Waste Management in Metropolitan Lagos, Nigeria

Introduction

The world faces global transformational trends, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, water, energy, and food, continually increasing under pressure to support and meet people's demands and needs. According to the United Nation's estimation, the world population will rise to approximately 10 billion people by 2050 (world population prospect, 2015), thereby increasing global demand. The population size was estimated to be 200 million, and the migration pattern to big cities affects the urban living, increasing everyday competition for resources (Omololu & Lawal, 2013). Urban centres such as Lagos often face inadequate infrastructure, increased traffic, and increased human and industrial waste generation. One of the challenges facing any urban area as a result of urbanisation and population growth is waste management in urban centres because the population has the potential to produce a large amount of solid waste. With the context of this background, the study examines how waste can be effectively managed while considering the effect of population growth.

Problem Definition

The challenges of waste management have become an enormous issue in Lagos because it requires huge capital investment. The state is one of the world's six megacities, with over 20 million people. The state and its citizens constantly decline in managing their waste due to poor commitment toward integrated waste management strategies such as sorting waste, reducing waste among the populace, and recycling.

What is the waste challenge?

Some of the identified waste challenges are improper collection systems, lack of adequate waste collection equipment, e.g., vehicles, indiscriminate dumping of wastes, poor implementation of government policies, and municipal solid waste recovery and recovery practices. In addition, research is needed on how to generate useful energy resources from these wastes, which has called for varying questions such as will the energy generated from the waste be sustainable and what are the roles of stakeholders in such projects.

Who is behind this challenge?

Applicant: Bamgboye Taiwo Temitope (MSc Environmental Engineering)

Other stakeholders are the Lagos State Waste Management Authority and the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, Department of Sociology.

Topic domain of challenge: Cities, Energy or Consumption

Lagos, Nigeria, and the challenges domain are how clean, and sustainable energy can be generated from waste.

Desired Impact of Challenge

To create more awareness in terms of education, the growing population of Lagos metropolis on the effective way to manage waste. Also, to create an efficient public-private partnership collaboration to solve the social problem.

Skills needed/recommended
[The module is open to everyone (Bachelor/Master students, interns), but maybe some skills might be especially useful for the Challenge]

Critical thinking, policy analysis, and affinity for countries from the global south.

Relevant considerations for the challenge / theme:
[add any consideration or tips/tricks you have for the project groups, including boundaries of the theme and what you would leave out of scope]

Relevant links:
[add relevant links to information or key stakeholders that the project groups can explore, including contact information if possible]

References

Omololu, F. O., & Lawal, A. S. (2013). Population Growth and Waste Management in Metropolitan Lagos. *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, *11*(2). https://doi.org/10.36108/njsa/3102/11(0260)