

Introduction: In recent years, electronic waste management has posed a global challenge both in the developed and developing countries because all electronics are built with some toxic substances, which pose a great challenge to human health. Mobile phones contain substances that are amongst the 10 most dangerous metals and most of this ends up in landfill sites or sea which contributes to soil infertility and water pollution. . Research done by Oladele A Ogunseitan and colleagues at the University of California at Irvine cite showed that lead in the cell phone leachate was high enough to make cell phones classified as hazardous waste under the federal regulations.

Objective: To investigate the mobile phone waste management practices among mobile phone users and sellers in Uganda: a case study of Kampala Central

Methodology: Using a descriptive cross sectional research design and adopting quantitative research approach, the study was able to acquire information. Using Kish and Leslie (1995), the study used a sample of 384 though only 348 filled the questionnaires well. SPSS and Excel were used in analysis.

Results: We found that 50% of the people who stay within Kampala central do not recycle their mobile phone waste. In every phone users, 50% did not know proper mobile phone management practices. Also half of the mobile phone users were not sensitized about proper mobile phone waste practices. In addition the study also revealed that 80% of mobile phone sellers did not know the proper management practices of mobile phone waste. Furthermore, almost three quarters of the mobile phone sellers and users did not know the dangerous chemicals contained in mobile phone waste.

Conclusion: There is poor mobile phone waste management among users and sellers nor do they know about the dangerous chemicals contained in mobile phones. There is therefore, a need for the government to come out and sensitize the general public about this matter.