

VIHIGA MUNICIPAL BOARD



VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL PLAN

JUNE

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

By provisions in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 69, every person is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. However, the generation of wastes continues to confront man in his living environment. This is as a result of anthropogenic activities which generate waste, especially under conditions of rapid urbanization. The common waste being solid waste; that potent severe impact on the environment, thus threatening quality of life. Unfortunately, the rise in solid wastes generation has not necessarily been followed by an increase in the capacity to effectively manage the emerging challenges.

Given that Municipalities have a rapidly growing population associated with a growth rate of 5.1%, the problem of generation of huge quantities of solid wastes is likely to become more confounding. Currently, about three quarters of the solid waste generated within the Municipality in the county has a high likelihood of not being uncollected or even unprofessionally handled.

With 4 major urban center and several smaller trading centers associated with lack of adequate basic waste management facilities, environmental pollution threatens to enhance chances of poor health among the population. The rapidly increasing waste generation will lead to complex waste streams, poor waste management, and deterioration of living conditions.

The Concept of Municipal Waste

Waste is defined as something that is discarded as trash. The concept of waste has a value-judgement and therefore a waste material is said to have zero value to the end user. Municipal waste is waste that is considered the responsibility of the Municipal authority to collect and dispose. Municipal waste includes wastes from households, commercial areas, institutions and transport termini, among others. The quantities of solid wastes generated in towns and cities are beyond the capacity of local authorities/ Municipal Boards to collect and dispose, hence the presence of uncollected wastes in most towns and cities of developing economies. Types of solid wastes generated in urban areas and cities include: organic wastes, plastic waste, glass, metallic wastes. Municipal waste is grouped into two broad categories (1)

compostable (paper, textile, plastic, organic waste) and (2) recyclable (metallic, glass, ceramics)

Statement of the Problem

In OECD (Organization of European Countries for Development) member countries more than 75% of the total population have access to municipal waste services. In contrast, in many developing economies, only a small proportion of the population in many urban areas has access to municipal waste services (WHO cited in Santra, 2005). This may be attributed to lack of capacity as governments of developing countries are poor and only struggle to provide services to their citizens. Uncollected municipal wastes have far-reaching negative impacts on human and environmental health. They serve as breeding ground for diseases vectors such as rodents, and insects etc. If not well managed MSW end up in storm drains causing blockage of underground drainage system leading to urban flooding. Vihiga County is no exception since poverty level in the county stand at 62% and is characterized with weak revenue base.

Vihiga Municipal Board initiated the preparation of an elaborate waste collection and disposal plan with support from the County Government to guide waste management operations within its area of jurisdiction. This is not only consistent with Article 69 of the Constitution of Kenya on clean and health environment for all but also a core mandate of the Municipal Board as clearly spelt out in the Municipal Charter.

Vision

A clean, green and serene area for healthy and productive life

Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and natural resources, and improve access to safe and clean water for sustainable development.

Goal

The sector goal to ensure conservation and protection of natural resources, provision of clean and safe water through environment and climate change resilient projects and programmes that are efficient and socially inclusive.

Objectives

The overall objective of this plan is to provide a healthy environment for the residents of Vihiga Municipality through effective and efficient management of Municipal solid waste

The specific objectives of this plan are to:

- 1) Assess the current state of management of Municipal solid waste
- 2) Assess the current state of liquid waste management
- 3) Identify opportunities for effective and efficient management of solid and liquid waste
- 4) Develop an integrated plan for management of solid and liquid waste within the framework of sustainable development

CHAPTER TWO: MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE

This section summarises the municipal board's performance in the F/Y 2018/19.

The achievements based on the expected outcome and outputs of various prioritised interventions outlined in the Waste collection and disposal plan are stated.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The strategic priorities are:

- 1) Management of municipal solid waste
- 2) liquid waste management
- 3) Identify opportunities for effective and efficient management of solid and liquid waste

Key achievements

- The department of Physical Planning, Lands and Housing purchased land for the construction of a dumpsite
- The municipal board Purchased a compacting truck
- The municipal board Purchased a skip loader truck
- The municipal board Purchased a exhauster truck
- The municipal board in collaboration with the department of Physical Planning, Lands and Housing advertised, tendered and awarded works for the construction of wetland, and works are ongoing.
- The municipal board purchased and installed 15 garbage collection bins in various identified sites by the department of Environment, Water, Forestry and Natural Resources.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Table 1: planned target versus achieved targets

Activity	Key Outcomes/ outputs	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets	Achieved Targets	Remarks*
Purchase of skip loader truck	Improved environmental conservation	No of trucks purchased	0	1	1	Target met
Purchase of compacting truck	Improved environmental conservation	No of trucks purchased	0	1	0	Target not met
Purchase of exhauster truck	Improved environmental conservation	No of trucks purchased	0	1	1	Target met
Installation of garbage bins	Improved environmental conservation	No of garbage bins purchased and installed	3	15	15	Target met
Construction of wetland	Improved environmental conservation	Wetland constructed	0	1	0	Target not met

Table 2: Physical Assessment of project implementation

s/no	Activity (as per plan/budget)	Planned timings from – to/ months	Assessment of progress(delayed, on schedule or ahead of schedule)	Estimated % completion rate	Comments
1.	Supply of one garbage compacting truck 10 tonnes	April 2019 to June 2019	Ahead of schedule	100	To be delivered before the end of this month
2.	Supply &	April	Delivered	100	Complete

	delivery of exhauster 10 tonnes	2019 to June 2019			
3.	Supply & delivery of skip loader 10 tonne complete with litter bin	April 2019 to June 2019	Delivered	100	Complete
4.	Construction of waste water wetland and bio digester	April 2019 to June 2019	Tender awarded	10	Works ongoing
5.	Fabrication transportation & installation of garbage bins	April 2019 to June 2019	Supplied and installed	100	Complete and launched

Financial Progress

Table 3: Planned cost versus actual cost

Program	Activity	Output	Target	Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure	Implementation Status	Source of Funds
Environmental Conservation	Purchase of skip loader truck	Improved environmental conservation	1	10,000,00	9,975,000	100% Truck delivered and ready for use Drivers been trained	WB-KUSP
	Purchase of compacting truck	Improved environmental conservation	1	10,000,00	12,916,000	To be delivered by the end of the month, ready for delivery	WB-KUSP

	Purchase of exhauster truck	Improved environmental conservation	1	10,000,00	9,500,000	100% Truck delivered and ready for use Drivers been trained	WB-KUSP
	Installation of garbage bins	Improved environmental conservation	15	50 M	9,372,800	Phase 1 complete 100%, phase 2 to be implemented this financial year	WB-KUSP
	Construction of wetland	Improved environmental conservation	1	30 M	14,504,293	Works have started and are ongoing	WB-KUSP CGV

CHAPTER THREE: CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges

Some of the challenges encountered were as follows:

- E-procurement challenges County websites was down for a week after the works were advertised
- Preparation of bill of quantities was also a challenge due to lack of skilled personnel
- There were challenges from the public as some small scale traders had to be relocated
- Disbursement of the donor funds was late

Lessons Learnt and their Recommendations

- The State Department of Urban Planning in collaboration with World Bank and Treasury Ministry need to ensure fast disbursement of the UDG funds
- Public participation has to be done occasionally to capacity build citizens
- Need to train and build capacity of existing staff on the preparation of bills of quantities