

2000-2005

- 2000: Danish parliament raised alarm on Ghana being the dumping ground for Europe's E-Waste. This led to a discourse on CFC/GHGs, ban of second-hand fridges, and POPs became an issue.
- 2003-4: ICT policy and its impact on E-waste in the country developed. Introduction of new technologies with old ones becoming obsolete or discarded.

2006-2010

- Awareness of dumping on Ivory Coast territorial waters
- CEPS started collection of data on importation of electronic products

2011-2015

- 2013: an international report ranked the top 50 polluted countries with Agbogbloshie in Accra placed sixth in the ranking
- 2014: MESTI, EPA, GRATIS Foundation and National Youth Employment set up a first ever pilot recycling project
- 2014: GIZ started activities in E-waste management after documentary and news reports on E-waste. German Minister for Environment visited Agbogbloshie.

2016-2018

- 2016: "Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 917 (2016)" and LI2250 passed. A feasibility study was carried out on E-waste management.
- 2017: Agreement was signed for commencement of E-waste management project in Ghana with GIZ and integrated E-waste management system launched.
- 2018: Technical guidelines on e-waste management handed over to EPA, and SGS initiated the Eco-levy

2019

- Pilot incentive payment system and construction of E-waste centre started
- Guidelines on end-of-life vehicles developed