

Knowledge regarding solids household waste management in Tshisahulu community, South Africa.

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STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper will cover the following aspects:

- Introduction and Background of the study.
- Statement of the problem.
- Purpose.
- Research design and methods.
- Results and findings.
- Recommendations.



Introduction & Background

- Solid waste management is the second most important problem after water quality in developing countries all over the world
- It is becoming more and more critical because of rapid population growth, urbanization, and industrialization process. (Taiwo,2011)
- All these threaten the health and wellbeing of the residents and increase the spread of diseases.
- It affects both urban and rural areas



Introduction & Background cont.

- The problem of waste management is rapid and acute in developing countries because of economic growth and urbanisation.
- South Africa is facing a major challenge as far as waste management is concerned.
- It has an increasing practise of littering, dumping and the burning of solid household waste(Oloefse,2008).



Introduction & Background cont

- Limpopo is one of the poorest province in South Africa.
- There are lots of immigrants coming from other countries such as Asia and other African countries.
- There is congestion which leads to increased waste generation .
- Tshisahulu is one of the villages that is over populated due to new building sites and Shayandima industries that have been developed.



Problem statement

- Disposal of household waste is a major problem at Tshisahulu village.
- When walking around the street, the researcher observed piles of household solid waste thrown all over the area.
- Every open space is taken as a dumping area where garbage from households is thrown, including river banks and in the bush.
- Piles of rubbish are left to rot on the street and presenting a health risk to children who play in the area ,including the community as a whole.



Purpose

- To assess knowledge and practices of Tshisahulu community members regarding solids household waste management.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

- A quantitative, descriptive approach was adopted in order to assess the knowledge and practices of Tshisahulu community members regarding solids household waste management.



Study setting

- The study was conducted at Tshisahulu village, Thulamela municipality, Vhembe district.
- Vhembe district is located in the most rural Northern part of Limpopo Province in South Africa.
- Vhembe district is characterized by poverty and backlog in development.
- It shares borders with three SADEC countries, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.



Study population

- The target population will be all households heads of Tshisahulu sections within Tshisahulu village
- Tshisahulu village is composed of 2090 households and 5535 residence .



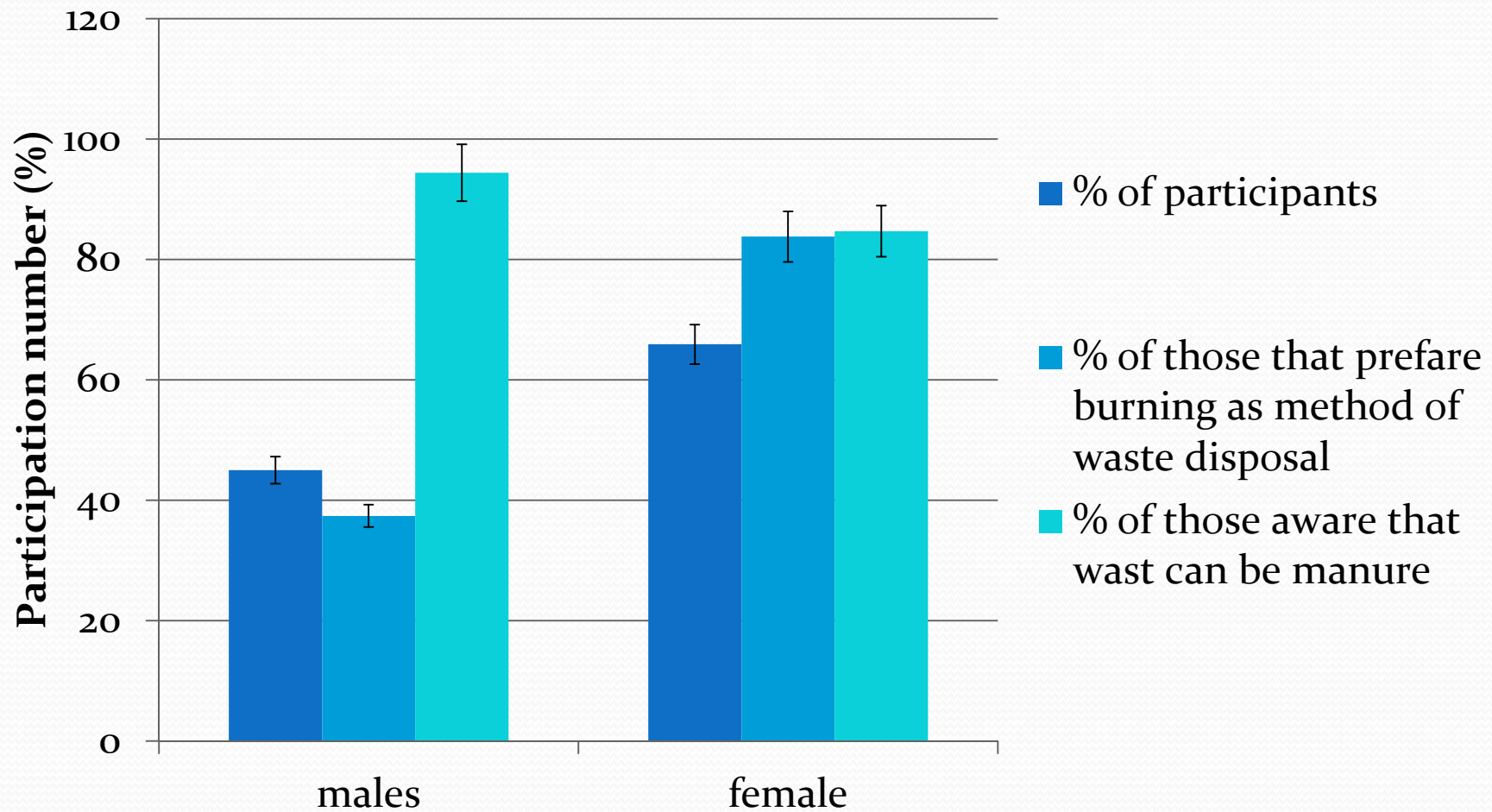
Sampling method

- Systematic sampling was used to select households to participate in the study from each section of Tshisahulu Register from the office of the local council.
- The number of household to participate in each section was drawn based on the proportion in the population in order to achieve a degree of representativeness

Sampling method cont

- One person who was above 18 years of age had represented each household in this study.
- In child headed family, the eldest child represented the family.
- The total household number of residents was divided by the sample size to find K value= $2090/342$.
- Every 6th household was summoned to Tshisahulu primary school where questionnaires were administered .

Results



Discussion and findings

- The graph shows the number of participants surveyed about waste disposal of which the group was divided into two ,males and females .
- More females participated on the study as compared to males.
- More women (83.8%) knew about the side effects of burning of waste as a method of waste disposal and that it causes respiratory problems.

Discussion & findings.

- Males (37.7%) did not know about the side effects of burning waste materials
- and still preferred it as the only way of disposing waste.
- A higher percentage of males (94.4%) are aware that biodegradable waste can be used as manure in home gardens.
- Whereas only 84.7% of females knew that waste can be reused as manure.



Discussion

- 66.4% of both participants indicated that they have not recycled their household waste in the last six month.
- lower percentage of males as compared to females were not aware that solid waste can cause soil pollution.



Recommendations

- The study recommended that awareness campaign should be done through the media and traditional Imbizo on the importance of waste minimization and reduction of illegal dumping
- Therefore the findings from this study will help to influence Vhembe municipality to develop new policies on rural villages concerning solid waste management.



. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The research was conducted in Tshisahulu village only and did not represent Vhembe district
- However, the results were vital in establishing a basis for comparing the level of knowledge and practices on solid household waste management between villages.

The end

- AA !!
- NALA DZA VHATHU.
- BAIE DANKIE
- THANK YOU HI NKOMU