



2024

SOLWEZI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL INTERGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Department of Public Health
Solwezi Municipal Council
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Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN.....	3
1.1	BACKGROUND	3
1.2	SOLWEZI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (SMC)	3
1.3	OPERATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN	3
1.3.1	WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS	3
1.3.2	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.....	3
1.3.3	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO WASTE MANAGEMENT	4
2.0	AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN	4
	SOLWEZI	4
2.1	DOMESTIC WASTE.....	4
2.2	COMMERCIAL WASTE	5
2.3	INDUSTRIAL WASTE	5
2.4	HAZARDOUS WASTE	5
2.5	AGRICULTURAL WASTE	6
3.0	THE DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	6
3.1	THE NEED FOR THE PLAN	6
3.2	VISION OF THE PLAN	6
4.0	COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN.....	7
4.1	DEVELOPMENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	7
4.2	PRINCIPLES OF THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	7
4.2.1	POLLUTERS PAYS PRINCIPLE.....	8
4.2.2	INTEGRATED LIFE – CYCLE PRINCIPLE	8
4.2.3	SOURCE REDUCTION PRINCIPLE	8
4.2.3	PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE	8
4.2.4	PRINCIPLE OF CO - - OPERATION	8
5.0	GENERAL ACTIONS AND MEASURES	9
5.1	WASTE MINIMIZATION	9
5.2	WASTE GENERATION	9
5.2.1	STORAGE	9
5.2.2	COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION	10
5.2.3	RECYCLING /RE-USE	11

5.2.4	WASTE PRE-TREATMENT AND TREATMENT	11
5.2.5	WASTE DISPOSAL	11
5.2.6	COST RECOVERY AWARENESS/FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY.....	12
5.2.7	PUBLIC AWARENESS.....	12
5.2.8	INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	12
5.2.9	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	13
6.0	TARGETS FOR THE PLAN.....	13
6.1	GENERAL TARGETS OF THE PLAN.....	13
6.1.1	MINIMISE GENERATION OF WASTE	14
6.1.2	WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE.....	14
6.1.3	ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVED COORDINATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	14
6.1.4	RE-USE AND RECYCLING WASTE MATERIALS AS A RESOURCES	14
6.1.5	INTRODUCE A SYSTEM OF LEVIES AND INCENTIVES.....	14
6.1.6	DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASE AND WASTE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.....	17
6.1.7	SYSTEM FOR ALL TYPES OF WASTE	17
6.2	SHORT TERM TARGETS (24 MONTHS)	18
6.2.1	MEDIUM TERM TARGETS (UPTO 5 YEARS)	18
6.2.2	LONG TERM TARGETS (UPTO 10 YEARS).....	19
7.0	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	19
7.1	MONITORING	19
7.2	EVALUATION	19
7.3	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN.....	19

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

1.1 BACKGROUND

Management of various types of waste in Solwezi District has been a very difficult and challenging issue. The difficulty has manifested itself in the perennial outbreaks of diseases such as dysentery and pollution of water sources, air, soil, or land contamination, proliferation of pests and vermin, and the loss of aesthetic beauty. Improvements are desired in waste management covering aspects of minimization of waste generation, collection, re-use, recycling treatment and disposal.

1.2 SOLWEZI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (SMC)

The district is faced with a critical waste management problem, which is threatening their health, socio-economic development as well as the environment.

Major concerns include:-

- Littering and indiscriminate dumping of waste;
- Improper handling of hazardous waste ;
- Health hazards due to indiscriminate disposal of waste
- Low standards of operational disposal sites ;and
- Potential for contamination of soils and underground / surface water from operations of disposal sites and the indiscriminate disposal of wastes.

1.3 OPERATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN

The Environmental Management Act No.12 of 2011 is the principal law on protecting the Environment. It provides for the requirements for handling waste such as the licensing or permitting process for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste .The Solid waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018 provides for the sustainable regulation and management of solid waste services. Other supporting pieces of legislations with regards to waste management include the Local Government Act of 2019, Public Health Act Cap 295 of the Laws of Zambia.

1.3.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

The Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018 provides for the sustainable regulation and management of solid waste, the incorporation of solid waste management companies and define their statutory functions; the licensing and functions of solid waste services solid waste providers and provide for their functions; the regulation, operation ,maintenance and construction of landfill and other disposal facilities; the setting and approval of tariffs for management of solid waste and provision of solid waste services.

1.3.2 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

The Hazardous Waste management Regulations Statutory Instrument No.125 of 2001 provides for the control of hazardous waste so that the waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner through waste prevention, reduction, recycling, incineration and land filling. The regulations further provide for control of generation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment, import, export, and final disposal of hazardous waste. The management of hazardous waste will be done in accordance with provisions of the Basel and Bamako conventions. However, the Municipal council does not deal with Hazardous Waste.

1.3.3 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Basel convention was originally established to address the global problem of uncontrolled movement and dumping of hazardous waste, including incidents of illegal dumping in developing countries by companies from developed countries. This was of great concern as indiscriminately disposed, accidental spillage or improper management of hazardous waste can pose severe health problems even death and can poison water and land for decades. The Basel convention is therefore a global agreement, ratified by many member countries including Zambia, for addressing the problems and challenges posed by hazardous waste.

The Bamako convention is the convention on the ban of the import into Africa and control of Transboundary movements and Management of Hazardous wastes within Africa, which was adopted by the members of the African Union in 1991 and came into force in 1998.

2.0 AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SOLWEZI

This section highlights the current situation and gives an analysis of the various streams of waste. Wastes generated from all the sectors of the district are currently not well managed.

2.1 DOMESTIC WASTE

This category of waste comprises mainly of wastes that are generated from households activities. This normally includes such materials as waste paper, plastic and wood off cuts, Kitchen waste and yard waste. Currently there is no separation of the various types that constitute this category. The waste Components are usually mixed and dumped in places that are not designated for

disposal. Much of this type of waste is generated from residential areas and at the moment less than 30% on average of residential areas are properly serviced.

DOMESTIC WASTE PERCENTAGES

- Organic 71.25%
- Plastic 19.06%
- Card Box 4.27
- Hard Plastic 3.49%
- Glass Bottle 0.83%
- Stevi Pour 0.57
- Soft Plastic 0.52%

100%, respectively of the total
Solid waste of the District.

2.2 COMMERCIAL WASTE

This is the waste stream that is generated from Commercial and Business houses and will normally compose of such materials as discarded office paper, cardboard, plastic and general packaging waste.

COMMERCIAL WASTE PERCENTAGES

- card box 4.27%
- Hard plastic 3.49%
- Glass bottle 0.83%

8.50% respectively of

2.3 INDUSTRIAL WASTE

This is the type of waste that is generated from the industrial production processes. Type in this category includes such wastes as industrial sludge from factories, manufacturing facilities and refineries. It also includes food processing waste and water treatment filter cake sludge. Other types would include ash from industrial combustion processes at the moment the district do not have industries that generate this type of waste except in the Mines.

2.4 HAZARDOUS WASTE

This is the type of waste with such characteristics as flammability, irritability, ignitability, corrosivity and toxicity. Examples include; industrial hazardous waste products such as waste containing heavy metals such lead and chromium, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos

and ink sludge. Other types include, lead acid batteries, clinical waste and waste oils. This category includes wastes from the hospitals and other healthcare facilities. It is characterized by such types as Sharps, Swabs and pathological and cytotoxic wastes. At the moment the district only has hospital and healthcare waste which is produced at clinic and hospitals. The rest is generated by the mine and management is done by them through contraction of waste managers

2.5 AGRICULTURAL WASTE

This category of waste basically consists of discarded materials from agricultural activities. The major component of this type is the organic portion. Examples of this type include remains from vegetables. Other wastes from agricultural activities are pesticide-containing wastes which are classed as hazardous.

3.0 THE DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 THE NEED FOR THE PLAN

The plan is necessary to ensure that Solwezi develops and establishes a coordinated approach to sound solid waste management. A plan which will lead to improvements in the management of waste encompassing all streams is therefore desired. Domestic waste lies accumulated especially at market bays daily. Limited financial capacity and lack of specialized waste management equipment have made it difficult for the SMC to fulfill their obligations concerning solid waste management. Given the above, a cost effective plan to deal with the current problem of poor waste management has been formulated.

3.2 VISION OF THE PLAN

The implementation of the plan must meet the needs of the residents of Solwezi by way of it being incorporated in the district socio – economic development plan. The district waste management plan has to meet the following:

- Legal and Regulatory framework to deal with extended producer responsibility (EPR) among industry.
- Waste minimization and recycling
- Well-coordinated institutional arrangements,
- Establishment of waste database and classification system

- Waste treatment and disposal facilities in the district
- Promotion of cost effectiveness in the waste management and
- Public awareness, education and communication.

The implementation of the plan will significantly improve the provision of waste management services, through increased investment in equipment, infrastructure and capacity building. It is envisaged that various instruments, including bans, restrictions and taxations will be employed to deal with specific waste management system.

The objectives of the district waste management plan are to:

- Minimize generation of waste
- Maximize the collection efficiency of waste ,
- Reduce the volume of waste requiring disposal and maximize the economic value of waste and
- Develop and adopt environmentally sound treatment and disposal methods/practices.

4.0 COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN

The plan is developed with the following components

- Minimization/reduction
- Re-use and recycling,
- Pretreatment/treatment and disposal of waste....

4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

A waste management system should ideally consist of environmentally acceptable waste management practices that are aimed at minimizing waste generation from other domestic and industrial/commercial activities. Further, the system must provide for the protection of human health and the environment. All stakeholders shall follow the waste management hierarchy system.

4.2 PRINCIPLES OF THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan aims to introduce and promote environmentally sound waste management practices. The following principles are cardinal in the implementation of the plan.

4.2.1 POLLUTERS PAYS PRINCIPLE

The principle entails that cost of preventing, abating pollution must be borne by the party responsible. Potential polluter acts to prevent pollution, and pays for remedying the eliminating and /or compensating of damage to the environment.

4.2.2 INTEGRATED LIFE – CYCLE PRINCIPLE

The substances and products should be designed and managed in such a way that environmental impacts are minimized during generation, use, recovery and disposal.

4.2.3 SOURCE REDUCTION PRINCIPLE

This implies any practice that reduces the amount or toxicity of waste materials generated. The focus is on how to generate less waste rather than what to do with waste. Source reduction practices may include the following;

- Reduce material use in product manufacture
- increase production efficiency resulting in less production waste
- Decrease toxicity
- Materials reuse or more efficient consumer use of materials (e.g.
- reusable shopping bags)

This may be achieved by using appropriate plant and process designs

4.2.3 PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

This implies that where there is uncertainty over the consequences of an activity or project, no action should be taken. A risk assessment exercise is undertaken before proceeding with a project that is likely to have negative impacts.

4.2.4 PRINCIPLE OF CO- - OPERATION

This principle emphasizes that co-operation among all social groups vital to solving environmental problems.

5.0 GENERAL ACTIONS AND MEASURES

5.1 WASTE MINIMIZATION

Ensuring that waste generation is minimized is very cardinal component in the attainment of a sound waste management plan. Waste minimization can be achieved through ensuring that Cleaner Production (CP) techniques are employed. This would include such activities as good housekeeping, process change, and use of environmentally safe raw materials and sound raw materials management. The poor management of these materials results in generation of large quantities of waste.

In widely accepted hierarchy of waste management, minimization of waste generation is the most important aspect. If waste generation is minimized in the first place, few resources will be allocated for its management. Waste minimization is an attitude of mind and requires commitment from all sectors of society, particularly decision makers.

Given the above, the following must be done to ensure reduction of waste at source:

- Supporting programmes to enhance cleaner production. This will involve building capacity through the cleaner production programme
- Production of source of separation at household level
- Development of anti-litter programmes
- Supporting and promoting investment in recycling activities as means for waste reduction or minimization

5.2 WASTE GENERATION

Households, industry, trade and commercial enterprises and service institutions generate various types of waste. All commercial and public facilities and industries in the District should develop a policy to minimize the generation of waste. Generators should further put in place mechanisms treat all hazardous waste generated. Considering the fact that there is currently a lot of packaging waste (e.g. plastic bottles) as a result of the proliferation of the drink beverage industry, by laws to this effect will be very imperative in order to compel producers of products that ultimately end up in the environment as waste to take back such kind of waste or altogether change packaging regime.

The following actions and measures will be employed to deal with generation patterns

5.2.1 STORAGE

Since waste may not necessarily have to be disposed of as soon as it is generated, its storage becomes imperative. The storage of waste at an appropriate site provides for the planning of the

frequency of collection. It also provides the opportunity to sort the waste and recover any useful materials for recycling.

Actions and measures to improve storage of waste will be to:

- Mobilize financial resources for procurement of storage equipment such as skip bins.
- Encourage separate storage of waste of different nature and composition to enhance recovery of useful materials and prevent cross contamination.
- Develop appropriate management systems for transfer station which will not contribute to the generation of nuisances.
- Store waste according to the set conditions as provided for in the regulations governing the management of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

5.2.2 COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Collection of waste from where it is generated or stored is one of the priority areas in the waste management plan. Waste collection should be done according to license conditions, using the right mode of transport and proper methods of collection. However, investment in expanding the collection capacity must be accompanied by corresponding investment in safe disposal facilities, which include resource recovery and recycling plants to reduce the volume of waste to recover the value from discarded materials. It is envisaged that waste collection will improve through:

- Encouraging private sector –participation;
- Mobilizing and coordinating financial resources for infrastructure development;
- Developing favorable economic and legal regulations for private sector- local authority contracts;
- Developing by-laws that will obligate householders to pay for collection services;
- Mobilizing community –based enterprises and rural development communities to assist in waste collection;
- Programmes aimed at preventing illegal disposal of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste from commercial operations (including mining and industrial.)

5.2.3 RECYCLING /RE-USE

Recycling of waste is a very important component in the sound management of waste. Recycling involving the utilization of discarded material to produce another product of the same grade or lower. In order to enhance and promote recycling. The following measures will have to be done.

- Enhancing waste characterization and separation at source;
- Introduce incentives
- Improving environmental reporting;
- Development of legislation to obligate producers on their responsibility for their products;
- Need to generate a database of recyclable products

5.2.4 WASTE PRE-TREATMENT AND TREATMENT

Plan to improve waste pre-treatment will include:

- Encourage separation of waste at source to reduce amount of waste to be handled;
- Construct and Install a modern incinerator at the dump site.
- Improve status of currently running incinerators – upgrade the existing incinerators in particular at medical institutions;
- Open up existing central incinerators to allow smaller clinics and health centers to use facilities for incineration;
- Develop technical guidelines for management of different hazardous waste streams for commercial facilities.
- Develop technical guidelines for treatment methods.

5.2.5 WASTE DISPOSAL

Engineered landfill site as well as properly sited and constructed dumpsites are a pivotal component in a sound waste management system. It is important to note that despite active waste prevention and recycling, a residue will always remain that despite active waste prevention and recycling, a residue will always remain which requires final disposal. Waste should therefore be

disposed of in such a way as not to cause harm to the environment and mankind. Therefore, the following needs to be done to address the area of final disposal waste.

- Adopt a mechanism of improving and upgrading public and private dumpsite;
- Decommission dumpsites that are not run in manner that is not environmentally sound;
- Disposal systems shall include material recovery facilities, transfer station;
- Waste picking at disposal sites will be regulated
- Develop private/public partnerships plan

5.2.6 COST RECOVERY AWARENESS/FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The recovery of costs incurred in the management of waste is key to the sustainability of waste management service provision. The provision of waste management services is a costly undertaking, which need specialized equipment and facilitates and could account for 20 - 20% of the operating budget of SMC.

Economical collection and disposal fees or taxes should be introduced for a sustainable waste management system. Cross subsidies should be introduces to cater for low-income groups. Servicing low income should be complemented by cross-subsidies from levies obtained from commercial, industrial of higher income households. The principle of cost recovery will be employed.

5.2.7 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Without public education and general awareness on the dangers of improper disposal of waste there is too often insufficient public demand for action. Public awareness plays a vital role in changing people's attitude and ensuring the success of waste management programs. The success of waste management programmes will depend to a greater extent on awareness programmes. The awareness programmes will provide for sensitization of communities on the existing environmental laws and by-laws.

5.2.8 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to ensure that the management of waste is enhanced, development of waste management facilities such as disposal sites will be key. The Council should do the following:

- Promote investment in waste management infrastructural development;
- Encourage private public sector and community partnerships;
- Develop an enabling environment for investment in waste management

5.2.9 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Institutional framework will include Government institutions and agencies business and industry, Non-Governmental Organization and the public.

SMC will have to continue executing the responsibility conferred on them by law of ensuring planning and provision of collection and disposal services for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and commercial waste.

Private industry will need to be encouraged to actively participate in the management of waste. There has to be built both financial and technical capacity for all key players in waste management. Updating and reviewing Municipal laws.

6.0 TARGETS FOR THE PLAN

6.1 GENERAL TARGETS OF THE PLAN

This section discusses the targets of the plan. In order to achieve the targets a number of concepts on the plan need to be implored. These will include among others:

- Minimization of waste generated,
- Waste generation and storage;
- Improved coordination among stakeholder in waste management;
- Introduction of a system of levies and incentives;
- Re-use and recycling of waste as resource materials;
- Development of a database and waste information management system and
- Establishment of classification system for all waste types

6.1.1 MINIMISE GENERATION OF WASTE

The plan addresses following priority targets as in the area of waste minimization.

- SMC should put in place waste minimization programme for industry and other institutions that will involve cleaner production programmes and other self- regulatory tools by
- SMC and other relevant stakeholders should develop and implement training/awareness programmes for industry and other institutions on the need for waste minimization beginning.

6.1.2 WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE

- SMC in collaboration with other stakeholders should strengthen public awareness on generation and storage of waste by.....\generators of waste shall put in place measures to treat and pre-treat wastes generated before disposal;
- Industry shall put in place suitable infrastructure for the storage of the hazardous wastes before removal by.
- The public to participate in reducing waste being generated through anti littering and sorting of waste at source by.

6.1.3 ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVED COORDINATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT

SMC will promote coordination stakeholders in a multi-sectional and Integrated manner.

6.1.4 RE-USE AND RECYCLING WASTE MATERIALS AS A RESOURCES

SMC will vigorously promote and encourage investment in the establishment of infrastructure and technology for the reuse and recycling of waste. SMC will support industries that are reusing waste through reducing the external costs of reuse and recycling.

6.1.5 INTRODUCE A SYSTEM OF LEVIES AND INCENTIVES

In order to minimize the use of non-biodegradable or non-recyclable materials and promote recycling and reuse of waste, SMC should introduce a system of levies and incentives. SMC should introduce a mechanism to incorporate levies, penalties and tax rebates in order to encourage industry to adopt environmentally friendly technologies.

6.1.6 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

One of the key criteria for the success of the future waste management system is the participation of the waste generators. This include their agreement to pay for the service and their participation in the collection arrangements (this is important to ensure the efficiency of the service, such as placing bins outside their property/kerbside at the agreed times and waste separation), as well as general awareness raising to reduce poor practices, such as dumping, managing expectations on increase in fees and expected timescales of improvements in services. The following awareness methods will be used:

- Community meetings
- Special organised clean-up events
- Public Notices
- Educational activities in schools
- Use of the local radio.

6.1.7 IDENTIFIED KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Decision Makers	Target group	Beneficiaries	
		Direct	Indirect
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Area councillors• Council Management• Citizens• Zambia Environmental Management Agency• Zambia Police• Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marketeers• Street vendors• Various shop owners• Contracted solid waste mgt. companies• Non-governmental organizations• Church• Various households• Ward Development Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Households• Marketeers• Street vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWMCs• Business houses• Ministry of health

6.1.8 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The table shows the interest and influence of each identified stakeholder, their roles in the activity and how each stakeholder will be dealt with.

Stakeholder	Interest	Role in Activity	Management of stakeholder
Marketeers	Clean environment, free service	Participating in cleaning markets	Involve and keep informed
Street vendors	Clean environment, free service	Participation cleaning streets,	Involve and keep informed
Shop owners	Clean environment, free service	Participate in anti-litter campaign, pay waste management fees	Involve and keep informed
Various households	Clean environment, securing household income	Reduce waste generation, pay waste management fees	Involve and keep informed
Area Councilors	Clean environment, peoples support, low fees	Awareness campaigns, community mobilization	Involve, keep informed
Ward Development Committees	Clean environment, income generating activities	Community mobilization, awareness campaigns	Involve, keep informed
Contracted solid waste management companies	Good will, Profit	Collection of waste	Involve
Ministry of education	Enlightened citizenry	Awareness raising, health education	Involve
District business association	Business opportunities, enabling environment for business to flourish	Corporate social responsibility	Keep informed
Ministry of Health	Good public health	Health education, technical support	Involve
Zambia Police	Law and order	Legal enforcements	Involve
Judiciary	Law enforcement,	Interpretation of the law	Involve
Civil society organizations (Church)	Clean environment, Human rights,	Advocacy and awareness raising,	Involve
Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)	Enforcement of environmental regulations, policy guidance	Technical guidelines and support,	Keep informed
Ministry of Local Government and	Adequate service delivery	Technical and financial support,	Involve and keep informed

Rural Development		policy guidance	
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6. DESIGNATED COLLECTION POINTS IN THE DISTRICT

The Council and franchise companies shall conduct solid waste collection from the following designated zones;

- 1. URBAN NORTH:** Low Density, Kandundu, Magrade, Zambia Compound, CBD (North), Kyawama (north), Airport and Kimasala
- 2. URBAN SOUTH:** College, Urban, Kazhomba, Messenger, Wisdom, Kyawama (south), CBD, (south) and Kawama.
- 3. MITECH:** Stadium area, Zangamenu, Mitech area, Weighbridge and Royal Hotel area
- 4. MUSHITALA:** Riverside area, 50 Compound, Hospital, Saviye, Mukuba and Mine area, Commercials in Mushitala, Kabitaka and Mbonge.

6. IMPROVE WASTE COLLECTION FROM MARKETS.

Markets produce considerable amount of waste and currently this is piled into heaps. This has posed a great challenge as the waste is not organised and takes time to load into the skip bins,

It is important that slabs be built where possible and waste bins provided at each market for organised collection of waste.

6.1.6 DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASE AND WASTE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

6.1.7 SYSTEM FOR ALL TYPES OF WASTE

SMC should launch a structured communication programme that will inform, educate and generate support for and feedback on the plan from stakeholders. SMC should collect data on waste, location of dumpsites. Industries in the District shall submit data on quantities and composition of waste.

SMC should support and promote the waste management principles of Waste prevention, reduction, recycling and treatment before disposal. There are a lot of benefits to be gained from such a plan.

6.2 SHORT TERM TARGETS (24 MONTHS)

In the short term, SMC will implement the following:

- Source fund for remedial works solid waste management;
- Disseminate and actively promote information on this plan;
- Inform the public and other stakeholders on current and new developments on legislation and regulations;
- Enforce the legislation and regulations
- Establish an efficient coordinated framework
- Establish an information network: maintain data on quantities of waste generated, recycled and disposed off.
- Monitor discharges of waste to environment and
- Formulation of environmental education

6.2.1 MEDIUM TERM TARGETS (UPTO 5 YEARS)

In the medium term, SMC will implement the following:

- Review legislation to provide for incentives such as rebates
- Promote user charge system for waste collection service and disposal
- Promote private sector involvement in the commercialization of waste management
- Construct sanitary landfill/ disposal sites

6.2.2 LONG TERM TARGETS (UPTO 10 YEARS)

In the long term, SMC will implement the following:

- Strengthen public education citizen's participation
- Construct sanitary landfill/ disposal
- Promote waste volume reduction

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 MONITORING

Regular monitoring should be instituted to check on the progress in the implementation of the plan.

7.2 EVALUATION

The evaluation of the plan will focus on assessing the progress of implementing the required improvements, and how far the objectives are being achieved through Government and Public sector as well as community involvement.

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

SMC will spearhead and coordinate the implementation of the in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders such as institutions of learning and NGOs. SMC will launch the plan and ensure that plan is implemented. The implementation will include development of specific work plans from the broader targets provided within this plan and also taking into consideration the time frames.

8.0 DETAILED ACTION PLAN FOR SWM

Action	Responsibility	Comments
Appointment of the SWM Financial focal point person	Director Finance	This will help track payments
Develop computerized data base of client, waste collection data and financial payment information related to clients.	WMU	This will ensure efficiency
Review list of existing commercial clients and identify short – list of key clients that will receive extra attention for SWM.	WMU	Avail a complete client and would be clients list
Continue to ensure the proper implementation of the system of weekly fuel allocation in advance.	WMU / Director Public Health	This will ensure efficiency
Plan and implement new invoicing and receipt system to strengthen the financial data management	WMU / Finance	This will ensure accountability

system on SWM.		
Continue to revise and improve the planned collection routes as new clients agree to waste collection.	WMU	To ensure efficiency
Join the waste collection teams for part of a day's collection route on a regular basis (e.g. every 2 weeks) to check the efficiency of the collection methods, check fuel use, etc.	WMU	For effective monitoring
Carry out monitoring of waste collection by visiting selected clients within a few hours of a collection service.	WMU	To ensure client satisfaction

8.1 Proposed terms and conditions to govern SWM

1. All payments shall be made only in the first week of every subsequent month.
2. All premises shall be required to have at least one approved standard refuse bin.
3. No premise shall be allowed to dispose of waste anywhere without the approval of the council, neither shall a premise be allowed to hire for collection and disposal of waste a company or individual not certified by the council.
4. No premise shall be allowed to keep/dispose of refuse by way of digging pits or in any receptacle not approved by the council.

S/ N	Activity	2024											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Secure council resolutions on applicable solid waste management fees												
2	Engage services of credible solid waste collection companies												
3	Sensitize members of the public on the new waste management fees and the need to pay												
4	Train waste managers on sustainable solid waste management practices												
5	Monitor and evaluate performance of Contracted SWMC on a weekly basis												
6	Sensitize key stakeholders (Police and Judiciary) on the various pieces of legislation governing solid waste management												
7	Hold workshop on solid waste management with councillors and other key stakeholders												
8	Sensitize churches, schools, business community and various households on sound solid waste management												
9	Sensitize members of the community on solid waste management and existing laws governing it												
10	Train Ward Development Committees on sustainable solid waste management												
11	Draft the solid waste management strategy for the district together with stakeholders												
12	Draft and implement an action plan with police and the courts on enforcement of laws governing solid waste management												