

TERM TWO WORK

MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA

Major resources of E. Africa.

A resource is a feature found in the environment used to meet people's needs.

Types of resources are

- Renewable resources
- Non renewable resources

Renewable resources

These are resources which when used up can replace themselves after sometime e.g water, plants & animals (wildlife), human resource, land.

Non renewable resources

These are resources which when used up can not be replaced e.g minerals like copper, gold.

Examples of major resources in East Africa

- Land
- Water bodies (lakes & rivers)
- Minerals
- Climate
- Human resource
- Vegetation
- Animals (domestic & wild)
- Wind

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Land
This is the most important resource where all resources are found.

Importance of land
- All minerals are found in land
- Supports agriculture
- Industries are set up on land
- Most transport facilities e.g. roads are built on land.
- Land supports growth of vegetation which is food for all people and animals.

Ways in which land is degraded
- Dumping polythenes and plastics on land.
- Over cultivation
- Swamp drainage
- Deforestation
- Quarrying
- Sand mining.
- Poor disposal of industrial wastes

Animals
There are two types of animals i.e. domestic and wild animals.
Domestic animals are those kept at home by man e.g. cows, camels, goats etc.
Wild animals are those which live on their own in the bush e.g. lions, elephants, hippos, chimpanzee.

Importance of domestic animals
- Provide meat and milk
- Used for transport e.g. donkeys, camels
- Used for ploughing e.g. oxen.
- Provide manure
- Provide hooves, hides and skins, horns.

Forms of animal rearing in E. Africa
- Dairy farming
- Ranching
- Nomadic pastoralism

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Diary farming

This is the commercial rearing of cattle for milk and its products.

A dairy farm is a farm where cattle are kept on large scale for milk production.

In E. Africa, diary faming is mainly done in the Kenyan highlands

It was introduced by Lord Baron Delamere and later encouraged by white settlers.

In Tanzania, on the slopes of Kilimanjaro

In Uganda, it is done in S. Western Uganda - (kabale and kisoro districts

Modern methods of cattle keeping in Kenya highlands.

- Zero grazing
- Paddocking
- Bucket feeding

Factors that favour dairy farming in Kenya highlands

- Cool climate in Kenya highlands
- Presence of good quality pasture.
- Absence of vectors due to low temperature.
- Good transport and communication network.
- Ready market due to a large population.

Products from a dairy farm

Milk, butter, cheese, ghee, yoghurt, ice cream.

<u>Importance of Dairy farming</u>

- Provides employment
- Provides milk and its products
- Source of income.

Ranching

This is the large scale keeping of cattle for beef.

A ranch is a farm where cattle are kept for beef.

On a ranch, land is fenced and divided into paddocks.

Products from a ranch

- Beef
- Hides and skins
- Horns for glue and buttons.

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Examples of ranches in E. Africa.

- Nyabushozi, Usuk, Kisozi – Uganda
- Kiptei group of ranches – Kenya

Nomadic pastoralism

- Pastoralism is the keeping of cattle for survival as a way of life.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of cattle keepers with their animals looking for water and pasture for the animals.

Nomads mainly occupy semi- desert (arid) areas of E. Africa.

Examples of Nomadic tribes in E.Africa are:-

- Turkana
- Suk
- Jie
- Masai
- Galla
- Pokot
- Karimojong
- Baron.

Why do nomadic tribes keep large herds?

- It is their source of food.
- It is for cultural purposes
- For prestige.

Problems facing nomadic pastoralists

- Shortage of water and pasture
- Shortage of veterinary services.
- Animal parasites and diseases
- Cattle rustling among pastoralists
- Prolonged droughts leading to food shortage.

How can nomads be helped to lead a settled life?

- Constructing valley dams to provide water.
- Encourage them to set up ranches.
- Provide drought resistant pastures.
- Drilling boreholes.
- Involve in other economic activities.

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How can cattle raiding be reduced among pastoralists?
Disarming pastoralists
Encouraging them to start settled farming.

THE CLIMATE OF EAST AFRICA.
Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
Climatology – Study of climatic conditions
Climatologists – people who study climatic conditions.
Meteorology – study of weather
Meteorologists – people who study weather.

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF E. AFRICA

- Equatorial climatic region
- Mountain (Montane / Highland) Climate
- Semi – desert
- Tropical climate
- Coastal climate

EQUATORIAL CLIMATIC REGIONS
Characteristics

- It is hot and wet throughout the year.
- Has two maximum rainy seasons in a year.
- Receives heavy rainfall all the year between 1750mm – 2250 mm
- High temperatures above 25°C.
- Found in highland areas in south western Uganda. Convectional rainfall is received in this area.

Ref: Sharing our world book 6 pg 41 climate graph.
Drawing and interpreting the climatic graph of Kisangani (pg 44 bk 7) further research.

This climate is experienced in areas that lie 5°N and S of the Equator.
In E. Africa, it is found near L.Victoria.

NOTE: Explain the effect of North East trade winds on this climate.
Economic activities

- Lumbering
- Tourism

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- Farming
- Bee- **keeping (Apiary)**

MOUNTAIN (MONTANE) CLIMATE

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
R/fall in mm	100	100	180	440	510	150	100	100	70	200	270	70
Temp	13	14	15	15	13	10	11	13	14	14	14	14

Mainly found around mountain regions
Receive relief rainfall
Temperature is influenced by altitude i.e the higher you go, the cooler it becomes.
Mountains with permanent snow are

- Rwenzori
- Kilimanjaro
- Mt. Kenya

This climate is found in western Uganda, Kenya highlands and southern highlands in Tanzania.
Ref : Sharing our world bk 6 pag 43

Bar graph should be drawn and interpreted accordingly.
Economic activities

- Lumbering
- Farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Dairy farming

Task
Let pupils explain why most rivers flow from mountains.
Why is it difficult to describe mountain climate?

Tropical climate

- It is outside the equatorial zone but within the tropic of cancer and Capricorn.
- It covers most plateau lands in E. Africa.
- It mainly support of Savannah vegetation

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- Don't receive rainfall throughout the year
- Has two rainfall seasons btn Mar and May and Sept –Oct.
- Rainfall ranges btn 750 mm – 1000 mm in a year.
- Temps are high throughout the year and convectional rainfall is experienced.
- Temps are high throughout the year with an average of 27°C.
- Also called Tropical continental climate
- It has a wet and dry season.

Ref: Sharing our world bk 6 pg 42

Economic activities
- Tourism
- Farming / Crop growing
- Mining
- Cattle keeping

- Semi desert / Semi – Arid climate

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
R/fall in mm	8		25	50	25					25	65	25
Temp ° c	28	29	29	28	27	26	25	26	27	27	28	29

- It is hot and dry
- Hot days and cold nights.
- Little amount of rainfall is received.
- Temperatures are high during day.
- R/ fall is less than 500mm per year.
- It is found in N. Eastern Uganda, North and North eastern Kenya and Central Tanzania.
- Temperature range is high.

Economic activities.
- Nomadic pastoralism

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- Crop farming
- Mining
- Tourism

The coastal climate region

- Found in the coastal plains
- Climate is hot and wet
- Receives heavy rainfall through out the year.
- Has two rain seasons i.e May and Oct.
- Temperatures range between 28° C – 30° C
-

Economic activities

- Farming
- Tourism
- Trade
- Fishing

Problems experienced in Semi-desert areas.

- Very cold nights and hot days.
- Water shortages.
- Poor social services and veterinary services.
- Insecurity in some parts.

Task (i) Identify solutions to above problems

Factors influencing climate of E. Africa.

- Altitude
- Latitude
- Winds
- Human activities
- Vegetation
- Ocean currents
- Nearness to water bodies.
- Relief of an area

Altitude

Areas on high altitude are cooler than low lands and receive more rainfall than those on lower altitude hence the higher you go, the cooler it becomes.

Latitude

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Places near the Equator are hotter and receive more rainfall than places away from the Equator because these areas receive direct rays from the sun.

Prevailing winds

Dry winds bring dry weather conditions while wet winds bring rainfall.

Human activities

Some human activities favour climate e.g afforestation, agro-forestry etc.

Vegetation

Areas with thick vegetation have high rate of transpiration leading to rain formation.

Nearness to water bodies

Due to high evaporation rate of water body convectional rainfall is formed.

Ocean currents

Some ocean currents are warm and bring rainfall to areas they flow to.

CAUSES OF WIND & HUMIDITY

- Wind refers to fast moving air.
- Humidity is the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.
- Wind is caused by differences in atmospheric pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure is the force exerted by air around us.

Examples of winds that influence climate of Eat Africa.

- South – east trade winds
- North – east trade winds

N.B Winds are named according to the direction they blow from.

Explain these

- Prevailing winds
- Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ)
- A map of E. Africa showing the above winds.

Ref: Sharing our world bank bk 6 pg 47.

Winds can bring rainfall in an area or bring desert conditions into an area.

SEA BREEZE

A see breeze is formed during the day. During day, land is heated faster than water causing warm air on land to rise. The cold air from the sea blows towards land replacing warm air. This is called a sea breeze.

Warm air rises because it is light and replaced by heavy cold air.

Sea breezes are moist and lead to formation of rainfall. (Drawing the sea breeze. MK bk 6 pag 52)

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LAND BREEZE

At night, land cools faster than the sea land becomes cool while the sea remains warm. Warmer air from the sea rises and cooler air from land blows towards the sea replacing warm air.
This is called a land breeze.
(Drawing land breeze MK bk 6 pg 52)

Types of rainfall

- Conventional rainfall
- Relief rainfall / Orographic rainfall
- Cyclonic rainfall / Frontal rainfall.

CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL

It is formed when warm air is heated, expands and rises in form of vapour. (evaporation)
Condensation takes place and droplets are formed later falling as rainfall.
Conventional rainfall is common in the afternoons and occurs in areas with high evaporation rates and transpiration e.g around water bodies and forested areas.
It is accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Diagram of conventional rainfall.

RELIEF RAINFALL (OROGRAPHIC RAINFALL)

Mainly received in high land areas (Mountains or hilly areas)
It is formed when moist air (wind) is forced to rise over a mountain, cools and condensation occurs.
Nimbus clouds are formed resulting into rainfall . The side which receives rainfall is known as windward side and the side that receives little or no rain is known as Lee ward side.
Diagram of relief rainfall.

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CYCLONIC / FRONTAL RAINFALL

It is formed when moist air meets cold air. The warm air which is lighter rises over the cold air when the warm air condenses, it falls as rainfall. The meeting point between warm air & cold air is called a front.

It occurs in the plain region of Karamoja, North and N. Eastern Kenya.

(Diagram of cyclonic rainfall)

Instrument	Function
1. Raingauge	Measures amount of rainfall.
2. Wind vane	Shows direction of wind
3. Anemometer	Measures speed of wind
4. Barometer	Measures air pressure
5. Six's thermometer	Measures the minimum and maximum temperature of the day.
6. Sunshine recorder	Measures the intensity of sunshine.
7. Hygrometer	Measures humidity
8. Windsock	Measures strength of winds.
9. Stevenson screen	

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Climate greatly influences human activities and it determines the activities done in an area.

Areas with plenty of rainfall, people carry out agriculture. (Crop Farming).

Areas that get little rainfall followed by long dry period do not favour crop farming and people carry out nomadic pastoralism e.g. in N. Eastern Uganda and N. Eastern Kenya, people here grow short yielding crops e.g. millet, sorghum.

INFLUENCE OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON CLIMATE

Some activities of man e.g. afforestation, agro-forestry, re-afforestation affect the climate of an area positively and others like deforestation affect it negatively.

WEATHER RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

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A Stevenson screen keeps delicate weather instruments.

Problems caused by weather

- Floods
- Landslides
- Storms
- Drought
- Avoid settling in low lands
- Planting trees to act as wind breaks.
- Discourage deforestation. Use of lightening arrestors

TYPES OF FARMING IN E. AFRICA

Subsistence farming

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home use.

Most farmers in E. Africa practice subsistence farming because it is cheap, it requires a small piece of land, simple tools and cheap labour.

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- Leads to low yields
- Farmers get low incomes.
- Crop disease can easily spread.

Guarding against disasters above

- Use of proper farming methods
- Avoid settling near river banks

Mixed farming

This is growing of crops and rearing animals on the same piece of land under the same management.

Advantages

- Double income got
- Crops are used to feed animals.
- Animal dung provides manure.
- In case of long drought, the farmer depends on animals.

Disadvantages

- It is expensive to manage
- Requires skilled labour
- Requires a large piece of land.
- Animals can easily damage crops.

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Plantation farming
This is the growing of one perennial crop on large scale e.g. cocoa, tea, coffee, sugar cane, rubber, sisal, tobacco.

Advantages
- High yields and income.
- Continuous harvesting.
- Provide employment
- Provides raw materials to agro based industries

Disadvantages
- It is expensive
- Requires a big piece of land
- In case of a disaster, high losses are realized.
- Requires skilled labour
- Promotes monoculture which leads to soil exhaustion.

Commercial farming
This is the growing of crops on large scale for sale.
Ranching
This is keeping cattle on large scale for beef production.
Products from a ranch are beef, hides for making belts, bag and shoes, horns for making buttons and glue.
Cow dung fertilizes the soil in making bio gas.

Diary farming
This is keeping cattle for milk and its products like butter, ghee , yoghurt, cheese.

Nomadic pastoralism
This is the movement of people and their animals looking for water and pasture.
Pastoral tribes are Karimajong, Masai, Turkana.

Arable farming
This is growing crop only.

Floriculture
This is growing of flowers on large scale for sale.

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Horticulture
This is growing of fruits,vegetables and flowers for sale.

IMPORTANCE OF FARMING
- Source of food
- Source of raw materials for industries
- Source of income
- Source of employment

Problems faced by farmers
- Pests and diseases
- Poor farming methods
- Poor soils
- Unstable prices
- Lack of capital
- Poor quality seeds
- Poor storage facilities
- Poor transport

VEGETATION OF EAST AFRICA
Review the kinds of vegetation which include natural and planted vegetation.
Vegetation refers to any plant cover of an area.
Types of natural vegetaton in East Africa are
- Tropical rainforests/ Equatorial vegetation
- Semi desert
- Savannna
- mangroove swamp / forests

Characteristics / features of each type of vegetation
Tropical rainforests/ Equatorial

Characteristics/ features of each type of vegetation
Tropical rainforests/ Equatorial vegetation
- They are evergreen
- Have tall trees
- Have thick undergrowth
- Have buttress roots
- They form a canopy

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- Have hard wood trees
- Have climbing plants
- Found in areas with heavy rainfall

Mountain vegetation (Montane / Highland vegetation)

It's composed of snow, bare rocks, heath and moorland, bamboo forests, rainforests and savannah.
It is greatly influenced by altitude.

Diagram showing Montane vegetation

Review the definition of grassland and give examples of grass found there.

Tropical grassland/ Savanna

- Divided into Savanna grasslands and woodlands
- It covers the biggest part of East Africa.
- Scattered trees and shrubs
- Some trees are resistant to dry conditions e.g. Acacia and bamboo.
- Savanna grasslands are sources of pasture for many wild animals.
- Most game parks are found there because there is good pasture, shelter, warm weather and availability of water.
- Covers the biggest part of E. Africa.
- Woodland savanna is known as Miombo woodland in Tanzania.
- The main activity in Miombo is Bee keeping.
- Miombo woodland is sparsely populated due to presence of tsetse flies

Control of tsetse flies

- Spraying
- Using tsetse fly traps
- Clearing bushes

Semi desert vegetation

- They receive little rainfall
- Trees have roots which go very deep
- Thorny shrubs and cactus trees
- Scattered and short grass
- Trees have thick bark

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- In Uganda, it is located in North Eastern part, northern Kenya.
- Some vegetation e.g cactus are able to survive here because they can store water in the thick and fleshy parts.
- Main economic activity is Nomadic Pastoralism.

Mangroove forests/ swamps

- Hardwood and water proof timber
- Timber used for ship building
- They grow in or near especially in the coastal region of E. Africa.
- They have buttress roots.

Planted forests

- They are planted by human beings
- Provide building material e.g timber and furniture.
- Provide soft wood used in making paper, ply wood and soft boards.
- Species of trees found there are conifers, pines. Eucalyptus, cypress, spruce, fig etc.

Characteristics

Trees of the same species are planted in one area.

- There is little undergrowth.
- Planted in straight lines.
- Grow and mature fast.

Examples in Uganda.

- Lendu
- Magamaga
- Kakwa
- Kondo
- Mafuga in Bushenyi
- Bugamba in Mbarara.

FACTORS INFLUENCING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION

Climate

- Rainfall determines vegetation growth. Vegetation cover varies form place to place depending on rainfall and temperature.

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- Areas with reliable rainfall have thick vegetation compared to those with low rainfall that have scattered trees and shrubs.

Altitude

- Areas at high altitude experience cool temperatures which have great influence on vegetation. Mountain areas usually have plenty of rainfall and fertile soils.
- Vegetation changes with altitude.

Soils

Fertile soils support vegetation growth while areas with infertile soils have poor vegetation.

Human activities

Some activities of man support vegetation growth while others hinder vegetation growth.

Activities that affect vegetation negatively.

- Human settlement
- Industrialization
- Overstocking
- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage

Activities that promote vegetation growth

- Afforestation
- Re- afforestation
- Agro- forestry
- Good farming methods.

Drainage

This is the water supply of an area.
Good drainage influences thick vegetation.

Government policy

- Government policies can promote vegetation growth.
- Controlling environment degredation through NEMA.
- Supplying trees to farmers.
- Rural electrification reduces deforestation.

Importance of vegetation to people.

- Source of food

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- Herbal medicine
- Provide building materials
- Fuel (wood & charcoal)
- Modify climate
- Provide shade
- Provide oxygen for human life & animals
- Controls soil erosion.

Importance of vegetation to animals

- Source of food
- Habital (home) of wild animals
- Provide shade.

FOREST CONSERVATION

This refers to the way of looking after forests in such a way that they aren't destroyed and used for future generation.

Ways of conserving forests

- Afforestation
- Re- afforestation
- Agro – forestry
- Encourage land fallowing
- Setting enforcement bodies to fight forest destructions
- Avoid bush burning
- Controlled grazing
- Provide alternative sources of energy e.g. bio- gas.

EFFECTS OF POPULATION INCREASE ON VEGETATION

- Encroachment on forested areas
- Led to charcoal burning
- Encroachment increase has affected vegetation in these ways:-
- Encouraging on forests and grasslands for settlement agriculture and wood fuel.
- Re- afforestation changes vegetation patterns.

GAME PARKS, ANIMALS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE.

- Game parks are places where wildlife is protected by government for preservation.
- Wildlife includes insects, birds, plants and animals that live on their own.

Types of animals

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1. **Herbivores**

These are animals that feed on vegetation (grass) e.g. elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, zebras, etc.

2. **Carnivores**

Animals that feed on flesh (meat) e.g. lions, hyenas, leopards etc.

3. **Omnivores**

These animals feed on both plants and meat e.g. pigs, warthogs.

LOCATION OF GAME PARKS IN E. AFRICA.

Map of E. Africa showing game parks.

Game parks and common animals fond there.

- Mgahinga and Bwindi are famous for mountain gorillas.
- Kidepo for ostriches.
- Murchsion falls for crocodiles and Hippos
- L. Nakuru for flamingoes
- L. Mburo for flamingoes

Importance of game parks

- Tourism
- Employment
- Education and research
- Development of infrastructure
- Source of food
- Promotes friendship through tourism
- Conserve wildlife for future generation.
- Promotes the local art and crafts industry.

Problems facing wildlife

- Encroachment on game parks
- Poaching
- Wild bush fires
- Animal diseases
- Insecurity
- Prolonged droughts.

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Possible solutions

- Enforcing laws againstpoaching.
- Provision of veterinary services.
- Providing security
- Discouraging settlement in game parks.
- Encouraging tree planting near game parks

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE WILDLIFE DISTRIBUTION.

- Vegetation
- Government policy
- Security
- Availability of water.

Other tourist attractions in E. Africa.
Physical features

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Plateaux
- Rift valley
- Beaches
- Beautiful sceneries
- Poor publicity
- Sanctuaries
- Water falls
- Vegetation (forests)
- Historical sites
- Climate
- Religious sites e.g. Namugongo shrine
- Hot springs
- Zoos
- Marine parks.

TOURISIM (NB: Teacher should teach tourism i.e. definition importance of tourism)
Problems faced by tourism industry.

- Insecurity in the country
- Poor transport
- Poor accommodation

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- Poor publicity
- Poor maintenance of tourist centres.
- poaching

Solutions to problems
- Providing security
- Proper maintenance of roads
- Building and maintaining hotels.
- Advertise internationally.

Ways of promoting tourism
- Adequate publicity in the mass media
- Setting up more tourist sites
- Improving on hotels
- Ensuring peace and security
- Improving social infrastructure
- Encourage people to invest in tourism.

GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES IN E. AFRICA

- Game Park - area set aside by gov't to preserve wild life for tourism.
- In a game park, hunting is not allowed.
- Illegal hunting in game parks is called Poaching.
- A game reserve – area set aside by gov't for future development into a game park or settlement area.
- In a game reserve, hunting is not allowed with permission.
- Most game parks are found in the Savanna grasslands because of good pasture and shelter for animals.
- Animals like chimpanzee, gorillas, are found in forests where they can get fruits, berries for food.

MINERALS

A mineral is a chemical compound which naturally occurs in the earth's crust and forms the basis of rocks.

Types of minerals

Metallic minerals e.g copper, tin, aluminium, gold, diamond.
Non metallic minerals e.g phosphates, limestone, salt, petroleum.

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MINING

Is the digging of mineral ores from the ground. The major minerals in E. Africa are salt diamond, phosphates, gold, soda ash, gemstones, coal.

Map of E. Africa showing mineral deposits)

Methods of mining

- **Shaft mining** – It involves sinking of vertical shafts down to the core. It is also called tunnel mining.
- **Open cast mining** – It involves removing of top rock layers covering the mineral ore. It is used to mine minerals that are near the surface.
- **Adit mining**
- **Panning** – It is used to mine gold.

Importance of mining

- Provides raw materials to industries
- Employment
- Leads to industrial growth
- Leads to development of roads & railways.
- Minerals are sold to get income.

Problems created by mining industry

- Environmental pollution
- Destruction of vegetation
- People can be resettled to open up mines.

Problems facing mining industry

- shortage of skilled labour
- shortage of capital
- mineral occur in small quantities
- insecurity in some mining areas

Problems facing mining industry

- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Shortage of capital
- Minerals occur in small quantities.

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- Insecurity in mining areas.

WATER BODIES

1. The major water bonies in East Africa incluke lakes, rivers, oceans and swamps.
2. Water bodies are used for

- Water transport
- Fishing
- Generating hydro electricity (rivers)
- Provide water for irrigation
- Tourism
- Recreation

3. Fishing in East Africa

- Fishing is the act of catching fish from water bodies
- The major fishing ground in East Africa is lake Victoria
- Others include: Lake Tanganyika, L. Albert, L. George L. Turkana , River Mile, Indian Ocean etc.

4. **Methods of fishing**

Traditional methods

- Using spears
- Using baskets
- Using hands

Examples of fish caught in East Africa include:

a) Nile perch (The biggest in East Africa)
b) Tilapia (Commonest fish)
c) Lung fish

Methods of preserving fish in East Africa

- Sundrying (Cheapest method)
- Smoking (Commonest method)
- Freezing (Using refrigerators)
- Timing (canning)

Importance of fishing in East Africa

- Provides employment chances

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- Sources of income
- Provides raw materials to fish processing industries
- Sources of food to people
- Helps to diversify the economy

Problems facing the fishing industry in East Africa

- Poor fishing methods
- Presence of water weeds (hyacinth)
- Poor storage facilities
- Shortage of capital
- Presence of dangerous water animals
- Poor transport network to fishing sites

Solutions to the fishing problems

- Arrests people who catch young fish
- Provide better storage facilities
- Removing the water hyacinth
- Use refrigerated vehicles to transport fish
- Improve on transport network to landing sites

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN E. AFRICA

- Industrialization is the process by which industries are set up in an area.
- An industry is allocation of firms which produce goods and services.
- A factory is a place where raw materials are processed into finished goods.
- A factory is a place where goods are made using machines.

Types of industries in E. Africa

PRIMARY INDUSTRY

These industries deal with extracting raw materials from the ground or water bodies.
e.g.

- Mining
- Fishing
- Farming
- Lumbering

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

These are industries which use raw materials from primary industries to make products.

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They include processing and manufacturing industries. Processing industries slightly change the form of extracted raw materials and the final product is of a higher quality and value manufacturing industries use various raw materials to make final products e.g. ship building, car and bicycle making, furniture making, iron and steel working.

TERTIARY INDUSTRIES.

These industries provide services to people such as transport, health, office work, education, printing, security, insurance and banking.

TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

These are locally established home industries. Here goods are made by use of simple tools and technology and manual labour is used.

Examples are

- Pottery
- Weaving
- Metal working
- Sculpture
- Carpentry
- Bakery

Factors for the location of and industry include:-

- Land
- Labour
- Capital
- Management
- Raw materials
- Transport

Advantages of industrialization

- Leads to improved infrastructure; transport and communication.
- Creates jobs
- More good are manufactured
- Creates market for local raw materials
- Promotes agriculture
- Goods become cheaper since they are manufactured within.
- Widens the export base.

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Disadvantages of industrialization

- Pollution of the atmosphere.
- Contamination of land and water sources.
- Leads to deforestation.
- Displacement of people.
- Noise pollution
- Leads to rural – urban migration.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

- Disease treatment.
- Promotion of trade.
- Need to prevent environment degradation.
- Civilization of society.
- Interdependence.
- Need for specialized skills.

Problems faced by government when providing services.

- Shortage of funds.
- Corrupt government officials.
- Poor infrastructure e.g. roads, communication network.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Low levels of education illiteracy.
- Political instability.
- Rapid population growth.

What can the government do to improve services.

- Fighting against corruption.
- Ensuring security in the country.
- Constructing good roads and maintaining them regularly.
- Getting loans.
- Promoting education/training man power on new techniques.
- Sensitizing people about the importance of small families

CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

- Family planning.
- Tax benefits to small families
- Education benefits to small families
- Legalization of abortion.

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- Discouraging early marriages
- Discouraging early marriages
- Discouraging polygamy
- Teach people the disadvantages of a big family.

TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA.

Transport refers to the movement of goods, people and services from one place to another.

Types of transport

- Road Transport.
- Railway Transport.
- Water transport.
- Pipeline transport.
- Animal transport mostly used in hilly areas.
- Air transport.

ROAD TRANSPORT.

It is the commonest type of transport in East Africa.

Means of Road Transport.

Cars, Motor Cycles, Buses, Bicycles, Lorries, etc

Types of Roads.

1. Murram roads
2. Tarmac roads

Murram roads are dusty during the dry season and become muddy and slippery during the rainy season.

Advantages of road transport.

- It is common and flexible.
- It is cheaper to construct compared to other types.
- It does not keep a fixed time table.
- It is faster over short distances.
- It has many means of transport.

Disadvantages of road transport.

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- It is affected by traffic jam in big cities.
- A lot of accidents on roads.
- Roads are easily damaged by bad weather.
- Roads need regular maintenance (expensive to maintain).
- Murram roads to lead to healthy problems.

Interventions done to solve traffic jam in the city.

- Widening of roads.
- Use of traffic police, traffic light.
- Discuss aspects of boda bodas in the city with pupils.

WATER TRANSPORT

It is one of the cheapest forms of transport in East Africa.
Used to carry fragile goods and bulky goods
It is the slowest type of transport.

Means of water transport.

Ships, Canoes, Ferries, Motor boats.
Water transport on some rivers of East Africa has not fully developed due to;

- Water falls.
- Rapids.
- Huge rocks.
- Dangerous water animals.
- Ships operate on large masses like Oceans, Seas, Lakes etc

PORTS

Some ports are in the Interior and are termed as inland ports e.g. Kisumu, Port Bell, Mwanza, Jinja Bukakata, Bukoba on Lake Victoria.
Other ports are at the Coast and are called Sea Ports; East Africa has two major Sea Ports i.e. Mombasa and Dar-es-Salam. Port Mombasa for Kenya and Dar-es-Salam for Tanzania.
These ports help to handle imports and exports among East African Countries.

Advantages of water Transport.

- It is cheap.
- It is not easily affected by traffic jam.
- It transports fragile and bulky goods
- Less accidents compared to other types.
- Fewer cases of robberies.
- Water ways are not expensive to maintain.

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Disadvantages of Water Transport;

- It is slow and cannot transport perishable goods.
- It can be affected by storm.
- Fumes from engine of boats and ships pollute the air/water.
- It can be blocked by floating vegetation.
- It is not flexible.
- Facilities at landing sites are expensive to build and maintain.

AIR TRANSPORT

Means of air transport are Aeroplanes, Helicopters, Paracutes, rockets etc.

Aeroplanes specifically land at air ports and air fields while Helicopters can land any where.

International air ports in East Africa are;

- Entebbe-Uganda
- Nairobi-Kenya
- Dar-es-Salam and Kilimanjaro-Tanzania

Besides International airports, there are also internal air fields that facilitate national flight with in a country.

Advantages of Air Transport.

- It is the fastest of all types.
- Best for transporting perishable goods.
- Doesn't suffer from traffic congestion.
- Suitable for transporting goods over long distances.
- Operates on fixed time table and no time wasting.
- It is comfortable and less tiresome.
- There is greater security and protection of Passengers.
- IT is not easily

Disadvantages of Air Transport

- It is usually affected by bad weather leading to plane crush.
- It is expensive to construct airports.
- It is only profitable for high value goods.

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- It is not flexible.

Railway Transport

- Railway network in East Africa was established during the colonial times. Colonialists wanted railway transport developed in East Africa.
- It was mainly to link Coastal ports to interior administrative centres.
- It was aimed at collecting raw materials and carrying farm supplies like machinery.
- The first railway line built in East Africa was Tanga-Korogwe from 1893-1902 by the Germans in Tanganyika.
- It was built to provide easy transport for Cash crops.
- Tanzara railway was built between 1970-75 by both Tanzania and Zambia hence, named Tazara, it is also called Tanzam.
- It was constructed to transport copper from Zambia copper belt to Dar-el-Salam port for exportation.
- It connects Zambia to the East African Coast since it is landlocked.
- It was constructed by the Chinese expatriates.

N.B: Map showing the East African Railway Network

Central railway line

It starts from Port Dar-es-salaam through Tabora to Port Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika

Kenya –Uganda Railway;

It started at Mombasa in 1896 by the British.

Reasons for its construction.

- To make trade easy.
- To link Uganda to the East African Coast.
- Ease administration in the Interior.
- To encourage white settlers into Kenya.
- To develop Uganda economy.

The British imported Indian Coolies who built the Kenya –Uganda railway. This was so because;

- The natives never wanted to work far from their homes.
- They also never knew the importance of the railway.
- They did not want the railway to pass through their land.

Problems faced during the construction;

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- Attacks from tropical diseases.
- Attacks from hostile tribes e.g. Masai/Nandi.
- Attacks from Man eater; lions at Tsavo.
- Too difficult and expensive to construct the railway line through rift valleys, mountains and swampy areas.
- Shortage of food.
- Shortage of skilled labour.

Important personalities during the contruction;

Sir William Mackinon

- He Suggested the idea of construction the Uganda railways.
- He was the founder of IBEACO.

Sir George White House

- He was the Chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway.

Sir William Mac Donald

- He was the Chief surveyor of the area where the railway was to be built.

Col. Patterson

- He killed the two fierce lions (Man eaters) at Tsavo.

Sir Guildford Moles worth

- He was the last engineer to carry out inspection of the already built Uganda railway.

Results of the Uganda Railway

- Uganda was linked to the East African Coast.
- Slave trade was stopped.
- Administration to the Interior was made easier.
- Easy transportation of goods and people.
- Led to development of towns where the railway passed.
- White settlers came to East Africa.

Negative effects

- Bad Western culture came to East Africa.
- Displacement of people from their land.

Why the Railway was extended to areas below;

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Kasese-To transport Copper to Jinja for smelting.
Namasagali- To transport Cotton to Jinja for exportation.
Pakwach – To transport Tobacco and other produce to market centres in Kampala.

Advantages of Railway transport

- It is very cheap over long distances.
- It transports bulky goods.
- It is not affected by traffic jam.
- Fewer cases of accidents.
- Railway routes are more direct.
- It is not easily affected by bad weather.

Disadvantages.

- It is slow.
- It is not flexible.
- Rails are expensive to construct and maintain.
- It has few means (It is not common)

PIPELINE TRANSPORT.

It is one of the modern ways of transporting liquids like water and petroleum products.
The first pipeline in East Africa was built by Italian.
It runs from Dar-el-Salam to the copper belts of Zambia.
It was completed in 1986.
There is a pipeline from Mombasa to Eldoret transporting petroleum products.

Advantages

- Less labour is used to transport oil by pipelines.
- Less fuel is used to deliver oil from one place to another.
- It reduces traffic jam on roads and railway lines.
- Different types of petroleum can be pumped through the same pipeline.
- It is less costly compared to other types.
- It is quicker and easier than railway and roads.

Disadvantages.

- Pipelines are expensive to buy and install.

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- They are not flexible.
- Incase of leakage, it takes some time to realize it.
- Pipes are very costly to repair.

COMMUNICATION

It is the sending and receiving of messages.
There are two types of communication i.e. modern and local communication.
Examples of modern means of communication include; Radio, Mobile phones, Television, Telegram, Telex, Email, and Internet, Newspapers, Magazines, letter writing etc.
Examples of local means for communication; using drums, Blowing horns, clapping, whistling, using gestures, smoke signals.

RADIO

It is he most widely used means of communication in East Africa.

Examples of radio stations in Uganda include;

Star FM, CBS, Kngdom FM, Capital FM, Sanyu Radio, Power FM etc.

Advantages of a Radio

- Can be used by people who cannot read.
- Provides current news.
- Used for entertainment (music)
- It is affordable.
- Used for announcements.
- Provides educative programs.
- Provides employment to people.
- Used for advertisements.

Why Radio communication is widely used in E.Africa

- It covers a wide area.
- It is fast
- It is cheap/affordable.
- It caters for the dumb and blind as well.
- It allows use of variety of language.

Disadvantages of a Radio.

- Information cannot be stored for future use.
- Can sometimes give false information.

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- Some programs on radio teach immoral behavior.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers published in Uganda include;
New Vision, Bukedde, Orumuri, Rupiny, Etop, Monitor, Red Paper, Weekly Observer. Let pupils identify government and private newspapers.

Advantages of Newspapers

- Provides current news.
- Can be stored for future use.
- Announcements.
- Advertisement.

Disadvantages.

They some times show pornography.
Publish false information.
Used by only literate people.
Expensive to buy on daily basis.
Take long to reach remote areas.

TELEPHONES;

It is the fastest means of communication used in East Africa.
Telephone companies in Uganda are;
MTN- Mobile Telephone Network.
AirTel- Uganda Telecom Limited (UTL), , Orange, Smile etc.

Advantages of Telephone;

- It is very fast.
- Gives immediate feedback.
- It saves time.

TELEVISION

Examples of Television Stations in Uganda are;

UBC, TV, WBS, LTV, Record TV, NTV, Top TV, NBS, Bukedde, E.A TV, DSTV.

Advantages

- It provides both sound and pictures.
- Provides current news.

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- Gives entertainment.
- Announcements.

Disadvantages;
- Showing pornography.
- They are expensive.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA

Social services are services provided to the public by government and non-government organizations.
Examples of social services include; Health, Education, transport, Communication, Security, religion.
Social amenities are services provided to people to improve their welfare with a pay e.g. Piped water, electricity, garbage collection.

EDUCATION;

There are two types of education thus;
Formal and informal education
Before the coming of European, people were getting informal education from their homes, elders acted as teachers while fire places were classrooms, subjects taught include; music, games, cooking, hunting, crafts, culture, grazing etc.

Formal education;
It was started by European missionaries.
Subjects taught include; reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, religious education etc.
All the first schools, in East Africa were started by missionaries e.g. Namilyango -1902. Mengo -1903, Budo- 1906 and Gayaza- 1905.

Importance of education;
- It provides us with knowledge and skills that enable us to live better lives and utilize the environment more usefully.
- We get professionals like Doctors, teachers, Engineers, etc that sustain our economy.
- It eradicates illiteracy.
- Ways government is promoting education in Uganda today.
- Explain universal Primary Education.
- Give other alternative forms of education in Uganda.

MEDICAL CARE

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When people are healthy, they are able to work and contribute to economic development. Places that provide health services include;

- Hospitals
- Health centres
- Dispensaries
- Clinics

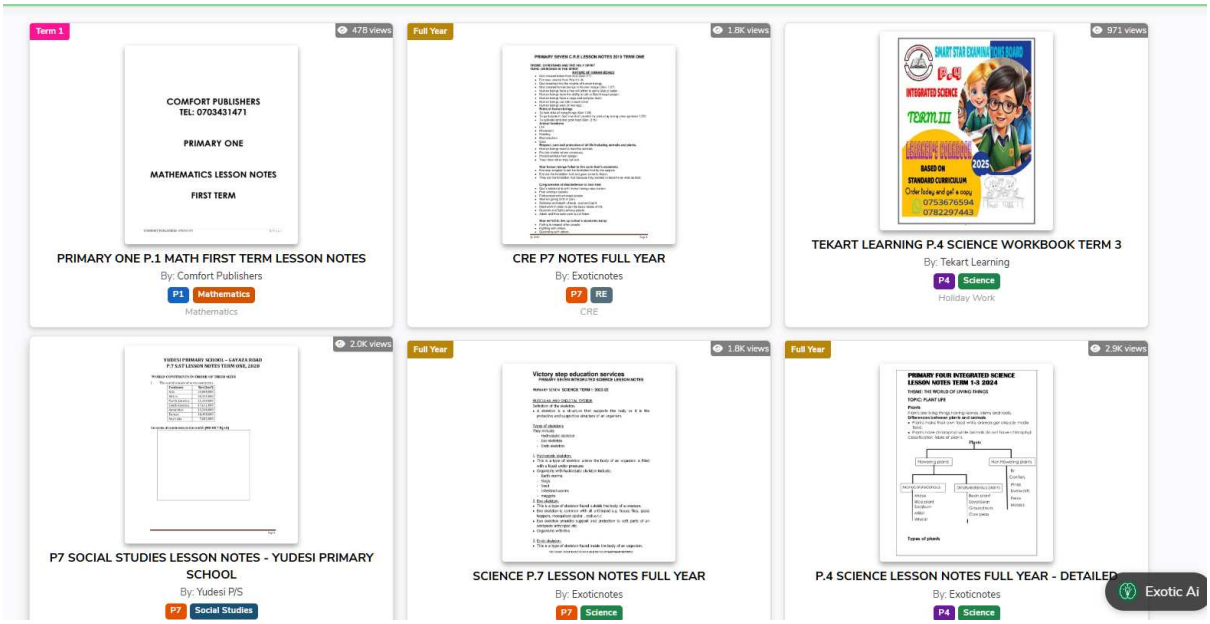
The earlier medical centres in East Africa were setup by European missionaries e.g. Mengo-1897, Nsambya and Rubaga hospitals

The first government hospital in Uganda was Entebbe Grade B hospital

The biggest hospital in Uganda is Mulago which was commissioned by governor Sir Walter Coutts.

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