



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

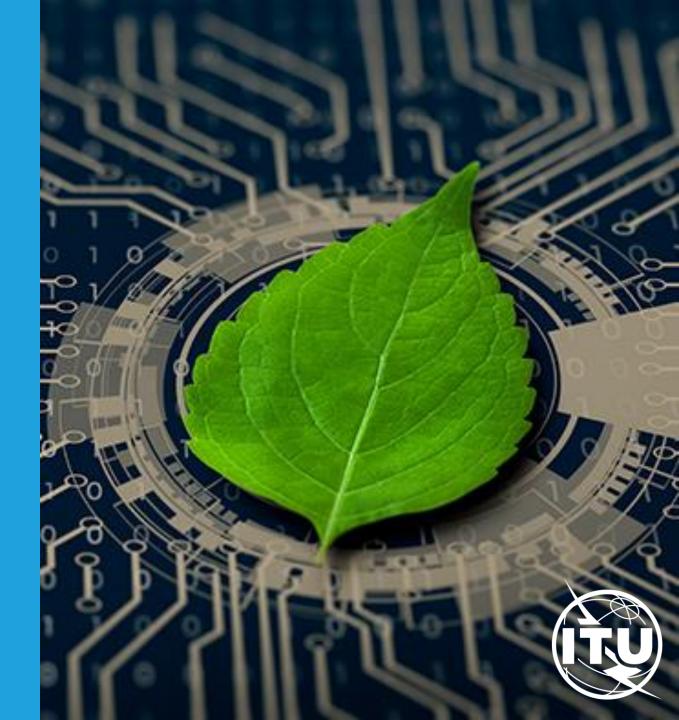
Website: itu.int/go/2023-uganda-e-waste-workshop

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

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Overview

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- 2) Government of Uganda and ITU joint digital transformation project, supported by SSCAF/GDF
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ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs)



Our members

+900

193 Member states Members from the private sector, academia, international and regional organizations

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









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 (NDPIII) 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 (\rightarrow ' E-waste mgmt. prototype?)

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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:

increase the global e-waste recycling rate by 2023

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

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



E-waste Data



E-waste Policy

Greening Digital Transformation

- 1. Global and Regional E-waste Monitors
- 2. Training to countries on an internationally adopted e-waste statistics methodology
- E-waste household and business surveys
- 4. Monitoring ITU e-waste target
- 1. Technical assistance to countries to establish environmentally sound national e-waste management regulation
- 2. Establishing e-waste management systems backed by legally transparent digitally supported and financed EPR systems
- 3. E-waste awareness raising campaigns

- 1. Monitoring industry emissions, energy use and climate commitments from tech companies
- Supporting countries to monitor and track ICT sector GHG emissions and energy
- Supporting countries in developing green ICT strategies and policies.

Developing tools, research, e-learning and communications to support training and knowledge production.



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

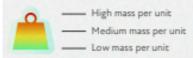


Product scope

- Regulation covers different types of products and producers.
- One option is to include <u>all types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)</u>.
 The other option is to focus on a <u>few types of priority EEE</u> (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.
- o 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)





Recap of e-waste system key principles Business and finance

Policy and regulation



Technology and skills



Monitoring and control



Marketing and awareness



The most sustainable system is one that is self-financing. This implies covering the cost of environmentally sound management, collection, logistics, dismantling, pre-treatment, value extraction and eventual disposal. The role of businesses and entrepreneurship in e-waste management is essential.

A policy is an important first step. It signals the government's intent to engage in e-waste management. A successful system is governed by regulation. This should clearly specify the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders along the value chain. Regulation should be simple, yet clearly stipulate who covers the cost of collection and take-back of e-waste. It should be enforceable.

Appropriate technology and skills across the value chain are essential for successful implementation. It involves safe and environmentally sound waste management practices including recycling infrastructure. Skilled workers are needed so that hazardous materials are dealt with effectively, e-waste is separated with value retention in mind, and to ensure that logistics are improved and enforcement remains effective.

Monitoring and enforcement create a level playing field. If there is no enforcement, producers who comply with EPR schemes could be at a disadvantage to those who do not. KPIs need to be developed, implemented and tracked to measure system performance. E-waste collection and recycling targets set out in policy documents should be frequently monitored through transparent data collection.

Awareness on the part of consumers and commercial customers is key to e-waste management. The Waste Hierarchy should be adhered to so that anyone discarding equipment is aware of the options for better e-waste management, such as reduction, reuse or repair.

Review of extended producer responsibility (EPR) system core pillars

Legal Regime:

- o What is the existing regulatory framework?
- How could this be improved and enforced most efficiently?
- o Which legal instruments will play what role in regulating?
- o 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?
- o What will the implications be of introducing such a mechanism and to who?
- o Etc. (see slide on cost coverage).

Administrative Arrangements:

- o Which actors in the system will play what role and have what responsibility?
- Owhat will the procedures look like that a needed to implement the articles of the regulation?
- Where can procedures be made more efficient, simplified, streamlined and digitalized?
- o 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

National and local institutions - their roles and responsibilities. One clearly documented and mapped out existing Regulatory framework - what governs what and by who? Ugandan regulatory framework for the Entry to EPR (e.g., registration, data, financing, organization etc.). management of e-waste under the EPR principle, Rules on EEE products themselves. based on online research and stakeholder Linkages between the e-waste standards and the regulatory framework. consultation. Online calls before workshop, in-person bilaterals around workshop, online research. High-level opening and introductory presentations on Ugandan context. One well-organised and facilitated impactful Introductory presentations on preparing national e-waste regulation. **Government consultation workshop to gather** Presentation of proposed legal framework and EPR roles and responsibilities. inputs based on the mapping exercise and the Discussion and debate around the potential roles and responsibilities. general provision of e-waste regulation under the Breakout groups to define key aspects of regulation like terms and definitions. **EPR principle in Uganda.** Definition of the next steps with preparing the technical proposal report. Proposal on the legal framework, administrative arrangements and financing. One detailed technical proposal report on the These components to be included the proposal for the regulatory framework. required revisions to the Ugandan e-waste Preparation of the proposal report and regular sharing with Ugandan team. regulatory framework based on inputs gathered Close collaboration with ITU circular economy team in proposal preparation. during the mapping exercise and the stakeholder Requests for written inputs and follow-up online bilaterals to finalise proposal. consultations with the Government of Uganda. 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

