

GOVERNMENT OF NAIROBI CITY COUNTY



THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ASSEMBLY

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

THIRD ASSEMBLY

(FOURTH SESSION)

NCCA/TJ/PL/2025(67)

23RD SEPTEMBER 2025

PAPER LAID

SUBJECT: REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

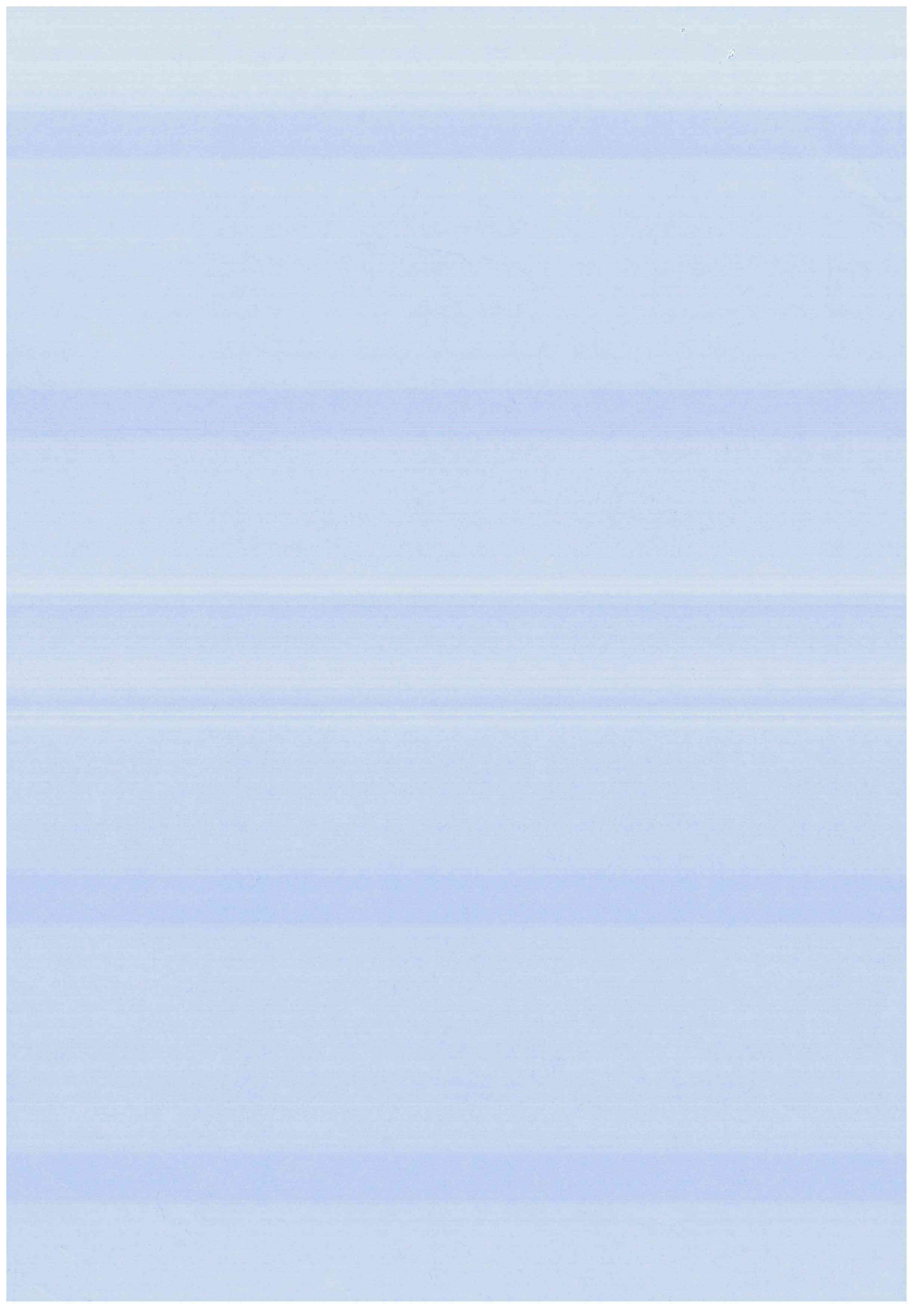
Pursuant to Standing Order 196, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table of this Assembly, today Tuesday 23rd September 2025:

— THE REPORT OF THE SECTORAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE STATUS OF WASTE DISPOSAL MECHANISMS OF FARMERS CHOICE, BURMA MARKET AND KIAMAICO ABATTOIRS.

(Chairperson, Sectoral Committee on Environment and Natural Resources)

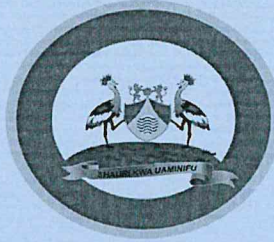
Copies to:
The Speaker
The Clerk
Hansard Editor
Hansard Reporters
The Press

*Paper laid on 23/09/25
by Hon. Silas Matarara
Chairperson
Committee.*



NCCA/TJ/NTC/2025

GOVERNMENT OF NAIROBI CITY COUNTY



THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ASSEMBLY

THIRD ASSEMBLY

(FOURTH SESSION)

23RD SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTICE OF MOTION

Subject: Adoption of report of a Committee

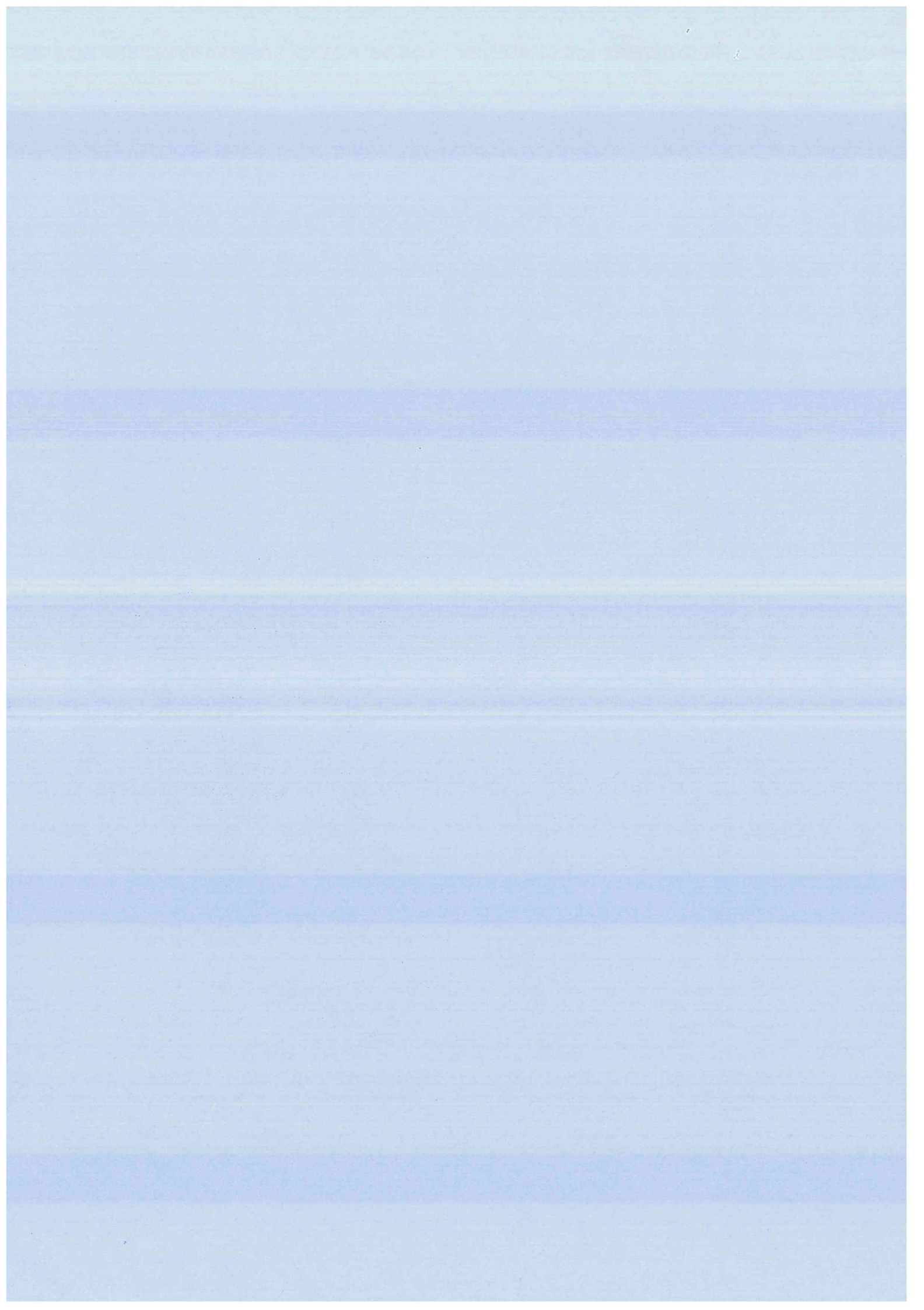
Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following motion:-

THAT, this Assembly adopts THE REPORT OF THE SECTORAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE STATUS OF WASTE DISPOSAL MECHANISMS OF FARMERS CHOICE, BURMA MARKET AND KIAMAIKO ABATTOIRS laid on the Table of the Assembly on 23rd September 2025.

(Chairperson, Sectoral Committee on Environment and Natural Resources)

Notice of Motion given
on 23/09/25 by Hon.
Silas Matara MCA
Chairperson Environment &
Natural Resources Committee

[Signature]
23/9/25



NAIROBI CITY COUNTY GOVERNMENT



NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ASSEMBLY

(THIRD ASSEMBLY- FOURTH SESSION)

**REPORT OF THE SECTORAL
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

ON

**THE STATUS OF WASTE DISPOSAL MECHANISMS OF FARMERS
CHOICE, BURMA MARKET AND KIAMAIKO ABATTOIRS**

**Clerks Chambers
Nairobi City County Assembly
City Hall Buildings
NAIROBI**

JUNE, 2025

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1.0 PREFACE

Committee Mandate

The Sectoral Committee on Environment and Natural Resources is established under Standing Order No. 209, and its mandate amongst others, as outlined under the third under schedule includes *“implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation and forestry and control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal”*.

The Committee oversees the Green Nairobi Sector.

1.2 Committee Membership

Hon. Speaker,

The Committee comprises of the following Members;

1. Hon. Silas Matara Ongwae, MCA – Chairman
2. Hon. Cyrus Mugo, MCA – Vice-Chairman
3. Hon. Paul Kados, MCA
4. Hon. Catherine Apiyo Okoth, MCA
5. Hon. Nyantika Ricardo, MCA
6. Hon. Fatuma Abduwahid Abey, MCA
7. Hon. Nasra Nanda, MCA
8. Hon. Fuad Hussein, MCA
9. Hon. Dan Oria, MCA
10. Hon. Peter Imwatok, MCA
11. Hon. Agnes Wambui, MCA
12. Hon. Susan Makungu, MCA
13. Hon. Allan Maina, MCA
14. Hon. Simon Mugo Maina, MCA

15. Hon. Joseph Ndungu Karanja, MCA
16. Hon. Agnes Njeri, MCA
17. Hon. Fiu ni Fiu, MCA
18. Hon. Jeremiah Themendu, MCA
19. Hon. Joy Muthoni Mwangi, MCA
20. Hon. Farhiya Aden, MCA
21. Hon. Brian Itenya, MCA
22. Hon. Joyce Muthoni Kamau, MCA

The Committee Secretariat comprises of;

1. Ms. Hellen Mutie – Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Ms. Mercy Riunga – Senior Clerk Assistant
3. Mr. Edward Atanga– Hansard Reporter

Mr. Speaker Sir;

The Committee wishes to sincerely thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the County Assembly for the support and services extended to Members to enable them complete the exercise smoothly. On behalf of the Committee, I now have the honor and pleasure to present this report on the waste disposal mechanisms of Farmers Choice Slaughter House, Burma market and Kiamako Slaughter House to the Assembly for adoption.

Thank You

Signed

**Hon. Silas Matara, MCA
(Chairperson)**

Sectoral Committee on Environment & Natural resources

Dated this.....day of..........2025

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Solid waste disposal is one of the functions devolved to Counties under Schedule four (4) to the Constitution which is concerned with the state of waste disposal by the County abattoirs. The waste disposal mechanisms of abattoirs within the County has been wanting with complaints from residents over the foul smell emanating from the waste. The Committee concerned with this state of affairs, and in discharge of its mandate pursuant to Standing Order 203(6) (e), resolved to inquire into and report on the state of waste disposal mechanisms in abattoirs within the County with a view to making recommendations to improve abattoirs management within the county.

The Committee conducted three (3) site inspection visits to the County's major abattoirs; Burma market, Kiamaiko and Farmers Choice Slaughter House.

3.0 COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Farmers Choice Slaughter House

The Committee visited the abattoir on Tuesday 3rd December, 2024 and was welcomed by the Farm Manager, Mr. Eustace Ndambiri who took the Members through operations of the factory as elaborated below;

Section 1: Waste management & disposal mechanisms

He highlighted the waste disposal mechanisms as below;

1. Waste Generation & Disposal:

The current waste disposal mechanisms employed by the slaughter house were: -

- Incineration
- Recycling
- Waste Treatment – ETP (Lagoons)
- Composting
- Lagoon Sludge, Offal Remains

- a) The various wastes generated and segregated at the facility are organic, inorganic, and hazardous.
- Organic – Kitchen leftovers, animal byproducts, Condemned meat
 - Inorganic – Plastic, Rubber, Styrofoam
 - Hazardous - Biomedical
- b) Daily/weekly/monthly volume of waste generated by the plant is: -
- Daily – Approx. 1612.43 Kgs
 - Weekly – Approx. 9,997.08 Kgs
 - Monthly – Approx. 50,000 Kgs
- c) The waste is treated on-site through Lagoons (ETP) – waste water and incineration of factory spillages, condemned carcasses, rejected meat.
- d) Organic waste is managed through: -
- Incineration of condemned meat;
 - Biogas – Waste water from factory; and
 - Compost – Lagoons sludge & gut contents.
- e) To ensure environmental safety, hazardous waste is handled as summarized below;
- Identification & classification: waste generators determine if their waste is hazardous based on its physical, chemical, or biological properties.
 - Segregation: Incompatible wastes are separated to prevent reactions or fires.
 - Containerization & Pressing: Waste is stored in appropriate containers that are labeled and secured.
 - Packaging: Waste is packaged securely to prevent leaks and spills during transport.
 - Physical Treatment: Methods like incineration to reduce the volume or toxicity of waste.
 - Biological Treatment: Microorganisms break down organic pollutants in waste e.g. clarigester & lagoons.

- Incineration: High-temperature incineration to destroy certain types of hazardous waste.
 - Worker Safety: Employees handling hazardous waste have proper training and protective equipment.
 - Public Awareness: Communities informed about hazardous waste management practices in their area.
- f) Partnerships with waste management companies or government agencies - Farmers Choice engages third party recycling firms for disposal of waste cartons, scrap, waste oil, polythene waste among other types of waste through written contracts.

2. Compliance and Monitoring:

- a) Plant compliance with environmental regulations regarding waste disposal as set by NEMA and other regulatory bodies – The Farm Manager stated that all licenses were valid and regularly monitored through a legal register tracker.
- b) How often environmental audits are conducted, and what are the most recent audit findings – He added that Annual Environmental Audit was conducted as per schedule, other regulatory testing done as per schedule, e.g. quarterly effluent analysis & stack sampling. He added that no permits or notices were issued by regulatory bodies regarding the farm's waste management.
- c) Mr. Ndambiri mentioned the following as the significant challenges faced in managing waste at the facility;
 - E-waste - electronic waste was growing rapidly and contains hazardous materials that could pollute the environment if not disposed of properly, though Farmer's Choice through EPR regulations was persuading suppliers to take back printer cartridges which was its highest source of e-waste.
 - Lack of public awareness: Immediate neighboring community residents were not sufficiently aware of proper waste disposal practices, leading to illegal disposal and poor aesthetics.

Section 2: Waste volume & processing capacity

1. Waste Processing; The Manager mentioned that;

- The total capacity of the waste processing plant was 330,000 M3 - FCL SS ETP;
- Approximately 50,000kgs of waste is processed monthly;
- There were plans to expand the waste processing capacity to manage increasing production levels through alternative technology which was being sought to manage waste water going into the lagoons to be able to de-sludge frequently without affecting the required resident period.
- Approximately 45 tons of waste was recycled per month;
- Innovation technologies being implemented to improve waste processing efficiency were;
 - Shredding to reduce volumes to manageable sizes; and
 - Compacting by use of a pressing machine to enable ease of handling.

2. By-Products & Waste Utilization: The Committee was informed that;

- The by-products namely fertilizer, animal feed and biogas, are derived from waste processing, and are they utilized as follows;
 - Fertilizer – given to local farmers who collect from Farmer's Choice ; and
 - Biogas – Utilized in the staff canteen.

Section 3: Production and products

The Committee learnt the main products of the farm were;

1. Main Products:

- The primary products manufactured by Farmer's Choice are Meat and Meat Products;
 - There were no emerging products or new product lines that the company was exploring at the moment;
 - 85% of the products are sold locally versus 15% exported;
2. Production Capacity of the plant was 600 tons/week.

Section 4: Packaging and environmental safety

1. Packaging Materials:

- Types of packaging materials are used for different products, namely;
 - Plastic (PE Flexible & PS-Polystyrene/Styrofoam,6)
 - Cartons
 - Gunny Bags
 - Chip Bags
- Packaging materials biodegradable, recyclable or reusable stuff were;
 - Plastic (PE Flexible & PS-Polystyrene/Styrofoam,6) - Non-bio degradable, Recyclable
 - Cartons - Bio-degradable, Recyclable & Reusable
 - Gunny Bags - Non-bio degradable, Recyclable & Reusable
 - Labels & Chip Bags - Non-bio degradable, Recyclable
- Initiatives to reduce plastic waste or shift towards eco-friendly packaging alternatives- The Committee was informed that Farmers Choice engaged industry stakeholders to explore other safe packaging opportunities for the future.
- How the company manages packaging waste generated during production was summarized as :-
 - Minimizing Packaging: Eliminate unnecessary packaging materials whenever possible. Redesign products to reduce packaging size or use alternative materials.
 - Optimize Packaging: Choose the right size and type of packaging to fit the product and protect it during shipping and storage.
 - Consumer Education: Inform consumers about sustainable packaging practices and encourage them to recycle or reuse packaging materials.
 - Regulatory Compliance: Stay informed about local, national, and international regulations related to packaging waste management.

Section 5: Environmental and community impact

1. Environmental Impact: It was noted that;

- There were no odors emitted from the processing plant that could impact negatively to the community;
- The following was stated as the measures implemented to mitigate odors and other air quality concerns;
 - Equipment Maintenance: The farm ensures proper maintenance of equipment to minimize leaks and breakdowns that can lead to emissions;
 - Scrubbers: Using chemical or physical processes to remove pollutants from gas streams;
 - Thermal Oxidation/Incineration: Burning pollutants at high temperatures to convert them into less harmful substances;
 - Dilution Ventilation: Using fans and ventilation systems to dilute and disperse pollutants;
 - Stack Height: Designing tall stacks to disperse gas streams over a larger area.
 - Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to local, national, and international air quality regulations.
 - Open Communication: Establishing open communication channels with the community to address concerns and provide updates.
 - Public Awareness Campaigns: Educating the public about air quality issues and the steps being taken to address them.

NB: The facility has not had any outstanding air related complaint with air quality standards set by NEMA or other regulatory bodies.

2. Community Engagement:

- The company engages with the local community to address environmental concerns through;

- Social Media: Utilize social media platforms to connect with a wider audience, share updates, and solicit input;
- School Programs: Partner with schools to teach students about environmental issues and inspire them to become future environmental stewards;
- Community Events: Organize events like tree-planting drives, clean-up days, and nature walks to raise awareness and foster a sense of community;
- Community-Based Environmental Engagements: Work with established groups to involve residents in decision-making processes related to environmental projects; and
- Surveys and Questionnaires: Gather input from the community through surveys and questionnaires to identify priorities and preferences.

Section 6: Recommendations and future plans

1. Future Waste Management Plans – The Farm plans to adopt more sustainable waste management practices as listed below:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Farmer's Choice is a member of PAKPRO, a Producer Responsibility Organization responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, including end-of-life disposal;
- Designing for Circularity: Creating products that can be easily repaired, reused and recycled;
- Industrial Symbiosis: Collaborating with sister companies (All pack Company);
- Waste-to-Energy: Converting waste into energy through processes like to exchange waste materials as resources. incineration, biomass utilizing equipment (boiler) and anaerobic digestion for biogas;
- Composting: Converting organic waste into nutrient-rich compost for gardening and agriculture;

- Implement the 3 Rs;
 - Reduce consumption: Minimizing the amount of waste generated by reducing unnecessary purchases and opting for durable, long-lasting products;
 - Reuse: Extending the life of products through repair, repurposing, or sharing; and
 - Recycle: Properly sorting and recycling materials like paper, plastic, glass, and metal.
- The company has installed biogas system which is used for renewable energy solutions and waste biomass from construction and other activities utilized to fire the biomass boiler;
- The farm Manager listed the Innovations or technologies that the company was exploring to reduce its environmental footprint as;
 - Fuel Switch: Switching from fossil fuels to biomass which are carbon neutral and have less environmental impact;
 - Energy-Efficient Equipment: Upgrading to energy-efficient machinery and appliances can significantly reduce energy consumption.
 - Renewable Energy Sources: Investing in solar and biomass to generate clean energy.
 - Water-Efficient Technologies: Adopting technologies like water recycling and efficient systems.
 - Zero-Waste Manufacturing: Implementing processes to minimize waste generation and maximize resource efficiency.
 - Digital Documentation: Transitioning to paperless systems to reduce paper consumption.
 - Sustainable Packaging: Minimizing packaging materials and using eco-friendly packaging solutions.

- Carbon Offset Projects: Investing in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as afforestation & reforestation and renewable energy.
- Biodegradable Materials: Using biodegradable or compostable materials for packaging and products.

Support from Nairobi City County

The Manager highlighted the following as the support or collaboration that Farmer's Choice sought from Nairobi City County to enhance waste management and environmental compliance as; -

- Enacting Strong Environmental Laws: Implementing and enforcing laws that regulate waste disposal, pollution control, and other environmental practices;
- Creating Incentives for Sustainable Practices: Offering tax breaks, subsidies, or grants to businesses and individuals who adopt sustainable practices;
- Establishing Clear Regulations: Providing clear guidelines and regulations for waste management, recycling, and pollution control;
- Investing in Waste Management Facilities: Building and maintaining waste processing plants, recycling facilities, and landfills;
- Improving Waste Collection Systems: Providing adequate waste collection infrastructure, such as bins and collection vehicles; and
- Supporting Research and Development: Funding research into innovative waste management technologies and sustainable practices;
- Conducting Awareness Campaigns: Organizing public awareness campaigns to educate the public about environmental issues and sustainable practices.
- Supporting Environmental Education Programs: Funding environmental education programs in schools and communities
- Encouraging Community Participation: Involving communities in decision-making processes and waste management initiatives.

- Working with Private Sector: Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable practices and invest in green technologies.
- Providing Grants and Subsidies: Offering financial support to businesses and communities for implementing sustainable projects.
- Allocating Budget for Environmental Initiatives: Prioritizing environmental initiatives in government budgets; and
- Explore Public-Private Partnerships: Partner with private sector companies to finance and operate waste management facilities.

Committee observations;

1. Compliance with Environmental Standards

Farmer's Choice Ltd demonstrated a relatively high level of compliance with key environmental regulations. The facility maintains valid Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) reports, and engages with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) regularly.

2. Efficient Waste Management Systems

The facility has invested in modern waste management systems, including:

- A fully functional effluent treatment plant (ETP) that treats wastewater before discharge, with regular quality checks conducted in partnership with regulatory bodies;
- Solid waste segregation at source into organic, recyclable, and hazardous categories, followed by proper disposal or repurposing;
- Use of organic waste to produce biogas and animal feed additives, showcasing an effort to achieve a circular economy.

3. High Standards of Hygiene and Sanitation

Operations within the facility are carried out under strict hygiene protocols, including:

- Clean and well-maintained processing areas;
- Regular sanitation of equipment and holding areas; and

- Routine health checks for staff and animal inspection by certified veterinary officers.

4. Animal Welfare Observations

The facility provides proper holding pens, watering points, and rest areas for animals before slaughter. There is evidence of compliance with animal welfare standards during handling, transport, and processing.

5. Occupational Health and Safety

Farmer's Choice Ltd has put in place safety measures for staff, including:

- Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE);
- Regular safety drills and training; and
- Clearly marked emergency exits and fire safety equipment.

6. Air and Odor Control Measures

The Committee observed minimal air pollution and odour emissions. This is attributed to:

- Enclosed waste storage areas;
- Proper ventilation systems in processing units; and
- Ongoing odour monitoring and mitigation strategies.

7. Community Engagement and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Farmer's Choice engages with the surrounding community through CSR initiatives, including provision of employment, road maintenance, and support for local development projects.

Committee recommendations

As regards the Committee site visit to farmer Choice, the Committee recommends the following;

- i. Strengthen Existing Regulations: The County Executive to ensure that existing waste management regulations are robust and effectively enforced;
- ii. Develop Clear Guidelines: The County Executive to provide clear guidelines for waste segregation, collection, transportation, and disposal;

- iii. Implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): The County Executive to make all producers responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, including end-of-life disposal;
- iv. Improve Waste Collection Systems: The Green Nairobi Sector to expand and upgrade waste collection systems, including regular collection schedules and sufficient bins;
- v. Support Research and Development: Green Nairobi Sector to prioritize research for innovative waste management technologies and practices;
- vi. Conduct Awareness Campaigns: The Sector to launch public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of waste reduction, reuse, and recycling;
- vii. Promote Community Participation: The County Government to encourage community involvement in waste management initiatives, such as clean-up drives and recycling programs; and
- viii. Support Environmental Education: Integrate environmental education into school curricula to raise awareness among young people.

Photo Gallery





3.2 Kiamaiko Abattoir

The Committee visited the abattoir on Monday 2nd December, 2024 at 10.00am and was welcomed by the Chairman, of Kiamaiko abattoir. He took the Committee around the abattoir and also briefed members on the status of the abattoir.

The Committee made the following findings;

1. The abattoir is located in a densely populated area hence making the abattoir unfit as a food handling entity.
2. Lack of a Proper Waste Disposal System:
3. The slaughterhouse lacks an organized and functional system for the disposal of both solid and liquid waste. Animal remains, offal, and other solid waste are disposed of in open areas, while wastewater and blood are discharged into open drains without any form of treatment.
4. Environmental Pollution from Effluents: Liquid waste, including blood, wash water, and fats, flows directly into nearby open drainage systems.
5. These effluents find their way into the Mathare River, causing significant pollution and posing a risk to aquatic life and downstream users.
6. Unhygienic Solid Waste Handling: The collection and disposal of solid waste are poorly managed. Piles of decomposing animal waste were observed within and around the premises, attracting flies, rodents, and stray animals, thereby creating a serious public health hazard.

7. **Inadequate Waste Storage Facilities:** There are no designated, sealed, or sanitary waste storage points within the slaughterhouse. Waste is left exposed, contributing to foul odors and worsening the already poor hygiene standards at the facility.
8. **Absence of an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP):** The facility does not have a functional effluent treatment system. As a result, untreated waste is released into the environment, in direct violation of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) regulations.
9. **Non-Segregation of Waste Streams:** No efforts have been made to segregate biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable or hazardous waste. All types of waste are handled indiscriminately, increasing the difficulty of managing, recycling, or treating them appropriately.
10. **Overflowing Drains and Clogged Channels:** The drainage system around the slaughterhouse is poorly maintained. Several drains were observed to be blocked or overflowing with mixed waste, resulting in stagnant water and unpleasant smells, and increasing the risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera.
11. **Impact on Surrounding Communities:** Residents in adjacent areas reported frequent cases of air and water pollution emanating from the slaughterhouse. The stench from decomposing waste and improperly managed effluents affects their quality of life and has led to repeated health complaints.

Committee recommendations

Following the site visit to Kiamaiko abattoir, the Committee therefore recommends as follows:-

- 1. Installation of a Modern Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP):** The Nairobi City County Government, in collaboration with NEMA and the Ministry of Environment, should ensure the immediate construction and operationalization of a properly designed ETP to treat all liquid waste generated at the facility before it is discharged into the environment.

- 2. Establishment of a Structured Waste Collection and Disposal System:** The slaughterhouse should implement a well-organized solid waste collection system that includes clearly marked disposal bins, designated collection points, and daily removal of waste to an approved dumping site.
- 3. Construction of Sealed Waste Holding Areas:** The facility should construct sealed, rodent-proof, and washable waste holding areas for temporary storage of organic waste such as bones, offal, and other remains, to prevent exposure and minimize health risks.
- 4. Waste Segregation and Recycling Initiatives:** Slaughterhouse operators should be required to segregate waste at source—biodegradable, recyclable, and hazardous. Opportunities for recycling waste into useful by-products such as biogas, animal feed, or compost should be explored in partnership with private investors and environmental agencies.
- 5. Regular Maintenance of Drainage Infrastructure:** All drainage channels within and around the slaughterhouse should be cleaned and maintained regularly to prevent blockages, flooding, and the accumulation of stagnant, contaminated water.
- 6. Training and Capacity Building for Workers:** The County Government should organize regular training for slaughterhouse workers and waste handlers on proper hygiene practices, waste segregation, and safe disposal methods in line with environmental and public health standards.
- 7. Strict Enforcement of Waste Management Regulations:** The County Department of Environment and NEMA should conduct routine inspections and enforce penalties against operators who fail to comply with waste disposal and environmental guidelines.
- 8. Community Health and Environmental Monitoring:** A collaborative monitoring program involving the County Government, health officials, and local community representatives should be established to assess

ongoing waste management practices and their impact on the surrounding environment and public health.

9. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for Sustainable Waste Solutions:

The County should consider engaging private sector partners to invest in sustainable waste management solutions, including waste-to-energy technologies and organic waste processing systems.

Photo gallery



3.3 Burma Market

The Committee visited Burma market on 7th October 2024 and was met by Dr. Robert Kivindo, Veterinary Officer, Environment officers from the County Executive as well as the Burma Market Committee, who took the Members through operations of the Burma market as highlighted below;

Operations and Structure:

Burma Market stands as one of most renowned meat markets in Nairobi City County with 3 78 stores ran by around 6,000 traders. The market is a supply point for both individual buyers and businesses throughout the County and its surroundings. Burma Market is supported by an extensive supply chain, with slaughterhouses in various counties across Kenya.

There are 2 main gates which serve as gateway for the meat. Activities begins early since the gates are open as early as 4.00am. For anyone who wants to transport meat to Burma Market, a rigorous inspection is done first before a

Certificate of Transport is issued. Burma Market can receive over 800 carcasses, Water-Efficient Technologies: Adopting technologies like water recycling and efficient systems.

Committee observations

The vehicles carrying meat to the Abattoir can access the market from 6:30am but the gates are open from 7:00am and close 5:00pm. The Market serves 30 to 35 vehicles per day and a vehicle can carry 5 to 6 carcasses. The carcasses are received by checking on the transport certificate and thereafter inspected by the Veterinary doctor and the document of the Carcass certified. Payment is done at the entry and a record book kept after issuing the meat.

Challenges

- Garbage Collection: Garbage takes time to be collected. The garbage tracks are unavailable and sometimes there are no drivers;
- Insecurity: The inspectorate team is sometimes overwhelmed by the population and cannot to provide enough security in the market;
- There are six CCTV cameras installed in the market which are located mostly at the gates but are not enough to capture the whole market;

- There are only two ablution blocks serving the whole market of around 6,000 traders;
- There is water shortage. Nairobi Water had disconnected water due to pending debt. The traders requested for borehole water because the vendors sometimes sell water that is not conducive for consumption. It was noted Nairobi Metropolitan Services had constructed a borehole that was never completed after their term elapsed;
- The two veterinary doctors are overwhelmed because they cannot be in all the gates. Therefore, sometimes meat get through unmanned gates posing potential dangers of consuming contaminated meat or from non-designated animals. This was witnessed by some meat that was displayed yet it was not stamped.
- There was a challenge of disposal of carcasses since there is no incinerator. The bad meat is dumped at the dumpsite and anyone can pick it from there.
- There could be unscrupulous traders engaged in the illegal trade. This was confirmed when the Committee witnessed a pick up that had brought in meat that had no clearance documents from the slaughter house (Isinya) and had not been inspected by the Veterinary officer, yet it had already been offloaded ready to be delivered; and
- The drainage within the market is clogged and the disposal goes to the storm water.

Committee recommendations

In view of the findings and observations made during the site visit to Burma Market, the Committee makes the following recommendations aimed at improving environmental management and operational efficiency in the market;

1. Strengthen Solid Waste Management Systems

The County Government should deploy more frequent waste collection services, particularly during peak market days. Provision of segregated waste

bins (for organic, plastic, and hazardous waste) should be prioritized to promote better waste sorting and recycling;

2. Upgrade and Maintain the Drainage Infrastructure

- Have urgent rehabilitation and de-silting of the market's drainage systems should be undertaken to eliminate stagnant water and improve wastewater flow;
- Drainage channels should be covered and regularly cleaned to reduce contamination risks; and
- Improve Waste Collection Systems by expanding and upgrading waste collection systems including regular collection schedules or having Solar pumps when there is no electricity

3. Improve Odor Control and Air Circulation

The Sector to install additional ventilation units or open-air vents in enclosed sections of the market. In addition, the Sector ought to develop routine cleaning and disinfection schedules to manage odor from decomposing organic waste and wastewater.

4. Enforce Public Health and Environmental By-Laws

The County Inspectorate and Public Health Department should employ more officers to conduct routine inspections to ensure full compliance with security, hygiene, food safety, and environmental regulations. Non-compliant traders should face enforcement action including penalties or temporary closure of premises.

In addition, more cameras should be installed in the market for security purposes and monitoring the carcasses that are brought in from all the gates

5. Conduct Environmental Awareness and Training

The County Executive to organize sensitization campaigns and training sessions for traders and meat handlers on best practices in waste management, hygiene, and environmental sustainability. Visible signage on proper waste disposal and hygiene practices should be installed throughout the market.

6. Enhance Sanitation Facilities

The County Government should renovate and increase the number of public toilets and handwashing stations, ensuring they are accessible, clean, and gender-inclusive.

7. Explore Market Decongestion Strategies

To address overcrowding and overuse of facilities, the County should assess possibilities for expanding market space or creating satellite meat markets in nearby Wards. A structured stall reallocation plan may also help reduce congestion in high-traffic areas.

8. Increase Veterinary Staffing

Deploy additional veterinary officers to ensure all entry and exit points are adequately manned and inspected to prevent the circulation of unverified meat.

9. Enhance Meat Inspection Measures

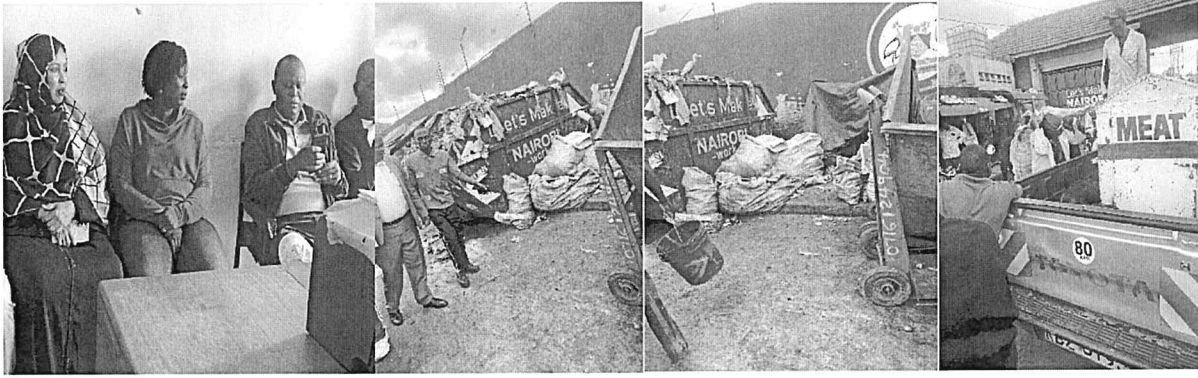
Implement stricter enforcement to ensure only stamped and inspected meat is allowed for sale.

10. Establish Proper Carcass Disposal Facilities

Construct or acquire an incinerator to safely dispose of condemned meat and prevent public access to unsafe animal products.

Photo Gallery





MINUTES OF THE 29TH SITTING OF THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ASSEMBLY SECTORAL
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES HELD ON WEDNESDAY 16TH
JULY 2025 AT COMMITTEE ROOM 11 AT 11:00 AM

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Hon. Silas Matara Ongwae, MCA – Chairman
2. Hon. Cyrus Mugo, MCA – Vice-Chairman
3. Hon. Dan Oria, MCA
4. Hon. Simon Mugo Maina, MCA
5. Hon. Allan Maina, MCA
6. Hon. Joseph Ndungu Karanja, MCA
7. Hon. Farhiya Daud, MCA
8. Hon. Fatuma Abduwahid Abey, MCA
9. Hon. Susan Makungu, MCA
10. Hon. Joyce Muthoni Kamau, MCA

ABSENT

1. Hon. Peter Imwatok, MCA
2. Hon. Paul Kiguathi Kados, MCA
3. Hon. Nyantika Ricardo, MCA
4. Hon. Fuad Hussein, MCA
5. Hon. Fiu ni Fiu, MCA
6. Hon. Catherine Apiyo, MCA
7. Hon. Agnes Wambui, MCA
8. Hon. Joy Muthoni Mwangi, MCA
9. Hon. Jeremiah Themendu, MCA

COUNTY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Hellen Mutie – Committee Clerk
2. Ms. Mercy Riunga – Committee Clerk

MIN. 100/E&NR/JULY/2025: PRELIMINARY

Meeting was called to order at 11.05a.m. with an opening prayer from the Chairperson. He took Members through the agenda of the day, which was adopted as proposed by Hon. Farhiya Daud, MCA, and seconded by Hon. Joyce Muthoni, MCA as follows: -

AGENDA

1. Preliminaries (Prayers & adoption of the Agenda)
2. Consideration and adoption of report on the status of waste disposal mechanisms of Farmers Choice, Burma Market and Kiamaiko Abattoirs
3. Any Other Business
4. Adjournment

MIN. 101/E&NR/ JULY/2025: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF REPORT ON THE STATUS OF WASTE DISPOSAL MECHANISMS OF FARMERS CHOICE, BURMA MARKET AND KIAMAIKO ABATTOIRS

The Committee considered report on the status of waste disposal mechanisms of Farmers Choice, Burma Market and Kiamaiko Abattoirs. It was adopted unanimously, proposed by Hon. Cyrus Mugo, MCA and seconded by Hon. Dan Oria, MCA

MIN. 102/E&NR/JULY/2025: ANY OTHER BUSINESS & ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 11.50am. The next meeting was scheduled to be held on Tuesday, 22nd July 2025, 11:00am.

Confirmed as true records of proceedings

Chairperson  Date 31/07/25