Goverment Of India

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-VIE SCYCLE
Sustainable Cycles Programme

World Health Organization
India

ANNEX 1

WORKSHOP OUTLINE

E-WASTE POLICY AWARENESS

Face-to-face awareness workshop on E-waste

27-29 November 2019

Hosted by the Centre for Materials for Electronics

Technology, Hyderabad, India

WORKSHOP DESCRIPTION

Title	**Policy awareness workshop on E-waste**
Method of delivery	Face-to-face
Objectives	o Understand current situation in India and existing challenges among practitioners o Facilitate the exchange of knowledge, good-practices, experiences, and lessons learnt from other countries in the region o Support better informed decision-making for policy-makers and intelligence-based monitoring and regulation o Create inter-ministerial and departmental linkages for programmatic collaboration on e-waste o Support the development of a wish list and action plan, including roles and responsibilities and the identification of funding gaps and budget sources
Dates	27 – 29 November, 2019
Registration deadline	Open-ended
Participation Fees	Free

INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs). ITU is committed to connecting all the world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through our work, we protect and support everyone's fundamental right to communicate. With the help of our global membership, ITU brings the benefits of modern communication technologies to people everywhere in an efficient, safe, easy and affordable manner. We are unique among UN agencies in having both public and private sector membership. In addition to ITU's 193 Member States, ITU membership includes ICT regulators, many leading academic institutions and some 700 tech companies.

There has been an increasing interest by the ITU membership on the topic of e-waste. To this end, the highest policy-making body of ITU, the Plenipotentiary Conference, established targets in 2018 relating to e-waste:

- o By 2023 increase the global e-waste recycling rate to 30 per cent.
- o By 2023 raise the percentage of countries with an e-waste legislation to 50 per cent.

ITU has in place a series of Study Group Questions, with a dedicated Question 6/2 on ICTs and the Environment which focuses on addressing the challenges of e-waste. Moreover, ITU develops guidelines, and policy and regulatory frameworks on ICTs and e-waste to help governments to create national policies, laws and regulations in order to establish effective environmental frameworks in the areas of telecom/ICT generated e-waste.

Through the Global E-waste Statistics Partnership, which also includes the United Nations University and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), ITU has been improving and collecting worldwide e-waste statistics, and raising the visibility of the importance of tracking e-waste. In 2017, this partnership published the Global E-waste Monitor (GEM) and is currently developing the GEM 2019 and several Regional E-waste Monitors.

The partnership is also developing an online portal to store and disseminate the world's data and statistics on e-waste, at https://globalewaste.org/.

ITU has developed specific country-level projects on e-waste, notably the establishment of an e-waste pilot plant in Argentina developed jointly with the University of La Plata. One of the main activities of the pilot plant is to refurbish computers which are donated to the most vulnerable population, such as rural schools, indigenous population and penitentiaries in La Plata, Argentina.

Lastly, ITU promotes ICT solutions in the domain of e-waste, and develops green ICT standards to reduce their negative impact. Within its ITU-T L-series Recommendations, ITU-T Study Group 5 on Environment, Climate Change and Circular Economy has produced several Recommendations that help deal with e-waste.

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU)

UNU is a global think tank and postgraduate teaching organization. The mission of the UNU is to contribute, through collaborative research and education, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. UNU operates through a worldwide nexus of institutes and programmes that are coordinated by the UNU Centre in Tokyo.

UNU's Programme on Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) was founded in 2016. Its mandate is the promotion of sustainable societies with activities focusing on the development of sustainable production, consumption and disposal patterns for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), as well as for other ubiquitous goods. As such SCYCLE leads the global e-waste discussion and advances sustainable e-waste management strategies based on life-cycle thinking.

Concretely SCYCLE fosters solutions-oriented dialogues, cooperation and consensus. Within this context SCYCLE:

- conducts research on eco-structuring towards sustainable societies;
- develops interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder public-private partnerships;
- assists governments in developing e-waste legislation and standards, meeting a growing need for such support;
- undertakes education, training and capacity development; and
- facilitates and disseminates practical, science-based recommendations to the United Nations and its agencies, governments, scholars, industry and the public.

SCYCLE is leading the way in global quantification of e-waste product flows, with more detailed e-waste generated/arising analyses carried out in individual EU Member States, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Romania, Portugal and Ireland. Their expertise and pioneering quantification activities have been recognized by the European Commission, especially in the awarding of the prospecting secondary raw materials in the urban mine and mining waste (ProSUM) project, the DOTCOM Waste, the FORAM, the SCRREEN and the ORAMA projects under Horizon 2020 and the Combating WEEE Illegal Trade (CWIT) project under FP7.

ProSUM chooses the four most relevant and challenging waste groups having the highest critical raw materials content from all potential secondary sources in the "urban mine" with the intent to supply the inventory component of a knowledge base relevant for policy making. CWIT, which provides invaluable and necessary inputs on product and material flows within EU28.

UNU also has the commission from the EC to produce a study which will lay the basis for the reports, delegated and implementing acts, impact study and possible legislative proposals required from the Commission in accordance with Articles 7(4), 7(5), 7(6) and 7(7) of Directive 2012/19/EU on WEEE. SCYCLE also contributed to the development of UN-recognized guidelines on e-waste statistics. Moreover, UNU hosts the Solving the E-waste Problem (Step) Initiative, a global, multi-stakeholder network consisting of 50+ members from government, OEMs, refurbishers and recyclers, academia, international organizations and NGOs.

INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations agency for the world of work. It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has a unique structure, bringing together governments, employers' and workers' representatives of 187 member States. The ILO is one of the oldest UN agencies since 1919. India is a Founding Member of the ILO.

The ILO has recently been focusing its attention on the fastest growing global waste stream, namely electrical and electronic waste (e-waste). E-waste contains hazardous elements, which makes it harmful to human health and the environment, as well as complex to recycle or dispose of. E-waste workers operate mainly in the informal economy and are often inadequately protected from the threat of hazardous substances. At the same time, adequate management of e-waste can generate opportunities such as the creation of decent jobs and the creation of a new generation of sustainable enterprises.

Between 9 and 11 April 2019, the ILO held the first ever Global Dialogue Forum on Decent Work in the Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste (E-waste) in Geneva. Representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations discussed current and emerging issues related to the promotion of decent work in the management of e-waste and adopted points of consensus that include recommendations for future action by the ILO and its members.

Since 2012, the ILO has produced several publications that provide insights into this sector and seek to address labour challenges in e-waste recycling.

- "The global impact of e-waste: Addressing the challenge" (2012)
- "Tackling informality in e-waste management: The potential of cooperative enterprises" (2014)
- "Decent work in the management of electrical and electronic waste (e-waste)" (2019)

Later this year, three country studies (Argentina, India, and Nigeria) will be published. They aim to provide an in-depth overview on issues related to the management of e-waste at the national level and the key stakeholders involved.

Under the framework of a regional UNIDO project, the ILO is implementing the "From waste to jobs: mobilizing the world of work to manage e-waste better in Latin America" project in Argentina and Peru. The purpose of this project is to mobilize the world of work – labour ministries, employers and workers – to achieve better management of e-waste in Latin America. The project pays particular attention to the situation of women and young workers who work in the informal segment of this sector.

Most recently, the ILO developed the "Work Improvement for Safe Home: Action manual for improving safety and health of E-waste workers" manual in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This manual consists of a 22-item action-checklist and nineteen checkpoints for improving occupational safety and health (OSH) of e-waste workers. The action-checklist is designed as an easy-to-apply tool for e-waste workers to identify and improve their OSH risks. The 19 checkpoints cover materials storage and handling, workstations, safe use of machine and electricity, physical environment, welfare facilities and work organization and provide practical ideas for solutions. Many clear-cut illustrations showing simple, low-cost ways for improvements are associated.

The training manual was tested in e-waste workplaces in New Delhi, India, and the participating e-waste workers were able to understand their OSH risks and make action plans for improving their workplaces.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The principle that all people should enjoy the highest standard of health, regardless of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, has guided WHO's work for the past 70 years, since it was first set up as the lead agency for international health in the new United Nations system. Over the years, people have come together to reiterate and reinforce this principle — for example in the Declaration of Alma-Ata in 1978, which set the aspirational goal of health for all. It remains front and centre today, in the drive for universal health coverage.

WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable. WHO's goal is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being.

WHO has now more than 7000 people from more than 150 countries working in 150 country offices, in 6 regional offices and at headquarters in Geneva.

WHO protects children's health from e-waste exposures. E-waste contains potentially hazardous substances that may be released directly and others that may be formed during the recycling process, especially if this occurs in the "informal" sector where modern industrial processes are not used and where worker protection may be inadequate. Children are often involved in these processes, being exposed to high quantities of toxic chemicals. Recent World Health Assembly resolutions on the role of the health sector on chemicals and wastes and reducing air pollution request WHO and the health sector to report on and implement actions related to toxic wastes and waste burning to protect health. A series of peer-reviewed publications including a systematic review on health impacts of e-waste have been developed by WHO in the past few years.

The health sector has a strong role to play, and WHO believes the sector can: increase the evidence and knowledge base; raise awareness and communicate on health impacts, particularly in children; build the capacity of the health sector to better protect children through exposure reduction; promote monitoring of exposures to e-waste; work with other sectors to implement policies and actions that reduce harmful exposures; and, conduct specific research about e-waste and related health effects.

At the global level, there needs to be increased awareness of e-waste impacts on health, including exposure scenarios and routes of exposure, environmental contamination, country studies as well as available policy, interventions and solutions for the health sector to promote.

At regional and local level, WHO is working on developing the first country pilots in collaboration with UNIDO and other UN agencies to create a framework for protecting child health that can be used in other countries. https://www.who.int/ceh/risks/ewaste/en/

E-WASTE AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive. employment and decent work for all.

 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

Upon completion of this training, participants will be able to:

- Understand different public and private sector actors with a role in resource efficiency and circular economy.

- Understand good practices on e-waste management at the national level.

- Understand the effects of e-waste on human health and decent work.

- Understand existing national and international standards for e-waste.

- Understand the areas of potential programmatic synergy among different actors tackling e-waste in India.

- Understand the upskilling of individuals, entrepreneurs and SMEs required for a circular economy.

- Understand the scope and requirements for a sub-regional or regional e-waste monitor.

FACILITATORS/EXPERTS

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TARGET AUDIENCE

This workshop is targeted at managers and representatives with a level of seniority from ministries, government departments, government agencies, state and local level, the private sector and academia. Other institutions and individuals that are interested in building their capacity related to e-waste are also welcome to participate.

Official Representatives from Government of India:

Department of Telecommunications (DoT)
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoUD)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Health)
Ministry of Labour & Employment (Labour)
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
Representatives from Telangana state

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister (EAC-PM) of Republic of India and Office of Principal Scientific Advisor, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India with the support of the United Nations University (UNU), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), are organizing a Policy Awareness Workshop on E-waste, which will take place in Hyderabad, India, from 27 to 29 November 2019.

The workshop will bring together key stakeholders from across India, specifically targeting the managers and representatives with a level of seniority from ministries, government departments, government agencies, state and local level, the private sector and academia. Other institutions and individuals that are interested in building their capacity related to e-waste are also welcome to participate.

The workshop will focus on understanding e-waste in the 3P – people-planet-prosperity dimensions in India through a strategic perspective, linking marquee programmes with ongoing activities of NITI Aayog Government of India. It will help provide insights on the current status; technical, economic, environmental and social issues and drivers; opportunities to overcome current and future challenges; policy tools and implementation actions to take forward recommendations already developed, as well as identify new innovations and synergies across various levels and departmental lines in government given the cross-sectoral nature of the e-waste issue.

Policy and implementation:

- Extended Producer Responsibility mechanism
- Strengthening current legislation and best practices
- Statistics, monitoring and enforcement
- Human health, decent work, employment and formalisation.

Business and standards

- Enabling e-waste collection
- Resource efficiency (repair and recycling) infrastructure
- Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and enabling e-waste entrepreneurship
- International and national e-waste standards

Capacity and Skills

- Jobs and upskilling in repair and recycling
- Capacity for regulation and monitoring.

As part of the closing of the workshop programme, participants will discuss and consider the following two possible next steps which could be undertaken as a follow-up to the e-waste policy awareness workshop:

To develop a Regional E-waste Monitor to highlight the regional and sub-regional e-waste developments and trends and focus on specific opportunities and challenges. The monitors include national data on e-waste and e-waste legislation and highlight best practices in the regions.

To organize a joint event or meeting to discuss longer collaboration between the partners of the United Nations and the Government of India in the area of e-waste, in support of the way forward for resource efficiency and circular economy in the country.