U.M.S.S. NAMUGONGO

PERSEVERANCE & SUCCESS

UGANDA MARTYRS SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMUGONGO

"A" level GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR



SEMINAR GUIDE 2026

UGANDA MARTYRS SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMUGONGO
ANNUAL GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR, SATURDAY 10TH OCTOBER, 2026

SEMINAR ITEMS

P250/1:

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES

Item 1

Moroto, a district in North-eastern Uganda presents an area with several contrasts. In terms of relief, there are uplands and lowlands that characterise the region. It has micro-climatic zones depending on location. Several vegetation types exist with scrubs dominating the area.
Development has been backward due to several factors, of which the local climate and insecurity top the list of the major challenges.
The National Planning Authority (NPA) is highly concerned about the district and its low development levels and has sought your opinions to be included in the National Development Strategic Plan for the next 10 years.
Among the issues to be presented is the choice of the area to be developed, especially along **Easting 88 from Northing 84 to 92**. Expected also is your guidance on climate-driven development.

Task:

Prepare a written presentation to be shared with the National Planning Authority. In it, include an illustration of the area chosen to be developed, indicating the resources; recommend suitable climate-based economic activities and ways to improve the climate of the area.

Item 2

A group of S.6 Geography students is investigating the changing arrangement of the land masses and ocean basins as well as how it has influenced the distribution of major geological features and natural resources across the world. During their study, they found out that different continents are supported by tectonic plates separated by plate margins across the world and that the Earth's lithosphere is divided into large and small rigid plates that move slowly over the weaker asthenosphere. The movement and interaction of these plates occur at different types of boundaries. At some, boundary plates move apart, at others they move towards each other, while at some time they slide past one another. These movements have produced major physiographic features
The students also discovered that geological processes associated with plate tectonic movements have influenced the distribution of natural resources in various parts of the world. On their return, a discussion was convined in which you were supposed to participate to give a clear understanding of what exactly was happening and you were requested to prepare a presentation that you will use.

Task:

Using the scenario and your knowledge of Geography, write a presentation that you will use explaining the phenomenon basing on plate margins and describe how this has influenced the distribution of natural resources in different parts of the world.

Item 3

In the volcanic areas of East Africa particularly in the highland areas communities observed continuous changes in the shape of the summits over many years. In some sections wide circular depressions with steep sides appear directly on the top of these mountains, while in some places wide depressions with flat floors appear to have formed on the surface of the earth; Natural depressions created by basic lava flows blocking the river valley in some areas. Locals observe that processes operating in different areas have shaped the nature, shape and appearance of the landscape.

Tourists visiting the volcanic areas in E. Africa are often fascinated by these striking features of volcanic action which have become important tourist attractions. However, the locals are concerned that in future these features may be altered by the forces that caused their existence and this may affect human activities and tourism.

Task:

Make a presentation which should include the geomorphic processes operating in the area, how they form the observed land forms and include measures to the effect they create on the surrounding area.

Item 4

Uganda and DRC are faced by the tectonic movement associated with the rift valley system whose effects vary from place to place. For the last five years, the Albertine rift, Rwenzori region and volcanic areas of DRC have experienced these tectonic movements that have created a combination of environmental, social and economic challenges.

This movement is followed by a series of aftershocks that have detrimental effects on transport networks, agriculture, trade and health services in both countries.

The local leaders in areas of Kasese, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo have raised concerns about these occurrences. This has prompted the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees to organize a consultative meeting aimed at assessing the negative effects of these occurrences.

As a knowledgeable Geographer, you have been contacted to share your expertise in the meeting.

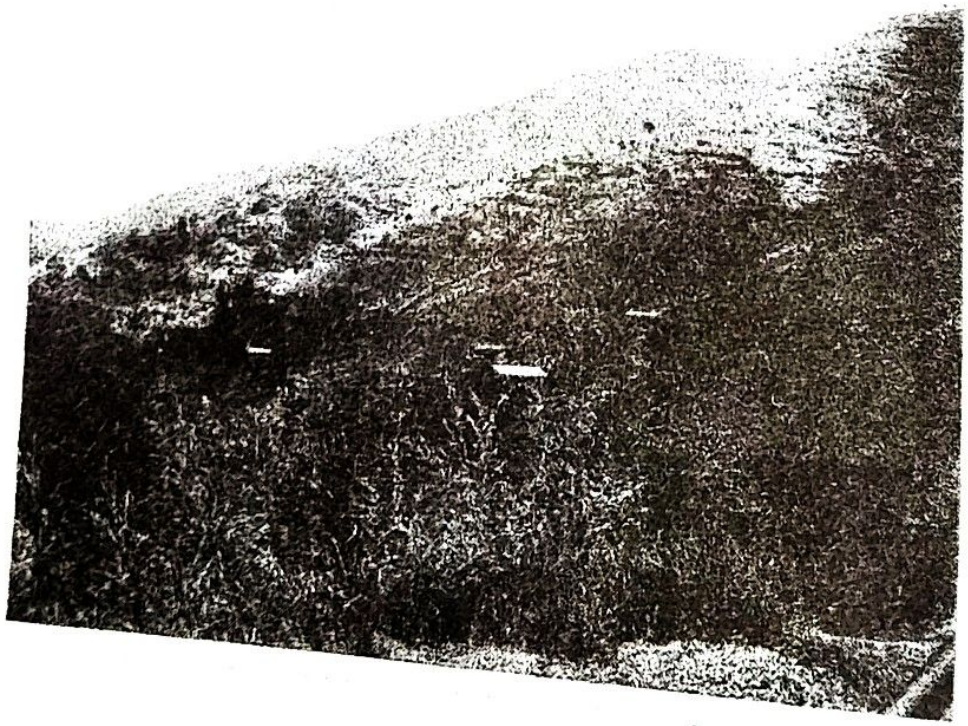
Task:

Prepare an advice note, it should include the causes of the tectonic movements described in the scenario and their effects on the sectors identified.

Item 5

The prolonged action of rivers, weathering, erosion and mass wasting have for long shaped landforms majorly visible in highlands exhibiting variations in their appearance. These processes have shaped landforms with varying gradients, soil characteristics, drainage conditions and levels of stability. These have led to uplands with upper, moderate and lowland slopes. These variations have influenced the distribution of various activities, which have contributed to soil degradation, landslides, flooding and loss of some natural vegetation.

The department of land use planning under Ministry of Water and Environment has organized a sensitization workshop for the people living in the highland areas where you are a prominent resident.



Task:

Prepare a write up you will present during the workshop. The write up should include an account for variation of the slopes and how variations in slope characteristics influence land use patterns with reference to photograph provided.

Item 6

In the recent study of the river cycle, hydrologists camped in Kabarole to have a keen study of Mpanga river profile which drains parts of Rwenzori region and flows towards Lake George in western Uganda. It passes through areas of contrasting relief and land use patterns. As the river progresses downstream the gradient over which it flows reduces, speed slows down and the river deposits / discharges some of its load of materials, load discharges. This leads to extensive valleys, winding channels, flat low-lying plains and other associated landforms features.

The above activities have raised concerns about a long term sustainability of river systems. Government environmental agencies, international environmental organizations and local communities have organized a symposium at Mountains of Moon University to address the concerns. You have been invited alongside other geographers to make a presentation.

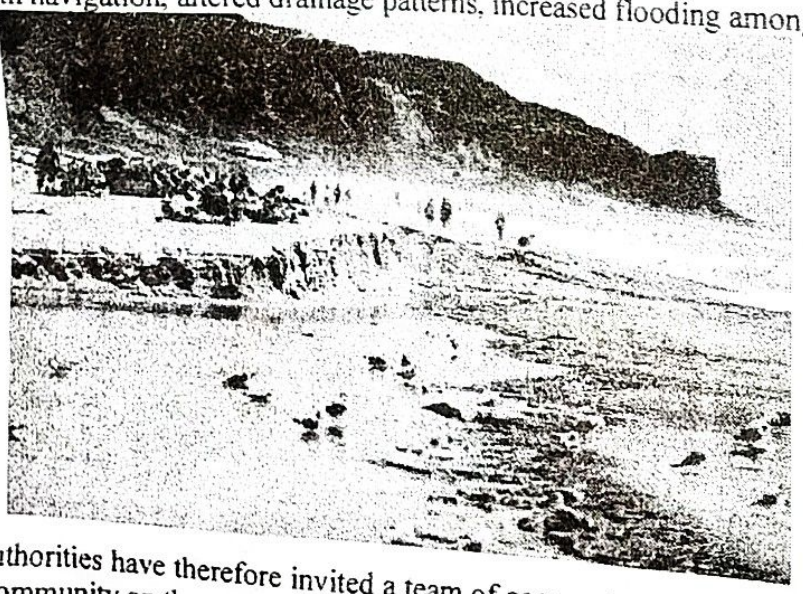
Task:

Prepare a presentation that you will use in the symposium. The presentation should include how the features identified in the scenario were formed and strategies to reduce the misuse of the river features along a river profile.

Item 7

A rapidly developing coastal community has experienced significant changes in its shoreline over time. Sediments are transported along the shore following a zig-zag path and are increasingly being deposited along sections of the coast. These have resulted in the expansion and development of features. Along the coast, sand, pebbles and shingle are laid down between the high and low tide levels of water. Similarly, sand, pebbles and shingle are built from the coast, protruding into the sea or across. While sand is deposited by the waves, some distance before reaching the coast and behind it, the water there is enclosed.

The features provide a lot of opportunities for tourism, fishing and settlement. They have also interfered with navigation, altered drainage patterns, increased flooding among others.



The local authorities have therefore invited a team of geographers to investigate the situation and advise the community on the appropriate measures. You were chosen to lead them.

Task

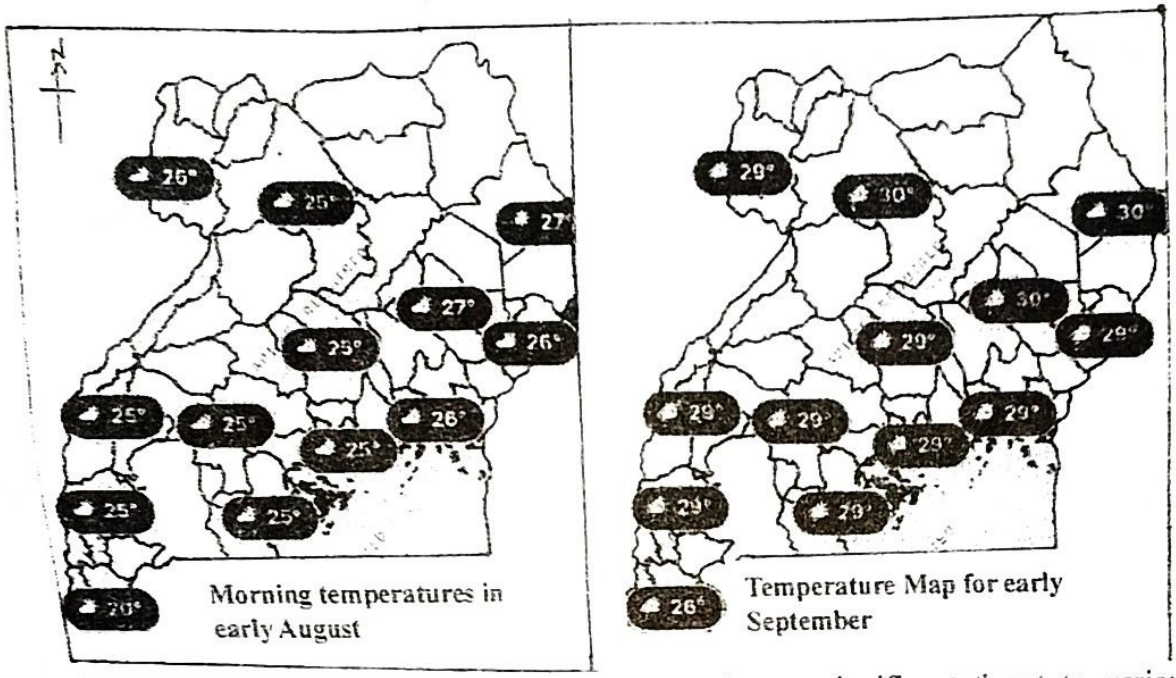
Present an advisory note to the community. In it, include an explanation of the features described in the scenario and strategies to overcome the associated challenges.

ATMOSPHERIC PROCESSES

Item 8

The tropical African region is one of the areas of the world severely affected by changes in weather patterns especially temperature. Several countries are experiencing variations in temperature. daily. seasonally and annually affecting both rural and urban livelihood.
Uganda for example has experienced temperature variability as seen on the map below.

Support material



Morning temperatures in early August

Temperature Map for early September

These escalating climate conditions have emerged as a significant threat to various sectors including agriculture, health and energy Uganda's rising heat waves present a significant challenge to the entire economy. A number of strategies to promote environmental stewardship have been made with no visible success.

The Ministry of Water and Environment has therefore organized a stakeholders conference under them **"Collective action for climate resilience"** in one of the cities in Uganda to find effective adaption measures.

You have been invited to represent the youth and make a presentation in the conference.

Task:

Prepare a written presentation that you will make in the conference. The presentation should include an examination of causes of the weather patterns, its effects on the most affected sectors and propose community adaptation strategies.

Item 9

Globally, the amount of water vapour contained in a given volume of air varies from one region to another and manifests itself in different forms. Meteorologists use satellites to detect the concentration of water in the troposphere at altitude between 4–12 km. A hygrometer is used to measure the moisture content in the atmosphere, and this can be used to predict the occurrence and intensity of precipitation and other weather conditions like fog.

In Uganda, the amount of water vapour that a given parcel of air can hold varies from one region to another due to an inter-play of different natural conditions. It is low in Karamoja and high around Lake Victoria shores.

P250/2
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Item 1.

A:

The energy sector plays a significant role in fostering livelihood and economic transformation in the nations all over the world. The ability of a given country to harness energy resources is based on many factors including establishment of clear policies and regulations.

In Uganda For instance, over 95.2% of the power generated is renewable energy. The country currently generates over 6.8 billion Kwh of energy. Recently, the government temporarily paused new grid-connected solar and wind energy licences. Hydroelectric power contributes over 82% of Uganda's **clean energy**.

Research has shown that countries such as China, Germany and Egypt have heavily invested in other forms of clean energy such as wind and solar to reduce pressure on their rivers. This is evidenced in table 1 below;

Table 1 showing Clean Energy production for selected countries

Country	Production in Billion Kwh	Percentage		
		Hydroelectric	Wind	Solar
Egypt	26.85	53.4	25.9	20.7
Germany	256.4	9.5	58.5	32.0
China	3,710	43.7	30.7	25.6

Adjusted according to total clean energy production figures of 2025

In 2023, the government of Uganda introduced a new energy policy to beef up the already existing ones. The policy aims at supporting Solar PV, Mini-hydro, wind, Geothermal and biomass alongside HEP so as to increase the country's energy capacity and enhance economic development through industry, agriculture and mining.

Harnessing these energy resources in Uganda is met with many challenges which constrain the government's energy transition plan of 52,000 MW by 2040.

The ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) recently organized a stakeholders' workshop to lay strategies on ensuring access to sustainable energy resources. You are invited to present a paper on key aspects.

Task:

Prepare a write-up that you will present. The write-up should include suitable statistical diagram to represent energy production for the selected countries, and strategies the ministry of energy in Uganda can adopt.

B:

Settlement is a permanent or semi-permanent human habitation characterized by a cluster of dwellings, infrastructure, and social structures that provides a range of economic, social, and environmental benefits to its inhabitants.

Your Senior Six Geography class carried out a fieldwork study near your school on a nearby rural settlement to investigate the impact of wind on the natural and human environment. During the study, the class observed that most homes were constructed with light local materials such as mud, wattle, and corrugated iron sheets, and many roofs were frequently blown off during stormy seasons. The class also noted that feeder roads had potholes and most farmers planted mainly maize, beans, and cassava for home consumption.

The class interviewed local leaders who expressed concern over persistent challenges such as lack of social services, unemployment, and natural disasters like storms. The leaders revealed that the

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alignment of houses was deliberately planned. with most doors facing Eastern, Northern, and Southern directions to minimize wind damage. However, despite this adaptation, the community still suffers significant losses. The class decided to visit the nearby weather station to ascertain the wind characteristics of the area. The following information was obtained.

Table 2 shows the wind speed and wind direction by percentage for the area.

WIND SPEED	WIND DIRECTION BY PERCENTAGE			
	N	E	S	W
Less than 18mph	3.0	4.4	4.0	6.2
19-36mph	2.7	4.7	3.6	6.5
More than 36mph	2.0	2.4	1.8	4.0
TOTAL	7.7	11.5	9.4	16.7

Adjusted figures

Task:

*Prepare a fieldwork report to be presented to the district council. Include, **the topic and objectives** of the study. **a suitable statistical diagram** to portray the information in the table. and **strategies** to improve rural livelihoods in the area of study.*

C:

The 2024 national housing and population census revealed that Uganda's population has grown from 34.9 million people to 45.9 million people. The national population density increased from 173 persons per Km^2 to 224 persons per Km^2. The highest density was recorded in Kampala with over 9,620 persons per Km^2 while Moroto recorded one of the lowest densities of 29 per persons Km^2. The Central and Eastern regions recorded higher densities compared to other regions. Such densities have been attributed to various factors which are political, socio-economic. historical as well as physical and human.

One of the highlighted factors among others was internal migration. In Uganda, it refers to movement of people with their property from one place to another but within the same country. The age group of 15-29 constituted the biggest number of internal migrants. Female migrants were more than the males. Kampala was the most popular destination for most of these migrants. By region, BunyoroSub-region had the highest number of in-migrants. All this has caused variations in population distribution among the four major regions of Uganda.

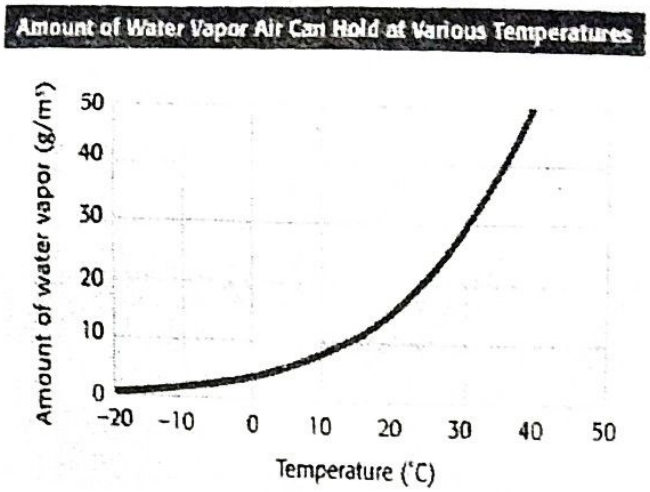
Planners at the Ministry of Lands are concerned about mounting pressure on natural resources such as wetlands and forests in the densely populated regions.

The land area of Uganda by region and density according to the National Housing and Population Census (2024) is shown in table 3 and Fig. 1 below;

Region	Land Area (Km^2)	Population density (Persons/Km^2)
Central	61,403	283
Eastern	39,479	289
Northern	85,392	117
Western	55,277	209

Source: UBOS, 2024 National Population and Housing Census-Preliminary Results

Support material



This atmospheric element affects the daily lives of the community, weather and climate patterns, agriculture, navigation, and industry. However, many affected persons are curious about the causes of variations of water vapour. In a bid to create awareness, the Department of Meteorology has organised a Stakeholders consultative meeting where you have been invited to represent your area as a geographer.

Task:

Prepare a written presentation that you will make during the meeting. The presentation should include an explanation of the causes of variations in atmospheric vapour, its influence on weather and climate, agriculture, navigation, and industry and strategies to cope with the effects.

Item 10

Modern weather forecasting relies on high-performance computing, numerical weather prediction, satellites and radiosondes. Unlike the traditional methods that involve cloud observations, animal behaviour and celestial observation, the application of current technology and science to predict the state of the atmosphere provides reliable and accurate information which guides planning and decision making across climate sensitive sectors including agriculture, fisheries, health and energy. Recently the department of meteorological service issued a quarterly forecast in collaboration with World Meteorological Organisation and global monitoring centres warning that there is increased likelihood of the development of El Niño event, with a possible persistence into 2027. The forecast of near normal to above normal is likely to have potential negative impacts on social and economic activities.

As a geographer you have been tasked to use the forecast to create community awareness.

Task:

Write an article to be published in a weather magazine of East Africa. The article should account for the expected weather phenomena, its negative implications to climate sensitive sectors mentioned and advise the people on how to adapt to such effects.

Item 11

The East African coastal areas have commonly experienced extreme weather conditions. At the end of the month of September the meteorological Department of Tanzania issued a warning to people who live in coastal areas that between January and April there will be extreme weather conditions. The Meteorological Department warned that people who live on the Eastern coast of Africa will experience severe storms characterised by very strong winds which will be moving at a speed of more than 200km per hour between January and April. According to information given these winds will be accompanied by high humidity, dense cloud cover and very heavy rainfall which is expected

to cause severe flooding. The Tanzanian Meteorological Department predict that this weath condition will originate from the Indian Ocean.

The warning has created fear and panic among the people who live on the coast. Many wonder what causes this weather condition and blame their government for not doing enough to assist them. In response the East African Community (EAC) in collaboration with the Meteorological Department of Tanzania has organised a regional sensitisation workshop to educate the people on the East African coast about this weather condition to which you have been invited as a knowledgeable Geography and expected to give a presentation.

Task:

Prepare a presentation you will deliver during the workshop. The presentation should include an account of the weather condition described in the scenario, its effects on sectors of agriculture, navigation and transport, health and fishing.

Item 12

East Africa has varied climate influenced by numerous factors among which are Air Masses. The economies of East African countries mainly depend on agriculture which is also greatly influenced by climate. East Africa is visited by a number of Air Masses which include South East trade winds and North East trade winds. The South East trade winds originate from the Indian Ocean move across East African coast and Central Tanzania up to the Northern shores of Lake Victoria. The North East trade winds originate from Arabian Desert pass over the Red Sea move across Ethiopian highlands and dry Somalia up to Northern, North-Western Kenya and North Eastern Uganda. These air masses have had significant influence on climate and ways of life of people of East Africa.

A Geography symposium is being organised to which you have been invited. The symposium is to discuss factors influencing climate of East Africa and how the weather conditions associated with these factors influence the ways of life of the people.

Task:

You have been selected to give a presentation at the symposium on Air Masses mentioned in Scenario. Prepare a presentation you will deliver at the symposium.

Item 13

The nature and amount of precipitation received in an area is determined by latitudinal location and local features like water bodies and highlands among other factors. These influence the rate of evaporation and evapotranspiration and development of convective currents which in turn influence the nature of precipitation.

Stations X and Y are found at different locations. Station X is located at 0°19'N and 32°34'E at an altitude of 1200 metres above sea level. It is near a large water body, experiences high relative humidity and receives very heavy rainfall which is mainly an afternoon phenomena characterised by lightning and thunderstorms.

Station Y is located at 1°24'N and 34°27'E at an altitude of 1900 metres above sea level. It is on slopes of an upland whose different zones receive different amount of precipitation. Around station Y heavy rainfall is received.

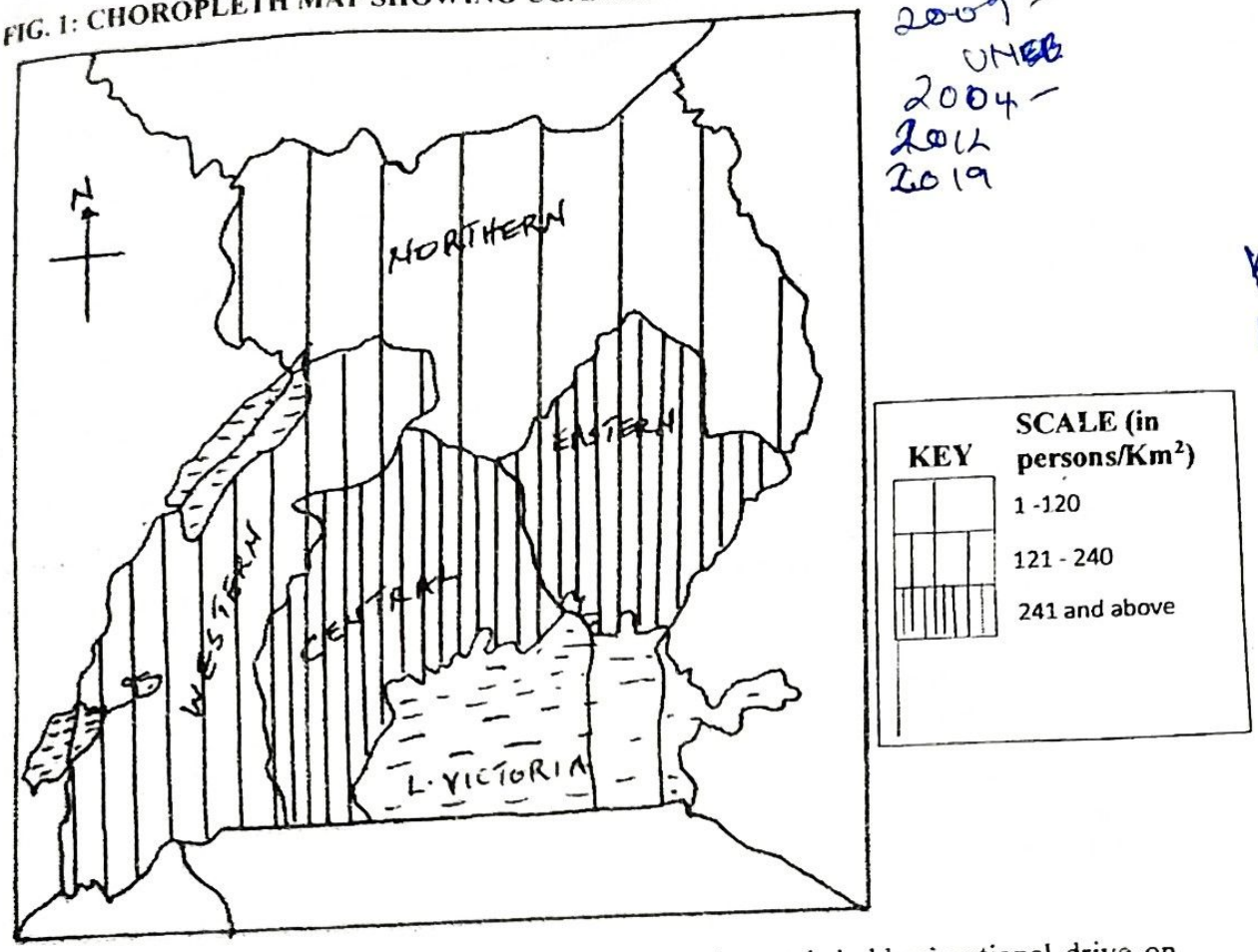
The government intends to establish two mega development projects at station X, a road and a hospital to transform the area economically. The proposed project should be built with specifications that can withstand weather conditions of the area.

The Community Development Officer has requested you to provide a detailed report with information about the nature of precipitation received in the area to be included in the project plan.

Task:

Prepare a detailed meteorological report of the place to the Community Development Officer. The report should have an account for the nature of precipitation around station X and Y and recommendations that can be included in the community development plan to mitigate likely effects of weather on proposed projects at station X.

FIG. 1: CHOROPLETH MAP SHOWING UGANDA'S POPULATION DENSITY IN 2024



Your school Geography club has been invited to take part in a stakeholders' national drive on population management. You have been provided with data in the table to help you in your analysis.

Task:

(a) *Using the table, and map provided, establish the total population for each of the regions, and comment on the varying densities*

(b) *Prepare a presentation about the causes of such variations, and possible strategies to address challenges resulting from such variations.*

Item 2.

Most developing countries all over the world have the agricultural sector as a major employer of a large portion of their population. In Uganda for instance, it employs over 70% of the population although it contributes only 26% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) when compared to other sectors such as service (42.2%) and industry (24.2%) - 2025/26 FY report.

Many farmers grow numerous crops such as coffee, maize, tea, cocoa, bananas, as well as rearing livestock such as cattle and poultry.

The low GDP contribution results from major challenges the sector faces such as low productivity, post-harvest losses and dependence on traditional farming methods hence blocking the sector from reaching its full potential.

Else where in the world, developing countries such as India have significantly transformed their agricultural sector through scientific and technological interventions resulting from the Green Revolution *(Revolusi Hijau)*. The revolution started from Mexico mainly aiming at increasing agricultural production and achieve food security.

The government of Uganda through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) recently sent you with a delegation to India to study the revolution in question and present a report on how Uganda can follow suit.

Task:

Prepare a report to be presented. The report should include the causes of the challenges highlighted in the scenario, and lessons Uganda can learn from India so as to promote sustainability of the sector through the revolution.

Item 3. You have to first define the key aspects.

Key Aspects

Agriculture modernization is a key strategy for most African countries to improve and increase agricultural output, as well as enhancing economic development. Such increase in output can sustain the ever-increasing population in most countries as well as increasing profits earned from sales. Countries such as South Africa, Morocco and Ethiopia are taking a leading role in transforming their agricultural sector. This is mainly through initiatives such as mechanization, intensive research and adoption of modern irrigation, among others.

In Uganda, to achieve this, the government embarked on introducing a number of interventions through policies and strategies such as the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), the Parish Development Model (PDM), and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). However, despite these interventions, the agricultural sector still has many challenges such as poor yields making most farmers to remain producing for home consumption and little is sold.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) intends to closely analyze whether these programs are delivering the intended results. The ministry has selected you to visit areas in Uganda where these programs have been rolled out. Your role is to analyze the effectiveness of any **one** of the three programs, and recommend practical measures Uganda can adopt to modernize her Agricultural Sector.

Task:

Write a report that you will present to the ministry.

Item 4.

Economic development is uneven among member of the East African Community as well as within countries. There is a growing need to achieve balanced development for mutual benefits to all as it is with members of the European Union. For instance, in terms of Nominal GDP, in 2025 according to the World Bank open data, Kenya received $135.94 billion, Tanzania $ 90.14 billion, Uganda $ 61.99 billion, Rwanda $16.37 billion among others. In terms of industrial performance Kenya is ahead of other countries.

To promote balanced development, the EAC Council of ministers has encouraged member states to implement policies such as industrial expansion, expansion of cities, and exploitation of oil resources. In countries like Uganda where such policies are being implemented, a section of the public is opposed to them citing environmental, social and economic trade-offs.

The EAC department of Environment and Natural Resources has encouraged member states to create awareness among the concerned parties if holistic development is to be achieved.

Workshops on national radios all over East Africa have been organized and you have been invited to one of them. Your role is to guide the public on how such policies in the scenario can help to foster development to reduce opposition, and sensitize policy implementers on the trade offs to allow mitigation.

Task:

Present a report you that you will use. The report should show the trade offs, and how the policies in the scenario can promote sustainable development.

Item 5.

Most urban centres in East Africa are growing at a fast rate. However, the infrastructure is struggling to keep up with this trend. For instance, in Kenya over 32.3% of the total population live

Item 8.

The dense settlements in the Kigezi highland region of Kabale, Rubanda and Kisoro have forced many peasant farmers to migrate to the seemingly less-populated lowland areas of the Bunyoro region, particularly Kikuube, Kibaale, Kiryandongo and Kagadi, where they have settled to grow traditional food crops such as maize, beans and vegetables.

They have found their new environment with natural forests, grasslands and fertile soils. However, forests have been cleared, grasslands have been removed and cleared, and vegetation is burnt on the fields where cultivation takes place.

With their increasing numbers over the past years, activities such as over-cultivation of the land acquired by each household, constant use of Agro-chemicals and poor disposal of polythene materials. The quality of the soil has been lowered through depletion of mineral content and increased surface run-off during the rainy season. This has worried farmers due to declining crop harvests. The Local Council leaders, together with the Regional Agricultural Officer (RAO), have launched a campaign, part of which includes an essay-writing competition for secondary school students on the theme: ***"Declining Soil productivity: causes of the activities, and Strategies to reverse the situation"***. You are required to submit an essay for consideration.

Task:

Write an essay on the theme which you will submit to the local council leaders and the RAO for consideration.

Item 9.

Desertification in Africa has for long been one of the major effects of environmental degradation. This is evidenced by the expansion of dry conditions towards the South and Western parts of the continent.

As areas become increasingly dry, pastoralists remain with tiny patches of grasslands. This has made them to give up their herds and migrate to the cities. The once forested zones have transformed into woodlands, then to grasslands, thorny bush and scrub and eventually bare grounds. streams and wells have dried up due to severe variations in existing climate regimes.

A local study exercise in your environment showed that famine, pasture withering, high temperatures due to heat waves, rainfall seasonality and unreliability are common hence leading to serious environmental concerns. You have been invited for a meeting to address the situation which you would present on a television programme.

Task:

Write a report that you would present during the show. The report should include the causes of the degradation aspect in the scenario, and suggest steps you would apply to mitigate it.

Item 10.

Environmental degradation has been one of the most pressing challenges threatening the sustainability of life on Earth. Globally, approximately 25% of land is degraded. In Uganda an estimated 80,000 hectares of forest cover are lost annually. The natural environment, once endowed with fertile soils, expansive forests, rivers, lakes, and streams supporting rich biodiversity, is now deteriorating at an alarming rate. For instance, mineral ores are widely demanded for refining, smelting, and processing.

However, over time, the natural environment has faced severe degradation due to overutilization. This is evidenced by increasing floods, landslides, pollution, famine, de-vegetation, loss of animal life, soil erosion, leaching, and droughts. During a study excursion in your local parish, you observed the deterioration of vegetation, the drying up of streams and wells, poor visibility, fish exhaustion, mineral depletion, and a reduction in animal numbers due to poaching in game parks.

You have been approached by your District Environmental office to help in laying strategies for saving the natural environment in your local area.

Task

Prepare a written presentation you would use during your discussion with the Environment officials. The presentation should include the causes of this trend, and suggest possible measures to mitigate the situation in the Scenario.

END

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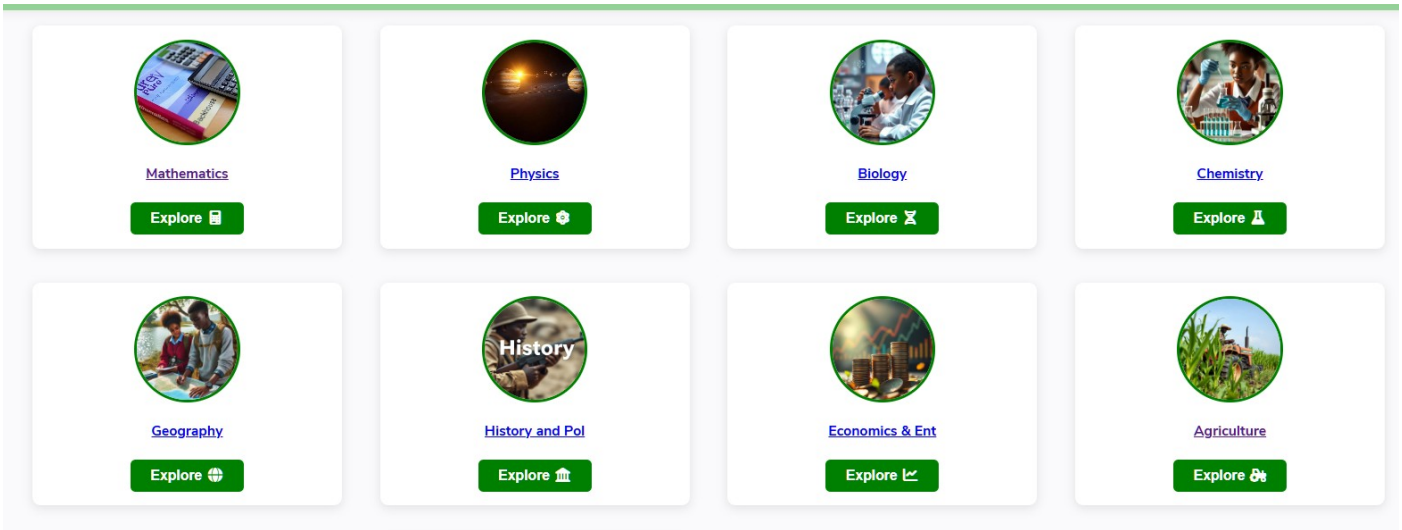
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NOTES for Secondary (S5 – S6)
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/secondary/a-level/

PAPERS and Assessment items for Secondary (S1 – S6)
https://exoticnotes.com/papers/secondary/

Scenario Questions (with some Answers) (S1 – S6)
https://exoticnotes.com/scenario-questions

For New A level Curriculum (Notes, Assessment and Constructs, etc)
https://exoticnotes.com/new-a-level-curriculum

For New O level Curriculum (Notes, Scenarios, Papers, AOI, Syllabi, etc)
https://exoticnotes.com/new-o-level-curriculum