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5/12/18

REPUBLIC OF KENYA




THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO THE 6TH ANNUAL EASTERN AFRICA WASTE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE, HELD FROM 30 TO 31 AUGUST 2018 IN KAMPALA, UGANDA

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 05 DEC 2018	DAY: Wednesday (PM)
TABLED BY:	Hon. Charles Ongondo Weer, MP Member, DC - on Environment & Natural Resources
THE TABLE:	Rachel Kain - Principal Clerk ASSISTANT

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

DECEMBER, 2018

Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources' Report on Waste Management Conference.

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	4
DSCPE - DISTRICT SUPPORT COORDINATION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION	4
KCCA - KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY	4
LV B - LAKE VICTORIA BASIN	4
PPP - PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	4
1.0 PREFACE	5
1.1 COMMITTEE’S MANDATE.....	5
1.2 OVERSIGHT.....	5
1.3 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE	6
1.4 SECRETARIAT	6
1.5 DELEGATION	7
1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	7
2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION	8
3.0 INTRODUCTION	9
4.0 WELCOME REMARKS	10
5.0 POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY	11
6.0 INITIATIVES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT	13
7.0 LICENSING & CASE STUDIES ON INNOVATIVE BUSINESS MODELS	14
8.0 CASE STUDIES ON TREATMENT APPROACHES AND PARTNERSHIPS	16
9.0 OBSERVATIONS	19
10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	20
LIST OF APPENDICES	21

ABBREVIATIONS

DSCPE	-	District Support Coordination and Public Education
KCCA	-	Kampala Capital City Authority
LV B	-	Lake Victoria Basin
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Authority
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	-	Sanitation and Environment Consultant
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
UCPC	-	Uganda Cleaner Production Centre
UIRI	-	Uganda Industrial Research Institute

1.0 PREFACE

Hon. Speaker,

I wish to table the Report of a delegation to the Conference on Waste Management, held from 30 to 31 August 2018 in Kampala, Uganda.

1.1 Committee's Mandate

The Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources is one of the fifteen (15) Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under Standing Order 216 whose mandates, pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5,) are as follows:

- a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- b) To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;
- c) To study and review all the legislation referred to it;
- d) To study, access and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e) To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
- f) To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order No.204 (Committee on appointments);
- (f) To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
- g) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- h) To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and
- i) To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

The subject matter of the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources are stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders No. 216 (f) as follows: climate change, environment management and conservation, forestry, water resource management, wildlife, mining and natural resources, pollution and waste management.

1.2 Oversight

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following Government Ministries and Departments namely: -

- a) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
- b) The Ministry of Water and Sanitation;

Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources' Report on Waste Management Conference

- c) The State Department for Mining; and
- d) The State Department for Wildlife

1.3 Members of the Committee

The Committee comprises the following Members:

1. **The Hon. Japhet M. Kareke Mbiuki, MP – Chairperson**
2. **The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, MP – Vice-Chairperson**
3. The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P., CBS
4. The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P.
5. The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
6. The Hon. Amin Deddy Mohamed Ali, M.P.
7. The Hon. Beatrice Cherono Kones, M.P.
8. The Hon. Benjamin Dalu Tayari, MP.
9. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P
10. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.
11. The Hon. David Kangogo Bowen, M.P.
12. The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P.
13. The Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.
14. The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.
15. The Hon. Peter Kimari Kihara, M.P
16. The Hon. Paul Musyimi Nzengu, M.P.
17. The Hon. Rehema Hassan, M.P.
18. The Hon. Rozaah Buyu. M.P.
19. The Hon. Said Hiribae, M.P.

1.4 Secretariat

The Committee is serviced by the following Members of Staff:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Esther Nginyo | Second Clerk Assistant |
| 2. Mr. Dennis Mogare | Clerk Assistant III |
| 3. Mr. Joseph Okong'o | Senior Media Relations Officer |
| 4. Mr. Salem Lorot | Legal Counsel II |
| 5. Ms. Winnie Kulei | Research Officer III |
| 6. Ms. Amran Mursal | Fiscal Analyst III |
| 7. Mr. Stanley Lagat | Sergeant-at-Arms |

1.5 Delegation

The delegation that participated in the Conference was comprised of:

1. **The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.** (Leader of Delegation)
2. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P
3. The Hon. Peter Kihara Kimari, M.P.
4. The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P.
5. Mr. Joseph Okong'o (Delegation Secretary)
6. Mr. Stanley Lagat

1.6 Acknowledgement

Hon. Speaker,

The Delegation is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during its preparation to participate in the Conference and during the actual participation in the Conference.

Hon. Speaker,

It is, therefore, my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the delegation and by extension the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, to table its Report in the House on the Conference on Waste Management, held from 30 to 31 August 2018 in Kampala, Uganda to Standing Order 199 (6).

Signed.....  Date 28/11/2018

(THE HON. CHARLES ONG'ONDO WERE, M.P.)

LEADER OF DELEGATION

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The circular economy concept is based on collection and recycling of waste as an environmental aspect, which does not necessarily have an adverse impact on the environment any more, but is returned, through recycling, into the production process as a valuable material resource, i.e. raw material. Only a small amount of waste that may not be recycled is finally disposed of in an environmentally harmless way. Development of economy is based on this concept. The fundamental principle thereby is efficient use of material resources, waste collection, recycling and reuse in the production process.

Circular economy follows the logic of circular movements in nature establishing the principle of waste reuse, including successful energy use. It is an approach that rationalises and enriches the relationship between production and consumption, since it returns the effects of consumption into the production process. By transferring non-hazardous waste as an output of a production process cycle into the next production process cycle, the waste ceases to be garbage polluting the environment and becomes a valuable material resource, i.e. raw material.

In a circular economy, economic activity builds and rebuilds overall system health. The concept recognizes the importance of the economy needing to work effectively at all scales – for large and small businesses, for organisations and individuals.

Transitioning to a circular economy does not only amount to adjustments aimed at reducing the negative impacts of the linear economy. Rather, it represents a systemic shift that builds long-term resilience, generates business and economic opportunities, and provides environmental and societal benefits.

The model distinguishes between technical and biological cycles. Consumption happens only in biological cycles, where food and biologically-based materials (such as cotton or wood) are designed to feed back into the system through processes like composting and anaerobic digestion. These cycles regenerate living systems, such as soil, which provide renewable resources for the economy. Technical cycles recover and restore products, components, and materials through strategies like reuse, repair, remanufacture or (in the last resort) recycling.

The notion of circularity has deep historical and philosophical origins. The idea of feedback, of cycles in real-world systems, is ancient and has echoes in various schools of philosophy. It enjoyed a revival in industrialised countries after World War II when the advent of computer-based studies of non-linear systems unambiguously revealed the complex, interrelated, and therefore unpredictable nature of the world we live in – more akin to a metabolism than a machine. With current advances, digital technology has the power to support the transition to a circular economy by radically increasing virtualisation, de-materialisation, transparency, and feedback-driven intelligence.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The 6th Annual Eastern Africa Waste Management Conference was hosted by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda and organized by Sanitation and Environmental Consult Ltd. (SEC), a multidisciplinary consulting sanitary and environmental engineering firm in Kampala, Uganda.

This prestigious conference is the region's largest and only conference that pioneers innovation in waste management practices across all waste categories. The event brought together stakeholders from the informal and formal sectors including business, civil society, governance and education to exchange ideas, knowledge and information, and to promote partnership and networking, thereby contributing to sustainable development of the East Africa Region. The conference provided an opportunity for professionals' exchange of information and state-of-the-art concepts in solid waste, waste water and other environmental related ideas.

This year's event sought engineer innovation by redefining products and services that minimize waste generation across all sectors of the economy. It addressed the need for key players to rethink waste management practices across the region as we transit towards a circular economy. Participants from all the sectors including academia, governance, services (telecommunication, transport, trade, tourism, and hospitality), industry (mining, manufacturing, engineering, and construction) and agriculture from East Africa and abroad attended the conference.

The theme of the Conference was **“Transiting to a Circular Economy”**. The two-day conference was preceded by a one training workshop on **“Understanding the Circular Economy Approach”**.

The objectives of Conference were to:

1. Introduce Participants to the Concept of Circular Economy.
2. Share experiences in Circular Economy.
3. Appreciate how to apply the Concept of Circular Economy.

4.0 WELCOME REMARKS

By Dr. Tom Okurut, Executive Director, MEMA

In his remarks, he pointed out that:

1. The circular economy presents a great opportunity to achieve several SDGs. Nevertheless, transiting towards a circular economy requires enabling environment including good policies and regulations.
2. Circular economy requires economic incentives.
3. Multi-sector involvement for standard assessment and progress reporting must be established for success.
4. Rigorous monitoring for standard assessment and progress reporting must be established for success.
5. Companies that have implemented clear production have yielded results.

4.1 Keynote address

By Mr. Benoit Stevenin, Director Seche Environment. S

In his remarks, he pointed out that:

1. There is opportunity to work with different stakeholders to achieve circular economy in waste management.
2. There is great capability in waste management issues.
3. Success will depend on proper planning and financing.
4. Allocation of funds for waste management by the Government is key for its success.

5.0 POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

5.1 Regulatory framework for waste management in Uganda

By Ms. Christine Akello, Deputy Executive Director, NEMA, Uganda.

In her presentation she stated that:

1. The waste concern included trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste, domestic waste management and mixing of waste.
2. Waste management presents both a challenge and an opportunity. Using the circular economy perspective, a lot of waste can be turned into a resource.
3. There ought to be multiple responsibility centers; the person producing the waste, the licensed waste handler, the local authority and NEMA.
4. Inter-governmental co-ordination and information exchange is imperative.
5. There is greater learning towards more stringent compliance measures but with more guidance given to enable self-compliance by regulated economy.
6. Special attention must be given landfilling and incineration.
7. More stringent rules should be put in place for protection of human health and the environment.

5.2 Public Education, the transformative and attitudinal change tool for adoption and enhancement of domestic waste management in Uganda.

By Dr. Daniel Babikwa, Director DSCIPE NEMA Uganda.

In his presentation he stated that:

1. Waste management is a challenge in many areas especially developing world.
2. The Ugandan lifestyle is largely a waste generating lifestyle as consumption styles promote waste generation coupled with carefree attitude towards waste management.
3. In Kampala City 1,200 to 1,500 tons of garbage is generated on a daily basis.

4. According to NEMA in 2014, it is estimated that 70 percent to 80 percent of waste generated is organic while 20 percent to 30 percent is inorganic.
5. Over 70 tons of polythene is collected on a daily basis in Kampla alone.
6. As long as we are alive waste will be generated but we have to change our attitude and develop positive practices towards waste management.
7. We must recognize our individual and collective responsibility for managing waste and play our roles as expected.
8. We must build the culture of cleanliness and responsibility to create and sustain it at all levels of the society.
9. Develop a culture of personal responsibility for personal waste at all levels of the society.
10. Reorient the way public education is carried out to ensure that citizens are critically aware, are empowered and proactive in managing waste at all levels of the society.
11. Treat waste management as an integral part of life and engage people at all levels in activities that continually remind them of their responsibility to create a clean and healthy environment for life to thrive.

5.1 Industrial Symbiosis as a tool for supporting the transition to a circular economy.

By Mr. Silver Sebagala, Technical Officer UCPC

In his presentation he stated that:

1. Natural resources are input to production. Some are renewable while others are not.
2. Natural resources are limited while consumption is unlimited.
3. Industrial symbiosis is the process in which unrelated species interact for mutual benefit.
4. The idea behind industrial symbiosis is to find use for waste generated from another process e.g. a baker produces egg shells as waste but this can be used by a composter to balance the PH.
5. Industrial symbiosis steers a business away from linear production system where waste is disposed of as spent resource to a circular production system.

6.0 INITIATIVES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Experience on Circular Economy of e-waste management, Case of Rwanda.

By Mr. Olivier Mbera, CGM Enviroserve.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. Through the PPP agreement with Rwanda, Enviroserve Rwanda operates a state-of-the-art e-waste dismantling and recycling facility located at Bugesera, Industrial Park.
2. Enviroserve Rwanda has established e-waste drop off centre in Kigali and Musanze.
3. Enviroserve Rwanda has planned to establish at least one drop off point/centre in each district in Rwanda.
4. Since it began operations, the e-waste recycling facility has processed more than 120 tons of materials and prevented 279 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from entering the atmosphere.

6.2 Show casing the engaging of private sector in green growth in Lake Victoria Basin.

By Mr. Omari Mwinjaka and Mr. Eugene Muramira, Lake Victoria Commissioners.

In their presentation, they stated that:

1. Partner states recognize that LVB is a transboundary resource and designated it as an economic growth zone and the need for regional collaboration in management for sustainable development.
2. LVB is important as it is a source of livelihood for over 40 million people.
3. Sustainable wastewater management under RECP-LVBC programme is aimed at addressing long term pressure through recovery, recycling, re-use of resources and minimizing of waste stream.
4. The worldwide trend today is to eliminate the concept of throwing away waste and replacing it with the concept of considering waste as a resource (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).
5. There is high potential to improve resource productivity and consequently reduce pollution through adoption and diffusion of RECP at enterprise level.
6. The success of projects depends on management commitment.

6.3 Waste Management Perspective from Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI).

By Prof. Charles Kwesiga, Executive Director UIRI.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. UIRI is mandated to undertake applied research and to develop or acquire appropriate technology in order to create a strong, effective and competitive industrial sector in Uganda.
2. UIRI sources, transfers and/or develops appropriate technology to transform people's lives.
3. UIRI faces challenges which are mostly societal. They include dependency syndrome, low threshold for success and lack of entrepreneurship skills.
4. UIRI manages waste by changing them into usable products such as briquettes and packaging bags.

7.0 LICENSING & CASE STUDIES ON INNOVATIVE BUSINESS MODELS

7.1 Assessing the Effectiveness of Pollution Licensing Regime in Uganda.

By Ms. Patience Nsereko, Principal Environment Inspector, NEMA

In her presentation, she stated that:

1. Regulatory framework is in place and is under review to address gaps and introduce incentives and decentives for compliance and non-compliance to innovation towards circular economy in Uganda.
2. There is strengthening of institutions to monitor compliance and impacts and, to enforce the law and regulations.
3. One of the major challenges faced is the fact that amendments cannot be operational until a law is passed by Parliament.
4. Some areas, for example, air pollution are not adequately covered.
5. Enforcement mechanisms need to be strengthened.
6. Many more people need to appreciate the benefits of cyclic economy for it to be successful.

7.2 Waste Water Treatment Plant at Kakira Sugar

By Mr. Geoffrey Wabomba, HSE Manager.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. The stages of water treatment are primary stage and secondary stage.
2. At the primary the primary stage effluent undergoes removal of coarse and some fine particles using two bar screen in the bar chamber.
3. It then flows through V-notch weir where the flow rate is read and recorded.
4. The effluent is then temporarily stored in a surge tank before transfer into the equalization tank.
5. The equalization tank receives effluent from factor, surge tank, filter backwash and decanters.
6. It supplies limited effluent of uniform compost mixture to both in terms of quality and quantity to the primary clarifier.
7. There is a primary clarifier which separates clear effluent from sludge.
8. The clear effluent at the top overflows to the feed tank.
9. At the secondary treatment, sugars are converted into CH₄ gas and energy for bacteria to support their growth. The gas is tapped off from the top of the holding unit to a gas holding tank.
10. The water from the activated sludge process overflows to the buffer-treated tank.
11. It is passed through filters to the final treated wastewater whose quality meets standards for discharge.

7.3 Electro Chemically Activated technology using Anolyte solutions for treatment of water and wastewater

By Mr. Beddy Mugalu, Quantum Satis Technologies Ltd.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. Anolyte Neutral solution is an aqueous solution of water and common salt (NaCl) subjected to electrolysis using AC electric current. It has a PH between 6.8 to 7.8.
2. Neutral Anolyte is used where pH is important (corrosion) and where possible evaporation of active chlorine cannot be avoided.

3. Neutral Anolyte is very effective against bacteria and viruses and is mostly used in disinfecting swimming pools, drinking water and other water sources.
4. Acidic Anolyte (PH = 2.0 to 3.5) can be used wherever there is need to disinfect or sterilize in cases where PH is not important and there is no danger of corrosion.
5. Acidic Anolyte is very powerful disinfectant against all bacteria, viruses and algae even when it is diluted in water or sprayed in the air.
6. Alkaline Anolyte has a PH of between 11 and 13 and can be used for flocculation (of heavy metals) coagulation, washing, extraction. It can also be used to wash wounds or when there is need to increase PH level of water to be treated.
7. Anolyte has an advantage over chlorine as some bacteria have become immune to chlorine e.g. *Legionella Bacterium*.

8.0 CASE STUDIES ON TREATMENT APPROACHES AND PARTNERSHIPS

8.1 Bioremediation of pollution hotspots in Lake Victoria using integrated floating island system and bio valves culture.

By Dr. Robinson Odong, Lecturer Makere University

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. Waste that pollute Lake Victoria emanate from different sources including breweries, fish and milk processing plants and abattoirs.
2. This contributes to pollution and excessive richness of nutrients in the lake which causes growth of plants in the lake.
3. The advent of fish farming in the lake is likely to increase the pressure as a result of unregulated feeding regimes with some feeds sinking instead of floating.
4. The objective of the project is to use integrated floating island system and bio-valves culture to reduce pollution at selected pollution hotspots of Lake Victoria and generate cheap and high quality bio-valves as protein source to replace or supplement Lake Victoria Sadines (*Rastreneobola argentea*) in aquafeeds.
5. Floating islands are designed to mimic constructed wetland system.
6. They are used in bio-remediation/pollution reduction of lakes, lagoons and reservoirs.

7. Biovalves feed by filtering water for algae, detritus, bacteria, hence cleanse polluted water.

8.2 Sand Mining and waste management

By Mr. Paul Kambugu, Managing Director, Seroma Ltd.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. Sand is a major requirement in construction sector with the need to bridge the housing gap, roads, bridges, dams and industrial growth.
2. Seroma's sand mining activities are complementing their efforts to become a one-stop centre for construction and building materials.
3. There are three types of sand: pit sand (course), river/lake sand (fine) and crushed stone sand/artificial sand.
4. Sand mining is carried out in well planned dredge ponds measuring 65 X 55m by 80 X 80m.
5. During mining the vegetation cleared is chipped or mulched on site for use in rehabilitation.
6. The top soil stripping is stockpiled separately for use in rehabilitation works.
7. Dredge pond foreshores are shaped and rehabilitated progressively as extraction is completed in section of the pond.
8. Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas is carried out in accordance with the landscape and rehabilitation management plan.
9. The dredge ponds can in future be converted to fish ponds for both commercial and recreational fishing.
10. Clay generated from the sand mines are used to make bricks and maxpans.

8.3 Public Private Partnership in waste management: A case of Kampala

By Mr. Jude Byansi Zziwa

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. KCCA has the mandate to maintain the city in a clean condition, collect, transport and safely dispose solid waste.

2. KCCA strategies in PPP for solid waste management include regular stakeholder engagement, involvement of political leaders in generation and passing of pricing schedule for SMW and beefing up of scouting unit to increase vigilance on illegal dumping and enforcement.
3. KCCA intends to increase public awareness about proper SMW.

8.4 Innovation in Manual PET Plastic recycling in developing countries: A case study of Uganda and Rwanda.

By Mr. Kenneth Tumesiime, Consultant Rwanda.

In his presentation, he stated that:

1. Poor plastic waste management practices include disposal in environmentally sensitive areas like wetlands, disposal in public places and on drainage channels.
2. PET plastic waste can be used for: -
 - i. Making PET plastic waste bricks.
 - ii. Production of crafts e.g pen holders, sculptures.
 - iii. Construction of houses.
 - iv. Production of dustbins.
 - v. Production of flower holders.
 - vi. For use in drip irrigation.

8.5 Resource Recovery from waste through multi stakeholders approach.

By Mr. Ongatai Amosiah, Youth Environment Service (YES)

1. YES is a group of youth volunteers and women registered as an NGO arising out of environmental health challenges and socioeconomic vulnerability affecting the vulnerable communities that include poverty.
2. It is involved in waste management, environmental conservation and youth and women empowerment.
3. YES works towards linking the sector to agriculture, land use, waste management, gender and governance framework based on value chain addition; improvement of health of the population through adequate environment sanitation and training farmers on decentralized compost production and utilization.

4. YES does the following: -

- i. Community mobilization and education.
- ii. Advocacy and lobbying.
- iii. Establishment of structures and infrastructure.
- iv. Coordination and linkages.
- v. Support waste recycling entrepreneurship.
- vi. Improvement of sanitation by law.

5. They do this through:-

- i. Capacity building of beneficiaries.
- ii. Teamwork with villages, municipalities, local government and other stakeholders.
- iii. Innovative ways of public awareness e.g. radio talk shows.
- iv. Establishment of recycling innovations/dissemination.
- v. Showcasing products and service benefits.

9.0 OBSERVATIONS

The delegation observed that:

1. Circular economy presents great opportunities to achieve several SDGs.
2. Monitoring and progress reporting is key to the success of waste management.
3. There is a general negative attitude by citizens towards waste management.
4. One industry's waste can be another industry's resource.
5. Current trainings in waste management fails to give necessary practical skills.
6. E-waste is the currently the fastest growing waste worldwide.
7. There are several benefits that come from plastic recycling.
8. Waste management needs the support from several sectors including health, finance and environment.

9. Adequate funding by the Government is key in the success of waste management. The budgets must be done in line with targets.
10. Analyte technology has benefits worth pursuing.
11. Floating islands can be used to treat our water bodies.
12. Participants were concerned about the effects of sand mining on the environment.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The delegation recommends that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry:

1. Puts in place programs that include incentives to encourage the adoption of circular economy in waste management.
2. Establishes a curriculum to educate members of the public on waste management with the objective of changing their attitude and increasing public awareness.
3. Establishes industries that can use waste from one sector as their raw materials.
4. Establishes a framework including legislation for dealing with E-Waste.
5. Encourages recycling of plastic waste as opposed to destroying them. The several benefits that come out of plastic should be explored.
6. Makes proposals to increase budgetary allocation for waste management.
7. Facilitates institutions to enable them give hands-on training on waste management as opposed to the current curriculum this is mainly theoretical. Awareness should go beyond knowledge.
8. Establishes a mechanism for rigorous monitoring and progress reporting on circular economy.
9. Initiates the revision of penalties for those who pollute the environment in order to improve the implementation of waste management laws.

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Programme for the Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference Bonn, 12 November 2017.



MINUTES OF THE 107TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES HELD ON SATURDAY 24TH NOVEMBER, 2018 AT 9.30 AM AT THE ENASHIPAI RESORT & SPA, NAIVASHA.

PRESENT

1. **The Hon. Kareke Mbiuki, M.P.** **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P.
3. The Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.
4. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P.
5. The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.
6. The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P.
7. The Hon. (Eng.) Paul Musyimi Nzengu, M.P.
8. The Hon. Rozaah Buyu. M.P.

APOLOGIES

1. **The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P.** **Vice Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P., CBS
3. The Hon. Beatrice Cherono Kones, M.P.
4. The Hon. David Kangogo Bowen, M.P.
5. The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
6. The Hon. Peter Kimari Kihara, M.P.
7. The Hon. Rehema Hassan, M.P.
8. The Hon. Benjamin Dalu Tayari, MP
9. The Hon. Amin Deddy Mohamed Ali, M.P.
10. The Hon. Said Hiribae, M.P.
11. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.

IN ATTENDANCE

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Ms. Esther Nginyo | - | Clerk Assistant II |
| 2. Mr. Dennis Mogare | - | Clerk Assistant III |
| 3. Mr. Peter Mwaura | - | Legal Counsel |
| 4. Mr. Stanley Lagat | - | Serjeant-At-Arms II |
| 5. Ms. Winnie Kulei | - | Research Officer III |
| 6. Ms. Lydia Mwangi | - | Secretary |
| 7. Mr. Stephen Omunzi | - | Office Assistant |

AGENDA

- i) Prayers

- ii) Confirmation of Minutes
- iii) Matters Arising
- iv) **Consideration and Adoption of a Report of the Delegation to the 6th Annual Eastern Africa Waste Management Conference, Held from 30th to 31st August 2018 in Kampala, Uganda.**
- v) Any Other Business
- vi) Date of the next Sitting

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/574/2018: - PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 9.47 a.m. after which prayers were said. The Chairperson then stated that the main agenda of the meeting was Consideration and Adoption of a Report of the Delegation to the 6th Annual Eastern Africa Waste Management Conference, Held from 30th to 31st August 2018 in Kampala, Uganda.

The Members adopted the Agenda of the meeting.

MIN.NO.DC/ENR/575/2018: - CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Confirmation of minutes of the previous sitting was deferred to the next meeting.

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/576/2018: - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF A REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO THE 6TH ANNUAL EASTERN AFRICA WASTE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE, HELD FROM 30TH TO 31ST AUGUST 2018 IN KAMPALA, UGANDA.

The Report of the Delegation to the 6th Annual Eastern Africa Waste Management Conference, held from 30th to 31st August 2018 in Kampala, Uganda was considered and subsequently adopted after being proposed and seconded by Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P and Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P. respectively.

The report was adopted with the following recommendations:

1. Programs that include incentives be put in place to encourage the adoption of circular economy in waste management.
2. Establish a curriculum to educate members of the public on waste management with the objective of changing their attitude and increasing public awareness.
3. Establish industries that can use waste from one sector as their raw materials.
4. Establish framework including legislation for dealing with E-Waste.

5. Encourage recycling of plastic waste as opposed to destroying them. The several benefits that come out of plastic should be explored.
6. Increase budgetary allocation for waste management under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
7. Facilitate institutions to enable them give hands-on training on waste management as opposed to the current curriculum this is mainly theoretical. Awareness should go beyond knowledge.
8. Establish a mechanism for rigorous monitoring and progress reporting on circular economy.
9. Revise penalties for those who pollute the environment in order to improve the implementation of waste management laws.

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/577/2018:

- ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 12.55 pm.

SIGNED: 

**THE HON. KAREKE MBIUKI, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON,
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

DATE: 28/11/2018

