

**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF  
SELECTED INFORMAL SWINE AND POULTRY ENTERPRISES IN  
OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

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**JULY, 2019**

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**BY**

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**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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FULFILMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF  
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**JULY, 2019**

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## **DECLARATION**

**I, EBOZUE AMALACHUKWU OGECHUKWU** hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and that no portion of this work has been or will be submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other Universities or other institution of learning.

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## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this research work, written by **EBOZUE, AMALACHUKWU OGECHUKWU** was supervised and approved in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in Economics of the Department of Economics and Development Studies, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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## **DEDICATION**

This Dissertation is dedicated to God almighty for being too faithful to fail, ever reliable and so merciful. Also, this study is dedicated to my precious belated mother for her loving support, heartfelt prayers and deep love for me in all areas of my life, especially during my Masters programme. May you continue to rest in the bosom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AD:</b>	Anaerobic Digestion
<b>CBA:</b>	Cost Benefit Analysis
<b>DisCos:</b>	Distribution Companies
<b>DPR:</b>	Department of Petroleum Resources
<b>EAs:</b>	Enumeration Areas
<b>GDP:</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HSE:</b>	Health Safety and Environment
<b>LCA:</b>	Life Cycle Assessment
<b>LGAs:</b>	Local Government Areas
<b>MSW:</b>	Municipal Solid Wastes

## ABSTRACT

Livestock waste is rapidly becoming a nuisance to the environment at large, and the farming population in particular, as the number of animals being reared are increased in both the formal and informal livestock enterprises. The management of these wastes has implications for productivity, the environment, and government expenditure. This study therefore investigated the economic analysis of waste management practices in selected informal swine and poultry enterprises in Ogun state, Nigeria. In order to achieve this objective, survey research was conducted involving the use of structured questionnaire. A multistage sampling technique was applied to choose the sample size of 260 informal livestock enterprises, made up of 172 poultry and 88 swine informal enterprises in two local government areas (LGAs) of Ogun state. The method of data analysis relied on the use of both the descriptive and inferential statistics, after which a logistic regression was applied on the data. In addition to these, a cost-benefit analysis was carried out on the alternative waste disposal methods being used in the sampled enterprises. The findings from the study reveal that the majority (about 68.45%) of informal poultry enterprises recycle the droppings into organic manure. In addition, potential biogas production of 23,713.125 m<sup>3</sup>/kg and 57.763 m<sup>3</sup>/kg from poultry droppings and swine dung respectively could be generated per day in the sampled poultry and swine enterprises. The potential gas generation is found to be capable of yielding huge economic benefits of renewable and clean energy (i.e., biogas) in the sampled region. The study therefore recommends that government should implement policies to promote the production of renewable energy as well as provide the necessary technical and financial support to encourage the poultry and swine farmers to install bio-digesters, especially those from informal poultry and swine enterprises e.g., farm settlements which can produce large amounts of biogas from their livestock wastes and sell to the Electricity Distribution Companies (DisCos).

***Key Words: Livestock wastes, Economic Analysis, Socio-Economic Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Perspective, Waste Management Practices, and Informal Swine and Poultry enterprises.***