KeSEBAE NEWS

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Solid Waste Management in Kenya

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Across Kenya's cities, towns and rural landscapes, the sight and the stench of unmanaged waste has become all too familiar. From the towering mounds at Nairobi's Dandora dumpsite to the plastic-choked drains of Mombasa and Kisumu, solid waste stands out as one of the country's most pressing and visible development challenges. At its core lies a complex interplay of policy gaps, inadequate infrastructure, missed economic opportunities and serious public health risks. As Kenya advances towards rapid urbanization, industrial growth and climate-conscious development, the way we manage waste will shape far more than the cleanliness of our surroundings. It will influence our environmental resilience, the wellbeing of our people and the inclusivity of our economy. With population growth accelerating and consumption patterns shifting, the need to rethink and reform solid waste management has never been more urgent. Addressing this challenge begins with understanding the current realities of waste generation and disposal in Kenya. This includes examining the evolving policies, technologies and community-driven initiatives already underway, as well as identifying the bold, practical interventions needed to transform solid waste from a growing crisis into a cornerstone of sustainable development. Solid waste refers to all discarded materials considered unwanted or useless, in solid or semi-solid form, excluding liquids and gases, and typically generated from human activities. It is commonly known as trash or garbage. Solid waste can be categorized based on its source and composition.

DEAR READER

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A monthly Newsletter touching on topical issues affecting our environment.

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Inside this Issue!

By Source:

i. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Originates from homes, businesses, and institutions.
ii. Construction and Demolition Debris: Generated during construction, renovation, or demolition of buildings.
iii. Industrial Waste: Produced by manufacturing and industrial activities.
iv. Agricultural Waste: Comes from farming operations and agricultural processes.
v. Hazardous Waste: Contains substances that are toxic, flammable, or otherwise dangerous to health or the environment.
vi. Medical Waste: Includes potentially infectious or hazardous materials from healthcare facilities.

By Composition:

i. Biodegradable Waste: Organic materials that decompose naturally, such as food and garden waste.
ii. Non-biodegradable Waste: Materials that resist decomposition, like plastics, glass, and metals.

According to the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 (2015) and Africa Waste Management Outlook (2018), waste management is defined as the systematic collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste, with an emphasis on promoting sustainable practices that reduce environmental harm, enhance resource efficiency and support economic development. The problem of waste management in Kenya has always been linked to high population, scarcity of land and underdevelopment waste management infrastructure. Such problem has recurred from one government to another to the present. Although the government made efforts under the old county councils to collect and dispose the waste, but it failed to promote meaningful environmental development because of the policy contradictory and unsustainable approaches adopted for waste management. This is the reason why presently counties experience with environmental regulations are that of trial and error, often revealing a compelling and dismal trajectory regarding the government environmental intervention.

The sustainable waste management act no. 31 of 2022; waste regulation of 2006 and EMCA of 1999 comprehensively define the term waste and its different components. From these laws, the country is on the right footing. But calls for sound implementation of the laws and institutionalization, investing in proper waste treatment and management infrastructure. The sustainable waste management act no. 31 of 2022 objective is to make our country a zero-waste country through enhanced resource recovery strategies, so that the country can sustainably achieve the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy environment. From this Act, sustainable waste management means using material resources efficiently as prioritized by waste hierarchy, circular economy and clean production in order to reduce the amount of waste that is generated, deposited or discarded in the environment including the management of materials that would otherwise have been dumped or wasted in a way that contributes to environmental, social and economic goals of sustainable development.

Solid waste management in Kenya has evolved into a multifaceted challenge and opportunity, central to public health, environmental protection, and sustainable development. The process involves more than just disposing of waste, it requires a fully integrated system encompassing engineered storage, systematic collection, efficient transportation, resource-oriented treatment, and environmentally sound disposal. In both urban and rural areas, the objective is to minimize environmental and health impacts at every stage of the waste cycle through science-driven practices and policy-backed action.

In urban Kenya, particularly in major cities such as Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, formal waste collection covers only about 45% of generated waste. While mechanized collection systems exist in some areas, vast informal settlements rely on manual methods, resulting in frequent dumping and burning. Waste segregation at source remains limited, which hinders recycling and composting efforts. Meanwhile, most waste is mixed, collected and delivered to open dumpsites like Dandora or Mwakirunge, which lack basic environmental safeguards.

Figure 1.0*- Dandora Dumpsite in Nairobi*

In rural Kenya and in informal settlements on urban fringes, formal waste services are virtually absent. Only a tiny fraction of households pay for collection: one review found formal service reaches about 1.5% of rural households compared to 55% of urban.

Most rural waste management is by default burnt or buried at home. Studies have estimated up to 80% of rural waste is recyclable/compostable and about 60% is organic, yet most of these resources are not captured. A 2024 analysis found rural households compost only 25% of their organic waste; the rest is burned or dumped in the open, often of plastics, which adds to air pollution and health harm in villages. An investment report notes that collection trucks often can't reach remote areas especially in rainy season, so villagers simply dump waste in nature. Where trash is burned, it emits toxic smoke; where dumped, it can end up near homes or rivers. By contrast, rural Kenyans do practice on-site composting: organic scraps food waste, garden clippings are usually composted or fed to livestock. In fact, since 60% of household trash is organic, composting yields significant benefit. Still, in many areas even organic waste piles up if householders lack compost pits or bins, so uncontrolled dumping remains common.

2.0 Waste Generation and Composition in Kenya

Kenya's solid waste burden continues to rise sharply, driven by population growth, increased urbanisation, expanding consumer markets, and industrial development. The country generates an estimated 22,000 to 24,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste daily, translating to about 8 to 9 million tonnes annually. This is based on an average per capita generation of 0.5 kilograms per day for a population of between 45 and 48 million people. In urban areas, per capita waste generation is notably higher. For example, Nairobi alone produced around 2.3 million tonnes of waste in 2021, averaging 0.62 kilograms per person per day.

The majority of Kenya's waste stream consists of organic materials. Biodegradable waste accounts for between 60% and 70 % of total waste by weight. This is followed by plastics at about 20 %, paper and cardboard at 10 % and smaller proportions of metal, glass, textiles, and medical waste. Despite the significant share of organic waste, very little is treated or converted into compost or biogas. Plastics, while representing a smaller share, pose a significant challenge due to low recovery rates. In Nairobi, for instance, only 45 % of plastic waste is currently recovered for reuse or recycling, resulting in large volumes ending up in open dumpsites or water bodies.

Waste collection and disposal remain a challenge across the country. In Nairobi, collection coverage has improved to between 70% and 75%, while Mombasa reports between 50% and 56%. Other cities such as Nakuru and Kisumu lag behind, with collection rates of 55% and 20% respectively. In low-income settlements within urban areas, limited access to waste collection services remains a persistent problem, often due to cost, infrastructure gaps, or physical inaccessibility. In rural and peri-urban areas, where formal waste systems are largely absent, households predominantly manage waste through open burning, shallow dumping or informal composting. On average, rural households compost only about 25% of their waste, with the rest being left unmanaged. Nationally, between 25% and 45 % of solid waste remains uncollected, severely impacting public health, environmental quality, and climate resilience. Addressing these challenges will require not only improved infrastructure and service delivery but also reliable waste data, policy enforcement and investment in sustainable and locally appropriate waste solutions.

3.0 Key Factors Shaping Solid Waste Management in Kenya

The current state of solid waste management in Kenya has been shaped by a complex mix of historical, institutional, financial and social factors. A clear understanding of these drivers is essential for informing effective policy and investment responses.

i. Historical and Urban Development Patterns

Kenya's waste systems were originally designed for smaller, planned urban populations. However, rapid urbanization and the expansion of informal settlements have outpaced infrastructure development. Many urban areas, especially informal settlements, remain underserved or completely unserved by formal waste management systems.

ii. Infrastructural and Financial Constraints

Most counties lack essential solid waste infrastructure, including engineered landfills, transfer stations and recovery facilities. Limited capital investment, weak planning frameworks and budgetary constraints continue to hamper the development of sustainable waste systems. Open dumping and uncontrolled burning are widespread in both urban and rural areas.

iii. Devolution and Institutional Capacity Gaps

Following the 2010 Constitution, solid waste management became a devolved function. While devolution allows for locally tailored solutions, many counties struggle with inadequate technical capacity, insufficient staffing and limited operational budgets,

resulting in fragmented and inconsistent service delivery.

iv. Weak Policy Enforcement

Kenya has established key legislative tools, such as the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999) and the Waste Management Regulations (2006). However, enforcement remains weak due to low institutional capacity, overlapping mandates, limited inspections and inadequate penalties for non-compliance.

v. Data Gaps and Planning Challenges

Reliable data on waste generation, composition, and flows is limited. This lack of accurate, timely data hinders effective planning, monitoring and evaluation. Most counties operate without integrated waste information systems, making it difficult to assess needs or progress toward sustainability goals.

vi. Dominance of the Informal Sector

The informal sector plays a central role in waste collection, sorting and recycling in many urban areas. However, these activities are largely unregulated and unsupported. Waste pickers often operate under hazardous conditions, with limited access to protective equipment or formal recognition.

vii. Low Public Awareness and Engagement

There is limited awareness among the public regarding waste segregation, recycling and environmentally sound disposal practices. As a result, most waste is mixed at the source, reducing the potential for material recovery and increasing the burden on downstream systems.

4.0 Impacts of Solid Waste Management in Kenya

Kenya, like many developing nations, is grappling with the mounting challenge of managing solid waste in its rapidly urbanizing cities and towns. From Nairobi's infamous Dandora dumpsite to illegal dumping along riverbanks and roadsides, the impacts of improper solid waste management are far-reaching, touching on health, social wellbeing, the environment and the economy.

4.1 A Growing Public Health Concern

The health risks associated with poor waste management are well-documented and deeply felt in Kenya's urban centres. At the Dandora dumpsite, located just 8 km from Nairobi's city centre, over 2,000 waste pickers work daily in toxic conditions without protective gear. A 2007 study by UNEP revealed that many residents near the dumpsite suffer from chronic respiratory infections, skin disorders and gastrointestinal illnesses, directly linked to their proximity to unmanaged waste. Stagnant pools formed by blocked drainage channels from dumped waste also become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, contributing to rising malaria and dengue cases in low-income neighbourhoods. Open burning of plastic and electronic waste releases carcinogenic compounds, increasing the risk of cancer and respiratory diseases, particularly among children.

4.2 A Silent Urban Crisis

The presence of uncollected waste in slums like Kibera, Mathare, and Mukuru kwa Njenga not only degrades the physical environment but also erodes social cohesion. Piles of garbage in shared spaces affect communal hygiene, reduce access to clean water and sanitation and contribute to gendered risks as women and children are more exposed to unsafe, unsanitary pathways. Moreover, waste pickers and informal recyclers often face social stigma and exclusion, despite their significant contribution to waste recovery. Without formal recognition or support, their work remains precarious and undervalued.

4.3 Choking Ecosystems

The environmental footprint of poor waste handling is visible in Kenya's rivers, soils and skies. Rivers such as the Nairobi River, once a vital lifeline, are now choked with plastic bags, bottles and even industrial waste. Leachate from unmanaged dumpsites, seeps into the soil and contaminates groundwater, affecting both human and animal populations. Air quality in neighbourhoods near dumpsites is often hazardous, with open burning contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, particularly methane from organic waste decomposition. This not only exacerbates climate change but also violates air quality regulations meant to protect public health. Wildlife in natural reserves and coastal areas are also affected. In places like Mombasa, marine life is increasingly ingesting microplastics from improperly disposed waste, threatening biodiversity and fisheries.

4.4 Lost Opportunities and Rising Costs

Kenya loses billions annually due to the inefficient recovery of recyclable materials. Materials like aluminium, polyethylene terephthalate, PET, bottles,

glass and organics that could be transformed into economic value often end up in landfills or burnt. The cost of managing these consequences is heavy. The Nairobi County Government spends a significant portion of its environmental budget on collecting, transporting, and disposing waste often inefficiently. The tourism sector, a key source of revenue, suffers when beaches and urban centres are littered, tarnishing Kenya's global image.

5.0 Mitigating the Impacts of Poor Solid Waste Management in Kenya

Kenya's solid waste crisis continues to burden cities and towns, affecting public health, degrading the environment and straining local economies. However, several promising initiatives are already in motion driven by policy reforms, local innovation and technological advances. Below, we explore the active solution areas:

5.1 Improved Landfill Management to Cut Methane Emissions

Uncontrolled dumpsites like Dandora are a major source of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. In line with its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Kenya is starting to prioritize more structured landfill systems. The Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, mandates the closure of open dumpsites and the transition toward engineered landfills. In counties like Nairobi and Mombasa, there are early efforts to introduce gas capture technologies and better leachate control to reduce environmental and health hazards. These developments mark a shift from the traditional dump-and-burn model toward safer, climate-responsible landfill practices.

5.2 Recycling and Composting for Climate and Soil Benefits

Organic waste accounts for more than half of the waste generated in urban Kenya. Rather than being dumped, this waste can be composted to restore degraded soils, reduce emissions, and support local food systems. In Kisumu, decentralized composting units are being piloted at market and community levels as part of integrated solid waste management efforts. Nairobi-based social enterprises such as TakaTaka Solutions are leading by example, processing waste at source and transforming organic fractions into compost for urban farming. These initiatives are not only reducing landfill pressure but also contributing to carbon sequestration and urban resilience.

5.3 Circular Economy Policy and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Kenya is gradually embracing circular economy principles through national policies and legal frameworks. The Sustainable Waste Management Policy and the Waste Management Act of 2022 both embed the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which makes producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their packaging and products. Notably, PETCO Kenya has emerged as a strong private-sector response, coordinating the recovery and recycling of PET bottles across the country. These policy and industry-led initiatives are laying the groundwork for a transition from linear consumption to closed-loop production systems, although enforcement remains a challenge.

Figure 5.0- *PETCO Facility Launch in Kajiado. Source: https://africa.sis.gov.eg/media/74913/kenya-petco-inaugurates-a-solid-waste-treatment-centre-in-kajiado.jpg*

5.4 Community-Based Waste Collection and Sorting

In areas where municipal services are insufficient, community groups are stepping in to fill the gap. Youth and women-led initiatives in Kibera, Mathare and Kayole are managing localized waste collection, sorting and recycling activities. These efforts not only provide livelihoods but also improve sanitation and environmental health in underserved areas. Some of these groups have begun engaging with county governments to gain recognition, access support and participate in formal waste systems. Their grassroots energy and local knowledge offer scalable models for inclusive waste management.

5.5 The Black Soldier Fly (BSF) Initiative

Among the most innovative biological solutions in Kenya is the Black Soldier Fly (BSF) initiative. Enterprises like Sanergy, InsectiPro and Ecodudu are using BSF larvae to convert organic waste into high-quality animal feed and organic fertilizer.

Figure 5.1- *Black Soldier Larvae*

These larvae are efficient decomposers and offer a circular solution to food and market waste, with very low environmental impact. With support from institutions like the Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC), BSF technology is being scaled in peri-urban and rural areas, contributing to waste diversion, climate resilience and food security.

Figure 5.2- *Destiny Africa Founder George Mahinda Kinyanjui in a Cap Overseeing the Black Soldier Fly Project with County Officers from Various County Departments at the Gakoromone Open Air Market. Source: https://news.scienceafrica.co.ke/black-soldier-fly-a-solution-to-organic-waste/*

6.0 Key Strategies for Innovative and Sustainable Waste Management in Kenya

Kenya's growing urban population, rapid industrialization and changing consumption patterns have significantly increased the generation of solid waste. To address this mounting challenge, a shift toward sustainable and circular waste management systems is not only urgent but achievable. Below are the key strategies Kenya must adopt and scale to ensure long-term waste resilience, environmental protection and inclusive economic development.

i. Policy Development and Enforcement

Kenya has already taken commendable steps in developing legal frameworks to guide waste management, particularly through the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022. However, translating policy into impact requires county-level operationalization, stronger enforcement and sector-specific regulation.

Policies must address the country's unique waste streams such as high volumes of plastic, organic, and electronic waste by setting clear responsibilities for producers, importers, and consumers. The alignment of these laws with broader national strategies, including the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and Vision 2030, is essential. Furthermore, punitive measures should be implemented to curb illegal dumping and open burning, especially in urban informal settlements where such practices are common. The national government and county administrations must work together to ensure uniform implementation of waste regulations across all 47 counties.

ii. Infrastructure Investment

A significant barrier to effective waste management in Kenya is the lack of modern infrastructure. Many counties still rely on outdated, unmanaged dumpsites that pose risks to human health and the environment. Investment in engineered sanitary landfills with methane capture systems is essential to reduce emissions and enable waste-to-energy applications.

In addition to upgrading disposal infrastructure, Kenya needs to expand climate-resilient collection and transport systems, especially in flood-prone areas such as Kisumu and Mombasa. Frequent flooding disrupts waste services and leads to the spread of uncollected garbage into rivers and streets. In rural and underserved areas, decentralized waste treatment solutions such as small-scale biogas digesters and composting facilities can support circular economies and improve waste service coverage.

iii. Community Engagement and Education

Public participation and behavioural change are at the core of sustainable waste management. Many households still lack awareness of how to segregate

waste or why it matters. By promoting community clean-up campaigns, school-based environmental clubs, and targeted information drives in local languages, county governments can shift mindsets and practices around waste. Beyond education, there is a need to normalize and elevate waste-related professions. Youth and women-led recycling, upcycling, and waste entrepreneurship initiatives in Nairobi's informal settlements, for example, demonstrate how waste can be transformed into livelihoods. These stories should be amplified to challenge negative perceptions and build dignity around waste work.

iv. **Public-Private Partnerships**

The private sector is a critical actor in scaling waste innovations and filling service gaps left by strained municipal systems. Kenya has already witnessed success in public-private models, such as partnerships between counties and service providers in collection, recycling, and landfill management. More deliberate and structured collaboration is needed to attract investment in waste conversion technologies and circular product design. This includes offering incentives such as tax breaks and concessional financing to companies that manufacture from recyclables or invest in reuse-oriented systems. Strengthening transparency, accountability, and performance-based contracting will further increase investor confidence in the waste sector.

v. **Technology and Innovation**

Technological solutions can unlock efficiency and scalability in Kenya's waste systems. Bioreactor landfills, anaerobic digesters and pyrolysis systems offer opportunities to convert organic waste into energy, reduce emissions, and extend landfill life. Digital innovation also plays a growing role. Mobile apps and geospatial mapping tools are already being piloted in Nairobi to improve route planning, report illegal dumping, and track recycling volumes. With appropriate investment, such platforms can be scaled across other counties, enhancing data collection and service delivery. In low-income areas, simplified and low-cost machines for shredding, sorting, and compacting waste can empower local entrepreneurs to take part in the recycling value chain.

vi. **Integration of Informal Waste Collectors**

The informal sector forms the backbone of Kenya's recycling economy. Waste pickers and small aggregators recover a significant portion of plastics, metals and paper from dumpsites, markets and neighbourhoods—yet they operate without protection, recognition, or stability.

Legal recognition of informal waste workers should be prioritized through inclusion in municipal waste plans, training programs, and contracts. Cooperative models can offer a pathway to greater stability, allowing waste workers to access financing, PPE, and storage facilities. Their integration into the formal waste economy will not only improve efficiency but also contribute to social protection and inclusive growth.

vii. **Innovative Solutions in Practice**

Kenya is home to several waste innovations that can serve as models for replication. Circular economy initiatives led by research institutions and private companies are recovering plastics, glass, and organic waste and feeding it back into production cycles. In settlements such as Mukuru, community-driven waste-to-energy programs are transforming household and market waste into cooking fuel and income streams. These models, which blend local ownership with low-cost technology, can be scaled across other urban and peri-urban areas with the right support and infrastructure.

viii. **Digital Tools and Data Systems**

A central weakness in Kenya's waste management system is the absence of reliable, comprehensive data. Without accurate data on waste generation, composition, and recovery rates, it becomes difficult to plan, budget, or evaluate interventions. The creation of a national digital waste tracking platform, hosted by NEMA or the Ministry of Environment, would enable counties, investors, and citizens to access real-time data. This would improve transparency, facilitate coordination, and support evidence-based decision-making. Mobile tools can also help informal waste workers log their activities and connect to buyers, helping improve traceability and fair compensation.

Conclusion

Kenya's journey in solid waste management has been marked by both persistent challenges and important milestones. From the early efforts of municipal collection under the old county councils to the present-day Sustainable Waste Management Act, the country has made commendable progress in establishing legal and institutional frameworks for cleaner and more resilient environments. Initiatives like PETCO Kenya, Sanergy's Black Soldier Fly operations and youth-led waste-to-energy projects in informal settlements show the promise of local innovation and community

engagement. Counties like Nairobi and Kisumu are beginning to reimagine their waste systems, not simply as disposal challenges, but as engines for resource recovery, job creation and climate action. Despite this momentum, significant work lies ahead. Infrastructure gaps, low segregation at source, weak enforcement and poor data continue to undermine progress. However, there is cause for optimism. The current legislative environment, growing private sector interest and vibrant community solutions are laying a strong foundation for transformation. If Kenya can match its policy ambition with coordinated implementation, investment in innovation and meaningful citizen participation, the vision of a clean, healthy, and circular economy is within reach. Solid waste, long treated as a burden, may yet become a pathway to greener cities, rural prosperity and national resilience.

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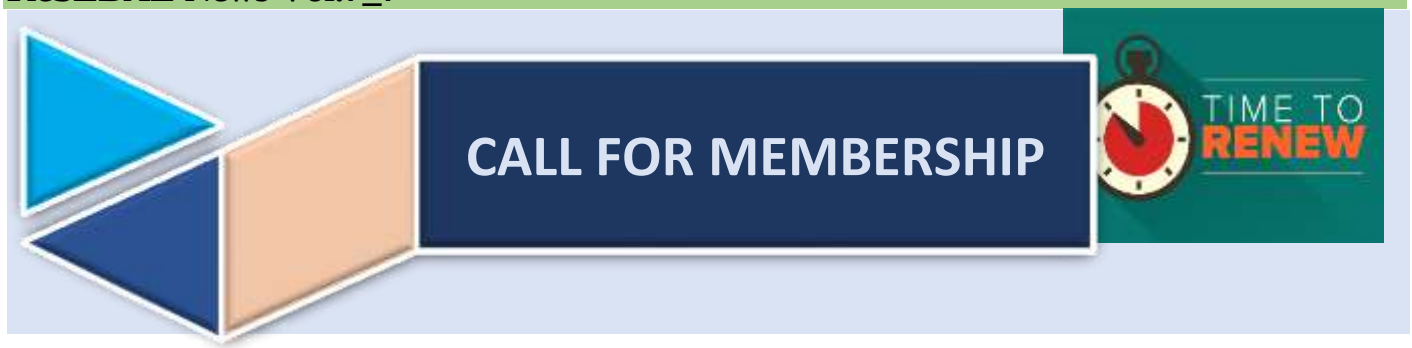

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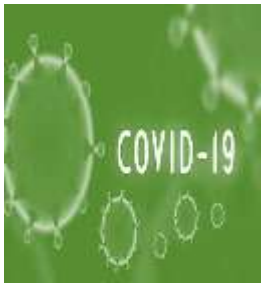

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