

**Assessment of Waste Management Practices in Ibadan South East Local Government,  
Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**Adenike Oluwaseun OBISESAN  
LCU/PG/002358**

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Faculty of Basic Medical & Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State,  
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**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Public Health Degree**

**(MPH) in Public Health**

## Certification

This is to certify that Adenike Oluwaseun OBISESAN with matriculation number LCU/PG/002358 carried out this research work titled “Assessment of Waste Management Practices in Ibadan South East, Oyo State in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, for the award of Master Degree in Public Health (MPH) and that this has not been previously submitted.

.....  
**Dr. T.A Olowolafe**  
**(Supervisor)**

.....  
**Date**

.....  
**Dr. Akinsolu**  
**(Head of Department)**

.....  
**Date**

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## **Dedication**

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty

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## Abstract

Waste management is the collection, transport, processing and monitoring of waste materials. The management of wastes is aimed at reducing the harmful health and environmental impacts of solid, liquid and gaseous wastes through different techniques. However, the challenge of waste disposal has become one of the most serious environmental problems facing many cities in Nigeria. Many urban areas of Nigeria lack effective waste management systems, which have resorted to the haphazard dumping, burning or burying of solid wastes. The study aims to assess waste management practices in Ibadan South-East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State. A cross-sectional study was conducted where two-stage cluster sampling was used to select the eligible respondents for this research. At stage one, a simple random sampling was used to select 3 wards out of the 12wards in the local government; and a cluster sampling will be used to select the respondents from the selected wards proportionately. Data collection was performed using an adapted questionnaire, and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Windows version 25 was used for data analysis. Statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . The mean age of the respondents was  $33.48 \pm 11.593$ years. The study showed that food waste is the most dominant type, with 88.8% of respondents indicating its prevalence. The study revealed significant associations between the age and collection the waste in the house of the respondents with a P-value of 0.004, and collection of waste in the house and other socio demographics characteristics which include educational status and occupational status with the P- value Of 0.009 and 0.027 respectively. The study underscores the critical need for improved solid waste management in Ibadan Southeast LGA. Despite residents' awareness of the importance of sustainable waste practices and the potential for waste transformation into wealth, the existing waste management system is significantly lacking.

**Keyword:** Waste management, Waste materials, Sustainable waste practices

**Word Count:** 300

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