

E – WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KENYA

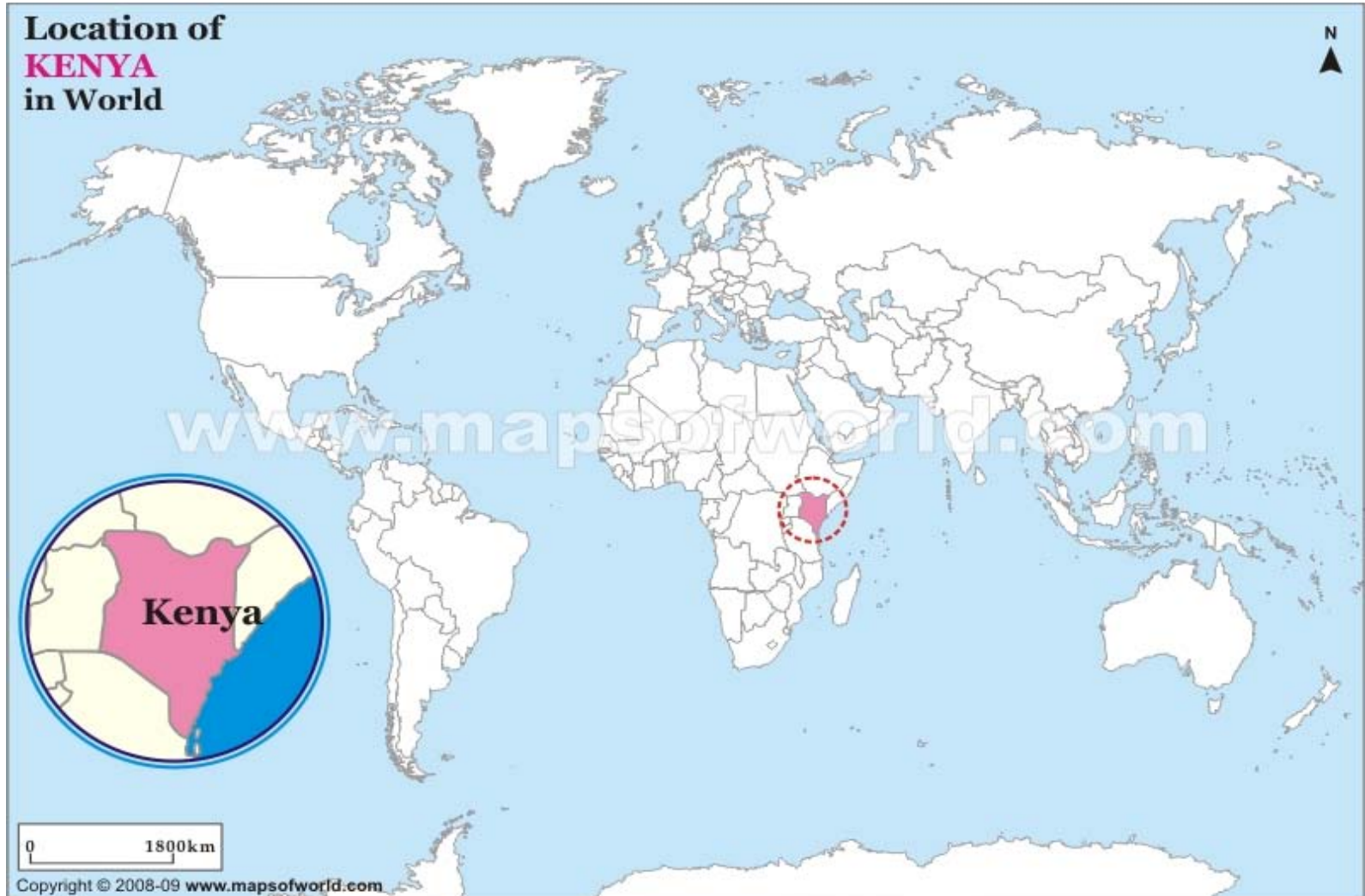
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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- WEE mass flow
- Mass flow diagram
- E-waste management - formal sector
- E-waste management - informal sector
- E-waste management guidelines
- Opportunities to strengthen E-waste management
- Challenges
- Expectations

Kenya



Introduction

- UNEP estimates the current e-waste generated annually in Kenya at
- 11,400 tonnes from refrigerators,
- 2,800 tonnes from TVs,
- 2,500 tonnes from personal computers,
- 500 tonnes from printers and
- 150 tonnes from mobile phones (Press Release UNEP, 2010).

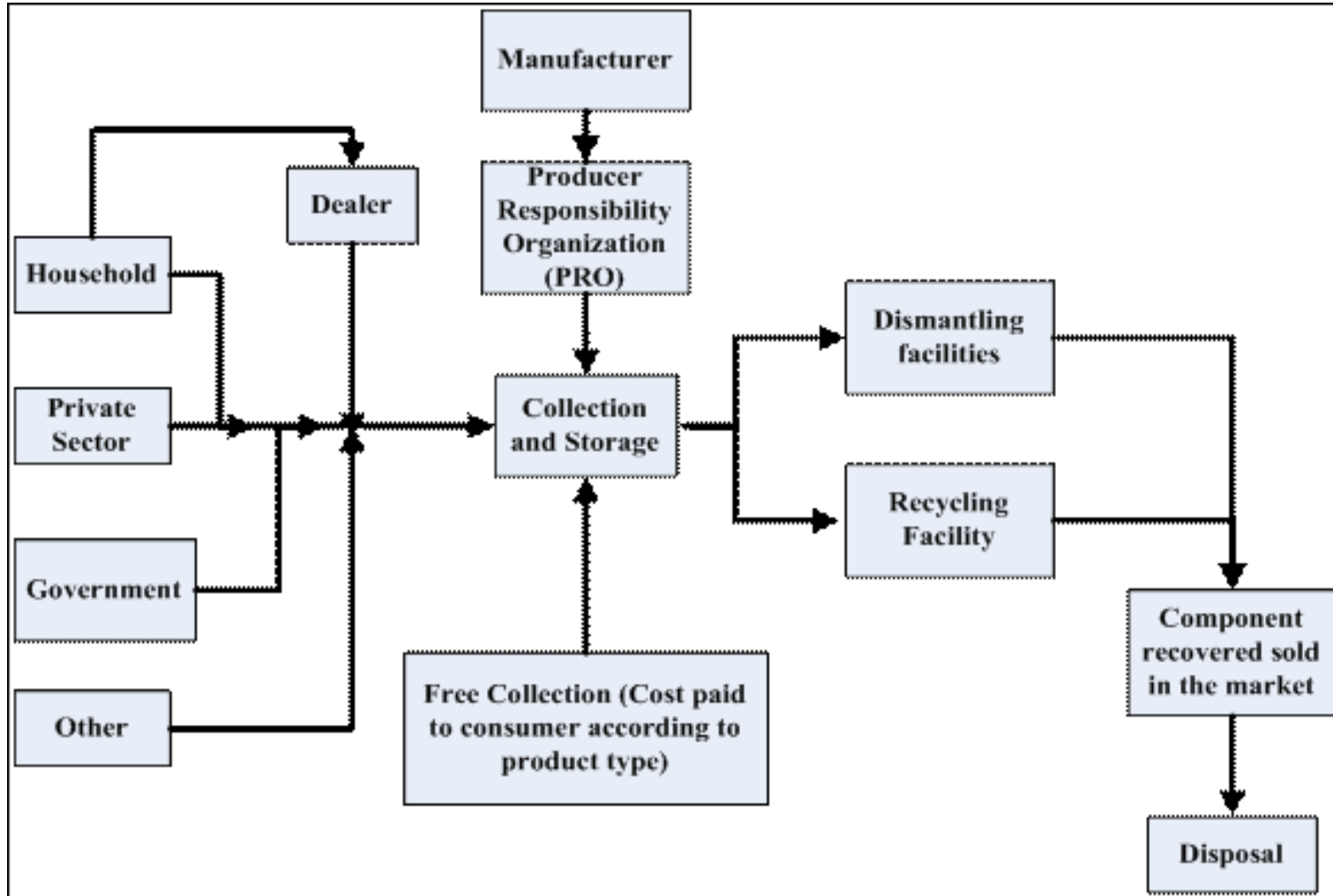
WEE Mass flow

- The mass flow study carried out in 2007 by Kenya ICT Action Network showed (Appendix 1) that:
- 1,513 tonnes of electronics entered the market.
- The consumer in addition to receiving 1,489.4 tonnes also received 151.3 tonnes from the second hand market.

WEE Mass flow Cont

- The consumers are likely to dispose
- 1,210.4 tonnes in the second-hand market,
- 18.6 tonnes to collectors or as general waste which is sent to refurbishers.
- 18.6 tonnes directly to recyclers.
- Refurbishers and recyclers then send 605.2 tonnes for disposal.

Mass flow diagram



E-waste management - formal sector

- Computer for Schools Kenya(CFSK) distributes refurbished computers to schools, takes after 5 years.
- Collected computers are refurbished, some to TV monitors, recycled
- Monitors and boards are exported for disposal.
- Nokia has a recycling scheme
- HP setting up take back and disposal facility.
- collection system for mobile phones

E-waste management - informal sector

- E waste management mostly by informal sector
- Most have inadequate skills, are neither registered or authorised
- Dismantle discarded WEE items to recover usable parts, mainly, electronics and scrap metal such as copper.
- Remainder is disposed with other domestic waste to dumpsite

E-waste management guidelines

- The E-waste guidelines published in May 2011 address:
- Producers / manufacturers, Importers, Assemblers
- Consumers(Government organisations, Learning institutions and others)
- Transporters, informal sector e-waste collectors
- Refurbishers, Recyclers
- Disposal facilities operators
- People living near dumpsites
- Standards for recycling facilities.

E waste guidelines



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & MINERAL RESOURCES

FINAL DRAFT Guidelines for E-Waste Management in Kenya



July 2010



GESCI, ICW, KRA
are needed here

Options / opportunities to strengthen E-waste management

- Development, gazetment and promotion of regulations requiring more producers to contribute to e-waste management
- Up scaling current and starting new take back schemes by manufacturers, suppliers and service providers
- Employment opportunities
- Assisting informal business in recycling to become sustainable by capacity building and easy access to funding

Challenges

- Significant amount of second-hand equipment in the market with short remaining lifespan
- Dumping of e-waste by developed nations
- Inadequate regulatory and policy structures to safeguard health, environment and social consequences of e-waste
- Limited capacity of government agencies and facilities to deal with e-waste

Expectations from workshop and suggestions on future cooperation

- Expectations
- Learn the best practices of E-Waste management and in particular take back schemes and recycling
- Future Cooperation.
- Facilitate cooperation for both south-south and north- south cooperation
- Technical assistance

END

Thank you