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STATE OF PRIVATE-PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract: Rapid growth and urbanization have been the major factors contributing to waste generation in several parts of the world. The challenge with managing the waste has continuously led to reduction in quality of the environment. Consequently, over the years, Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) has been a great challenge in developing nations, particularly Nigeria. The effectiveness of public-run waste management service delivery has proven to be below standard in the past. Lagos state has since led the incorporation of the private sector in waste management services and there have been both successes and failures. This paper investigates the state of private-public involvement in waste management within Lagos State. It is a result of a study carried out on the Solous Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – an initiative of the Lagos state government in collaboration with WestAfrica Engineering. A visit to the privately owned MRF was made in order to assess and examine the operational capacity of the facility. Solous MRF – a first of its kind in West Africa – has the capability of processing a total of 450 metric tonnes of wastes per day. The characteristic components of materials in the municipal waste stream brought to the facility include organic waste, plastics, wood, paper, leather, carpet, and iron. From this waste stream, the facility sorts the waste into its different components. The recovered recyclables such as PET bottles, water sachets, paper, cartons and cardboard, PVC, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), and tin cans are further processed and sold to manufacturing companies. The study concluded that while private sector involvement has improved the efficiency of waste management in Lagos State, bottlenecks such as lack of continuity in waste management legislation have hindered the performance of private-public partnerships in solid waste management.

Keywords: Waste Management; Municipal Solid Waste; Environmental Pollution, Sustainable Technology; Public-Private Partnership

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract: In examining the effect of human capital on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, this study employed micro data sourced from the Living Standard Measurement Studies, General Households' survey on Agriculture (LSMS-GHSA) wave 3 (2015/2016) consisting of 2917 respondents. Using descriptive and econometrics method of analysis, the result of the descriptive statistics showed that though significant hours are spent more on agricultural activities as a result of crude implement used in the process of cultivating and harvesting, a large percentage of the income still comes from the agricultural sector. The result from the logit regression showed that education and health as proxy for human capital positively and significantly influence agricultural productivity by 0.32% and 0.30% respectively. This study therefore recommends that policy meant to enhance human capital development should be put in place to promote productivity in the agricultural sector which will translate to economic development and helps to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

Key words: Agricultural Productivity, Development, Education, Health