# Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025

Report

# Uganda

FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at 5 to 10 year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The FRA is a country-driven process and the assessments are based on reports prepared by officially nominated National Correspondents. If a report is not available, the FRA Secretariat prepares a desk study using earlier reports, existing information and/or remote sensing based analysis.

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# Introduction

## Introductory text

Given Uganda's location in a zone between the ecological communities that are characteristic of the drier East African savannas and the more moist West African rain forests, combined with high altitude ranges, the country has a high level of biological diversity. Internationally and in Africa, for its size, Uganda is among those countries endowed with the greatest diversity of animal and plant species.There are 30 species of antelope, 24 species of primates including charismatic species of Mountain Gorillas and Chimpanzees, and more than 5,406 species of plants so far recorded of which 30 species of plants are endemic to Uganda. [1]

Forestry is crucial to the lives of millions of Ugandans especially the poorest sections of society. The dependence of poor people on forest resources and their ability to improve their livelihoods through forestry has for long not been adequately recognised in Uganda. Benefits of forests and trees to Ugandans especially the poor has mainly focused on the numerous direct benefits in form of food, energy, employment, incomes, quality of life and increased resilience to shocks and stresses. Little attention has been directed at quantifying and valuing the many environmental and ecological benefits that forests provide. For example forests and trees provide support to agriculture and many environmental services that are taken for granted or are poorly understood. Supply of clean water and maintenance of soil fertility are among major services that are provide by forests and trees and are especially important to the poor who cannot afford alternatives such as piped water or fertilizers. Because these services are considered "free", they are undervalued and without investment and adequate protection of forests and trees they are declining fast. [2]

Reference:
[1] NEMA (2016), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (2015-2025)
[2] State of Uganda's Forestry (2016), Ministry of Water and Environment

## Report preparation and contact persons

The present report was prepared by the following person(s)

| Name | Role | Organization | Contributions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Edward Ssenyonjo | National correspondent | National Forestry Authority | All |
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| Mr. Charles Ariani Ariani | Collaborator | National Forestry Authority | |
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| Mr. Bob Kazungu Kazungu | Collaborator | Ministry of Water and Environment | |

# 1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

## 1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

### National data

#### Data sources

| 1990 | |
|---|---|
| References | [Biomass Technical Report 1990](#) |
| Methods used | Full-cover forest/vegetation maps |
| Additional comments | Setting up a third National Data Point |

| 2000 | |
|---|---|
| References | [FREL/wall-to-wall Vegetation maps. Generated in preparation of Uganda's FRL of 2018](#) |
| Methods used | Sample-based remote sensing assessment<br>Full-cover forest/vegetation maps |
| Additional comments | FREL data was used for the forest area estimate while the Other Wooded land was derived from the vegetation maps |

| 2015 | |
|---|---|
| References | [Uganda's FREL 2018](#) |
| Methods used | Sample-based remote sensing assessment<br>Full-cover forest/vegetation maps |
| Additional comments | Setting up a National Data Point |

| 2021 | |
|---|---|
| References | Collective work of NFA mapping results with technical support from FAO (unpublished). |
| Methods used | Sample-based remote sensing assessment<br>Full-cover forest/vegetation maps |
| Additional comments | |

#### National classifications

| 1990 | |
|---|---|
| **National classifications** | **Definition** |
| Plantations | Plantations are man-made tree plantations comprising of two classes (Classes 1 and 2). Class 1 consists of broad-leaved trees mainly Eucalyptus species, Maesopsis eminii, Acacia mearnsii, while Class 2 includes the Conifers; Pine species and Cypress species. |
| Tropical High Forest | Tropical High Forest (THF) (Classes 3 and 4) - These are natural forests rich in species biodiversity i.e. flora and fauna. THF were grouped into Class 3 which has normal stocking and Class 4 which is has low stock mainly due to degradation and is characherised by reduced species richness and composition dominated by secondary growth of colonising shrubs like Solanum gigantea. |
| Woodland | Woodlands (Class 5) are Wooded areas where trees and shrubs are predominant. There are wet and dry types. The wet type occurs as a zone along wetlands (riverine forest) and the dry type is found on grass-covered upland areas. To qualify as woodland the average height of the trees must exceed 4 m. |
| Bushland | Bushlands (Class 6) - refers to vegetation dominated by bush, scrub and thicket growing together as an entity, but not exceeding an average height of 4m. |
| Grassland | Grasslands (Class 7) are Rangelands, grazing grounds, improved pastures and natural savannah grassland. Various trees - bush and other woody vegetation frequently occur on this land, but grass dominates the landscape. |

| 2000 | |
|---|---|
| National classifications | Definition |
| Plantation | These are man-made tree plantations |
| Tropical High Forest | These are natural forests rich in species biodiversity |
| Woodland | Wooded areas where trees and shrubs are predominant. There are wet and dry types. The wet type occurrs as a zone along wetlands (riverine forest) and the dry type is found on grass-covered upland areas. To qualify as woodland the average height of the trees must exceed 4 m |
| Bushland | refers to vegetation dominated by bush, scrub and thicket growing together as an entity, but not exceeding an average height of 4m |
| Grassland | Rangelands, grazing grounds, improved pastures and natural savannah grassland. Various trees - bush/woody vegetation frequently occur on this land, but grass dominates the landscape |

| 2015 | |
|---|---|
| National classifications | Definition |
| Plantation | These are man-made tree plantations |
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| Woodland | Wooded areas where trees and shrubs are predominant. There are wet and dry types. The wet type occurrs as a zone along wetlands (riverine forest) and the dry type is found on grass-covered upland areas. To qualify as woodland the average height of the trees must exceed 4 m |
| Bushland | refers to vegetation dominated by bush, scrub and thicket growing together as an entity, but not exceeding an average height of 4m |
| Grassland | Rangelands, grazing grounds, improved pastures and natural savannah grassland. Various trees - bush/woody vegetation frequently occur on this land, but grass dominates the landscape |

| 2021 | |
|---|---|
| National classifications | Definition |
| Plantation | These are man-made tree plantations |
| Tropical High Forest | These are natural forests rich in species biodiversity |
| Woodland | Wooded areas where trees and shrubs are predominant. There are wet and dry types. The wet type occurrs as a zone along wetlands (riverine forest) and the dry type is found on grass-covered upland areas. To qualify as woodland the average height of the trees must exceed 4 m |
| Bushland | refers to vegetation dominated by bush, scrub and thicket growing together as an entity, but not exceeding an average height of 4m |
| Grassland | Rangelands, grazing grounds, improved pastures and natural savannah grassland. Various trees - bush/woody vegetation frequently occur on this land, but grass dominates the landscape |

## Original data and reclassification

| 1990 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Forest | Other wooded land | Remaining land area |
| | Plantations | 169.97 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 825.95 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 3 552.11 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Bushland | 1 422.25 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Grassland | 5 115.45 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 11 085.73 | 4 548.03 | 6 537.70 | 0.00 |

| 2000 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Forest | Other wooded land | Remaining land area |
| | Plantation | 268.36 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 774.11 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 2 358.37 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Bushland | 4 007.89 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Grassland | 2 793.95 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 10 202.68 | 3 400.84 | 6 801.84 | 0.00 |

| 2015 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Forest | Other wooded land | Remaining land area |
| | Plantation | 415.96 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 767.58 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 1 465.10 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Bushland | 1 970.69 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Grassland | 5 103.80 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 9 723.13 | 2 648.64 | 7 074.49 | 0.00 |

| 2021 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Forest | Other wooded land | Remaining land area |
| | Plantation | 475.00 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 620.70 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 1 384.37 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Bushland | 558.75 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Grassland | 4 598.45 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 7 637.27 | 2 480.07 | 5 157.20 | 0.00 |

| FRA 2025 categories | Area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Forest (a) | 4 548.03 | 3 400.84 | 2 899.37 | 2 648.64 | 2 508.16 | 2 367.67 |
| Other wooded land (b) | 6 537.70 | 6 801.84 | 7 440.05 | 7 074.49 | 5 481.05 | 5 157.20 |
| Remaining land area (c-a-b) | 8 895.27 | 9 778.32 | 9 712.58 | 10 328.87 | 12 062.79 | 12 527.13 |
| Total land area (c) | 19 981.00 | 19 981.00 | 20 052.00 | 20 052.00 | 20 052.00 | 20 052.00 |

| Climatic domain | % of forest area | Override value |
|---|---|---|
| Boreal | 0.00 | |
| Temperate | 0.00 | |
| Sub-tropical | 0.00 | |
| Tropical | 100.00 | |

| Forest area tier criteria | | Tier |
|---|---|---|
| Status | Data sources: Recent[1] National Forest Inventory or remote sensing (sample-based survey or wall-to-wall mapping) with accuracy assessment / field data calibration. | High |
| | Data sources: Old[2] National Forest Inventory or remote sensing (sample-based survey or wall-to-wall mapping) with accuracy assessment / field data calibration. | Medium |
| | Data sources: Other, such as registers, expert estimates, or remote sensing without accuracy assessment / field data calibration. | Low |
| Trend | Estimates based on repeated compatible[3] National Forest Inventories where the most recent is not older than five years; and/or remote sensing- change assessments through multitemporal analysis for a period ending not more than five years ago (e.g., REDD+ forest reference [emission] levels). | High |
| | Estimates based on repeated compatible[3] National Forest Inventories where the most recent is older than five years; and/or remote sensing change assessments through multitemporal analysis for a period ending more than five years ago; or comparison of compatible maps without multitemporal analysis. | Medium |
| | Other data sources, e.g., expert estimates, or estimates based on non-compatible assessments. | Low |

[1] Data not older than 5 years from year of submission of report (2018 or more recent for FRA 2025 country reports)

[2] Data older than 5 years from year of submission of report (older than 2018 for FRA 2025 country reports)

[3] Compatible in terms of methods, categories and definitions used

| Forest | Tier |
|---|---|
| Status | High |
| Trend | High |

## Comments

Forest area for the period 1990-2020 have changed as the new data have become available, and the whole time series has been recalculated.

# 1b Forest characteristics

**National data – Data sources and national classifications have been displayed in Section 1a. Please refer to the corresponding content.**

**Original data and reclassification**

| | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Naturally regenerating forest | Plantation forest | Other planted forest |
| | Plantations | 169.97 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 825.95 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 3 552.11 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 4 548.03 | 4 378.06 | 169.97 | 0.00 |

| Naturally regenerating forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which primary forest |
|---|---|---|
| Tropical High Forest | 825.95 | % |
| Woodland | 3 552.11 | % |
| Total percentage | | % |
| Total | 4 378.06 | – |

| Plantation forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which introduced |
|---|---|---|
| Plantations | 169.97 | % |
| Total | 169.97 | – |

| | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Naturally regenerating forest | Plantation forest | Other planted forest |
| | Plantation | 268.36 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 774.11 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 2 358.37 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 3 400.84 | 3 132.48 | 268.36 | 0.00 |

| Naturally regenerating forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which primary forest |
|---|---|---|
| Tropical High Forest | 774.11 | % |
| Woodland | 2 358.37 | % |
| Total percentage | | % |
| Total | 3 132.48 | – |

| Plantation forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which introduced |
|---|---|---|
| Plantation | 268.36 | % |
| Total | 268.36 | – |

| 2015 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Naturally regenerating forest | Plantation forest | Other planted forest |
| | Plantation | 415.96 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 767.58 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 1 465.10 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 2 648.64 | 2 232.68 | 415.96 | 0.00 |

| Naturally regenerating forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which primary forest |
|---|---|---|
| Tropical High Forest | 767.58 | % |
| Woodland | 1 465.10 | % |
| Total percentage | | % |
| Total | 2 232.68 | – |

| Plantation forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which introduced |
|---|---|---|
| Plantation | 415.96 | % |
| Total | 415.96 | – |

| 2021 | National classifications | | FRA classes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Area (1000 ha) | Naturally regenerating forest | Plantation forest | Other planted forest |
| | Plantation | 475.00 | 0.000 % | 100.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Tropical High Forest | 620.70 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Woodland | 1 384.37 | 100.000 % | 0.000 % | 0.000 % |
| | Total | 2 480.07 | 2 005.07 | 475.00 | 0.00 |

| Naturally regenerating forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which primary forest |
|---|---|---|
| Tropical High Forest | 620.70 | % |
| Woodland | 1 384.37 | % |
| Total percentage | | % |
| Total | 2 005.07 | – |

| Plantation forest | Area (1000 ha) | ...of which introduced |
|---|---|---|
| Plantation | 475.00 | % |
| Total | 475.00 | – |

1 000 ha ■ Naturally regenerating forest ■ Planted forest

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Naturally regenerating forest (a) | 4 378.06 | 3 132.48 | 2 532.61 | 2 232.68 | 2 043.01 | 1 853.34 |
| ...of which primary forest | | | | | | |
| Planted forest (b=b1+b2) | 169.97 | 268.36 | 366.76 | 415.96 | 465.16 | 514.35 |
| ...of which plantation forest (b1) | 169.97 | 268.36 | 366.76 | 415.96 | 465.16 | 514.35 |
| ...of which introduced species | | | | | | |
| ...of which other planted forest (b2) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total (a+b) | 4 548.03 | 3 400.84 | 2 899.37 | 2 648.64 | 2 508.17 | 2 367.69 |

| Primary forest by climatic domain | Primary forest area (1 000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| ...of which boreal primary forest | | | | | | |
| ...of which temperate primary forest | | | | | | |
| ...of which sub-tropical primary forest | | | | | | |
| ...of which tropical primary forest | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

## Comments

-

# 1c Specific forest categories

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expert estimate | Other (specify in comments) | Mangroves[1]<br>Rubber wood | 2023 | Expert estimate |
| Zhao, Y., Feng, D., Jayaraman, D., Belay, D., Sebrala, H., Ngugi, J., ... & Gong, P. (2018). Bamboo mapping of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda for the year 2016 using multi-temporal Landsat imagery. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 66, 116-125. | Statistical remote sensing survey with accuracy assessment | Bamboos | 2016 | |

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data
Bamboo species mainly occur in natural stands in protected areas where they are estimated to cover an area of 545.87 km2 (Zhao et al., 2018).

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting
-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Bamboos | | | | | 54.59 | 54.59 |
| Mangroves[1] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rubber wood | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

[1]Includes both Forest and Other wooded land

## Comments

-

| | Area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| | | | | | 54.59 | 54.59 |
| | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

[1]Includes both Forest and Other wooded land

# 1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biomass Technical Report 1990 | Remote sensing based assessment without ground truthing | Forest expansion<br>...of which afforestation<br>...of which natural expansion<br>Deforestation | 1990 | |
| Uganda Forest Reference Emission Level | Remote sensing based assessment with ground truthing | Forest expansion<br>...of which afforestation<br>...of which natural expansion<br>Deforestation | 2000, 2015 | |
| Collective work of NFA mapping results with technical support from FAO (unpublished) | Vegetation mapping | Forest expansion<br>...of which afforestation<br>...of which natural expansion<br>Deforestation | 2021 | |
| Uganda's Technical Annex with REDD+ results from Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Ministry of Water and Environment | Remote sensing based assessment with ground truthing | Forest expansion<br>...of which afforestation<br>...of which natural expansion<br>Deforestation | 2015, 2017 | |

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data

| Forest/LULC type | Area in year 1990 (ha) | Area in year 2000 (ha) | Area in year 2015 (ha) | Area in year 2021 (ha) | 1990-2000 annual change rate (ha/year) | 2000-2015 annual change rate (ha/year) | 2015-2021 annual change rate (ha/year) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plantations | 169966 | 268363 | 415958 | 474997 | 9840 | 9840 | 9840 |
| Tropical High Forest | 825951 | 774113 | 767576 | 620698 | | | |
| Woodland | 3552109 | 2358367 | 1465104 | 1384373 | | | |
| Natural Forest (THF + WL) | 4378060 | 3132480 | 2232680 | 2005071 | -124558 | -59987 | -37935 |
| All Forest (Plantation + THF + WL) | 4548026 | 3400843 | 2648638 | 2480068 | -114718 | -50147 | -28095 |

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting
-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Area (1000 ha/year) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990-2000 | 2000-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 |
| Forest expansion (a=a1+a2) | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 |
| ...of which afforestation (a1) | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 | 9.84 |
| ...of which natural expansion (a2) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Deforestation (b) | 124.56 | 59.99 | 59.99 | 37.94 | 37.94 |
| Forest area net change (a-b) | -114.72 | -50.15 | -50.15 | -28.10 | -28.10 |
| Forest area net change calculated from table 1a | -114.72 | -50.15 | -50.15 | -28.10 | -28.10 |

## Comments

-

# 1e Other land with tree cover

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data
-

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting
-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Palms (a) | | | | | | |
| Tree orchards (b) | | | | | | |
| Agroforestry (c) | | | | | | |
| Trees in urban settings (d) | | | | | | |
| Other (specify in comments) (e) | | | | | | |

## Comments

No data available.

# 2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

## 2a Growing stock

### National Data

#### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proposed Forest Reference Emission Level for Uganda, February 2018 | Statistical remote sensing survey with accuracy assessment | Naturally regenerating forest<br>Planted forest<br>...of which plantation forest<br>...of which other planted forest<br>Total Forest | 2015 | |
| Uganda National Forest Inventory (NFI) | National Forest Inventory (NFI) | Naturally regenerating forest<br>Planted forest<br>...of which plantation forest<br>...of which other planted forest<br>Total Forest | 2019 | |

#### National classification and definitions

-

#### Original data

The forest reference emission level report gives the following data on carbon stocks in biomass (FREL, 2018):

| Carbon stocks (t/ha) | Plantation | Tropical Hight Forest | Woodland | Forest (weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C-AGB | 57.2 | 115.7 | 20.0 | 53.58 |
| C-BGB | 15.2 | 27.8 | 4.8 | 12.86 |

Applying a carbon fraction of 0.47, gives the following biomass stocks:

| Biomass stocks (t/ha) | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Forest (Weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGB | 121.7 | 246.2 | 42.6 | 114.03 |
| BGB | 32.3 | 59.1 | 10.2 | 27.34 |

Further, applying the following BCEF to the above-ground biomass, gives the following estimate of growing stock

| | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BCEF | 1.5 | 0.95 | 2.8 | |
| Growing stock | 81.1 | 259.1 | 15.2 | 99.05 |

Areas for the forest classes used for weighting are those given in table 1a:

| | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Forest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area 2015 (ha) | 415,958 | 767,576 | 1,465,104 | 2,648,638 |

The NFI report(2019) gives tree volume by forest type:

| Forest Type | Volume (m$^3$ ha$^{-1}$) | Area (ha) in 2019 (uploaded in the repository) |
|---|---|---|
| Tropical High Forest low stock | 191 | 135,099 |
| Tropical High Forest well stocked | 303 | 446,446 |
| Woodland | 36 | 1,499,396 |
| Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | 103.35 | 2,080,941 |

### Analysis and processing of national data

## Estimation and forecasting

As the latest NFI report(2019) does not include growing stock data for plantation forests, the growing stock for this forest type is repeated for both 2020 and 2025 using 2018 data.

## Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Growing stock m³/ha (over bark) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Naturally regenerating forest | 99.05 | 99.05 | 99.05 | 99.05 | 103.35 | 103.35 |
| ...of which primary forest | | | | | | |
| Planted forest | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 |
| ...of which plantation forest | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 | 81.10 |
| ...of which introduced species | | | | | | |
| ...of which other planted forest | | | | | | |
| Total Forest | 98.38 | 97.63 | 96.78 | 96.23 | 99.22 | 98.51 |
| Other wooded land | | | | | | |

| FRA 2025 categories | Total growing stock (million m³ over bark) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Naturally regenerating forest | 433.65 | 310.27 | 250.86 | 221.15 | 211.15 | 191.54 |
| ...of which primary forest | | | | | | |
| Planted forest | 13.78 | 21.76 | 29.74 | 33.73 | 37.72 | 41.71 |
| ...of which plantation forest | 13.78 | 21.76 | 29.74 | 33.73 | 37.72 | 41.71 |
| ...of which introduced species | | | | | | |
| ...of which other planted forest | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Forest | 447.43 | 332.03 | 280.60 | 254.88 | 248.87 | 233.25 |
| Other wooded land | | | | | | |

| Growing stock tier criteria | | Tier |
|---|---|---|
| Status | Data sources: Recent[1] National Forest Inventory or Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) with probabilistic ground samples. | High |
| | Data sources: Old[2] National Forest Inventory, partial field inventories, or ALS without probabilistic ground samples. | Medium |
| | Data sources: Other data sources, such as satellite data, registers, questionnaires or expert assessments. | Low |

[1] Data not older than 10 years from year of submission of report (2013 or more recent for FRA 2025 country reports)

[2] Data older than 10 years from year of submission of report (older than 2013 for FRA 2025 country reports)

| Growing stock | Tier |
|---|---|
| Status | High |

## Comments
-

# 2b Forest growing stock composition

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data
-

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting
-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Scientific name | Common name | Million m³ | % of total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Native tree species | | | | |
| Most recent year: | | | | |
| #1 Ranked | | | | |
| #2 Ranked | | | | |
| #3 Ranked | | | | |
| #4 Ranked | | | | |
| #5 Ranked | | | | |
| #6 Ranked | | | | |
| #7 Ranked | | | | |
| #8 Ranked | | | | |
| #9 Ranked | | | | |
| #10 Ranked | | | | |
| Remaining native tree species | | | | |
| TOTAL native tree species | | | | |
| Introduced tree species | | | | |
| #1 Ranked | | | | |
| #2 Ranked | | | | |
| #3 Ranked | | | | |
| #4 Ranked | | | | |
| #5 Ranked | | | | |
| Remaining introduced tree species | | | | |
| TOTAL introduced tree species | | | | |
| Total growing stock | | | | |

## Comments

No data available.

# 2c Biomass stock

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proposed Forest Reference Emission Level for Uganda, February 2018 | Statistical remote sensing survey with accuracy assessment | Above-ground biomass<br>Below-ground biomass | 2015 | |
| Uganda National Forest Inventory (NFI) | National Forest Inventory (NFI) | Above-ground biomass<br>Below-ground biomass | 2019 | |

### National classification and definitions

-

### Original data

The forest reference emission level report gives the following data on carbon stocks in biomass (FREL, 2018):

| Carbon stocks (t/ha) | Plantation | Tropical Hight Forest | Woodland | Forest (weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C-AGB | 57.2 | 115.7 | 20.0 | 53.58 |
| C-BGB | 15.2 | 27.8 | 4.8 | 12.86 |

Applying a carbon fraction of 0.47, gives the following biomass stocks:

| Biomass stocks (t/ha) | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Forest (Weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGB | 121.7 | 246.2 | 42.6 | **114.03** |
| BGB | 32.3 | 59.1 | 10.2 | **27.34** |

Areas for the forest classes used for weighting are those given in table 1a:

| | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Forest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area 2015 (ha)** | 415,958 | 767,576 | 1,465,104 | 2,648,638 |

The NFI report (2019) gives biomass stocks by forest classes:

| Biomass stocks (t/ha) | Tropical High Forest low stock | Tropical High Forest well stocked | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | Plantation (not available, data based on FREL, 2018) | Forest (Weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGB | 161.00 | 257.00 | 25.00 | 83.60 | 121.70 | **90.44** |
| BGB | 39.00 | 62.00 | 6.00 | 20.16 | 32.30 | **22.34** |

Areas in 2019 (uploaded in the repository) for the forest classes used for weighting:

| Forest Class | Tropical High Forest low stock | Tropical High Forest well stocked | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | Plantation | Forest cover |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (ha) | 135,099 | 446,446 | 1,499,396 | 2,080,941 | 455,317 | 2,536,258 |

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest Biomass (tonnes/ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Above-ground biomass | 114.03 | 114.03 | 114.03 | 114.03 | 90.44 | 90.44 |
| Below-ground biomass | 27.34 | 27.34 | 27.34 | 27.34 | 22.34 | 22.34 |
| Dead wood | | | | | | |

| FRA 2025 categories | Total forest Biomass (million tonnes) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Above-ground biomass | 518.61 | 387.80 | 330.62 | 302.02 | 226.84 | 214.13 |
| Below-ground biomass | 124.34 | 92.98 | 79.27 | 72.41 | 56.03 | 52.89 |
| Dead wood | | | | | | |

| Biomass estimation methods tier criteria | | Tier |
|---|---|---|
| Status | Country-specific biomass conversion and expansion factors or allometric equations applied | High |
| | Application of generic or biome-level allometric equations or a combination of country/biome specific conversion factors and IPCC default biomass expansion factors. | Medium |
| | IPCC default biomass conversion and expansion factors applied (e g using the "biomass calculator"), or estimates based on remote sensing-based biomass maps. | Low |

| Biomass stock | Tier |
|---|---|
| Status | High |

## Comments

-

# 2d Carbon stock

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proposed Forest Reference Emission Level for Uganda, February 2018 | Statistical remote sensing survey with accuracy assessment | Carbon in above-ground biomass Carbon in below-ground biomass | 2015 | |
| Uganda National Forest Inventory (NFI) | National Forest Inventory (NFI) | Carbon in above-ground biomass Carbon in below-ground biomass | 2019 | |

### National classification and definitions

-

### Original data

The forest reference emission level report gives the following data on carbon stocks in biomass (FREL, 2018):

| Carbon stocks (t/ha) | Plantation | Tropical Hight Forest | Woodland | Forest (weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C-AGB | 57.2 | 115.7 | 20.0 | **53.58** |
| C-BGB | 15.2 | 27.8 | 4.8 | **12.86** |

Areas for the forest classes used for weighting are those given in table 1a:

| | Plantation | Tropical High Forest | Woodland | Forest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area 2015 (ha)** | 415,958 | 767,576 | 1,465,104 | 2,648,638 |

The NFI report (2019) gives biomass stocks by forest classes:

| Biomass stocks (t/ha) | Tropical High Forest low stock | Tropical High Forest well stocked | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | Plantation (not available, data based on FREL, 2018) | Forest (Weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGB | 161.00 | 257.00 | 25.00 | 83.60 | 121.70 | 90.44 |
| BGB | 39.00 | 62.00 | 6.00 | 20.16 | 32.30 | 22.34 |

Areas in 2019(uploaded in the repository) for the forest classes used for weighting:

| Forest Class | Tropical High Forest low stock | Tropical High Forest well stocked | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | Plantation | Forest cover |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (ha) | 135,099 | 446,446 | 1,499,396 | 2,080,941 | 455,317 | 2,536,258 |

Applying a carbon fraction of 0.47, gives the following carbon stocks:

| Carbon stocks (t/ha) | Tropical High Forest low stock | Tropical High Forest well stocked | Woodland | Naturally Regenerated Forest (Weighted average) | Plantation(not available, data from FREL, 2018) | Forest (Weighted average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C-AGB | 75.67 | 120.79 | 11.75 | 39.29 | 57.20 | **42.51** |
| C-BGB | 18.33 | 29.14 | 2.82 | 9.47 | 15.18 | **10.50** |

# Analysis and processing of national data

## Estimation and forecasting
-

## Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest carbon (tonnes/ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Carbon in above-ground biomass | 53.58 | 53.58 | 53.58 | 53.58 | 42.51 | 42.51 |
| Carbon in below-ground biomass | 12.86 | 12.86 | 12.86 | 12.86 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| Carbon in dead wood | | | | | | |
| Carbon in litter | | | | | | |
| Soil carbon | | | | | | |

| FRA 2025 categories | Total forest carbon (million tonnes) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Carbon in above-ground biomass | 243.68 | 182.22 | 155.35 | 141.91 | 106.62 | 100.65 |
| Carbon in below-ground biomass | 58.49 | 43.73 | 37.29 | 34.06 | 26.34 | 24.86 |
| Carbon in dead wood | | | | | | |
| Carbon in litter | | | | | | |
| Soil carbon | | | | | | |

| Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates | |
|---|---|

## Comments

-

# 3 Forest designation and management

## 3a Designated management objective

### National Data

#### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBD Sixth National Report - Uganda | Registers and statistics | Conservation of biodiversity<br>Multiple use | 2019 | |
| Uganda National Forestry Authority(NFA) internal statistics | Registers and statistics | Conservation of biodiversity<br>Multiple use | 2023 | |

#### National classification and definitions

With exception of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves measures to reduce further loss of natural habitats comprising tropical forest reserves, woodlands, grasslands and wetlands have generally been ineffective (CBD, 2019).

All the plantation forests (table 1b) are primarily designated for production purposes; National Parks and Wildlife Reserves are mainly accounted for biodiversity conservation; Central Forest Reserves are sustainably managed and have multiple equally important uses, such as protecting soil and water and conserving biodiversity.

#### Original data

Uganda's National Parks and Wildlife Reserves under UWA (CBD, 2019):

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (ha) | 794,881 | 720,057 | 670,372 | 600,986 | 624,578 |

Uganda's Central Forest Reserves under NFA (CBD, 2019):

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Forest Reserves (ha) | 791,240 | 626,192 | 595,841 | 531,795 | 504,391 |

NFA internal statistics:

| | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| PA of forests under NFA (ha) | 521,992 | 670,030 | 546,961 |
| PA of forests under UWA (ha) | 678,271 | 871,994 | 818,820 |

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

All the plantation forests (table 1b) are primarily designated for production purposes; National Parks and Wildlife Reserves are mainly accounted for biodiversity conservation; Central Forest Reserves are sustainably managed and have multiple equally important uses, such as protecting soil and water and conserving biodiversity.

The PA of forests under NFA and UWA in 2020 is calculated by averaging the PA of forests from 2019 and 2021 under NFA and UWA:

| | 2020 |
|---|---|
| PA of forests under NFA (ha) | 608,496 |
| PA of forests under UWA (ha) | 845,407 |

The PA of forests under NFA (Central Forest Reserves) and UWA (National Parks and Wildlife Reserves) in 2021 is repeated for 2025 respectively, due to limited data availability.

## Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

## Primary designated management objective

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Production (a) | 169.97 | 268.36 | 366.76 | 415.96 | 465.16 | 514.35 |
| Protection of soil and water (b) | | | | | | |
| Conservation of biodiversity (c) | 794.88 | 720.06 | 600.99 | 624.58 | 845.40 | 818.20 |
| Social Services (d) | | | | | | |
| Multiple use (e) | 791.24 | 626.19 | 531.80 | 504.39 | 608.50 | 546.96 |
| Other (specify in comments) (f) | | | | | | |
| No designation | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 2 791.94 | 1 786.23 | 1 399.82 | 1 103.71 | 589.10 | 488.16 |
| Total forest area | 4 548.03 | 3 400.84 | 2 899.37 | 2 648.64 | 2 508.16 | 2 367.67 |

## Total area with designated management objective

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Production | | | | | | |
| Protection of soil and water | | | | | | |
| Conservation of biodiversity | | | | | | |
| Social Services | | | | | | |
| Other (specify in comments) | | | | | | |

## Comments

Uganda Wildlife Authority: UWA

# 3b Forest area within protected areas and forest area with long-term management plans

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBD Sixth National Report - Uganda | Registers and statistics | Forest area within protected areas | 2019 | |
| Uganda National Forestry Authority(NFA) internal statistics | Registers and statistics | Forest area within protected areas | 2023 | |

### National classification and definitions

-

### Original data

Trends of Forest Cover in Uganda"s Protected Areas (CBD, 2019):

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (ha) | 794,881 | 720,057 | 670,372 | 600,986 | 624,578 |
| Central Forest Reserves (ha) | 791,240 | 626,192 | 595,841 | 531,795 | 504,391 |
| Total Protected Areas (ha) | 1,586,121 | 1,346,249 | 1,266,213 | 1,132,780 | 1,128,960 |

NFA internal statistics:

| | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area of forests in PAs (ha) | 1,257,528 | 1,614,533 | 1,428,451 |
| Area of forests under NFA (ha) | 521,992 | 670,030 | 546,961 |
| Area of forests under UWA (ha) | 678,271 | 871,994 | 818,820 |

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

Due to limited data availability, the data of forest area within protected areas(PAs) in 2021 is repeated for 2025.

The forest area within PAs in 2020 is calculated by averaging the forest area values from 2019 and 2021 within PAs:

| | 2020 |
|---|---|
| Area of forests in PAs (ha) | 1,521,492 |
| Area of forests under NFA (ha) | 608,496 |
| Area of forests under UWA (ha) | 845,407 |

## Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Area (1000 ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Forest area within protected areas | 1 586.12 | 1 346.25 | 1 132.78 | 1 128.96 | 1 521.49 | 1 428.45 |
| Forest area with long-term management plan | | | | | | |
| ...of which in protected areas | | | | | | |

## Comments

Due to limited data availability, the data of forest area within protected areas(PAs) in 2021 is repeated for 2025.

# 3c Forest restoration

| | |
|---|---|
| Has your country forest restoration commitments? | Yes |
| Is there a law or other government mandate in support of restoration? | Yes. NFTRA (National Forest Tree Planting Act 2003), NEMA (The National Environment Management Authority), MWE (Ministry of Water and Environment), ROAM (Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology). |
| Is there a national definition of "restoration" if yes, provide the defintion the monitoring process and results. | No |
| What areas in need of restoration have been identified and how have they been identified? | 7 landscape zones identified through ROAM (Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology) assessment |
| What are the targets set for the restoration? E.g. xxx hectares by year yyyy | Bonn challenge(2.5M Ha) by 2030 , Annual 40M tree campaign. |
| How many hectares of forest have been restored to date? | 10-26M Annual trees and forests planted under 40M Tree campaign |

## Comments

Data on restoration commitments is an estimate and based on annual compilations done for Progress Reporting, and may require additional validation

The 7 FLR zones include Western mid-altitude farmlands, Lake Victoria Crescent, Karamoja, South Kyoga floodplains, Afro-montane high altitude, North Moist farmlands, and South west rangelands

# 3c Forest restoration

| | |
|---|---|
| Has your country forest restoration commitments? | Yes |
| Is there a law or other government mandate in support of restoration? | Yes. NFTRA (National Forest Tree Planting Act 2003), NEMA (The National Environment Management Authority), MWE (Ministry of Water and Environment), ROAM (Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology). |
| Is there a national definition of "restoration" if yes, provide the defintion the monitoring process and results. | No |
| What areas in need of restoration have been identified and how have they been identified? | |
| What are the targets set for the restoration? E.g. xxx hectares by year yyyy | |

# 4 Forest ownership and management rights

## 4a Forest ownership

### National Data

#### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBD Sixth National Report - Uganda | Registers and statistics | Private ownership<br>Public ownership<br>Other (specify in comments) | 2019 | |
| Uganda National Forestry Authority(NFA) internal statistics | Registers and statistics | Private ownership<br>Public ownership<br>Other (specify in comments) | 2023 | |

#### National classification and definitions

All the forests within protected areas are publicly owned and managed. National Parks and Wildlife Reserves are managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority, and Central Forest Reserves are managed by the NFA.

#### Original data

Trends of Forest Cover in Uganda"s Protected Areas (CBD, 2019):

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (ha) | 794,881 | 720,057 | 670,372 | 600,986 | 624,578 |
| Central Forest Reserves (ha) | 791,240 | 626,192 | 595,841 | 531,795 | 504,391 |
| Total Protected Areas (ha) | 1,586,121 | 1,346,249 | 1,266,213 | 1,132,780 | 1,128,960 |

NFA internal statistics:

| | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area of forests in PAs (ha) | 1,257,528 | 1,614,533 | 1,428,451 |
| Area of forests under NFA (ha) | 521,992 | 670,030 | 546,961 |
| Area of forests under UWA (ha) | 678,271 | 871,994 | 818,820 |

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

All the forests within protected areas are publicly owned and managed. Private ownership is calculated as the total forest area minus the public ownership.

The forest area within PAs in 2020 is calculated by averaging the forest area values from 2019 and 2021 within PA:

| | 2020 |
|---|---|
| Area of forests in PAs (ha) | 1,521,492 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Area of forests under NFA (ha) | 608,496 |
| Area of forests under UWA (ha) | 845,407 |

## Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| Private ownership (a) | 2 961.91 | 2 054.59 | 1 766.59 | 1 519.68 | 986.67 |
| ...of which owned by individuals | | | | | |
| ...of which owned by private business entities and institutions | | | | | |
| ...of which owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities | | | | | |
| Public ownership (b) | 1 586.12 | 1 346.25 | 1 132.78 | 1 128.96 | 1 521.49 |
| Other (specify in comments) (c) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Unknown (d) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total (a+b+c+d) | 4 548.03 | 3 400.84 | 2 899.37 | 2 648.64 | 2 508.16 |

## Comments

-

# 4b Holder of management rights of public forests

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBD Sixth National Report - Uganda | Registers and statistics | Public Administration<br>Private business entities and institutions<br>Indigenous Peoples and local communities<br>Other (specify in comments) | 2019 | |
| Uganda National Forestry Authority(NFA) internal statistics | Registers and statistics | Public Administration<br>Private business entities and institutions<br>Indigenous Peoples and local communities<br>Other (specify in comments) | 2023 | |

### National classification and definitions

All the forests within protected areas are publicly owned and managed. National Parks and Wildlife Reserves are managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority, and Central Forest Reserves are managed by the NFA.

### Original data

-

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| Public Administration (a) | 1 586.12 | 1 346.25 | 1 132.78 | 1 128.96 | 1 521.49 |
| Private business entities and institutions (b) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Indigenous Peoples and local communities (c) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other (specify in comments) (d) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Unknown (e) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total public ownership (a+b+c+d+e) | 1 586.12 | 1 346.25 | 1 132.78 | 1 128.96 | 1 521.49 |

## Comments

-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| Public Administration (a) | 1 586.12 | 1 346.25 | 1 132.78 | 1 128.96 | 1 521.49 |
| Private business entities and institutions (b) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Indigenous Peoples and local communities (c) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other (specify in comments) (d) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

# 5 Forest disturbances

## 5a Forest damage

### National Data

#### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

#### National classification and definitions

-

#### Original data

-

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

-

#### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

| | Predominant cause forest area affected (1000 ha) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insects | Diseases | Severe weather events | Other (specify in comments) |
| 2000 | | | | |
| 2001 | | | | |
| 2002 | | | | |
| 2003 | | | | |
| 2004 | | | | |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 2006 | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | |
| 2009 | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | |
| 2011 | | | | |
| 2012 | | | | |
| 2013 | | | | |
| 2014 | | | | |
| 2015 | | | | |
| 2016 | | | | |
| 2017 | | | | |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | | | | |
| 2020 | | | | |
| 2021 | | | | |
| 2022 | | | | |
| 2023 | | | | |

## Comments

No data available.

# 5b Area affected by fire

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) of the Joint Research Center of the European Commission | Remote sensing based assessment without ground truthing | Total land area affected by fire ...of which on forest | 2024 | Original data from the Global Wild fire Information System (GWIS) |

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data
Data obtained from the FRA geospatial tool on the total burned area and forest burned area:

| Year | Burned Area [ha] | Forest Burned Area [ha] |
|---|---|---|
| 2002 | 2,710,431 | 13,352 |
| 2003 | 4,437,875 | 13,803 |
| 2004 | 3,182,379 | 10,540 |
| 2005 | 5,581,748 | 17,022 |
| 2006 | 1,027,442 | 7,320 |
| 2007 | 4,496,820 | 3,692 |
| 2008 | 3,351,723 | 9,209 |
| 2009 | 1,912,008 | 5,281 |
| 2010 | 3,308,341 | 9,359 |
| 2011 | 1,758,870 | 7,942 |
| 2012 | 3,511,580 | 16,572 |
| 2013 | 2,684,114 | 9,531 |
| 2014 | 2,142,186 | 11,270 |
| 2015 | 2,435,904 | 10,325 |
| 2016 | 3,524,588 | 10,948 |
| 2017 | 2,433,843 | 11,227 |
| 2018 | 2,181,082 | 9,016 |
| 2019 | 1,019,822 | 14,983 |
| 2020 | 2,579,424 | 1,932 |
| 2021 | 2,528,915 | 3,628 |
| 2022 | 1,985,335 | 7,320 |

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting
-

### Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories
-

| | FRA 2025 categories area affected (1000 ha) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total land area affected by fire | ...of which on forest |
| 2000 | | |
| 2001 | | |
| 2002 | 2 710.43 | 13.35 |
| 2003 | 4 437.88 | 13.80 |
| 2004 | 3 182.38 | 10.54 |
| 2005 | 5 581.75 | 17.02 |
| 2006 | 1 027.44 | 7.32 |
| 2007 | 4 496.82 | 3.69 |
| 2008 | 3 351.72 | 9.21 |
| 2009 | 1 912.01 | 5.28 |
| 2010 | 3 308.34 | 9.36 |
| 2011 | 1 758.87 | 7.94 |
| 2012 | 3 511.58 | 16.57 |
| 2013 | 2 684.11 | 9.53 |
| 2014 | 2 142.19 | 11.27 |
| 2015 | 2 435.90 | 10.33 |
| 2016 | 3 524.59 | 10.95 |
| 2017 | 2 433.84 | 11.23 |
| 2018 | 2 181.08 | 9.02 |
| 2019 | 1 019.82 | 14.98 |
| 2020 | 2 579.42 | 1.93 |
| 2021 | 2 528.92 | 3.63 |
| 2022 | 1 985.34 | 7.32 |
| 2023 | | |

## Comments

-

# 5c Degraded forest

## Degraded forest definition

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Has your country a national definition of "Degraded forest" | | Yes |
| If "yes" | What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"? | Forest remaining forest with a permanent reduction of forest carbon stocks. Forest degradation encompasses activities that result in, as far as can be assessed, a permanent reduction of forest carbon stocks while the structure of the tree stand does not fall below the threshold values in Uganda's forest definition. Repeated inventory plot measurements in private and NFA managed forest lands show that on average there is degradation in the private forest lands and no proven degradation in the NFA managed forest lands (see Annex 9). There are currently no repeated measurements available for UWA land to assess changes in carbon stock but these lands are considered to experience net removals rather than emissions due to the fact that UWA land is under very different management and therefore shows dissimilar dynamics compared to the other two management types (also seen by the rate of deforestation). They are therefore included under the activity conservation (see also definition of conservation of forest carbon stocks). |
| | Criteria applied in the definition of degraded forest | Loss of carbon, biomass and growing stock |

## Forest degradation monitoring and assessment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Does your country monitor area of degraded forest | | Yes |
| If "yes" | Main methods applied to monitor degraded forest area | Field inventory and observations<br>Wall-to-wall remote sensing mapping |
| | Monitoring scale | National |
| If national level data are available | Year of latest assessment | 2000 - 2018 |
| | Degraded forest area for that year (in 1 000 ha) | 12.50 |

## Comments

Definition of forest degradation taken from  2018 FREL  (page 10).

Annex 9 can be found in the repository.

# 6 Forest policy and legislation

## 6a Policies, Legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy

### National Data

#### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Uganda Forestry Policy 2001 | Forestry Policy | Policies supporting SFM | 2001 | |
| The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003 | Law | Legislations and regulations supporting SFM | 2003 | |
| Expert Knowledge | Expert Knowledge | Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development Traceability system(s) for wood products | 2023 | |
| National Environment Management Policy for Uganda | Policy | Policies supporting SFM | 1995 | |

#### National classification and definitions

-

#### Original data

-

| Indicate the existence of | Boolean (Yes/No) | |
|---|---|---|
| | National | Sub-national |
| Policies supporting SFM | Yes | No |
| Legislations and regulations supporting SFM | Yes | No |
| Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development | Yes | No |
| Traceability system(s) for wood products | Yes | No |

## Comments

-

| Indicate the existence of | Boolean (Yes/No) | |
|---|---|---|
| | National | Sub-national |
| Policies supporting SFM | Yes | No |
| Legislations and regulations supporting SFM | Yes | No |
| Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development | Yes | No |
| Traceability system(s) for wood products | Yes | No |

# 6b Area of permanent forest estate

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State of Uganda's Forestry, 2016, Ministry of Water and Environment | Register | Area of permanent forest estate | 2016 | |

### National classification and definitions
-

### Original data
-

| FRA 2025 categories | Forest area (1000 ha) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applicable? | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Area of permanent forest estate | Yes | 1 900.00 | 1 900.00 | 1 900.00 | 1 900.00 | 1 900.00 | 1 900.00 |

## Comments

-

# 7 Non wood forest products removals and value 2020

## 7 Non wood forest products removals and value 2020

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

| Reference to data source | Type of data source | FRA variable | Year for data source | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottray. O. Miles. L . Newton. A. 2006. Non-limber forest products in Uganda Spatial tools supporting sustainable development UNEP-WCMC. UK | Report | #1<br>#2<br>#3<br>#4<br>#5<br>#6<br>#7 | 2006 | |

### National classification and definitions

NTFPs, broadly defined as any forest-derived tradable products other than commercial timber, have been widely regarded as a potential meeting point between conservation and rural development priorities (UNEP-WCMC, 2006).

### Original data

Common examples of NTFPs in Uganda include medicinal plants, handicrafts, musical instruments, honey and light construction material. Despite difficulties in assessing the total economic value of this sector, the Forestry Department of Uganda estimates that NTFP commercialization contributes UShs66 billion (approximately US$33 million) per year to national income (UNEP-WCMC, 2006).

|  | Name of NWFP product | Key species | Quantity | Unit | Value (1000 local currency) | NWFP category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | Medicinal plants | | | | | 3 Raw material for medicine and aromatic products |
| #2 | Handicrafts such as Basketry products | Raffia [Raphia farinifera (Gaertn.) Hylander], sisal [Agave sisalana Pern] and bamboo [Arundinaria alpina K. Schum.]. | | | | 5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction |
| #3 | Musical instruments | | | | | 5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction |
| #4 | Honey | | | | | 11 Wild honey and bee wax |
| #5 | Light construction material | | | | | 8 Other plant products |
| #6 | Gum arabic | Three-thorned acacia [Acacia Senegal (L.) Willd.] | | | | 7 Exudates |
| #7 | Shea butter | Shea tree [Vitellaria paradoxa C.F. Gaertn.] | | | | 3 Raw material for medicine and aromatic products |
| #8 | | | | | | |
| #9 | | | | | | |
| #10 | | | | | | |
| All other plant products | | | | | | |
| All other animal products | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

| Name of currency | USh |
|---|---|

## Comments

The NTFP reported in the report has been used to fill in this table. It is not possible to know if the order of importance is correct and only the key species available and the NWFP category have been provided (UNEP-WCMC, 2006).

# 8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

### SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as proportion of total land area

| Indicator | Percent | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Forest area as proportion of total land area | 17.02 | 15.74 | 14.46 | 13.21 | 12.51 | 12.37 | 12.23 | 12.09 | 11.95 | 11.81 |

### SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

| Sub-Indicator 1 | Percent | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2005-2015 | 2015-2025 |
| Annual forest area change rate | -1.58 | -1.79 | -1.08 | -1.15 | -1.72 | -1.12 |

| Sub-Indicator 2 | Forest biomass (tonnes/ha) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Above-ground biomass stock in forest | 114.03 | 114.03 | 114.03 | 90.44 | 90.44 | 90.44 | 90.44 | 90.44 | 90.44 |

| Sub-Indicator 3 | Percent (2015 forest area baseline) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas | 50.83 | 42.77 | 42.62 | 57.44 | 56.74 | 56.04 | 55.34 | 54.63 | 53.93 |

| Sub-Indicator 4 | Percent (2015 forest area baseline) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan | | | | | | | | | |

| Sub-Indicator 5 Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes | 1 000 ha |
|---|---|
| 2000 | 0.00 |
| 2005 | 191.60 |
| 2010 | 222.85 |
| 2015 | 38.97 |
| 2016 | 38.98 |
| 2017 | 40.88 |
| 2018 | 41.32 |
| 2019 | 42.79 |
| 2020 | 40.88 |
| 2021 | 40.88 |
| 2022 | 42.77 |
| 2023 | 222.89 |
| 2024 | 29.77 |
| 2025 | |

Data for this SDG sub-indicator are provided by FSC and PEFC (forest certification organizations).

Data for this SDG sub-indicator are provided by FSC and PEFC (forest certification organizations).