



OVERVIEW OF PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCRA

Connective Cities Session on Climate Change

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Victor Kotey



Presentation outline

Waste management prior to private sector involvement

Service level prior to private sector inclusion

Private sector investment in waste management

Services provided by private sector

Achievement

Constraints

Way forward

Waste management prior to private sector involvement



The Assembly was solely responsible for waste management



Waste management was financed by central government and revenue from City



Services provided

Waste collection
Haulage
Treatment
Disposal



Infrastructure

Communal waste storage facilities
Public toilets and bath houses
Treatment and disposal facilities



Insufficient funds resulted in inefficient services

Waste management prior to private sector involvement



FREQUENT BREAKDOWN OF
EQUIPMENT



INADEQUATE
INFRASTRUCTURE



CITY AUTHORITIES COULD
NOT REPAIR AND REPLACE
AGING EQUIPMENT



EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT
BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
WAS NOT DONE PROMPTLY

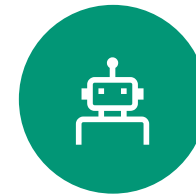
Service level prior to private sector inclusion



Waste collection coverage was less than 50%



House to house collection services were limited to few household in high income communities (less than 10%)



Waste was dump on bare ground at sanitary sites



Huge heaps of refuse at sanitary sites



Public places of convenience in very deplorable state



Annual outbreak of cholera and other diarrhoea diseases



Private sector investment in waste management (60s to early 80s)



Private involvement in waste management in Accra commenced in the late 60s



Limited contracts were awarded to private contractor to evacuate waste from public sanitary sites



Equipment used then were dump trucks



Loading of waste was done manually



J. Stanley and Co Limited replaced manual loading with wheel loaders in the 70s



City pay for services by contractors monthly



There no sustained improvement in services due to irregular payment of contractors

Ghana – German Waste Management Project



Ghana – German cooperation in WM commenced in 1985



The project spanned 10 years with a grant from the German Government



There was massive injection of equipment and spare parts back up for the duration of the project



AMA once again solely responsible for waste management



Skip containers were provided for communal collection



House to house collection services were extended to more communities



There was sustained improvement in services

Private sector investment – 1995 to 2010



Ghana - German project expired in 1995



Services could not be sustained due to poor cost recovery and financial constraints



Broken down equipment could not be repaired or replaced



Waste management services deteriorated



Infrastructure could not be maintained



Private investors were once again engaged to provide more varying waste management services



AMA paid for services directly to contractors

Services by private sector

Waste
collection and
haulage

Liquid waste
management
services

Landfill
equipment
rental

Fumigation

Landfill
management
services

Public
cleansing

Initial challenges



AMA spends about US\$800,000 monthly on MSW management services



Less than 15% of households paid for waste collection services



AMA could not generate adequate revenue to pay contractor offering waste collection services



Collection contractors often withdraw services



Frequent accumulation of refuse at sanitary sites



There was public outcry over level of service



Waste collection franchise - from May 2010



AMA introduced a waste collection franchise system in May 2011



Collection contractors were awarded concessions to collect waste and corresponding revenue



Transfer financial responsibility to service beneficiaries



Increase service coverage



Improve waste collection through house to house waste collection



Achieve cleaner communities

Achievement



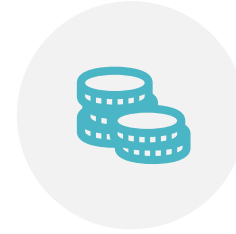
PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



EXPANSION OF SERVICES TO
MORE COMMUNITIES (OVER
80% WASTE COLLECTION
COVERAGE)



INCREASE IN RECYCLING RATE



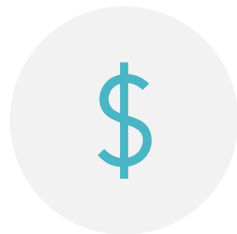
IMPROVED INCOME FOR
WASTE SECTOR WORKERS



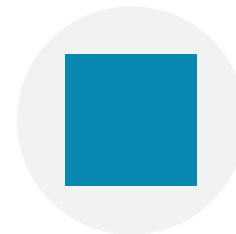
INTRODUCTION OF
INNOVATIONS



AVAILABLE FINANCE FOR
WASTE MANAGEMENT
SERVICES



OVER US\$500 MILLION HAVE
BEEN INVESTED IN
EQUIPMENT,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND
HUMAN RESOURCE BY
PRIVATE SECTOR

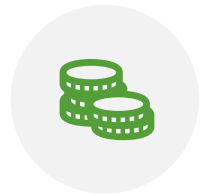


AMA SAVES AN AVERAGE OF
US\$7 MILLION FOR WASTE
COLLECTION SERVICES

EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED BY PRIVATE INVESTORS



Constraints



Non economic tariffs



Irregular payment for services



High cost of waste equipment



High import duties for waste equipment



Unstable exchange rate



Limited land for waste infrastructure

Next steps



ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS TO
FIX ECONOMIC TARIFFS



DEVELOP A SUSTAINABLE
FINANCING MODEL



REACTIVATE NEGOTIATIONS
ON IMPORT DUTIES AND
OTHER CHARGES ON WASTE
MANAGEMENT INPUTS AND
SERVICES



ENHANCE PUBLIC
EDUCATION ON
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
AND CODES



CONTINUE AND COMPLETE
INTEGRATION OF INFORMAL
WASTE WORKERS



Thanks for your
attention

