

**NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
CONSTRAINTS IN EDO STATE,
NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The generation of waste, its collection, transfer, disposal, recycling, and processing are important for healthy ecosystems but the non-implementation of existing laws and legislations on solid waste in the country seems to be the core problem. This study examined “National waste management policy, its implementation constraints and the way forward in Edo State”. It also examined the extent to which waste management laws are enforced in Edo State. The Edo state government has made efforts in policy formulation and funding in line with the national policy on the environment to resolve the solid waste issues in the metropolis but the effort has not yielded great results. In terms of methodology, the data for the study were collected through secondary sources where relevant empirical literature was reviewed to explore national waste

management policy, its implementation constraints, and the way forward in Edo State. Results obtained showed that inadequate budgetary provisions and funding mechanisms, and poor monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, are some constraints on the implementation of environmental waste management policies and programs by the government. The paper concluded that government at all levels should adopt an integrated waste management system with appropriate policy implementation action plans that will enhance environmental governance on waste management. It recommended that the state government should ensure quarterly reviews to eliminate the area of interference resulting in conflict between the state and local government agencies in charge of waste management activities.

Keywords: Waste Management; Policy; Implementation; Constraints

INTRODUCTION.

Waste is a global issue; a basic human need and right. So, ensuring proper sanitation and solid waste management is essential to society and the continent's economy as a whole. Waste management is a social, economic, and environmental problem facing all African countries. The first Global Waste Management Outlook, published by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) in 2015, highlighted the need for greater detail on the generation and management of waste at the regional level. (UNEP, 2018). Solid Waste Management entails the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste in such a way as to render them innocuous to human and animal life, ecology, and the environment generally. (Fafioye and John-Dewole, 2013). Solid waste management has

become an important concern in both domestic and international material cycles, for environmental preservation, efficient resource utilization, and sustainable development. Records have shown that man has suffered in no small way from diseases associated with solid wastes and contamination of the subsurface water by the leachate from solid wastes which are heavily laden with toxic chemicals and pathogenic organisms which contaminate the water and make it not fit for human consumptions (Adedibu, 2008).

Solid waste generation has consistently expanded both in volume and complexity due to the rapid increase in population over the years, socio-economic development, industrialization, technology advancements, changing lifestyles, and consumption patterns. Sadly, these developments have not been matched by adequate provisions which include funding and infrastructural facilities to sustainably manage this ever-growing quantum of waste and the subsequent absence of proper policy formulation and implementation to arrest such situations. (Igbinomwanhia, 2011). Consequently, this has led to the poor state of our environment; as all manner of wastes clog our drainages, and litter our streets, highways, marketplaces, water bodies, public places, and most open places. Open and indiscriminate burning of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste as a disposal method is still a common practice among the citizenry in Edo State and Nigeria. Ogwueleka, (2009) revealed that irrespective of the local conditions, most cities in Nigeria adopt open dumping or uncontrolled landfills as their disposal route. Sanitation is an indispensable aspect of society that every government relentlessly tackles with every sense of responsibility.

This is because poor sanitation practices pollute the environment which

could exert a negative toll on humans, animals, and plants' health, productivity, and longevity, hence the increasing global call for the practice of acceptable sanitation standards in every environment habited by human beings. The over three million people and their myriads of activities in Benin City, Edo State, for instance, generate waste which no doubt hurts the environment, hence the need for efficient waste management practices. (Edo State 2020). The three tiers of government in Nigeria are often involved in one way or another in the provision of services in the state's major urban centers. Constitutionally, some of the services fall within the statutory function of one tier of government or another. For instance, the 1989 federal constitution assigned to city councils the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of street drains, and the provision of refuse services. In practice, however, state government sometimes steps in to complement their efforts, particularly in those cities that are state/regional capitals, since solid waste collection and disposal is a statutory function of local government, city councils still have an important role to play despite any privatization schemes or initiatives. Service operators in Edo State are largely small-scale entrepreneurs who may be neither able nor willing to acquire, develop, and operate disposal sites. It is therefore, in this context that this paper on 'National Waste Management Policy and its Implementation Constraints and the Way Forward in Edo State' fills an essential gap in the existing literature.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The formulation and implementation of waste management policy is one of the developmental targets of every government. Nigeria, like many nations, is faced with gross environmental problems and solid

waste stands as one of the major challenges. The surge in urbanization and population growth has triggered an equivalent increase in solid waste generated from household and commercial activities in many towns and cities in Nigeria, Edo State inclusive. More so with the near absence of proper integration of solid waste collection and disposal methods in urban planning and the subsequent absence of proper policy formulation and implementation to arrest such situations, solid waste generated from household and commercial activities is thus disposed of indiscriminately around the metropolis.

The Edo state government has made efforts in policy formulation and funding in line with the national policy on the environment to resolve the solid waste issues in the metropolis. Therefore, regular environmental sanitation exercise has become a veritable tool for leading the war against the indiscriminate dumping of refuse in some parts of the state. It is against this backdrop that the Edo State government through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, the Edo State Waste Management Board, and private waste managers in different zones of the State have intensified the collection and evacuation of waste to government-accredited dump sites.

The partnership is one amongst several laudable initiatives and policies that the Governor Godwin Obaseki-led administration has put in place to make the State one of the cleanest in the country, but the effort has not yielded worthy results. Hence, we propagated that there are some salient policy problems bedeviling the waste management sector that when addressed can resolve the waste management problems and improve the well-being of the residents. The generation of waste, collection, transfer, disposal, recycling, and processing are important for healthy ecosystems but the non-implementation of existing laws and

legislations on solid waste in the country seems to be the core problem.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To describe how waste management promotes a clean and healthy environment in Edo State,
2. To ascertain the extent to which the waste management laws are enforced in Edo state,
3. To ascertain the constraints to the implementation of waste management policies in Edo State.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How can waste management promote a clean and healthy environment in Edo State?
2. To what extent are the waste management laws enforced in Edo state?
3. What are the constraints to the implementation of waste management policies in Edo State?

METHODOLOGY

This paper employed the secondary sources of data gathering with its explanatory style, where existing information is used for analysis and to draw vital conclusions. Some of the specific sources of data for this study include textbooks, journal articles, unpublished papers, government reports, and Organisational, and private webpages amongst others were employed in discussing the concept of waste management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Solid waste management is the most pressing environmental challenge faced by urban and rural areas of Nigeria. Nigeria, with a population exceeding 170 million, is one of the largest producers of solid waste in Africa. Despite a host of policies and regulations, solid waste management in the country is assuming alarming proportions with each passing day. (Bakare, 2019). (Adeyemi et al, 2001) observed that solid

waste constitutes a major problem in most developing countries such as Nigeria and added that waste management is one of the most intractable problems facing city administrators and environmental agencies. (Omuta, 1987) noted that one flaw in waste management administration in developing countries is the unavailability of a proper waste management policy and that the major players involved with waste management in Nigeria are the public and the private sector. (Rahji and Oloruntopa, 2009) added that such steps were necessary to bring private sector investment into waste management and enhance service delivery.

This introduction of private companies in waste management became necessary as a result of the degradation of the environment from inefficient waste management practices. (Ogbonna et al., 2007) reported that the Government is taking steps to address these problems by engaging local contractors to evacuate waste. (Omuta, 1987) in his study, explains that community leaders should be engaged in the policy-making process. He reckons that successful integration of the people may improve cooperation. (Kofoworola, 2007) suggested that the government should use all media resources available to them to enlighten the people on the need to dispose of their waste at designated drop-off sites. He pointed out that indiscriminate dumping should be penalized.

The government at the federal level as a matter of urgency needs to revive its regulatory framework that will be attractive for private sectors to invest in waste collection, recycling, and reusing. The Environmental Health Officer's registration council of Nigeria would do well to intensify more efforts to monitor and enforce sanitation laws as well as regulate the activities of the franchisees on good sustainable practices. (Bakare 2019).

Furthermore, Omuta (1987) explains that as much as 30% of the locally generated revenue by the Benin local council is spent on solid waste management. He suggested that at least 5% of the country's revenue should be earmarked for solid waste management. However, such fees should consider the low level of income. Ezeah and Roberts (2013) argue that waste management agencies are not involved in budgetary allocations. Hence, it is difficult for them to employ experts in waste management and purchase some of the equipment needed for efficient service delivery. (Basu 2009) pointed out that due to the increasing volume of waste, the continuous disposal of waste in landfills is unsustainable. Hence, he argued that the processing of waste is a necessary step needed to safeguard public health. From the literature, it is clear that, in Nigeria, the local conditions are not taken into consideration before the adoption of a waste management strategy. The management system is usually haphazard since the people in charge have very little or no training in solid waste management. Ezeah and Roberts (2013).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The waste hierarchy was originally proposed by a British scientist named William Rathje in the 1970s. He was a pioneer in the field of waste management and conducted extensive research on waste disposal and recycling. Since then, the waste hierarchy has been widely accepted and implemented around the world as a guiding principle for sustainable waste management. The hierarchy has been adapted and revised over the years to reflect new technologies and ideas. At the apex of the pyramid is the word "prevention". This level represents activities that prevent the creation of waste in the first place. The next level is "minimization", which refers to reducing the amount of waste generated. The third level is "reuse", which

means using materials more than once. The fourth level is "recycling", which refers to turning waste into new materials. And at the bottom of the diagram is the level of "disposal", which is the least desirable option. Research continues to evolve the theory of waste management, which will assist in incorporating environmental concerns into the industrial process.

NATIONAL POLICY ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

This National Policy on Solid Waste Management was developed by the Federal Government of Nigeria, in close consultation with stakeholders as a shared national vision of how solid wastes will be managed more sustainably. The need to address the menace and challenges and reverse the trend informed the decision of the Government to develop a robust solid waste management policy intended to provide a comprehensive framework for sustainable solid waste management in Nigeria, (FGN, 2020). In developing this policy document, a systematic process of information collection, research, and consultation was undertaken which involved The Federal Ministry of Environment, working in close collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), to coordinate the development of the National Policy on Solid Waste Management. The vision of the policy is a true and accurate reflection of what the Nigerian Government intends to achieve in the area of solid waste management. Federal Ministry of Environment, (2020). This policy is aimed amongst others at:

- i. Promoting a clean and healthy environment for sustainable socio-economic development of the nation;
- ii. Reducing and eventually eliminating heaps of solid waste in our cities and

- iii. rural communities and reducing associated public health problems;
- iii. Promoting private sector investments in Solid Waste Management;
- iv. Promoting the Reuse, Reduce, Recycle, and Recovery initiative;
- v. Creating wealth and employment from waste management.

Purposes and Scope of National Environmental Health Practice Regulations No 21 of 2007

- To provide a guideline for the enforcement of the regulatory powers in the Act, to prevent and abate the nuisance and to protect, preserve, and promote the physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being of the public;
- To reduce environmental hazards to health, safeguard and maintain the aesthetic value of the environment.
- To promote the general welfare of the public by regulating the construction and sanitation of all existing dwellings or thereafter constructed and
- Top regulate private and public sector collaboration to maintain adequate sanitation, and promote public health and safety.

In Chapter 3 of the Regulations, SS.12 (1) and (2) provides as follows: S.12 (1). No person shall dispose of any waste whether solid or liquid in an unauthorized place including street, bush, body of water, land, etc. except as approved by the environmental health Authority responsible for the area. S.12 (2). Dead bodies shall be sanitarily disposed of or buried only in a place approved by the Environmental Health Authority in charge of the area.

S.13. No person shall litter waste of any description on any street, premises, drainage, water bodies, or any public place. Amongst others.

WHAT SOLID WASTE ENTAILS

The environment is very crucial to the existence of every creature, just as it serves as a place of abode to any creature; it also contributes to a large extent to the quality of life of such creatures (Oreyomi, 2005). The failure of the numerous efforts to address the problem of environmental health hazards in developing nations has been attributed to various factors like; unhealthy socio-cultural practices, poor environmental sanitation education and awareness, low literacy level, bad governance, disregard for the rule of law, and other forms of indiscipline (Omotosho, 2005). Solid Waste Management entails the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste in such a way as to render them innocuous to human and animal life, ecology, and the environment generally. (Fafioye and John-Dewole, 2013). Solid Waste Management poses a danger to the handlers and threats in developing a workable solution in an emerging economy like Nigeria. (Abila, B. and Kantola, J., 2013).

Records have shown that man has suffered in no small way from diseases associated with solid wastes and contamination of the subsurface water by the leachate from solid wastes which are heavily laden with toxic chemicals and pathogenic organisms which contaminate the water and make it not fit for human consumptions (Adedibu, 2008). Waste management is at its lowest ebb in most towns and communities in Nigeria; most parts of the city centers do not benefit from public waste disposal services and therefore have to bury or burn their waste or dispose of it haphazardly. Other hazards, like flooding, ensued from collected but poorly disposed wastes, especially in the open dump sites. The situation becomes worse in the rainy season as the wastes get directly exposed to the rain; the water makes the waste wet and drains out, thus polluting

the streets and nearby streams or blocking storm-water drains and thereby causing flooding.

PROBLEMS MILITATING MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA.

The problems are diverse and are related to economic, technological, psychological, and political aspects in Nigeria. These problems vary from poor funding, poor legislation and implementation of policy, limited infrastructures, and professionals, level of awareness, poor recovery and recycling programs, and disposal techniques.

Under-funding:- This is one of the major problems constraining the waste management sector. Incapability to purchase new waste collection trucks, limited staff, poor vehicle maintenance, unsubsidized waste storage containers, and inability to purchase equipment among others are all attributed to a shortage of capital. Actualizing waste management projects requires consistent funding to achieve answers to strategies yet to be implemented.

Poor legislation and implementation of policy: The constitutional strength of municipal waste management policy is weak and ineffective. Also, the implementation of this policy is not monitored. The policy is not well structured and tends to be weak. There are instances in which due process is obstructed and sanctioned penalties are not expended on certain municipalities and individuals. Policies are yet to be aimed at the 3Rs of waste management – reduce, reuse, and recycle. Government policies on waste are not revisited, reaffirmed, restructured, or upgraded in full tune and form. (Abila and Kantola, 2013).

Limited infrastructure and professionals:

Solid waste infrastructure is one of the major contributing indices of poor waste management systems in Nigeria. Nonetheless, experts to man these machineries are also not on ground. The environmental protection agencies and waste management personnel are not experts and are exposed to workshops and trainings that meet international standards on technology use, information management, and knowledge management. Most of the state environmental protection agencies lack adequately trained personnel. (Abila and Kantola, 2013).

Level of awareness: In Nigeria, populace awareness of sustainable waste management is still very poor, and effort by the agencies to increase awareness is still very low. Municipal members are not well informed on the adverse effects of indiscriminate and improper disposal of waste and also the benefits of such acts.

Recovering and recycling: Access to possible recyclable material poses great difficulty due to poorly limited recycling programs. The informal recycling programs involve scavengers' efforts to search for recyclable items. Presently, the informal sector renders the service of retrieving and recycling materials in Nigeria. The introduction of an advanced formal recycling program presents positive and accelerating outcomes for the municipal waste management sector. (Adewumi, et al, 2014).

Disposal: The landfill disposal technique of waste materials with a dearth of treatment processes and open dumping poses increasing public health hazards to human lives, animals, and plants. However, the evolution of poisonous gases such as

methane and carbon dioxide causes alteration of weather, leading to climate change.

PROMOTION OF EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT IN EDO STATE.

In Edo State, waste disposal has remained a challenge over the years with indiscriminate dumping of refuse in available spaces especially markets, drainages, and open space in residential areas. The waste handling in Edo State, Benin City, in particular, the situation was needing urgent attention due to its devastating condition, as plastic materials were dominant littering the metropolis. (ESWMB, 2022). The Edo State Government has been taking several steps to improve solid waste management in the state. Some of these measures include establishing a dedicated Waste Management Board, implementing a door-to-door waste collection system, and improving the state's waste management infrastructure. The government has also implemented an education campaign to raise awareness about proper waste disposal practices. In addition to the measures, the Edo State Government has also been working on developing a sanitary landfill and recycling plant. The landfill will help to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in the environment, and the recycling plant will allow for the recycling of some of the waste. Sanitation, pollution, and waste management are all crucial aspects of environmental health, they can have a big impact on the health and well-being of the Edo people. (Edo State, 2022)

Currently, Edo State has blazed the trail in technology-driven governance with its new engineering design capabilities to accelerate the process of interventions in waste management in the state. There is a legal tussle between private waste evacuators and government-operated waste evacuators over the rights to operate

side by side. However, most of the people in the state believe that the private operators have been more efficient in terms of the prompt evacuation of waste than those engaged by the government. (Edo State, 2022). It would be recalled that the state government recently launched its “Project Clean-Up Edo” campaign, where it urged the people to make deliberate efforts to keep their environment clean. Speaking on behalf of the State government, the general manager, of Edo State Waste Management Board, Osadebamwen Charles Imariagbe, said it was the responsibility of every responsive government to remove chaos and disorder from the society. This, he said, was the reason the administration of Governor Godwin Obaseki has taken necessary steps to carry the people along to achieve the ultimate goal of a cleaner, healthier, and better Edo. This action, he said is backed by the Edo State Sanitation and Pollution Management Law (2010).

CONSTRAINTS TO FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

The constraints to the formulation and implementation of waste management policies in Edo State have been identified as follows.

Constitutional Constraint: The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) contains the supreme law of the land. Until the ratification of the 1999 constitution, the constitution lacked a specific provision on the environment. Section 20 of the 1999 constitution made the following provision: "The state shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air, land, forest, and wildlife of Nigeria" (FRN, 1999). The broad nature of the wording of this provision makes its enforcement difficult and this is a serious defect as the provision only attempts a

middle-ground between two extremes formulated by a system that is not desirous of initiating any serious environmental change, the thrust of which may disturb its economic direction and strategies (Vergara & Tchobanoglous, 2012).

For example, the policies at the state level provide the dumpsite option as the endpoint for solid waste in Edo state (Edo state, 2010) and no proper provision for the disposal of sewage. In addition, the Edo State Sanitation and Pollution Management Law (Edo state, 2010) created two technical committees, one each at the state and local government levels and this duplicates the responsibilities of the Waste Management Board and the environmental department of the local government council. These have caused interference resulting in conflicts between the state government and local government agencies saddled with waste management in the metropolis. (Vergara & Tchobanoglous, 2012)

Financial Constraint: Based on the provision in the constitution, several environmental policies have been formulated at the state and local government levels. The effective implementations of the various policies are constrained by poor funding. Waste management is given very low priority in the budget due to limited finances. As a result very limited funds are provided to the waste management sector by the governments, and the levels of services required for the protection of public health and the environment are not attained. The user service charges collected by the disposal agents are too little to make any meaningful impact on the waste management system. (Igbinomwanhia, 2011).

Technical Constraint: In most developing countries, there is a lack of human resources at both the state and local levels with the

technical expertise necessary for solid waste management planning and operation. Many officers in charge of waste management, particularly at the waste management Board and local government levels, have little or no technical background or training in environmental engineering or management (United Nations Environmental Program, 2018). Hence the policies formulated do not meet modern practice. All the problems that the waste Management system is faced with are exacerbated by the lack of trained personnel at the waste management policy implementation level. Without adequately trained personnel for solid waste policy making and implementation, sustainable solid waste management planning, and implementation may not be realizable (Vergara & Tchobanoglous, 2012). This study also revealed there is an ineffective and unreliable solid waste collection service. The private sector lacks adequate equipment for collection of waste from the source. A large proportion of the vehicles used in the evacuation of waste like open vans result in waste littering on the way to the dump site and this violates the Edo state sanitation and pollution law (Edo state, 2010).

Institutional Constraint: The study showed that the policies formulated at the state and local government levels in Nigeria charge the local government with the responsibility of collection and disposal of solid waste from public places and commercial units (FRN, 1999). The local government environmental department, therefore, has the responsibility of picking up and transporting solid waste from public places (Igbinomwanhia, (2011). In reality, several agencies have been created at the state level that are involved in solid waste management. Such agencies at the state level include – the Edo State Waste Management Board (ESWMB), Operation Cleanup Edo State, the special environmental

task force, and the local government environmental task force (Edo State, 2010), which have the mandate to pick up and transport solid waste to the dumpsite. The lack of coordination among the relevant agencies often results in duplication of efforts, wastage of resources, and unsustainability of overall waste management programs.

Cultural Constraint: Over the years materials such as dead animals and body parts of dead animals, food items, cloth, and small earthen sculptures are seen around road junctions in the Benin metropolis. The materials are items used for sacrifice and the practice of dumping material for sacrifices is a cultural norm acceptable in the Bini Kingdom. Such norms affect the formulation and implementation of waste management policies. (Igbinomwanhia, 2011).

ENFORCEMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT LAWS (THE WAY FORWARD) IN EDO STATE

Currently in Nigeria, the main solid waste policies are formulated by the federal and state government and the implementation of the policies is concentrated at the local government level. Nevertheless, state governments have played a significant role in managing solid waste across the country. In Edo state, the Ministry of Environment and Public Utilities (MEPU) is the regulatory body with the responsibility of managing the environment on behalf of the state. Under the direct supervision of MEPU is the Edo State Waste Management Board (ESWMB) saddled with the responsibility to support and ensure the implementation of the policy guidelines on solid waste management (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2005).

However, since 2010 when the Edo State Sanitation and Pollution Management Law was signed into law, popularly known as

the Waste Management Law, it allowed the Edo State Government to appoint waste managers to collect waste from people's residences as well as charge criminal proceedings against defaulters. (Edo State 2022). Apart from monitoring the activities of private operators or community/private operator partnerships, the development of disposal sites is important for proper waste management and enhancing the quality of the urban environment. Effective planning will prevent indiscriminate disposal and other harmful practices which pose a health threat to the environment. It is against this backdrop that the Edo State Government through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, the Edo State Waste Management Board, and private waste managers in different zones of the State have intensified the collection and evacuation of waste to government-accredited dump sites. The partnership is one amongst several laudable initiatives and policies that the Governor Godwin Obaseki-led administration has put in place to make the State one of the cleanest in the country. Therefore, regular environmental sanitation exercise has become a veritable tool for leading the war against the indiscriminate dumping of refuse in some parts of the city. (Edo State, 2022).

The current policy guidelines on solid waste management charge the local government with the collection and disposal of waste. The local government also has the responsibility of enlisting private waste managers and other stakeholders, but the Edo State Sanitation and Pollution Management law empowered the Edo State Waste Management Board (ESWMB) to appoint private waste managers. Hence ESWMB and local government councils are both currently appointing waste managers in the metropolis and this makes supervision of the system difficult. (Federal Ministry of Environment,

2005). Therefore, there is a need for the review of the Edo state sanitation and pollution management law in line with the provision of the policy guidelines on solid waste management.

CONCLUSION

The constraints to policy formulation and implementation in the metropolis include the constitutional lapse in ensuring clear duties and responsibilities between the state and local government agencies, lack of manpower with adequate technical training, poor funding, and the obvious lack of accountability among the authorities involved in waste management. Based on the provision in the Constitution, several environmental policies have been formulated at the state and local government levels which most times are not transmitted or relayed to the households by the Local governments where most of the waste management activities are carried out. Many of such policies do not conform to modern waste management practices. This could be attributed to a lack of adequate checks and balances between the local governments and the state authorities. Furthermore, this study revealed that enlisting the service of the private sector and stakeholders in solid waste management, the non-implementation of existing laws and legislations, the need for the upgrade of obsolete legal instruments, inadequate budgetary provisions and funding mechanisms, and poor monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as to guide the environmentally safe and sound practices in solid waste management seems to be the core problems of solid waste management in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve a sustainable and effective waste management system in Edo state, particularly

in the Benin metropolis, the following should be put in place.

i. Review of Waste Management Policies: The state government should ensure quarterly reviews to eliminate the area of interference resulting in conflict between the state and local government agencies in charge of waste management activities.

ii. Provision of Adequate Funds for Policy Implementation: Attention needs to be paid to the financial budget for waste management by the Ministry of Environment and the Local Government Council in the metropolis. They need to create a financial plan supported by coherent policies that will incorporate special fees, paid by households and businesses in the metropolis.

iii. The state and local government authorities should take advantage of the clause in the constitution which enables it to make by-laws and create policies that ensure periodic audits of both the local government and state waste management agencies on their performances.

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