



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET**

**ITEN TAMBACH MUNICIPAL BOARD**

**ITEN TAMBACH MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY**

**JANUARY, 2026**

## **ACRONYMS**

**EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment

**EMCA:** Environmental Management and Coordination Act CAP 387

**NLC:** National Land Commission

**CBD:** Central Business District

**PPEs:** Personal Protective Equipments

**RFP:** Request for Proposal

**SWM:** Solid Waste Management

**EOI:** Expressions of Interest

**UNEP:** United Nation Environmental Programme

**UN:** United Nation

**CS:** Civil Society

**NGOs:** Non-Governmental Organizations

**CSR:** Corporate Social Responsibility

**GIS:** Geographic Information System

**PPP:** Public Private Partnership

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## **FOREWORD**

Solid Waste Management remains one of the major challenges facing Iten Tambach Municipality. The impact of the hazardous solid waste disposal continues to adversely affect service delivery within the Municipality. It is against this background that Iten Tambach Municipal Board has developed a Solid Waste Management Policy which will also incorporate the emerging issues in the management of solid waste.

This policy enhances the Municipality's commitment to fulfilling its constitutional mandate for safe, compliant, environmentally, and financially sustainable Solid Waste Management within its jurisdiction

The main objective of this policy is to provide a framework and ensure that the environment remains clean and conducive to healthy living. This involves providing essential services related to Solid Waste Management, sanitation, health, and the reduction, collection, recycling, transportation, and disposal of solid waste, all aimed at fostering sustainable development. This is aimed at achieving zero waste generation. It will also ensure that the Municipality, in collaboration with other stakeholders is able to sustain the provision of adequate quality services.

The policy advocates for the active participation of the public and private sectors, as well as non-governmental organizations, in waste management practices through awareness creation, education and legislation,

The policy will assist the Municipality in the provision of quality service in Solid Waste Management as one of the core functions especially in guiding the Board in implementing Solid Waste Management programs to facilitate effective and appropriate response to Solid Waste Management challenges. This policy is also an affirmation of the Board's commitment to intensify its campaign against improper disposal of solid waste onto the environment and ensure a harmonized society in the Municipality. The ultimate goal of this policy is to guarantee the residents of Iten Tambach Municipality who are the right holders a clean, healthy and safety environment as enshrined in the Constitution and transforming waste management in alignment with the SDGs.

My sincere gratitude goes to the board members, representatives from various departments in the County and Municipality staff for their efforts and commitment in the development of this policy. I also wish to thank all stakeholders who participated in one way or another in making the policy.

Laura Matilda Kandie

**CHAIRPERSON**  
**ITEN TAMBACH MUNICIPAL BOARD**

## PREFACE

Solid Waste Management is one of the biggest challenge and threat to Iten Tambach Municipal Board in its endeavor to provide a clean and healthy environment to the residents of Iten Tambach Municipality.

In this respect, the Board has demonstrated both concern and commitment by taking concrete steps in the management of solid waste in the entire Municipality. As a sign of this commitment, the Board has prepared this policy for Solid Waste Management. The policy addresses the Municipality's Solid Waste Management needs and illustrates the methods by which the Municipality will handle all types of wastes generated within its area of jurisdiction.

The policy summaries robust directions in several key areas, adopting strategies designed to: ensure continuous municipal encouragement of best practices for waste management and resource recovery systems, Secure and fence designated waste disposal sites and Promote access to knowledge and expertise in waste management and build the necessary capacities.

The policy will focus on enhancing solid waste collection and disposal and waste reduction. The Municipality's Solid Waste Management document builds on the previous planning efforts and describes policy measures for expanding the waste management programs in the Municipality. In this manner, the policy is intended to serve as a management instrument for the board. The document advocates for the adoption of waste management hierarchy. The policy emphasize the need for integrated Solid Waste Management approach that meet sound economic and environmental objectives which often require waste types that are generated individually to be kept separated throughout the collection, processing, recovery and disposal sequence. Previous practices had all waste types mixed in the management cycle, which resulted in health and environmental hazards and hindered reuse and recovery of the resources

Finally, I wish to immensely thank all those who participated in coming up with this policy. My appreciation also goes to my colleagues who gave critical comments towards finalization of this policy. My call is for all of us to cooperate in delivering quality and efficient service to the Municipality citizenry through this policy.

Mr. Felix Kirongo

**MUNICIPAL MANAGER**  
**ITEN TAMBACH Municipality.**

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Iten Tambach Municipality is located in Elgeyo Marakwet County in the North Rift part of Kenya and also serves as its headquarters. The Municipality covers approximately 183.4 square kilometres and is the only Municipality in Elgeyo Marakwet County. The name of the Municipality is believed to have evolved from the word “Hill Ten”, named after /on a local rock formation named by Joseph Thomson in 1883. The rock sits at beginning of the escarpment within the town. Iten Tambach was gazette as a special Municipality in December 2018 and the boundaries replaced those of the now defunct Iten -Tambach County Council.

According to the 2019 National population census results the Municipality had total population of 54,158 people and projected to reach about 66,108 by 2029. It is also projected that the population will rapidly increase following the recognition of Iten Tambach by the International Association of Athletics Federation as a Heritage Location in May 2019 for its contribution to athletics in the world.

## 1.2 Iten Tambach Municipal Board (IMB)

Iten Tambach Municipal Board is established pursuant to Article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Urban Areas and Cities Act CAP 275 of the Laws of Kenya. The Board was inaugurated on April 2019 following the approval of the Municipal Charter by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet in June 2018. The Board has nine members headed by the Chairman and the Municipal Manager. The Municipality Manager also serves as the secretary of the Board. The charter spells out the mandate of the Board and key among them being Solid Waste Management (Solid Waste Management).

### 1.2.1 Mandate

The Mandate of Iten Tambach Municipal Board is drawn from the Urban Areas and Cities Act CAP 275 of the Laws of Kenya and the Iten Tambach Municipal Charter.

#### The Mandate includes:

- Overseeing the affairs of the Municipality
- Developing and adopting policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and setting targets for delivery of services
- Formulating and implementing integrated development plan for the Municipality by controlling land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as may be delegated by the County Government
- Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within the Municipality as may be delegated by the County Government
- Developing and managing schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant National and County agencies
- Maintaining a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and providing public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the Board
- Administration and regulating of internal affairs and
- Implementation of applicable National and County legislation

### 1.3 Situation Analysis

The Waste management is a devolved function of County Governments. The county government of Elgeyo Marakwet transferred the function to Iten Tambach Municipality through a **gazette notice No.13268 dated 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2018**, Iten Tambach Municipality has a functional appointed and functional municipal board that is mandated to develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes and set target for service delivery. The Municipality solid waste collected by the Municipality is currently being disposed at undesigned site along Iten Kabarnet road near iten view point. The dumpsite is inadequately managed and does not meet the prescribed environmental and health standards.

The Municipality acts as a center for socioeconomic growth for both urban and rural population. However, there is no sustainable infrastructure for solid waste management pose environmental and health challenge. The Municipality currently is collecting about 40 tons of solid waste per day. The collection and transportation of solid waste generated at the households, commercial and institutional level is undertaken by iten Municipality conservancy unit. The municipal board has put in place waste collection bins and skip containers in strategic places. The waste bins area still inadequate in the Municipality because most are within Municipality Central Business District (CBD). The existing waste bins are not well utilized for waste segregation and disposal since the colour coding the bins and receptacles has not been done. Most of the premises within the Municipality currently rely on septic tanks, cesspools, public toilets, and pit latrines. These facilities are under great pressure and resident resorts to emptying them into surface storm water drainage during rainy seasons. This in itself, is a public menace that needs quick action to address it.

Open burning of waste is still a challenge across the Municipality and within markets causing air pollution. The Municipality currently has one compacting truck and a tractor which transport solid waste. Urbanization in Iten Tambach Municipality has rapidly accelerated over the past few decades, bringing with it significant challenges related to Solid Waste Management. Inefficient production process, low durability of goods, unsustainable consumption, and poor infrastructure lead to excessive generation and inefficient handling of solid waste. As the population grows, production and consumption rate increases. These phenomena lead to increased volume of solid waste generated. Therefore, the need for a robust and effective Solid Waste Management policy has become increasingly urgent to ensure that the Municipality can sustain its environmental health, promote public safety, and enhance the overall quality of life for its residents.

Rapid urbanization fuelled by rural urban migration and natural growth contribute to increase waste generation. The management of this waste will train the capacity of the Municipality to provide critical solid waste management services to the residents. The **Iten Tambach Municipal Solid Waste Management Policy** has been developed in response to these pressing challenges, recognizing the critical importance of sustainable waste management as a cornerstone of urban governance. This policy aims to establish a comprehensive framework that addresses the entire life-cycle of waste, from generation to disposal, with a strong emphasis on reduction, recovery, reuse, recycling, and responsible disposal.

### 1.4 Waste Storage, Collection and Transportation

- The Municipality is zoned into 6 zones which consist of Zone A & B covering Iten Central Business District (CBD). Zone C, St. Patricks Road and D Koisungur area. In addition to that zones E and F covers Kiptabus, Kapkesum, Chebaror, Sergoit, Tambach, Kessup Centres and Eden, Katalel and Boundary areas respectively.
- In terms of frequency, daily Collection and transportation services are provided daily in zones A and B and at least twice a week on the other zones. Garbage collection

services in all zones are carried out by the Municipality conservancy. The street cleaning services which accounts for much of the municipal wastes is also provided within the Iten CBD, and the markets within the CBD. Other areas include Bugar Market, Kessup Market, Iten Stadium, Mindiliwo Area, Katalel and the Iten Slaughter House.

- Waste disposal is a major environmental challenge in Iten Municipality. The common methods practiced include open dumping, open burning, incineration of medical waste, informal waste picking. Open dumping is the main mode of disposal in the Municipality.
- The current disposal site is located at the edge of the escarpment hence posing a danger to the people living in the hanging valley.

## **1.5 Institutional Capacity for Solid Waste Management in Iten Tambach Municipality.**

The Conservancy unit which currently handles solid waste management matters in the Municipality does not have the requisite personnel for effective solid waste management (SWM) operations. The unit has a workforce of 20 staff employed on casual basis who are mostly not skilled to ensure effective delivery of quality service.

## **1.6 Context and Rationale**

Solid Waste Management is a major area of concern to the Municipality. Iten Tambach Municipality, like many urban areas in Kenya, faces the dual pressures of population growth and increased economic activity, both of which contribute to the rising levels of solid waste. The most common forms of solid waste generated in the Municipality is the organic waste which is mainly generated at household level and agricultural produce/food markets, hotels and restaurants. Inorganic waste such as e-waste, plastics, glass bottles, construction waste and junk is also produced but in low quantities. Public and private health facilities generate biomedical waste. Waste from household, light industries, and healthcare facilities is often unsorted and contaminated.

The existing infrastructure and management systems are often inadequate to cope with the increasing demands, leading to issues such as uncollected waste, illegal dumping, poorly managed dump site, and the resultant environmental and public health hazards. Moreover, the changing composition of waste, with a growing proportion of plastics, electronics, and other non-biodegradable materials, presents additional challenges. The Municipality's current waste management practices are insufficient to handle these complexities, necessitating a more structured and forward-thinking approach. The draft of this policy seeks to bridge these gaps by proposing a holistic strategy that integrates environmental, economic, and social considerations.

Solid waste generated in the rural parts of the Municipality is disposed within the households mainly through disposal in pits or open burning. Most of biodegradable waste such as agricultural or human food waste is reused as food for farm animals or it is composted to produce manure for agricultural production. Non-biodegradable waste, such as containers (plastic, glass, cans etc.) are reused for other house hold uses such as storage. For the urban areas within the municipal, waste is in substantial quantities due to high population density.

## **1.7 Waste Streams**

The common streams of waste are food, kitchen and garden, automotive waste, agricultural waste, paper and cardboard waste, ferrous metals (iron and steel), e-waste, sewage, used oil,

metals, construction and demolition waste, medical waste, and commercial waste. Waste sources include households, office, restaurants, learning institutions and laboratories, retail operations, markets, public facilities (sports grounds), healthcare facilities, light industries, agricultural activities, construction, forestry operations, transport activities (matatu terminus).

## **1.8 Overview of Challenges in Waste Management**

The municipal board faces a numerous of challenges when it comes to waste management disposal. First, the solid waste collection and handling has been allocated budget but the allocations have been below the desired financial investment for Solid Waste Management. There are no proper waste management systems that have been established due to limited resources allocated for its management. Further, there lacks adequate technical and institutional capacities to manage waste. This has led to the current poor state of waste management which includes a lack of waste segregation, uncollected waste, poor transportation and indiscriminate dumping.

Most of the solid waste generated in urban areas is disposed in open grounds. Solid waste is disposed in the same form as it was generated without being recycled, reused or recovered. Open disposal of solid waste has continuously posed negative environmental health impact through leaching and direct flow into water sources. In addition, the disposal methods in the Municipality have been a contributor to public nuisance. There is limited investment in solid waste recycling and recovery systems in the County at large.

The Municipality also faces the challenge of lack of enough waste collection trucks. Poor maintenance of the available trucks, which break down often due to the many kilometres traversed, combined with a tedious procedure when it comes to vehicle repairs has also posed a greater challenge in that waste is not collected consistently as per the schedule therefore leading to accumulation of waste in the designated areas. This greatly inhibits efficient and effective waste service delivery. Additionally, the Municipality has put in place waste collection bins in strategic places in urban areas. There are inadequate waste bins with poor design, which allow release of foul smell to the communities around them. The already existing bins are under utilized for waste segregation and disposal. This is due to information gap.

Poor infrastructure in the residential areas has led to improper waste disposal due to lack of adequate waste collection points and inaccessibility of some areas. These places lack designated areas where waste can be disposed awaiting collection and transportation. The indiscriminate waste disposal has led to blocking of drainages which eventually causes water pollution and poses health risks to the people and causes environmental degradation. Furthermore, access of the waste collection trucks is a challenge due to lack of structured road networks within the settlements which then leads to improper waste disposal due to long-term accumulation of waste. This leads to environmental pollution, loss of natural aesthetic value and reduced environmental quality.

Disposal of waste in Iten Tambach Municipality remains a major challenge as the municipal board has not gazetted and designated proper and adequate disposal sites, nor established a modern waste management facility. There exists no sanitary landfill in the Municipality which is the minimum environment standard set for a disposal site.

The Iten Tambach Municipality has one dumpsite at view point, which has not been registered and remains undesignated. The dumpsite is poorly managed and do not meet the prescribed environment health standards. Moreover, the County lacks enough excavators and bulldozers which are used in the management of dumpsite. This has caused improper dumping due to the inaccessibility of sections of the dumpsite. The improper dumpsite management is a great threat

to the health of the nearby households and the environment including the air, soil and water sources.

Further, there exists a weak waste management system in terms of segregation, recycling and recovery and waste treatment. There is limited awareness and knowledge on the importance of a clean and healthy environment in the Municipality, which has translated to poor practices by the public towards waste management. There is poor handling of waste at the household level including a lack of segregation, reuse, reduce and recycling of waste produced. A negative attitude towards waste management and failure to take individual responsibility has also contributed to practices such as littering, illegal dumping and open burning, which has led to environmental pollution.

## **CHAPTER TWO: POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 Existing Institutional and Legal Framework**

The policy and legislative framework for municipal Solid Waste Management consist of the Constitution of Kenya and various Statutes, Sessional papers and Sectoral plans among others. This part highlights the laws and policies that relate to Solid Waste Management at national level.

#### **2.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya**

Article 42 of the Constitution provides for every person has a right to clean and healthy environment.

Article 43 guarantees the right to highest attainable standard of health, reasonable standards of sanitation and clean and safe water. Solid waste is a major contributor to prevalence of risk factors to communicable and non-communicable diseases and conditions. Consequently, effective, efficient and sustainable management of solid waste especially in urban areas has will drastically reduce incidences of communicable or non-comm

Communicable diseases and non-communicable and related health care burden as well as reduce associated public nuisance of unmanaged solid waste.

Article 10 entrenches sustainable development as one of the national values. Solid Waste Management is one of the key drivers of sustainable development.

Article 69 of the Constitution provides for encouragement of public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; establishment of systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment; elimination of processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment.

Section 2 (g) of the Fourth Schedule assigns to the County government the function of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

#### **2.1.2 The Kenya Vision 2030**

The Kenya Vision 2030 lays the foundation for social and economic development in Kenya. In regard to Solid Waste Management, Kenya Vision 2030 provides for development of Solid Waste Management systems on use of plastic bags, development and enforcement of mechanisms targeting pollution and Solid Waste Management regulations, strengthening of institutional capacities of multi-sectoral planning and strengthening linkages between institutions of planning and environment management, development of national waste management system and use of market-based environment instruments for providing incentives or disincentives in Solid Waste Management .

#### **2.1.3 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Cap 387)**

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387 including subsidiary legislation is the main national statute that governs environment protection, conservation and management, which includes Solid Waste Management. In regard to Solid Waste Management, the Act provides among others for:

- i. development of County environment action plans which provide for environment management systems.
- ii. the standards of waste including issues such as handling, storage, transportation, segregation and destruction of any waste.

- iii. prohibition of handling dangerous waste.
- iv. classification and management of hazardous and toxic waste.

#### **2.1.4 The National Environment Policy, 2013**

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

#### **2.1.5 The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015**

The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015 is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030. It lays the foundation for strategic management of solid waste in Kenya. The strategy provides for among others for–

- a. definitions and classification of solid waste. 16
- b. the national context and status on Solid Waste Management.
- c. the common waste management practices in Kenya.
- d. the challenges facing Solid Waste Management in Kenya.
- e. integrated Solid Waste Management.
- f. the waste management cycle and ideal approaches applicable to Kenya. The National Strategy sets the foundation for development and adoption of County Solid Waste Management policies and strategies.

#### **2.1.6 The occupational safety and health act,2007**

Provides for the safe collection, recycling, and disposal of chemical waste, bolete chemicals, and empty containers of chemical to avoid safety risks, the health of employers and the environment. All employees must provide their workers with personal protective equipment (PPEs)

#### **2.1.7 The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011**

provides for integrated development planning in urban areas. The Act provides for development of urban integrated development plans for urban areas and cities which include planning for Solid Waste Management.

#### **2.1.8 The County Governments Act, No. 17 of 2012**

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

#### **2.1.9 The Physical Planning and land Use Act, 2019**

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

### **2.1.10 The Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412 C**

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

### **2.1.11 The Iten Tambach Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2025-2029**

It acknowledges that the Municipality does not have proper Solid Waste Management system and outline key issues to be addressed include; acquisition of land for waste disposal site, putting in place a sewer system, proper Solid Waste Management and improving sanitation facilities.

### **2.1.12 The National Solid Waste Management Strategy,2015**

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

### **2.1.13 The Sustainable Waste Management Act (2021)**

The County governments are required to regulate solid waste by requiring designated, licensed, and secured landfill sites, focuses on reducing, reusing, and recycling before final disposal and Mandates producers to manage the entire life cycle of their products, reducing waste sent to landfills.

### **2.1.14 Global Policy Related to Solid Waste Management**

The global policy related to Solid Waste Management is mainly contained in the United Nations conventions and policies that provide for framework for Solid Waste Management and which have implications on County Solid Waste Management policies and laws. They include:

- a. United Nations Convention on Climate Change. Article 4 on commitments provides for promotion and cooperation in development, application and diffusion including transfer of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases in sector such as waste management sectors.
- b. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change. Article 1 (viii) provides for States' obligation to limitation or and reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use of waste management. The Protocol obligates States to formulate and implement Solid Waste Management programmes that are intended to mitigate climate change.
- c. The Basel convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposals. However, the control of international movement of hazardous waste is a mandate of the national government.
- d. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Agenda 21-Global Programme of Action on Sustainable Development). Chapter 7 provides for sustainable human settlements which include provision of basic services such as waste collection, Chapter 20 provides for managing hazardous wastes and Chapter 22 provides for managing solid wastes and sewage which encourages waste minimization and increase reuse and recycling. In addition, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) establishes a global framework and commitment for sustainable development.

Specifically, key SDGs 17 that have direct implications on Solid Waste Management include:

- i. **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- ii. **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- iii. **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- iv. **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- v. **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

# CHAPTER THREE: POLICY DIRECTION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.

## 3.1 Policy Rationale

The municipal board shall adopt an integrated approach to Solid Waste Management as well as the principles of Solid Waste Management that form the foundation of this policy. The policy measures shall be based on a combination and integration of the functional elements in Solid Waste Management, Solid Waste Management hierarchy and framework both of which form the integrated Solid Waste Management system. This part shall prescribe the policy measures that the Municipality shall pursue. The policy measures shall be in the form of policy statements, which prescribe the appropriate policy instruments in Solid Waste Management. In addition, the policy measures are based on the constitutional functional assignment of County governments as well as constitutional provisions.

## 3.2 Policy Rationale

Iten Tambach Municipality recognizes the potential of solid waste as a resource; waste recovery and recycling can create jobs and attract investment in a diversified waste management sector. This policy aims to create a regulatory environment that will enable the Municipality to promote sustainable waste management to an income generation venture and incentives and facilitate establishment of multiple links in waste value chain that currently missing in the Municipality. The policy also supports the planning, financing, technical and governance capacities to effectively deliver the constitutional mandate of ensuring a clean and healthy environment.

## 3.3 Guiding Principles for Waste Management

- i. **Sustainable development**, which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- ii. **Extended producer responsibility**: all producers are responsible for ensuring their end products waste are well disposed or recycled.
- iii. **Proximity principle**, which implies that waste should be managed close to where it is generated.
- iv. **Self-sufficiency principle**, which implies that where possible and practical, each urban area or zone should manage its own waste.
- v. **Polluter pays principle**, whereby those who generate waste should bear the cost of managing the waste to minimize risk to human health and the environment.
- vi. **Precautionary principle**, whereby appropriate policy measures may be taken in order to safeguard human health and environment. Even if scientific evidence is not conclusive it would be essential to adopt precautionary approach.
- vii. **Inter-generational equity**, which implies that waste should not be managed in a way that bequeaths legacy problems to subsequent generations.
- viii. **Intra-generational equity**, which implies that waste management resources and services should be equitably accessible to all citizens or residents in the same generation. All interested parties should have equitable possibilities to provide services and equitable burden-sharing in terms of waste management facilities (environmental justice).
- ix. **Participatory approach principle**, which considers consensus and all inclusion in the management of solid waste. It ensures active involvement of all stakeholders involved in Solid Waste Management

- x. **Partnership:** Building partnerships, collaboration and synergies among various stakeholders to achieve effective implementation of this Policy. The private sector will be encouraged to develop capacities for investment, construction and service delivery in recycling and waste management.
- xi. **Principle of Environmental Protection,** there is need to balance socioeconomic development and environmental protection. In undertaking waste management, all entities and individual should provide high level of human, health and environmental protection.
- xii. **Waste hierarchy principle,** prioritization of waste avoidance and reduce methods before reuse, recycling and final disposal

### 3.4 Policy Statement

Iten Municipal Board recognizes solid waste as a resource that should be managed so as to ensure a clean, safe and healthy environment for all citizens as enshrined in article 42 of the constitution of Kenya, 2010.

### 3.5 Policy Objectives

These issues will be addressed in this section with the identification of each problem, specific objectives and key actions.

#### 3.5.1 Objective1: To Enhance Waste Collection and Transportation efficiency and effectiveness.

Solid waste collection efficiency and effectiveness is hampered by Inaccessible roads, lack of payment for waste services, lack of zoning of waste collection areas, poor scheduling of waste collection, low budgetary allocation for operations, Low investment in acquisition of compliant waste trucks and inadequate transport in which the available vehicles are old and which are always prone to breakdown leading to lapse in the provision of services. Waste collection at the house hold level where sorting of waste is not done.

Proposed Policy Measures for Waste collection and Transportation. Waste should be transported in an environmentally sound manner without causing pollution or bad odour or further littering. A waste manifest system enables tracking of transportation of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste till it reaches its disposal destination.

A Waste management zoning plan provides that the framework for the town's spatial coverage of Solid Waste Management is needed. This arrangement aims to provide an enabling environment for the realization of public-private-partnerships (PPPs ) through;

#### Policy Measures

- The issuance of service contracts by the Board whenever required.
- Elimination of the problem of coordination, duplication of efforts and resources;
- Curb unhealthy competition by waste management stakeholders;
- Reduce long travel routes in search of customers and thus increase level of service provision through bench-marking;
- Act as basis for waste commercialization i.e. franchise depending on the capacity and level of technology required.
- Review the existing zoning plan to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the operational areas.
- Enhance waste collection and transportation capacity

- Ensure that waste service providers transport their waste to materials recovery facility and to a landfill.
- Ensure waste transportation trucks adhere to air quality regulations.
- Develop guidelines requiring all legal entities or individuals transporting waste within the Municipality provide tracking documents of source and destination.
- Ensure that transportation of recycled materials and waste should be conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

### **3.5.2 Objective 2: Promote waste segregation at source**

Waste segregation includes all measures to ensure quality of materials extracted from waste and reprocessed is maintained for the realization of maximum value of resources and environmental protection from waste. The following policy measures shall apply to waste segregation.

#### **Policy Measures**

- Enforce waste segregation regulations at source based on the national gazetted minimum waste fractions for all waste generators including household level.
- Ensure separate waste segregation containers are provided to enable sorting at source of organic waste, recyclable and non-recyclables and educate the waste generators on the prescribed sorting categories and methods.
- Carry out public awareness on waste colour codes and importance of proper sorting in all public labeled bins for easier sorting

### **3.5.3 Objective 3: Promote waste management through the adoption of waste management hierarchy in the Proposed Policy Statements**

This policy sets priority order for managing waste as a resource that should be harnessed in the Municipality according to the waste management hierarchy by adopting the following policy measures. The board shall:

- In liaison with County Government align County waste management laws and strategies to the waste management hierarchy.
- Prioritize waste prevention and minimization in conformance to the waste hierarchy when developing waste management plans and legislation.
- Liaise with the County executive to set aside sufficient land for waste management activities, and generate jobs and livelihoods from waste collection, recycling, and waste management activities according to the waste hierarchy.
- Establish and improve waste management infrastructure to promote source segregation, collection, reuse, set up materials recovery facilities and controlled disposal in engineered landfills.
- Provide well managed central collection Centers for materials that can be harvested from waste and can be reused.
- In consultation with county government, institutions are required to ensure that at least 50% of their produced waste is recycled through a licensed service provider.
- In consultation with County Government, identify and prioritize potential and financial requirements of setting up composting plants and technology in the Municipality.
- Establish clear procedures for providing incentives to encourage private sector participation in composting ventures
- Ensure the recycles, bio-waste processors and material recovery facilities shall obtain environmental compliance licenses from NEMA.

- Develop a 3 year plan to transit from the current open dumpsites and adopt land filling for residual waste.
- Initiate the process of closure of open dumpsites and establish engineered landfills for disposal of non-recoverable fractions of wastes.
- Promote the establishment of incineration (waste-to-energy programs)

#### **3.5.4 Objective 4: To Educate and Sensitize the Public on Solid Waste Management.**

Negative attitudes and lack of cooperation from the community on solid waste management and environmental cleanliness is a major constraint towards achieving sustainable solid waste management in Iten Municipality. Consequently, a lot of illegal dumpsite and indiscriminate disposal of wastes along the streets, alleys, river banks, Water catchment areas and open spaces and undeveloped land is a norm rather than the exception. The board shall;

- Undertake community awareness and sensitization programs for sustainable solid waste management service provision.
- Training and sensitization of leaders and staff on solid waste management.
- Institute clean up days.

#### **3.5.5 Objective 5: To promote community small scale waste management initiatives**

The income earned by the informal waste pickers is extremely low for long hours of work. This is attributed to exploitation by brokers, lack of access to market and inadequate flow of information on market dynamics. Moreover, the Private Collectors and municipal refuse collection crew has a better waste recovery opportunity than their counterparts in the informal sector because they have access to key waste production points in the town as well as transportation facilities.

#### **3.5.6 Objective 6: To Strengthen the Institutional and Organizational Capacity in Solid Waste Management**

Policy Measures on Strengthening the Institutional Framework The reason for low collection include insufficient financial outlays, shortage of vehicles, inappropriate employment and allocation of staff and lack of proper planning and systematic approach by the Environment Unit. The shortcomings of the Solid Waste Management programme in Iten Municipality are also contributed partly by inadequacy of political and institutional support on Solid Waste Management in the past. Consequently, Solid Waste Management is not adequately prioritized by the County as well as National government in allocation of funds for purchase of facilities, equipment and operational costs. Municipality shall;

- Ensure adequate financial provision for Solid Waste Management services
- Establish Solid Waste Management unit with adequately trained personnel and equipment
- Develop municipal waste management plans which are aligned to this policy.
- Ensure that waste service providers are trained and Licensed including collector and transporters.
- Build capacity among the stakeholders on proper waste management

#### **3.5.7 Objective 7: To enhance proper handling, collection and disposal of hazardous wastes.**

The Municipality does not have an adequate policy to address hazardous waste and medical waste. Medical waste is collected for treatment at the County referral hospital and with the increased generation of such wastes, their capacity may be overwhelmed in future.

- Enact policy to provide guidelines for handling hazardous wastes at the Municipality level

### **3.5.8 Objective 8: Enhance Financial Mechanism for Solid Waste Management**

- Liaise with County executive to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for sustainable waste management actions in county budgetary processes and solicit for donor support.
- Build capacity to mobilize and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions.
- Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing and enabling policy framework for investment, creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy, and sustainable waste management.
- Support waste management enterprises at the Municipality level, including those that are run by vulnerable and marginalized Groups.
- Oversee sector specifics; anti-corruption, transparency, accountability and integrity mechanisms to safeguard prudent management of finances.
- Waste generators including individuals and households shall contribute to the cost of waste management services

### **3.5.9 Objective 9: Maintain a data base on Solid Waste Management in the Municipality**

The Municipality's ability to respond effectively to the waste challenge requires enhanced data collection on waste generation, current waste disposal practices, 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.

- Set up data collection system of the Municipality waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled.
- Register service providers to ensure that all policy and regulatory decisions at the Municipality level are informed and are based on credible data.
- Incorporate waste management indicators into the Municipality's Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

### **3.5.10 Objective 10: Promote research and technological knowledge on Solid Waste Management**

Waste management is a dynamic paradigm and requires consistent research and innovation as new waste streams are released regularly. Universities and research institutions play a critical role in generating data to guide decision making as well as innovation development. Currently, there is inadequate research being carried out on waste management.

- Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions.
- Identify research and technology needs for enhancing Solid Waste Management in the Municipality

### **3.5.11 Objective 11: Waste Management and land use planning**

The quantities of various waste streams generated depends on the population density of waste generators in a given locality. Different zones produce different types of waste and in various quantities. The location of waste collection points, application of waste collection, transfer and transportation services are based on spatial planning in a given locality. Further, the siting of waste disposal areas is based on physical characteristics of the locality such as soil structure,

terrain, population density and impact of the locality to other physical resources such as water resources. Consequently, land use planning has a significant role to play in ensuring sustainable Solid Waste Management. The municipal board has no Solid Waste Management spatial plan, which guides various interventions in Solid Waste Management services.

### Policy Measures

In order to ensure that there is sustainable Solid Waste Management, it will be essential to have appropriate and effective zoning for Solid Waste Management. In this regard:

1. The department responsible for spatial planning in collaboration with the department responsible for Solid Waste Management and other relevant stakeholders, shall:

- a) Carry out Solid Waste Management survey using Geographical Information System (GIS), which shall consider:
  - i. Land use: topography, drainage and soil
  - ii. Infrastructure (transport, communications, health, education, water and energy)
  - iii. Economic base of the area (urban informal economic base)
  - iv. Human settlements (density and land use)
  - v. Institutions such as schools and other government institutions, industries and commercial enterprises and non –state organizations
- b) Develop the Municipality Solid Waste Management spatial plan which shall include details for each ward as the core decentralized spatial units.
- c) Designate the location of the collection points, transfer stations, composting sites, material recovery facility and landfill
- d) Zoning in accordance with the Solid Waste Management spatial plan.
- e) Regulate Solid Waste Management in accordance with the Solid Waste Management spatial plan

2. The department responsible for Solid Waste Management shall in collaboration with departments responsible for spatial planning and County administration, map the Municipality into Solid Waste Management zones for purposes of ensuring efficiency in service delivery and coordination of stakeholder participation in Solid Waste Management.

3. The Municipal board shall ensure that the municipal spatial plan designates zoning and setting up of industries that are integrated in terms of use of waste generated in some industries which is utilized as raw materials in other industries.

### **3.5.12 Objective 12: Planning, Partnerships, Participation and Inter-governmental Relations**

Solid Waste Management is complex due to multiplicity of social, economic and environmental determinant factors and stakeholders. There is no single policy measure or stakeholder that can manage solid waste effectively. There is need for inclusivity of diverse stakeholders in Solid Waste Management processes. Users and providers of Solid Waste Management services must partner and collaborate in order to deal with all aspects of Solid Waste Management. All the stakeholders should be involved in identifying policy options and implementing programmes related to Solid Waste Management. The Municipality has a weak stakeholder management process in regard to Solid Waste Management. Users and non-state providers of Solid Waste Management services are usually excluded from active participation in the management process.

In order to ensure inclusion and participation of users and providers of Solid Waste Management services, the following policy measures shall be adopted:

- a) The Municipality Board shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders prepare a Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan which shall provide a framework for implementing this policy, National policy and any law enacted for purposes of implementing this policy.
- b) The Municipality and department responsible for Solid Waste Management shall in collaboration with relevant stakeholders:
  - i. initiate programmes for mobilizing and creating awareness among residents, local communities and neighbour-hoods to participate in sustainable Solid Waste Management.
  - ii. establish mechanisms to receive and handle complaints related to Solid Waste Management service delivery from the respective localities.
  - iii. facilitate community or area-based forums for users and providers of Solid Waste Management services to deliberate on emerging issues in Solid Waste Management to as to enhance efficiency in service delivery.
  - iv. promote and facilitate stakeholder-led initiatives on Solid Waste Management.
- c) The Municipal board shall liaise, consult, collaborate and coordinate with the national government and neighbouring counties on matters related to Solid Waste Management.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTINUED LEARNING**

Effective Solid Waste Management is critical to public health and environmental sustainability. Therefore, a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system is an essential component of this policy. The MEAL framework will ensure accountability, transparency, and informed decision-making by providing continuous feedback to stakeholders. This will support the timely delivery of inputs, adherence to schedules, and achievement of target outcomes as outlined in the policy.

The policy's implementation will be monitored and evaluated in alignment with the overall Municipal monitoring and evaluation framework, adhering to established standards and systems. The following measures will be implemented to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation:

- a) The Municipality shall assign dedicated staff to coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the policy's implementation.
- b) Every 12 months, the technical staff shall prepare a progress report on policy implementation. This report will be submitted to the municipal board for review and decision-making.
- c) A policy review will be conducted every three years, or sooner if necessary, involving all Solid Waste Management stakeholders. The review will assess successes, challenges, and progress made in implementing the policy. The review report will be submitted to the municipal board for further consideration and decision-making.
- d) The policy will undergo a comprehensive evaluation every five years to assess the extent to which the intended outcomes have been achieved, including an evaluation of the policy's overall impact.
- e) The Municipal unit responsible for Solid Waste Management will disseminate the findings of policy evaluations to relevant stakeholders.

This policy underscores the importance of an effective MEAL system to promote sustainability, transparency, accountability, and professionalism at all levels of implementation. The insights generated from the MEAL system will be linked to population trends, economic growth, and other social parameters. This will provide a solid foundation for reviewing the policy and planning for future waste management needs. Additionally, the information will help evaluate the policy's effectiveness and relevance in achieving its goals.

# CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY IMPELEMENTATION

## 5.1 Introduction

The implementation of this policy will be integrated into the municipal performance management system through the sectoral plan. Annual performance contracts and targets for departments responsible for the policy's execution will be aligned with activities and programs in the environment sectoral plan to ensure a complementary and inter sectoral approach. Data on policy implementation will be collected continuously to inform decision-making by the municipal board and other stakeholders.

## 5.2 Policy Financing

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

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

## 5.3 Communication

For effective implementation and mainstreaming of policy guidelines, principles and strategies, the County Executive Committee responsible for Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development will prepare and disseminate appropriate Solid Waste Management, manual and standards. Also develop and implement a communication strategy specific to this policy to ensure effective and widespread dissemination of all the principles and guidelines to all County Government departments, land owners, private sector and civil society organizations within the Municipality. The communication strategy shall use workshops, publications, annual exhibitions, dissemination materials, public relations and media

## 5.4 Municipal Waste Management Committee

Iten Tambach Municipal Waste Management Committee shall be established. This committee shall consist of:

- a) The Iten Tambach Municipal Manager, who shall be the chairperson to the committee.
- b) The Municipal Environmental Officer, who shall be the secretary to the committee
- c) Officer from department of trade
- d) Physical planner
- e) Officer from the department of environment
- f) Officer from the department of Transport and Infrastructure
- g) The Public Health Officer
- h) NEMA official
- i) The Social Development Officer
- j) The Enforcement Officer
- k) A representative of resident's associations
- l) A representative of private waste collectors and transporters

The committee may co-opt not more than three persons who are experienced in matters related to waste management. The committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) coordinate the implementation of this policy
- (b) coordinate public and private sector engagement in waste management in the Municipality.
- (c) Provide a platform for public-private dialogue, consultation, collaboration, and participation in waste management in the Municipality.
- (d) Facilitating mobilization of residents within the Municipality on waste management in the Municipality.
- (e) Ensuring harmonization of public and private sector plans and programs on waste management in the Municipality.
- (f) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of waste management policy, strategies, plans, and programs in the Municipality.
- (g) Adjudicating in disputes emanating from waste management processes in the Municipality

The committee shall hold meetings on a quarterly basis and shall regulate its own procedures. The term of office for persons who are not public officers shall be 3 years renewable once.

### **5.5 Legal and Administrative Reforms**

In addition to the programs and projects outlined in the environment sectoral plan, legal reforms related to Solid Waste Management will be undertaken. This will include the preparation and adoption of relevant laws, guidelines, standards, and frameworks. A key initiative will be the enactment of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Bill.

### **5.6 Collaboration with the National Government**

The Municipality will establish measures for cooperation, collaboration, consultation, and partnership with the national government in implementing this policy, as well as national policies, laws, and standards related to Solid Waste Management. The department responsible for Solid Waste Management will initiate mechanisms for intergovernmental collaboration with the national Ministry of Environment and other relevant agencies.

### **5.7 Staff Capacity Development**

The Municipality board in collaboration with the department of human resource management and the County Public Service Board, will ensure that highly qualified professionals are recruited in line with the requirements of this policy to manage solid waste. Furthermore, both departments will facilitate continuous professional development and capacity-building programs for staff involved in implementing the policy across various departments. This will ensure that all officers are well-equipped to fulfill their roles effectively.

### **5.8 Planning and Performance**

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

### **5.9 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Review**

Monitoring and evaluation framework will be established to consistently gather, track, analyze and report on the utilization of resources as well as the outcomes and impacts achieved. This continuous monitoring informs the implementation of the policy, facilitates timely adjustments as needed. Timely dissemination and sound feedback mechanisms for M&E findings will aid

in implementation of the policy. This will ensure the intended objectives, outcomes, and impacts and relevant, efficient, effective and sustainable.

Municipal board shall prepare annual report on implementation of the policy through engaging relevant stakeholders to determine the achievement of the planned activities. The policy will be review on the need basis in collaboration with all the key stakeholders to take account the emerging issues and development in Solid Waste Management dynamics in the Municipality.

**ANNEXTURE: 1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY –  
IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Action</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
1.	To enhance solid waste collection and transportation services in Iten Tambach Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Review the existing zoning plan to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the operational areas.</li> <li>➤ Outsource Solid Waste Management services in Iten Tambach Municipality</li> <li>➤ Provision of appropriate solid waste management vehicles and equipment.</li> <li>➤ Promoting an Enabling Framework for Public Private Partnership (includes the private and community groups.</li> <li>➤ Establish community committees to oversee solid waste management operations especially at the household level</li> </ul>	<p>Iten Municipality Board (IMB )</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB</p>	<p>3 years</p> <p>3 years</p> <p>2 years</p> <p>2 years</p> <p>2 years</p>
2	Public awareness and education on solid waste management	<p>Conduct public awareness campaigns on proper solid waste management.</p> <p>Designate clean- up days for whole Municipality (for instance first or end week of every month or quarterly).</p> <p>Hold workshops , seminars on Solid waste management</p>	<p>IMB Board , County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet NEMA ,CBOs and NGOs</p>	Yearly
3.	Promote waste segregation at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enact County regulations to promote waste separation at source.</li> <li>➤ Promote waste separation and sorting at household level.</li> <li>➤ Install litter bins to control littering and promote waste separation.</li> <li>➤ Enact and enforce SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT by-laws to support waste separation and sorting.</li> <li>➤ Identify sufficient land for waste management activities</li> <li>➤ Establish small-scale recycling plants</li> <li>➤ Organize and formalize informal waste entrepreneurs into cooperatives/SMEs.</li> <li>➤ Promote wastes composting</li> </ul>	<p>IMB.County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet&amp; County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB</p> <p>IMB &amp; County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet</p> <p>IMB Board County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet NEMA ,CBOs and NGOs</p> <p>IMB , County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet NEMA ,CBOs and NGOs</p>	<p>2 Years</p> <p>3 Years</p> <p>1 Year</p> <p>2 Years</p> <p>2 Years</p> <p>1 Year</p> <p>3 Years</p>
4.	Improving waste disposal and treatment	<p>Rehabilitate existing disposal site Initiate the process of closure of open dumpsites and establish engineered landfills for</p>	<p>IBM &amp; County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet</p>	2 Years

NO	Objective	Key Action	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
		disposal of non-recoverable fractions of wastes.  Introduce controlled tipping system practices at the disposal sites to remove mal odors, litter and other nuisance and to minimize the problem of flies and vermin.  Promote waste to energy technologies and investment ventures through fiscal incentives and infrastructure development  Develop a 3 year plan to transit from the current Open dumpsites and adopt land filling for residual waste.	IMB  IMB & County Government Of Elgeyo Marakwet.  IMB & County Government Of Elgeyo Marakwet	2 Years  5 Years  3 years
5.	To strengthen institutional capacity	Recruitment of additional staff training on solid waste management improvement of working conditions	IMB & County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet.	2 years
6.	Proper handling of hazardous wastes	Promote waste separation at source. Provide incineration services. Contract private sector firm that specialize in handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.	IMB & County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet	3 Years
7.	Improved street, drainage, market and parks cleaning services	Provision of adequate litter bins on strategic positions in the Municipality . Provide additional labor. Ensure regular litter collection. Enforce solid waste by-laws to discourage littering	IBM,	2 Years
8.	Promote community based waste management initiatives	Encourage and promote the formation of small and micro waste enterprises at neighbourhood level. Provide training to the small scale entrepreneur on solid waste management, Provide space or land for community groups engaged in solid waste management activities. Establish strong partnership with waste cycling industries (to provide market facilities for their products	IMB, Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, NEMA ,CBOs and NGOs	3 years
9.	Promote research and technological knowledge on solid waste management	Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions Conduct study on solid waste management • Waste classification (Characterization and analysis)  • Waste minimization potential.  • Marketing potential for the recyclables.	IMB	5 Years

<b>NO</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Action</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
10.	Maintain a data base on solid waste management in the Municipality	Set up data collection system of the Municipality waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled Incorporate waste management indicators into the Municipality's Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System	IBM	2 Years
11.	Financial aspects	Ensure that adequate resources are allocated for sustainable waste management actions	IBM County Government and Donor agencies	5 YEARS

## ANNEXTURE: 2 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

S/NO	STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES AND OBLIGATIONS
1	National Government Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide overall policy direction on solid waste management matters and compliance with law and regulations</li> </ul>
2	NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and disseminate public information on regulation requirement for waste management in Iten Tambach Municipality</li> <li>• Support the dissemination of waste management research and development finding</li> <li>• Undertake enforcement activities of the laws developed on solid waste management and surveillance exercise on illegal waste related activities</li> </ul>
3	County Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby and champion for partnership and resources</li> <li>• Provide policy direction</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Facilitate a clean and safe working environment</li> </ul>
4	Office of the county Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and legislative formulation and review</li> <li>• Provision of legal advisory services</li> <li>• Interpretation of legal and regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>
5	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of the policy</li> <li>• Oversight and monitoring implementation of the policy</li> <li>• Allocate resources for policy implementation</li> </ul>
6	Municipality Residents (Members of public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public participation and compliance</li> </ul>
7	Non state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct studies and provide data and analysis to help inform solid waste management practices</li> <li>• Develop new technologies and approaches to waste management</li> <li>• Collaborate with the Municipality to sensitize the public on the policy</li> <li>• Support corporate social responsibility program in Iten Tambach Municipality</li> <li>• Provide technical and financial support for solid waste management policy</li> <li>• Engage in public -private partnership with Iten Tambach Municipality</li> <li>• Resources mobilization</li> </ul>
8	County departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and collaboration</li> </ul>