



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
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LIVES

# Supply Chain Sustainability

## Environmental initiatives

### & best practices

<b>Title of the initiative:</b>	<i>WFP Waste management and reverse logistics of used packaging in Kenya</i>
<b>Focal point:</b>	Francis Mbuvi
<b>Region:</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	Kenya
<b>Focus area:</b>	<i>Reusing and reverse logistics solutions for packaging waste</i>
<b>Year of implementation:</b>	2019-2025
<b>Description of the initiative (why, how and who was involved):</b>	<p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>WFP Kenya Country Office (KECO) is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and promoting environmental sustainability along its humanitarian supply chain in the country. To that, KECO aims at prioritizing waste value recovery of its supply chain waste and being part of a wider exercise that covers supply chain and packaging materials on a regional and global level.</p> <p>To mitigate, address and reduce the impact of greenhouse gas emissions and waste to the environment in WFP operations, WFP follows the Waste Management Hierarchy principles which prioritize the reduction, reuse, recycle, waste to energy and safe disposal of material against open dumping and open burning.</p> <p>WFP Waste management procedures include the management and handling of supply chain waste from Dadaab, Kakuma, Mombasa and Nairobi to local solutions or recycling companies in Nairobi (Reverse logistics). Packaging material includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Broken Plastic pallets</li><li>• Obsolete PP bags</li><li>• Aluminum Oil tins/ Plastics Jerrycans</li><li>• Cartons</li></ul>

### **Waste materials reused/repurposed by the community**

During the food distribution exercises in Dadaab and Kakuma camps packaging waste is generated and managed as follows:

- Empty tins and cardboard boxes are put aside and collected by the community to be reused or repurposed.
- Used PP bags are stored separately from food commodities and later distributed to the community or on request to be reused or repurposed.

### **Waste materials transported to Nairobi for recycling (Reverse Logistics):**

- In Dadaab, Kakuma, Mombasa and Nairobi, waste packaging items not collected by the community are stored segregated in WFP NFI Warehouses separated from food commodities.
- When storage is full, waste packaging is quantified in truckloads, and information is shared with the KECO.
- KECO coordinates with the Nairobi recycling company to plan waste delivery, requesting consent for manpower to offload the trucks and storage space.
- KECO coordinates with the food supplier/contracted truck to collect and deliver packaging waste from specific warehouses to the Nairobi recycling company.
- The Recycling company receives the trucks, supports offloading of waste and signs a delivery note to confirm quantity.
- KECO invoices the recyclers for waste delivered as per the Long-Term Agreement (LTA).

### **Environmental results of the initiative (impact – reduction of CO2 emissions, waste etc.):**

Packaging material recovered by community groups is repurposed as follows converting used materials into new products and reducing the generation of waste:

- PP bags are used for construction or for sandbagging ahead of floods.
- Metal tins are repurposed as construction material for fencing or making tables. They also have monetary value for recycling companies, and in some instances are transported and sold to local traders who will turn the tins into new products.
- Carboard boxes are used for bedding, construction, or as animal feed.

**A total of 758 mt** of plastic packaging has been returned and recycled in Nairobi since 2019.

**[Optional]  
Economic results  
of the initiative  
(costs of  
implementation,  
savings &  
generated  
revenues)**

**Problems  
encountered  
(if any):**

**Multimedia  
content  
(high-quality  
photos/videos)**

To date, the waste recycled by KECO has generated **KES 7,564,765(US\$ 58,641)** of which in 2025, **KES 1,917,255 (US\$ 14,862)** was generated.

WFP also receives a 25% discount from its contracted transporters on the reverse logistics trips bringing the waste from the point of generation to Nairobi.

WFP is currently negotiating with food transporters to optimize the return logistics of used packaging to Nairobi, aiming to reduce overall operational costs.

