

Stichting International Institute for Environment and Development Europe



# KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Circular Practices

### 1.0 THE CONCEPT OF CIRCULAR AND GREEN ECONOMY

Uganda is facing multiple challenges regarding waste management, economic productivity, and climate change; all of which endanger sustainable development. Δ growing population, urbanization and changes in consumption patterns have increased Uganda's demand for energy, food and other essential necessities of life. A circular economy is a vital requirement for a more sustainable use of natural resources, and for tackling the triple crises of climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution. This is precisely what the circular economy aims to address .



The concept of circular economy provides potential solutions for addressing this complex, multidimensional challenge. This infographic provides information on the transition of Uganda's economy to a green and circular economy. It profiles the key stakeholders in the circular economy and provides an understanding of its status, challenges and opportunities in the country.

### 2.0 TRANSITIONING TO A CIRCULAR AND GREEN ECONOMY

Overtime, Uganda has made strides in transitioning towards a green and circular economy. The processes have involved formulation of policies and legislations. The transition to inclusive, low-emission economic growth for Uganda is steered by the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18 – 2030/31 (UGGDS). The strategy operationalizes the global agenda on climate change and green economy and focuses on catalytic investment in areas that include increase private sector participation in the green economy, raise awareness and design opportunities for private sector investment in waste management. The drivers for the transition to a greener and more circular economy in Uganda include: job creation, investment opportunities in low-carbon industrialization, and engagement of the private sector for increased uptake of opportunities in the Waste Management space.

### **3.0 PROFILING KEY ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE** TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

### Ministry of Water and Environment

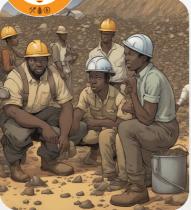
ROLE IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY The Ministry is responsible for developing, managing, and regulating water, environmental resources, and waste management in Uganda. The Ministry of Drafting teams CE, a subset of Water and are refining a the green PRACTICE APPLIED Environment has yet cabinet proposal economy, sees to launch specific to define specific scattered efforts circular economy actions. by entities like the (CE) initiatives, Sugar Corporation though NDP IV of Uganda Limited highlights CE in Lugazi. promotion, including plastic recycling.



### KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY



### Ministry of Energy & Mineral Development:



The Ministry's mandate is to promote, manage, and safeguard sustainable energy and mineral resource use for social and economic development.

The Ministry promotes waste-to-energy solutions like briquettes, biogas, and power from waste incineration, offering alternative energy and effective waste management.



## Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development:



The Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development is mandated to: formulate economic policies for stability and growth, mobilize financial resources, regulate financial management, ensure efficient public expenditure, and oversee national planning for economic development.

The Ministry of Finance is working with the Uganda Clean Production Centre to develop a circular economy roadmap and aims to join the Africa Circular Economy Alliance. This will open financing opportunities for circular economy initiatives, aligning industrialization with environmental sustainability. ROLE IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY PRACTICE APPLIED

### KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives:

The Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives is mandated to develop and support policies and programs for trade, cooperatives, sustainable industrialization, technology development, and wealth generation for social and economic benefits.

It promotes green practices like waste recycling, proper disposal, and efficient resource management in industries and businesses

National planning Authority (NPA):

The NPA's primary function is to create comprehensive development plans for the country, including long-term and medium-term perspectives.

The NPA has integrated circular economy in NDP III and IV but lacks a specific policy. Elements can be drawn from existing documents like the 2012 Electronic Waste Management Policy.



### NEMA

NEMA is responsible for developing environmental policies, legislation, standards, and advising the government on environmental management, with a focus on regulation, compliance, and oversight of conservation and protection.

ROLE IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The National Environment Act No. 5 (2019) supports circular economy through Extended Producer Responsibility, requiring producers to manage product design, disposal, and lifecycle for optimal environmental outcomes.

NEMA launched the E-Waste Management Center in 2021, aiming to sustainably manage and recycle e-waste.

NEMA also developed waste management policies, including the National Strategy for Promoting **Plastics Circularity** (2023 - 2028),aiming to establish a circular plastics economy for a clean. sustainable environment.

PRACTICE APPLIED





### Uganda Investment Authority:

The UIA oversees the Investment Code Act, 2020, which outlines procedures and regulations for foreign investment, including sectors like waste recycling.

The UIA is not currently focused on circular economy, but it is crucial for driving industrialization with limited resources and technological advancements. Prioritizing data collection is essential for promoting circular economy developments in Uganda.

PRACTICE APPLIED



### Private sector:



This includes: a) individual entrepreneurs and traders in recycling and product distribution; b) companies involved in waste collection, recycling, and renewable energy; c) financial institutions.

The recycling sector in Uganda has recently lacked modernization and value addition, offering opportunities for investment, trade, technology transfer, and job creation. The Uganda Plastics and Manufacturers Recyclers Association (UPMRA) advocates for proper waste disposal and collaborates with public and private agencies to develop the sector.

PRACTICE APPLIED



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Uganda needs to go circular, it is something that should be brought to the attention of policy makers

Government official from Ministry of Water and Environment We have big dreams of waste recycling; we have challenges of achieving them!

it is the way to go for Uganda to transition into a circular economy because it creates many opportunities such as jobs and resource efficiency

Official from NPA



circularity will help in minimising waste generation and reducing the environmental footprint **??** 

Ministry of Finance and \_\_\_\_\_ Economic Development Official



Circular economy is a grey area whose potential needs to be tapped

Government Official -

Circular Economy will ensure that the environment is protected, as well as livelihoods of communities

Local Green Enterprise owner **?** 

Capacity building and trainings for Local Green Enterprises in the usage of circular economy practises should be promoted

Local Green Enterprise owner





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