

Tackling plastic waste in Ghana and Sri Lanka

A project funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to support implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal



Why does plastic waste matter?

Rapidly increasing plastic pollution has become a global environmental problem. Did you know that:

- We produced more plastic over the last ten years than during the whole 20th century.
- Only 9 % of the 6.3 billion tonnes of plastic waste produced to date has been recycled.
- Approximately 90 % of all trash floating on the ocean's surface is plastic waste.
- 12 billion tonnes of plastic litter may end up in landfills and the environment by 2050.

As it is not sustainable to clean up plastic pollution once it has entered the oceans, the plastic waste challenge needs to be tackled at source. Weak or non-existent waste management systems remain a critical issue in large parts of the world, especially in developing countries.

What does the project aim to achieve?

To help address these challenges, the project '*Promoting the environmentally sound management of plastic wastes and achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of plastic wastes*' seeks to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics by strengthening capacity in Ghana, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh (currently on hold) as well as at the regional and global levels. The project is funded by the Norwegian Agency for development Cooperation (Norad) and aims to:

1. Strengthen capacity to **control transboundary movements** of plastic waste

- * Improved legal, policy and institutional structures
- * Improved decision-making by competent authorities

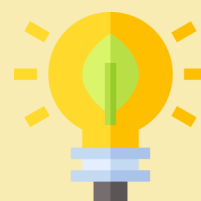


2. Ensure the **environmentally sound management (ESM)** of plastic waste

- * Baseline data and improved policy
- * Increased information on generation and flows of plastic waste

3. Prevent and minimize the generation of plastic waste

- * Improved practices, design and processes in packaging, fishing and wastewater sectors
- * Increased awareness and application of strategies in target sectors



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Which activities are being undertaken?

The project is being implemented from 2018 to 2022. Partners have been engaged, inception meetings have been held, baseline studies have been undertaken and substantive activities are underway. In Ghana, drafts of the plastic waste inventory, legal, policy and institutional recommendations and a national plastic waste ESM strategy have been prepared.

Selected initial findings to inform the project interventions

Ghana



Sri Lanka



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| * Currently developing a National Plastic Waste Management Policy | * 50 % of waste dumped in landfills |
| * Large majority of increasing amounts of imported plastics becomes waste | * Imports of plastic raw materials around 290,00 tons per year and plastic waste at ca. 6,700 tons per year |
| * Widespread use of plastic sachets for drinking water | * Ca. 15-20 % of plastic waste recycled |

While both countries face specific circumstances, they also share a number of challenges: Significant gaps persist in the infrastructure, regulations and institutions for ESM of plastic waste, inventories are lacking, and the informal sector plays an important role in plastic waste management.

Are you interested in collaborating and learning more about the project?

The project engages partners and stakeholders from governments, the private sector, civil society and academia. If you are interested to collaborate, please contact the Secretariat:

kei.ohno-woodall@brsmeas.org ; jost.dittkrist@brsmeas.org

For further information on the project, please visit:

<http://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwastes/Overview/Projects/tabid/7991/Default.aspx>

You can also get engaged by joining the new Basel Convention Partnership on Plastic Waste. To find out more about the Plastic Waste Partnership and to join, please visit:

<http://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwastes/PlasticWastePartnership/tabid/8096/Default.aspx>

Ghana: Q1 2019 - Q2 2021
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021 - Q2 2022

Legal and institutional recommendations

Ghana: Q1 2019 - Q2 2021
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021 - Q4 2021

Inventories of import and export of plastic waste

Ghana: Q3 2020 - Q1 2022
Sri Lanka: Q3 2021 - Q2 2022

Trainings for competent authorities

Ghana: Q1 2019-Q2 2021
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021 - Q4 2021

National inventories of plastic waste

Ghana: Q3 2019-Q2 2021
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021 - Q2 2022

Guidance and strategies for ESM of plastic waste

Ghana: Q3 2019-Q3 2020
Sri Lanka: Q4 2021 - Q1 2022

ESM pilot schemes at municipal level

Ghana: Q3 2020 - Q1 2022
Sri Lanka: Q1 2022 - Q2 2022

Training on inventory toolkit and ESM strategies

Ghana: Q1 2019 - Q3 2019
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021

Stakeholder mapping for target sectors

Ghana: Q1 2019 - Q2 2021
Sri Lanka: Q2 2021 - Q4 2021

Educational and awareness-raising materials

Ghana: Q2 2019 - Q4 2019
Sri Lanka: Q2 2019

Compilation of best practices, design and processes

Ghana: Q3 2019 - Q4 2021
Sri Lanka: Q3 2021—Q2 2022

Strategy development and pilot testing