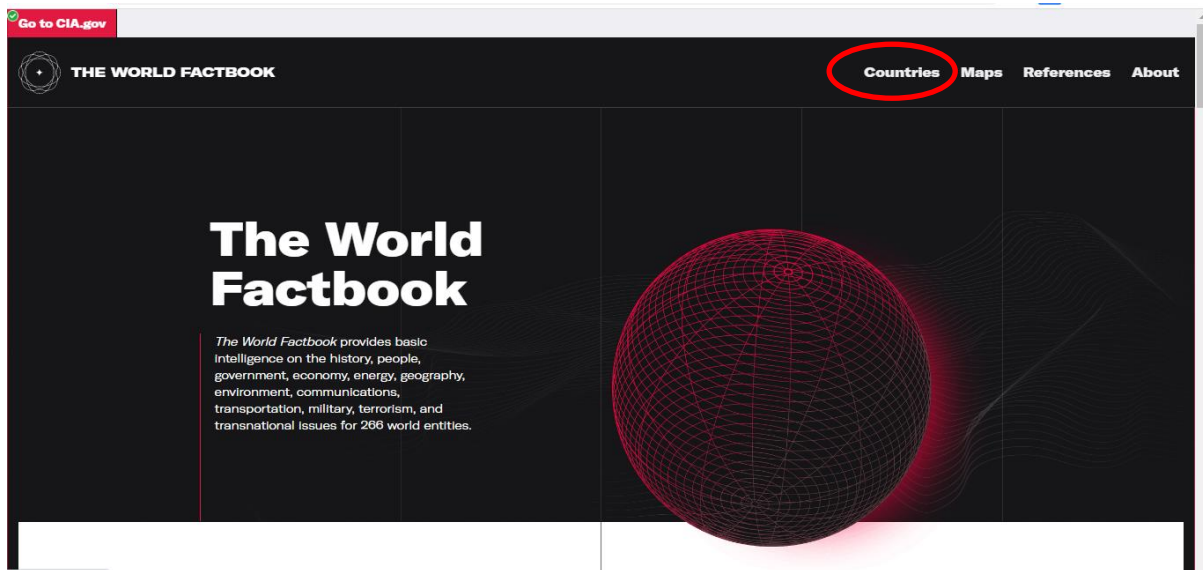


Step-by-step guide to using the World Factbook to find a country's international environmental agreements

The World Factbook

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

1. Use the **Countries** tab to select the country of interest



2. Scroll down to the Introduction and select **Geography** heading on the left hand side

<p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">IntroductionGeographyPeople and SocietyGovernmentEconomyEnergyCommunicationsTransportationMilitary and SecurityTerrorismTransnational Issues	<h2>Introduction</h2> <h3><u>Background</u></h3> <p>British influence in Uganda began in the 1860s with explorers seeking the source of the Nile and expanded in subsequent decades with various trade agreements and the establishment of the Uganda Protectorate in 1894. The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences complicated the establishment of a working political community after independence was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and human rights abuses under Milton OBOTE (1980-85) claimed at least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri MUSEVENI since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. In December 2017, parliament approved the removal of presidential age limits, thereby making it possible for MUSEVENI to continue standing for office. Uganda faces numerous challenges, however, that could affect future stability, including explosive population growth, power and infrastructure constraints, corruption, underdeveloped democratic institutions, and human rights deficits.</p>
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Scroll down to **Environment - international agreements**

Contents

- Introduction
- Geography**
- People and Society
- Government
- Economy
- Energy
- Communications
- Transportation
- Military and Security
- Terrorism
- Transnational Issues

droughts; floods; earthquakes; landslides; hailstorms

Environment - current issues

draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; water pollution from industrial discharge and wastewater; ecosystem degradation; Lake Victoria; widespread poaching

Environment - international agreements

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note

landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and rivers; Lake Victoria, the world's largest tropical lake and the second largest fresh water lake, is shared among three countries: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

People and Society

A list of agreements with abbreviated names is provided sorted into 'party to' and 'signed but not ratified'

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

For more information on the listed agreements select the **References** tab at the top of the page.

Go to CIA.gov

THE WORLD FACTBOOK

Countries Maps **References** About

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Photos of Uganda

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Select International Environmental Agreements from the list of references

Agreements can be searched alphabetically to find the full name of the environmental agreement or convention.

Information provided:

Name of Convention *e.g. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)*

Notes - *abbreviated as Law of the Sea*

Date opened for signature - *10 December 1982*

Date entered into force - *16 November 1994*

Objective - *to provide a comprehensive legal regime for the sea and oceans*

Parties to the convention

Countries that have signed but not yet ratified