plastic carrier bags and flat bags in 2017, which has been successfully implemented and has become a model for the East African region. The ban has significantly reduced plastic bag litter on roadsides and trees and cities and the volume of plastic waste sent to Kenya's dumpsites. Moreover, the ban has reduced toxic plastics consumed by animals, improving animal and human health.

### 2.3 County

Waste management is a devolved responsibility under the Constitution of Kenya 2010. However, most counties lack adequate infrastructure, governance mechanisms and dedicated funding for effective sustainable waste management. Many have not set aside land for building waste management infrastructure.

Affordable waste collection services, or in some cases any services at all, are not provided for many communities and areas in most counties. All counties in Kenya currently have uncontrolled waste dumpsites where leachate pollute waterways and underground aquifers, and where burning waste emit toxic air and noxious fumes that contaminate the air.

Informal waste pickers at these uncontrolled dumpsites are exposed to toxic chemicals (from batteries, medical and other waste and burning plastics) air pollution and pests that spread disease.

Impressive local and small-scale action is being taken in counties across the country. Waste pickers are organizing into cooperatives. Programs to create jobs in waste collection, sorting and recycling for youth and women are being created. In some areas, Kenyan entrepreneurs have launched small scale production of organic compost from organic waste. Small-scale, artisanal recycling of glass, plastic and metal is converting some waste into crafts for the domestic and international market.

A major initiative in Kajiado County, including the engineered closure of the uncontrolled waste dumpsite at Ngong, and construction of an integrated sustainable waste management facility including a waste to energy facility, will soon be launched as a model for the nation.

County Governments have not to date taken advantage of economies of scale by partnering with neighboring counties in the metropolis clusters to pool their resources for more cost-effective and efficient waste management. Additionally, most counties do not to date have waste laws or plans to guide efficient, sustainable waste management, nor a dedicated county waste fund to support investment in waste management programs.

Counties are encouraged to establish frameworks to attract investment, share resources and take advantage of economies of scale by entering into inter-county agreements within metropolis or other county groupings. Also, counties should increase efforts towards obtaining, standardizing and communicate information on waste management in order to inform policy development and decision-making processes.

Nairobi exemplifies the waste management challenge. The county produces approximately 2,400 tons of waste per day but only 38% is collected for disposal at Nairobi's only dumpsite, Dandora, which is an uncontrolled site not an engineered sanitary landfill. Only 5 per cent is recycled or composted. The rest is dumped illegally or burned, adding to the city's air pollution burden. Dandora is poorly managed, with leachate and air toxins from burning contaminating groundwater and neighboring communities causing significant health and environmental problems.

[INSERT updated DATA FROM NEMA ON waste generation in various counties and actions being taken.]

#### 2.4 Private Sector

The private sector is a critical partner to address the waste challenge. The private sector must lead in the adoption of circular economy and waste minimization across the range of manufacturing and other economic activities throughout the nation. Private sector investment in sustainable waste management infrastructure is critical.

Private sector entities have great potential to reduce waste and pollution and save money through improved production processes that conserve and reuse raw materials, the elimination of toxic or hazardous inputs to production processes, and through maximizing opportunities for the recovery, reuse and recycling of materials throughout the production cycles. Extended producer responsibility for electronic and hazardous products and materials will incentivize sustainable design, cleaner production processes and responsible waste management.

The private sector investment is also key to expanding waste collection, recycling, waste to energy facilities, and secure engineered landfills for final disposal of the non-recoverable fraction of the waste stream. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are one mechanism for leveraging private sector financing and experience to support sustainable waste management goals. The PPPs can provide benefits to help Kenyan cities and counties overcome existing barriers to investment in new, more sustainable waste management solutions. Examples of key benefits include:

- Experience and expertise: PPPs can bring global experience and access to diverse, cutting-edge technologies;
- Capacity building: PPPs can strengthen local technical and administrative capacity;
- Access to finance: PPPs can provide access to private capital for infrastructure investment and project implementation;
- Efficiency and service quality: PPPs can start processes that allow for improving service quality and efficiency, reducing costs and helping cut government bureaucracy; and
- Sustainability: PPPs can help to ensure the continuity of a program or project through political and administrative changes and can provide a positive influence for local government to start to charge for service delivery, leading to greater cost recovery and financial sustainability.

An enabling regulatory framework has been put in place by the government to support PPPs. Investments that support sustainable waste management can be identified, prepared and implemented through the PPP framework.

## 2.5 Waste Sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Landfills are the third largest anthropogenic source of methane, accounting for approximately 11% of estimated global methane emissions, equivalent to nearly 800 megatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. With urbanization growing faster than ever, methane generation is rapidly accelerating. The waste sector is also a significant source of black carbon through open burning of uncollected or illegally dumped waste, and transport of waste by outdated heavy-duty vehicles. In addition, uncontrolled leachate contaminates ground water and some of these contaminants are carcinogens. In addition, wastes in the environment harbors pathogens and increases incidence of vector-borne diseases. Waste is therefore not only an important climate challenge, but also one that affects every aspect of life for millions of people around the world.

Reducing GHG emissions from the waste sector, particularly emissions of the short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), like methane emitted from landfills and black carbon from burning of waste and waste transport, through well-managed waste systems will mitigate climate change and have significant local and national health, environmental, and economic co-benefits, including improved quality of life and livelihoods for local communities.

The NCCAP 2018 states that emissions from the industrial processes and waste contributed about four per cent and one percent of Kenya's GHG emissions respectively. However, the report also indicates that the waste sector in Kenya will grow significantly up to 2030, with emissions from the waste sector, particularly methane, doubling.

## 2.6 Status of Waste Management Governance

Waste management is a sustainable national development issue in Kenya. A coherent and coordinated regulatory framework must therefore guide the national, county and local level responses to the growing waste challenge.

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.

Sustainable waste management must promote public participation, especially at the county and community level, the participation of women, youth and persons with special needs, especially in waste collection, separation and recycling programs, and public education so that all Kenyans at the household level can become agents of change in the implementation of local waste separation, recycling and compost efforts. Also, to promote economic efficiency, competitive tendering processes should be promoted, including well structured contracts that can guarantee the delivery of quality services over the long run. This also implies reducing risk for private sector participation by, for example, providing long term contracts, a guaranteed fee and support through effective financial instruments.

## 3 GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### 3.1 Goal

{{NOTE: Three text options are suggested below. Alternatively, phrases may be combined to make a new goal statement.}}

The goal of this framework Policy is to:

- i. Achieve sustainable waste management in Kenya to protect public health and the environment, drive job and wealth creation through the circular economy, and implement the Zero Waste Principle.
- ii. Implement integrated waste management following the Zero Waste Principle, focusing on waste minimization, harnessing waste as a resource to create wealth and employment, protection of public health and reducing pollution of the environment<sup>2</sup>
- iii. Protect health, well-being and the environment through sound waste management and application of the waste management hierarchy.<sup>3</sup>

### 3.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- (i) Establish and maintain an effective and efficient institutional framework to mainstream sustainable waste management measures and actions across relevant sectors and into integrated planning, budgeting, decision-making and implementation, at both the national and county levels.
- (ii) Catalyse Kenya's transition to a cleaner, more efficient circular economy.
  - (i) Establish the policy and regulatory framework necessary to reduce, reuse, recycle, minimize and sustainably manage waste and progressively transition the nation to a zero-waste circular economy, including through Extended Producer Responsibility.
  - (ii) Establishing a hierarchy in waste management, that is an order of management preferences, starting with prevention, to wealth creations from reuse, recycling and energy creation, and only as a last alternative, disposal.
  - (iii) Incentivize private sector involvement in building and operating sustainable waste management infrastructure, including through PPPs
  - (iv) Facilitate widespread public awareness, participation, action and oversight of Kenya's sustainable waste management policy, law, mechanisms, actions and investments at the national and county level.
  - (v) Provide a framework to mobilise resources for Kenya's sustainable waste management initiatives and ensure effective and transparent utilisation of the resources.
  - (vi) Increase in the amount of waste collected and recycled by providing affordable waste collection services to all communities of all income levels.

<sup>2</sup> National Solid Waste Management Strategy goal statement

<sup>3</sup> South Africa National Waste Management Strategy

- (vii) Formalize the waste picker sector and ensure safe working conditions through training, financing and participation in decision-making aimed at enabling the full integration of waste pickers into the nation's sustainable waste management approach.
- (viii) Promote sustainable procurement practices for national and county government
- (ix) Establish a waste hierarchy to implement an order of management preferences which considers the prevention of their generation as the first alternative; then its recovery, which includes the preparation for reuse, the recycling of one or more of its components and the energy recovery of the waste, leaving as a last alternative final disposal in an engineered landfill.<sup>4</sup>
- (x) Achieve approximately 80% waste recovery (recycling, composting and waste to energy) and 20% landfilling in engineered sanitary landfills by 2030<sup>5</sup> **{{NB: This is taken literally from the National SWM Strategy (2015). It is a very ambitious objective and may benefit from addition of intermediate targets or a range of waste recovery vs. a firm 80% target., or individual targets for recycling, composting, etc.}}**

### 3.3 Guiding Principles

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

- (i) **Right to a clean and healthy environment:** under the 2010 Constitution every person in Kenya has a right to a clean and healthy environment and a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment.
- (ii) **Right to sustainable development:** the right to development will be respected taking into account economic, social and environmental needs. Kenya seeks to achieve people-centred development that builds human capabilities, improves people's wellbeing and enhances quality of life.
- (iii) **Partnership:** building partnerships, collaboration and synergies among various stakeholders from the public, government, non-governmental organisations, civil society and private sector, as well as vulnerable communities and populations including women and youth, will be prioritized to achieve effective implementation of this Policy. The private sector will be encouraged to develop capacities for investment, construction and service deliver in recycling and waste management.<sup>6</sup>
- (iv) **Devolution and Cooperative government:** embracing a system of consultation, negotiation and consensus building in implementation of sustainable waste management between and within the national and county governments.
- (v) **Equity and social inclusion:** ensuring a fair and equitable allocation of effort and cost, as well as ploughing back of benefits in the context of the need to address disproportionate vulnerabilities, responsibilities, capabilities, disparities, and inter- and intra-generational equity. The communities that

<sup>4</sup> Principles 9-11 are drawn from the Chilean National Waste Policy.

<sup>5</sup> National Solid Waste Management Strategy long-term goal statement

<sup>6</sup> Drawn from the Rwanda National Sanitation Policy

benefit from sustainable waste management shall be actively involved in planning, decision-making and oversight of waste management activities. Capacity development, finance, training and labor standards shall be availed to formalize the full integration of waste pickers in the sustainable management of waste, including management systems.

- (vi) Integrity and transparency:** the mobilisation and utilisation of financial resources shall be undertaken with integrity and transparency in order to eliminate corruption and achieve optimal results and ensuring that communities are given all relevant information in a timely fashion.
- (vii) Precautionary Principle:** the principle that precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationship are not fully established scientifically when an activity or product raises threats of harm to human health or the environment.
- (viii) Polluter pays principle:** the principle that those who produce pollution or waste should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment. Makes the party responsible for producing pollution responsible for paying damage done.
- (ix) Zero Waste principle:** the principle that society should aim for zero waste, designing and managing products and processes that reduce and eventually eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste, to conserve and recover waste resources rather than to burn or bury them. It is related to the waste hierarchy, which establishes an order of preferred actions to manage waste, and the three R's: reduce reuse, recycle.
- (x) Extended producer responsibility<sup>7</sup>:** the principle that producers should be given significant responsibility – financial and/or physical – for the treatment or disposal of the waste from the products they create. Beyond easing government budgets for waste management, such responsibility in principle incentivizes companies to prevent wastes at the source, promoting more environmentally friendly product design and supporting the achievement of public recycling and materials management goals.

#### 4 LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1.1 Emissions from the waste sector come from two main sources: first the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste which produces methane, a potent climate warming gas, and second from waste burning which produces black carbon, a component of particulate matter, which is a strong climate warming pollutant. Therefore, the policy focus should be on reducing waste burning, reducing Landfill gas release to the atmosphere and increasing organic waste recycling through composting or anaerobic digestion.
- 4.1.2 Industrial processing in Kenya, though a relatively small contributor to GHG emissions, offers mitigation potential.
- 4.1.3 Solid and liquid wastes from domestic and commercial sources contribute to emission of GHGs through

<sup>7</sup>

Drawn from the South Africa National Waste Management Strategy

the release of methane gas from landfills and sewerage treatment works. The mitigation potential of industry is important because the economic growth targets set by Vision 2030 and the MTPs aim to convert Kenya into a middle-income economy, with industry as a major contributor.

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Identify and implement fiscal, taxation and other policy options in priority areas with high GHG emission abatement potential that enhance sustainable development.
  2. Put in place mechanisms to develop and promote clean technologies in all sectors of economic development to prevent and reduce waste generation
  3. Promote organic waste recycling and the construction of engineered sanitary landfills to reduce methane emissions from landfill gas release to the atmosphere.
  4. Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing an enabling policy framework for investment, and creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy, and sustainable waste management.
- 4.1.4 County governments are required by law to prepare and implement County Integrated Development Plans, through which sustainable waste management measures and actions should be mainstreamed for subsequent implementation by county sectors.

## 5 RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

Technological innovation, which involves expanding and adapting existing technologies to the national or local context, is an imperative component of Kenya's climate change interventions. It requires not only strong capabilities of the various actors but a strategy to build, enhance and maintain the requisite human resource capacity. The youth, as the bridge between the present and future generations, can be tapped to provide this human resource capacity. Support to technological innovation requires an architecture that provides incentives and capacity to institutions and actors that contribute the technology, including enforcement of intellectual property rights, financing and other facilitation.

**{{ADD PARA ON DATA COLLECTION ON WASTE generation, numbers and kinds of recycling and waste disposal facilities, recycling facilities etcetera. NEMA will have the most recent data and data collection methodologies.}}**

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Enhance data collection on kinds and volumes of wastes generated and how they are handled in Kenya, to ensure that all policy and regulatory decisions at the national and county level are informed by, and based on, data.
2. Identify research and technology needs; and promote strategic and systematic climate change-related research, impact and vulnerability assessments, and technology development and diffusion.

3. Enhance the capacity of the public and private sectors, civil society and research institutions to develop and utilise technological innovations.
4. Enhance linkages between government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions.

## 6 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

- 6.1.1 Public participation is a core value and principle of national governance in Kenya. Raising and maintaining the awareness of the public on matters of sustainable waste management is one way to enhance this participation and facilitate the role of the public as a positive agent to reinforce sustainable waste management interventions. Kenya has various mechanisms for public awareness, especially through government, private sector and civil society.
- 6.1.2 Public awareness on waste management should integrate knowledge on critical and crosscutting policy issues such as mainstreaming of gender, youth and special needs. This approach is important because public awareness is central to the subsidiarity principle, which requires an active role of the people in governance, at the lowest possible level of public administration, when it is optimal to do so. Sustainable waste management interventions, such as those relating to waste collection, separation of waste at the source and recycling, are key to make the public a positive agent working for a cleaner environment.
- 6.1.3 While public awareness normally takes the form of informal education, the formal education mechanisms are equally instrumental. Basic education is, as a constitutional rule, free and compulsory to every child in Kenya. The mainstreaming of sustainable waste management knowledge into the basic education curriculum would provide knowledge and awareness to millions of Kenyan children, who could in turn could pass it on to their parents and to future generations. Waste management education should be cascaded to all levels of education from basic to tertiary levels.

### Policy Statements

#### The Government will:

1. Put in place a strategy for identifying, refining and disseminating sustainable waste management knowledge to the public and other stakeholders in user-friendly formats.
2. Incorporate sustainable waste management knowledge into government implemented public awareness initiatives including civic education and extension programmes.
3. Develop and implement modules on sustainable waste management at all levels of education from basic to tertiary curricula.
4. Collaborate with, and support, private sector and civil society in incorporating sustainable waste management into advocacy and public awareness raising programmes.
5. Strengthen the capacity and ensure sufficient resourcing of institutions engaged in sustainable waste management public awareness.

## 7 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

- 7.1.1 The ability of the country to respond effectively to the waste challenge requires enhanced data collection on waste generation, current waste disposal practices, and waste minimization, reuse and recycling opportunities, as well as the impacts of the current poor state of waste management on public health and the environment. The Government is aware of the need to gather and organize already existing data, while generating additional knowledge and information to inform decision-making going forward.
- 7.1.2 The rules on access to information should be interpreted liberally to ensure the widest latitude is given to public access to information, bearing in mind the constitutional origins of the right. Procedural mechanisms on access to information require that an interested party should make a formal request, and likely make a reasonable payment to cover modest administrative costs. Minimisation of these procedures or their elimination with regard to waste generation and management information would expand the scope of accessible knowledge and information. Since it is a constitutional requirement to publicize any important information affecting the nation, the government should classify waste generation and management information as falling in this category and proactively provide refined information on waste management to the public.

### Policy Statements

#### The Government will:

1. Facilitate establishment and operation of a national waste information hub and clearinghouse to generate, coordinate, collect, collate, store, retrieve and disseminate reliable, high quality and up-to-date data and information.
2. Develop a communication strategy to enhance dissemination of timely reliable information on sustainable waste management and research findings.
3. Put in place mechanisms to gather, document and promote application of traditional indigenous knowledge and practices on waste management.
4. Implement mechanisms to facilitate and support access to information on the current situation of waste generation and management in different sectors and counties and on sustainable waste management programs, measures and actions at all levels including at the community level.
5. Monitor and evaluate data to analyse progress and determine when and where further intervention may be required.

## 8 SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE

### 8.1 Enabling Legal and Regulatory Framework

Appropriately designed legislative, policy and institutional frameworks provide a regulatory architecture comprising the vital components of waste management governance. This architecture is crucial to achieving effective policy and action plan implementation. Clear and well-defined structures will help to overcome

obstacles in translating sustainable waste management approaches from concept to reality.

Waste management is a complex issue that impacts national and county development. Legislative and institutional mechanisms are necessary to provide overall content and direction on how waste management responses are structured at the national and county level.

The impact of uncontrolled waste generation and dumping will continue to place significant obstacles in the path of sustainable development. It is imperative that Kenya aims to attain sustainable development, which is framed by the Constitution as an important value of national governance. The Constitution has set up a renewed structure of public administration, with one national government and 47 County governments. These two levels of government while distinct are interdependent and expected to function consultatively in a cooperative manner to discharge their respective and concurrent mandates. The national government is mandated to make policy and a national framework law on waste to mandate and facilitate action at the county level.

Kenya has addressed waste management as part of the nation's development agenda (Kenya Vision 2030), climate change action plan (National Climate Change Action Plan 2018), and laws and regulations such as the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 2015), the Environment Policy (2013), National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2015), and the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations of 2006. However the legal and policy regime must be significantly strengthened for the county to achieve its waste management goals.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 42 provides that "Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment," that the State will "Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment"; and devolves responsibilities over waste management to the 47 counties.

Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement set an emission reduction target of 30 per cent by 2030 compared with the "business as usual" (BAU) scenario and includes the waste sector.

Kenya's development blueprint, Vision 2030, includes a Solid Waste Management initiative which calls for relocation of Nairobi's Dandora dumpsite and the development of solid waste management systems in five (5) leading municipalities.

The Environmental Policy (2014) section 6.3 Waste Management, states that "Inefficient production processes, low durability of goods and unsustainable consumption and production patterns lead to excessive waste generation" and sets out three policy statements, the first of which has been completed but not fully implemented:

- 1. Develop an integrated national waste management strategy.*
- 2. Promote the use of economic incentives to manage waste.*
- 3. Promote establishment of facilities and incentives for cleaner production, waste recovery, recycling and re-use.*

The Environment Management and Coordination Act CAP 387 includes provisions for economic incentives that could be developed to encourage good solid waste management practices and incentivize investment in, recycling and green manufacturing.

Finally, Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 commits the government to develop a "National

policy ... to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse” and to develop “Five County-based waste management plans and regulations that are consistent with National Waste Management Strategy and other relevant policies.”

Legislative and regulatory review will be an ongoing iterative process to ensure that barriers to action are removed and enabling frameworks for implementation are in place based on evolving circumstances.

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Put in place overarching waste legislation to provide the framework for coordinated implementation of waste management actions, plans and financial incentives at the national level and laws, regulations, strategies, actions and investment at the county level.
2. Put in place a national Waste Management Directorate to coordinate the implementation of programs, measures and actions to advance the circular economy and assist counties to create jobs and wealth from waste.
3. Put in place and regularly review subsidiary legislation as may be necessary to support implementation of various interventions on waste management.
4. Put in place mechanisms for public consultation and participation in waste management governance at all levels of government.
5. Ensure and facilitate county governments to put in place county waste management laws and strategies.
6. Set aside sufficient land for waste management activities
7. Enable community engagement in waste management plans and projects, and generate jobs and livelihoods from waste collection, recycling, and management activities.
8. Promulgate a strategy to phase out single use plastics.
9. Promulgate product standards for recyclable materials in partnership with the Kenya Bureau of Standards.
10. Promulgate a recycling and/or take back scheme for PET plastic bottles.
11. Adopt incentives and regulations to promote source separation of waste to significantly increase recycling and organic compost production and to reduce the volume of organic waste destined for landfills.
12. Adopt incentives and regulations to promote the closure of open dumpsites and the construction of engineered sanitary landfills and waste to energy facilities to significantly reduce methane emissions.
13. Promulgate labor standards for waste pickers.
14. Establish Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for electronic products and products that generate hazardous waste

15. Operationalize a registry of electronic and hazardous waste generators to track, publicize and improve EPR implementation.

## 8.2 Institutional Arrangements

Kenya requires appropriately designed legislative, policy and institutional frameworks that provide a regulatory architecture comprising the vital components of sustainable waste management governance. It is imperative to ensure compliance with the constitutional framework of public administration, especially the devolved system of government. Waste management responsibilities are currently spread across multiple institutions at the national and county level.

The Constitution has set up a renewed structure of public administration, with one national government and 47 county governments. Waste management is a devolved function under the Kenyan constitution, hence county governments have a central role in implementing this Policy.

These two levels of government, while distinct, are interdependent and expected to function consultatively in a cooperative manner to discharge their respective and concurrent mandates. In certain instances, there may be concurrent performance of sustainable waste management related functions by the two levels of government. It is therefore necessary to review the overall legislative and institutional arrangements that govern waste management actions.

Effective waste management requires a legislative and institutional mechanism that provides high-level guidance. The legislative mechanism is necessary to provide overall content and direction.

The national government is mandated to make policy and enact framework national legislation on sustainable waste management, and to enforce national laws and regulations on waste management.

It is also necessary to have an institutional coordination mechanism with high-level convening power to guide policy and implementation of legal obligations of the national and county governments. This Policy aims to strengthen oversight and coordination of the implementation of the policy and maximize impact and efficiency by creating a national Waste Management Directorate.

The Directorate will serve as the national knowledge and information management hub for information and knowledge on sustainable waste management, the circular economy and related matters. It will also provide analytical and data collection and analysis support on waste management to various national sector ministries and other bodies, and to the county governments.

The Directorate will, in collaboration with all other relevant national agencies and County Governments, identify waste reduction, reuse and recycling strategies in relevant sectors, optimize the country's opportunities to mobilize finance for sustainable waste management, and ensure coordination across all national and county government bodies. The Directorate will also coordinate reporting on Kenya's international obligations under the waste and chemicals conventions.

Governance approaches should avail opportunities for all Kenyan people to participate in decision making and become agents for design and implementation of waste management responses.

## Policy Statements

### The Government will:

1. Put in place a legal and institutional framework for efficient implementation of sustainable waste management legal obligations of the national and county governments.
2. Establish a national Sustainable Waste Management Directorate to coordinate the comprehensive national approach to sustainable waste management and put in place an appropriate institutional coordination mechanism with high-level convening power to enhance inter-sectoral and inter-governmental responses.
3. Promulgate necessary laws, regulations and other guidance for the efficient and transparent functioning of the Directorate and ensure their effective enforcement.
4. Ensure that national and county planning processes account for sustainable waste management.
5. Put in place mechanisms for public consultation and participation in climate change governance at all levels of government.

### 8.3 Finance, Investment and Other Resources

Adequate and predictable financial resources are a crucial component for achieving Kenya's sustainable waste management objectives. Given the extent of the waste management challenge, it is important to ensure that all sources of finances can be mobilized – international, domestic, public and private – including through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Kenya therefore requires a suitable framework to attract and efficiently utilise waste management finance.

A functional waste management finance mechanism is critical to developing and maintaining required human capacity, support governance arrangements and enhance collaboration amongst the various actors.

Additionally, economic instruments that encourage or discourage particular behavior or actions with respect to sustainable waste management will be critical to augment other legal and regulatory instruments. Economic instruments for sustainable waste management include: Deposit Refund Schemes; Waste Disposal Taxes; Product Taxes; Tax interventions for hazardous waste disposal, and; tax rebates and incentives for investment, for example in new recycling technologies,

The Kenya National Environmental Policy (2013) directs the use of “fiscal incentives to encourage waste minimization, recovery, reuse and recycling.” Similarly, the Kenya Waste Management NAMA (2017) underlines the importance of promoting “the use of economic incentives to manage waste.”

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Art. 57) 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,” including:

- (a) Customs and excise waiver in respect of imported capital goods which prevent or substantially reduce environmental degradation caused by an 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;
- (c) Tax disincentives to deter bad environmental behavior that leads to depletion of environmental resources or that cause pollution; or
- (d) User fees to ensure that those who use environmental resources pay proper value for the utilization of such resources.

PPPs have emerged as viable mechanisms for leveraging private sector financing to support public policy goals. An enabling regulatory framework has been put in place by the government to support PPPs. Investments that support low carbon climate resilient development can therefore be identified, prepared and implemented through the PPP framework.

The government recognizes the urgency of strengthening transparency and accountability and will therefore take necessary steps to encourage best practices in waste management finance and actions.

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Adopt a sustainable waste management finance strategy and establish a sustainable waste management fund mechanism and eligibility criteria that enables implementation of priority actions.
2. 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
3. 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.
4. Adopt and implement sector specific anti-corruption, transparency, accountability and integrity mechanisms to safeguard prudent management of waste management finance.
5. Put in place mechanisms to attract and leverage Public-Private Partnerships as a vehicle to mobilise resources and enhance private sector participation in sustainable waste management across the waste value chain.
6. Put in place a framework for coordination and monitoring and tracking sources, application and impacts of sustainable waste management finance.

#### 8.4 Mainstreaming Issues of Gender, Youth and Special Needs Groups in Sustainable Waste Management

8.4.1 The constitutional foundations of governance in Kenya aim for an equal society, and clearly assert that women and men are equal. This equality is the goal that Kenya aims to achieve in all aspects of society interaction, whether economic, social or environmental. The Constitution provides for socio-economic

rights, such as the right to water, food, housing, emergency medical services and sanitation. These rights are mechanisms for addressing vulnerability arising from gender inequity, but also for supporting the youth and persons with special needs to reinforce intra- and inter-generational equity.

8.4.2 Women, because of their roles in society, can be active agents to address sustainable waste management challenges. Mechanisms are needed to enhance this role.

8.4.3 The youth represent a crossover between the present and future generations, and therefore play a critical role in socio-economic development, including addressing waste management. It is necessary to carve out specific roles and opportunities for youth participation in decision-making in waste management governance, and to pursue opportunities that arise through waste management actions.

#### Policy Statements

##### The Government will:

1. Put in place mechanisms to ensure and enhance the participation of the youth and women in sustainable waste management governance and project implementation, and to help them avail themselves of the opportunities.
2. Undertake a systemic analysis of the various special needs and ensure that planning and waste management responses mainstream participation and protection to persons with special needs.
3. Support the formation and full engagement of waste collection, separation, recycling and waste picker cooperatives (SACCOs) to enhance the provision of waste management services and formalize these important links in the waste management value chain.

#### 8.5 Waste Management Data Generation and Reporting on Actions

8.5.1 Currently, Kenya has weak mechanisms for collecting information on waste generation, recycling and management, which makes it difficult for the public, private sector companies, potential investors and other key stakeholders to create business models, track progress, share results and access information.

8.5.2 Requiring reporting on waste generation and management will generate data that is a vital governance tool to assess performance against set targets and to update action plans accordingly.

#### Policy Statements

##### The Government will:

1. Establish a national waste reporting framework for both waste generation and sustainable waste management actions.
2. Assist the counties to establish county waste reporting frameworks for both waste generation and sustainable waste management actions.
3. Enhance awareness and build capacities of both national and county entities to participate in waste management reporting process.

## 9 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Implementation of sustainable waste management policy priorities and other actions will require significant planning, including detailing the full cost to determine budgetary and other economic implications.

### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Prepare and implement comprehensive, fully costed and periodically reviewed Sustainable Waste Management Action Plans under the framework of this Policy.
2. Ensure that Sustainable Waste Management Plans for implementation of this Policy are aligned with the regular MTPs of Vision 2030.
3. Ensure Counties prepare and implement contextualized Sustainable Waste Management Action Plans
4. Facilitate continuous consultations and public awareness across all sectors, interest groups and the public.

### 9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Implementation

9.1.1 The Government recognizes the importance of tracking implementation of this waste management Policy and evaluating related outcomes. This important task can signal potential weaknesses in design, identify implementation challenges and facilitate policy adjustments. In this context, it is crucial to prioritize rigorous and continuous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of this Policy.

9.1.2 In order to track the implementation of this Policy, it will be essential to record and measure progress and changes, as well as the overall performance of waste management policies, plans and actions. M&E will provide reliable and timely data on progress, results and shortcomings of the Policy implementation to inform decision makers, stakeholders and the public. A highly consultative and participatory M&E system will be adopted to facilitate periodic reviews of this Policy and its contribution to the national economy.

9.1.3 An appropriate waste management M&E system will coordinate inputs from different sources, including various stakeholders, to provide reliable and timely information and data for planning purposes, and as inputs to national and county level reports.

9.1.4 M&E of this Policy will be synchronized to the five-year MTPs of Vision 2030, and will adopt a participatory approach that facilitates active engagement of stakeholders,

### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Put in place mechanisms to utilize actions plans and performance contracts as tools for review and evaluation of inputs and results under this Policy.
2. Collaborate with county governments in setting up M&E procedures for this waste management policy.

3. Incorporate waste management indicators into the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.
4. Set up a coordination mechanism involving relevant stakeholders to undertake M&E of this Policy over five-year intervals in line with the MTPs of Vision 2030.
5. Disseminate the outcomes of reviews and evaluations for public and stakeholder discussion, and for parliamentary and county assembly debate and oversight.

## 9.2 Resource Mobilisation

- 9.2.1 Funding required for financing sustainable waste management programs and actions under this policy will be mobilised from both internal and external sources.
- 9.2.2 Governments at all levels will be required to integrate sustainable waste management actions into budgetary processes. This will complement and be in addition to any external waste management finance resources. In particular, sufficient budgetary allocation for all institutions performing sustainable waste management functions will be prioritised to ensure that the necessary human, technical and financial resources are available.
- 9.2.3 This Policy underscores the Government's commitment to increase PPP initiatives for actions that help to achieve sustainable waste management.

## Policy Statements

### The Government will:

1. Allocate resources for sustainable waste management actions in national and county budgetary processes.
2. Assist counties to develop effective sustainable waste management actions plans and budgets.
3. Build capacity to mobilise and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions.
4. Mobilise international finance to fund implementation of this Policy.
5. Put in place mechanisms to attract and leverage PPPs as a vehicle to mobilise resources and enhance private sector participation in sustainable waste management and circular economy development activities.

## 9.3 Capacity development

Capacity-development on sustainable waste management is critical for multiple sectors of the economy, the public, and national and county governments. Its focus will include the training of government and county institutions to effectively implement policy frameworks, laws and regulations and to create public awareness to effectively advance sustainable waste management approaches.

It will also include the private sector through capacity building and knowledge transfer on the circular green economy across the waste value chain, from collection to recycling and reuse. A special focus will be placed on the industrial sector and the agriculture sector. Product standards for recyclable materials and organic compost will be developed and promulgated in partnership with the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

1. Put in place and operationalise a sustainable waste management capacity development strategy.
2. Establish and sustain partnerships with various categories of waste management stakeholders including counties, development partners, sectoral departments, waste picker organizations and civil society groups to facilitate delivery of capacity development training.

#### 10 Collaboration and stakeholders participation

10.1.1 Article 10 of the Constitution identifies public participation as a binding national value during the implementation of any public policy or decision, or in the making or implementation of any law. The Government therefore recognizes the importance of building and sustaining partnerships with the Kenyan public, at all levels of society, to ensure a collective national ownership of sustainable waste management activities.

10.1.2 The Government will continue to play the lead role in the strategic planning and management of waste management responses. The national government will foster participatory partnerships between itself and county governments, other public entities, the private sector, civil society, development partners, media and international agencies. Steps will be taken to consolidate and strengthen the working relations with development partners. Improved sectoral and donor coordination will be formalized through periodic meetings and fora.

#### Policy Statements

The Government will:

3. Put in place and operationalise a sustainable waste management public participation strategy.
4. Ensure that public participation enhances consultation and awareness of all sectors of the public, including facilitating equitable roles for women and men, persons with special needs and the youth.
5. Establish and sustain partnerships with various categories of waste management stakeholders including development partners and sectoral departments.

## Annex II – Terminology

