



SUSTAINABLE  
RECYCLING  
INDUSTRIES



# E-waste in Ghana: Current status, challenges and SRI activities

«Sustainable Recycling Industries» Workshop. World Resources Forum,  
October 12, 2015, Davos

Lambert Faabeluon

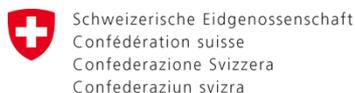
Ag. Director (GNCPC)/SRI

Sampson Atiemo

Local project Coordinator SRI

Letitia Nyaaba

(GNCPC/SRI)



Federal Department of Economic Affairs FDEA  
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO



# Current Status: Legislation

- Is international regulation ratified, implemented?
  - Basel Convention
  - Stockholm Convention
  - Hazardous waste Bill (Draft)
- Is there national e-waste legislation?
  - Draft E-waste regulation
  - Guidelines for the importation of UEEE
- How does the national e-waste system work?  
Compliance?
  - No formal structure but a vibrant informal sector collection system with inappropriate disposal
  - 3 permitted premises carrying out dismantling (CWCL, )
  - 3 permitted Used Pb acid battery (ULAB) recycling plants needing improvements (Gravita, Goldline)

# Current Status: On the ground

- 80% share informal and 20% formal sector.

Imports / Export controlled and recorded?

The guidelines the seeks to control the importation UEEE.

- Strict recording system will be implemented when the draft bill becomes law.
- Ultimate fate of fractions in both sectors (choose any interesting ones)
  - The fractions obtained from are mainly in two forms;
    - Valuable fractions including motherboards, aluminium, steel etc are sold either locally or exported to Europe and Asia.
    - The Non valuable fraction including CRT glass and Plastics are discarded in open dumps or openly incinerated.
  - Typical technologies employed by sectors?
    - The informal sector typically use manual dismantling by employing simple tools
    - At agbogbloshe a cable stripper has been installed to strip the plastics from the cables
    - The challenge is that the stripper can only deal with bigger cables.
    - Plans are underway to instal strippers that can deal with smaller cables

# Challenges and SRI activities

- What are currently the main challenges for e-waste in the country? The challenges are manifold
  - There are currently no recycling standards;
  - The e-wastes act and the regulation are being developed;
  - There no conformity processes in place hence it is becoming a challenge to target financial assistance
  - Technologically apart from the cable stripper at Agbogbloshie, all activities are still rudimentary
  - EPR regulation
  - Business model that is workable in the Ghanaian local condition
  - Funding for e-wastes activities
  - End-processing of the non-valuable fractions to avoid open dumping and incineration.
  - There is still low capacity for e-wastes management as a sustainable business in Ghana

# Challenges and SRI activities

- How does the project address this?
  - Project support for legislation development is very timely and welcomed
  - Developing conformity assessment and business models under the SRI project will make it possible for monies from the e-wastes fund to be disbursed to only enterprises that have gone through the assessment and found to be of standards
  - The development of standards under the project will improve environmental management system as the standards will be incorporated into EMPs and EIAs
  - The inclusion of EPR in the project will make it possible for the country to finally settle on which model to employ in the EPR regulation.
  - The technology partnership component of the project will enable Ghana identify best available technology for development and promotion in Ghana
  - The project as a whole will ensure job creation, sustainable business and economic development for Ghana
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- What is it active in?
    - Baseline Assessment
    - Conformity assessment
    - Technology Partnership
    - Financial Mechanism
    - Training and skills development



*THANK YOU ALL*