**4.1. Yam and potatoe peel wastes**

The weight of yam and potato peel waste collected from domestic households in Ikeja, Eti-Osa, and Alimosho showed significant variation (F=56.6; p <0.05) (Figure 1). The average weight of waste was highest in Ikeja (118.42 g), followed by Eti-Osa (107.20 g), and lowest in Alimosho (68.27 g). Statistical analysis revealed no significant difference (P > 0.05) between the waste weights in Ikeja and Eti-Osa, while a significant difference (P < 0.05) was found between Alimosho and the other two areas. This indicates that while Ikeja and Eti-Osa have similar levels of yam and potato peel waste, Alimosho produces significantly less.

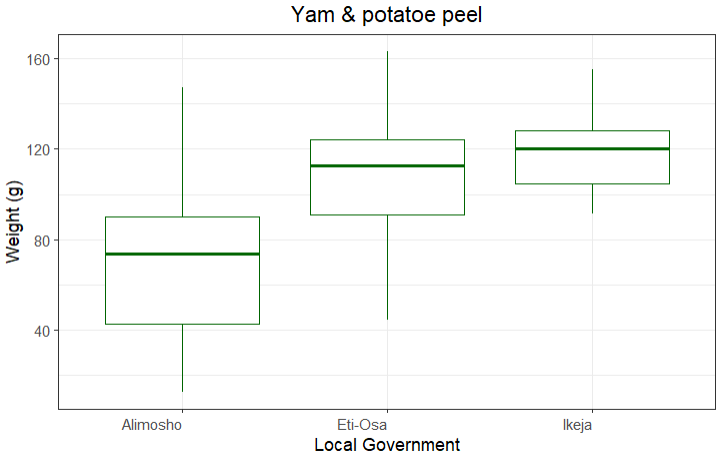


Figure 1: Weight distribution of Yam and potatoe peel in all local government areas (n=50).

**4.2. Plantain peel waste distribution**

The analysis of plantain peel waste from domestic households in Eti-Osa, Alimosho, and Ikeja showed no significant differences (F=0.292, p>0.05) in the weight of waste across the three areas (Figure 2). The average weight of plantain peel waste was similar in all three local government areas, with Eti-Osa having a mean of 62.81 g, Alimosho at 60.87 g, and Ikeja at 59.96 g. Statistical analysis revealed no significant differences (P > 0.05) between the areas, indicating that plantain peel waste generation is comparable across the three local government areas.

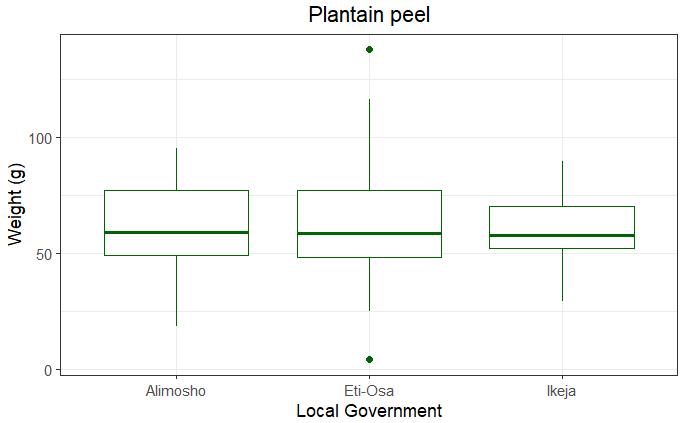


Figure 2: Weight distribution of plantain peel in all local government areas (n=50).

**4.4. Eggshell waste distribution**

Eggshell waste from domestic households in Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho revealed significant differences (F =140.6, p< 0.001) in the weight of waste across the three local government areas. The mean weight of eggshell waste was highest in Eti-Osa (48.46 g), followed by Ikeja (22.50 g), and lowest in Alimosho (14.67 g). Statistical analysis showed significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas, with Eti-Osa generating the most eggshell waste, followed by Ikeja, and Alimosho producing the least.

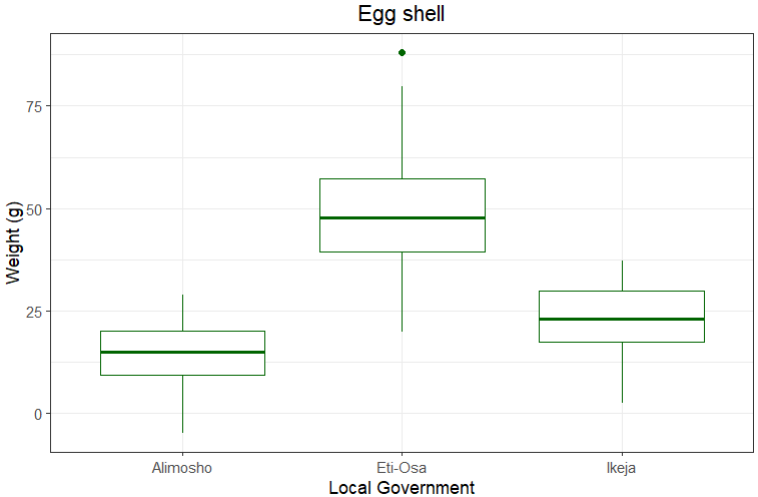
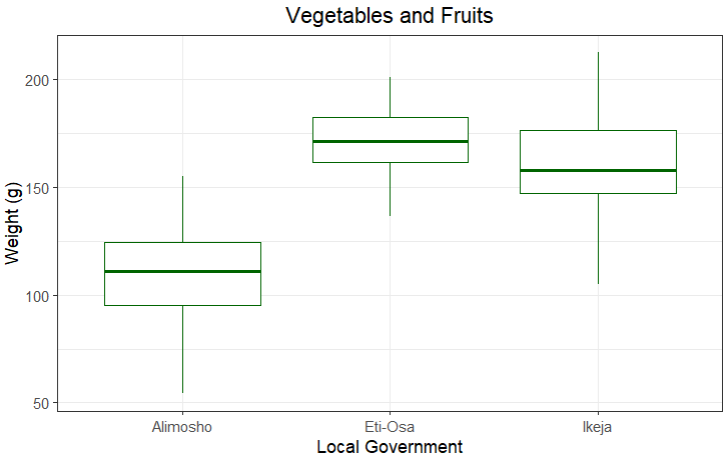


Figure 3: Weight of Egg shells collected from all three local governments

**4.4. Vegetables and fruits waste distribution**

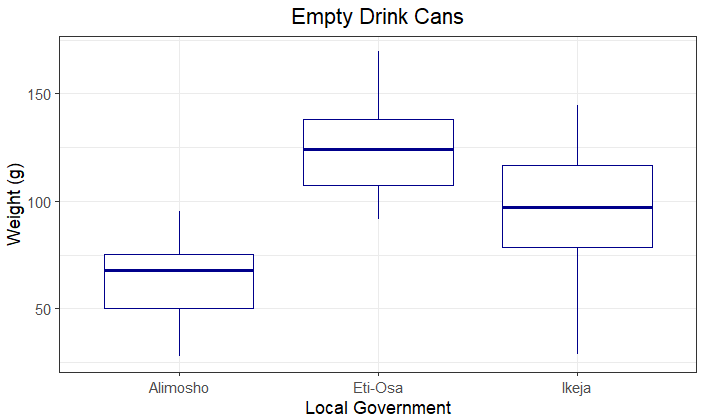
The analysis of vegetable and fruit waste from domestic households in Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho revealed significant differences in the weight of waste across the three local government areas. The mean weight of vegetable and fruit waste was highest in Eti-Osa (172.54 g), followed by Ikeja (160.78 g), and lowest in Alimosho (110.91 g). Statistical analysis indicated significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas, with Eti-Osa generating the highest amount of waste, followed by Ikeja, and Alimosho producing the least.



**Figure 3**: Weight of Fruits and Vegetables collected from all three local governments

**4.5. Empty drink cans waste distribution**

Empty drink can waste from domestic households in Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho showed significant differences (F=106.7; p<0.001) in the weight of waste across the three local government areas. The mean weight of empty drink can waste was highest in Eti-Osa (123.37 g), followed by Ikeja (98.25 g), and lowest in Alimosho (63.42 g). Statistical analysis revealed significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas, with Eti-Osa generating the most waste, Ikeja producing a moderate amount, and Alimosho the least.



**Figure 3**: Weight of Empty drink cans collected from all three local governments

**4.6. Bottle caps waste distribution**

Bottle cap waste generation varied significantly across the three local government areas. Eti-Osa recorded the highest mean weight of 80.80 g, with Ikeja following at 58.79 g, and Alimosho generating the least at 50.12 g. Statistical analysis confirmed that these differences were significant (P < 0.05), with each area distinctly differing in waste output. These results indicate that households in Eti-Osa contribute the most to bottle cap waste, while those in Alimosho contribute the least, underscoring clear differences in waste generation across the LGAs.

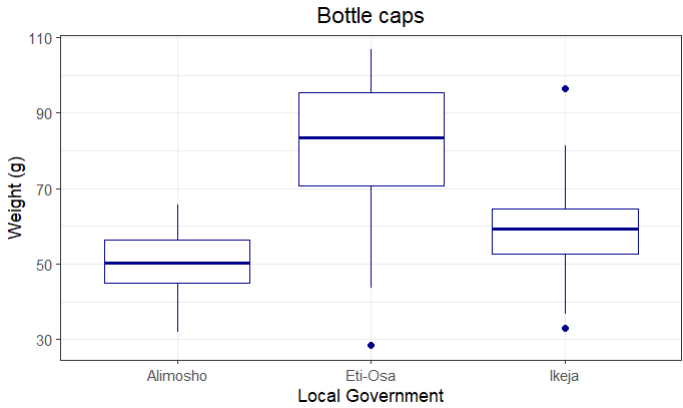


Figure 6: Weights of bottle caps waste collected from all three local governments

**4.7. Bottle caps waste distribution**

Bent spoon and cup waste from domestic households in Ikeja, Eti-Osa, and Alimosho revealed notable differences (F=6.717, p < 0.01) in waste weight. Ikeja recorded the highest mean weight (61.59 g), followed by Eti-Osa (53.93 g), and Alimosho had the lowest (39.94 g). Statistical analysis showed that the difference between Ikeja and Alimosho was significant (P < 0.05). However, there was no significant difference (P > 0.05) between Eti-Osa and either Ikeja or Alimosho. These results show that waste generation for bent spoons and cups is highest in Ikeja, while Alimosho produces the least, with Eti-Osa falling in between.

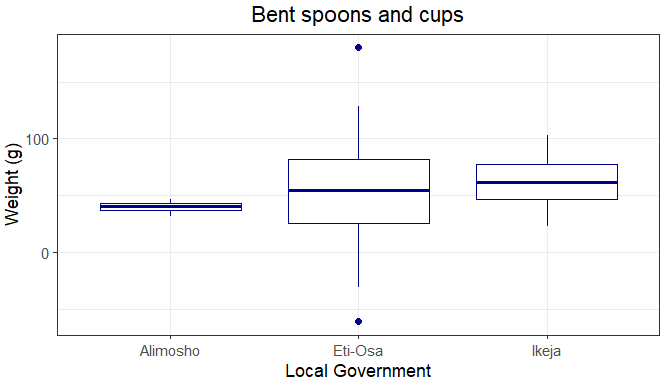


Figure 7: Weights of bent spoon and cups collected from the three local government areas.

**4.8. Electrical and Mechanical parts Waste distribution**

The distribution of electrical and mechanical parts waste from domestic households varied significantly (F= 221.8, p<0.001) across Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho. Eti-Osa generated the highest mean weight of waste at 145.05 g, followed by Ikeja with 92.77 g, while Alimosho produced the least at 48.38 g. Statistical analysis confirmed significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas. These findings indicate that households in Eti-Osa contribute substantially more to electrical and mechanical parts waste compared to Ikeja and Alimosho, with the latter producing the lowest amounts.

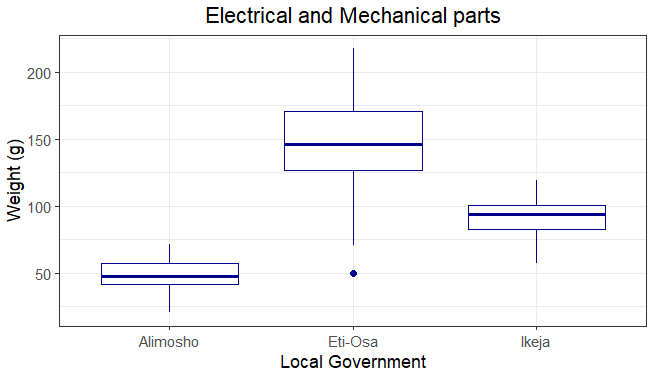
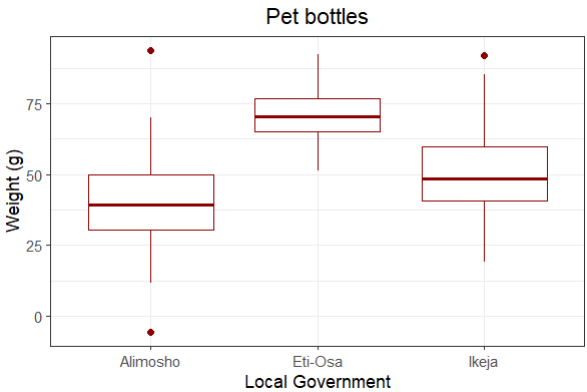


Figure 8: Weight of electrical and mechanical parts collected from the three local government areas.

**4.9. Pet bottle waste distribution**

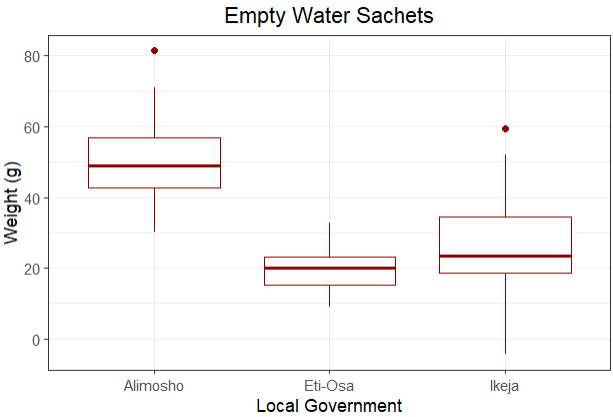
The distribution of pet bottle waste from domestic households showed significant differences across the three local government areas. Eti-Osa recorded the highest mean weight of waste at 70.85 g, followed by Ikeja with 50.37 g, and Alimosho with the lowest at 40.28 g. Statistical post-hoc analysis confirmed that these differences were significant (P < 0.05) between all three areas. These results highlight that households in Eti-Osa generate the most PET bottle waste, while Alimosho contributes the least, indicating a clear variation in waste generation patterns across the LGAs.



**Figure 9:** Weight of pet bottle wastes collected from three local governments in Lagos state.

**4.10. Empty water sachets waste distribution**

The distribution of empty water sachet waste from domestic households varied significantly (F= 121.2, p< 0.001) across Alimosho, Ikeja, and Eti-Osa (Figure 10). Alimosho generated the highest mean weight of waste at 49.73 g, followed by Ikeja with 25.57 g, while Eti-Osa produced the least at 19.36 g. Statistical analysis revealed significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas.



**Figure 10**: Weight of empty water sachets collected from three local government areas in Lagos state.

**4.11. Plastic bottle waste distribution**

The analysis of plastic waste collected from domestic households revealed significant differences (F=78.49, p<0.001) in waste generation across Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho. Eti-Osa recorded the highest mean weight at 66.43 g, significantly greater (P < 0.05) than both Ikeja (24.99 g) and Alimosho (24.60 g), which did not differ significantly (P > 0.05) from each other. These results highlight that Eti-Osa generates substantially more plastic waste compared to the other two areas, which have similar levels of plastic waste generation.

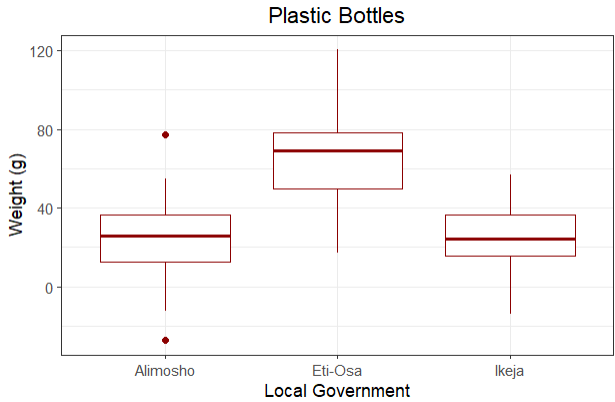
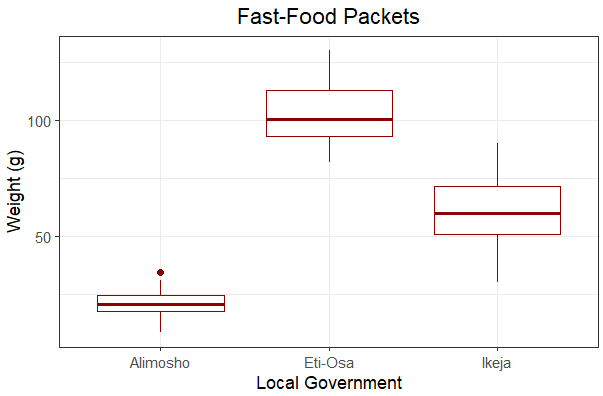


Figure 11: Weights of plastic bottles collected from three local government areas in Lagos state

**4.12. Fast-food waste distribution**

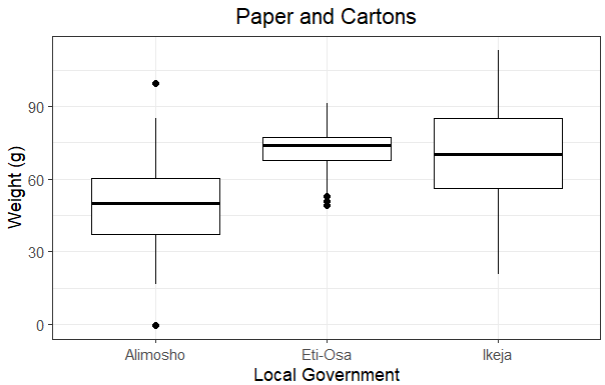
The analysis of fast-food packet waste from domestic households revealed significant differences in waste generation across Eti-Osa, Ikeja, and Alimosho (F= 630.0, p<0.001). Eti-Osa produced the highest mean weight of waste at 102.74 g, followed by Ikeja at 61.07 g, and Alimosho at 20.23 g. Post-hoc analysis confirmed significant differences (P < 0.05) between all three areas. These indicate that households in Eti-Osa contribute the most to fast-food packet waste, with Ikeja producing a moderate amount and Alimosho the least.



**Figure 12:** Weights of fast-food packets collected from three local government areas in Lagos state.

**4.13. Paper and Carton waste distribution**

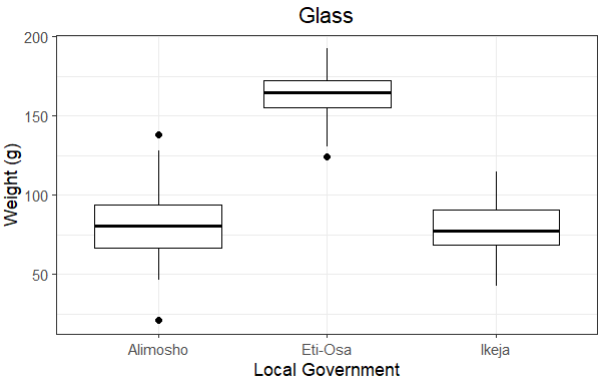
Waste generation from paper and cartons varied across the three local government areas (F=28.19, p<0.001). Eti-Osa and Ikeja had similar levels of waste, with mean weights of 71.78 g and 70.71 g, respectively. In contrast, Alimosho had a significantly lower mean weight of 48.65 g. Post-hoc statistical analysis revealed that the difference between Alimosho and the other two areas was significant (P < 0.05), while there was no significant difference between Eti-Osa and Ikeja. These highlight a distinct pattern of higher paper and carton waste generation in Eti-Osa and Ikeja, with Alimosho producing notably less.



**Figure 13:** Weights of paper and cartons collected from domestic houses in three local governments in Lagos state.

**4.14. Glass waste distribution**

The distribution of glass waste from domestic households showed significant differences (F=344.8, p<0.001) across the three local government areas. Eti-Osa generated the highest mean weight of glass waste at 162.70 g, significantly higher (P < 0.05) than both Alimosho (81.25 g) and Ikeja (77.81 g), which did not differ significantly from each other. These indicate that glass waste generation is substantially higher in Eti-Osa compared to the other areas, with Alimosho and Ikeja producing similar amounts of waste.



**Figure 14:** Weights of glass wastes collected from domestic houses in three local government areas in Lagos state.