WEBINAR

NAVIGATING THE POLICY LANDSCAPE FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Wednesday, 23 November 2022

14:00-15:30 CET
16:00-17:30 EAT

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

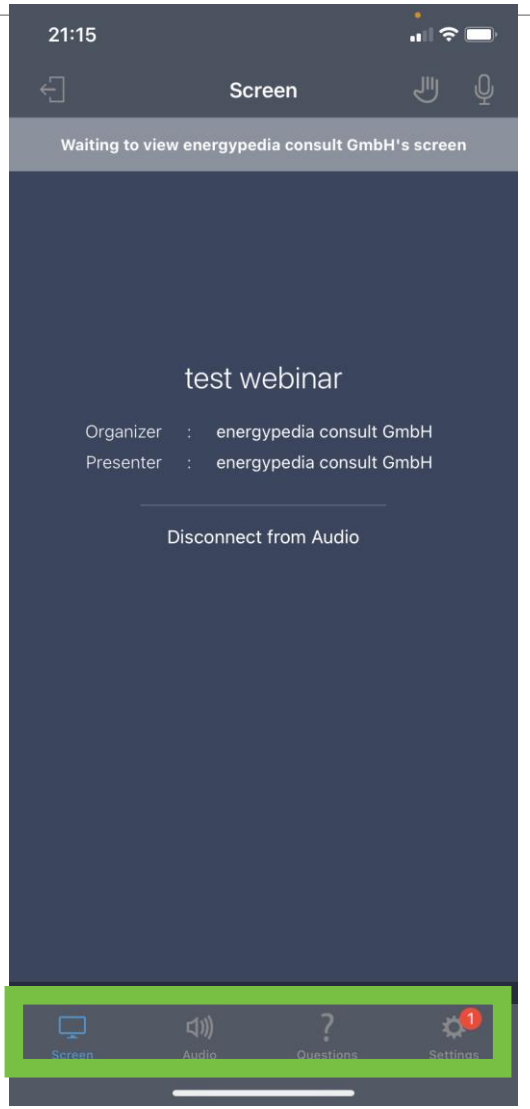
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

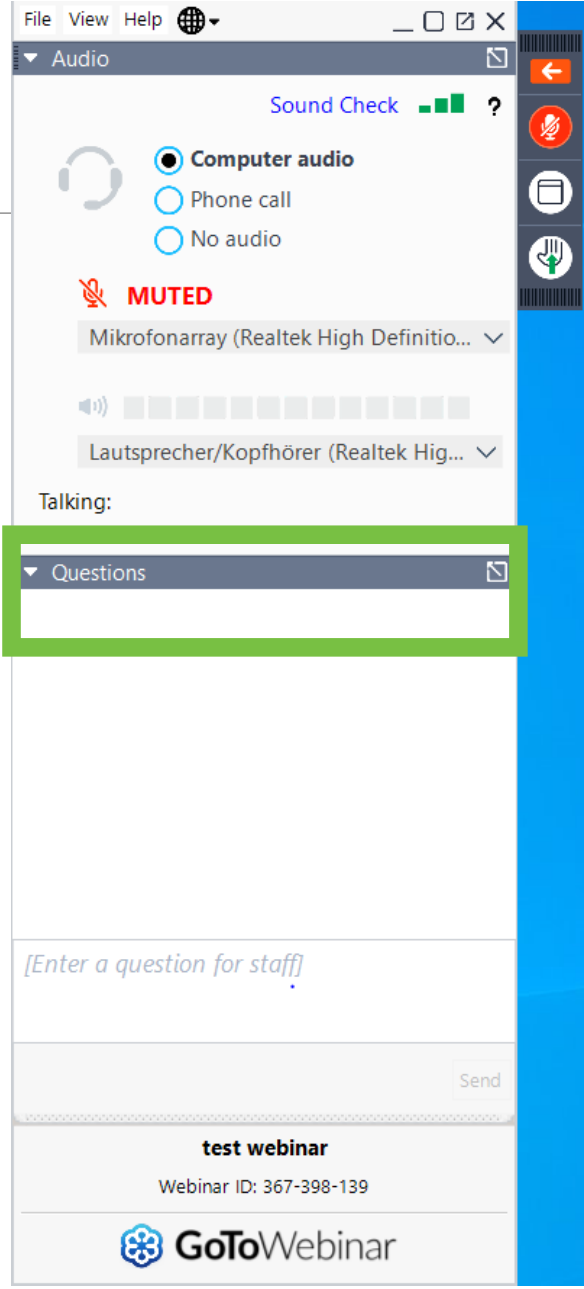
unitar United Nations Institute for Training and Research

GPA GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR ACTION

Housekeeping

Please send us your questions via the „QUESTIONS“ tab!





Agenda

	Speakers
Opening and topic introduction	Lucas Kürten, GIZ ESDS
Summary of key take-aways from the first e-waste webinar	Elif Demir, GPA/UNITAR
Extended Producer Responsibility	Monica Wambui, CLASP
Panel Discussion	Abubaker Mayemba, IOM Uganda
	Paul McCallion, UNHCR Bangladesh
	Amadou Cissé, WFP Regional Bureau for Western Africa
	Arinda Franklin Okeyamba, FRES Uganda
	Alexander Batteiger, GIZ Go Circular
Q + A Round	Lucas Kürten, GIZ ESDS

Topic Introduction

Lucas Kürten, GIZ SUN Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS)

Lucas is a Junior Advisor in the global team of the GIZ SUN Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS) Project, where he principally works on the topic of e-waste management, reduction and awareness raising in displacement settings. Besides, he has experiences in sustainable energy systems, circular economy and sustainable urban development mainly in Germany, Oceania and Latin America. Lucas holds a MSc in Natural Resources Management and Development and a BSc in Electrical Engineering.

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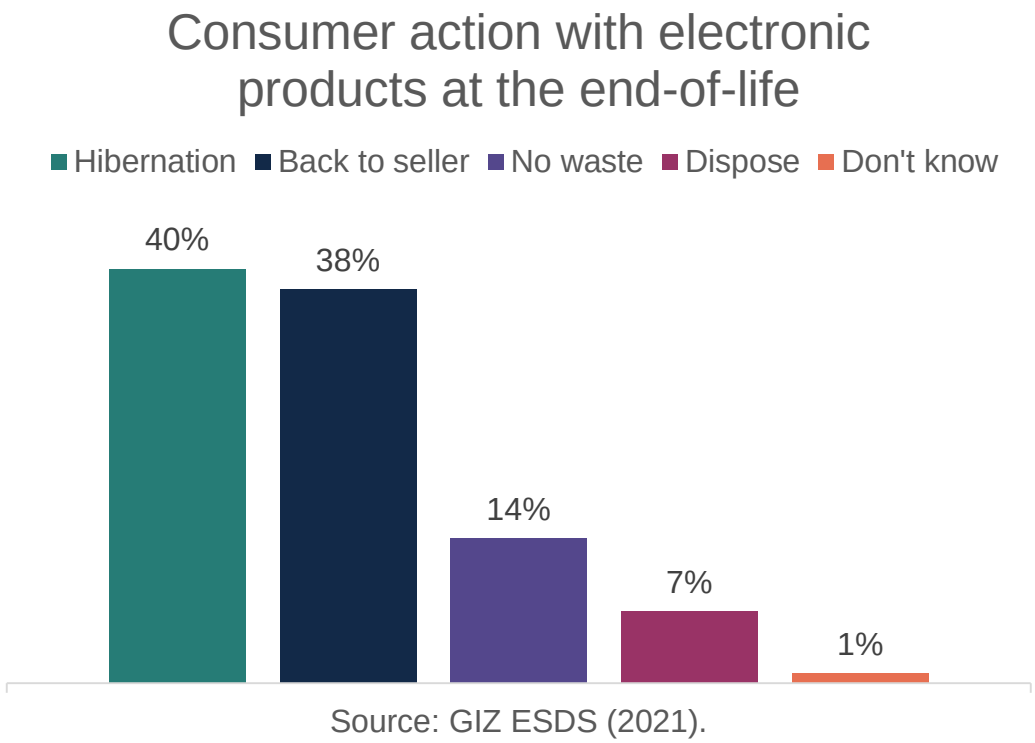
Summary of key take-aways from the first webinar

Elif Demir, GPA/UNITAR

Elif is the Coordination & E-waste Lead at the Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA) Coordination Unit hosted at United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). She co-authored the report Electronic Waste (E-waste) Management for Off-grid Solar Solutions in Displacement Settings and is co-leading the Humanitarian E-waste Task Force with GIZ ESDS, bringing together organisations like UNHCR, IOM, WFP, and NORCAP. Elif holds a MSc degree in Complex Systems Engineering and Management at the Delft University of Technology and a BSc in Industrial Engineering at Bilkent University.

Status quo and challenges with e-waste in displacement settings

Current situation regarding e-waste in displacement settings



Source: GIZ ESDS (2021).

Challenges with e-waste management in displacement settings

- Limited legislation and policy framework in the host countries
- Limited to no formal e-waste management in displacement settings
- Product design not allowing for easy repair and separation to fractions
- Lack of spare parts and tools for repair
- Hibernation of products by end users
- Few collection points and take back schemes
- Limited data on the e-waste volumes and practices
- High costs and low economies of scale
- Lack of proof of concept for sustainable business model

Opportunities for e-waste management in displacement settings

TOPIC	DESIGN	PROCUREMENT	REPAIR & REUSE	COLLECTION	RECYCLING
RECOMMENDATIONS	• Encourage manufacturers to design products that are durable, reusable, repairable, and easily recycled • Make sure products meet end user needs for extended use	• Set higher standards and produce new guidelines for high quality products • Encourage manufacturers to offer repair services and warranties	• Improve access to spare parts and tools • Work with end users on how to extend product lifetime • Provide training to technicians to support refugee economies	• Explore take back schemes and incentives for collection of end-of-life products • Connect with other stakeholders to achieve economies of scale	• Assess defective products to be used as spare parts • Explore repurposing of batteries through boosting and testing

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND COLLABORATION

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Extended Producer Responsibility

Monica Wambui, CLASP

Monica is a senior associate at CLASP. She manages the implementation of the Global LEAP Solar E-Waste Challenge program across the continent and supports the development of resources and strategies geared towards sustainable e-waste management and circular economy.

Monica is a renewable energy professional, passionate about universal access to energy and creation of sustainable solutions. Prior to joining CLASP, Monica was working in the mini grid and telecommunications sector and oversaw the design and installation of nearly thirty mini grids systems in Kenya.

Extended Producer Responsibility

23rd November 2022

clasp

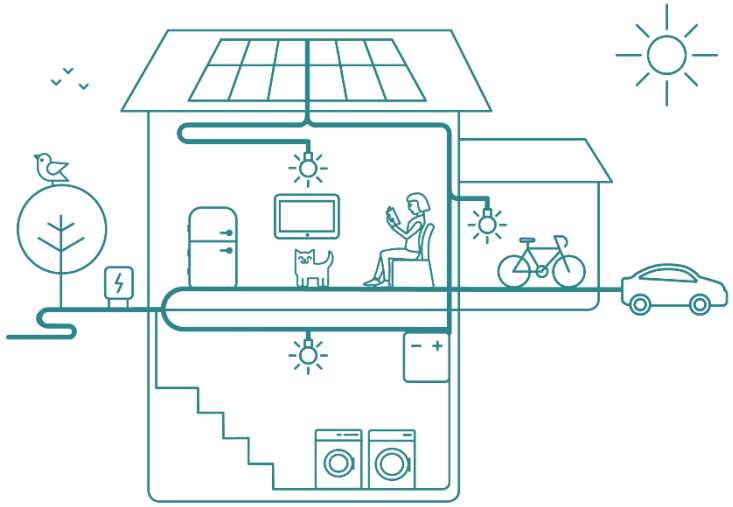
Efficient Appliances for People & the Planet

MISSION

CLASP improves the energy and environmental performance of the appliances & equipment we use every day, accelerating our transition to a more sustainable world.

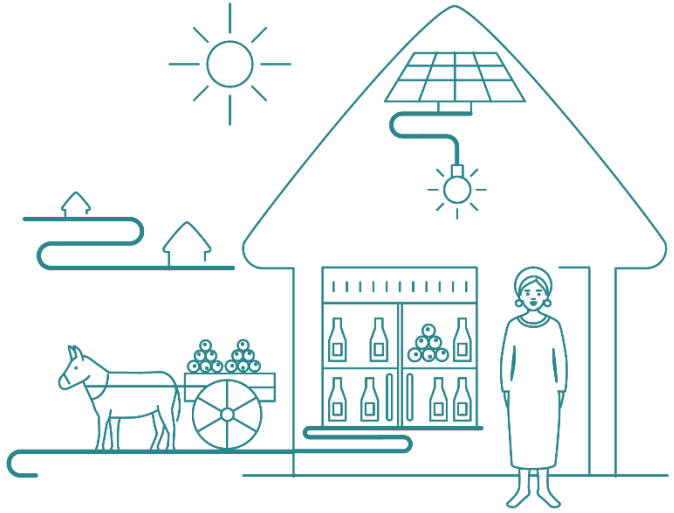
Affordable, low-impact, high-quality appliances, lighting & equipment

Climate



- Reduce carbon emissions
- Lower operating costs
- Decrease energy demand

Clean Energy Access



- Reduce energy supply cost
- Increase energy access
- Improve quality of life

What We Do

Energy & Quality Standards to keep inefficient, low-quality products off the market

Policy Compliance, Testing & Quality Assurance to ensure products perform & markets are fair to all

Product Labeling & Consumer Education to attract consumers to good products & inspire demand

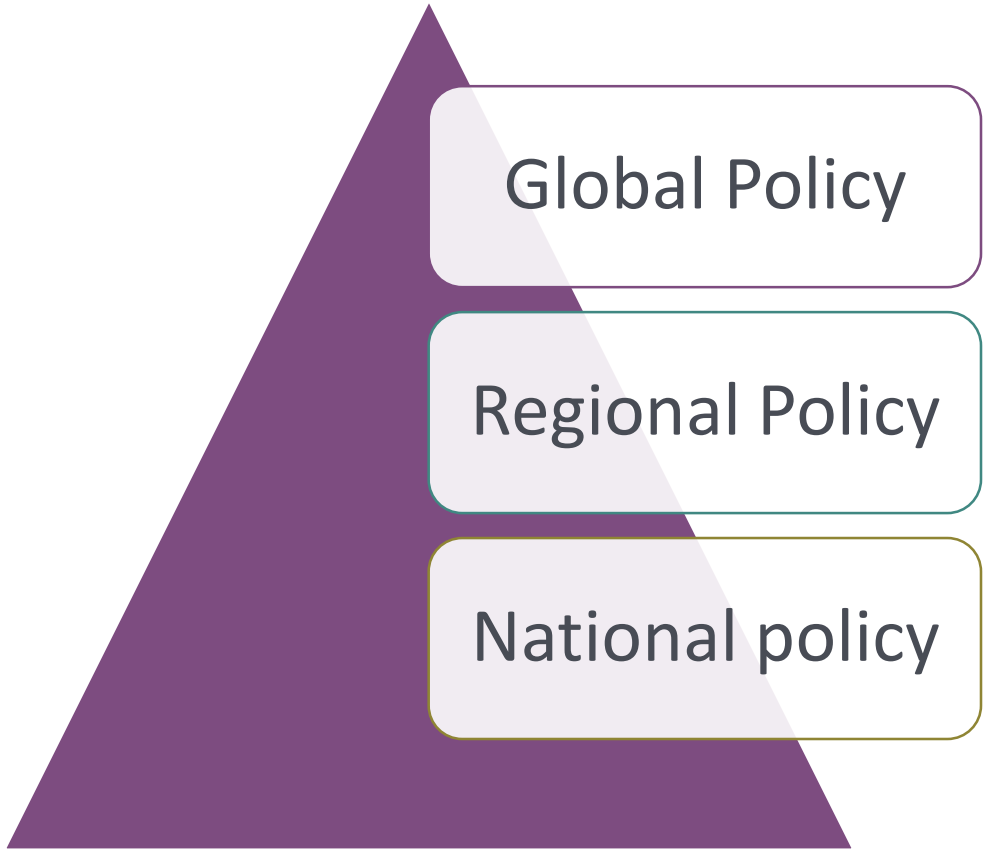
Awards & Product Recognition to reward early-movers & accelerate markets

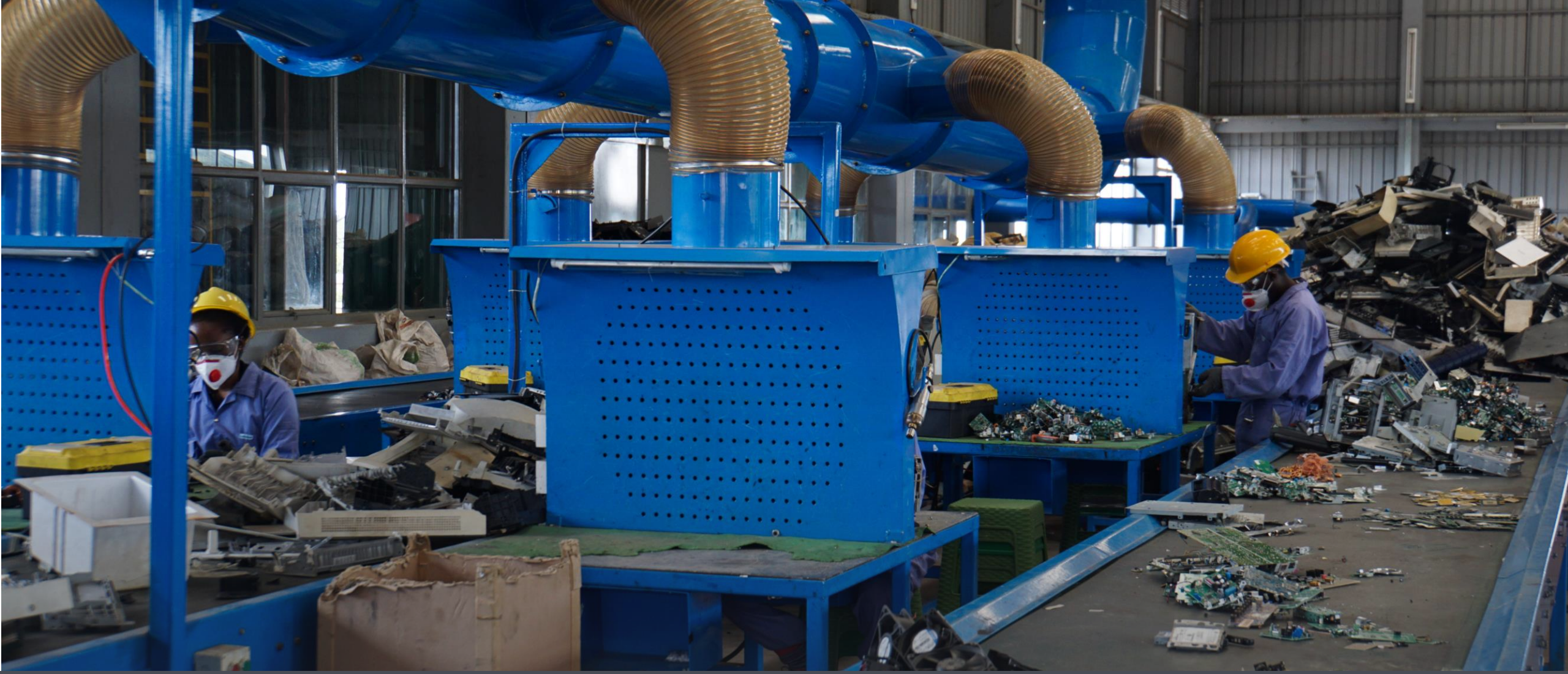
Procurement, Incentives & Bulk Buys to incentivize innovative manufacturers, reduce risks for all & saturate markets with efficient, high quality products

Global Collaboration & Knowledge Sharing to leverage cutting edge & collective knowledge and forge productive partnerships

E-waste Policy Landscape

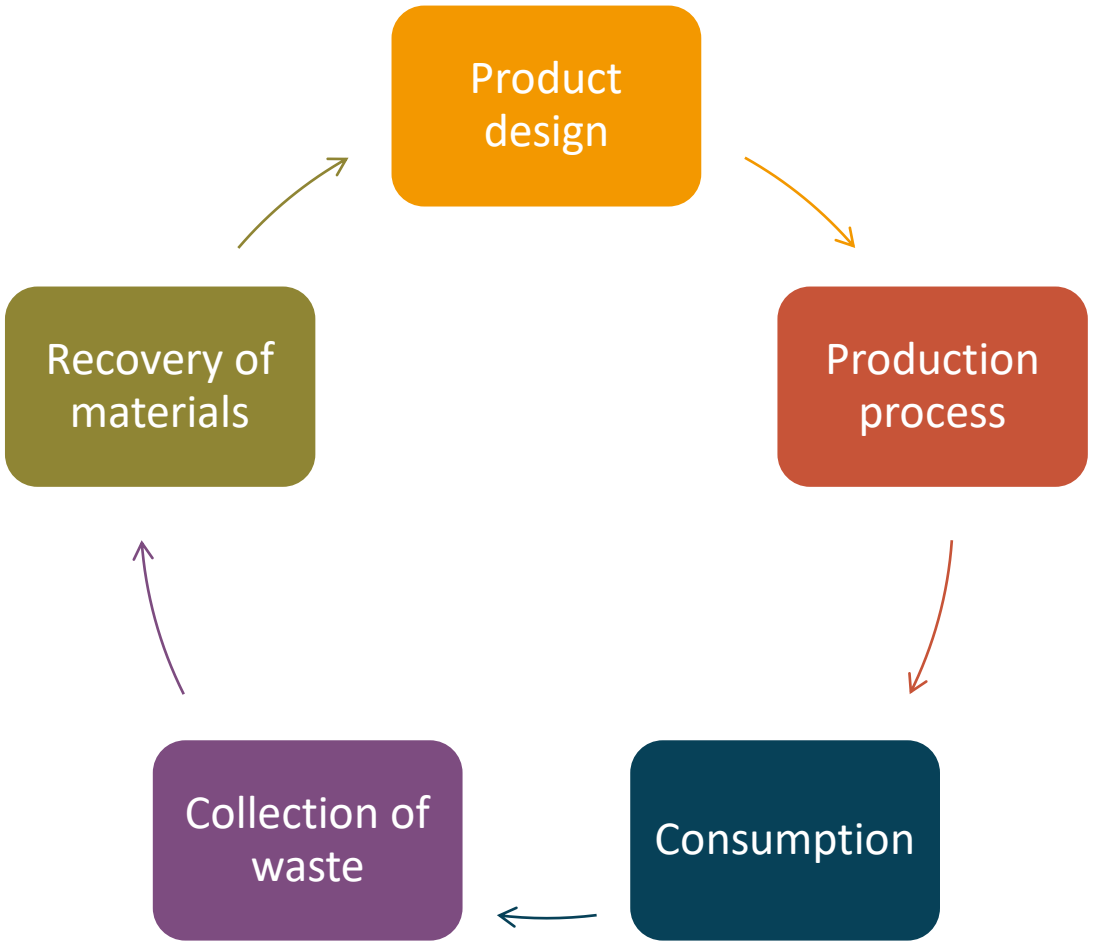
- Global Policies/Conventions
  - Basel Convention
  - Stockholm Convention
- Regional Policies
  - Bamako
  - SACEP
- National Policies
  - Regulations/ enacted laws
  - E-waste Guidelines
  - WEEE Catalogues
  - Extended Producer Responsibility





- **EPR schemes are policy approaches** that apply the “Polluter Pays Principle,” which states that producers should bear the responsibility for end-of-life management, compliant with control measures introduced by public authorities to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

EPR Principle and Objectives



- Favor transition to circular economy model
- Place responsibility (usually financial burden) of waste management onto manufacturers
- Improve waste management and increased resource recovery
- Incentivize design of less resource-intensive products that have a longer useful life, and are easier to repair, repurpose and recycle

Source: https://www.eucolight.org/about-us/extended-producer-responsibility/

EPR Scheme Features

- **Established by government or private sector entities**. Governments may use them to support specific policy goals.

- **Voluntary or mandatory**. Schemes may begin as voluntary and transition to mandatory requirements after a de facto “grace period” where producers are given time to set up their systems to comply with new requirements.

- **Entail individual or collective responsibility**. It is common for producers to exert this responsibility collectively in the form of PROs to implement the EPR principle on behalf of all member companies.

- **Should define collection, sorting, recycling, and recovery targets,** which are used to assess the overall success of the scheme.

Operating Models and Financing

1. **Producers bear the full financial responsibility**, but operation responsibilities are shared across stakeholders.
   - *In India, the producers work with PRO's and pay for recycling of e-waste as per mandated targets.*

2. **Responsibility is shared with government agencies**. Producers may pay fees to the municipalities, who remain in charge of waste management (usually collection), while recycling is outsourced to specialist contractors.
   - *In Denmark, producer pay fee and are responsible for collecting and sorting waste.*

3. **Consumers bear the whole or part of the financial responsibility**, but operation responsibilities are shared across stakeholders.
   - *In Switzerland, an advance recycling fee paid by consumers supports all operations (subsidizing recovery, transportation, processing)*
   - *Japan has a consumer-paid EPR system where consumers pay an additional fee to cover the e-waste transportation, refurbishment, and recycling, but producers implement the refurbishment and recycling.*

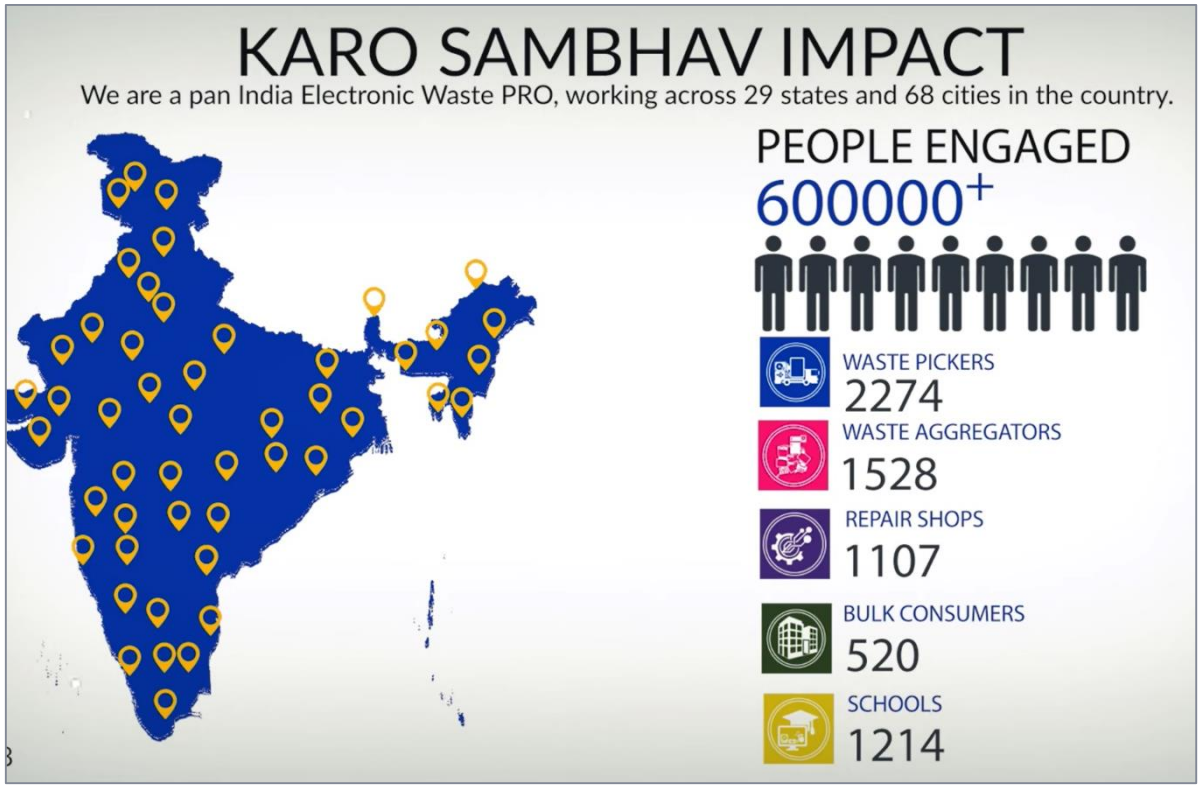
Challenges

- **Lack of a national CE policy framework and e-waste management legislation -** EPR scheme and its requirements e.g. collection, sorting, recycling, and recovery targets can be outlined in the legislation
- **Lack of a stakeholder network**, e.g. stakeholders frequently operate in silos
- **Lack of awareness by local stakeholders**, e.g. consumers are not aware of the scheme and discard the appliance with general waste
- **Lack of infrastructure** such as transport, collection, and recycling systems for e-waste, integrating informal sector (India case study)
- **Lack of technical capacity** e.g. to treat hazardous waste appropriately, integrating informal sector

CATEGORIES	STAKEHOLDER EXAMPLES
Production	Original equipment manufacturers; brand manufacturers and importers
Policy & implementation	Regulators and implementers (provincial and local administrative authorities); electricity regulators
Sale	Wholesalers; retailers; distributors; local shops (e.g., secondhand or "junk" shops)
Use	Consumers (residential and commercial); public sector
Repair	Service staff trained by manufacturers from repair shops or other technicians
EOL Transport	Collectors (formal and informal collectors); manufacturers or related staff
Refurbishing	Refurbishers
Disassembly	Disassemblers; scrap resellers; national or international stakeholders could be involved
Recycling	Formal recyclers, informal sector, refurbishers
Context influencers	Civil society; academia; advocacy groups; funders; press; media

India: Karo Sambav - Informal Sector Integration

- 95% of collected e-waste is processed by the informal sector
- Karo Sambav is the first PRO registered in India for e-waste
  - Established in 2016
- Coordinator between all actors in the e-waste chain:
  - Waste pickers, aggregators, last-mile collectors, recyclers, repair shops
  - Waste management organizations
  - Government
- Organizes informal waste aggregators into groups to channel the movement of e-waste and purchases non-dismantled e-waste.
- Provide other benefits:
  - Formalize workers by providing aid in opening bank accounts, pay taxes, and ensuring on-time, equitable payments.
  - Karo Sambhav School Program



EPR Policy Instruments

Administrative instruments: collection and/or take-back of discarded products; reuse and recycling targets; fulfillment of environmentally sound treatment standards; fulfillment of minimum recycled material content standards, product standards.

Economic Instruments: material/product taxes, subsidies, advance disposal fee systems, deposit-refund systems, upstream combined tax/subsidies, tradable recycling credits.

Information-based Instruments: reporting to authorities, marking/labeling of products and components, consultation with local governments about the collection network, information provision to consumers about producer responsibility/source separation.

Source: IGES, EPR Policies for Electronics in Developing Asia: A Phase-in Approach, Policy Brief, September 2011

Key Success Factors

Capacity Building

Identifying key stakeholders
Identifying skill gaps
Bridging skill gaps
Developing accessible resources

Compliance

Clear and reliable legal framework
Develop compliance mechanism that includes market surveillance and enforcement
Coordination on national, regional and international levels

Education & Awareness Raising

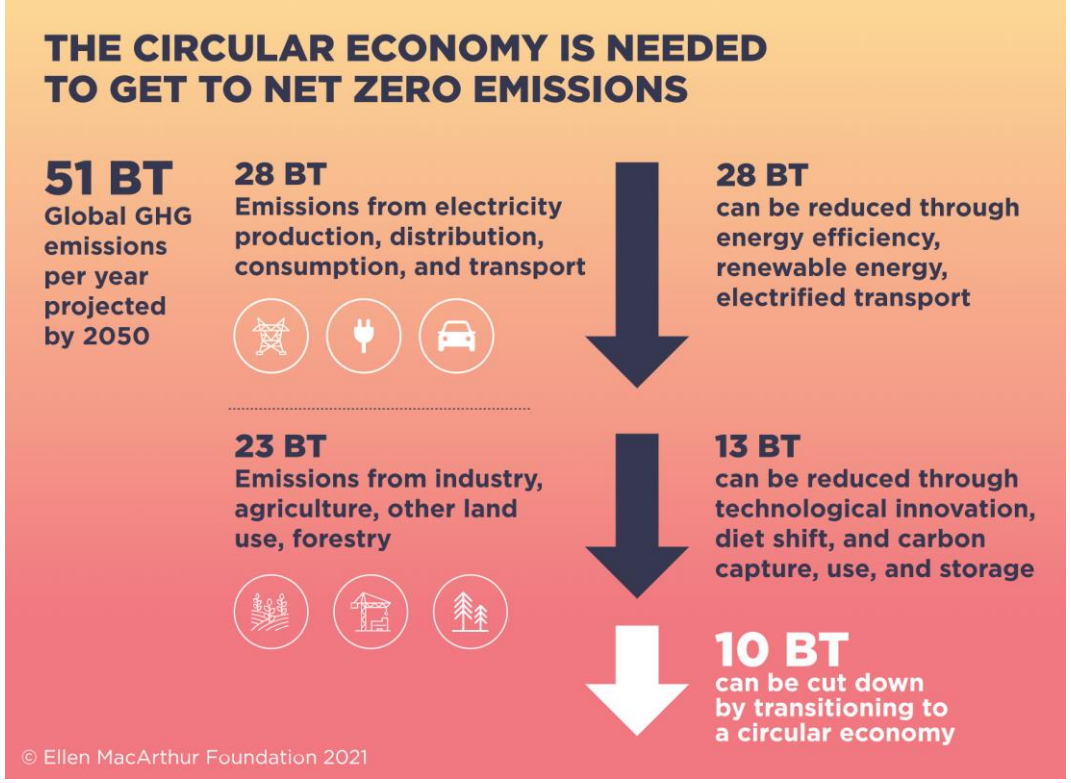
Build understanding of EPR scheme
Secure buy-in
Foster relationships

Evaluation

Source: IGES, EPR Policies for Electronics in Developing Asia: A Phase-in Approach, Policy Brief, September 2011

Extended Producer Responsibility Towards Circular Economy

CE is key in tackling **climate change**



One-third of NDCs submitted in 2021 include mention of a CE (primarily European and some G20 countries).

Chile became one of the first countries to introduce CE into their climate targets

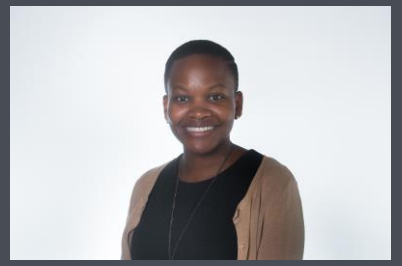
CE is essential to meeting **SDG 12 & SDG 13**

Also support others including:

- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 - Industrial development

Source: https://climate.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/?mc_cid=e5c89f04b7&mc_eid=2c0af9ad4c

Thank you!
Any questions?



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Panel Discussion

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Q&A

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Thank you!

- Feedback: info@energypedia.info

- Webinar documentation: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Webinar_Series_on_Understanding_Ewaste_Value_Chain_in_Humanitarian_Settings