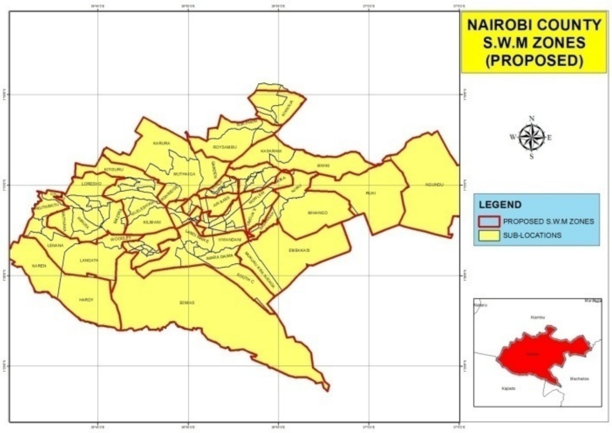

Figure 11: The Proposed S.W.M Zones.

7. Conclusions

The design of a S.W.M Plan is an expensive and complex undertaking especially due to the tangled web of interested parties. However the use of G.I.S technology could lessen the burden by providing scientific objectivity and accurate projections for planning and decision making.

It was also clear that the human population is constantly evolving in terms of growth, settlement patterns, land uses and subsequently their waste generation characteristics. It is thus important for the S.W.M Zones to evolve also with the trends so as to constantly stay in control of waste stream flows.

Despite the advanced scientific and technological inputs incorporated into S.W.M planning, the human factor remains the weakest link. For instance in Nairobi, it would need a system that motivates the masses to ditch their environmentally carefree mindsets that result in illegal dumping. This is where the Eco-taka S.W.M Model comes in. With the self sustaining reward system it is possible to achieve the Vision 2030 target of 100% waste collection.

8. Recommendations

This study relied heavily on sampled data and secondary datasets. It is therefore important to carry out a detailed study for the entire Nairobi County for better results. The study also presented a need to carry out suitability studies for various reward schemes used in S.W.M with the aim of coming up with an approach that is locally feasible.

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