



BONDO MUNICIPALITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY



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FOREWORD

Waste generation in urban centers in Kenya has been on the rise, this is mainly attributed to the rapid urbanization and population growth in urban centers. Waste management has therefore become an emerging urban challenge within the municipality whose population continues to increase thus significantly contributing to alteration of the environment through pollution. In that regard, it is integral for the Municipality management to develop a framework that addresses solid waste management, specifically its collection, recovery, storage and disposal. In view of that and noting the challenges bedeviling solid waste management within the Municipality including; inefficient waste collection and transportation as well as illegal dumping the Bondo Municipal Board has developed a Solid Waste Management Policy.

The Board makes key recommendations in the policy to facilitate the enhancement of an efficient waste collection and transportation system and proposes a waste management hierarchy. It also recommends the inclusion of key stakeholders in solid waste management i.e., through education and sensitization of the public as well as job creation for waste collectors and transporters. Further the policy introduces a demographic of the municipality population, who were previously not captured in the solid waste management framework i.e., individual households.

We acknowledge and appreciate the support accorded by the Departments responsible for Urban Development (LPPHUD) and Enterprise and Industrial Development respectively for their technical guidance as well as residents of the Municipality whose input has been instrumental in the development of this policy. The Solid Waste Management Policy is a product of consultation and collaboration and it is our hope that it will improve solid waste management within the Municipality and may be a key reference tool for solid waste management best practice for upcoming urban areas and market centers within our great County.

Chairperson

Bondo Municipal Board

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBD:	Central Business District
CBO:	Community Based Organization
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority
PBO:	Public Benefit Organization
SWM:	Solid Waste Management
CIDP:	County Integrated Development Plan
LPPHUD:	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development
NCCAP:	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCRS:	National Climate Change Response Strategy

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

All human activities generate waste i.e., eating, driving, washing among others and result in the alteration of the environment thus generating waste. Waste includes any matter whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner likely to cause an alteration of the environment. In the advent of devolution in areas that were previously considered rural, a significant portion of the population has since migrated to urban centers.

Bondo municipality, as a fast-growing commercial center, is experiencing a high population growth rate due to increased development and organization presence in areas such as education institutions, hospitals, county offices, non-state actor organizations among others. The increased population therefore catalyzes the proliferation of markets and other entities to meet the demands for goods and services of the population thus significantly impacting on multiplication of waste generated. In that regard, it is incumbent on the management of the Municipality to put in place an innovative waste management framework to mitigate the effects of the increased population on the existing infrastructure.

CHAPTER 2: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BONDO MUNICIPALITY

2.1 Overview

Bondo Municipality covers North Sakwa ward and areas of South and West Sakwa wards, extending from Gobei to the north, running down to Kapiyo junction to the South, covering areas River Yala ,Got Winyo to the West, extending to Kothacha ,Migwena to the East .Solid waste collection and management is one of the mandates functions of Bondo Municipal board.

2.2 Institutional Capacity for Solid Waste Management in Bondo Municipality.

Solid waste generated from market centers and some business premises is collected per Sub County by a tractor trailer and disposed of, mainly through open burning. In Bondo Sub County where the municipality is situated, collection is done by casual laborers hired bt the Municipal Board.

Koyucho ,Dunya and Maranda, JOOUST GATE A, areas, within the municipality have their collection done at least twice per week while the North Sakwa ward i.e.Migingo, Obama and main town Markets have their collection done six days per week owing to their higher waste generation. There is no waste collection framework for households within the municipality, with most households setting up open pits for burning their waste. It is approximated that the North Sakwa ward alone generates 10 tonnes per day and 70 tonnes per week of waste, which is collected at 5 tonnes per trip, which is way below the waste generated per week. However, collection is untimely and not as frequent as would be ideal. Once collected, the waste is deposited in a temporary dumpsite at Dunya which lacks infrastructure for segregation of waste, recovery or recycling nor does it have an environmentally friendly mechanism for waste management, as they resort to open burning.

2.3 Cycle of waste management

Common methods of waste management involve processes relating to collection, processing, transportation, storage, recovery and disposal.

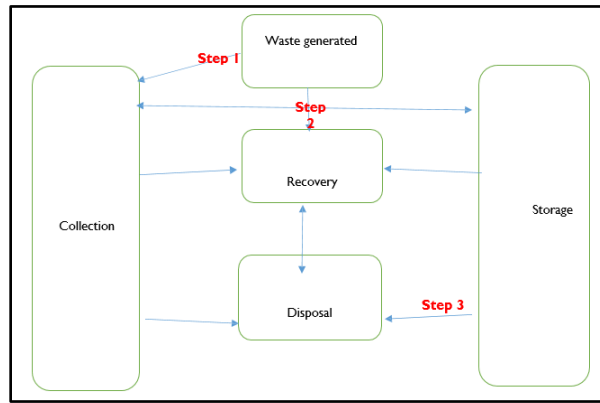


Figure 1. 1: Waste management cycle

The waste management cycle in the Municipality is as sequenced from step 1 – 2 and 3 which relates to collection, storage in collection points and subsequent transportation for disposal through open burning. The current waste management cycle has no regard to recycling of waste which can be achieved through segregation of waste at source for recovery and recycling.

2.4 Challenges of Solid Waste Management within Bondo Municipality

The policy seeks to address challenges that have been noted within the municipality and supplement the existing systemic measures put in place to manage waste. The notable challenges include; an inefficient waste collection and transportation system with only one tractor working within Bondo municipality thus untimely and irregular collection. Also, the waste collection bins are non existent. Further, handling of waste has also been minimally institutionalized with a lean workforce who work on part time basis as casual laborers.

Additionally, the existing temporary dumpsite in the Municipality is not structured as a waste management site with treatment facilities, segregation equipment for waste or control measures i.e. fencing or security to curb illegal dumping. Noting the use of a temporary dumpsite points to the need to acquire or reserve land for infrastructural development of a modern solid waste management site. Further the absence of sufficient infrastructure and human resource for waste management, the coverage of waste management within the municipality is limited. Currently only waste collected in market centers and some business premises is collected by the Municipality to the exclusion of households which largely dispose their waste individually or contribute to illegal dumping.



Figure 1. 2: Solid waste disposal in Bondo Municipality

CHAPTER 3: LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

This section discusses the legislative and policy framework on waste management as well as strategic initiatives in that regard, this includes;

3.2 Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 underscores the right to a clean and healthy environment¹ and further mandates County governments to make provision for the management of waste i.e. refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal². National values and principles of governance relating to transparency are also inculcated in protection of the environment, Article 69 makes provision encouraging public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment thus promoting transparency.

3.3 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387

The parent act on environmental management outlines the rights and duties regarding protection and management of the environment as well as the framework of waste management. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act Cap 387 provides a general framework for waste management in Kenya and a guide for licensing, transportation and disposal of waste. The generator of waste, transporter, recyclers and institutions that own disposal facilities have obligations under the Act to ensure their activities do not deprive citizens the realization of their right to a clean and healthy environment.

3.4 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006

The regulations of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act provide a framework for managing the environment including provisions for waste management, classification of waste i.e., as hazardous and non-hazardous waste, transportation of waste, disposal and guidelines on licensing. The regulations prohibit any person from disposing any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational area or in any public place except in a designated waste receptacle. It also prescribes the responsibilities of a waste generator as including the duty to collect, segregate and dispose or cause to be disposed of such waste as stipulated in the regulations. The regulations also obligate any person

who generates waste to ensure that such waste is transferred to a licensed person to transport and dispose of the waste in a designated waste disposal site.

Waste generators are also obligated to segregate such waste by separating hazardous and non-hazardous waste and disposing of them in a facility provided by the relevant local authority (read County Government). They are also mandated under the regulations to minimize the waste generated by adopting cleaner production principles including;

- a) Improvement of the production process through conserving raw materials and energy
- b) monitoring the product cycle from beginning to end by identifying and eliminating potential impacts of the product. This will enable the recovery and reuse of the product where possible as well as its reclamation and recycling.
- c) Incorporating environmental concerns in the design, process and disposal of the product.

The waste regulations also make provision for waste transportation including issuance of license, approval for waste transportation vehicles as well as the particular geographical areas for operating for the licensed waste transporters. Licensed transporters are expected to ensure that collection and transportation of waste is conducted in a manner that will not cause scattering, escaping and /or flowing out of the waste. They are also required to ensure that the vehicles and equipment for transportation do not cause scattering, escaping or flowing out of the waste or emitting noxious smells from the waste. Additionally, the transportation vehicles or other means of waste conveyance shall follow the scheduled routes as approved, from the point of collection to the disposal site or plant. The waste transporter shall collect the waste from designated areas of operation or storage areas and deliver the waste to the designated storage site, disposal site or plant. In all instances during transportation, the licensed waste transporter or his agent should have a dully filled tracking form.

The regulations provide for the licensing of disposal facilities and the requirement for disposal site operators to ensure that the waste doesn't present any imminent and substantial danger to public health, the environment and natural resources. Licensed owners and operators of waste disposal sites or plants are further required to carry out an annual environmental audit pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

3.5 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (Air quality) regulations 2014

The regulations prescribe prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air. It provides for measures to reduce emission levels and exposure of air pollutants. Additionally, the regulations make provision on emissions from waste incinerators as well as emissions of air pollutants during open burning.

3.6 Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap 514

The Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of workers and persons lawfully present at workplaces. It obligates workplaces that manipulate chemicals or other toxic substances to develop a suitable system for the safe collection, recycling and disposal of chemical wastes, obsolete chemicals and empty containers of chemicals. This ensures that the employer avoid risks to safety, health of employees and the environment.

3.7 National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) Waste Management Strategy (2015)

The waste management strategy obligates County governments to implement the minimum requirements across the waste management cycle i.e., waste collection, transportation and disposal site as well as licensing. It further encourages County governments to strive for continuous improvement of collection methods, transportation and disposal facilities thus delivering a clean and healthy environment for all through effective waste management systems. The waste management strategy makes the following proposals on the waste management cycle;

a) Waste collection

The strategy proposes that waste collection areas should be zoned, with timely and regular collection of all solid wastes either through door-to-door collections or from centralized collection points. Additionally, waste collection facilities such as skips, bulk containers and waste cubicles should be regularly emptied and are not eye-sores.

b) Waste transportation

The strategy provides that all collected waste should be transported by NEMA licensed vehicles to the designated disposal sites.

c) Waste disposal site

The strategy advances the need for designated sites for waste disposal which are secured with a fence and a gate that is manned by a county government official thus controlling

dumping and spread of waste outside the site. It also proposes that all incoming waste should be weighed or estimated and the quantities recorded in tonnes. Accessibility within the disposal site is also provided for with a proposal to develop and maintain motorable roads inside the site for ease of access during disposal. The strategy proposes that waste should be spread, covered and compacted at regular intervals and appropriate control measures be put in place for management of dumpsite fires. Security of the disposal sites is also safeguarded with a proposal for enhancement of security and control of the disposal site to contain illegal activities.

d) Lincensing

The strategy provides for the lincensing of waste transportation vehicles and operators of waste disposal sites.

3.8 National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA 2016) proposal for a Circular Economy Solid Waste Management Approach for Urban Areas in Kenya

The NAMA 2016 is an approach jointly developed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) programme. It promotes an alternative to the existing waste value chain collected for disposal only. It makes provision for waste sorting, creation of recycling points, daily recycling and composting facilities for organic waste treatment. The circular economy approach aims at making waste management affordable through recycling, reduce disposal costs, generate additional revenue from sale of recyclable materials and compost as well as fees by waste processors i.e. owning and managing recycling points.

3.9 Kenya Vision 2030

This is the blue print on development plans for the country which principally focus on sustainable development which is also impacted by access to a clean and healthy environment. It proposes strategic initiatives which include pollution and waste management noting the high rates of population growth envisioned in Vision 2030. The key projects that can be undertaken in that regard include development of a national waste management system.

3.10 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

It is Kenya's first climate change action plan developed to implement the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The action plan encourages proper management of solid waste which

would contribute to improved ground water quality, local air quality and safety as well as hygienic conditions. It is also aimed at reducing emissions through mitigation and adaptation strategies.

CHAPTER 4: THE POLICY INSTRUMENTS

4.1 Policy Statement

Urban centers in Kenya are categorized in different subsets which include; towns, municipalities and cities. One of the criteria for conferment of city or municipality status as prescribed in the *Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011* is the capacity for the area or town to offer functional and effective waste disposal which includes refuse collection and solid waste management.

Bondo Municipality was conferred municipality status on 10th March 2023 thus the development of this policy shall meet the demands of the Municipality charter.

The Charter prescribes that the County Executive Committee may delegate the function of promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services to the Municipal Board. In that regard, and noting the challenges of solid waste management within the municipality, the Municipal Board developed this policy not only to mitigate the current status bedeviling the municipality, but to also create a sustainable framework for protection of the environment and public health of its residents through effective solid waste management.

4.2 Guiding Principles

The Bondo Municipal Solid waste Management Policy is aimed at promoting the realization of the right to a clean and healthy environment for all as stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It is also anchored on key principles focused on managing and conserving the environment which include environmental protection for the actors in the waste management chain ensuring there is high level of human, health and environmental protection. The guiding principles for the solid waste management for the municipality include;

- a) **Principle of Proximity:** This encourages the processing, treatment and disposal of waste to be in as near as possible to the location of its generation. This will not only minimize environmental costs but will also reduce transportation costs.
- b) **Precautionary Principle:** It advances the need to take measures to prevent environmental degradation through cost effective means whether threats of damage to the environment are serious or irreversible. This is notwithstanding the lack of full scientific certainty to that effect.

- c) **Polluter pays principle:** It places an obligation for persons found culpable for pollution to bear costs of cleaning up any element of the environment damaged by pollution, compensation of victims of pollution, the costs of beneficial use lost due to pollution and other connected costs.
- d) **cleaner production principle:** Owners and controllers of facilities /premise that generate waste is encouraged to minimize waste generation i.e., by identifying and eliminating potential negative impacts of the product as well as enabling recovery and re-use of the product where possible.
- e) **Voluntary environmental management principle:** This principle proposes the use of cost effective and efficient methods to manage the environment in compliance with environmental regulations and the use of innovative conservation facilities.
- f) **Zero Waste principle:** The principle is aimed at encouraging residents within the municipality to reduce the volume of waste generated and eventually eliminate waste through conservation and recovery as opposed to burning or burying it. The principle will focus on prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling (including compositing), recovery and disposal.
- g) **Extended producer responsibility:** The principle proposes the imposition of an obligation to waste producers to be given significant responsibility financially and/or physical for the treatment or disposal of the waste from the products they create. This promotes environment friendly product designs and minimizes waste at source.

4.3 The Bondo Municipality Solid Waste Management Strategy (BMSWMS)

The Municipalities strategy for solid waste management is not only anchored on the aforementioned principles, but is also focused on promoting social inclusion and equity. The policy seeks to allocate fair and equitable effort and cost in waste management for all stakeholders including the public. Noting the challenges of solid waste management relating to infrastructure and human resource as well as the lack of adequate financing for its sustainability, the policy will not only propose stakeholder inclusion and sufficient financing, it will also focus on enhancing protection of public health and the environment as well as reduction of waste management costs through recycling and waste minimization.

The Municipal board is keen to promote proper waste disposal and treatment as well as sensitize the municipality residents and maintain infrastructure to reduce waste and maximize reuse as well as recycling and promoting resource recovery. The board notes the need to actively engage the residents by promoting the inculcation of responsible behavior on waste management from tender years as well as in the setting up of environmentally sound systems and structures for solid waste management and having their proposals in mind. In that regard, the board proposes the following strategies to enhance solid waste management within the Municipality;

Goal 1: Enhance Waste Collection and Transportation efficiency and effectiveness

Solid waste collection efficiency is hampered by lack of suitable infrastructure for effective management i.e., collection. Storage, transportation, segregation and destruction. Proposed Policy Measures for Waste collection and Transportation. Waste should be transported in an environmentally sound manner without presenting imminent and substantial danger to public health, the environment and natural resources, this should also incorporate a tracking system for waste transportation. A solid waste management plan can therefore be formulated considering the municipal coverage which can involve suitable stakeholders. This can be achieved through;

- a) Mapping and subsequent zoning of collection and storage points.
- b) Issuance of service contracts by the Board whenever required.
- c) Effective coordination thus minimizing duplication of efforts and resources
- d) Act as basis for waste commercialization i.e. franchise depending on the capacity and level of technology required.

Policy statement

The board shall:

- a) Review the existing municipality categorization plan to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the operational areas and incorporate households.
- b) Enhance waste collection and transportation capacity.
- c) Ensure that waste service providers transport their waste to designated facilities.
- d) Ensure waste transportation trucks adhere to air quality regulations.
- e) Develop guidelines requiring all legal entities or individuals transporting waste within the municipality to provide tracking documents of source and destination.

- f) Ensure that transportation of recycled materials and waste is conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

Goal 2: Promote waste management through the adoption of waste management hierarchy

This policy sets priority order for managing waste in the municipality by adopting policy measures detailed below.

Policy statement

The board shall:

- a) In liaison with County Government align County waste management laws and strategies to the waste management hierarchy.
- b) Prioritize waste prevention and minimization in conformance to the waste hierarchy when developing waste management plans and legislation.
- c) Liaise with the County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development to set aside sufficient land for waste management activities. This will generate jobs and improve livelihoods from waste collection, recycling, and waste management activities aligned to the waste hierarchy.
- d) Establish and improve waste management infrastructure to promote source segregation, collection, reuse, set up materials recovery facilities and controlled disposal in designated sites.
- e) Provide well managed centralized collection centers for materials that can be harvested from waste and reused.
- f) In consultation with County Government institute County regulations to require institutions to ensure that a percentage of their produced waste is recycled through a licensed service provider.
- g) In concert with the County Government, identify and prioritize potential and financial requirements of setting up composting plants and technology in the municipality.
- h) Ensure the recyclers, bio-waste processors and material recovery facilities obtain environmental compliance licenses from NEMA.

- i) Develop a medium-term plan to transit from the current disposal mechanism; open dumpsite and adopt land filling for residual waste.
- j) Initiate the process of closure of open dumpsites and establish engineered landfills for disposal of non-recoverable fractions of wastes.
- k) Promote the establishment of incineration (waste-to-energy programs)

Goal 3: Promote waste segregation at source

Waste segregation includes all measures to ensure quality of materials extracted from waste and reprocessed thus promoting environmental protection. The following policy measures shall apply to waste segregation.

Policy

statement

The Board
shall;

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

Goal 4: Educate and Sensitize the Public on Solid Waste Management (SWM).

Uncontrolled and non-environmentally friendly waste disposal is a major hindrance towards achieving sustainable SWM in Bondo Municipality. This can be addressed through enhanced awareness on environmental management.

Policy

statement

The board
shall;

- a) Undertake community awareness and sensitization programmes for sustainable SWM service provision.
- b) Training and sensitization of staff on SWM.

- c) Institute clean up days in collaboration with stakeholders.

Goal 5: Strengthen the Institutional and Organizational Capacity in Solid Waste Management

The shortcomings of the SWM programme in Siaya Municipality can be mitigated through the initiatives outlined below.

Policy statement

The Board shalla)

- a. Ensure adequate financial provision through a budget vote for SWM services
- b) Establish SWM unit with adequately trained personnel and equipment
- c) Develop municipal waste management plans which are aligned to this policy.
- d) Ensure that waste service providers are trained and licensed including collectors and transporters.
- e) Build capacity among the stakeholders on proper waste management

Goal 6: Enhance proper handling, collection and disposal of hazardous wastes.

The municipality does not have an adequate policy to address hazardous waste and medical waste.

Policy statement

The board shall;

- a) Enact legislation to provide guidelines for handling hazardous wastes at the municipality level

Goal 7: Enhance Financial Mechanism for BMSWMS

Policy Statement

The board shall;

- a) Liase with County government to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for sustainable waste management actions in county budgetary processes and supplement it with donor support.

- b) Build capacity to mobilize and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions.
- c) Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing an enabling policy framework for investment, creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy and sustainable waste management.
- d) Support waste management enterprises at the Municipality level, including those that are run by vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- e) Safeguard prudent management of finances.
- f) Introduce a levy for waste generators mandating individuals and households to contribute towards the cost of waste management services.

Goal 8: Maintain a data base on SWM in the Municipality

The Municipality's ability to respond effectively to the waste challenge requires enhanced data collection on waste generation, waste disposal practices, waste minimization, reuse and recycling opportunities, as well as the impacts of the waste management initiatives on public health and the environment.

Policy statement

The board shall;

- a) Develop a data collection system of the Municipality waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled.
- b) Ensure service providers have the requisite licenses in compliance with environmental management regulations.
- c) Incorporate waste management indicators into the Municipality's Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.

Goal 9: Promote research and technological knowledge on solid waste management

Waste management requires consistent research and innovation as new waste streams are released regularly. Collaboration with institutions of higher learning and research entities will therefore play a critical role in generating data to guide decision making as well as innovation development for waste management.

Policy statement

The board shall;

- a) Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions.

- b) Identify research and technology needs for enhancing SWM in the municipality.

ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

	Goal:	Strategies/ Key Actions/Activities:	Responsible Agency:	Time Frame:
1.	Enhance Waste Collection and Transportation efficiency and effectiveness	a) Review the existing municipality categorization plan to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the operational areas. b) Enhance waste collection and transportation capacity. c) Ensure that waste service providers transport their waste to designated facilities. d) Ensure waste transportation trucks adhere to air quality regulations. e) Develop guidelines requiring all legal entities or individuals transporting waste	Bondo Municipal Board County Government of Siaya NEMA	3 years

2.	Promote waste management through the adoption of	a) In liaison with County Government aligns	Bondo Municipal Board	3 years
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	waste management hierarchy	County waste management laws and strategies to the waste management hierarchy. b) Prioritize waste prevention and minimization in conformance to the waste hierarchy when developing waste management plans and legislation. c) Liase with the County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development to set aside sufficient land for waste management activities. This will generate jobs and improve livelihoods from waste collection, recycling, and waste management activities aligned to the waste hierarchy.	County Government of Siaya NEMA PBOs and CBOs	
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		from waste and reused. f) In consultation with County Government institute County regulations to require institutions to ensure that a percentage of their produced waste is recycled through a licensed service provider. g) In concert with the County Government, identify and prioritize potential and financial requirements of setting up composting plants and technology in the municipality. h) Ensure the recyclers, bio-waste processors and material recovery facilities obtain environmental compliance licenses from NEMA.		
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		k) Promote the establishment of incineration (waste-to-energy programme)		
3.	Promote waste segregation at source	a) Enforce waste segregation regulations at source based on the gazetted minimum waste fractions for all waste generators including at the household level. b) Ensure separate waste segregation containers are provided to enable sorting at source for organic waste, recyclable and non-recyclables and educate the waste generators on the prescribed sorting categories and methods. c) Develop waste	Bondo Municipal Board County Government of Siaya NEMA	3 years
4.	Educate and Sensitize the Public on Solid Waste Management (SWM).	a) Undertake community awareness and sensitization programmes for sustainable SWM	Bondo Municipal Board NEMA PBOs, CBOs	5 years

		b) Training and sensitization of staff on BMSWMS. c) Institute clean up days		
5.	Strengthen the Institutional and Organizational Capacity in Solid Waste Management	a) Ensure adequate financial provision through a budget vote for BMSWMS services b) Establish BMSWMS unit with adequately trained personnel and equipment c) Develop municipal waste management plans which are aligned to this policy. d) Ensure that waste	Bondo Municipal Board County Government of Siaya NEMA	3 years
6.	Enhance proper handling, collection and disposal of hazardous wastes.	a) Enact legislation to provide guidelines for handling hazardous wastes at the municipality level	Bondo Municipal Board NEMA County Department of Health and Sanitation	1 year
7.	Enhance Financial Mechanism for SWM	a) Liase with County government to ensure	Bondo Municipal Board	1 year

		resources are allocated for sustainable waste management actions in county budgetary processes and supplement it with donor support. b) Build capacity to mobilize and enhance absorption of resources for sustainable waste management interventions. c) Promote the creation of green jobs by establishing an enabling policy framework for investment, creating business friendly regulatory environments in recycling, green economy and sustainable waste management. d) Support waste	County Government of Siaya County Assembly of Siaya	
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		contribute towards the cost of waste		
8.	Maintain a data base on SWM in the Municipality	a) Develop a data collection system of the Municipality waste streams, volumes generated and how they are handled. b) Ensure service providers have the requisite licenses in compliance with environmental management regulations.	Bondo Municipal Board County Government of Siaya NEMA	5 years
9.	Promote research and technological knowledge on solid waste management	a) Establish linkages with the government, academia, private sector, civil society and global sustainable waste management innovation institutions.	Bondo Municipal Board PBOs, CBOs, Universities and Tertiary Institutions	5 years

ANNEX 2: SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL PROGRAMM

	Municipality Area:	Collection point:	Disposal site:
	North Sakwa Ward • Migingo &Obama Markets	Siaya Market	Dunya
2.	Ndira	Ndira market	Dunya
3.	University gate(JOOUST)	University gate market	Dunya
4.	Nyawita	Nyawita market	Dunya
5.	Got Winyo	Got Winyo market	Dunya