

“SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA: CASE STUDY REVIEW IN NIGERIA”

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Introduction

- Solid waste is defined as non-hazardous solid or non liquid/gaseous waste from a community that requires collection and transported to a processing or disposal site.
- Generation of Municipal solid waste (MSW) increases in line with developmental rate of any country.
- [Africa](#) is known to be the least developed region in the world with 38% urbanization.
- Solid waste is a most pressing environmental challenge and now intensified by the global climate change. Nigeria generates more than 32 million tons of solid waste annually, out of which only 20 – 30 percent is collected while Ghana generated 3.6 millions tons of solid waste annually in 2002

Objectives

- Identifying different types of solid waste that are generated generally in Africa.
- The management, transportation and disposal methods as well as environmental issues
- The adequacy and challenges faced in Solid Waste Management (SWM)
- Also Included investment opportunities available in SWM for private sector participation

Methodology

- Case Study considered SWM in some major Cities of Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, etc

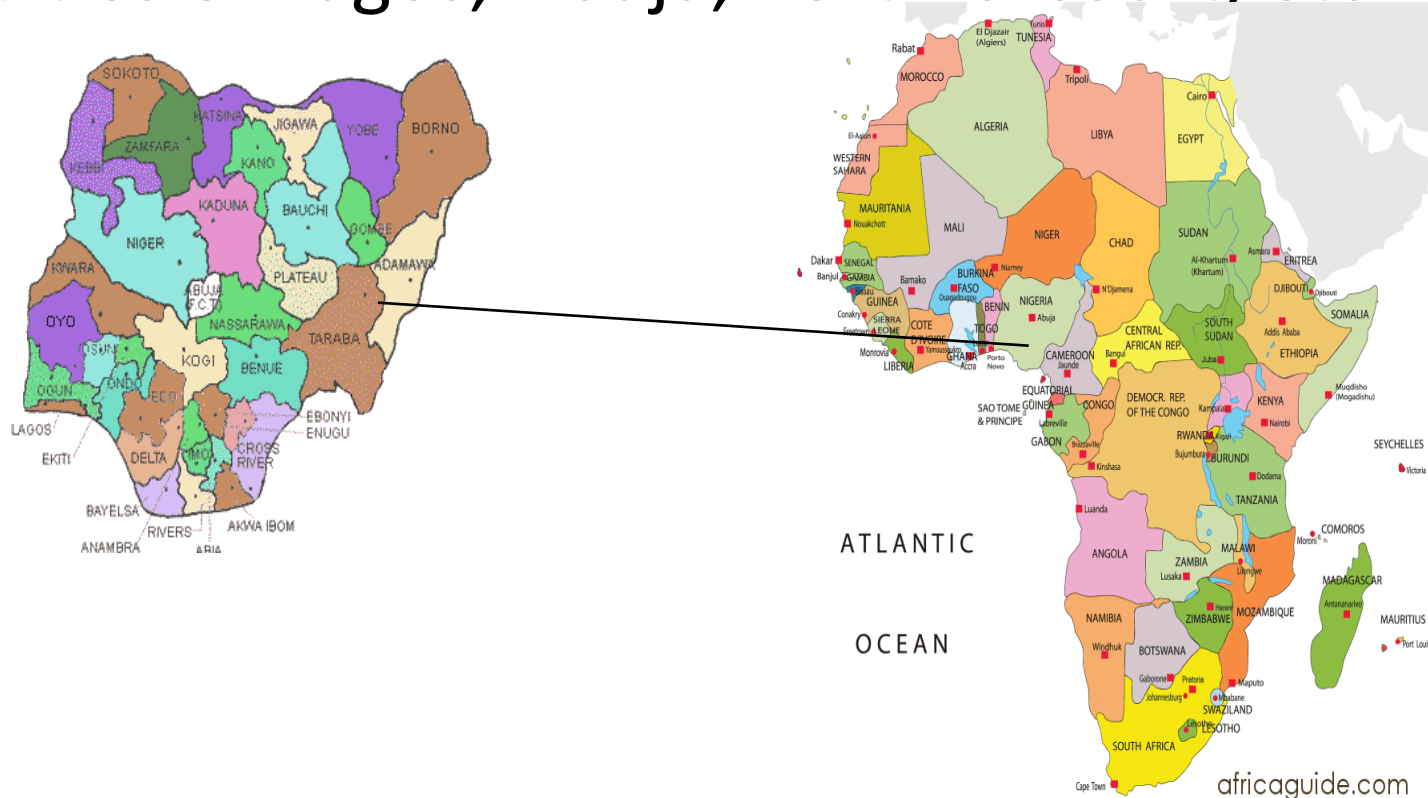


Figure 1

Methodology Cont'

- Types of waste reviewed Included
 - Construction waste
 - Biomass waste
 - Residential waste
 - Textile waste
 - E-Waste,etc.
- In most of the cities, governments appointed private waste collection companies, etc. There is general lack of interest to develop the sector by government while most of the cities are already inundated with slums

Methodology Cont'

- The GOSA Landfill site located about 50km at the Idu Industrial area of Abuja, Nigeria was visited and assessed as in figures 2 and 3



Figure 2



Figure 3

- The Intention was to confirm how these wastes are processed in line with global best practices

Results and Discussions

- The General Observation is that Government has not done enough in SWM
- Obviously and in some streets or neighborhoods, there are shortages of staff and insufficient vehicles. Relevant international agreements on waste management should be made.
- Most equipment for solid waste management can be assembled in Nigeria or within the Continent to reduce cost of imports.

Conclusion

- There is a general lack of capacity building and technology in SWM.
- Mention has to be made of Joseph Agyepong, a serial entrepreneur Ghanaian who has invested in a lucrative business in SWM.
- He has evolved partnership with Kwame Nkrumah University to establish African Institute of Sanitation and Waste Management to meet technical and human resource needs of the industry

Conclusion Cont'

- Private sector should be actively involved to partner with government bodies in sharing risks and commitments.

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THANK YOU