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[GEOGRAPHY BOOK TWO]

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS GEOGRAPHY NOTS CHARPTER 15 AND CHAPTER 16 OF BOOK TWO

SENIOR THREE GREEN 2023

CHAPTER: 15

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM IN EAST AFRICA

KEYWORDS

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| ✓ Wildlife conservation | Park |
| ✓ Tourism | Preservation |
| ✓ Tourist attraction | National parks |

You should be able to;

- know the meaning of wildlife, national park, game or wildlife reserves sanctuaries, historic sites
- understand the factors influencing the development of tourism in Uganda and in East Africa
- understand that tourism is an important form of trade, the benefits of tourism and its possible benefits to young people
- understand who a tourist attraction is, why they come and the facilities tourists need.
- Know the main tourist attractions of East Africa and locations of the main tourist areas
- Use field work to study a tourist attraction or potential tourist attraction in the local area
- Guide visitors around attractions in the local areas or any other area
- Know where most tourists to East Africa came from and reasons for coming
- Understand why we should preserve wildlife and the challenges facing wildlife conservation in East Africa.
- Understand why tourists are particularly interested in natural scenery & wildlife conservation in East Africa.
- Understand why we should preserve wildlife and the challenges facing wildlife conservation in East Africa
- Appreciate that tourism in East Africa can bring both benefits & problems
- Understand challenges facing tourism in East Africa & the problems which can be brought about by tourism
- Appreciate the need for conserving wildlife
- Appreciate the need for conserving wildlife

WILDLIFE

Wildlife includes all life forms such as plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms and the habitats and ecosystem which they live and interact

A wild animal is an animal that is well, wild. This means that it lives on its own without any help from people.

A wild animal finds its own food, shelter, water & all its other needs in a specific natural habitat.

Habitat can be a field, woods, pond, wetland, prairie, park or your yard.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Wildlife conservation is the preservation and protection of animals, plants and their habitats. By conserving wildlife we are ensuring that the future generations can our natural world and the incredible that live within it

Wildlife conservation refers to the practice of protecting wild species and their habitats in order to maintain healthy wildlife species with on or populations and to restore, protect or enhance natural ecosystems

HOW CAN WE PROTECT THE WILDLIFE IN UGANDA?

- ✓ By controlling illegal hunting and coaching, regulating wildlife trade and promoting research and education.
- ✓ Uganda can protect its endangered species and promote a sustainable future for wildlife and habitats.
- ✓ Sanctuaries means a refugee for wildlife where predators are controlled and hunting is illegal, the immunity from law attached to a sanctuaries
- ✓ In simple terms these are pieces of land gazette by law of the state where animals and birds facing extinction are kept.

Examples:

- ✓ Bwindi N.P Western Uganda
- ✓ Ziwa rhino in Nakasongola
- ✓ Ngamba island chimpanzee on lake victoria
- ✓ Gombe stream in Tanzania

Examples of game parks in Uganda

- ✓ Murchison falls
- ✓ Queen Elizabeth N.P

- ✓ Kidepo valley N.P
- ✓ Lake Mburo N.P
- ✓ Semiliki N.P
- ✓ Kibale N.P
- ✓ Bwindi impenetrable
- ✓ Mt Elgon

Examples of game parks in Kenya

- ✓ Tsavo N.P
- ✓ Meru N.P
- ✓ Nairobi N.P
- ✓ Mt. Elgon N.P
- ✓ L. Nakuru N.P
- ✓ Kora wildlife Reserve
- ✓ L. Turkana N.P
- ✓ Abadela N.P

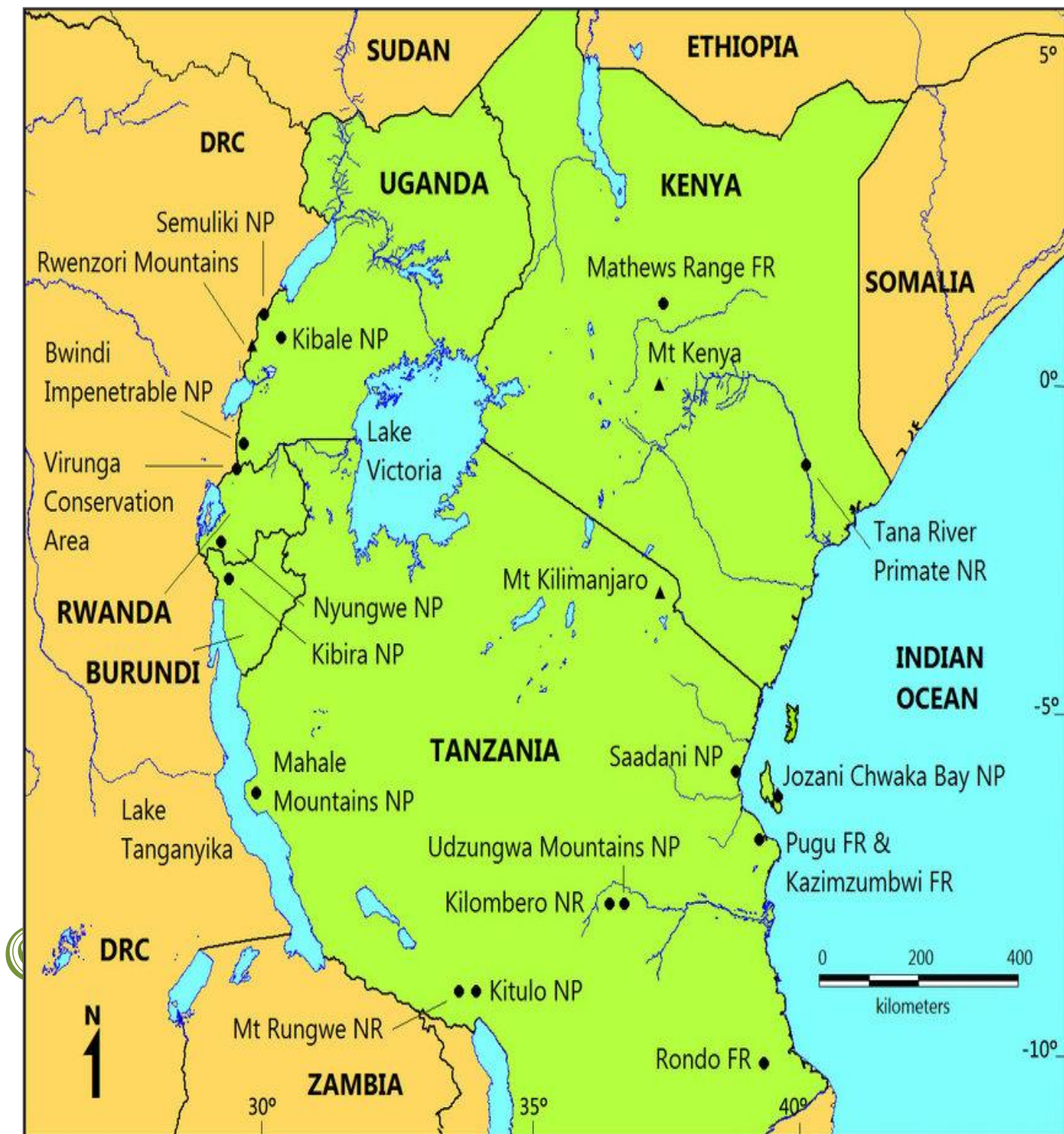
Examples of game parks in Tanzania

- ✓ Kilomero N.P
- ✓ Masai Mora N.P
- ✓ Rondo N.P
- ✓ Saadani N.P
- ✓ Kilimanjalo N.P
- ✓ Serengeti N.P
- ✓ Nyerere N.P
- ✓ L. Rukwa W.R
- ✓ Moyowosi W.R
- ✓ Ruaha N.P
- ✓ Burigi W.R
- ✓ Kigoso N.P

WAYS OF CONSERVING WILDLIFE

- ✓ Setting strict laws on people who encroach on game reserves that are gazette for the wildlife.
- ✓ Wildlife authorities can help to sensitize people about the need to protect wildlife because it would be of great importance to them e.g through tourism.
- ✓ Wildlife authority can help in gazetting free land for conserving and protecting wildlife
- ✓ Equipping wildlife rangers, deploying sniffer dogs and law enforcement officer to stop wildlife crimes.
- ✓ The government should support intense research on wildlife priority species e.g use of GPS callers as a way of equipping the wildlife enforcers.
- ✓ Growing native plants, trees, medical herbals in the compounds as to conserve the environment.

A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING WILDLIFE CENTRES



TOURISM

Tourism is the act of moving to new interesting places for exposure, leisure and enjoyment. This is an act and process of spending time away from home in search of recreation and pleasure while making use of the commercial provision of services.

REASONS WHY TOURISTS COME TO EAST AFRICA/ CONDITIONS/ FACTORS FAVOURING TOURISM IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Presence of beautiful sceneries in E.Africa e.g Mt. Rwenzori which are snowcapped, waterfalls e.g Bujagali falls.
- ✓ Presence of a variety of wildlife in East Africa in form of wildlife animals e.g chimpanzees, giraffes, vegetation e.g mangrove forests along the coast of East Africa, Savannah grass and which attract tourist to East Africa.
- ✓ The warm and cool conducive climates which encourage/favours sun loathing & swimming by the tourists especially those from outside countries like Europe and USA.
- ✓ The presence of improved accommodation services which ensure a comfortable stay of tourists e.g Serena hotel.
- ✓ Presence of improved roads which promote easy movement of tourists from one place to another.
- ✓ The favourable government policies where some land has been gazetted for the conservation of wildlife.
- ✓ Availability of intensive research which has been conducted in the different wildlife.
- ✓ Favourable political environment which has created a peaceful environment for the tourists.
- ✓ Presence of improved communication services which enable tourist to communicate.
- ✓ Large sum of capital which has been invested in the tourism industry.
- ✓ Presence of skilled labour provided by universities into the tourism industry in form of accountants, tour guides, rangers.
- ✓ Hospitality exhibited by the E.Africans which has attracted more tourists.
- ✓ Increased and improved advertisements which attract more tourists to visit the tourism sites.
- ✓ Companies have been put in place to provide improved services to tourists in form of transport.
- ✓ Variety of the cultural customs like circumcision, wedding which attract the tourists.

THE TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS ARRIVING TO UGANDA ON SHORT TERM IN 2019

COUNTRY	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
China	162538
Rwanda	1634
Tanzania	1527
Burundi	299
DRC	351
United Kingdom	40857
South Sudan	836
United States	166009
India	17414
Kenya	2049

A lot of tourists come to E.Africa from industrialized countries with no wildlife habitants found East Africa

Many came from Europe which is traditionally and close to East Africa, others come from North America, China Japan, and SouthKorea and countries that have become industrialized and richer.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM TO EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- ✓ It has improved on infrastructures e.g roads, hotels, restaurants, and transport materials which the tourists use.
- ✓ Diversification of East African economics and reducing over, reliance on the unpredictable agricultural sectors as well as promoting and provisions.
- ✓ It has promoted bi-lateral relationships between E.African countries and those from which the tourists come from such as Australia, Israel, Britain which attracts international investment in trade and aid for development.
- ✓ It has contributed to the growth of urban areas e.g Arusha , Dar-es-sala m, Nairobi, Mombasa, Kasese, Kabale with better social and economic services where tourists usually visit and reside.
- ✓ It has led to good current use of land that would otherwise be idle especially areas with low and wire liable rainfall e.g Northern Kenya and Northern Eastern Uganda.
- ✓ It promotes environmental conservation and bio diversity. The vegetation in the national parks and reserves game reserves is left in its natural setting which help to reduce soil erosion, landslides and unfavorable climatic conditions.

CHALLENGES FACING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Poaching which is the illegal hunting and killing of animals in N.P and games reserves for meat, hides and skins ivory especially elephants & rhinos leading to the reduction and sometimes extinction of the rapidly increasing population has led to encroachment of N.P and game reserves for settlement and Agriculture e.g at Tsavo, Mt. Elgon & Kibale parks.
- ✓ Shortage of capital to construct roads, accommodation facilities among others to promote tourism.
- ✓ Frequent occurrence of prolonged drought in areas such as Marsabit in Northern Kenya resulting in shortage of water and pasture leading to migration and death of wild animals.
- ✓ Shortage of skilled labour to manage tourism industry
- ✓ Political instability
- ✓ Pollution of environment where tourists are located
- ✓ Inaccessibility of some tourists attractions due to poor state of roads
- ✓ Prolonged drought
- ✓ Small tourist domestic market due to wide spread of poverty hence the need to depend on foreign tourists.
- ✓ Limited accommodation facilities
- ✓ Occurrence of many diseases
- ✓ Language barrier
- ✓ Hostile tribes

MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FACING THE TOURIST INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Game rangers are being trained to carry out regular patrols of the wildlife centres to curb poaching, culprits are made to pay heavy fines.
- ✓ Encroachers are being evicted and people re-settled so as to reduce the human population within the areas surrounding e.g park and game reserves.
- ✓ Liberalization of the E.African economics is attracting both local and foreign investors in the industry which is promoting competition and efficiency in service delivering
- ✓ Accessibility to tourists attraction centres is being done through rehabilitation of roads e.g Kampala - Masaka, Kabale – Kisoro road and construction of airports and airstrips e.g at Moroto, Eldoro and Arasha
- ✓ Training of manpower both locally and abroad at work in the industry in form of tour guides, travel agents and others is being done continuously.
- ✓ The local people are being sensitized about the values of wildlife conservation through organizations such as the Kenya **Tourism Development Board**, **Uganda Wildlife Authority** e.t.c through the mass media and establishment of wildlife.

CHAPTER : 16

POPULATION & URBANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA

KEYWORDS

- Birth rate
- Population density
- Population growth
- Urbanization
- Death rate
- Population distribution
- Rural-urban drift

POPULATION

This is the total number of people living in a given area at a given time. The people living in an area are called **residents or inhabitants** and this makes the population of a place.

TIMES WHEN EAST AFRICA COUNTRIES LAST HAD POPULATION CENSUS

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION
Uganda	2014	34.6 million
kenya	2019	47.6 million
Tanzania	2012	44.9 million

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING THE POPULATION OF AN AREA

- It helps to determine housing and facility needs.
- It helps to provide insights into the labour force of a given area
- Information is used to develop economic development strategies.
- It helps to access in the rural-urban areas e.g helps to identify areas that experience in migration.
- Used in determining the housing needs of people in an area
- Used in providing insights for family information
- Used to identify segments of population that require different types of services
- Used to provide information on education skills and work force
- Helps planners to select best strategies to communicate with residents

Population census is taken after 10 years to help the government in proper planning . Over 80% of the total population in East Africa depends on farming either directly or indirectly.

Areas with dense population include lake shores, highlands, major towns and cities. Areas with sparse population include desert areas, areas with thick forest cover, gazzatted areas.

CONCEPT USED IN POPULATION STUDIES

Over population: This is a situation where the number of population in a given area exceeds that available.

Under population: This is a situation where the number of people in an area is greater than the number of resources.

Optimum population: This is where the resources are equivalent to the population for maximum resource exploitation.

Population density: This refers to the number of people per square kilometers

Life expectancy: This refers to the average age at which most people die in a country. In East Africa, the life expectancy is 50 for women and 45 years for men.

Population distribution: This refers to the way people are spread out on the earth's surface in a given area.

Population census: This is the process of counting the number of people in the country/region. It is usually done every 10 years. The major purpose for population census is for the government to plan and provide for its people.

Fertility rate: This refers to the average number of children per woman in the reproductive.

Population growth: This is the gradual increase in the total number of people living in an area/country.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION GROWTH IN EAST AFRICA

YEAR	POPULATION	GROWTH RATE
2020	445,405,606	2.65
2019	433,904,943	2.68
2018	422,563,363	2.71
2017	411,396,727	2.74
2016	400,426,755	2.76
2015	389,671,275	2.81
2010	339,317,833	2.83
2005	295,185,417	2.78
2000	257,353,364	2.82
1995	223,934,219	2.58

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POPULATION GROWTH IN EAST AFRICA

- High birth rates in most areas of East Africa, the number of birth rates in the year exceeds the number of deaths.
- Improved medical services which has led to infant mortality rate and death rates causing population growth.
- Early marriages where people tend to marry at a tender age and this has led to a longer period of child production.
- High fertility rate among women hence producing more children,
- High value attached to children especially girls as a source of wealth or boys as a source of labour and security hence making people produce a lot.
- Low levels of education/ignorance among people about the value of small families hence over production and leading to population growth.
- Poverty where some families cannot afford buying family planning pills, condoms hence over producing of children.
- Favourable government policies that encourages producing any number of children hence resulting into population growth.
- Availability of enough foods
- Increased immigration

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POPULATION GROWTH IN EAST AFRICA

- Labour externalization where most people are migrating to middle East countries to look for jobs hence resulting into population decrease.
- Poor medical services that are resulting into failure of people to get treatment
- Civil wars in East Africa countries that have contributed to death of population
- Natural calamities such as landslides, floods
- Famine
- Outbreak of diseases
- External attacks from rebel Groups e.g Al-shabab, ADF e.t.c

EFFECTS OF POPULATION INCREASE IN EAST AFRICA

- High levels of unemployment since most people struggle for jobs
- Shortage of land
- Internal conflicts due to struggle for land, power.
- Adequate labour force
- Over exploitation of resources
- High outbreak of diseases
- High crime rates
- Famine resulting from over consumption

EFFECTS OF POPULATION DECREASE IN EAST AFRICA

- There will be low tax base hence low government revenue generated.
- Leads to shortage of labour in various fields of work hence under development.

- Lowers market for goods in the country leading to under development
- Results into lack of security.
- There is low crime rates since peer influence is not so much due to low population
- There sustainable use of natural resources hence limiting their exhaustion
- There is peaceful living since there is no emergence of internal conflicts.

ADVANTAGES OF HIGH POPULATION SIZE

- Provides enough labour force for the economic development of the country.
- It's a source of a large amount of taxes that avails the country with enough revenue for development.
- Improvement insecurity since high population provides enough manpower for the army/ defense of the country.
- Provides large market for goods and services within the country

DISADVANTAGES OF LARGE POPULATION SIZE

- Shortage of land for settlement leading to land fragmentation
- Difficult in provision of social services e.g schools, hospital
- High rates of unemployment
- Over exploitation
- Shortage of accommodation
- Shortage of food
- Disease outbreak

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO SOLVE SUCH PROBLEMS

- Encouraging family planning methods
- Educating about the knowledge of family planning

ADVANTAGES OF LOW/UNDER POPULATION

- Enough land for agri-culture
- Minimizes congestion and crowding
- Encourages saving and investment
- Less possibility of slum development
- Easy provision of social services
- No emergency of conflicts
- Enough food availability

DISADVANTAGES OF LOW/UNDER POPULATION

- LIMITED LABOUR SUPPLY

- Small markets size for government revenue
- Underutilization of natural resources
- Lack of security since no more people for army
- Slow economic growth leading to dependency

STAGES OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Population growth takes place in stages. They depend on the changes in birth and death rates which are also influenced by the development of the country
- Population growth takes place in four stages. The Demographic transitional model was initially proposed in 1929 by demographer warren Thompson.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONAL MODEL STAGES

- Pre-industrial
- Urbanization/industrialization
- Mature industrial
- Post industrial

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONAL MODEL

STAGE 1:

This takes place during the pre-industrial period. It was characterised by high birth rates and high death rates.

Population growth is low and constant. Population growth fluctuated rapidly according to natural factors.

STAGE 2:

This is called the transitional stage. It is a characteristic of many developing states.

Death rates drop but birth rates remain high. Therefore there is high increase in population

STAGE 3:

This is the industrial stage. Birth rates decrease, death rates are also low.

Population at this stage is stable.

STAGE 4:

This is the post industrial stage. Death rates are low, births are also low.

POPULATION DECLINES

FACTORS LEADING TO HIGH DEATH RATES

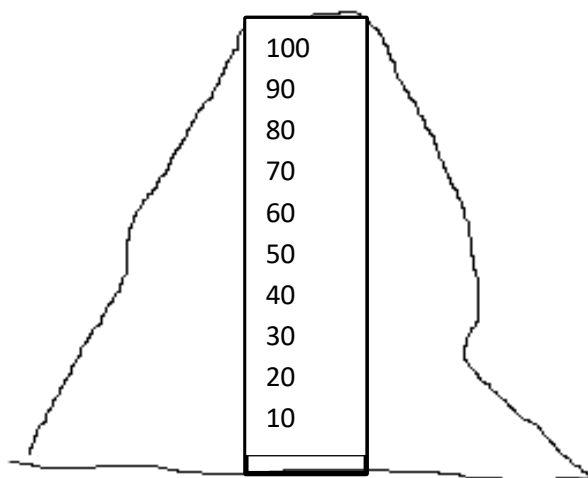
- Civil wars in the country
- Landslides in mountainous areas
- Floods leading to rainy seasons
- Abject famine in homes
- Poor medical facilities
- Outbreak of communicable killer diseases
- Road accidents
- Conflicts making people commit suicide

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

A population pyramid is a graph that allows us to see the gender and age structure of population.

There are differently shaped to the pyramids which tell us different things about population of the country. It is often useful to divide population pyramids into 3 distinct age groups 0-15 or the young, 16-65 or the working age and 65+ as the retired sectors of population

STAGE 1 HIGH FLUCTUATING

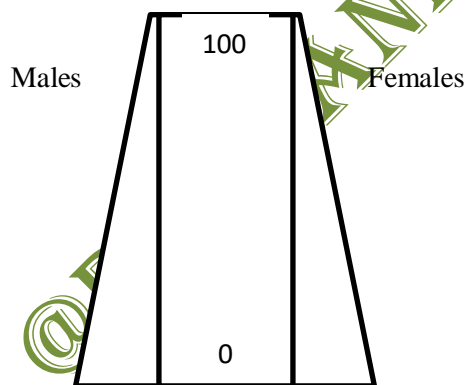


Population

CHARACTERISTICS

- Expansive
- Concave sides
- High birth rates
- High death rates
- Short life expectancy

STAGE 2:



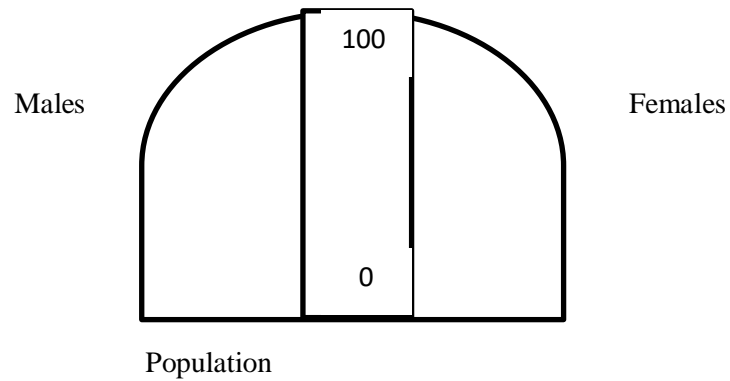
Population

CHARACTERISTICS

- Expansive
- Straight sides

- Still high birth rates
- Falling death rates
- Slightly longer life expecting
- Fall in DR so more people living into middle age

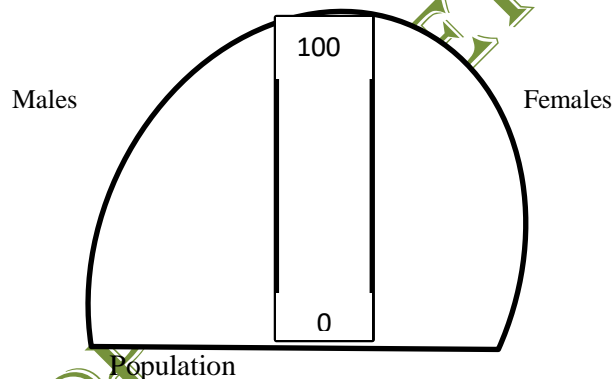
STAGE 3:



CHARACTERISTICS

- Stationary
- Convex slides
- Defining birth rates

STAGE4:



CHARACTERISTICS

- Contractive
- Convex side
- Low birth rates
- Low death rates

RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

This is the rapid/ fast increase in the number of people living in an area.

FACTORS THAT LED TO HIGH POPULATION GROWTH

- Very high birth rates which exceed death rates.
- The high infant mortality rate that causes people to frequently produce to ensure survival of at least a few.
- High values attached to children
- Desire for a particular sex of children
- Polygamy
- Early marriage
- Education levels being low

REASONS FOR CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

- Inadequate social services to satisfy the large population.

WAYS OF REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH

Empowering women: Studies show that in access to reproductive health services find it easier to use birth control.

Promoting family planning: Simply educating men and women about contraception can have a big impact.

Government incentives: Provision of incentives to people of small families to discourage large families from the act of over giving birth.

Government sensitization: By sensitizing the citizens about the negative impacts of population growth.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION GROWTH

- Leads to urbanization
- High crime rate
- Pollution
- Outbreak of diseases
- Development of slums
- Competition for jobs

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION

- Arresting criminals who engage in bad acts
- Enforcing strict laws against pollution

- Maintaining political stability
- Using family planning methods

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

This is the way how people are spread in an area.

POPULATION DENSITY

This refers to the number of people living per unit area.

$$\text{Population} = \frac{\text{No of people}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

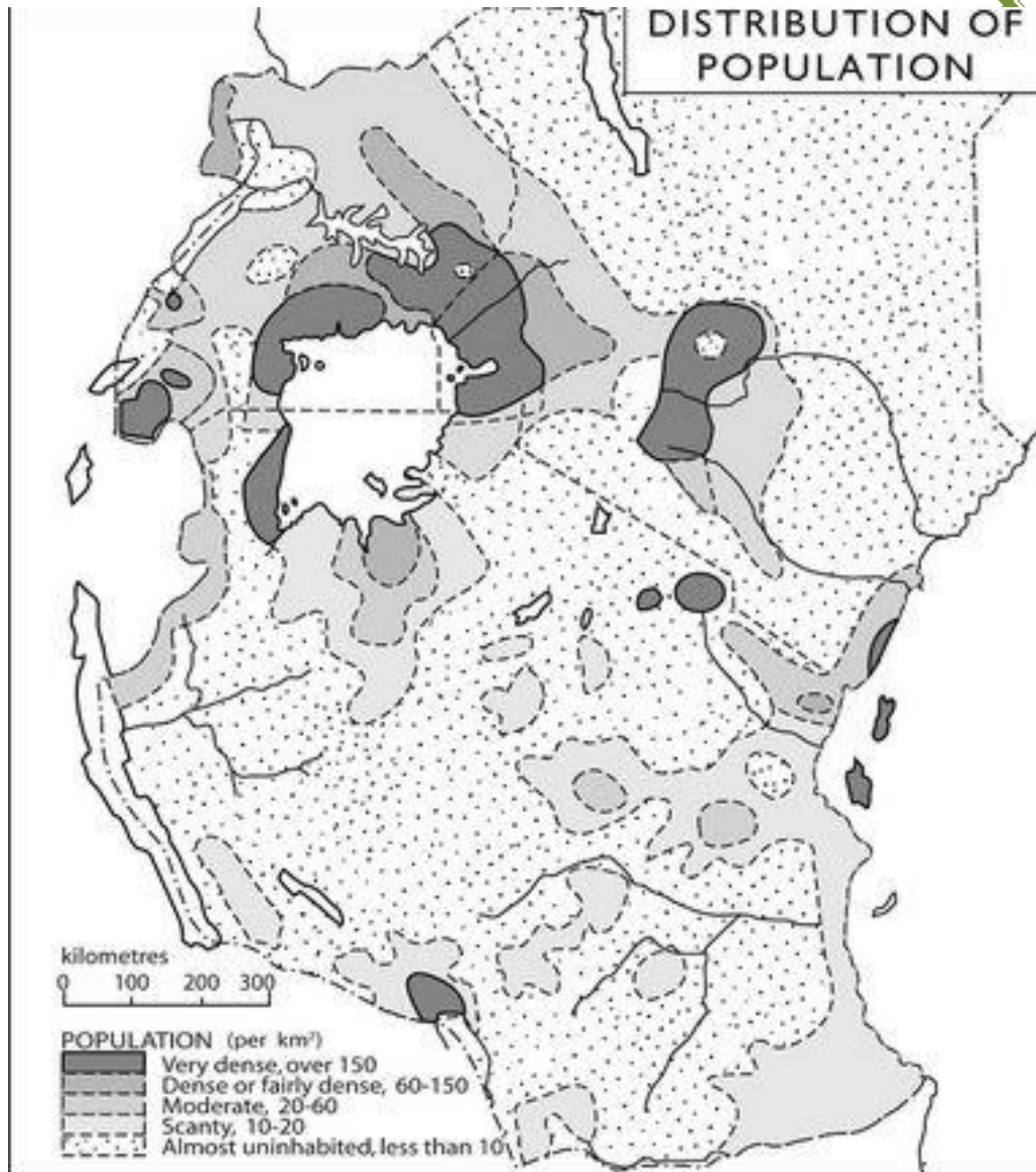
Question

East Africa is made of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. It covers 1,768,705 km² where Tanzania covers 947,300 km². Kenya covers 580,367 km² and Uganda covers 241,038 km².

The East African countries have varying population sizes. Tanzania has an estimated population of 58,552,845, Kenya has 53,327,936 and Uganda has 43,252,966. Calculate the population density of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DENSITY

Climate: Areas which receive reliable rainfall such as the shores of lake Victoria have got high population density while areas which receive little or no rainfall e.g Karamoja have low population

Resources: Areas that have got plenty of resources e.g minerals, have got low population density e.g

Areas with inadequate resources e.g Ankole-Masaka dry corridor have got low population density.

Nature of the soils: Areas with fertile soils e.g mountain slopes attract a high population density.

Relief: Highlands have got high population density e.g Kenya highlands compared to lowlands which are poorly drained.

Altitude: High altitudes i.e those found on mountain slopes have got sparse population due to extreme coldness compared to areas with relatively low altitude which have got dense population.

Vegetation: Dense forests, the bushes, swamps have got low population density due to the presence of disease vectors e.g tsetse flies while areas such as savannah vegetation have got relatively distributed trees which attract dense population.

Urbanization: Urban centers have got high population density due to the presence of adequate jobs e.g Kampala while rural areas have got sparse population due to inadequate jobs

Drainage: Poorly drained areas e.g coastal margins of Tanzania and Kenya are covered with mangrove swamps which hinder cultivation hence attracting sparse population.

Well drained areas that support agriculture attract high population density e.g lake shores of lake Victoria

Government policy: Gazetted areas set by the government are restricted from settlement hence attracting low population e.g game reserves. Ungazetted areas attract settlement hence high population density