# From waste to value



International Labour Organization

## Opportunities and challenges for the world of work from discarded electrical and electronic equipment

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#### 1. Why is e-waste relevant for the world of work?



E-waste is a 'high volume, low value' resource that – if managed better and in accordance with a circular economy approach – can generate inclusive economic growth, decent work and green jobs.





### 2. Employment in e-waste

Embracing the model of circular economy could create up to 6 million jobs, above all in reprocessing industries, waste management and services. However, there is no reliable employment data for e-waste.

Estimations of employment in e-waste include:

- <u>Global</u>: employment in waste management and recycling: 4 million workers (formal sector), 15-20 million workers (informal sector) [ILO, 2013]
- <u>China</u>: in 2007, approx. 69,000 collectors and recyclers [Feng Wang, 2013]
- India: approx. 400,000-500,000 children aged 10-15 working with ewaste; estimate of 25,000 informal e-waste workers in Delhi [Veenu Joon, 2017]; [Laha, 2015] [Frost & Sullivan, 2013]
- <u>Argentina:</u> in 2016, 34,000 workers estimated in the e-waste value chain [ILO, 2017]
- <u>Nigeria:</u> up to 100,000<sup>2</sup> workers in the e-waste economy [Olakitan Ogungbuyi, 2012]

# 3. Challenges of e-waste

The bulk of e-waste recycling is carried out in the informal economy and its workers are generally involved in labour-intensive activities that involve low earnings, long working hours and exposure to hazardous substances, leading to a serious of decent work deficits.

Challenges in e-waste management include:



safety & health concerns



hazardous substances



child labour & marginalization



informality



availability of recyclables



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# 4. Opportunities of e-waste

**E-waste can be a profitable and productive industry**, which can generate employment in safer conditions, help organize formerly informal workers, and reduce the impact of e-waste on the environment.

Opportunities in e-waste management include:



employment & business



environmental health



public safety & health



social advancement



# 5. What has the ILO done so far?

The ILO has been working on e-waste since 2008. The first global ILO tripartite meeting on e-waste will be held in April 2019.

- 2008: ILO first took note of the emerging e-waste problem
- 2012: E-waste included in the Sectoral Policies Department's work programme & in-depth research started
  - Country-level research in i.a. Argentina, Bolivia, China, Serbia, S-Africa
  - Country-level capacity building activities in China, Serbia, S-Africa
- 2017: Tripartite Global Dialogue Forum on decent work in the management of e-waste decided upon for April 2019
- 2018-2019: Preparations of the Global Dialogue Forum for 2019
  - Country studies on e-waste in Argentina, India and Nigeria
  - Issues paper "From waste to value opportunities and challenges for the world of work from discarded electrical and electronic equipment"
- 2018-2020: UNIDO-ILO research & capacity building project in Latin America (Peru & Argentina)

### 6. ILO normative frameworks

- To download click on the titles:
  - ILO <u>Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work</u> (1998) and its Follow-up (2010)
  - ILO <u>Occupational Safety and Health Convention</u>, 1981 (No. 155) and <u>its Protocol of 2002</u>
  - ILO Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)
  - ILO <u>Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health</u> <u>Convention, 2006 (No. 187)</u>
  - ILO <u>Chemicals Convention</u>, 1990 (No. 170)
  - ILO <u>Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy</u> <u>Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204)</u>

### 7. ILO resources

**Forthcoming ILO e-waste publications in 2018-19** include studies on e-waste in Argentina, India and Nigeria and an issues paper for the ILO *Global Dialogue Forum on decent work in the management of e-waste.* 

To download click on the titles:



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