

A SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS OF URBAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA; A CASE OF SOKOTO METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the nature and magnitude of solid waste generated in Sokoto metropolis as well as the types and efficacy of the waste management strategies. Commercial, institutional, recreational and residential areas were purposively sampled to collect data for the study. Field observation and structured questionnaire were used to determine areas of high solid waste generation while institutional efforts in the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste in the metropolis were assessed through interviews. The paper found out that solid waste in the metropolis is composed of biodegradable waste (58%), non-biodegradable waste (24%), construction and demolition wastes (12.8%) and other types of waste which are mainly automobile parts and plastic materials (5.2%). It also found that commercial areas generated more solid waste but experienced low collection frequency while institutional and recreational areas generate comparatively less solid waste but have a higher collection frequency. However, there are generally few official waste dumps, limited number of collection vehicles, staff and disposal options. Sanitary land filling and disposal in nearby farms are the most prominent waste disposal options while waste recycling and conversion are nonexistent in the area.

Keywords: Composition, Disposal, Recycling, Recovery, Transportation