

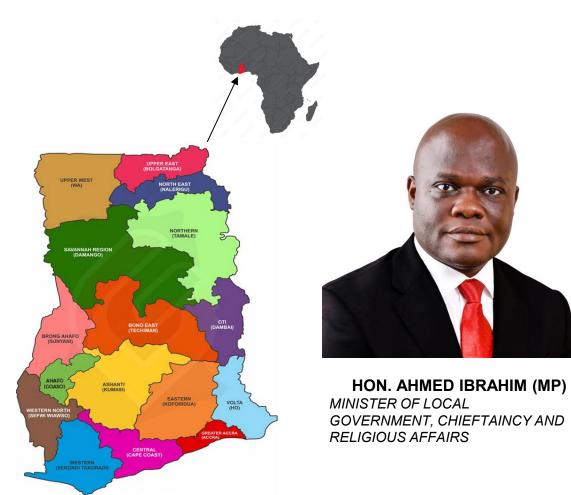
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHIEFTAINCY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS



HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA







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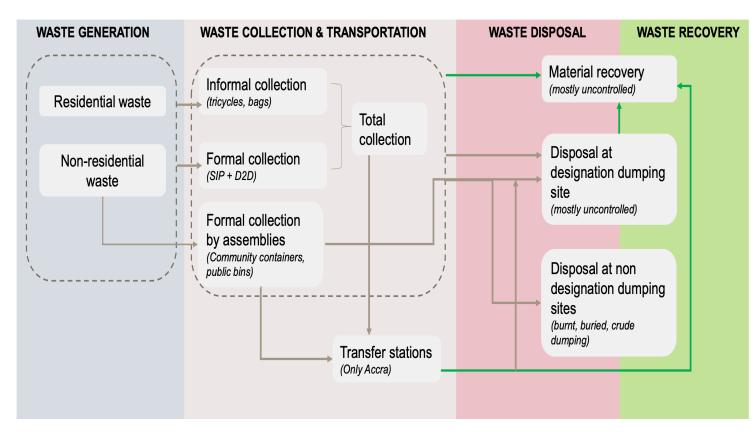
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COUNTRY CONTEXT

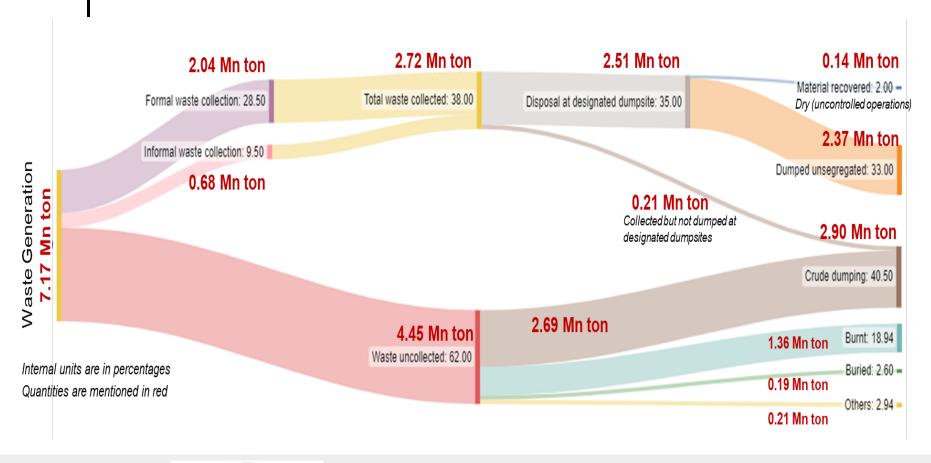
- 1. Population = 30.8 million
- 2. Admin Regions = 16
- 3. Admin Districts = 261
- 4. Land Area = 238,533 km²
- 5. Annual growth rate of = 2.1%
- 6. GDP = USD 76.37 billion
- 7. GNI per capita = \$2,380
- 8. Urban Population = 56.7%







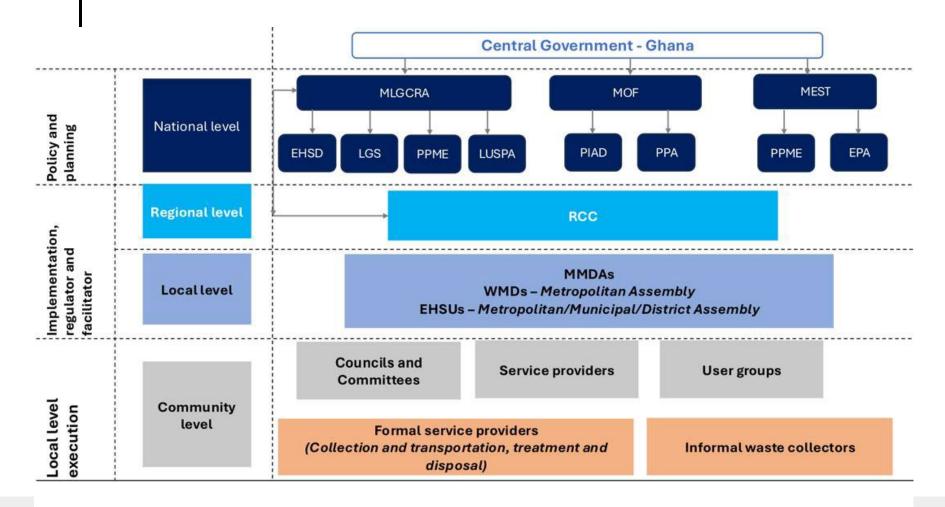
COUNTRY CONTEXT







INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK







ONGOING CHALLENGES

- Rapid urbanisation and economic activity contributes to increased production of solid waste
- 2. Many of the poor SWM outcomes observed are, in part, a result of weak operational governance in the sector
- 3. SWM is complex and layered, with different responsibilities across several national- and sub-national-level institutions.
- 4. Local authority capacity varies widely between metropolitan, municipal, and district authorities.
- 5. Weak international market for recyclable commodities.





CURRENT WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE IN GHANA

S/N	Facility Type	Count	Location(s)	Ownership / Operation	Status
1.	Engineered Landfills	4	Tamale, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kpone	Government-owned	Kpone decommissioned (2023)
2.	IRECOPs	14	Regional Capitals	PPP (Management Contracts)	Operational/Under development
3.	Wastewater Treatment Facilities	3	Regional Capitals	PPP (same contract as IRECOPs)	Operational
4.	Sewage Treatment Plants	3	Accra, Ashaiman, Tema	Government-owned	Operational
5.	FSTPs (Faecal Sludge)	4	Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi, Tamale	PPP	Operational





BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF WASTE

16No. Regional facilities across the country

Capacity 400MT & 600MT

12No. Regional facilities operational

4No. Regional facilities authorised under Art 6.2









WASTEWATER TREATMENT & DISCHARGE









OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

- 1. Scaling up circular economy models and green enterprises
- 2. Strengthening PPPs in waste processing and recycling
- 3. Enhancing MRV systems for GHG tracking and carbon markets in Waste Management
- 4. Developing national strategies on biochar, organic waste valorization etc
- Learning from Korean experiences in Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), digitalized waste tracking, and public participation
- 6. Strengthen the sanitation and waste management departments of MMDAs to deliver on their mandate
- 7. Promote waste-to-energy projects to harness renewable energy sources and manage waste sustainably





NEXT STEPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

- 1. Strengthening institutional capacity
- 2. Piloting learnings post-study tour
- Exploring donor and private financing for scaling circular solutions
- 4. Continued engagement with UNOSD, Korea, and African peers









