EXCEL STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES

PUPIL'S BOOK 6

FIRST EDITION

BY

EXCEL PUBLISHERS

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For Excellence in Social Studies

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All authors whose books we used and consulted during our research for some of the materials in this book.

We do sincerely regret any mistakes which may be found anywhere in this book. It is not intended to be part of this book but accidental.

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PREFACE

Excel Standard Social Studies, Pupils' Book Six has been developed basing on the revised Primary Six Social Studies Syllabus as prescribed by the new curriculum of the National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC). The book contains accurate, relevant and current information covering all topics in all terms of the year in their order. It is intended to guide both teachers and learners.

The pupil's book cares for the interests of the learners in terms of simple and concise language used, simplified content to cater for all learners with different abilities and clear illustrations to make learning enjoyable through observation. Key words for each topic have also been included in order to enrich the learner's vocabulary and mastery of concepts.

The topics have well organized, relevant, and easy to understand notes and facts. It is written in a simple language and is well aided with maps and illustrations/diagrams where necessary to ease understanding.

The book is remarkably precise but detailed in content with no fact left hanging. It has been mainly written for Primary Six in a language that is suitable for both rural and urban Pupils. The book can therefore be used with minimum teacher guidance.

The book has inbuilt and continuous assessment activities at the end of topic. These questions are to help the learners to test their understanding of the concepts covered and are to enable the teacher to track progress as coverage goes on. This also makes the book convenient for individual and class learning by the pupils.

The content of the book has been enriched to enable learners get solutions to the three main levels of assessment at primary level that is to say: Knowledge, Comprehension and Application.

The book is intended to provide learners with knowledge, skills and the desired attitudes and values of Social Studies and the Environment that are important to prepare learners for final assessment of the primary level.

The book is written and developed by experienced teachers of Social Studies and Religious Education and we welcome all comments on the publication with an open mind for the improvement in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. Comments and orders can be communicated directly through the following contacts.

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THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

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TOPIC 2: MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA

INTRODUCTION TO RESOURCES.

- A Resource is any component of the environment that can satisfy man's needs.
- Resources are classified into natural and man-made resources.

Examples of resources.

- Land
- Wind/ air
- Water
- Minerals
- People
- Cars
- Sunshine
- Animals
- Computers
- Telephones.
- Buildings

- Natural resources are things in the environment that exist on their own and can be used to satisfy man's needs.

Types of natural resources.

- Renewable resources
- Non-renewable resources.

- Renewable resources are things which are used to satisfy man's needs that can not get exhausted when used.
- These resources cannot get used up when used.
- Renewable resources can be replaced naturally when used.
- Renewable resources are also referred to as inexhaustible resources.

Examples of renewable resources.

- Land
- Wind
- Sunshine
- Water
- People
- Animals

- Non-renewable resources are things which are used to satisfy man's needs that can get exhausted when used.
- These resources can get used up when people use them.
- Non-renewable resources cannot be replaced naturally after use.
- Non-renewable resources are also referred to as exhaustible resources.

Examples of non-renewable resources.

- Fossil fuels
- Minerals eg.petroleum, sand, gold etc.

Note:-***Man made resources*** *are things made by man and are used to satisfy man's needs.eg cars, aeroplanes, telephones, computers, trains etc.*

LAND AS A RESOURCE.

- Land is the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water.
- Most of other resources are found on land.
- Land is referred to as the most important resource because most of man's activities are carried out on it.

Examples of resources found on land.

- Plants
- Animals
- People
- Minerals

Importance of land.

- Land is used for human settlement.
- Land is a source of income when sold.
- Land is a home for some animals.
- Land is used for cultivation/ crop growing.

- **Land is used for road construction.**
- **Land is used for constructing industries and factories.**
- **Land is used for rearing animals.**
- **Land is used for setting up recreation centres e.g. play grounds, theatres etc.**
- **Land is used for burying the dead.**

LAND DEGREDATION.

Land degradation is the misuse of land lowering its quality and productivity.

Ways people misuse/ degrade land.

- **Through deforestation.**
- **By carrying out overgrazing.**
- **Through over cultivation.**
- **Through swamp drainage.**
- **By dumping non-biodegradable materials on land.**
- **Through uncontrolled mining.**
- **Through bush burning.**

Activities carried out by people that degrade land.

- **Deforestation.**
- **Overgrazing.**
- **Over cultivation.**
- **Swamp drainage.**
- **Mining.**
- **Bush burning.**

Note:- *The above activities leave the land bare by exposing it to the agents of soil erosion.*

Effects of misusing land.

- **It leads to soil exhaustion (loss of soil fertility).**
- **It leads to soil erosion.**
- **It leads to land pollution.**

LAND CONSERVATION.

Land conservation is the act of protecting land from losing its quality and productivity.

Ways of protecting/ conserving land.

- **By mulching land.**
- **By applying it with manure and fertilizers to make it fertile.**
- **Through afforestation.**
- **Through bush fallowing.**
- **By terracing, contour ploughing and strip cropping.**
- **By carrying out rotational grazing.**
- **By treating industrial wastes before being released on land.**
- **By practising land consolidation.**

Note:

- ***Land consolidation*** *is the process of putting together small pieces of land to form a big piece.*
- ***Land fragmentation*** *is the division of land into small plots.*
- *Land fragmentation is very common in Kigezi sub-region in South Western part of Uganda due to a high population density in that area.*

Activities carried out by people to conserve land.

- **Afforestation.**
- **Re afforestation.**
- **Terracing.**
- **Contour ploughing.**
- **Strip cropping.**
- **Mulching.**
- **Agro-forestry.**

VEGETATION AS A RESOURCE.

Vegetation **is the plant life cover of an area.**

Types of vegetation.

- **Natural vegetation**
- **Planted vegetation**

Planted vegetation is the plant life cover of an area that is planted by man.

Examples of planted vegetation.

- Planted forests
- Planted grass eg.paspalum
- Planted flowers
- Crops

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own.

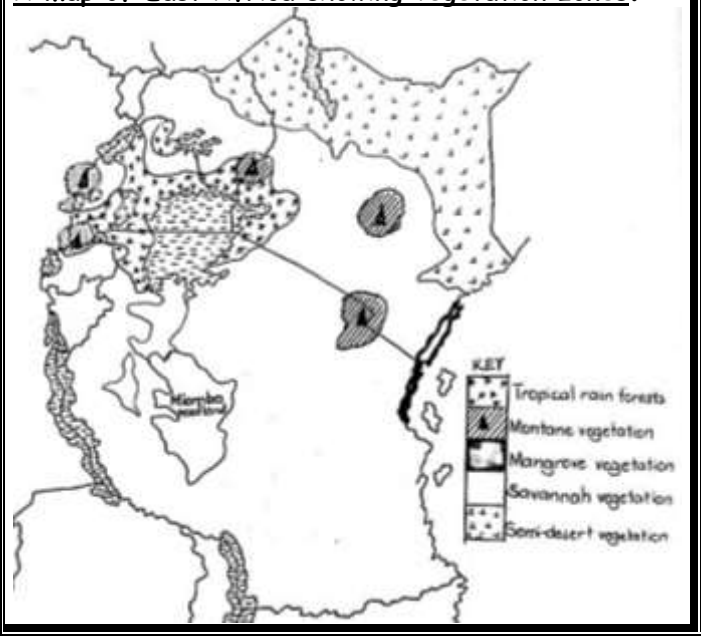
Examples of natural vegetation.

- Natural forests.
- Swamp vegetation
- Shrubs.
- Bushes.
- Grasslands.
- Natural flowers. etc.

Types of natural vegetation in East Africa.

- Tropical/ equatorial rain forests.
- Savannah vegetation.
- Mountain/ montane vegetation.
- Semi-arid vegetation.
- Mangrove vegetation

A map of East Africa showing vegetation zones.



Natural and planted forests in Uganda



FOREST RESOURCES.

- A **forest** is a group of trees growing together on a large piece of land.
- **Forest resources** are things got from forests that can satisfy man's needs.
- **Forestry** is the growing and caring of trees.

Examples of forest resources.

- Timber.
- Herbal medicine.
- Wood fuel.
- Latex from rubber trees.
- Linen from flax trees.
- Bark cloth from ficus tree (mutuba).
- Tannin from wattle trees. it is used by leather tanning industries to soften leather.

Products got from latex.

- Car tyres.
- Erasers.
- Rubber balls.
- Gloves
- Condoms.
- Rubber shoe soles.

Types of forests.

- Natural forests.
- Planted forests.

Natural forests.

- **Natural forests are groups of trees that grow on their own.**

Types of natural forests.

- **Tropical rainforests.**
- **Mangrove forests.**

TROPICAL (EQUATORIAL) RAINFORESTS.

- **They grow near the equator.**
- **These areas receive heavy rainfall and abundant sunshine throughout the year that favours these forests to grow.**
- **These forests are called rain forests because they grow in areas that receive plenty of rainfall throughout the year.**

Examples of tropical/natural forests in east Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
▪ Budongo ▪ Mabira ▪ Malabigambo ▪ Maramagambo ▪ Mt.Elgon forest ▪ Mt.Rwenzori forest. ▪ Bwindi impenetrable ▪ Kibale forest ▪ Bugoma forest	▪ Aberdares ▪ Karura ▪ Kakamega ▪ Sokoke ▪ Cherangani ▪ Bunyala ▪ Arabuka ▪ Loita ▪ Mau	▪ Rushosho ▪ Minziro ▪ Champesha ▪ Ngenzi ▪ Jozani ▪ Kaninga ▪ Kimboza	▪ Mukura ▪ Buhaga ▪ Nyungwe ▪ Gishwati ▪ Busaga ▪ Chamudongo	▪ Baruli ▪ Kigwena ▪ Kibira ▪ Mututu

Tree species that are common in tropical rainforests/ natural forests.

- **Mahogany**
- **African walnut**
- **Green heart**
- **Rose wood**
- **Ebony**
- **Mvule**
- **Teak**

Products got/ obtained from hard wood trees.

- **Wooden tables**
- **cupboards**
- **Wooden chairs**
- **wooden windows**
- **Benches**
- **wooden doors**

Characteristics of natural forests.

- **Trees are ever green. This is because they grow in areas that receive plenty of rainfall and have fertile soils.**
- **They have a thick undergrowth. This thick undergrowth makes them impenetrable.**
- **Trees take long to mature.**
- **Trees grow tall to compete for sunlight.**
- **Trees have broad leaves. These broad leaves increase the rate of transpiration.**
- **Trees produce hard wood.**
- **Trees form a canopy.**
- **Trees have buttress roots to hold them firmly into soil.**
- **Trees are of different species.**

Note: ***A canopy*** *is a layer of branches and leaves that form a cover to the ground. It forms an umbrella-like shape.*

Economic activities commonly done in equatorial/ tropical rain forests.

- **Lumbering.**
- **Herbal medicine collection.**
- **Charcoal making.**
- **Tourism.**
- **Fruit gathering.**

Planted forests

- **Planted forests are groups of trees that grow by the help of man.**
- **Planted forests are usually planted by man.**

Examples of planted forests.

- **Magamaga forest in Mayuge**
- **Katuugo forest in Nakasongola**
- **Butamira in Jinja**
- **Bugamba in Mbarara.**
- **Mafuga forest in Rukungiri**
- **Lendu forest in Nebbi (the largest in Uganda)**
- **Nyabyeya forest in Masindi**

Characteristics of planted forests.

- **Trees are planted in rows**
- **Trees mainly produce soft wood.**
- **Trees are well spaced.**
- **Trees are of the same species.**
- **Tees mature almost at the same time.**

Examples of tree species that commonly grow in planted forests.

- **Pine**
- **Cedar**
- **Spruce**
- **Fir**
- **Eucalyptus**
- **Cypress.**

Products commonly obtained from soft wood

- **Match boxes**
- **Match sticks**
- **Papers**
- **Pencils**
- **Ply wood**
- **Wooden rulers**
- **Toilet papers**
- **Soft boards.**

MANGROVE FORESTS.

- **These are forests that grow in the salty waters along the coast of East Africa.**
- **They are also called mangrove swamps because they grow in sea waters.**

A diagram showing a mangrove forest.



Characteristics of mangrove forests.

- **They produce hard wood timber.**
- **They provide water proof timber which is used for making boats and ships.**
- **They have buttress roots above the ground.**
- **They grow in areas with plenty of salty water.**
- **They are ever green.**

The buttress roots help trees to stand firmly in water.

Importance of mangrove forests.

- **They provide hard wood timber.**
- **They provide water proof timber for making boats and ships.**
- **They help to trap mud which protects the low-lying coast from the sea erosion.**

Importance of forests

- **Forests are source of wood fuel e.g. charcoal, fire wood etc.**
- **Forest help in the formation of rain ie.convectional rainfall due to the high rate of transpiration.**
- **Forests attract tourists who bring in income.**
- **Forests act as habitats of wild animals.**
- **Forests are a source of wood for making timber.**
- **Forests purify the environment by absorbing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.**

- ❖ **Forests are source of herbal medicine.**
- ❖ **Forest help in controlling soil erosion.**
- ❖ **Forests are source of food for both animals and people.**
- ❖ **Forests are source of employment to people e.g. lumberjacks.**

Problems facing forests in East Africa.

- **Deforestation.**
- **Outbreak of wild fires.**
- **Human encroachment on forests.**

Deforestation.

- **Deforestation is the massive cutting down of trees without replacement.**
- **Lumbering is the cutting down/ felling of mature trees for timber. This is carried out by lumberjacks.**

Reasons why people cut down trees/ carry out deforestation.

- ❖ **To get land for settlement.**
- ❖ **To get land for crop growing.**
- ❖ **To get land for road construction.**
- ❖ **To get land for building industries.**
- ❖ **To get wood fuel e.g. charcoal and fire wood.**
- ❖ **To get timber.**
- ❖ **To get land for constructing flat play grounds.**

Dangers/ effects of deforestation.

- ❖ **It leads to soil erosion. This leaves the land bare by exposing it to agents of soil erosion.**
- ❖ **It leads to drought/ desertification.**
- ❖ **It destroys the natural habitat of animals.**
- ❖ **It leads to displacement of animals.**
- ❖ **It leads to extinction of some tree species.**

FOREST CONSERVATION.

- **Forest conservation is the act of protecting forests from extinction.**
- **National Forestry Authority (NFA) is the body responsible for protecting forests and forest reserves in Uganda.**
- **National Forestry Authority is under the Ministry of water and environment.**
- **National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the body responsible for conserving the environment in Uganda.**

Roles of the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

- ❖ **To evict people settling in forest reserves.**
- ❖ **To enforce laws against deforestation.**
- ❖ **It sensitizes people about the importance of forests.**
- ❖ **It creates forest reserves.**

Ways of conserving forests.

- **By practising afforestation.**
- **By practising re-afforestation.**
- **By practising agro-forestry.**
- **By educating people about the dangers of deforestation.**
- **Through rural-electrification.**

Note:

- ➢ ***Afforestation*** *is the planting of trees on a large scale where they have never existed.*
- ➢ ***Re-afforestation*** *is the planting of trees where they have ever been.*

- ***Agro-forestry*** *is the growing of crops and trees on the same piece of land.*
- ***Rural-electrification*** *is the extension of electricity in rural areas. It provides an alternative source of energy instead of using wood fuel.*

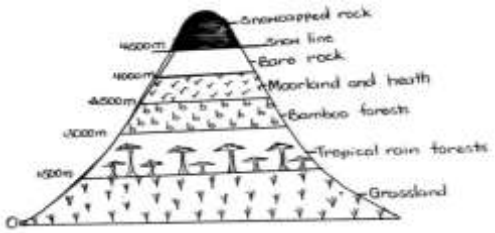
Reasons why forests should be conserved.

- **To control the outbreak of drought.**
- **To promote tourism.**
- **To maintain the habitat for wild animals.**
- **To conserve wildlife for future use.**

Human activities done to conserve forests.

- **Afforestation**
- **Re-afforestation**
- **Agro-forestry**

Other vegetation zones of East Africa.

Vegetation zone	*Characteristics*	*Common economic activities*
Semi-desert vegetation ▪ A desert is a large dry area of land with few plants growing on it. ▪ Semi- desert vegetation consists of shrubs, thorny plants, short trees with thick barks and scattered bushes. ▪ It is mainly found in the Nyika plateau of Kenya, North Eastern Uganda, Northern part of Kenya and Central Tanzania.	▪ Trees have thick barks. ▪ Trees are scattered. ▪ It has very short grass. ▪ Trees are short and thorny. ▪ Trees have long roots to tap underground water. ▪ Trees have thin leaves. These leaves reduce the rate of transpiration. ▪ Vegetation is scanty and resistant to drought.	▪ Pastoralism
Montane vegetation ▪ It is also called mountain vegetation. ▪ It is found in mountainous areas. eg. on the slopes of mountains Elgon, Rwenzori, Kilimanjaro, Kenya, and Mufumbiro, ▪ Vegetation changes with increase in altitude. **Factors that cause vegetation variation in mountainous areas.** -Altitude - Temperature - Rainfall distribution.	▪ Trees grow tall and straight. ▪ Trees grow on the lower part of the mountain. ▪ The mountain tops have few plants due to low temperatures. ▪ The foothills have savannah vegetation.  	▪ Lumbering ▪ Pastoralism ▪ Bee keeping ▪ Herbal medicine collection ▪ Charcoal burning ▪ Fruit gathering.
Savannah vegetation. ▪ Savannah vegetation is the name given to the tropical grasslands of East Africa. ▪ Savannah vegetation covers the largest part of East Africa. ▪ Savannah vegetation is located in the tropical climatic region of East Africa. **Savannah vegetation is divided into:** ▪ Savannah grasslands/ dry savannah vegetation.	▪ It has tall grass. ▪ It has scattered trees. ▪ Trees have long roots which they use to tap underground water. ▪ Grass appears green during the wet season. ▪ Trees usually shed their leaves during the dry season. (in order to reduce the rate of transpiration). Note: ▪ ***Deciduous trees*** *are trees that shed their leaves during dry season. Most*	▪ Tourism ▪ Pastoralism ▪ Bee keeping

It has short grass and few scattered trees. ▪ Savannah woodland/ wooded savannah/ wet savannah vegetation. It has tall grass and many trees.	*parts of East Africa are covered by Savannah vegetation.* ▪ *Most game parks in East Africa are located in savannah grasslands because there is plenty of pasture for animals.* ▪ ***Miombo woodlands** of central Tanzania is sparsely populated because it is highly infested with tsetse flies.*	

SWAMP VEGETATION.

- **A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.**
- **Swamps are sometimes referred to as wetlands.**
- **Swamps are found along rivers, lakes, and valleys.**

Economic activities commonly carried out in swampy areas.

- **Crop growing**
- **Fishing**
- **Mining**
- **Tourism**
- **Pottery**
- **Brick making**

Swamp resources/ craft raw materials got from swamps.

- **Papyrus reeds- used for making baskets, mats, hats etc.**
- **Palm leaves- used for making mats.**
- **Clay- used for making ceramics e.g. cups, plates, pots etc.**
- **Sand- used for building.**

Note:-*Ceramics* *are products got from clay***.**

Importance of swamps.

- **Swamps are source of food.**
- **Swamps are source of fish e.g. mud fish.**
- **Swamps are source of minerals e.g. sand.**
- **Swamps are source of raw materials for craft work e.g. papyrus reeds, palm leaves etc.**
- **Swamps help to filter water. (they have spongy-like roots which help to filter water).**
- **Swamps act as habitat for aquatic animals e.g. crocodiles, hippopotamuses, frogs etc.**
- **Swamps help in the formation of convectional rainfall.**

Ways people misuse swamps.

- **By dumping industrial wastes in swamps.**
- **Through uncontrolled harvesting of papyrus reeds.**
- **By burning swamp vegetation.**
- **Through swamp drainage.**

Note:

- ***Swamp drainage*** *is the removal of water from swamps.*
- ***Swamp reclamation*** *is the act of changing a swamp from its natural state for other uses.*
- ***Swamp encroachment*** *is the illegal settlement in swamps.*

Ways people drain swamps.

- **By adding murram in swamps.**
- **By digging channels in swamps.**

Reasons why people drain swamps.

- **To get land for crop growing.**
- **To get land for constructing industries.**
- **To get land for settlement.**
- **To get land for constructing roads.**

Dangers of draining swamps.

- **It leads to drought/ desertification.**
- **It leads to death of aquatic animals.**
- **It leads to floods.**
- **It leads to displacement of aquatic animals.**
- **It leads to reduction in craft raw materials.**

Problems faced by people living near swamps.

- ❖ **Floods during the rainy season.**
- ❖ **Attack from aquatic animals.**
- ❖ **Poor transport.**
- ❖ **Attack from disease vectors that live in swamps.**

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE/ AFFECT VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Altitude - human activities - rainfall distribution/ climate - nature of soils**
- **Drainage system.**

How the above factors influence/ affect vegetation distribution in East Africa.

- **Climate/ rainfall distribution: Areas that receive plenty of rainfall have a thick vegetation while areas that receive very little rainfall have scanty vegetation.**
- **Drainage system: Areas near large water bodies have a thick vegetation while areas far from large water bodies have a scanty vegetation.**
- **Altitude: Areas of altitude have thick vegetation while those of high altitude have scanty vegetation.**
- **Nature of soil: Areas with fertile soils have thick vegetation while areas with infertile sols have scanty vegetation.**
- **Human activities: Some human activities support the growth of vegetation while others destroy vegetation.**

Human activities that destroy vegetation.

- **Overgrazing.**
- **Deforestation.**
- **Bush burning.**
- **Overcultivation.**

Human activities that support the growth of vegetation.

- **Afforestation.**
- **Re-afforestation.**
- **Rotational grazing.**
- **Agro- forestry.**

General importance of vegetation.

- ❖ **It is a source of food to people and animals.**
- ❖ **It is a source of herbal medicine.**
- ❖ **It acts as a natural habitat for animals.**
- ❖ **It helps in formation of rain.ie. Convectional rainfall through transpiration.**
- ❖ **It is a source of building materials eg.spear grass.**
- ❖ **It controls soil erosion.**
- ❖ **It is a source of income through attracting tourists.**
- ❖ **It is a source of raw materials for crafts industry.eg.papyrus reeds, palmleaves.**
- ❖ **It is a source of wood fuel ie.charcoal and firewood.**
- ❖ **It purifies air by absorbing carbondioxide and releasing oxygen to the atmosphere.**

Dangers of vegetation.

- ❖ **Vegetation is a breeding place for disease vectors.**
- ❖ **Vegetation harbours dangerous wild animals that may harm people.**
- ❖ **Vegetation hinders development of an area.**
- ❖ **Vegetation hides bad people causing insecurity in an area.**

Effects of destroying the vegetation.

- ❖ **It leads to prolonged drought.**
- ❖ **It leads to displacement of animals and birds.**
- ❖ **It lowers the quality and productivity of land.**
- ❖ **It leads to soil erosion.**
- ❖ **It leads to global warming.**

ANIMALS AS A RESOURCE.

Types of animals.

-Domestic animals.

-Wild animals.

Domestic animals: These are animals reared and kept at home.

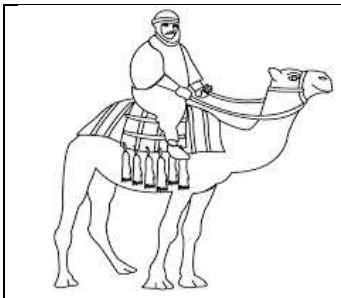
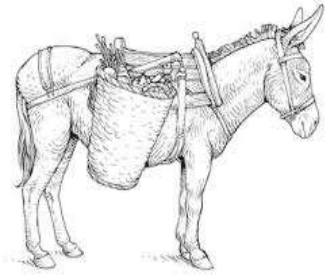
Examples of domestic animals.

- **Rabbits – sheep - cattle - goats - pigs – donkeys – camels - dogs.**

Importance of keeping domestic animals.

- **They provide milk e.g. cows, goats, camels.**
- **Some provide meat e.g. goats, cattle, camels.**
- **Some domestic animals provide security/ guard our homes e.g. dogs.**
- **Some domestic animals are used for ploughing our gardens e.g. oxen.**
- **Some domestic animals are used for carrying goods e.g. donkeys, camels and horses.**
- **Some domestic animals provide hides and skins.**
- **They are source of income when sold.**
- **Some domestic animals are used for paying bride price e.g. cattle, goats.**

Note:-*Pack animals* *are animals which are used for transport.*

		
a camel	*a donkey*	*a horse*

Reasons why some people do not keep domestic animals.

- **They are expensive to buy and maintain.**
- **Some people lack land for keeping domestic animals.**
- **Some religious beliefs forbid some people from keeping some animals.eg. Muslims are not allowed to rear pigs.**
- **Domestic animals are tiresome to look after i.e. giving them food and medical care.**

Wild animals.

- **Wild animals are animals which live on their own in the natural environment.**
- **They live in forests, bushes, water bodies and swamps.**

Examples of wild animals.

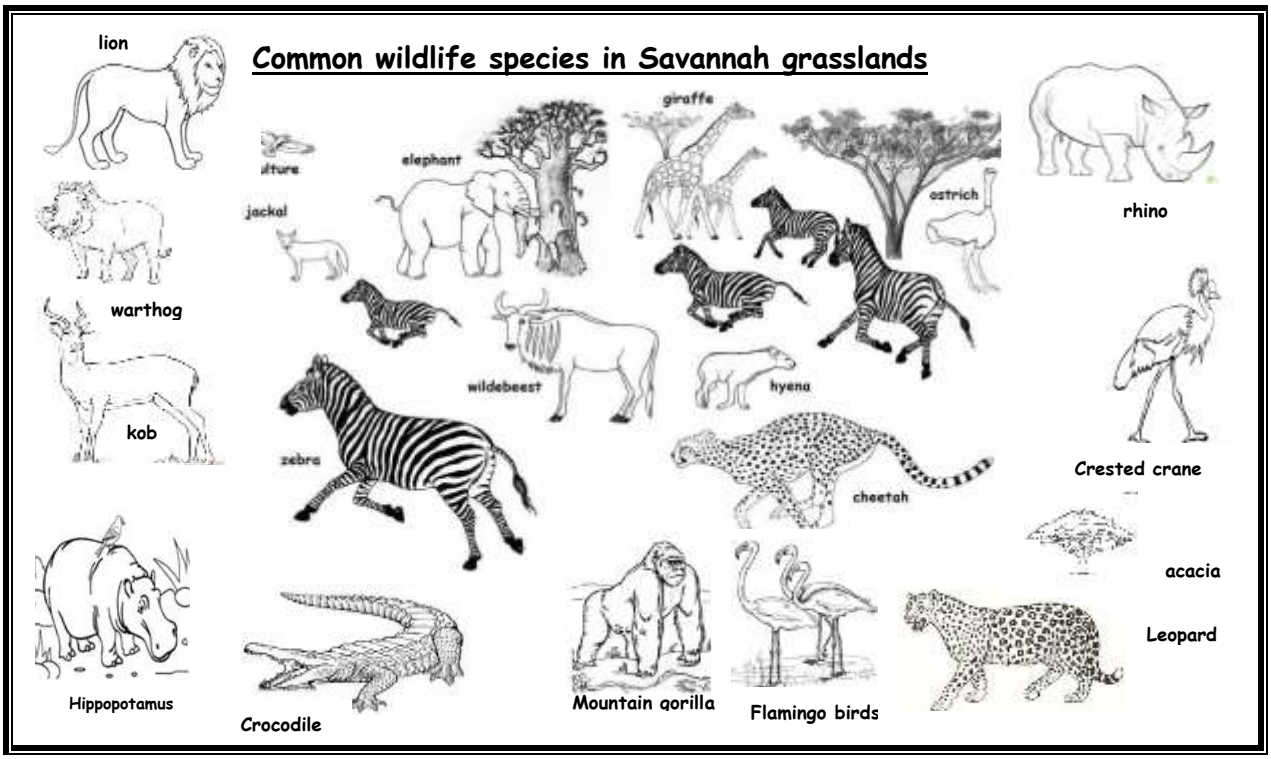
- **lions – elephants – leopard - buffaloes - hippopotamuses - giraffe - rhino**
- **warthog – gorilla - snake – zebra - chimpanzee.**

Types of wild animals

- **Carnivorous animals (flesh eating animals) eg.lions, leopard, tiger etc.**
- **Herbivorous animals (feed on vegetation) eg.kob, antelope, zebra, elephant etc.**
- **Omnivorous animals (animals that feed on both flesh and grass) gorillas, monkeys, baboons etc.**

WILDLIFE IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Wildlife refers to animals, birds, plants and insects that live on their own in the natural habitat.**
- **The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is responsible for conservation of wildlife in Uganda.**
- **East Africa's wildlife is conserved in game parks, game reserves, zoos, marine parks, bird sanctuaries etc.**



NATIONAL PARKS IN EAST AFRICA.

- **A Game park is a large area of land gazetted by the government for wildlife conservation.**

Examples of game parks in East Africa.

Country	*Game parks*	
Uganda	-Murchison falls national park	-Queen Elizabeth national park
	-Kidepo valley national park	-Mountain Rwenzori national park
	-Mountain Elgon national park	-Lake Mburo national park
	-Kibaale national park	-Bwindi Impenetrable national park
	-Mgahinga national park	-Semliki national park
Kenya	-Tsavo national park	-Sibilol national park
	-Aberdare national park	-Lake Amboseli national park
	-Mountain Kenya national park	-Lake Nakuru national park
	-Longonot national park	
Tanzania	-Serengeti national park	-Kilimanjaro national park
	-Lake manyara national park	-Tarangire national park
	-Ruaha national park	-Mikumi national park
	-Mahale mountains national park.	
Rwanda	-Volcanoes national park	-Akagera national park
	-Nyungwe forest national park	
Burundi	-Ruvubu national park	-Kibira national park

Note:

- ✓ ***Ruaha national park*** *is the largest national park in East Africa.*
- ✓ ***Tsavo national park*** *is the largest game park in Kenya.*
- ✓ ***Murchison falls national park*** *is the largest national park in Uganda.*

Major tourist attraction in selected East Africa's national parks.

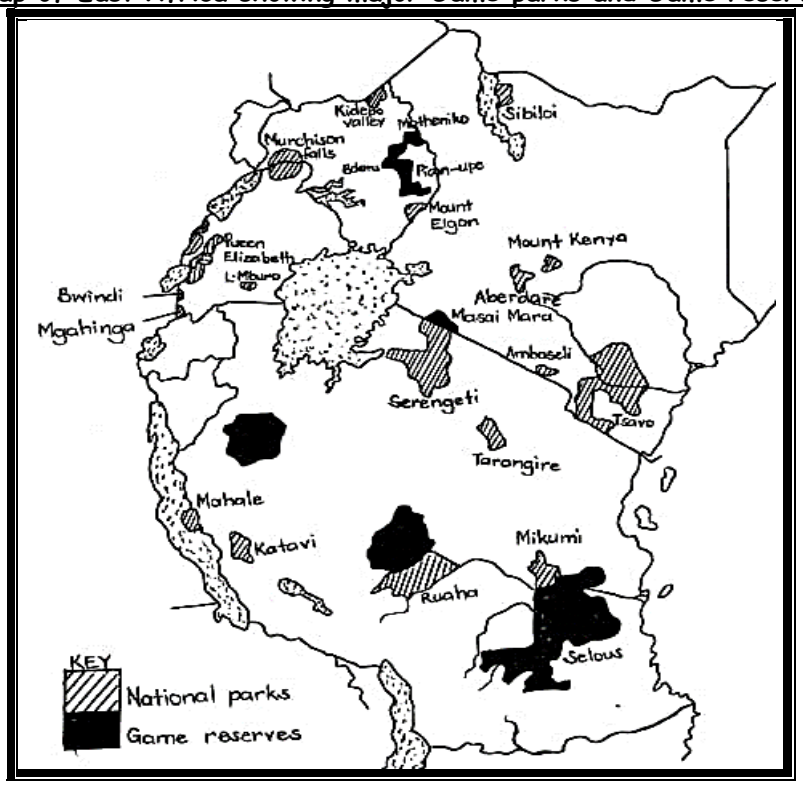
National park	*Major tourist attraction*
Murchison falls	Crocodiles/ Murchison falls
Queen Elizabeth	Hippopotamuses
Kidepo valley	Ostriches
Lake Mburo	Zebra
Mgahinga	Mountain gorillas
Bwindi impenetrable	
Tsavo	Lions
Lake Nakuru	Flamingo birds
Serengeti	Wildebeests

- **A Game reserve is a large area of land gazetted by the government for future expansion of game parks.**
- **Controlled hunting can be allowed in a game reserve after seeking permission.**

Examples of game reserves in East Africa.

Uganda	*Tanzania*	*Kenya*	*Rwanda*	*Burundi*
• Pian-Upe • Bokora • Matheniko • Katonga • Tooro • Ajai • Kyambura	• Mkomazi • Selous • Ugalla • Ngorongoro • Uwanda	• Masai Mara • Samburu • Bururi • South Kituli	• Gishwati forest	• Kigwena • Makamba

A map of East Africa showing major Game parks and Game reserves.



Importance of national parks.

- ❖ They create job opportunities to people e.g. The game rangers.
- ❖ They earn income through attracting tourists.
- ❖ They promote the development of infrastructures e.g. hotels, roads.
- ❖ They are used for education and scientific research.
- ❖ They help to preserve wildlife for future use.
- ❖ They promote international relationships.

Activities that commonly take place in East Africa's national parks.

- Animal tracking
- Mountain climbing
- Game drives
- Boat rides.

Prohibited/ illegal/ unauthorised activities in national parks.

- Animal grazing
- Crop cultivation
- Hunting
- Human settlement

Problems facing national parks in East Africa.

- ❖ Poaching
- ❖ Wild bush fires
- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Outbreak of diseases
- ❖ Political instability in some parts of East Africa.
- ❖ Outbreak of animal diseases.

a) Poaching.

This is the illegal hunting of animals in national parks.

- It leads to extinction of animal species in national parks.
- Poaching reduces the number of animals in national parks.

Why people carryout poaching.

- To get meat.
- To get horns and ivory from them.
- To get hides and skins.
- To sell meat and get money.

b) Prolonged drought.

- It dries pasture on which animals feed.
- It also destroys the natural habitats for animals.

c) Bush fires.

- They destroy habitats for animals.
- They destroy pasture for animals.
- They lead to death of animals.

d) Outbreak of animal disease.

- Diseases lead to death of animals in national parks.

e) Human encroachment on national parks.

- It leads to displacement of wild animals.

f) Political instability in some parts of East Africa.

- It leads to death of animals in national parks.
- It leads to displacement of animals in national parks.
- It leads to destruction of natural habitats for animals.

Possible solutions to problems facing national parks in East Africa.

- ❖ By enforcing laws against poaching.
- ❖ By sensitising people about the importance of wildlife.
- ❖ By improving on security in areas near national parks.
- ❖ By extending veterinary services in national parks.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against human encroachment on national parks.

Ways of caring for animals.

- **By protecting animals from poachers.**
- **By feeding them.**
- **By treating them.**
- **By preserving their natural habitats.**
- **By providing security to wild animals e.g. using the game wardens and game rangers.**

Note: ***Game wardens*** *protect wildlife in national parks and also control fire from destroying animals and plants.*

TOURISM INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Tourism is the movement of people to places of interest for pleasure, enjoyment and study purpose.**
- **Tourism is one of the most important industries in East Africa.**
- **A tourist is a person who travels to places of interest for pleasure, enjoyment and study purpose.**

Types of tourists.

- **Local/ domestic tourists.**
- **Foreign/ international tourists.**

Note: ***Local tourists*** *move from part of the country to another for tourism while* ***foreign tourists*** *move from country to another for tourism.*

Services provided to tourists.

- **Accommodation.**
- **Entertainment**
- **Health service**
- **Security**
- **Transport**
- **Communication**
- **Water service**
- **Food and drinks**

Why tourism is called an industry.

- **It is a source of income.**
- **It creates job opportunities to people.**
- **Tourism is called an invisible trade because it generates income without exchanging physical goods.**
- **Tourism is called an invisible export because it generates income without exporting physical goods.**

Other invisible exports.

- **Education**
- **Electricity**
- **Technology**

Factors that promote tourism in East Africa.

- **Improved transport and communication network.**
- **Improved peace and security.**
- **Presence of many tourist attractions.**
- **Good accommodation facilities.**

Tourist attractions in East Africa.

- **Wildlife**
- **Historical sites**
- **Physical features**
- **People's culture.**
- **Beautiful beaches**
- **Climate**
- **Vegetation**

Importance of tourism.

- **It creates job opportunities to people.**
- **It promotes development of infrastructures e.g. roads, hotels, lodges.**
- **It promotes international relations.**

- ❖ It provides market for locally manufactured products.
- ❖ It promotes conservation of wildlife and cultural sites.
- ❖ It is a source of government revenue.
- ❖ It earns foreign exchange from foreign tourists.

Problems facing the tourism industry in East Africa.

- ❖ Poor transport network.
- ❖ Poor accommodation facilities.
- ❖ Insecurity in some parts of East Africa.
- ❖ Poaching.
- ❖ Shortage of funds to promote the tourism industry.
- ❖ Outbreak of epidemic diseases in the region eg.Covid-19, Ebola etc.
- ❖ Low level of advertisement of East Africa's tourist attractions.
- ❖ Limited tourist attractions in some parts of East africa.

Note: ***Kenya's tourism industry is more developed than that of Uganda because;***

- *Kenya has better transport network than that of Uganda.*
- *Kenya has better accommodation facilities than Uganda.*
- *Kenya has more tourist attractions than Uganda.*

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- ❖ The government should improve on the transport and communication network.
- ❖ By building and maintaining good hotels.
- ❖ By advertising the tourist attractions globally to attract more tourists.
- ❖ The governments should ensure peace and security in the region.
- ❖ By preserving more tourist centres e.g. game parks.
- ❖ By training more game rangers.

Dangers of tourism.

- ❖ Some tourists come as spies.
- ❖ Tourism can bring about the spread of diseases in the country.
- ❖ Tourism can bring about change of culture.
- ❖ Some tourists teach people anti-social behaviour.

CLIMATE AS A RESOURCE.

- **Weather** is the state of the atmosphere of a place at a given time.
- **Meteorology** is the scientific study of weather.
- ***A meteorologist*** is a scientist who studies weather.
- Elements of weather are measured and recorded at a weather station/ meteorological centre.
- The biggest meteorological centre/ weather station in Uganda is Entebbe meteorological centre.
- **Weather forecasting** is the telling of the expected future weather conditions of an area.

Importance of weather forecasting.

- It helps farmers to plan well their farm activities. e.g. Planting, harvesting etc.
- It helps travellers to prepare for their journeys.
- It helps pilots and sailors to avoid air and water accidents.

Main aspects of climate.

- Rainfall
- Temperature.

Types and conditions of weather.

Type of weather	*Condition of weather*
Rainy weather	Rainy
Windy weather	Windy
Cloudy weather	Cloudy
Sunny weather	Sunny

Elements of weather / factors of weather

- Rainfall
- Cloud cover
- Wind
- Humidity
- Sunshine
- Air pressure

Importance of different elements of weather.

(a)WIND AS A RESOURCE.

- **Wind** is air in motion/ moving air.

Importance of wind.

- Wind helps in rain formation.
- Wind helps farmers in winnowing seeds.
- Winds helps in driving some boats.
- Wind can be turned into power by wind mills. Wind mills are mainly used in Karamoja to pump water and mill grains.
- Wind helps in flying kites and balloons.
- Wind helps our clothes to dry faster.
- Winds helps in pollution.
- Wind drives away bad smell.

Dangers of wind.

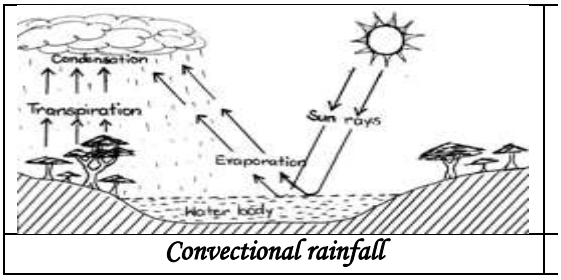
- Strong wind can blow off roofs of our houses.
- Wind causes soil erosion.
- Strong wind may force boats to capsize on lakes and rivers.
- Wind pollutes the atmosphere by raising dust.
- Wind drives away clouds that would bring rainfall.

(b)RAINFALL AS A RESOURCE.

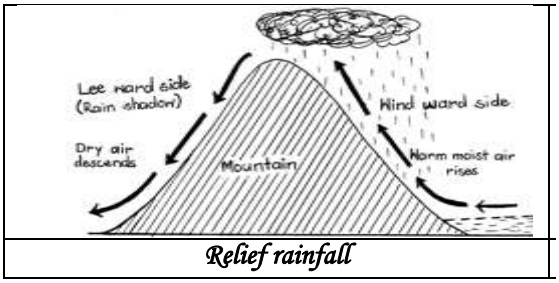
- Rainfall is the amount of rain received in a particular area.
- Rain is the main source of water in the environment.

Types of rainfall.

- Convectional rainfall (received mostly around forests and large water bodies)
- Cyclonic rainfall/ Frontal rainfall (received mostly in plateau areas)
- Relief/Orographic rainfall (received mostly in highland areas)



Convectional rainfall



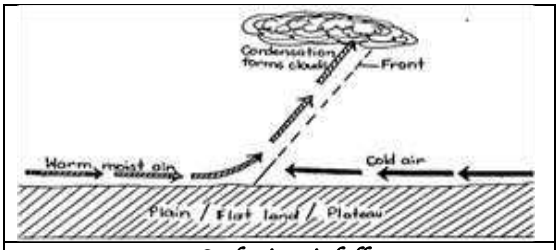
Relief rainfall

Importance of rainfall.

- Rainfall provides water for domestic use.
- Rainfall helps plants to grow well.
- Rainfall reduces dust in the environment.
- Rainfall increases water volume in water bodies.
- Rainfall cools the environment.
- Rainfall softens the soil for easy cultivation.

Dangers of much rainfall.

- Much rainfall causes floods.
- Heavy rainfall causes landslides.
- It leads to soil erosion.



Cyclonic rainfall

- ❖ It makes murram roads muddy and slippery.
- ❖ Heavy rainfall leads to destruction of property.
- ❖ Heavy rainfall destroys farmers' crops.

(c) SUNSHINE AS A RESOURCE

- ✚ The sun is the main natural source of light in the environment.
- ✚ East Africa receives abundant sunshine throughout the year.
- ✚ This sunshine is tapped and utilised by many people in East Africa in form of solar energy.

Importance of sunshine.

- ❖ It dries harvested crops.
- ❖ It provides light.
- ❖ It is a source of Vitamin D.
- ❖ It dries our clothes.
- ❖ It helps in generation of solar energy.

Solar energy projects in Uganda.

- ▪ Kabulasoke solar plant in Gomba.
- ▪ Soroti solar plant at Opuyo-Soroti.
- ▪ Tororo solar plant



Solar panels

Dangers of sunshine.

- ❖ Strong sunshine leads to drought.
- ❖ It dries up water bodies.
- ❖ It dries pasture for animals.
- ❖ It causes high temperatures in the environment.
- ❖ It causes dust in the environment.
- ❖ It dries crops in the garden before they are ready for harvesting.

(d) CLOUD COVER.

- ❖ These are solid drops of rain in the atmosphere.

Importance of clouds.

- ❖ Clouds protect us from direct sun rays.
- ❖ Some clouds give us rain eg. Nimbus clouds.
- ❖ Clouds regulate world temperatures.
- ❖ Clouds keep the earth warm at night.

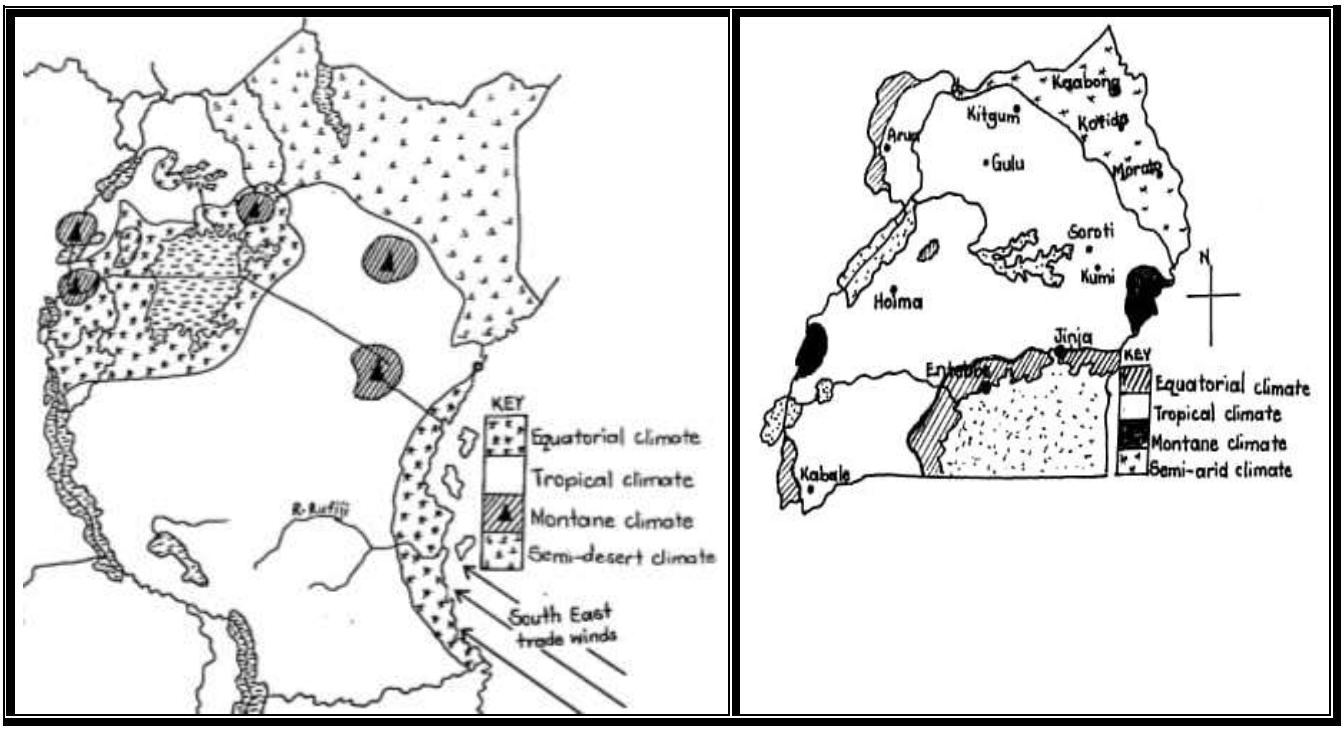
CLIMATIC REGIONS OF EAST AFRICA.

- ✚ Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long time.
- ✚ Climatology is the scientific study of climate.
- ✚ A climatologist is a scientist who studies climate.
- ✚ A climatic region is a large area that experiences the same / similar weather patterns.

The climatic regions of East Africa include the following;

- Equatorial climatic zone.
- Tropical (Savannah) climatic zone
- Semi-desert/ Semi-arid climatic zone
- Mountain/ Montane climatic zone

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF EAST AFRICA.



Main aspects of climate.

- **Rainfall**
- **Temperature.**

Climatic region	*Characteristics*	*Common economic activities*
Equatorial climatic region. ▪ It is described as hot and wet throughout the year. ▪ This type of climate is mostly experienced in areas that lie along the equator. ▪ The high rate of evaporation and transpiration causes heavy rainfall in this region (usually above 1750mm) ▪ In Uganda, Equatorial climate is mostly experienced on the shores of lake Victoria.	▪ It is hot and wet throughout the year. ▪ Convectional rainfall is mostly received. ▪ It has no dry month. ▪ It has two heavy maximum rainfall seasons. (a double rain maxima during the equinoxes) ▪ It experiences very high temperatures daily. ▪ Note:- *People living in Equatorial climatic region build houses with slanting roofs to allow easy down flow of rain water from the roofs.*	▪ Crop growing ▪ Lumbering ▪ Tourism. Crops commonly grown in this climatic region include: coffee, cocoa, rubber, oil palm etc.
Tropical climatic region ▪ Tropical climate is described as hot and wet. ▪ Tropical type of climate is experienced in most parts of East Africa because East Africa lies between the tropics	▪ Rainfall is mainly received when the sun is overhead the equator. ▪ It has two wet seasons and two dry seasons. ▪ Rainfall decreases as one moves far from the equator. ▪ Tropical type of climate is hot and wet.	▪ Crop growing ▪ Tourism ▪ Bee keeping ▪ Pastoralism ▪ Lumbering
Semi-desert climate ▪ *Semi-desert climate* is described as hot and dry.	▪ It is hot and dry throughout the year. ▪ There is very low humidity.	▪ Irrigation farming ▪ Tourism ▪ Pastoralism

▪ Semi-arid areas of North Eastern and Northern Kenya receive very little rainfall because they receive dry winds. ▪ Deserts are very hot during day and are very cold at night. Nights are very cold due to the absence of clouds in the sky.	▪ It receives very little rainfall. ▪ It has hot days and cold nights. ▪ Skies are clear with less cloud cover.	
<u>Montane climatic region.</u> ▪ Montane climate is experienced in highland areas. ▪ Temperature reduces with the increase in altitude. ▪ Temperature reduces by 1°C for every 100 metres above the sea level. ▪ The highest peaks of some mountains in East Africa are snowcapped because they rise high above the snow line.	▪ It has cool temperature. ▪ Relief rainfall is mostly received. ▪ The wind ward side receives more rainfall than the lee ward side. Note: ▪ *The wind ward side receives plenty of rainfall because it receives warm moist air.* ▪ *The lee ward side receives very little rainfall because it receives dry winds.*	▪ Crop cultivation (Arabica coffee cultivation) ▪ Tourism ▪ Lumbering ▪ Dairy farming

CROP GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

- Cultivation is the growing of crops either for commercial purpose or home use.
- Crops are plants that are grown by people for food or sale.

<u>Types of crops grown in East Africa</u>.

- Non-traditional cash crops.
- Traditional cash crops.

(i) <u>Non-traditional cash crops</u>.

- Non-traditional cash crops are crops which were originally grown for food but now can be sold.

<u>Examples of non-traditional cash crops</u>

- Maize – millet – beans - cow peas - pineapples – sorghum
- Soya beans - sweet potatoes - irish potatoes – cassava.

<u>Reasons why people grow non-traditional cash crops</u>.

- To promote food security.
- To get money after sale.

(ii)<u>Traditional cash crops</u>.

- Traditional cash crops are crops grown mainly for sale.

<u>Examples of traditional cash crops</u>.

- Coffee - cotton - tea - tobacco - sugar cane - cocoa
- Cashew nuts - sisal - pyrethrum - cloves.

<u>Importance of growing traditional cash crops</u>.

- They are source of raw materials to agro-based industries.
- They earn income to people after sale.
- They are source of employment to people.

<u>Types of farming</u>.

- Arable farming.
- Livestock farming.

- **Arable farming** is the growing of crops.

Systems of Arable farming in East Africa.

- **Subsistence farming**
- **Plantation farming.**

(a) SUBSISTENCE FARMING.

- **This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use and the surplus is sold.**
- **It is the commonest system of farming practised in East Africa.**
- **Annual crops like maize, millet, beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, yams, ground nuts, irish potatoes are usually grown in subsistence farming.**

Note:-*Annual crops* *are crops that take a short time to mature (usually less than one year)*

Methods of cultivation used in subsistence farming.

- **Shifting cultivation**
- **Bush fallowing**
- **Mixed farming**

Advantages of subsistence farming (why is subsistence farming commonly carried out).

- **It is cheap since it requires less capital.**
- **It requires a small piece of land.**
- **It needs simple tools.**
- **It requires little labour that can be provided by family members.**

Disadvantages of subsistence farming.

- **It earns less income since most of the produce is eaten as food.**
- **There are low crop yields since it is practised on small farms.**
- **It deprives the government income.**

(b) PLANTATION FARMING.

- **This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale mainly for sale.**
- **It is also called estate farming.**
- **Perennial crops are crops that take a long time to mature and are harvested several times (usually more than one year) eg. cotton, tobacco, oil palm, cloves, cocoa, vanilla, bananas, sugar cane, tea etc.**
- **Perennial crops can also be plantation crops.**



A tea plantation

Advantages of plantation farming.

- **There is a continuous harvesting.**
- **It is a source of employment to people.**
- **It is a source of raw materials for agro-based industries.**
- **A farmer earns high yields and much income.**

Disadvantages of plantation farming.

- **It is expensive to start and manage.**
- **It requires a very big piece of land.**
- **It requires skilled labour.**
- **It is risky to depend on only one cash crop. It may lead to losses in case of low prices or poor climatic conditions.**

Characteristics of plantations.

- **A lot of machinery is used.**
- **Scientific methods of production are used.**

❖ **One perennial crop is usually grown.**
❖ **Plantations cover a large area of land.**
❖ **A lot of capital is invested.**

Importance of plantation farming.

❖ **It creates employment opportunities to people.**
❖ **It is a source of raw-materials for agro-based industries.**
❖ **It is a source of government revenue.**
❖ **Plantations are used for research and study purpose.**

Note: ***Agro-based industries*** *are industries that use agricultural produce as their raw materials.*

(c) MIXED FARMING.

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Advantages of mixed farming.

❖ **Farmers gets double income.**
❖ **The farmer can get manure for his crops from animals.**
❖ **Animals can easily depend on crops for food.**
❖ **A farmer gets a balanced diet.**

Disadvantages of mixed farming.

❖ **It is expensive to start and manage.**
❖ **It requires skilled labour.**
❖ **Animals can easily escape and destroy the crops.**
❖ **It requires a large piece of land.**

Note:

➢ ***Shifting cultivation*** *is the changing of crops from one piece of land to a new piece of land.*

Advantages of shifting cultivation**.**

- *It helps the land to regain its fertility.*
- *It helps farmers get high crop yields.*
- *It helps to control pests and diseases on the farm.*

➢ ***Bush fallowing*** *is the leaving of the exhausted land for some time to rest in order to regain its fertility.*

MAJOR TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS GROWN IN EAST AFRICA.

(a)Coffee growing in East Africa.

Coffee is the leading crop export in East Africa.

Types of coffee grown in East Africa.

- **Arabica coffee**
- **Robusta coffee**
- **Clonal coffee**

Type of coffee	*Condition/ factors for its growth*	*Areas where it's grown in East Africa*
Arabica coffee	• **Presence of deep fertile volcanic soils.** • **Presence of reliable rainfall** • **Presence of cool climate**	**Slopes of mountains like;** • **Elgon by the Bagishu** • **Rwenzori by the Bakonzo** • **Kilimanjaro by the Chagga**
Robusta coffee	• **Presence of fertile soils** • **Presence of reliable rainfall** • **High temperature**	• **Central region of Uganda in districts like Mpigi, Mukono, Wakiso , Nakasongola etc.**

Advantages of clonal coffee over other types.

❖ **It matures faster than other types of coffee.**
❖ **It produces high yields compared to other types of coffee.**

- ❖ **It is more resistant to diseases than other types of coffee.**
- ❖ **It weighs heavier than other types of coffee.**
- ❖ **It has a good smell making it of a higher quality than other types.**
- ❖ **It is more resistant to harsh weather conditions compared to other types of coffee.**

Uses of coffee.

- ❖ **It is used for making beverages.**
- ❖ **It is a source of raw-material to coffee processing industries.**
- ❖ **It is a source of income when sold.**
- ❖ **Coffee stems and branches provide fire wood.**
- ❖ **Coffee growing provides employment opportunities to people.**



Products got from coffee.

- **Beverages**
- **Gun powder**
- **Coffee husks.**

Problems facing coffee production in East Africa.

- ❖ **Fluctuation of coffee prices.**
- ❖ **Outbreak of coffee diseases and pests.**
- ❖ **Competition on the world market.**
- ❖ **Limited capital to coffee farmers.**
- ❖ **Prolonged drought.**
- ❖ **Poor farming methods.**

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- ❖ **The government should provide soft loans to coffee faarmers.**
- ❖ **The government should provide better quality coffee seeds to farmers.**
- ❖ **By spraying using pesticides.**
- ❖ **By teaching coffee farmers better farming methods.**
- ❖ **By carrying out irrigation incase of drought.**

Note: *The **Uganda Coffee Development Authority** **(UCDA)** is responsible for improving the quality of coffee in Uganda.*

(b)Cotton growing in East Africa.

- **Cotton is used by textile industries to make clothes.**
- **Kenneth Borup was a missionary who introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda. This cotton seeds were called the American upland cotton.**
- **Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.**
- **Cotton is mainly grown in Namasagali, Pallisa, Kasese, Nebbi, Soroti, Tororo, Busia, Southern Nyanza, Kisumu etc.**
- **Cotton is harvested by hand picking.**



Conditions/ factors favouring cotton growing in East Africa.

- ❖ **Presence of moderate rainfall.**
- ❖ **Presence of well drained fertile soils.**
- ❖ **Presence of high temperatures.**

Reasons why the British encouraged Ugandans to grow cash crops.

- ❖ **They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.**
- ❖ **They wanted the local people to get income to pay taxes.**

Note: ***Textile industries*** *are industries that use cotton as a raw material e.g.* ***NYTIL****-Nyanza Textile Industries Limited.*

Steps taken when processing cotton.

- **Ginning**
- **Spinning**
- **Weaving**

➢ **Ginning: This is the removal of cotton seeds from lint at a ginnery.**
➢ **A ginnery is a place where cotton seeds are separated from lint.**
➢ **Spinning: This is the turning of lint into threads.**
➢ **Weaving: This is the making of cloth from threads.**

Uses of cotton.

❖ **Cotton exports earn foreign exchange to a country.**
❖ **It used for making clothes.**
❖ **It is a source of raw materials for textile industries.**
❖ **Cotton growing provides employment to people.**
❖ **Cotton seeds can be used for making cotton wool used for medical purpose.**
❖ **Cotton seeds can be used for making cooking oil.**
❖ **Cotton husks can be used as food fuel.**

Products got from cotton.

- **Clothes**
- **Threads**
- **Cotton wool**
- **Cooking oil**

Problems facing cotton growing in East Africa.

❖ **Fluctuation of cotton price.**
❖ **Loss of soil fertility.**
❖ **Limited labour on cotton plantations.**
❖ **Limited market for cotton.**
❖ **Competition on the world market.**
❖ **Shortage of capital.**
❖ **Prolonged drought.**

Note: ***Cotton Development Organisation (CDO)*** *is the body responsible for monitoring the production, quality, processing, and marketing of cotton in Uganda.*

(c) Tobacco growing in East Africa.

Tobacco is mainly grown in the West-Nile sub-region of Uganda.
Tobacco is used for making cigarettes.
It grows well in areas with reliable rainfall and moderate temperatures.

Methods of preserving tobacco.

- **Flue-curing method.**
- **Fire-curing method.**
- **Air-curing method.**



Uses of tobacco.

❖ **It used for making cigarettes, snuff.**
❖ **It creates employment for people.**
❖ **It is a source of income to farmers.**

Note:

➢ ***British American Tobacco (BAT)*** *is responsible for buying and processing tobacco in Uganda.*
➢ *Tobacco growing in West Nile has greatly reduced because many people grow alternative crops such as coffee, rice, beans and ground nuts which earn them more income than tobacco.*

Products got from tobacco.

- **Cigarette**
- **Snuff**

(d)Oil palm growing in East Africa.



- It is mainly grown in Kalangala on a large scale by the BIDCO oil company.
- Oil palm nuts provide palm oil which is used for making candles, palm wine, soap, margarine and cooking oil.
- In Uganda, oil palm is mainly grown in Kalangala and in areas around the shores of Lake Victoria.
- Oil palm requires heavy rainfall, fertile soils and warm tropical climate.
- It is harvested by cutting branches.

(e)Cloves growing in East Africa.



- Cloves were introduced by Seyyid Said in the areas of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.
- Zanzibar is the leading producer of cloves in East Africa.
- Flowers obtained from cloves are used to make perfume, spices and food flavours.

Conditions/ factors favouring cloves growing in East Africa.

- Presence of plenty of rainfall.
- Presence of high temperatures.
- Presence of well drained soils.

(f)Pyrethrum in East Africa.



- Pyrethrum is used for making insecticides.
- Pyrethrum is mainly grown in Kenya on a large scale.
- It is also grown in Tanzania around Mbeya near Arusha and around the slopes of mountain Meru.
- In Rwanda it is grown at Ruhengeri.
- Pyrethrum is mainly grown in areas with high altitude.

(g)Sugarcane growing in East Africa.

- Sugarcane is used for making sugar.
- Sugar cane is mainly grown on a large scale at Kilombero valley irrigation scheme in Tanzania.
- It is also grown on the shores of Lake Victoria at Kakira in Jinja district, Sango bay in Rakai, Kinyara in Masindi district, Kisumu, coastal province in Kenya, around Bukoba, Mwanza, Moshi, Arusha, Central coastal plain and Kilombero valley in Southern Tanzania and Rutongo in Rwanda.

Examples of sugarcane plantations in Uganda.

- Kakira sugarcane plantation.
- Kinyara sugarcane plantation.
- Lugazi sugarcane plantation.



a sugarcane plantation

Conditions/ factors necessary for sugarcane growing.

- Presence of hot and humid climatic conditions.
- Presence of well distributed annual rainfall.
- Presence of fertile soils.

Importance of sugarcane growing in East Africa.

- It provides raw materials to sugar processing industries.
- It has promoted the development of roads.
- Sugarcane is a source of income to farmers when sold.
- Sugarcane plantations can be used in research and study purpose.
- Sugarcane leaves are used for mulching.
- It creates employment opportunities for people.

- It is a source of government revenue through taxing the sugarcane plantation owners.



(h)Tea growing in East Africa.

- Tea is used as a beverage.
- Tea in East Africa is grown on a large scale at Kericho in Kenya.
- In East Africa, Kenya is the leading producer of tea, followed by Uganda.
- Tanzania produces less tea due to the dry conditions.
- Tea is harvested by plucking the leaves.

Examples of tea estates in East Africa.

- Igara tea estate
- Kayonza tea estate
- Muzizi tea estate
- Kericho tea estate
- Kasaku tea estate

Conditions/ factors that favour the growing of tea in East Africa.

- Presence of acidic soils.
- Presence of reliable rainfall.

IRRIGATION FARMING IN EAST AFRICA.

- Irrigation is the artificial supply of water on land to support crop growth.
- Irrigation farming is the system of crop growing where land is supplied with water by human means to support crop growing.
- Irrigation scheme is an area of land which is supplied with water by human means to support crop growth.
- Irrigation schemes are mostly set up in areas that do not receive reliable rainfall (dry areas).
- These areas much be having reliable permanent sources of water.

Notable Irrigation schemes in Africa.

- Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme for rice.
- Kilombero valley irrigation scheme for sugar canes.
- Doho irrigation scheme for rice
- Ongom irrigation scheme in Lira for citrus fruits.
- Olweny swamp irrigation scheme in Lira for rice
- Nsimbe and Rosebud irrigation schemes for flowers.

Irrigation scheme	*Source of water*	*District / country*	*Crops grown*
Doho	R. Manafwa	Butaleja	Rice.
Mubuku	R. Mubuku And R. Sebwe	Kasese	Vegetables, Maize
Tilda (Kibimba)	R. Mpologoma	Bugiri	Rice
Sango Bay	L. Victoria	Rakai	Sugarcanes and Maize
Kakira	L. Victoria	Jinja	Sugarcanes
Lugazi	L. Victoria	Buikwe	Sugarcanes
Pabo	R. Achwa	Kitgum	Rice
Kiige	L. Nabigaga	Kamuli	Citrus fruits
Agoro	R. Agago	Lamwo	Tomatoes, Okra, Maize
Kilombero valley	Kilombero/ Ulanga river	Tanzania	Sugarcane
Mwea Tebere	R. Tana	Kenya	Rice

Common methods of Irrigation.

- Gravity flow method
- Overhead sprinkler method

Advantages of Irrigation farming.

- Crops are grown at any time of the year.
- It promotes food security in the country.
- Irrigation farming helps to put idle dry land into use.
- Crops grow well without being affected by sunshine.



Overhead sprinkler system

Disadvantages of Irrigation farming.

- It is very expensive to practice.
- It is not possible where there is no reliable source of water.
- It leads to soil leaching.

Note:-*Leaching* *is the sinking of soil nutrients to deeper layers where plant roots can not reach.*

Factors that have promoted Agricultural development in East Africa.

- Presence of fertile soils.
- Presence of reliable rainfall.
- Availability of large market for agricultural produce.
- Improved transport and communication network.
- Political stability in most parts of Africa.
- Availability of ready market for agricultural produce.
- Presence of high labour force.

Contributions of Agriculture to East African countries.

- It provides a source of food to people.
- It is a source of raw materials for agro-based industries.
- Agricultural exports earn foreign exchange.
- It has promoted the development of infrastructure like roads, railways.
- It is a source of employment to people.

Problems facing crop farmers in East Africa.

- Shortage of funds.
- Prolonged drought.
- Presence of crop pests and diseases.
- Limited local market for agricultural produce.
- Poor transport network in some parts of East Africa.
- Political instability in some parts of East Africa.
- Competition from other sectors e.g. mining, tourism, fishing.
- Fluctuation of prices for agricultural produce.
- Rural-urban migration which reduces labour force on farms in rural areas.

Possible solutions to the problems affecting agricultural development in Africa.

- By providing small scale loans to farmers.
- By building better roads in different parts of Africa.
- By encouraging the use of irrigation farming.
- By promoting peace and security in all parts of Africa.
- By encouraging the use of pesticides and insecticides.

LIVESTOCK FARMING IN EAST AFRICA.

- Livestock farming is the rearing of domestic animals.

Systems of livestock farming.

- Nomadic pastoralism
- Cattle ranching
- Dairy farming

(i) NOMADIC PASTORALISM.

- Nomadic pastoralism is the system of animal rearing where pastoralists move with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.
- Nomadic pastoralists are sub divided into two groups. Namely;
- True nomads
- Transhumants.



a Karimojong herdsman

True nomads.

- True nomads are people who almost all the time move with their animals looking for water and pasture.

Tribes under true nomads in East Africa.

- Karimajongs
- Turkana
- Masai

Note: ***Transhumants*** *are people who move with their animals due to changes in seasons to look for water and pasture eg The Fulani of Nigeria .*

Reasons why nomadic pastoralists move from one place to another.

- To look for water for animals.
- To look for pasture for animals.
- To break the life cycle of disease vectors.

Problems faced by nomadic pastoralists in East Africa.

- Outbreak of pests and diseases.
- Prolonged drought.
- Shortage of water for animals.
- Shortage of pasture for animals.
- Poor veterinary services.
- Attacks from dangerous animals.
- Cattle rustling.

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- By constructing valley dams to provide water in dry areas.
- By growing fodder crops.
- By extending veterinary services to their areas.
- By disarming cattle rustlers.
- By spraying using insecticides and pesticides.

Note:

- *The main economic activity carried out in dry areas of East Africa is* ***pastoralism.***
- *The government of East African countries have disarmed the pastoral tribes in order to control cattle rustling amongst them.*
- *The government has constructed valley dams in areas North Eastern Uganda in order to provide water to animals.*

(ii) CATTLE RANCHING IN EAST AFRICA.

- This is the rearing of cattle on a large scale for meat production.
- In East Africa Kenya has the most developed ranches.

Examples of ranches in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
• Kabula ranch • Singo ranch • Nyabushozi ranch • Buruli ranch • Kisozi ranch	• Machakos ranch • River Athis • Thika ranch • Nakuru ranch	• Dodoma ranch • Manyara ranch • Mwanza ranch • Tabora ranch

Characteristics of cattle ranching.

a Boran bull on a ranch



- Animals are mainly bulls.
- There is no communal grazing.
- There is usually one type of livestock kept.
- Modern methods of animal rearing are kept.

Similarities between ranching and nomadic pastoralism.

- Both involve the use of natural pasture for rearing animals.
- Both involve rearing animals in large number.

Difference between ranching and nomadic pastoralism.

- Ranchers keep animals for commercial purpose while nomads keep animals mainly for home use.
- Ranchers mind about the quality of animals while nomads mind about quantity of animals.
- One kind of animal is reared in ranching while nomadic pastoralism involves rearing of a variety of animals.
- Ranchers rear animals permanently on a ranch while nomads move with their animals from one place to another.

Importance of ranching.

- Ranchers provide employment to people.
- Beef exports earn foreign exchange.
- It is a source of raw-materials for agro-based industries.
- It helps to put idle land into use.

Problems facing ranches in East Africa.

- Outbreak of animal diseases.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Limited market from local communities.
- Shortage of funds/ capital.
- Poor veterinary services.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Shortage of farm equipment.

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- The government should provide soft loans to farmers.
- The government should create both local and international markets for beef products.
- By improving on veterinary services.
- By growing fodder crops.
- By constructing valley dams to provide water.

DAIRY FARMING.

- This is the rearing of cattle on a large scale mainly for milk production.
- In East Africa, dairy farming is mainly practised in the Kenya highlands.
- It was introduced by the White settlers under **Lord Delamere.**

Factors favouring dairy farming in East Africa.

- Presence of cool climate which favours dairy farming.
- Presence of plenty of pasture for animals.
- The area is not greatly affected by disease vectors.

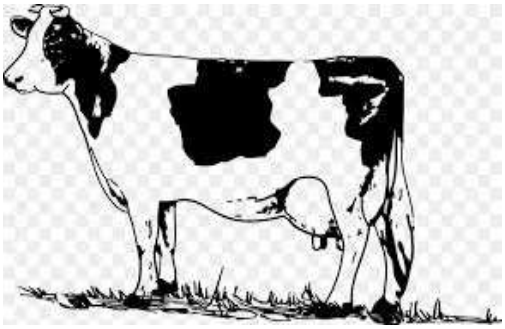
Areas where dairy farming is practised in East Africa.

Uganda	*Kenya*	*Tanzania*
• Mbarara • Kiruhura • Kabale	• Kenya highlands	• Slopes of mountain Kilimanjaro

Products got from a dairy farm.

- **Milk - hides - wastes for manure**
- **Beef - hooves**

A Friesian cow on a dairy



Examples of milk products.

- **Butter**
- **Yorghurt**
- **Ghee**
- **Cheese**

Characteristics of dairy farming.

- ❖ **Dairy cows are mainly reared.**
- ❖ **It is mainly carried out in areas with cool temperatures.**
- ❖ **Calves are kept separately from cows in order to maximise milk production.**
- ❖ **Dairy farms cover a large area of land.**

Similarities between dairy farming and ranching.

- ❖ **Both are practised for commercial purpose.**
- ❖ **Both involve keeping of one type of livestock.**
- ❖ **Both involve grazing of animals on a rotational basis.**

Difference between dairy farming and ranching.

- ❖ **Cows are mainly reared on dairy farms while bulls are mainly reared on ranches.**
- ❖ **Dairy farming is practised mainly for milk production while cattle ranching is done for meat production.**

MOUNTAINS AS A RESOURCE IN EAST AFRICA.

- **A mountain is a large raised piece of land, usually higher than a hill.**
- **Mountains rise thousands of metres above the sea level.**

Types of mountains in East Africa.

- **Volcanic mountains**
- **Block mountains**

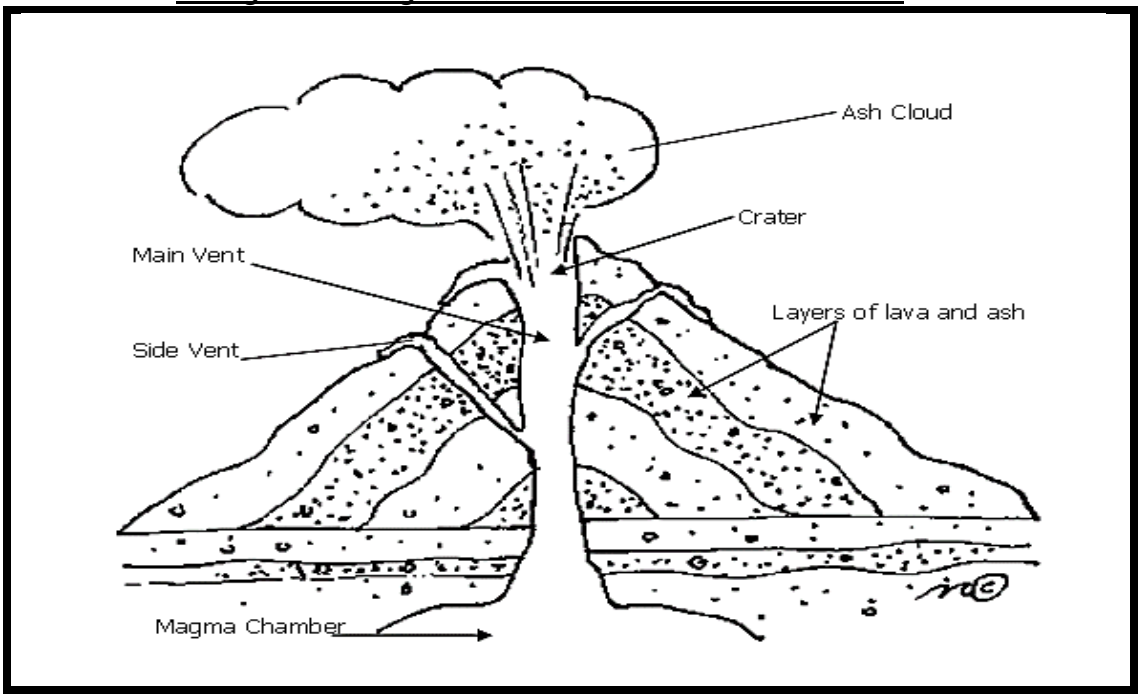
VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS.

- **These are mountains formed as a result of volcanicity.**
- **Volcanicity is the process by which magma is forced onto the earth's surface through a vent.**
- **Volcanicity can also be called volcanic activity or volcanic eruption.**
- **A volcano is a mountain with a vent through which magma is forced through the earth crust and onto the earth's surface.**
- **Magma refers to the molten rock in the earth crust.**
- **Lava refers to the molten rock on the earth's surface.**

Types of volcanoes

Type of volcano	*Description*	*Example(s)*
Active volcanoes	These are mountains which can erupt at any time.	• Mountain Mufumbiro in Uganda. • Ol Doinyo Lengai in Tanzania
Dormant volcanoes. *Sometimes called Sleeping volcanoes*	These are mountains that have not erupted in the recent past but still show signs of erupting.	• Mountain Moroto in Uganda. • Mountain Longonot in Kenya. • Mountain Meru
Extinct volcanoes *Sometimes called Dead volcanoes*	These are mountains that do not show any signs of erupting.	• Mountain Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. • Mountain Kenya • Mountain Elgon in Uganda

A diagram showing the formation of a volcanic mountain



Importance of volcanicity

- **It leads to formation of fertile volcanic soils which are favourable for crop growing.**
- **Volcanic mountains attract tourists who bring in income.**

Dangers of volcanicity.

- **It leads to death of people and animals.**
- **It leads to destruction of property.**
- **It leads to air pollution.**

Other features formed as a result of volcanicity.

- **Crater lakes.**
- **Calderas**
- **Inselbergs**
  - ✓ ***An inselberg*** *is an isolated hill that stands above the general level of the surrounding land eg.Labwor hill in Karamoja, Musaijamukuru hill in Hoima, Osukuru hill in Tororo.*
  - ✓ *These inselbergs attract tourists who bring in income and are also a major source of minerals eg. The Osukuru hills which provide limestone used for making cement.*
- **Lava dammed lakes**
- **Hot springs /geysers eg. Kitagata hotsprings in Bushenyi, Sempaya hotsprings in Bundibugyo**
  - ✓ *Hot springs attract tourists and also help in generation of geothermal energy.*

BLOCK MOUNTAINS

- **These mountains are also called *horst mountains.***
- **Block mountains were formed as a result of faulting.**
- **Faulting is the cracking/ breaking of rocks in the earth's crust.**
- **The central block between the two faults is lifted up by compressional forces forming a block mountain.**

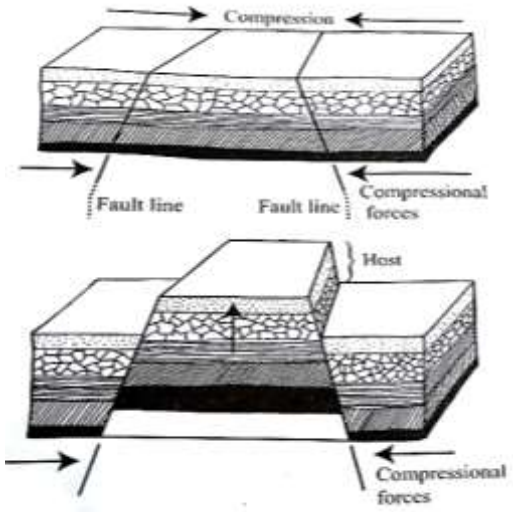
Forces that led to the formation of a block mountain

- **Compressional forces**
- **Tensional forces.**

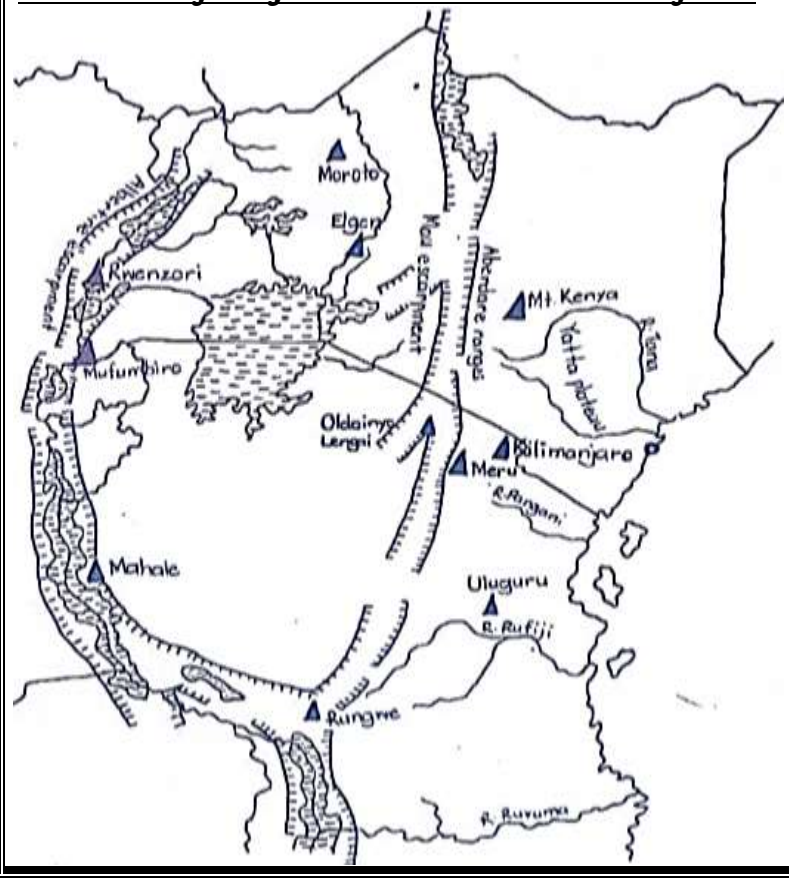
Examples of block mountains in East Africa.

- **Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda**
- **Mountain Usambara in Tanzania**
- **Mountain Uluguru in Tanzania**
- **Mountain Pare in Tanzania**

Formation of Block mountains due to compressional forces



Location of major mountains in East Africa



Highest peaks of major mountains in East Africa.

Mountain	*Type*	*Formation*	*Highest peak*	*Description*	*Location*
Mountain Kilimanjaro	**Volcanic**	**Volcanicity**	**Kibo peak**	**Snowcapped**	**Tanzania**
Mountain Kenya	**Volcanic**	**Volcanicity**	**Batian peak**	**Snowcapped**	**Kenya**
Mountain Rwenzori	**Block**	**Faulting**	**Margherita peak**	**Snowcapped**	**Uganda**
Mountain Elgon	**Volcanic**	**Volcanicity**	**Wagagai peak**	**Dry**	**Uganda**
Mountain Mufumbiro	**Volcanic**	**Volcanicity**	**Muhavura peak**	**Dry**	**Uganda**
Mountain Moroto	**Volcanic**	**Volcanicity**	**Sokdek**	**Dry**	**Uganda**

Note:

- ✓ *Mountains are sources of rivers because mountainous areas receive plenty of rainfall and other mountains are covered by snow which melts to form rivers.*
- ✓ *Snow in East Africa is found on the peaks of mountains; Kilimanjaro, Kenya and Rwenzori.*
- ✓ *The highest peaks of these mountains cross the snow line.*
- ✓ *The highest mountain in East Africa is* ***Mountain Kilimanjaro****, followed by* ***mountain Kenya*** *and* ***mountain Rwenzori.***

Importance of hills and mountains

- ❖ **They help in rain formation.**
- ❖ **They have fertile soils which support crop cultivation.**
- ❖ **They attract tourists who bring in income.**
- ❖ **Some mountains are a source of minerals.**
- ❖ **Some mountains are a source of rivers.**
- ❖ **They have cool temperatures which favour dairy farming.**
- ❖ **They are used by telecommunication companies to place on masts.**
- ❖ **Some mountains form natural boundaries between countries.**

eg*-Mountain Rwenzori creates a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC.*

-Mountain Elgon creates a natural boundary between Uganda and Kenya.
-Mountain Mufumbiro creates a natural boundary between Uganda and Rwanda.

Disadvantages of mountains.

- **They hinder agricultural mechanisation.**
- **They make road and railway construction difficult.**
- **Some volcanic mountains erupt and destroy property.**
- **They have steep slopes which promote landslides and soil erosion.**

Problems faced by people living on slopes of mountains.

- **Severe soil erosion.**
- **Too much coldness.**
- **Landslides.**
- **Poor ground transport.**
- **Poor agricultural mechanisation.**

Why ground transport is very poor in highland areas.

- *It is difficult and expensive to construct roads in mountainous areas.*

Note:

- ✓ *People living in highland areas (Kapchorwa) rear donkeys to use them as means of transport.*
- ✓ *Road transport can also be improved in highland areas by constructing winding roads.*
- ✓ *Landslides can be reduced in highland areas through planting trees.*

Why agricultural mechanisation is poor in mountainous areas.

- *The steep slopes make the use of tractors difficult.*

Possible solutions to the problems faced by people living in Highland areas.

- **By constructing winding roads.**
- **By rearing donkeys.**
- **By wearing heavy clothes.**
- **By terracing the land to control soil erosion.**
- **By planting more trees to control landslides.**

MINERAL RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Minerals are valuable substances found on or below the earth's surface.**

Types of minerals.

- **Metallic minerals:These are minerals which can be melted to obtain new products.**
- **Non-metallic minerals: These are minerals that do not form new products on melting. They may get broken when hit.**
- **Fuel minerals: These are minerals that produce heat or power when burnt.**

Examples of minerals.

Types of minerals	*Examples of minerals*
Metallic	-copper -gold -iron ore -nickle -aluminium -zinc -manganese,
Non-metallic	-phosphate -limestone -soda ash -clay -diamond -salt -asbestos -sulphur
Fuel	-crude oil -natural gas -coal -uranium

MINING IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Mining is the extraction of minerals from where they exist.**
- **A mineral deposit is an area where a particular mineral is found in large quantity.**
- **Minerals in their raw state are called ores.**
- **Tanzania has the largest number of mineral resources followed by Kenya and Uganda respectively.**
- **Tanzania is East Africa's major mining country in terms of variety of minerals, quantity and revenue.**

Major minerals mined in East Africa.

- **Uganda- lime stone**
- **Kenya – soda ash**
- **Tanzania – diamond**

Mineral	*Mining area*	*Importance/use of minerals*
Gold	• Karamoja, Mbeya, Kisumu, Kigoma.	❖ It is used for making ornaments, jewellery and trophies.
Soda ash	• Lake Magadi in Kenya	❖ Used to make glasses, detergents etc.
Copper	• Kilembe in Kasese	❖ Used to make electricity wires, copper coins, bullets etc.
Diamond	• Williamson mines Mwadui in Shinyanga	❖ Used in making drilling machines. ❖ Used for making equipment used for cutting glasses, padlocks and nails.
Salt	• Lake Katwe • Lake Magadi in Kenya	❖ Used to add flavour to food. ❖ Used to make animal feeds.
Crude oil	• Lake Albert (Albertine region)	❖ Used to make petroleum products. eg. paraffin, grease, petrol, diesel, aviation fuel.
Phosphates	• In Tororo.	❖ Used to make artificial fertilizers.
Graphite	• Acholi	❖ Used to make pencil leads.
Lime stone	• Hima in Kasese • Osukuru hills in Tororo	❖ Used to make cement.

Types of mining.

- Traditional mining. This involves the use of simple tools to carry out mining.
- Modern mining. This involves the extraction of minerals on a large scale.

Methods of mining.

(i) Open cast mining.

- This method is used to extract minerals which are near the earth's surface.
- Minerals mined using open cast mining include; salt, soda ash, lime stone, diamond.

Advantages of open cast mining.

- ❖ It is very cheap to use.
- ❖ It is not very risky to miners.
- ❖ It requires less labour.

Disadvantages of open cast mining.

- ❖ It leads to displacement of people due to expansion.
- ❖ It destroys the soil profile.
- ❖ It leads to environmental degradation.

(ii) Shaft/ underground mining.

- This method is used to extract minerals found deep underground.
- Minerals are extracted from the underground by digging tunnels and shafts.
- The rock bearing minerals is extracted using explosives.eg.when extracting copper, cobalt etc.
- Underground method of mining is very expensive to use.

Problems associated with underground mining.

- ❖ Suffocation of miners. This is due to much heat and loss of fresh air.
- ❖ Flooding of mines.
- ❖ Landslides.
- ❖ Falling of the mines.
- ❖ High temperatures.

(iii) Drilling method.

- **This method is used when extracting minerals from the underground using long pipes.**
- **The drills are supported by the machines called derricks to reach the oil. The oil begins to flow out through the pipes.**
- **The oil in its natural form is called crude oil. It is black and thick.**
- **Crude oil is purified/ refined to get petroleum products.**

Note:

- *In Uganda, crude oil is mined at Lake Albert and transported to Port Tanga in Tanzania for refining and then exported to the world market.*
- *Crude oil is transported from Uganda to Tanzania through pipeline transport.*
- ✓ ***An oil refinery** is a place where crude oil is processed.*
- ✓ *In East Africa, oil is refined at Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam.*

Examples of oil wells in the Albertine region.

- *Kingfisher oil well on the shores of lake Albert.*
- *Ngege, Kigogole and Kasememe oil wells in Buliisa.*
- *Mputa, Nzizi and Ngasa oil wells in Kaiso-Tonya, Hoima.*
- *Jobi and Lyec oil wells in Nwoya district.*

How Ugandans will benefit from oil mining in the Albertine region.

- *Oil mining will create job opportunities to people.*
- *It will promote the development of roads.*
- *Ugandans will get oil products at a relatively cheaper cost.*
- *It will lead to development of towns.*

Factors that have promoted the development of the mining industry in some parts of East Africa.

- **Presence of many mineral deposits in different parts of East Africa.**
- **Political stability in most parts of East Africa.**
- **Availability of capital.**
- **Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour force.**
- **Availability of large market for minerals.**
- **Availability of reliable sources of energy.**
- **Improved transport and communication network in some parts of East Africa.**
- **High levels of technology.**

Contributions of the mining industry to East Africa's development.

- **It is a source of foreign exchange to the government.**
- **It is a source of employment opportunities to people.**
- **It has promoted the development of roads and railway lines.**
- **It leads to urbanisation.**
- **It is a source of raw materials for industries.**

Problems facing East Africa's mining industry.

- **Shortage of capital.**
- **Low levels of technology.**
- **Shortage of skilled labour force.**
- **Unreliable power supply.**
- **Mineral exhaustion in some areas.**
- **Competition from other sectors e.g. agriculture, fishing etc**
- **Poor transport network in different parts of Uganda.**
- **Mining activities are mainly done by foreign countries leading to profit repatriation (they take profits to develop their home countries).**
- **Mines may collapse and kill people.**

Note: *The above problems are the reasons why some minerals are not yet mined/ exploited in East Africa.*

Possible solutions to the problems facing the mining industry in East Africa.

- By constructing better roads to the mining sites.
- By training more miners.
- The government should invest more money in the mining industry.
- By borrowing money from international institutions to invest in the mining industry.
- By giving tax benefits to foreign investors who invest in the mining industry.

Dangers caused by mining.

- It leads to pollution of the environment.
- It leads to displacement of people and animals.
- It leads to land degradation.
- It promotes soil erosion.
- It promotes devegetation.

WATER RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA.

- **Drainage** is the ground water system of an area.
- Drainage features are land forms that contain water.

Examples of drainage features.

- Oceans
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Seas
- Stream

Note:

- ✓ *An ocean is a large mass of water separating one continent from another.*
- ✓ *Oceans usually have salty water.*
- ✓ *East Africa is bordered by the Indian ocean to the East which separates it from Asia and Australia.*

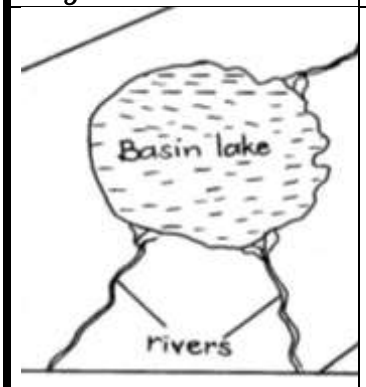
LAKES IN EAST AFRICA.

- A lake is a depression on the earth's surface filled with water.

Types of lake formation in East Africa.

- Depression/ down warped/ basin lakes.
- Rift valley/ fault lakes.
- Crater lakes.
- Man made lakes.
- Glacial lakes
- Lagoon lakes.
- Lava-dammed lakes
- Ox-bow lakes.

(i) BASIN LAKES.

Diagram	*Description*	*Examples*
	- These are also called basin lakes/ down warped lakes. - Basin lakes were formed as a result of ***down warping.*** **Characteristics of basin lakes** ▪ They have irregular shapes. ▪ They are wide. ▪ They are usually shallow. ▪ They have inlet and outlet rivers. ▪ They have fresh water. **Note:** *-Basin lakes have fresh water because they have outlet rivers.*	• Lake Victoria • Lake Kyoga • Lake Wamala • Lake Mburo • Lake Kwania • Lake Bisina • Lake Opeta • Lake Sagala. • Lake Amboseli ***Note:*** ***Lake Amboseli*** *is the only non-rift valley lake in Kenya.*

A case study of the Basin lakes in East Africa.

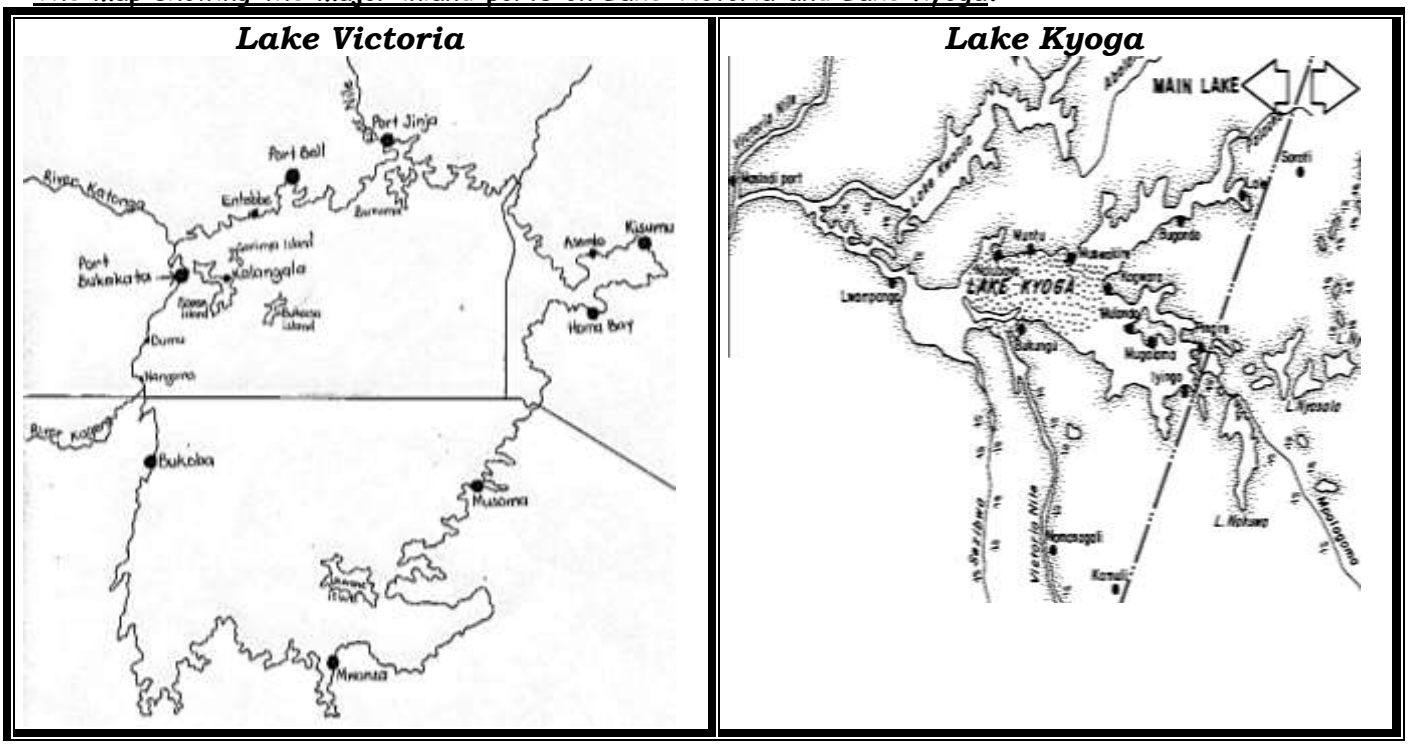
LAKE VICTORIA.

- Its local name is Nalubaale (Home of gods) in Uganda.
- It's locally known as Sango in Kenya and Nyanza in Tanzania.
- It was formed as result of ***down warping***.
- It is the largest fresh water lake on the Central plateau of Uganda.
- It is referred to as an inter-territorial lake because it is shared by three countries in East Africa.
- It has inland ports which promote inter-territorial trade through handling the goods of the three East African countries.
- ***John Hanning Speke*** was the first European explorer to see Lake Victoria.
- John Hanning Speke named it Lake Victoria after Queen Victoria of England by then.
- Kalangala and Buvuma districts are completely surrounded by Lake Victoria.

Inland ports on lake Victoria

Uganda	*Kenya*	*Tanzania*
• Port Bell • Port Jinja • Port Bukakata	• Port Kisumu • Port Karungu	• Port Mwanza • Port Bukoba • Port Musoma

The map showing the major inland ports on Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga.



Rivers that flow into Lake Victoria.

- River Kagera.
- River Katonga
- River Nzoia
- River Yala
- River Mara

LAKE KYOGA.

- It is a fresh water lake.
- It was formed by down warping.
- It is located on the Central plateau of Uganda.
- It is the swampiest lake in Uganda. This is because it is very shallow.
- Lake Kyoga is shallow because it is highly silted.
- The Victoria Nile flows from Lake Victoria towards lake Kyoga. This natural evidence proves that Lake Victoria is on a higher altitude than lake Kyoga.

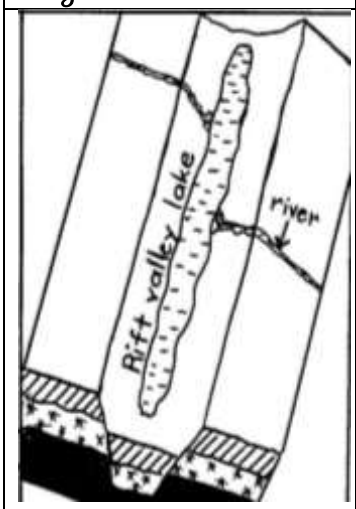
Inland ports of Lake Kyoga.

- Port Lwampanga.
- Port Namasala.

Inlets of Lake Kyoga.

- Victoria Nile
- River Sezibwa
- River Kafu

(ii) RIFTVALLEY LAKES

Diagram	*Description.*	*Examples*
	**Rift valley lakes** are lakes which lie on the floor of the rift valley and were formed as a result of **faulting**. **Characteristics of rift valley lakes** ❖ They are long and narrow (oblong) ❖ They are deep. ❖ They are salty. ❖ They have steep sided shores. ❖ Most of them have no outlet rivers. **Why rift valley lakes are salty.** ❖ They have salty basement rocks. (because they experience a lot of evaporation) ❖ They have no outlet rivers. **Note:-*Lake Katwe*** *lies on the floor of the riftvalley but it is not considered to be a riftvalley lake because it was formed as a result of* ***volcanicity.***	*In the Western arm of the rift valley* ▪ Lake Albert ▪ Lake George ▪ Lake Edward ▪ Lake Rukwa ▪ Lake Tanganyika *In the Eastern arm of the rift valley.* ▪ Lake Turkana ▪ Lake Natron ▪ Lake Magadi ▪ Lake Elementeita ▪ Lake Nakuru ▪ Lake Baringo ▪ Lake Eyasi ▪ Lake Manyara

Note:-*Albertine escarpment* *in Uganda is the major escarpment of the Western rift valley while* ***Mau escarpment*** *in Kenya is the major escarpment of the Eastern rift valley.*

LAKE ALBERT.

- It is the second largest lake in Uganda.
- It was formed by faulting.
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic Congo.
- Its local name is Mwitanzigye (killer of locusts).
- Sir Samuel Baker was the first European explorer to see Lake Albert.
- It was named Albert after Sir Albert who was the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
- Crude oil was discovered on the shores of Lake Albert.
- Port Butiaba is the main inland port on Lake Albert.

LAKE EDWARD

- It is a rift valley lake formed by faulting.
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

- It is connected to Lake George by Kazinga channel.
- Kazinga channel has the biggest population of hippopotamuses in Uganda.
- Kazinga channel is located in Queen Elizabeth national park.
- Henry Morton Stanley was the first European explorer to see Lake Edward.

LAKE GEORGE.

- It is the swallowest lake in Uganda formed by faulting.
- It is located in Western Uganda.
- It crossed by the Equator.
- It is connected to Lake Edward by Kazinga channel.
- Henry Morton Stanley was the first European explorer to discover lake George.

LAKE TANGANYIKA.

- It is the longest and deepest lake in East Africa.
- It forms a natural boundary between:

Tanzania and Zambia, Tanzania and D.R.C, Burundi and D.R.C

- Port Kigoma is the main inland port on Lake Tanganyika.
- It is a rift valley lake formed as a result of faulting.

LAKE TURKANA.

- It was formerly known as lake Rudolf.
- It forms a natural boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya.
- It is a rift valley lake formed as a result of faulting.
- It is found in the North Western part of Kenya.

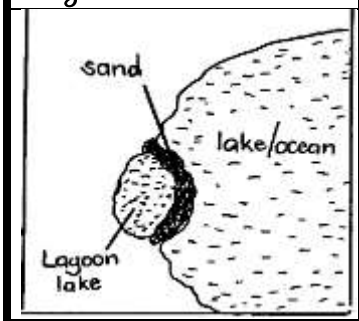
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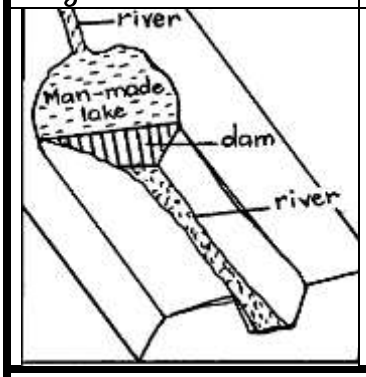
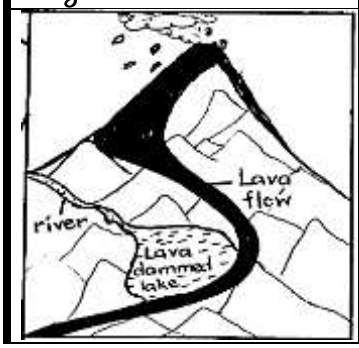
✓ ***Lake Magadi*** *is a rift valley famously known for soda ash and salt mining in East Africa.*
✓ ***Lake Nakuru*** *is referred to as a sanctuary for flamingo birds.*

(iii) CRATER LAKES

Diagram	*Description*	*Examples.*
	- These are formed on top of volcanic mountains. - They are formed as a result of volcanicity. Note:-*Most crater lakes are found in South Western Uganda because this region experienced volcanicity for a long time.*	❖ Lake Katwe ❖ Lake Nyamunuka ❖ Lake Nyakasura ❖ Lake Ngorongoro in Tanzania. Note:-***Lake Katwe*** *is famous for salt production.*

(iv) LAGOON LAKES

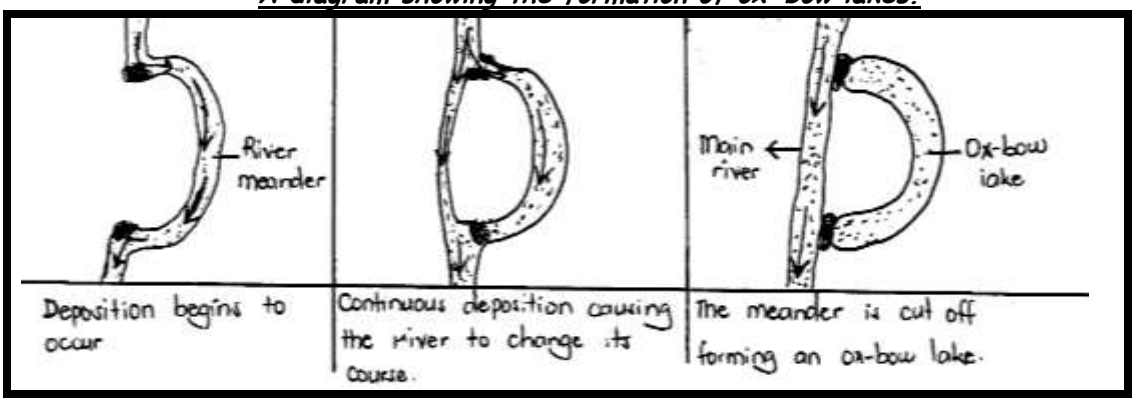
Diagram	*Description.*	*Examples*
	- These are formed as a result of ***marine deposition.*** - They are formed when sand or mud separates the sea water/ part of a lake.	• Lake Nabugabo.

(v) MAN-MADE LAKES		
Diagram	*Description*	*Examples*
	➢ They are formed as a result of ***dam construction.*** ➢ They are formed when man constructs a dam along rivers. ➢ They can also be formed as a result of digging valley dams in swamps. ➢ Most man-made lakes are usually small.	❖ Kabaka's lake ❖ Nyumba ya mungu on river Pangani. ❖ Kindaruma lake on river Tana.
(vi) LAVA DAMMED LAKES / VOLCANIC LAKES		
Diagram	*Description*	*Examples*
	➢ They are formed when lava flows and blocks a flowing river.(as a result of volcanicity) ➢ Then water collects behind to form a river. **Note**: ***Lake Kivu*** *is found in the Western arm of the rift valley but not a rift valley lake.*	• Lake Bunyonyi (the deepest in Uganda) • Lake Mutanda • Lake Bulela • Lake Kivu

(vii) OX-BOW LAKES

- These are formed as a result of ***river deposition.***
- They are mainly formed on meandering rivers in the lower stage of a river.

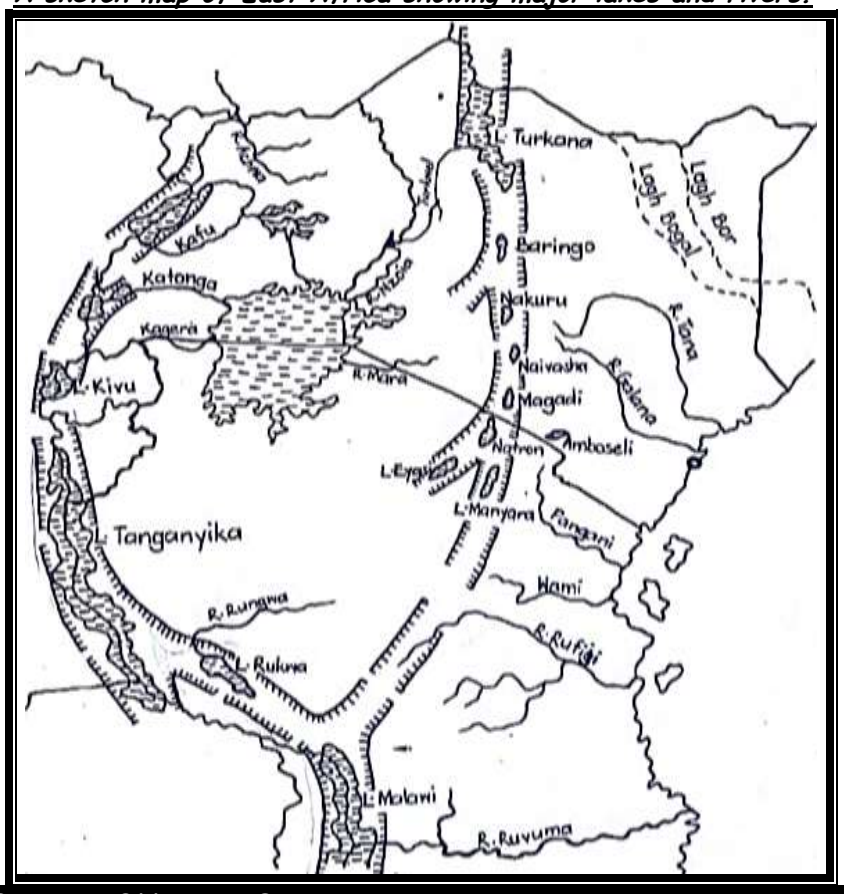
A diagram showing the formation of ox-bow lakes.



(viii) GLACIAL LAKES.

- These are lakes formed as a result of glaciation.
- East Africa has very few glacial lakes because it lies in the tropical areas which does not experience glaciation.
- However, high mountains like Rwenzori, Kenya, and Kilimanjaro have glacial lakes nearby because they are snow capped.

A sketch map of East Africa showing major lakes and rivers.



MAJOR RIVERS IN EAST AFRICA.

- A river is a mass of flowing water in the channel on the earth's surface.

Types of rivers.

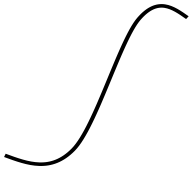
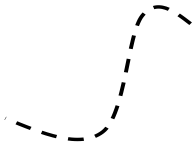
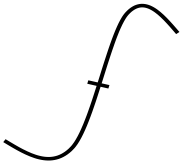
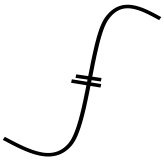
- Permanent rivers
- Seasonal rivers

- **Seasonal rivers** are rivers that flow during wet season and dry up during the dry season.eg. River Lagh Bor and River Lagh Bogal in Kenya.
- **Permanent rivers** are rivers that flow throughout the year.
- The major rivers in East Africa below are the examples of permanent rivers.

Examples of major rivers in East Africa.

Uganda	*Kenya*	*Tanzania*
• River Nile • River Katonga • River Semliki • River Kagera • River Mpologoma • River Manafwa • River Sezibwa	• River Tana • River Nzoia • River Galana • River Athi • River Yala • River Mara	• River Rufiji • River Pangani • River Kagera • River Ugalla • River Rungwa • River Ruvuma • River Wami

Map symbols related to rivers.

			
permanent river	*seasonal river*	*dam*	*waterfall*

Terms related to rivers.

- ✓ **A river source is a point where a river begins to flow.**
- ✓ **A river mouth is a point where a river ends its flow.**
- ✓ **A tributary is a small river that joins the main river.**
- ✓ **A distributary is a small river that branches away from the main river.**
- ✓ **A river confluence is a place where two or more rivers meet.**
- ✓ **An estuary is a wide part of a river as it ends its flow.**
- ✓ **A drainage basin is an area of land drained by a river, its tributaries and distributaries.**
- ✓ **A flood plain is a flat area near a river that often floods when the water level rises.**
- ✓ **A delta is the place where a river forms several streams as it ends its flow eg.The Nile delta.**

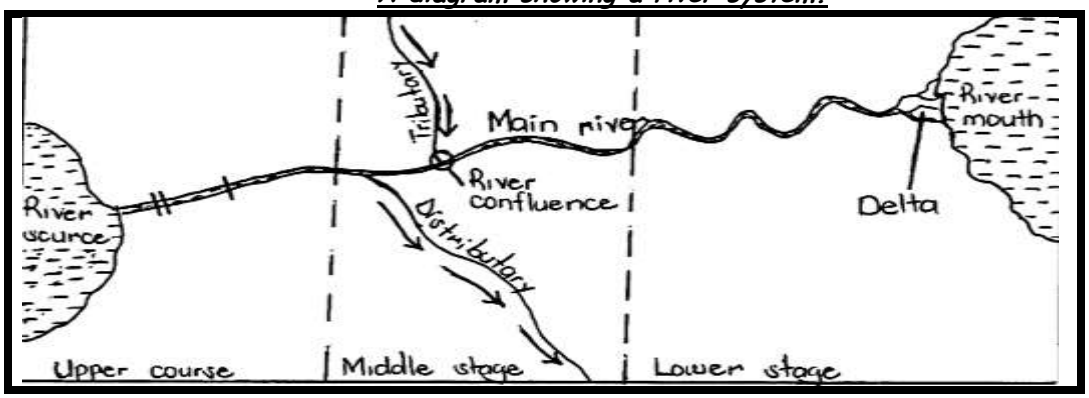
Note:

- ✓ *Deltas are formed at the mouths of rivers, as a result of* ***river deposition.***
- ✓ *Deltas have rich fertile soil for crop growing.*
- ✓ *They also attract tourists who bring in income.*
- ✓ ***A waterfall*** *is a steep flow of a river.*

Or.*It is a point where a river flows from high altitude to a low altitude.*

- ✓ *A Cataract is a series of waterfalls on a river.*
- ✓ *Waterfalls attract tourists who bring in income, and also help in generation of hydro electricity.*
- ✓ *However, waterfalls may cause water accidents and also block water transport.*

A diagram showing a river system.



Stages of River Development

- **A river has three main stages/ courses.**

These are;

- **The Youth stage/Upper course**
- **The Mature stage/ Middle stage**
- **The Old stage/ Lower stage (Senile)**

Stage	*Characteristics*
The Upper course	• **It has waterfalls and rapids** • **The river flows very fast.** • **It forms a V-shaped valley (gorge).** • **The river flows over a steep slope.** • **There is a lot of vertical erosion.** **Note:** ➢ *This stage is suitable for generation of hydro electricity because it has many waterfalls.* ➢ *The upper stage is suitable for tourism because it has many waterfalls which attract tourists.*
The Middle stage	• **The river flows gently.** • **It forms a U-shaped valley.** • **There is lateral erosion in this stage.** • **It begins to form meanders.**
The Lower stage	• **The river flows slowly.** • **It forms meanders and ox-bow lakes.**

	• It forms a delta or an estuary. • It forms alluvial plains. • The river deposits its load forming flood plains. **Note:** *Alluvial plains have fertile soils for crop growing.*

Features found along river valleys.

- ❖ Waterfalls
- ❖ Deltas
- ❖ Estuaries
- ❖ Gorges
- ❖ Ox-bow lakes

RIVER NILE.

- ✓ River Nile is the longest river in the world.
- ✓ Its local name is Kiira.
- ✓ It flows northwards because the north is on a low altitude.
- ✓ John Hanning Speke was the first European explorer to see the source of river Nile.



Source	-Lake Victoria
Mouth	-Mediterranean sea
Countries drained	-Uganda -Sudan -Ethiopia -Egypt -South Sudan
Main tributaries	-River Achwa in Uganda
Waterfalls	-Karuma falls -Murchison falls -Itanda falls
Hydro electric power dams	-Nalubaale power dam -Kiira dam -Bujagali power dam -Karuma dam.
Nile valley countries	-Uganda,-South Sudan, -Ethiopia, -Sudan, -Egypt. ***Note:***-*The Nile valley is the area drained by river Nile, its tributaries and distributaries.*
Sections of River Nile	-Victoria Nile (between lake Victoria and lake Albert) -Albert Nile (between lake Albert and Nimule) -White Nile (from Nimule northwards)

Note:

- ✓ *The Upper stage of river Nile is in Uganda.*
- ✓ *Victoria Nile is not navigable due to the presence of many water falls.*
- ✓ *Navigation on river Nile in Sudan is difficult due to presence of the floating vegetation (suds).*

Reasons why some parts of River Nile are not navigable.

- ❖ Presence of waterfalls and rapids.
- ❖ Presence of floating vegetation/suds.
- ❖ Presence of dangerous aquatic animals.
- ❖ Some parts of river Nile are shallow and narrow.

River Katonga.

- It flows from lake George to lake Victoria.

River Kagera.

- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania.
- It flows from highlands in Burundi to lake Victoria in Uganda.

River Kafu.

- It flows from lake Albert to lake Kyoga.

River Semliki.

- It connects lake Edward to lake Albert.
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

River Achwa.

- It is the main tributary of River Nile in Uganda.
- It joins river Nile near Nimule in South Sudan.

River Ruvuma.

- It flows along the border of Tanzania and Mozambique, forming a natural boundary between the two countries.

River Tana

- It is the longest river in Kenya.
- It flows into the Indian ocean.
- River Thiba and River Nyamindi are the main tributaries of river Tana.
- River Thiba supplies water to Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme. (famous for rice growing)
- The Seven Forks scheme was built on river Tana.

Power dams built along river Tana.

-Gitaru dam -Kindaruma dam -Kamburu dam -Masinga dam -Kiambere dam.

Activities carried out on and around lakes and rivers.

- Fishing.
- Crop growing
- Tourism
- Transportation.
- Trading.
- Industrialisation.

Importance of lakes and rivers

- They help in rain formation.
- They act as fishing grounds.
- Rivers help in generation of hydro electricity.
- They attract tourists who bring in income.
- They are homes for aquatic animals.
- They provide water for irrigation, domestic and industrial use.
- They are used as a medium of water transport.
- They form natural boundaries between countries.

Problems associated with water bodies in East Africa.

- Drowning
- Flooding
- They harbour dangerous aquatic animals.
- They harbour disease vectors.
- Rivers and lakes hinder road and railway construction.

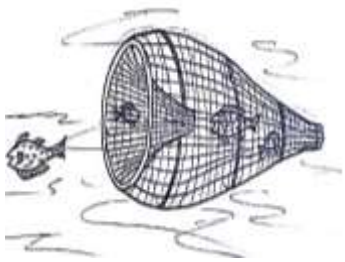
Problems faced by water bodies in East Africa.

- Silting which reduces the depth of water bodies.
- Overuse of water from lakes and rivers for irrigation.
- Drought which lowers the water level.
- Dumping of wastes into water bodies.
- Over fishing.

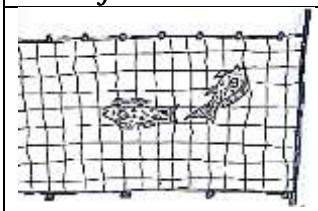
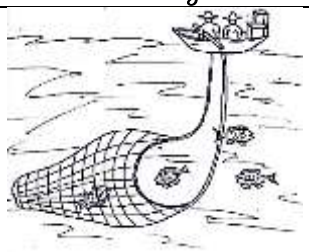
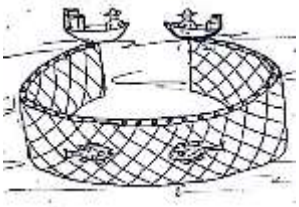
THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA.

- Fishing is the extraction of fish from water bodies.
- Fishing in East Africa is carried out in rivers, lakes, oceans and seas.
- Lake Victoria is the largest inland fishing ground in East Africa.

- Nile perch is the largest fish species caught in East Africa while Tilapia is the commonest type caught.
- Other types of fish caught in East Africa include; lung fish, cat fish, eel fish, star fish, and mud fish (mud fish is commonly caught in swamps).
- Fish caught in East Africa is sold locally to the consumers while some is exported to Europe and other continents.
- Traditional fishing methods used in Africa include; use of baskets, hooks, spears and using bows and arrows.

use of spears	*use of hooks*	*use of bows and arrows*	*use of baskets*
			

- Modern methods of fishing such as, gill net method, trawling, line fishing method and drifting are also used.

Gill net method	*Trawling*	*Drifting*	*Line fishing method*
			

- Fish is preserved locally by smoking it, sun drying and salting it.
- Refrigeration and tinning/canning are the commonly used modern methods of fish preservation in East Africa.

<u>Factors that have promoted the development of the Fishing industry in East Africa.</u>

- Availability of large fishing grounds.
- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force.
- Availability of capital invested in the fishing industry.
- Availability of both local and international market.
- High levels of technology which has favoured the use of modern fishing methods eg.trawling method.

<u>Contributions of the Fishing industry to East Africa's development</u>.

- It is a source of employment opportunities to people.
- Exported fish earns foreign exchange to the government.
- It is a source of food to people.
- Fish is used as a raw material in fish processing industries.
- Fish is a source of income when sold.
- Fish is used for making drugs e.g. Cod liver oil.
- It promotes the development of ports and landing sites.

Problems facing the Fishing industry in East Africa.

- Indiscriminate fishing (catching of young fish) which leads to extinction of fish species.
- Water pollution which kills fish.
- Presence of water hyacinth.
- Limited capital.
- Presence of fish predators.
- Fluctuation of fish prices.
- Cultural beliefs which discourage some people from eating fish.
- Limited local market for fish due to high levels of poverty among the population.

Dangers of water hyacinth.

- It suffocates fish.
- It hinders water transport.
- It blocks fishing grounds.
- It breaks fishing nets.
- It harbours some disease vectors.

Ways of controlling water hyacinth.

- By spraying it with chemicals.
- By using machines to remove it.
- By using manual methods to remove it.
- By introducing beetles to feed on it.

Possible solutions to the problems facing the Fishing industry.

- By protecting fishing grounds from pollution.
- By encouraging foreign investors in Africa.
- By enforcing laws against indiscriminate fishing.
- By teaching fishermen the dangers of poor fishing methods.
- By encouraging people to practice fish farming.
- The government should provide fishermen with loans to invest in the fishing industry.



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of each of the following;
   (i) A resource
   (ii) Natural resources
2. Mention any two examples of non-renewable resources in the environment.
3. Why is water considered to be a renewable resource?
4. Apart from water, mention any three other renewable resources in the environment.
5. Why is land considered to be the most important resource?
6. Mention any three examples of artificial resources.
7. Give any two ways land acts as a resource.
8. Give any three ways people lower the quality of land.
9. How does deforestation cause soil erosion?
10. State any two ways land can be conserved.
11. State the major cause of land fragmentation in Kigezi sub-region.
12. Mention any two methods used to control soil erosion in highland areas.
13. Give the meaning of the term Vegetation.
14. How is planted vegetation different from natural vegetation?
15. Mention any three vegetation zones in East Africa.
16. How are wattle trees useful to the shoe making industry?
17. Mention any two examples of wood fuel.
18. How do herbalists benefit from the presence of natural forests in their locality?
19. Mention any three products obtained from Latex.
20. Name the largest natural forest in Uganda.
21. Why are most natural forests in East Africa referred to as the rain forests?
22. Mention any three tree species that commonly grow in natural forests.

23. Mention any three products obtained from hard wood.
24. Why is Bwindi forest referred to as an impenetrable forest?
25. State any two characteristics of tropical rain forests.
26. Mention any two economic activities that are commonly carried out in tropical rain forests.
27. What causes heavy rainfall in areas around the natural forests in Uganda?
28. Why do trees in tropical rain forests usually grow very tall?
29. Name the largest natural forest located in the central region of Uganda.
30. Mention any two economic activities that are commonly carried out in forested areas.
31. State any three characteristics of planted forests.
32. Mention any three tree species that are common on planted forests.
33. Name the largest planted forest in the West Nile sub-region of Uganda.
34. How have the mangrove forests promoted the development of the fishing industry in East Africa?
35. How do forests help to modify climate of an area?
36. Which type of rainfall is mostly received in areas around large forests?
37. Give any three ways forests act as resources.
38. Name the body that is responsible for conservation of forests in Uganda.
39. Under which government ministry is the above body?
40. Give any two ways the body in (38) conserves forests in Uganda.
41. Give the meaning of Rural electrification.
42. How does rural electrification promote the conservation of natural forests in rural areas?
43. How is afforestation different from reafforestation?
44. Which type of natural vegetation covers the largest part of the North Eastern and Northern Kenya?
45. Complete the table below.

Vegetation zone	*Any two characteristics*	*Suitable economic activity*
(i) Semi-desert vegetation	---------- ----------	Pastoralism
(ii) ----------	• Has scattered trees. • Has tall grass	----------
(iii) Montane vegetation	---------- ----------	----------

46. What are Deciduous trees?
47. Why is Miombo woodland of central Tanzania sparsely populated?
48. State the major economic activity carried out in Miombo woodland.
49. Why do some trees in Savannah vegetation shed their leaves during the dry season?
50. Give any two reasons why people drain swamps.
51. Give any two ways the activity of swamp drainage affects the natural environment.
52. Mention any four factors that influence vegetation distribution in East Africa.
53. Name the body that is responsible for conservation of wildlife in Uganda.
54. Give the meaning of each of the following.
    (i) Wildlife
    (ii) Game park
    (iii) Game reserve
55. Name the largest game park in East Africa.
56. Why are most game parks in East Africa located in Savannah grasslands?
57. Give any three ways game parks are economically important to East African countries.
58. State any three problems facing game parks in East Africa.

59. Give one way poaching affects animals in game parks.
60. State any three possible solutions to the problems facing animals East Africa's game parks.
61. Give the meaning of the term Tourism.
62. Mention any three major tourist attractions in East Africa.
63. Give any three ways the tourism industry has promoted economic development in East Africa.
64. State any three problems facing the tourism industry in East Africa.
65. Give any two reasons why Kenya's tourism industry is more developed than that of Uganda.
66. How do hotels help to promote tourism in East Africa?
67. Give one way the recent outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic affected tourism industry in East Africa.
68. Give any three ways the tourism industry in East Africa can be improved.
69. Mention any two conditions of weather.
70. Give any two ways each of the following elements of weather acts as a resource.
    (i) Wind
    (ii) Sunshine
    (iii) Rainfall
71. How is weather different from climate?

Type of climate	*Any one characteristic*	*Suitable economic activity*
(i) Semi-desert climate	----------	Pastoralism
(ii) ----------	-Has two dry seasons and two wet seasons	----------
(iii) Montane climate	----------	----------
(iv) Equatorial climate	----------	----------

72. What are non-traditional cash crops?
73. Why is the government encouraging people to grow a lot of non-traditional cash crops?
74. Give any two reasons why most farmers in East Africa carry out subsistence farming.
75. How has plantation farming promoted industrial development in East Africa?
76. What are agro-based industries?
77. State any one factor that favours the growing of Arabica coffee on the slopes of mountain Elgon.
78. State any one advantage clonal coffee has over other types of coffee.
79. State any three problems faced by coffee cultivators in East Africa.
80. How did Kenneth Borup promote cotton growing in Uganda?
81. Give any two reasons why the British colonialists encouraged the growing of cash crops in Uganda.
82. Name the chief cash crop grown in West Nile region.
83. Complete the table below.

Crop grown	*Product obtained*
(i) Cotton	----------
(ii) ----------	insecticides
(iii) Cloves	----------
(iv) Tobacco	----------

84. Name the major cash crop grown on Kilombero valley irrigation scheme.
85. Mention the chief cash crop grown at Zanzibar.
86. Which major cash crop is grown in Kericho district in Kenya?
87. State any two advantages of irrigation farming.

88. Give any two ways crop farming has promoted economic development in East Africa.
89. Mention any two pastoral tribes in East Africa.
90. Give any one reason why some pastoral tribes in East Africa live a nomadic life style.
91. How is Ranching different from Dairy farming?
92. State any one factor that favours dairy farming in the Kenya highlands.
93. Mention the two types of mountains in East Africa.
94. How was the formation of mountain Kenya different from that of mountain Rwenzori?
95. State any two ways volcanic activity affects the natural environment.
96. Why is Kibo peak snowcapped throughout the year?
97. Give any thee ways mountains and hills are important in the environment.
98. How can road transport be made possible in mountainous areas?
99. Name the mineral used for making artificial fertilizers.
100. Which major mineral is mined in each of the following areas;
    (i) Osukuru hills
    (ii) Kilembe in Kasese.
    (iii) Mwadui in Shinyanga
    (iv) Lake Katwe and Lake Magadi
101. Mention any two methods of mining in East Africa.
102. Mention any two oil wells located in the Albertine region.
103. Give any two ways Ugandans will benefit from oil mining in the Albertine region.
104. State any three reasons why some minerals in East Africa have not yet been mined.
105. State any two characteristics of basin lakes.
106. Compare Lake Victoria and lake Turkana in terms of their formation.
107. Mention any three inland ports located on Lake Victoria.
108. How does Lake Victoria promote inter-territorial trade in East Africa?
109. What natural evidence shows that lake Kyoga is on a lower altitude than Lake Victoria?
110. Why do most rift valley lakes have salty water?
111. Name the main inland port on ;
    (i) Lake Albert.
    (ii) Lake Tanganyika
112. Which lake in Kenya is a sanctuary for flamingo birds?
113. Mention any three rivers in East Africa that flow into the Indian ocean.
114. How is a Delta different from an Estuary?
115. Why is the upper stage of a river always suitable for tourism?
116. Give any two reasons why some parts of river Nile are not navigable.
117. How is River Ruvuma politically important to Tanzania?
118. Give any three ways lakes and rivers are important in the environment.
119. Mention any three fishing methods used in East Africa.
120. State any three problems facing the fishing industry in East Africa.
121. Give any three ways the fishing industry in East Africa can be improved.

TOPIC 3: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA

TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA.

- Transport is the movement of people, goods or services from one place to another.
- Transport industry in Uganda is under the Ministry of Works and Transport.
- Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) is the body in Uganda responsible for repairing and maintaining major roads in Uganda.

Types of transport.

- Road transport
- Railway transport
- Water transport
- Pipeline transport
- Air transport

Factors considered when choosing the means of transport.

- The distance to be travelled
- The cost of the means of transport
- The speed of the mean of transport.
- The type/ nature of the goods to be transported
- The value of goods to be transported.
- The safety of the means of transport.

ROAD TRANSPORT.

- This is the movement of people, goods or services from one place to another on the road.

Traditional means of road transport.

- Human portage
- Hand carts
- Pack animals e.g. donkeys, horse, camels

Modern means of road transport.

- Buses
- Lorries
- Bicycles
- Motorcycles
- Trucks

bus	*motorcycle*	*car*	*lorry*
			

Types of roads in East Africa.

- Murram roads
- Tarmac roads

(i) Murram roads.

- These are roads that are surfaced with soil and gravel.
- They are commonly found in rural areas and serve as feeder roads.
- Feeder roads are roads that link remote areas to main roads.
- Feeder roads help farmers in rural areas to transport their farm produce to market centres.



a murram road

- Murram roads are common in East Africa because they are cheap to construct and maintain.
- Murram roads can easily be spoilt by bad weather.
- Murram roads become muddy and slippery during rainy weather and become dusty in dry season.

(ii)Tarmac roads.

- These are roads that are surfaced with tar and stones. They are mainly found in urban areas/ developed countries.
- They are long lasting, good for use in all weather conditions. However,they are expensive to construct and maintain.



a tarmac road

Major road networks in Africa that cross East Africa.

- The Trans -African highway
- The Great North road

The Trans-African highway.

- It starts from Mombasa in Kenya through Nairobi, Uganda, D.R.C, Central African Republic, Cameroon and ends at Lagos in Nigeria.
- It is also known as the Mombasa-Lagos highway

The Great North road.

- It starts from Cape Town in South Africa, passes through Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and ends at Cairo in Egypt.
- It is also called the Cairo-Gaborone highway.

Importance of having a well developed transport network in a country.

- It promotes trade.
- It promotes the development of industries.
- It promotes the development of towns.
- It eases administration.
- It promotes tourism.
- It makes transportation of people and goods faster and easier.

Advantages of road transport.

- It offers door to door services.
- It is the commonest type of transport.
- It takes people and goods to their destinations/ final places.
- It does not follow a fixed time table. ie.one can move any time.
- It cheaper for short distances.
- Roads are cheap and easy to construct making road transport available and affordable by many people.

Disadvantages of road transport.

- It is affected by traffic jam.
- Accidents are very common on roads.
- It is slower than air transport.
- It is greatly affected by weather changes.
- Roads requires regular maintenance.

Common causes of road transport

- Speeding vehicles
- Over loading of vehicles
- Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions
- Driving under the influence of drugs eg. alcohol
- Poor roads with pot holes.
- Impatient drivers.



a motor accident

Ways of reducing/ controlling road accidents.

- By enforcing laws against over loading of vehicles.
- By teaching people about road safety rules.
- By repairing vehicles regularly.
- By putting road signs along the roads.
- By fixing speed governors in vehicles.

ROAD SIGNS

- These are symbols that are put along the roads to guide the road users.
- They give information and instruction to the road users.
- Road users include; the cyclists, drivers, motorists, pedestrians etc.

Types of road signs

- Prohibitory signs
- Mandatory signs
- Informative signs
- Warning signs

(i) Warning signs

- Warning road signs are signs that tell road users the possible hazards/ dangers ahead of them.
- They are always enclosed in triangle.

Examples of warning road signs

				
double bend	*humps ahead*	*accident ahead*	*round about*	*electric wires*

(ii)Mandatory road signs

- These signs tell what you must do.
- These are always enclosed in a circle.

				
no parking	*stop*	*no entry*	*speed limit*	*no pedestrian*

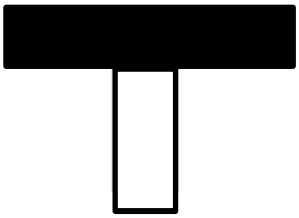
(iii) Informative road signs

- These are for guiding purpose.
- In most cases, these signs are enclosed in a rectangle.

			
bus stop	*traffic lights*	*zebra crossing*	*hospital*

(iv) Prohibitory signs

- They tell what you are not allowed to do.

	
No through road	*Driving on shoulders prohibited*

WATER TRANSPORT.

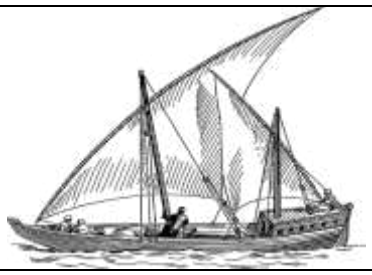
- This is the cheapest and slowest type of transport.
- It is suitable for carrying/ transporting bulky and fragile goods.

Modern means

- Ferries
- Motor boats
- Steamers
- Ships

Traditional means

- Canoes
- Boats
- Dhows
- Rafts
- Stepping stones

		
a ship	*a dhow*	*a boat*

- A Port is a place where water vessels load and offload goods.
- Hinterlands are parts of a country that are far away from the coast or main cities.

Types of ports.

- Inland ports
- Sea ports

- A sea port is a town with a harbour used by large water vessels.

- **A harbour is an area of water at the coast that is protected from an open sea by a strong wall where ships can shelter/ anchor.**
- **Inland ports are located along the inland water bodies.ie.on lakes.**

Examples of sea ports that handle East Africa's imports and exports.

- **Port Mombasa in Kenya**
- **Port Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania**

Note:

✓ *Uganda mostly imports her overseas goods through Mombasa because port Mombasa is nearer to Uganda as compared to other sea ports.*

✓ *Imports are goods a country entering a country/a country buys from other countries while exports are goods a country sells to other countries.*

How does port Mombasa contribute economic development of Uganda?

✓ *Port Mombasa handles most of the Uganda's imports and exports.*

Examples of East Africa's major imports.

- **Vehicles**
- **Drugs**
- **Electronics**
- **Electrical appliances**
- **Petroleum products**
- **Agricultural machinery**

Examples of major exports of East Africa.

- **Minerals**
- **Fish**
- **Hydro electricity**
- **Tourism industry**
- **Agricultural produce**

Advantages of water transport.

- **It is not affected by traffic jam.**
- **It carries more bulky goods than other types of transport.**
- **It is very cheap.**
- **It is suitable for transporting bulky and fragile goods.**

Disadvantages of water transport.

- **It is very slow.**
- **It can be affected by storms.**
- **It is not flexible.**
- **It does not take people and goods to their final places.**
- **It can be blocked by floating vegetation.**
- **Facilities at the ports are very expensive to build.**

Causes of water accidents.

- **Overloading of water vessels.**
- **Water vessels in poor mechanical conditions.**
- **Presence of hard rocks that cause cracks on water vessels after hitting them.**
- **Storms that make water vessels capsize.**
- **Presence of dangerous aquatic animals.**

AIR TRANSPORT.

- **Air transport is the fastest and quickest type of transport.**
- **Air transport in East Africa was first controlled by the East African Airways.**
- **The East African Airways was formed in 1945 and it was based in 1945 and was based in Nairobi.**
- **The first aero plane landed at Entebbe on Lake Victoria in 1927.**

- **Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is the body responsible for managing air transport services in Uganda.**

Means of air transport

- **Aero planes**
- **Helicopters**
- **Parachute**
- **Rockets**
- **Jets**

	
aeroplane	*helicopter*

Places where aircrafts can land and take off.

- **Airport: A large flat cleared area where aero planes can land and takeoff.**
- **Airstrips. A narrow strip of land that aircrafts can land on. eg.Kololo airstrip.**
- **Airfield. An area of flat ground where private planes can land and take off. eg. Soroti airfield, Arua airfield, Mbarara airfield, Gulu airfield.**

Examples of international airports in East Africa

Country	*Airport(s)*
Uganda	-Entebbe airport
Kenya	-Nairobi international airport -Jomo Kenyatta airport. -Mombasa airport -Eldoret airport
Tanzania	-Dar-es-salaam international airport -Kilimanjaro international airport. -Arusha international airport
Rwanda	-Kigali international airport
Burundi	-Bujumbura international airport.

Advantages of air transport

- **It is the fastest type of transport**
- **It connects distant places/ different regions of the world.**
- **It is reliable since it follows a time table.**
- **It is not affected by traffic jam.**
- **It is suitable for transporting perishable goods.**



Uganda airlines

Note:

- ***Perishable goods** are goods which can easily get spoilt eg. fresh fish, flowers and fruit.*
- *Air transport is most suitable for transportation of perishable goods because it is very fast.*

Disadvantages of air transport

- **It is very expensive to pay for the service**
- **It can be affected by bad weather condition eg foggy, cloudy, rainy**
- **It is risky in case of accidents where by chances of survival are minimal**
- **Airports are very expensive to construct and maintain.**
- **It does not take people and goods to their destinations.**

PIPELINE TRANSPORT .

- It is the best type of transport for transporting liquids and gases.
- A pipeline is a series of pipes used for transporting liquids and gases.
- Pipeline transport is the movement of goods from one place to another through pipes.
- Liquid goods eg. petrol, diesel, water, sewage are also transported through pipelines.
- The first pipeline in East Africa was built by the Italians from Dar-es-salaam to the copper belt at Ndola in Zambia.
- The pipeline in Kenya was built by the Japanese from Mombasa to Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret in 1978.
- Uganda is building a pipeline for transporting petroleum from the shores of Lake Albert to Tanga port for refining and then exportation.



Pipeline transport

Advantages of pipeline transport

- It can reach door to door.
- It does not pollute the environment.
- It is not affected by traffic jam.
- It helps to reduce congestions and accidents on roads.
- It is quicker in transporting liquids than road and railway transport
- It reduces loss of petroleum products through thefts.

Disadvantages of pipeline transport

- Pipes are expensive to buy and install.
- Pipelines are costly to repair.
- There is a great loss in case of a leakage.
- It is difficult to construct pipelines in mountainous areas.
- Pipelines can be destroyed by miners.
- Pipelines transport only one type of goods ie.liquids goods.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT .

- A railway is a track with rails on which trains move.
- Railway transport is the movement of people, goods and services by trains.
- Tanga-Korogwe railway line was the first railway line to be built in East Africa.
- It was built between 1893-1902 by the German colonialists in Tanganyika.

Means of railway transport

- Trains

Types of trains

- Cargo trains (These are trains which carry commodities /goods)
- Passenger trains (These are trains which carry people with some of their belongings)



a train carrying cargo

Advantages of Railway transport

- ❖ Trains carry bulky goods.
- ❖ It is not affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ It is reliable since it works on a fixed time table.
- ❖ It is cheaper to pay for the service than air and road transport
- ❖ It has less accidents.
- ❖ Railway lines are not easily damaged by bad weather conditions .

Disadvantages of railway transport

- ❖ Railway lines are expensive to construct
- ❖ It is slower than road and air transport
- ❖ It does not take people to their final destination.
- ❖ It is difficult to construct railway lines in mountainous areas.

Major railway lines in East Africa

- Tanga-Korogwe railway line
- Kenya-Uganda railway
- Tazara/ Tanzam railway line.
- The Central railway line of Tanganyika

A sketch map of East Africa showing the former East African railway network



THE TAZARA RAILWAY.

- Tazara stands for Tanzania-Zambia railway.
- It is also called the Tanzam railway.
- Tanzam railway line was constructed by the Chinese expatriates funded by the Tanzanian and the Zambian government from 1970 to 1975.

Reasons for the construction of the Tanzam railway.

- **To transport copper ore from Zambia copper belt to Dar-es-salaam for exportation.**
- **To link Zambia to the coastal port of Dar-es-salaam.**

THE KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAY

- **Kenya-Uganda railway was the second railway line to be built in East Africa**
- **It was also known as the Uganda railway because it was built purposely to link Uganda to the East African coast.**
- **Sir William Mackinnon brought an idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.**
- **It was constructed by the British colonialists.**
- **The construction of the Uganda railway started at Mombasa in 1896 and ended at Pakwach in 1965.**
- **The first casual unskilled employees to build the Uganda railway were the African natives.**
- **The Africans were later replaced by the Indian coolies.**

Reasons why the Africans later refused to work on Uganda railway construction.

- **They did not want to leave their families for a long time.**
- **They were underpaid.**
- **They feared to be attacked by the fierce lions at Tsavo national park.**

Reasons for the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway

- **To link Uganda to the East African Coast.**
- **To stop slave trade.**
- **To make British administration easy**
- **To make transport easy.**
- **To encourage the whites settlement in Kenya.**

Note:

✓ ***Lord Delamere*** *encouraged the whites settlement in Kenya.*

How did the construction of the Uganda railway help to end slave trade in East Africa?

✓ *The trains were used to transport goods which would be carried by the slaves to and from the East African coast.*

Reasons why the Kenya Uganda railway was extended to different places

Pakwach	**to transport tobacco from West Nile.**
Namasagali	**to transport cotton from Busoga region.**
Kasese	**to transport copper ore to Jinja for smelting.**
Tororo	**to transport limestone to the East African coast.**
Port Bell	**to transport goods transported through Lake Victoria**

Problems faced during the construction of the Uganda railway.

- **Attacks from fierce lions.**
- **Attacks from hostile people eg. The Nandi, Masai.**
- **Attacks from tropical diseases eg. malaria, sleeping sickness.**
- **Shortage of skilled labour.**
- **Some physical features made the construction of railway more difficult and expensive.eg. The Eastern rift valley.**

NB:- *Shortage of labour was solved by bringing the Indian coolies who provided labour during the construction of the Uganda railway.*

Roles played by different personalities towards the construction of Uganda railway.

▪ Sir William Mackinnon	❖ He brought the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.
▪ Captain Mac Donald	❖ He surveyed the land where the Uganda railway was to pass.
▪ Sir George Whitehouse	❖ He was the chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway.
▪ Colonel Patterson	❖ He killed the fierce lions at Tsavo national park.
▪ Sir Guildford Molesworth	❖ He was the last engineer to inspect the completed Uganda railway.

Effects of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.

(a)Positive effects.

- ❖ Slave trade was stopped.
- ❖ It led to development of towns eg.Nairobi, Nakuru etc.
- ❖ Transport became easier in East Africa.
- ❖ Uganda was linked to the East African coast.
- ❖ British administration became easy in East Africa.

(b)Negative effects.

- ❖ It led to the coming of the white settlers in Kenya highlands
- ❖ It led to the development of people eg.The Kikuyu from the Kenya highlands
- ❖ It led to increased exploitation of East Africa's resources.

COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA.

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

- Verbal communication
- Non-verbal communication

Types of means of communication

- Traditional means of communication
- Modern means of communication

Examples of traditional means of communication

- Drums
- Horns
- Whistles
- Clapping
- Rock paintings.
- Smoke signals
- Bells
- Alarms
- Gestures
- Messengers

			
a bell	*a whistle*	*drums*	*smoke signal*

Uses of drums

- ❖ They are used for communication.
- ❖ They are used for entertainment.
- ❖ They represent people's culture.

Materials used to make drums.

- **Animal skins and hides.**
- **wood**

Challenges of traditional means of communication

- ❖ **They are slow in delivering information.**
- ❖ **They are tiresome to use e.g. blowing a trumpet.**
- ❖ **They have a small coverage.**
- ❖ **Some are limited to particular societies.**

Advantages of traditional means of communication

- ❖ **It is cheap to get and receive information**
- ❖ **They favour both the illiterates and literates.**

Modern means of communication.

This is the sending and receiving of messages using the new modern technology.

Examples of modern means of communication

- **Telephones**
- **Newspapers**
- **Radios**
- **Television set**
- **Bill boards**
- **Telefax**
- **E-mails**
- **News letters**
- **Magazines**
- **Telegram**

				
radio	*television*	*telephone*	*billboard*	*newspaper*

Advantages of modern means of communication

- ❖ **They have a wider coverage.**
- ❖ **They are quick at delivering information**
- ❖ **They are not tiresome to use**
- ❖ **They are not limited to particular society.**

Disadvantages of modern means of communication

- ❖ **They are expensive to buy**
- ❖ **They are complicated to operate.**
- ❖ **Some do not favour the illiterate.**
- ❖ **Some promote immorality.**

Importance of communication

- ❖ **It promotes unity among different people**
- ❖ **It promotes trade among people**

How communication promotes trade.

- ❖ **It enables people advertise their goods.**
- ❖ **It enables the consumers to know the prices of goods.**
- ❖ **It enables the consumers and producers to be in touch.**



Logo of UCC

Note:

- ➢ ***Uganda Communications Commission (UCC)*** *is responsible for regulating the communication sector in Uganda.*

- *UCC gives licence to media companies, regulates mass media communication and also promotes communications infrastructure development.*

Forms of modern communication

There are two forms of communication namely;

- **Mass media communication eg.use of radios, televisions, newspapers etc.**
- **Telecommunication eg.use of telephones, telefax, radio calls etc**

Mass media means of communication

- **Mass media are means of communication that send/ deliver information to many people at the same time.**

Examples of mass media means of communication

- **Radios**
- **Televisions**
- **Magazines**
- **Newspapers**
- **Newsletters**

Categories of mass media means of communication

- **Print media**
- **Electronic media**

Print media

- **These are the means of sending information to people through printed materials e.g. newspapers, magazines, newsletter, notice board, billboards.**

Electronic media

- **These are the means of communication that operate by the help of electricity e.g. radios, telephones, televisions, internet, neon signs.**

RADIO COMMUNICATION

- **This is the most widely used means of communication in East Africa.**
- **A radio is a piece of equipment for listening to programmes, music, advertisements etc which are broadcast to the public.**
- **A radio station is a place where radio programmes are broadcast.**
- **Radios only provide audio information.**

Examples of government radio stations in Uganda

- **Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) FM**
- **Bukedde FM**
- **Star FM**
- **Magic FM**
- **Radio West.**

Private owned radio station Uganda

- **KFM**
- **Top radio**
- **Radio Simba**
- **Baba FM**
- **Radio One**
- **Central Broadcasting Services (CBS) FM**
- **Ddembe FM**
- **Capital FM**
- **Beat FM**
- **Super FM**

Reasons why most people in your community use radios

- **They are cheap to buy.**
- **Radio communication broadcasts in many languages**

Advantages of radio communication

- **Radios have a wider range.**
- **Radios are cheap to buy.**
- **They favour both the blind and the illiterates.**

- ❖ They entertain people through music.
- ❖ They are source of current news.
- ❖ They broadcast educative programmes.

Disadvantages of radio communication.

- ❖ It does not cater for the deaf.
- ❖ Some radio programs promote immorality.
- ❖ Radios are expensive to maintain in terms of buying dry cells.

NEWSPAPERS.

- These are large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles and advertisements that are printed every day or weekly.

Government owned Newspapers in Uganda.

- The New vision
- Etop
- Bukedde
- Orumuri
- Rupiny

Private owned newspapers in Uganda.

- Daily monitor
- Red pepper
- The Observer
- Kamunye



Advantages of newspapers.

- They provide detailed information.
- They can store for future use.
- They entertain people through cartoons and stories.
- They create employment opportunities to people.
- They are source of educative information.
- They cater for the deaf and the dumb.

Disadvantages of newspapers.

- They are expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- They take long to reach remote areas.
- Some newspapers print pornographic pictures.
- They don't cater for the blind and the illiterates.

Roles played by newspapers in the development of a country.

- They create employment opportunities to people.
- They promote communication.
- They are source of government revenue.
- They are used for advertisement in trade.



Newspapers write educative articles

TELEVISION COMMUNICATION.

- A television is a piece of equipment with a screen on which one watches programmes with moving pictures and sound.
- Television communication is audio-visual (one watches and hears at the same time).

Examples of television stations in Uganda.

Government owned	*Privately owned*
▪ Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) TV ▪ Star TV ▪ Urban TV ▪ Bukedde TV ▪ TV West	▪ National Television (NTV) ▪ Top TV ▪ Spark TV ▪ National Broadcasting Services (NBS) TV ▪ Salt TV ▪ Record TV ▪ Life TV ▪ Dream TV ▪ Record TV

Advantages of television communication.

- It is audio-visual.
- Televisions broadcast educative programs.
- It favours the deaf and the dumb.
- Televisions entertain people through music and cartoons.

Disadvantages of television communication.

- Televisions are expensive to buy and maintain.
- Televisions are only used where there is electricity.
- Some television programs promote immorality.
- Television stations broadcast in few languages.

MAGAZINES.

- A magazine is a thin book with large pages that contains articles and photographs and is published periodically.
- It can be published every week, month or even a year.



A magazine

Advantages of magazines.

- They provide detailed information.
- They can store information for future use.
- They entertain people through cartoons and stories.
- They create employment opportunities to people.
- They are source of educative articles.
- They cater for the deaf and the dumb.

Disadvantages of magazines.

- They are expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- They take long to reach remote areas.
- Some magazines print pornographic pictures.
- They don't cater for the blind and the illiterates.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

- This is the quickest means of communication in East Africa.
- Telephone communication is grouped into two fixed telephone services and mobile telephone services.

Telecommunication companies that provide telephone services in East Africa.

Country	*Telecommunication company*
Uganda	-Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN) -Africel -K2 Telecom -Airtel Uganda -Uganda Telecommunication Limited (UTL)
Kenya	-Safari com -Airtel -Africel -Essar telecom
Tanzania	-Vodacom -Airtel -Tigo -Safaricom
Rwanda	-Tigo -Rwandatel
Burundi	-U.com -Tempo

Mobile telephone companies that make mobile telephones.

- Tecno
- Itel
- Nokia
- Samsung
- Alcatel
- Siemens
- Motorola

Advantages of telephone communication.

- It covers a wider area.
- Telephones are quick in sending and receiving messages.
- Telephone users get instant feedback.
- It is convenient when people are using mobile telephones.

Disadvantages of telephone communication.

- Telephones are expensive to buy.
- Telephones need regular loading of airtime for communication.
- Telephones require regular charging of batteries.
- Communication is impossible where there is no communication network.

Importance of mobile telephones.

- ❖ They are used for communication.
- ❖ They are used in money transfer.
- ❖ They are used to store money.
- ❖ They entertain people through music, games, movies etc.

POST OFFICE.

- This is an organisation responsible for collecting and delivering letters and parcels.
- A post office box is a lockable box with an address or number found at a post office that is used as a collection point for mails.
- The biggest post office in Uganda is located in Kampala.
- Postal services enable us to send letters, telegrams, and parcels with in a country or outside the country.



Post bus provides transport service

Government companies that carry out postal services in East Africa.

- Uganda: Posta Uganda.
- Kenya: Posta Corporation of Kenya.
- Tanzania: Tanzania Posts and Corporation.

Services offered by the post office.

- Communication service.
- Transport service.
- Banking service.

Private companies which deliver mails or parcels (courier companies).

- Daks couriers limited.
- Skynet Worldwide Express.
- DHL International.

Importance of a post office.

- ❖ It sends letters and parcels to the owners.
- ❖ It issues postage stamps.
- ❖ It provides employment opportunities.
- ❖ It offers banking services.

Problems facing the post office.

- ❖ Competition from other communication sectors.e.g. using the internet.
- ❖ Poor transport and communication.
- ❖ Shortage of capital to boost the postal services

Problems facing the communication network in East Africa.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Limited skilled labour force.
- ❖ Widespread poverty among people in East Africa.
- ❖ Low levels of technology.
- ❖ Insecurity in some parts of East Africa.
- ❖ Poor transport network in some areas.

Possible solutions to the problems facing the communication network in East Africa.

- ❖ By introducing a national language.
- ❖ By building better transport lines in East Africa.
- ❖ By availing mobile telephones to people at low prices.
- ❖ By charging low call rates for the use of airtime on telephones.
- ❖ By sensitising people on how to use various communication gadgets.

Note:

- ✓ *Kenya and Tanzania use Kiswahili as their national language.*
- ✓ *Uganda has no national language because she has many tribes which speak different languages.*
- ✓ *Uganda uses English as her official language because she was colonised by the British who speak English.*
- ✓ *Rwanda uses French as her official language because she got her independence from the Belgians who speak French.*

How a national language is important.

- ✓ *It eases communication among the people in the country.*
- ✓ *It promotes trade among people.*
- ✓ *It promotes national unity.*





1. **Give the meaning of the term Transport.**
2. **Name the body that is responsible for constructing and maintaining major roads in Uganda.**
3. **Which ministry is responsible for constructing and maintaining major roads in Uganda?**
4. **Mention any three means of road transport.**
5. **Mention the two types of roads.**
6. **Give one way feeder roads are important to farmers in your community.**
7. **Why are most murram roads not suitable for use during the rainy season?**
8. **Mention the two major roads in Africa that cross East Africa.**
9. **Give any two reasons why it is always important for a country to have a well developed road transport network.**
10. **Give one way road transport system promotes trade in your community.**
11. **Mention any three common causes of road accidents in Uganda today.**
12. **State any three ways road accidents can be reduced in Uganda today.**
13. **How is road transport useful to a trader who imports goods to Uganda using air transport?**
14. **Give one reason why road signs are always placed along the roads.**
15. **State any one reason why most people in East Africa use road transport.**
16. **What do the following signs mean along the road?**

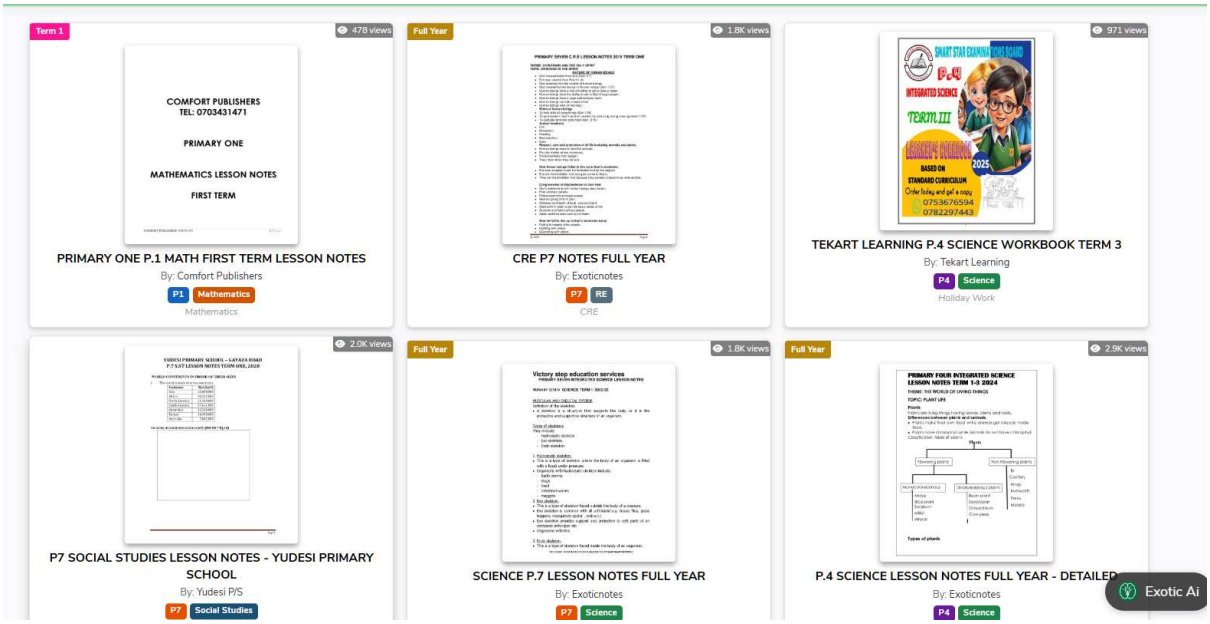


17. **Mention any three means of water transport.**
18. **Give one way port Mombasa promotes economic development in Uganda.**
19. **Mention any three examples of East Africa's major exports.**
20. **State any one advantage water transport has over road transport.**
21. **Mention any two causes of accidents on water bodies.**
22. **Mention the fastest type of transport.**
23. **Name the international airport of Uganda.**
24. **Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting perishable goods over long distances?**

25. Why is the above type of transport most suitable for transporting perishable goods?
26. State any two advantages air transport has over road transport.
27. Give any two advantages of road transport over air transport.
28. Give one reason why very few people in East Africa use air transport.
29. How does air transport promote trade among countries/ international trade?
30. Name the body that is responsible for managing air transport services in Uganda.
31. Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting liquid products?
32. State any two advantages of air transport.
33. Name the first railway line to be built in East Africa.
34. State any two advantages of railway transport over road transport.
35. Give any one advantage road transport has over railway transport.
36. Mention the two types of trains.
37. Which type of transport is most suitable for transportation of fragile goods?
38. Write Tazara in full.
39. Give any one reason for the construction of the Tanzam railway.
40. Name the coastal town from which the construction of the Tanzam railway began.
41. Why was the Kenya-Uganda railway called the Uganda railway?
42. State any three reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway.
43. Give any two reasons why the African natives refused to provide labour during the construction of the Uganda railway.
44. Name the coastal town from which the construction of the Uganda railway started.
45. How did the Indian coolies promote the development of the transport system in East Africa?
46. What role did the following personalities play towards the construction of the Uganda railway?
    (i) Sir William Mackinnon.
    (ii) Sir George Whitehouse.
    (iii) Colonel Patterson.
47. Why was the Uganda railway extended to each of the following areas?
    (i) Pakwach.
    (ii) Kilembe.
48. How did the construction of the Uganda railway help to end slave trade in East Africa?
49. State any three problems that were faced by the builders of the Uganda railway.
50. Give any three ways the construction of the Uganda railways affected the people of East Africa.
51. What problem did the Uganda railway builders face in the Nandi and Masai area?
52. How did the Uganda railway help to ease British administration in Uganda and Kenya?
53. What problem did the Uganda railway builders face in Tsavo national park?
54. Give the meaning of the term Communication.
55. Mention any three traditional means of communication.
56. Give any two ways drums are useful to people in your community.
57. State any two challenges one faces when using traditional means for communication.
58. Mention any three modern means of communication.
59. Name the body that is responsible for regulating media companies in Uganda.
60. Give any two ways communication promotes trade in a country.
61. Give the meaning of Mass media.
62. Which mean of communication is most suitable for the government to communicate to its citizens?

63. State any one advantage radio communication has over newspapers.
64. Mention any two government newspapers in Uganda.
65. Give any one reason why very few people in East Africa use newspapers for communication.
66. State any one advantage televisions have over radios as means of communication.
67. Give one way newspapers promote trade in a country.
68. Give one reason why television communication is not widely used in rural areas.
69. State any one reason why newspapers are not commonly used for communication in rural areas.
70. Give any three ways mobile telephones are useful to people in your community.
71. Mention any three services provided by the post office.
72. State any two challenges hindering effective communication among people in East Africa.
73. Give any two ways the communication industry can be improved in East Africa.
74. Why does Uganda have no national language?
75. Give any two ways Kenya benefits from having a national language.

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