



Deforestation study

Uganda

Uganda has a deforestation rate of approximately 2% per year, driven by agricultural expansion, fuelwood demand, and infrastructure projects.

Protected forests remain relatively stable due to government enforcement, while unprotected forests face significant pressure from land conversion and illegal logging.

Economic contribution of land use sectors

Agriculture including agro processing

GDP

19.2%

Labour

72%

Major Value Chains

Coffee, tea, cotton, sugarcane, banana, maize, cassava, horticulture, livestock farming, agro processing.

Key Actors

Smallholder farmers, cooperatives, private agribusiness firms, exporters, NGOs, development agencies.

Aquaculture including fisheries

GDP

1.5%

Major Value Chains

Tilapia, catfish, Nile Perch, fish processing.

Key Actors

Smallholder fish farmers, fisher cooperatives, fish processors, large-scale fish exporters, state-owned bodies.

Tourism

GDP

7.8%

Major Value Chains

Wildlife-based tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism.

Key Actors

Uganda Wildlife Authority, private operators, tour operators, hotels, community-based initiatives.

Forestry

GDP

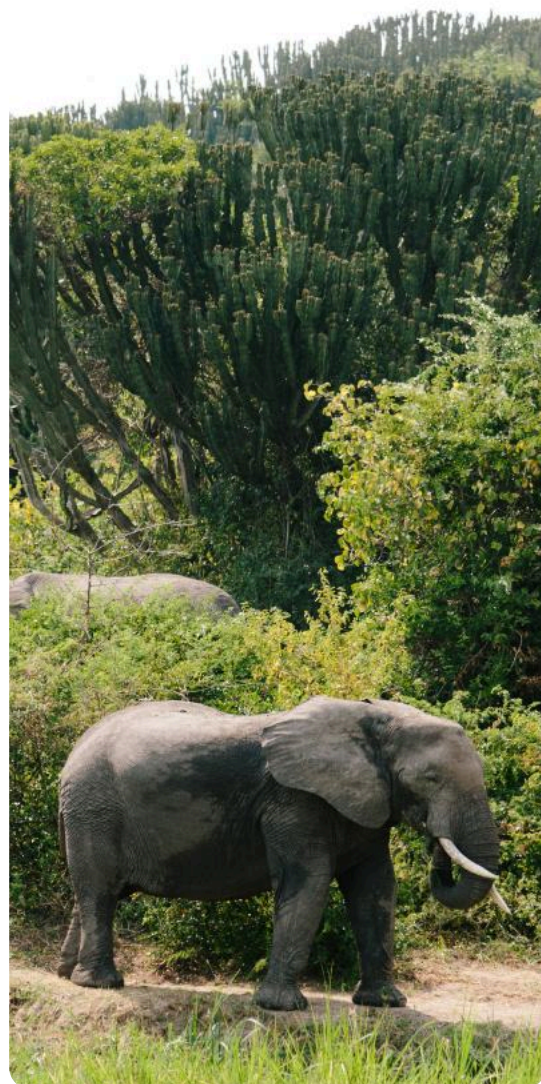
3.5%

Major Value Chains

Timber production, poles, charcoal, fuelwood, plantation forests.

Key Actors

National Forestry Authority, community forest associations, private plantation owners, informal charcoal producers, NGOs.



Key biodiverse rich areas

Protected Area Forests

- **Examples:** Budongo, Bugoma, Mabira Central Forest Reserves, Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Forests in Unprotected Areas

- **Examples:** Private forests in districts like Hoima, Mubende, Masaka.

Other Biodiverse Rich Areas

- **Examples:** Wetlands (e.g., Mabamba swamp), lakes (Victoria, Albert, Edward), rangelands in the cattle corridor.

Risks posed by land use sectors

Deforestation

- **Major Players:** Subsistence crop producers, informal fuelwood collectors, large-scale agricultural developers.
- **Mitigation:** Proving legality of land tenure, providing county and sub-county information, ensuring no deforestation after the cut-off year, specifying deforestation details if before the cut-off date.

Land Degradation

- **Major Players:** Livestock keepers, smallholders practicing unsustainable farming techniques.

High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV)

- **Major Players:** Commercial agriculture, infrastructure projects.

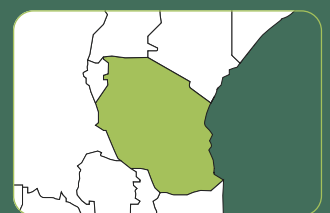
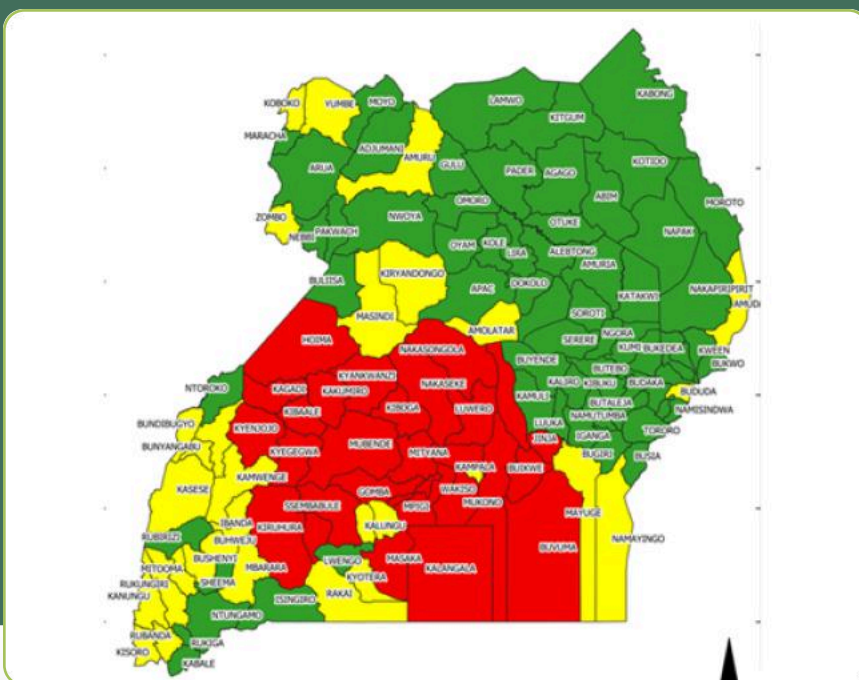


General statement of country-level deforestation risk

Uganda faces significant deforestation pressures from agricultural expansion, fuelwood demand, and infrastructure projects. Protected forests remain relatively stable, while unprotected forests face significant pressure. Station pressures from shifting agriculture, logging, and land conversion. Protected areas are also at risk.

Deforestation-risk methodology application to investment decisioning

The deforestation risk methodology for Uganda involves classifying areas based on annual deforestation rates into three categories: low, medium, and high. This classification serves as a critical decision-making tool for investments, ensuring alignment with environmental regulations and sustainable land use practices.



Deforestation risk map

- High deforestation risk
- Medium risk
- Low risk

