

# Public Private Partnerships in Decentralised SWM in Nakuru Nakuru County, Kenya

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT



## 1. Starting point: (main SWM challenges in Nakuru town)

- Low service coverage by LA centralized SWM (approx. 20%)
- Difficult refuse revenue collection (fixed in water bill, not all were connected with water supply)
- Limited resources (Capital & human)
- Intermittent service delivery esp. in settlements (CBD prioritized)
- Low participation of Nakuru residents (esp. in material recovery)
- Legal framework didn't recognize role of private sector in SWM
- Garbage all over the town with numerous illegal mini dumpsites.

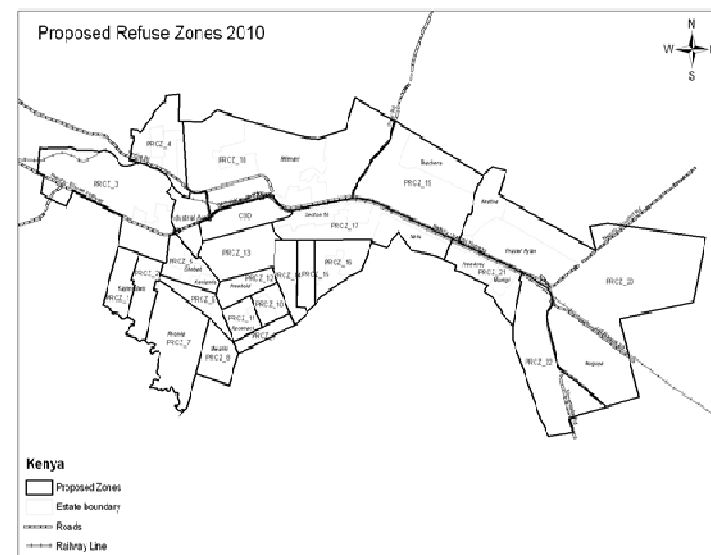


## **2. Institutional setting: (frame conditions for the good practice)**

- LA Act Cap 265 mandated only LAs to manage SWM in Kenya
- EMCA 1999 (Legal framework in Kenya governing environment, brought on board Waste management regulations of 2006)
- Policy guidelines involving private sector in SWM came in 2003 anchored in MCN Council minute of 2002 allowing PPP initiative.
- Environmental Mngt By laws (MCN 2006) introduced & still in force
- Few CBOs made only official applications for consideration to get a zone since they had done lots of free environmental clean ups, & were placed in near their residential areas while majority private enterprises bided competitively
- Public awareness campaigns for paradigm shift (Council public notices, home visits, most welcomed the paradigm shift but others resisted esp. from Low Income Areas (LIAs) and some middle income settlements.
- Environment staff, community groups, households, landlords, businesses, institutions involved in awareness and feedbacking sessions
- WWF, Practical Action (SWEs capacity building, by laws formulation support), UN Habitat (funded 2 refuse chambers Local Agenda 21), KWS were involved.

### 3. Approach: (methods, instruments and application)

- Town zoned into 26 waste collection areas
- Prequalification for SWEs for service delivery & bids tendering
- Allocation SWEs to specific waste collection zones
- Regular waste collection (e.g. HHs: once/week & at CBD: daily)
- Monthly pre payment for garbage collection fees by service users
- Supervisory roles by Environment staff to enhance H compliance
- reporting (monthly) by SWEs to ENRE directorate.



#### **4. Outputs: (Tangible results, outcomes and/or impacts & sustainability )**

- Service coverage improved to 95% (one peri-urban area not covered)
- Regular waste collection services rate improved to (from 20% to 66%)
- SWM revenue has increased for County Gov't via annual business permits and waste disposal fees at refuse site.
- Livelihoods through job creation in for 18 SWEs (Practical Action 2010 assessment showed over 2,000 residents' livelihoods was from SWM).

**Sustainability:** Business approach applied by SWEs, capacity development by partners including Practical Action, conducive policy environment and regular support by ENRE directorate on client compliance, conflict resolutions, zone clean ups.



## **5. Lessons Learnt:**

- Sustainable SWM cant succeed without puplic private partnerships (participatory planning and interventions)
- There are hidden treasures in waste (waste is gold)
- Job creations for the local residents (waste collection services and material recovery for value addition and sale)
- Policy framework is vital to regulate ISWM interventions
- That municipalities/local governments are best taking the regulatory role and decentralizing service delivery to other actors

## **Open questions to deal with:**

- There is need a study to get accurate SWM data to inform planning in scaling up the decentralized model in entire county
- The refuse site is full and a new designated refuse site is required
- Explore modalities of promoting waste separation from the source to improve material recovery and quality.

## **6. Transfer: (Necessary preconditions to transfer the practice)**

- Political good will is paramount
- Appropriate law and policy framework to support the practice
- Budgetary allocations for effective support by appropriate dept.
- Education and mobilization for residents' active participation.
- Material recovery mindsets for livelihoods and sustainability.
- Effective capacity building of local SWEs and Community groups interested in accessing livelihoods from SWM.

