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The high population and its associated increase in urbanization and economic activities in Accra, has made the impact of the society's solid waste very noticeable. The urban areas of Accra produce about 760,000 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per year or approximately 2000 metric tons per day [1]. According to the EPA report, by 2025, this figure is expected to increase to 1.8 million tons per year, or 4000 metric tons per day. These are estimates and the real values are probably more than these quantities. According to

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Government of Ghana and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development[2], the Accra Metropolitan Assembly spends about two billion cedis per month (about \$227,000) on waste collection alone and about 12 billion cedis per year on urban solid waste management. This amount does not however cater for about 30 per cent of solid waste in the metropolis

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[1]. The so-called wastes that we discard and suffer with the consequences of improper management are of course partly huge energy and fertilizer sources that can support energy demands of cities greatly. Urban waste disposal is a serious challenge in all cities in the developing world, and its accumulation is an additional health hazard [3].

Design and optimization of solid waste management technologies and practices that aim at maximizing the yield of valuable products from waste, as well as minimising the environmental effects have had little or no consideration in the Africa region. They also noticed that while there is potential for productive uses of landfill gas for instance, most landfills in Africa do not practice gas recovery except one landfill in South Africa where active pumping and flaring of landfill gas is practiced. These observations are not different in

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Changes made

The accelerated growth of population coupled with urbanization and increasing economic activities has made the menace of solid waste noticeable in the capital cities of Ghana.

According to Government of Ghana and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development [2] Accra Metropolitan Assembly spends about two billion cedis per month (about \$227,000) on only waste collection and about 12 billion cedis per year on urban solid waste management.

Wastes that we discard and suffer the consequences of improper management are of course partly huge energy and fertilizer sources that can greatly support energy demands of the growing population. Urban waste disposal is a serious challenge in all cities in the developing world and its accumulation is an additional health hazard [3]. Design and optimization of solid waste management technologies and practices that aim at maximizing the yield of valuable products from waste, as well as minimising the environmental effects have had little or no consideration in the Africa region [4].

Globally, so much effort is being channelled towards developing processing technologies to release the resource and economic value of residual wastes as population grows. The effectiveness of solid waste management is of great importance for people's health and environmental protection [6].