

# UNDERSTANDING THE E- WASTE GUIDELINES FOR ATU MEMBER STATES

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# Preliminary

- **Assignment and Scope**

- Develop e- waste Guidelines and Indicators for ATU member states

- **Project Period**

- September 2019 - March 2020

- **Document is divided into 3 sections**

- General overview of e-waste
- Guidelines for various stakeholders
- E-waste Indicators

- **Various experts worked on the document**

- Dr. Virginia Onyara (MMU)
- Eng. Helen Nakiguli (UCC)
- Mr. John Bosco Kavuma (GICTACE)

# What is e-waste?

E-waste, refers to all EEE and its parts that have been discarded by its owner as waste without the intent of re-use (StEP Initiative 2014)



# Why e-waste guidelines for Africa?

- Many African countries suffer from the importation of used or obsolete EEE
- There is high demand for used products that have a short life span
- Recently, there has also been an increase in counterfeit/substandard EEE especially with the mobile devices
- Africa relies/ depends on other countries for acquisition of EEE and processing of WEEE

# Why e-waste guidelines for Africa?

- The increase in e-waste generation poses challenges of effective management practices that are environmentally sound.
- Management of e-waste in most developing countries is mainly done through the informal sector.
- Open dumping, burning and landfilling are the predominant disposal methods used in Africa



# Challenges

- Lack of legislation for e waste management
- Lack of appropriate technology and infrastructure for e-waste handling and treatment.
- Absence of frameworks for End-of-Life (EoL) product take-back and EPR implementation – *No data*
- Lack of awareness
- Minimal capacity building efforts

# E-waste guidelines

- There are twelve (12) sets of guidelines targeting different players

## Upstream players

- Producers/ Manufacturers
- Importers
- Assemblers

## Midstream players

- Transporters,
- Refurbishers,
- Recyclers

## downstream players

- Consumers,
- Communities living near dumpsites.

## Policy makers, regulators and activists'

- Government Institutions,
- Disposal Authorities
- Training Institutions.

## Additionally;

e-waste collection

e-waste treatment

technology (*first, second and third level treatment technology*) including dismantlers.



## 1. Guidelines for Producers /Manufacturers

They are responsible for bringing EEE to the market and make important decisions about the type and quantities of materials to be used in producing the products, how long the product would remain useful (product life), and where and how to use it. *Guidelines on Page 30 and 31 of the main document*

## 2. Guidelines for importers

Apply to all entities including individual traders, groups, organization or chain distributors that bring EEE to ATU member states. It is recognized that there are two categories of imports/importers of EEE in AU, namely:

- importation of new EEE
- importation of used EEE.

*Guidelines are on page 32 of the main document*

## 3. Guidelines for Assemblers

Individuals, companies or groups that put together different components of EEE into a set of wholesome facility/equipment. They offer technical management services. *Guidelines are on page 32 of the main document*



#### 4. Guidelines for Refurbishers

Refurbisher means a person who renovates or processes e-waste for reuse, but does not include telecommunications carriers, telecommunications manufacturers, or commercial mobile service providers with an existing recycling programme. *Guidelines are on page 33 of the main document*

#### 5. Guidelines for Recyclers

Recyclers are merchants that produce secondary products from e-waste. They sort, grade and use e-waste components to produce new materials. *Guidelines are on page 33 and 34 of the main document*

#### 6. Guidelines for Government Institutions

Government institutions refer to the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), Regulators and Enforcement authorities. *Guidelines are on page 34 and 35 of the main document*

## **7. Guidelines for Consumers**

The consumer is the biggest category of stakeholder in EEE chain. They include commercial, corporate, domestic & individuals. They should adhere to minimum standards for acquisition and utilization of EEE, as well as sound management of EOL. *Guidelines are on page 35 and 36 of the main document*

## **8. Guidelines for Training Institutions**

Training institution provide academic and professional training and research. They include authorities responsible for developing training curriculum. They are major consumers of ICT and/or recipient of computer/ICT donations. *Guidelines are on page 36 of the main document*

## **9. Guidelines for Transporters**

Transporter means a person/company/entity engaged in the off-site transportation of e-waste by air, rail, road or water carrying a manifest system issued by the person/company/entity who has handed over the e-waste to the transporter, giving the origin, destination and quantity of the e-waste being transported. *Guidelines are on page 37 of the main document*

## 10. Guidelines for Disposal Authorities

Disposal authorities are those with legal documents that allow the disposal of specified records or material (in this case e-waste). *Guidelines are on page 37 of the main document*

## 11. Guidelines for communities living near dumpsites

People living near dumpsites need to be educated on how to detect potential health hazards, through organized community-based discussion by the e-waste management stakeholders and environmental health practitioners.

## 12. Guidelines for informal Sector\*

# COLLECTION SYSTEMS

- General guidelines (*Pg. 38*)
  - Apply to any person that collects sorts or consolidates e-waste.
- Guidelines for selection of collection channels / method (*Pg. 38/39*)
  1. Retailer take back and storage
  2. Producer Take back and Storage Schemes
- Municipal collection and storage *Pg. 40*
- Other collection points *Pg. 40*
- Guidelines for establishing collection and storage infrastructure *Pg. 40*
- Guidelines for Design & Technical Specifications of e-waste Collection Points *Pg. 41*
- Guidelines for Operation of Producer Responsibility Organisations *Pg. 41 and 42*

# TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY

1. Guidelines for development of e-waste treatment technology *Pg.43*
2. Guidelines for development of first level e-waste treatment *Pg. 43*
3. Guidelines for development of second level e-waste treatment *Pg. 44*
4. Guidelines for development of third level e-waste treatment *Pg. 44/45*
5. Guidelines for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) *Pg. 45*

# ESTABLISHMENT OF TREATMENT FACILITY

1. General Guidelines *Pg. 47/48*
  - Storage and handling
  - Receiving of e-waste at treatment facility
2. Guidelines for facility operation requirements *Pg. 48*
3. Guidelines for collection systems for e-waste *Pg. 48*
4. Guidelines for storage areas *Pg. 49/50*
5. Guidelines for dismantling and segregation of dismantled parts *Pg. 50*
6. Guidelines for recycling and recovery of e-waste *Pg. 51*
7. Guidelines for developing a treatment and disposal unit *Pg. 51*
8. Guidelines for e-waste disposal sites *Pg. 51/52*

Thank you!

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