



*Government of Uganda and ITU digital transformation project,
supported by the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF)*

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on the Regulation of E-waste Management and Electronics Producers' Extended Producer Responsibility in Uganda

9-10 November 2023

Kampala, Uganda

Website: itu.int/go/2023-uganda-e-waste-workshop

Context of the project and an overview of ITU's programme on creating a circular economy for electronics

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9 November 2023

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e-waste management and electronics producers'
extended producer responsibility in Uganda*



Overview

- 1) About ITU
- 2) Government of Uganda and ITU joint digital transformation project, supported by SSCAF/GDF
- 3) Setting the scene for e-waste in ITU's context
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- 5) Facilitated Uganda review 2023
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ITU is the United Nations
**specialized agency for
information and communication
technologies (ICTs)**



Our members



Our sectors

*Each sector has a **separate mandate**, but all work towards **connecting the world***

ITU Radiocommunication

Coordinating radio-frequency spectrum and assigning orbital slots for satellites

ITU Standardization

Establishing international standards

ITU Development

Bridging the digital divide

ITU regional and area offices provide support to countries across the 3 sectors and the General Secretariat. On the African continent ITU regional offices in Addis Ababa and Cairo, and area offices in Yaoundé, Dakar and Harare.

**Setting the scene
for e-waste within
the ITU context**



Government of Uganda and ITU joint project digital transformation 'Technical assistance and training to Uganda on national ICT development strategy' 2021-23



Building capacity towards Uganda's transformation into a digitally enabled society and knowledge economy

- **Joint project** by the Government of Uganda through the **Ministry of ICT and National Guidance**, ITU, and China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), supported by the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF)/Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDF).
- In line with **Third National Development Plan (NDP III)** and **Digital Uganda Vision (DUV)** framework, the project lays a foundation for ICT policy and planning with a focus on promoting the integration of ICT with other vertical industries in Uganda and driving the digital transformation of trade, government, education, health and other areas, and promoting employment and sustainable development.
- The project is delivered under three components, which are mutually reinforcing:
 - **Component 1** - Policy and strategy recommendations (e-waste/EPR related work 'Review of National e-waste management guidelines' comes under the policy area: Uganda's ICT industry development policies with capacity development)
 - **Component 2** - Capacity development (→ 'E-waste management with focus on collection and sorting processes for e-waste in Uganda (public and private sector)')
 - **Component 3** - Implementation, pilot projects and use cases (→ 'E-waste mgmt. prototype?')

Website: itu.int/go/uganda-digital-transformation

www.itu.int

**Setting the scene
for e-waste in
ITU's context**



ENVIRONMENT THEMATIC PRIORITY

ITU's Membership has mandated ITU to work in the area of ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy. Its highest policy making body, the Plenipotentiary Conference, has established a number of indicators and targets related specifically to e-waste, climate change and green digital transformation, which guides the work of ITU:

30% increase the global e-waste recycling rate by 2023

By 2023 raise the percentage of countries with an e-waste legislation to **50%**

In addition, ITU is tracking the contribution of telecommunications/ICT to global greenhouse gas emissions.

CREATING A CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR ELECTRONICS AND GREENING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION



ITU Resolutions and Strategic Plan

- The new ITU Strategic Plan (2024 - 2027) calls for significant improvement of **ICT's contribution to climate and environment action**.
- Resolution 182 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference calls for capacity building to **increase the number of countries with e-waste policy, legislation, or regulation**.
- Resolution 66 on ICT, environment, climate change and circular economy and Climate Change of the ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference (Rev. Kigali, 2022) instructs ITU/BDT:

*“To assist developing countries in undertaking **proper assessment of the magnitude of e-waste** and in **initiating pilot projects** to achieve environmentally sound management of e-waste through e-waste collection, dismantling, refurbishing and recycling”.*



Product and thematic scope

E-waste policy workstream

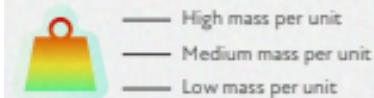


Product scope

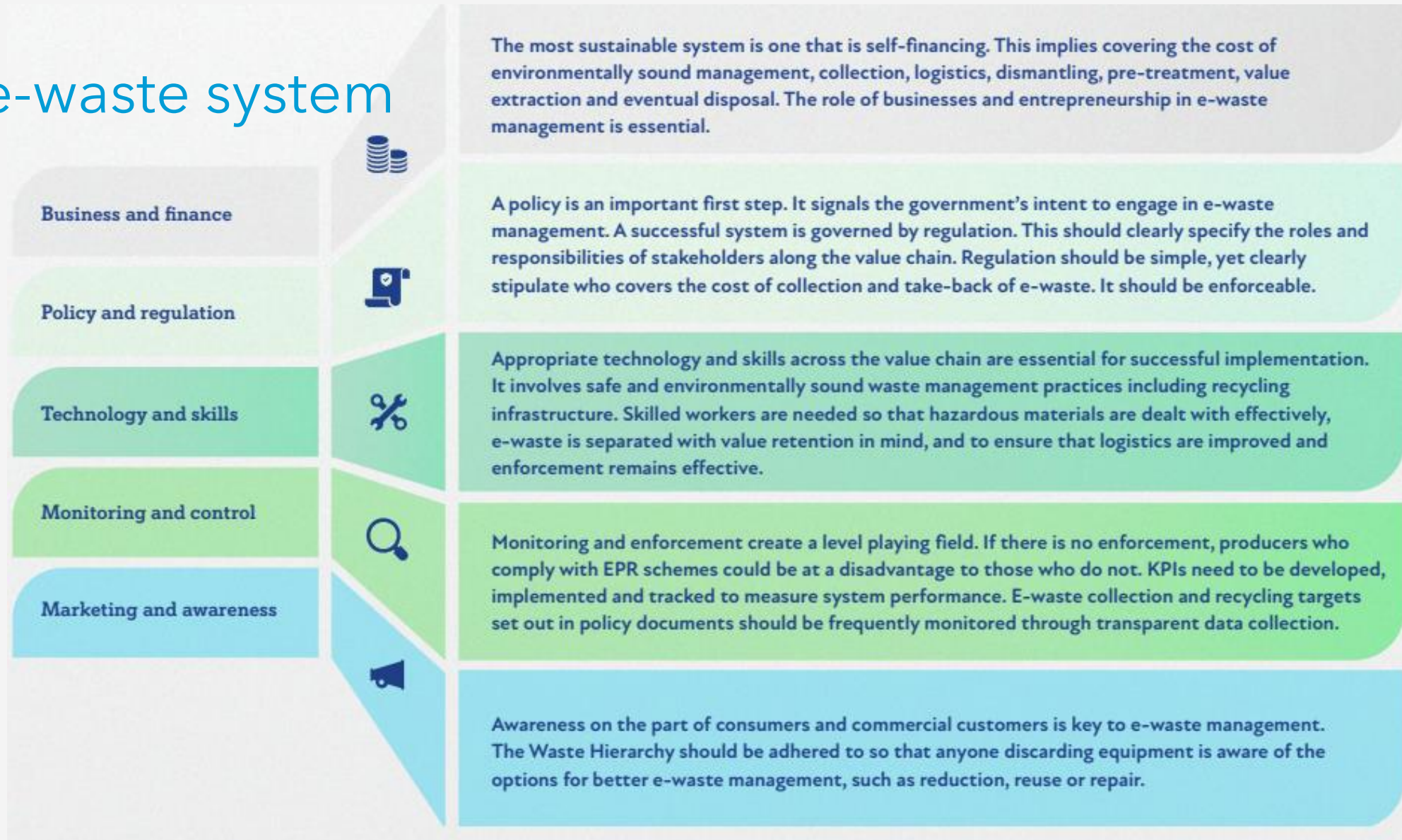
- Regulation covers different types of products and producers.
- One option is to include all types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE).
The other option is to focus on a few types of priority EEE (e.g. Category 6) to start with and expand over time.
- Regulation should be cognizant of new and emerging EEE, such as off-grid solar power.
- The currently most popular method of product classification is shown in the table.

Categories of EEE (1-6)
with indication of mass (green = light, red = heavy)

	1. Temperature Exchange Equipment	
	2. Screens and Monitors	
	3. Lamps	
	4. Large Equipment	
	5. Small Equipment	
	6. Small IT and Telecommunication Equipment	



Recap of e-waste system key principles



Review of extended producer responsibility (EPR) system core pillars



- **Legal Regime:**

- What is the existing regulatory framework?
- How could this be improved and enforced most efficiently?
- Which legal instruments will play what role in regulating?
- What will the scope of the regulatory framework be?

- **Financing Mechanism:**

- What will the mechanism look like that ensures sustainable financing of e-waste management?
- What will the implications be of introducing such a mechanism and to who?
- Etc. (see slide on cost coverage).

- **Administrative Arrangements:**

- Which actors in the system will play what role and have what responsibility?
- What will the procedures look like that are needed to implement the articles of the regulation?
- Where can procedures be made more efficient, simplified, streamlined and digitalized?
- How will the movement of money, information and materials look?

Facilitated Uganda review 2023



Objective

Create sound recommendations for a regulatory framework for the governance of e-waste management under extended producer responsibility (EPR) in Uganda.

Activities:

- Mapping and linkages of existing framework.
- Government stakeholder consultations.
- Bilateral meetings with key institutions.
- Technical proposal report (living document).

Expected result:

- At least one **technical proposal report** on the implementation of EPR for the electricals and electronics sector in Uganda.



Deliverables

<p>One clearly documented and mapped out existing Ugandan regulatory framework for the management of e-waste under the EPR principle, based on online research and stakeholder consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National and local institutions - their roles and responsibilities.• Regulatory framework - what governs what and by who?• Entry to EPR (e.g., registration, data, financing, organization etc.).• Rules on EEE products themselves.• Linkages between the e-waste standards and the regulatory framework.• Online calls before workshop, in-person bilaterals around workshop, online research.
<p>One well-organised and facilitated impactful Government consultation workshop to gather inputs based on the mapping exercise and the general provision of e-waste regulation under the EPR principle in Uganda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-level opening and introductory presentations on Ugandan context .• Introductory presentations on preparing national e-waste regulation.• Presentation of proposed legal framework and EPR roles and responsibilities.• Discussion and debate around the potential roles and responsibilities.• Breakout groups to define key aspects of regulation like terms and definitions.• Definition of the next steps with preparing the technical proposal report.
<p>One detailed technical proposal report on the required revisions to the Ugandan e-waste regulatory framework based on inputs gathered during the mapping exercise and the stakeholder consultations with the Government of Uganda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposal on the legal framework, administrative arrangements and financing.• These components to be included the proposal for the regulatory framework.• Preparation of the proposal report and regular sharing with Ugandan team.• Close collaboration with ITU circular economy team in proposal preparation.• Requests for written inputs and follow-up online bilaterals to finalise proposal.• Presentation of the proposal to the Ugandan team during a final webinar.

Timeline

	September	October	November	December
Online research				
Consultation-focused bilateral meetings				
Consultation workshop				
In-person bilateral meetings				
Drafting proposal report				
Proposal-focused bilateral meetings				
Submission and presentation of proposal report for consideration				

Learning Resources



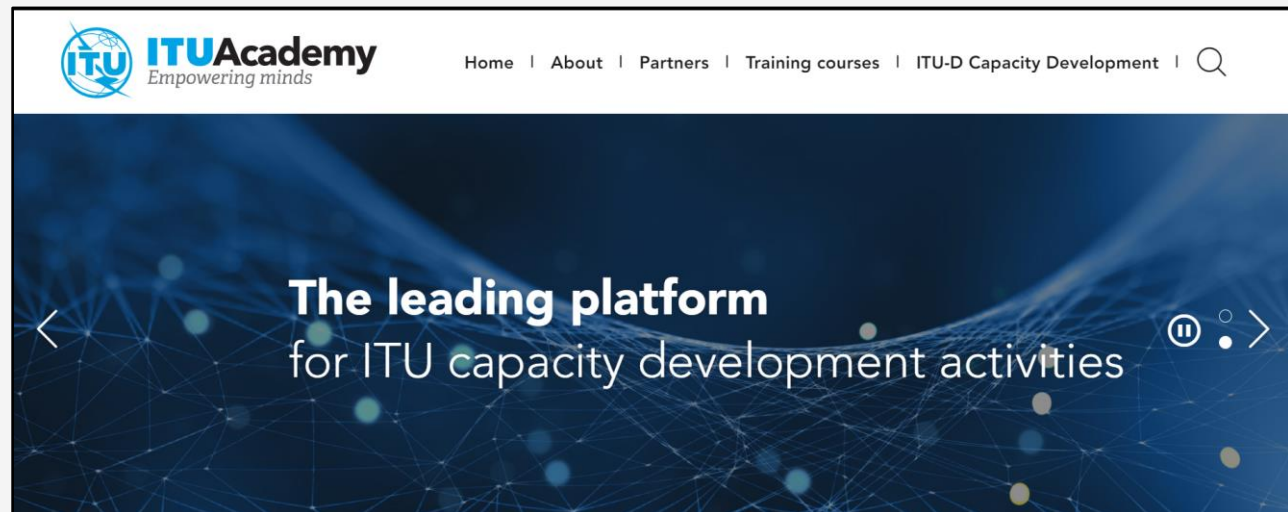
ITU Learning Resources

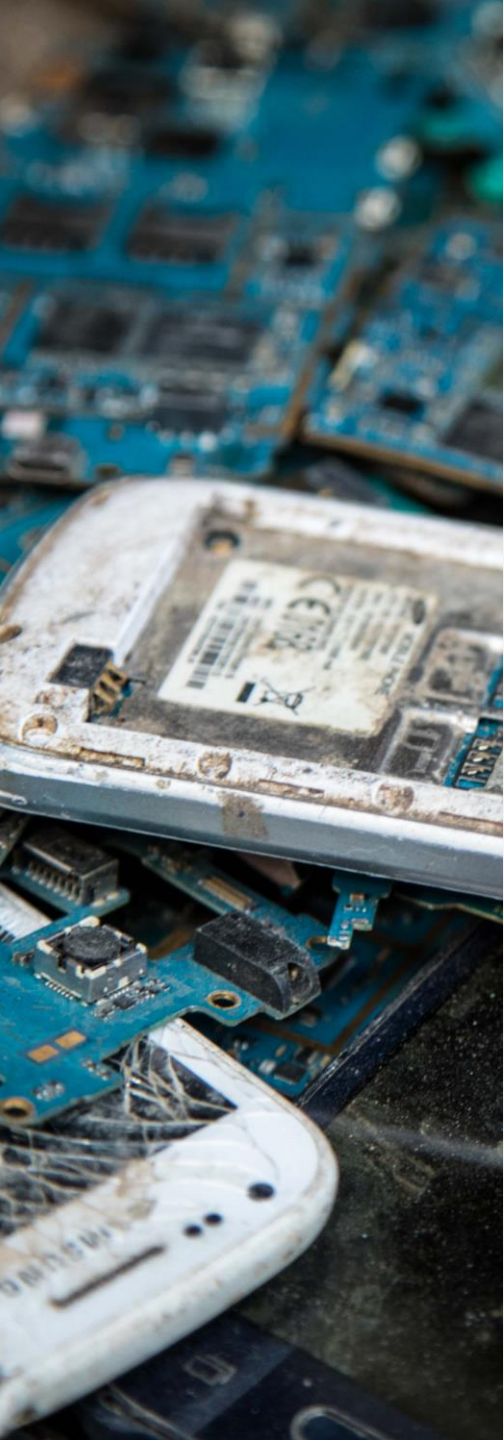
E-waste Policy Toolkit and E-learnings

https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Environment/Documents/Publications/2021/Toolkit_Africa_final.pdf?csf=1&e=ivTock

<https://academy.itu.int/training-courses/full-catalogue/introduction-e-waste-policy-1>

<https://academy.itu.int/training-courses/full-catalogue/deep-dive-extended-producer-responsibility-epr-principle-e-waste-management>





Thank you

