EFFECTS OF BAD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN OSHODI/ISOLO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

OCTOBER 2024

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the issue of waste management has become increasingly critical in urban areas, particularly in densely populated regions such as Oshodi/Isolo in Lagos, Nigeria. Effective waste management is essential not only for environmental sustainability but also for public health and urban aesthetics.

This report explores the detrimental effects of inadequate waste management in Oshodi/Isolo, highlighting the challenges faced by residents and the implications for the broader community. Through a comprehensive survey and analysis, this report aims to provide actionable insights and recommendations to address the waste management crisis in this area.

The objectives of this study include:

1. Assessing the current state of waste management in Oshodi/Isolo.
2. Identifying the most problematic types of waste.
3. Evaluating resident satisfaction with waste management services.
4. Exploring the environmental and health impacts of poor waste management.
5. Proposing practical solutions to improve waste management practices.

By shedding light on these issues, this report seeks to contribute to ongoing efforts to create a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable environment for the residents of Oshodi/Isolo.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outlines the processes and techniques employed to conduct this study. The primary focus was to gather and analyze data on waste management in Oshodi/Isolo, including resident satisfaction, types of waste, accessibility of waste management services and willingness to pay for the services rendered. The following steps detail the approach taken:

1. Survey Design

A structured survey was developed to capture comprehensive data on waste management practices and perceptions among Oshodi/Isolo residents. The survey included both closed-ended and open-ended questions, covering various aspects such as demographic information, current waste management practices, and resident satisfaction.

2. Sample Selection

The survey targeted residents of Oshodi/Isolo, ensuring a diverse representation across different age groups, genders, and lengths of residence in the area. A total of 20 responses were collected, providing a snapshot of the community's views and experiences.

3. Data Collection

Data was collected through online survey methods to ensure accessibility and higher response rates. Respondents were assured of confidentiality and encouraged to provide honest feedback.

4. Data Cleaning

Collected data was carefully cleaned to remove any inconsistencies or incomplete responses. This step ensured that the dataset was accurate and ready for analysis. Duplicates were removed, and missing values were handled appropriately.

5. Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed using statistical tools and software such as SPSS. Descriptive statistics, cross-tabulations, and visualizations were employed to identify patterns and trends. Qualitative responses were analyzed thematically to extract key insights and suggestions.

6. Visualization

Data visualizations, including bar charts and pie charts were created to present the findings in a clear and engaging manner. These visual aids helped to highlight significant trends and comparisons within the dataset.

7. Interpretation and Reporting

The final step involved interpreting the results and compiling the report. Findings were discussed in relation to the study's objectives, and recommendations were formulated based on the analysis.

FINDINGS

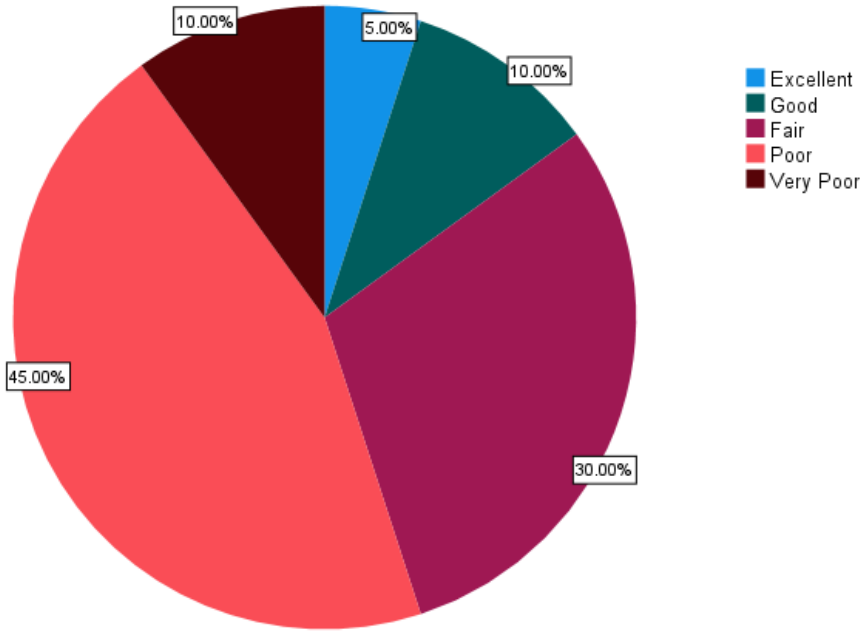
This section presents the analysis results from the survey conducted in Oshodi/Isolo LGA regarding waste management. The findings are structured around key themes, supported by visualizations for clarity.

1.**RATING OF CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Residents were asked to rate the current state of waste management in Oshodi/Isolo LGA. The responses varied significantly, highlighting different level of satisfaction.

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
1	2	6	9	2

Figure 1. Rating of current waste management in Oshodi/isolo LGA.



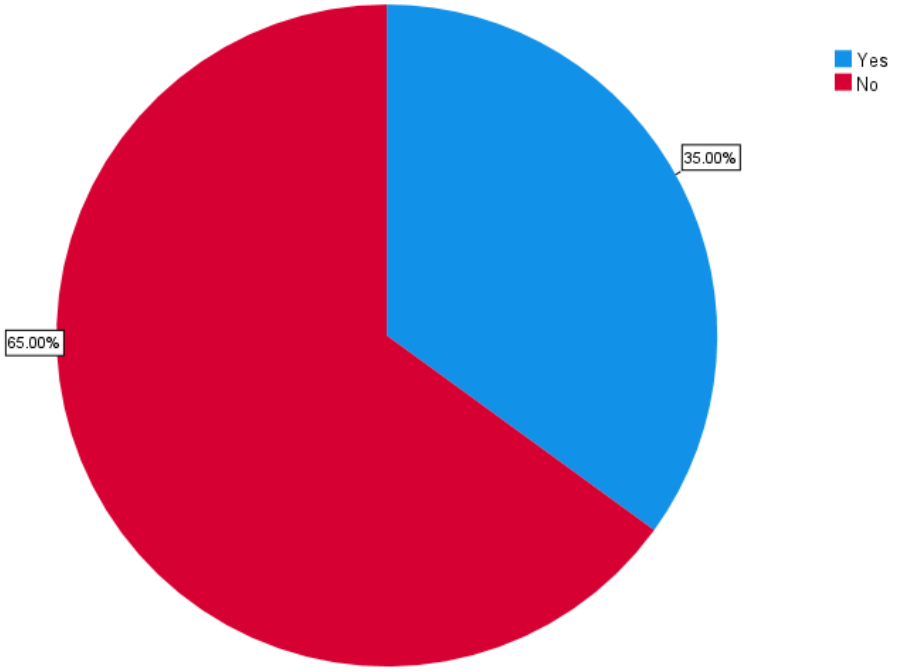
45% of the residents rated the current waste management as poor and 35% rated it as fair. Only a small fraction found it excellent or good.

2. **ACCESSIBILITY OF WASTE COLLECTION FACILITIES**

A significant aspect of the survey was the accessibility of waste collection facilities to residents.

	Yes	7
	No	13

Figure 2. Accessibility of Waste Collection Facilities in Oshodi/isolo LGA.



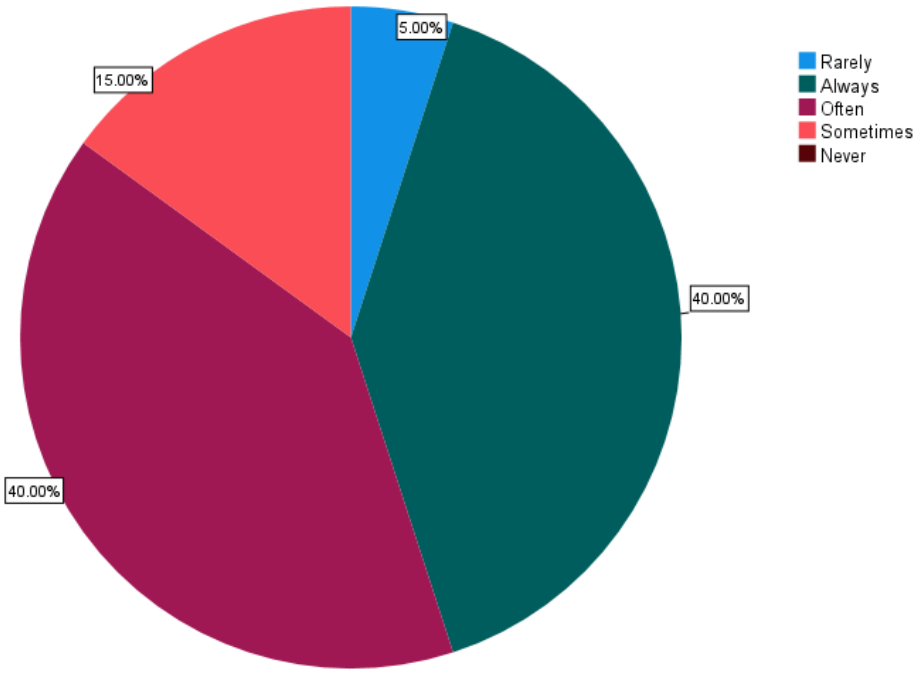
A minority of residents reported that waste collection facilities are accessible to them but there is a major portion that finds accessibility still an issue.

3. **FREQUENCY OF SEEING TRASH LITTERED ON THE STREET**

Residents reported how often they see trash littered on the streets, which reflects the efficiency of waste collection facilities.

Rarely	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
1	8	8	3	0

Figure 3. Frequency of seeing trash littered on the streets in Oshodi/isolo LGA.



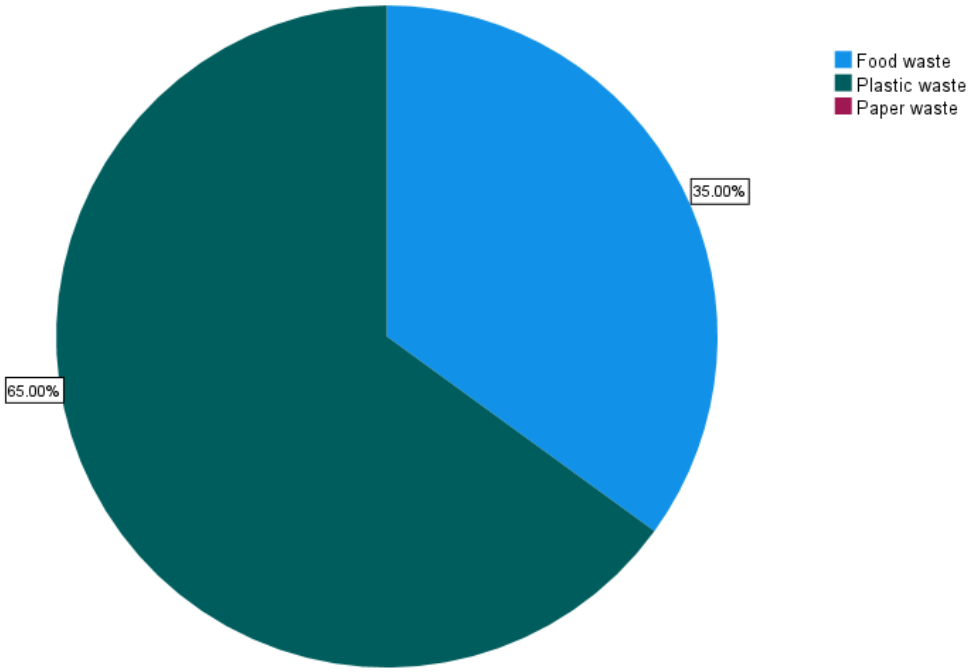
Most residents often see trash littered on the streets, reflecting inefficiencies in waste management practices in the Local Government.

4. **MOST PROBLEMATIC WASTE**

Identifying the most problematic types of waste can help in formulating targeted waste management strategies.

Food waste	Plastic waste	Paper waste
7	13	0

Figure 4. Most problematic waste in Oshodi/isolo LGA.



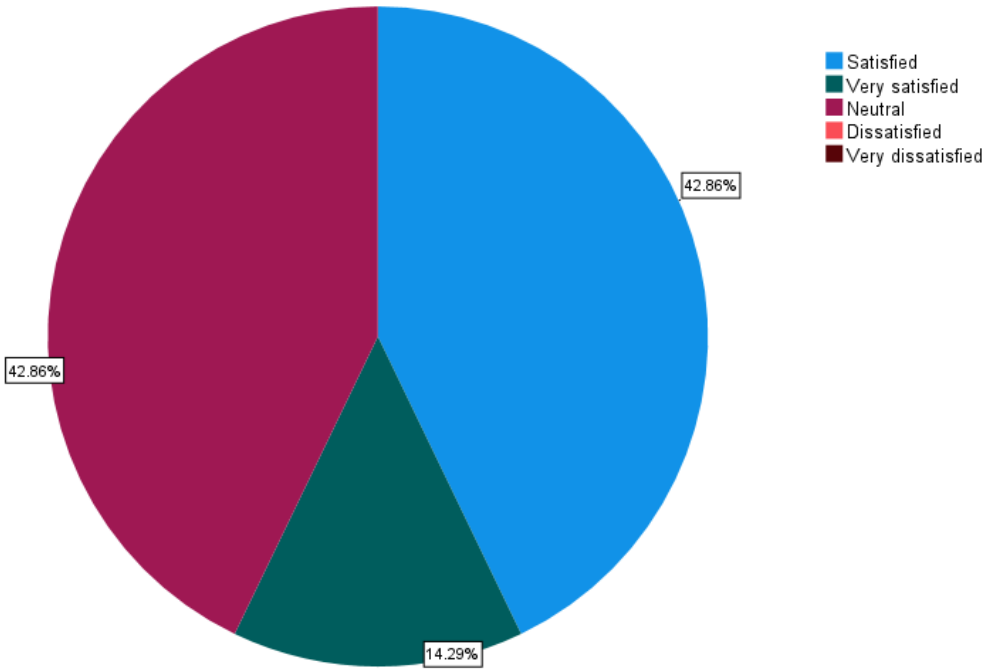
Plastic waste is identified as the most problematic type of waste, far outpacing food waste. Paper waste is not considered a major issue.

5. **SATISFACTION WITH WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

Residents' satisfaction with waste management services provides insights into the perceived effectiveness and efficiency of their services.

Satisfied	Very satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
3	1	3	0	0

Figure 5. Satisfaction with the waste management facilities in the LGA.



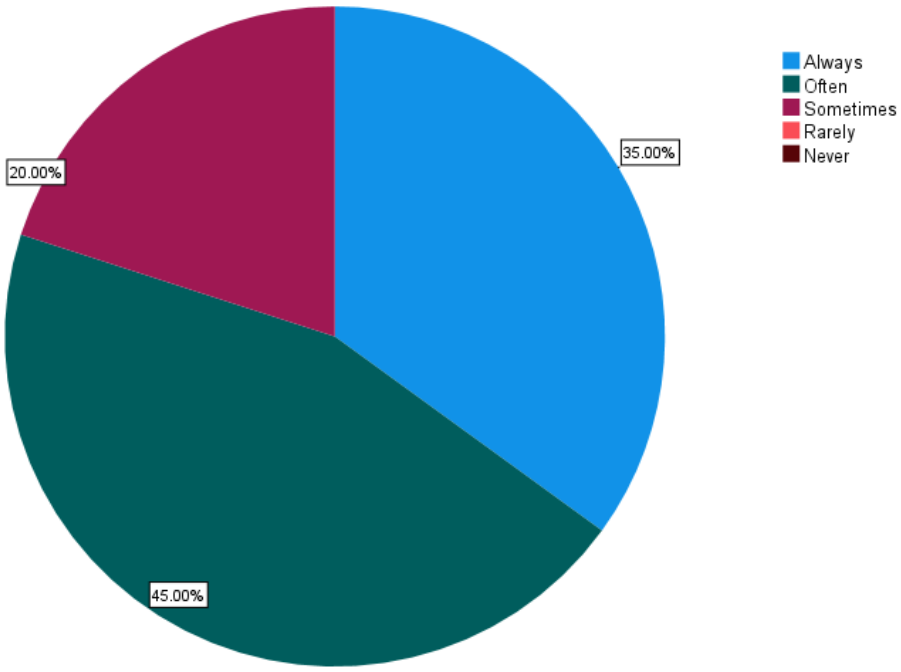
The satisfaction levels are mostly neutral or satisfied , with very few being very satisfied and no significant dissatisfaction reported.

6. **FREQUENCY OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE DISPOSAL**

How often residents dispose of waste is indicative of their waste management habits and the effectiveness of waste collection services.

Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
7	9	4	0	0

Figure 6. Frequency of disposal of waste in the LGA.



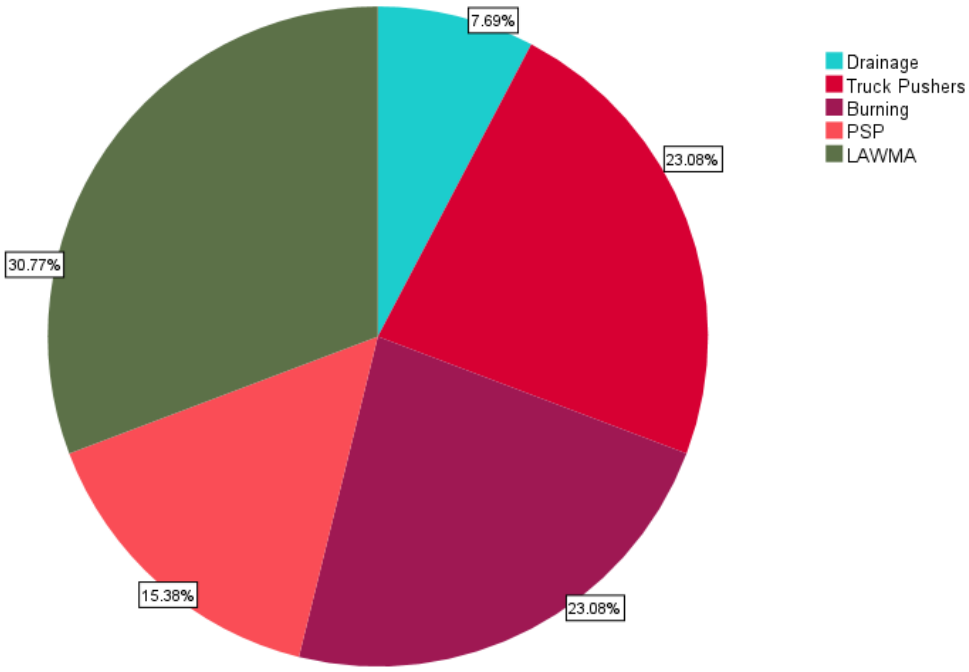
The majority of residents often or always dispose of their waste, indicating regular waste disposal habits.

7. **PREFERRED METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL**

Understanding preferred methods of waste disposal can aid in optimizing waste collection strategies.

Drainage	Truck Pushers	Burning	PSP	LAWMA
1	3	3	2	4

Figure 7. Residents preferred method of waste disposal



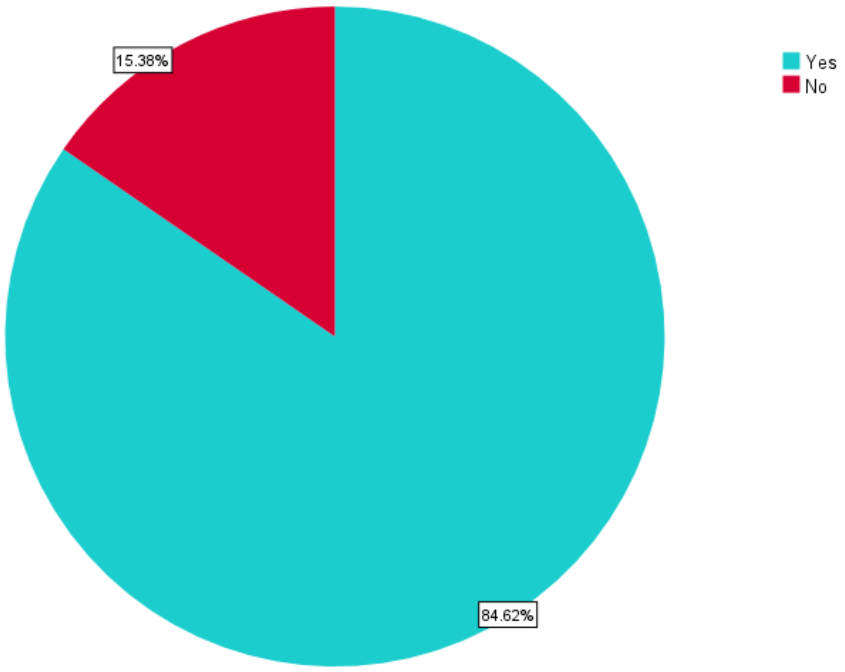
LAWMA is the most preferred methods of waste disposal among residents, followed by Burning and LAWMA.

8. **WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES**

Residents' willingness to pay for waste disposal servicesindicates the potential for sustainable waste management funding.

Yes	No
11	2

Figure 8. Willingness to pay for waste disposal services in the LGA.



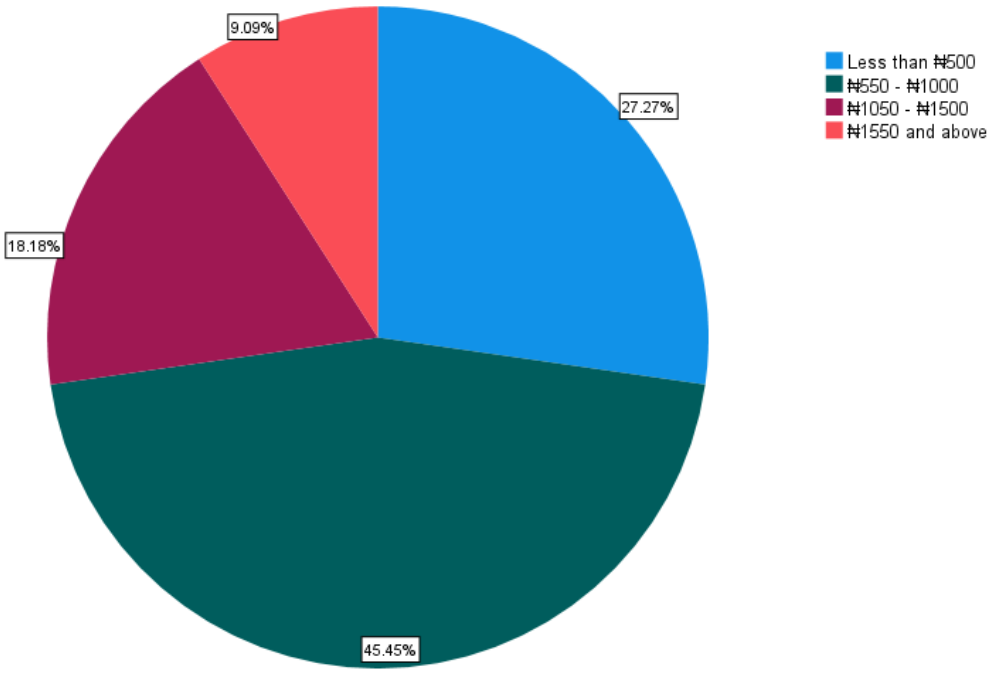
The majority of residents are willing to pay for waste disposal services, indicating a recognition of its value.

9. **MONTHLY PAYMENT WILLINGNESS**

The amount residents are willing to pay monthly for waste disposal services provides insight into their perceived value of these services.

Less than ₦500	₦550 - ₦1000	₦1050 - ₦1500	₦1550 and above
3	5	2	1

Figure 9. Monthly payment willingness in the LGA



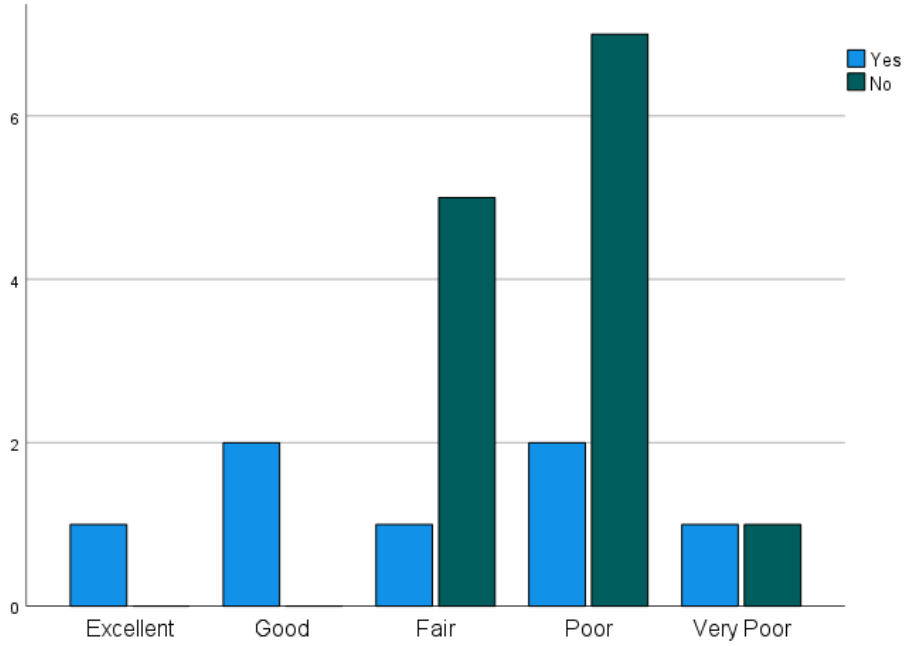
Residents are mostly willing to pay between ₦550 and ₦1000 monthly for waste disposal services, with fewer willing to pay higher amounts.

10. **RATING OF CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WASTE COLLECTION FACILITIES**

This analyses the correlation between residents' ratings of waste management and the accessibility of waste collection facilities. It suggests that areas with better access to waste collection facilities tend to have higher satisfaction ratings.

		Accessibility in the LGA	
		Yes	No
Rating the current waste management in Oshodi/Isolo	Excellent	1	0
	Good	2	0
	Fair	1	5
	Poor	2	7
	Very Poor	1	1

Figure 10. RATING OF CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WASTE COLLECTION FACILITIES



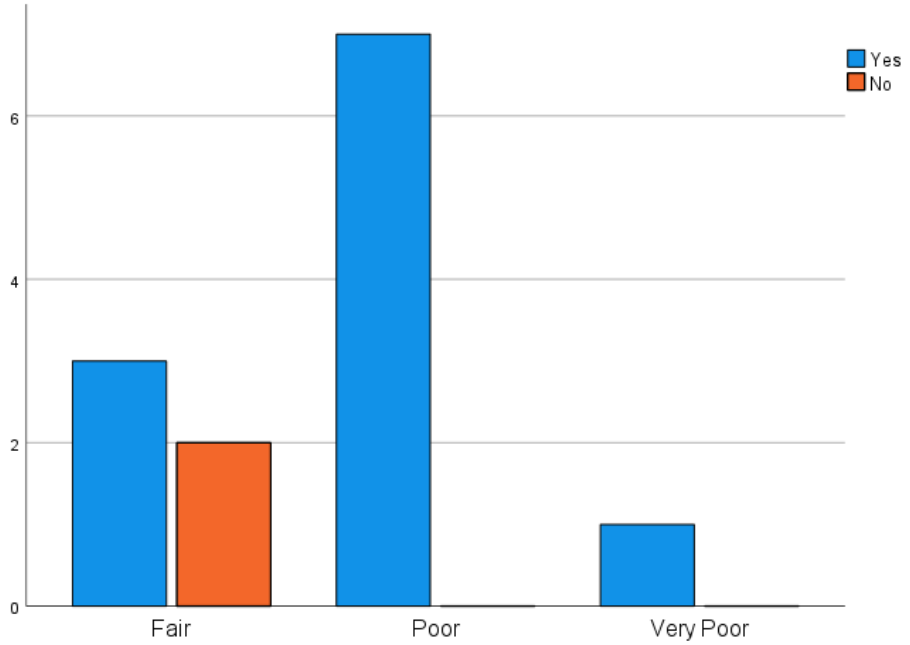
This shows that accessibility appears to significantly influence residents' ratings. Areas with better access tend to have higher satisfaction ratings.

11. **RATING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES.**

This examines if satisfaction with waste management services influences willingness to pay for these services.

		Willingness to pay for waste disposal services	
		Yes	No
		Count	Count
Rating the current waste management in Oshodi/Isolo	Excellent	0	0
	Good	0	0
	Fair	3	2
	Poor	7	0
	Very Poor	1	0

Figure 11. Rating of the waste management and willingness to pay.



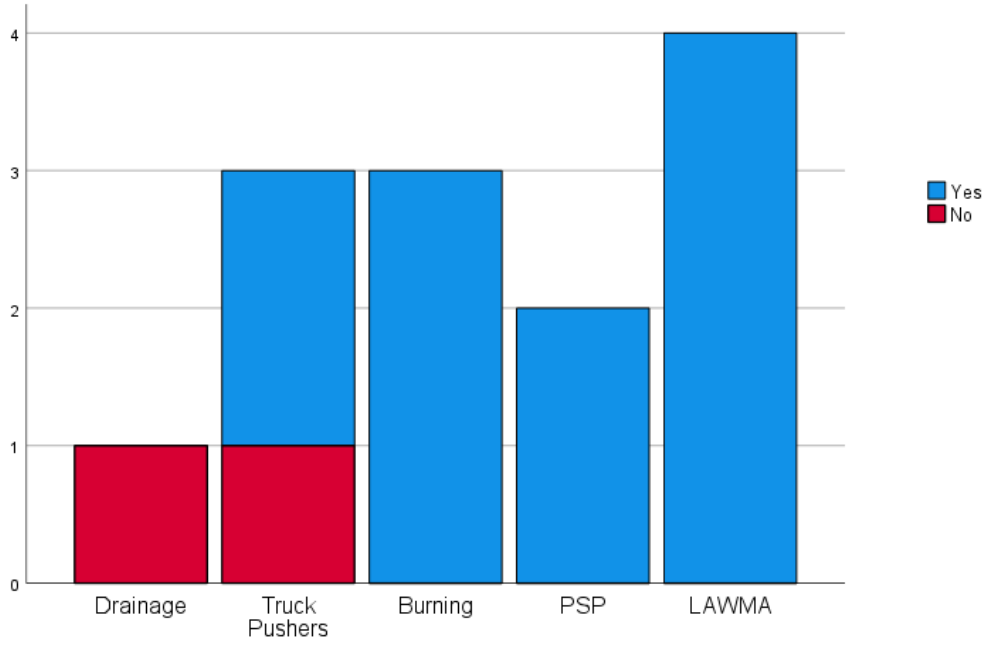
The willingness to pay appears to align with higher satisfaction ratings. Those who rate the service more positively are more likely to be willing to pay for it.

12. **PREFERRED METHOD OF WASTE DISPOSAL AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY**

This checks out if residents' preferred methods of waste disposal influence their willingness to pay for these services.

		Willingness to pay for these disposal services	
		Yes	No
Preferred method of waste disposal	Drainage	0	1
	Truck Pushers	2	1
	Burning	3	0
	PSP	2	0
	LAWMA	4	0

Figure 12. Preferred method of waste disposal and willingness to pay.



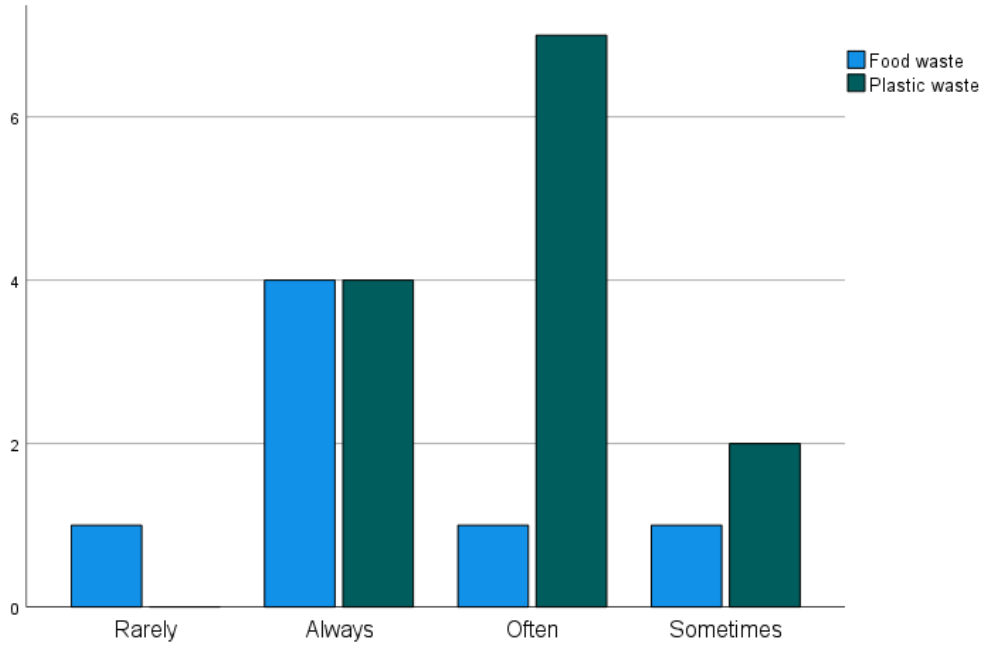
The willingness to pay for waste disposal services is consistently high across different methods, indicating general support for paid services.

13.**FREQUENCY OF SEEING TRASH AND MOST PROBLEMATIC WASTE**

This helps us understand if the frequency of seeing trash corresponds with specific type of waste being identified as problematic.

		Most problematic waste		
		Food waste	Plastic waste	Paper waste
Frequency of seeing trash	Rarely	1	0	0
	Always	4	4	0
	Often	1	7	0
	Sometimes	1	2	0
	Never	0	0	0

Figure 13. Frequency of seeing trash littered and most problematic waste



Plastic waste, identified as the most problematic, is frequently seen on streets, indicating and area needing attention.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the analysis and findings from the survey data, the following recommendations are proposed to improve waste management in Oshodi/Isolo:

1. Enhance Accessibility to Waste Collection Facilities

Improving access to waste collection points will likely increase resident satisfaction with waste management services. Investing in strategically located collection facilities can ensure that all areas have convenient access.

2. Increase Frequency of Waste Collection

Given the high frequency of trash sightings and its negative impact on satisfaction, increasing the frequency of waste collection services can help keep streets cleaner and improve public perception.

3. Target Plastic Waste Management

Since plastic waste is identified as the most problematic and frequently seen, implementing targeted initiatives such as plastic recycling programs and reducing plastic usage can significantly improve waste management.

4. Align Waste Management Services with Disposal Patterns

Optimizing the scheduling of waste management services to better match residents' waste disposal patterns can enhance service efficiency and resident satisfaction.

5. Promote Eco-Friendly Waste Disposal Methods

Transitioning from methods like burning and truck pushers to more environmentally friendly waste disposal options can improve residents' contentment with their environment and sustainability.

6.Introduce and Promote Paid Waste Disposal Services

With a high willingness to pay for waste disposal services, introducing a paid model can provide sustainable funding for waste management. Ensuring that service quality remains high will encourage continued financial support.

7.Public Awareness Campaigns

Conducting public awareness campaigns to educate residents on the importance of proper waste disposal and the environmental impact of littering can foster better waste management habits and community involvement.

8.Regular Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms

Establishing regular monitoring and feedback mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of waste management practices and gather resident feedback can help identify and address issues promptly.

9.Implement Incentive Programs

Introducing incentives for proper waste disposal practices, such as discounts on waste disposal fees or community recognition, can encourage residents to engage in better waste management behaviors.

10.Collaborate with Local Authorities and Organizations

Partnering with local authorities, NGOs, and community organizations can help in the successful implementation of waste management initiatives and foster a sense of community ownership.

These recommendations are aimed at addressing the critical areas identified in the analysis, leading to a more effective and satisfactory waste management system in Oshodi/Isolo.

CONCLUSION

The study on waste management in Oshodi/Isolo has highlighted several critical areas that require attention to enhance environmental sustainability and resident satisfaction. The survey data, supported by comprehensive cross-tab analysis, reveals key insights into the current waste management practices, challenges, and resident perceptions.

Key Findings:

1. Accessibility and Satisfaction: There is a strong correlation between the accessibility of waste collection facilities and residents' satisfaction with waste management services. Improving accessibility can significantly enhance service ratings.

2. Visibility of Waste: Frequent sightings of trash on the streets are associated with lower satisfaction and contentment levels. Effective waste collection and street cleaning practices are essential to address this issue.

3. Plastic Waste Management: Plastic waste is identified as the most problematic and frequently disposed type. Targeted initiatives to reduce, recycle, and manage plastic waste are crucial.

4. Service Frequency: Aligning the frequency of waste management services with residents' disposal patterns can improve efficiency and satisfaction.

5. Payment for Services: A majority of residents are willing to pay for waste disposal services, with reasonable monthly amounts identified. Implementing a paid model could provide sustainable funding for waste management.

Recommendations:

- Enhance Accessibility: Improve access to waste collection facilities across all areas.

- Increase Collection Frequency: More frequent waste collection to reduce street litter.

- Target Plastic Waste: Implement recycling programs and reduce plastic usage.

- Align Services: Match service schedules with disposal habits for better efficiency.

- Promote Eco-Friendly Methods: Transition to environmentally friendly waste disposal solutions.

- Introduce Paid Services: Use residents' willingness to pay to sustain funding.

- Public Awareness: Educate the community on proper waste disposal practices.

- Incentive Programs: Encourage proper waste management behaviors through incentives.

- Collaboration: Work with local authorities and organizations for better implementation.

By addressing these areas, Oshodi/Isolo can significantly improve its waste management system, leading to a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable environment for its residents. Implementing these recommendations will not only enhance public satisfaction but also contribute to the overall well-being and aesthetic quality of the community.