

# **STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA**

## **S.4 GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 NOTES**

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### **WILD LIFE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM IN EAST AFRICA**

Wild life refers to undomesticated flora (plants) and fauna (animals) found in their natural habitats.

East Africa major tourist attraction is the wild life (animals and plants in the natural habitats).

The following factors have led to decline of wild life in East Africa.

1. Poaching
- 2 Increase in population
- 3 Political instability
- 4 Completion from other land uses like Agriculture.
- 5 Traditional hunters.
- 6 Pest and diseases.

The conservation of wild life, in East Africa can be done through the following ways.

- 1 Establishing of national parks, games reserves and sanctuaries.
- 2 Banning trade in wild games products
- 3 Leasing of wild game hunting
- 4 Education of the masses on importance of wild life.
- 5 Training and deploying game, rangers to protect the protect the gazetted areas
- 6 Forming anti-poaching units

The protected wild life areas or conservation areas in east Africa include the following:

**1 National parks.**

These are large tracts of land in their natural states set by act of parliament to protect the natural and smoke lecture for public benefit

**2 Game Reserves**

These are gazette areas by the law of the state where wild life is set a side for further use or development

(iii) **Sanctuary**

These are areas gazette by the state to preserve wild life which are rare and nearly extinction e.g Ngamba Island Sanctuary (Chimpanzees) Bwindi Impenetrable (Gorillas) lake Nakuni

This where various animals and birds are raged or fenced and provided with similar conditions existing in the natural habitats for public viewing or research.

**Controlled Hunting area**

This is an area where hunting of certain animals is limited and accepted and thus reducing on the number of animals known as cropping.

#### **Reasons for promoting Wildlife conservation**

1. To conserve nature (flora and fauna)

To promote tourism in East Africa

2. To provide animal products like meat, ivory, hides and skins e.t.c
3. To provide employment to the game rangers or guides etc
4. To recreation purpose i.e. Hunting and game cropping
5. To prevent extinction of some animal species
6. They are sources of revenue and a foreign exchange.

#### **Problems affecting the conservation of wild life in East Africa**

1. Poaching of wild game for their products like skins, born, tusks, hides
2. Wild fires set by holiday makes, poachers smokers
3. Population pressure, which has led to encroachment of national parks and other gazetted area.
4. Drought leading to shortage of water and pastures for the animals and other gazelled area
5. Political instability leading to depletion of wild life.
6. Limited skilled personnel
7. Pollution of the environment.

#### **Steps taken to solve the above problems**

1. Controlling population thought family planning methods.
2. Educating the masses about the importance at wild life.
3. Eviction of encroaches.

4. Establishment of animal orphanages e.g. Ngamba Island sanctuary.
5. Training and equipping game rangers
6. A forestation and re-a forestation programme.

### **TOURISM.**

Define:

Tourism is a practice of traveling for purposes of leisure or relaxation, curiosity and or study.

Tourism may be domestic or international.

Tourism therefore is an invisible export, a major source of foreign exchange in East Africa.

N: B the development of tourism is based on the off

1. Landscape/ Relief
2. Drainage features
3. Wildlife (animals and vegetation)
4. Climate
5. Historical sites like Kasubi tombs fort Jesus.
6. Culture.

### **Conditions or factors favoring the development of Tourism in East Africa** physical factors.

1. Presence of variety of wild life in East Africa in form of wild animals like Elephants, Snakes, Lions, Baboons e.t.c and vegetation like Equatorial rainforests, Savannah e.t.c attract tourists for viewing photography.
2. Presence of conducive climate that promotes swimming, heating sun bathing etc these attracted people from the temperate countries.
3. Presence of beautiful scenery in form of volcanic mountains Block Mountains, rift valley, plateau attracting tourist for viewing Research, photography.

4. East Africa has a variety of drainage features in form of lakes, rivers, beaches e.t.c these attract tourists for raffling, beating, swimming, sun bathing, fish sport e.t.c

5. Strategic location of East Africa at the coast making it accessible to international markets.

QN Mention any 3 tourist attractions found in East Africa other than plants and animals

Mountains

- Rivers and Lakes

Rift Valley

Historical Sites

Culture.

### **Human Factors.**

1. Presence of improved accommodation facilities in the major cities and towns, game parks and game reserves e.g. hotels, holiday's apartments, motels, Inns e.t.c
2. The d hospitality exhibited by the people of East Africa that dates back the colonial times. The hospitality is being shown in hotels, banks, and airports.
3. Political stability which favours the development of the tourism industry.
4. Availability of adequate capital to invest in tourism related facilities. Like hotels, roads, lodges etc
5. Capital is provided by the government and investors
6. Presence of large supply of skilled man power inform of waiters, tour guides hotelians, accountants.
7. Increased and improved advertisements both at home and abroad through the media like T.VS newspapers magazine.

8. Presence of reliable and adequate transport inform at road, sir facilitating the movement of tourists to areas of their interest.
9. Favorable government policies on tourism e.g. protection of the wild life. Attracting foreign investors in the industry maintaining political instability.
10. Development of tour packages. They organize accommodation facilities, transport, and meals, tour guides.
11. Presence of a variety of cultural attractions e.g. dancing dressing food, marriage ceremonies.
12. Availability of a variety of historical sites e.g. fort Jesus Nyero paintings, Gedi rains tort Jesus Kasubi/ Karambita.

**A MAP OF E. AFRICA SHOWING TOURIST SITES AND ATTRACTIONS.**

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## Tourism in Kenya

Of the 3 East African countries, Kenya has the most development tourism industry because of the factors,

1. Kenya is enrolled which the richest and largest animal population in world mainly in the national parks like Isava, Amtoseli masaimara, Matindi N.parks.
2. Presence of magnificent scenery provided by markets like lakes e.g Nakuru, Naivasha, Victoria etc and Rivers Tike Tana, athi etc these attract tourist for sport fishing, swimming, sun bathing etc.
3. Presence of a variety of drainage features like lakes e,g Nakuru, Naivaha, Victoria etc. and Rivers like Tana, Athi etc these attract tourist for sort fishing swimming, sun bathing e.tc.
4. Presence of adequate and reliable transport network based on roads,
  5. railways and air making the tourist sites accessible.
  - 6 Kenya has a stable political climate than Uganda and Tanzania
  - 7 The strategic location of Kenya at the coat in relation to international markets.
  - 8 Presence of a variety of historical sites like fart Jesus, Vasco Da Gama fort Gedi rain etc.
  - 9 Availability to modern banking services Kenya has more banks compared to other countries in East Africa e.g. Baroda, Kenya Commercial bank Standard Chattered etc
  - 10 Availability of sufficient and comfortable accommodation facilities inform of hotels, inns holiday apartments etc.
  - 11 Favorable climate of Kenya i.e. its sunny throughout the year promoting swimming and sun bathing.

- 12 Favorable government policies of advertising maintaining political stability.
- 13 Availability of strong capital base provided by the government as well as private investors.
- 14 Adequate skilled manpower.
- 15 Presence of affluent class.
- 16 Advertisements.
- 17 Presence of a Variety of languages Spoken in Kenya e.g. Arabic Swahili English etc
- 18 Kenya's visitors come from U.S.A, u.k. Germany Holy, India, Republic of south Africa France, Ug, Tz, Rwanda.

**The most visited areas in Kenya include:**

Nairobi National Park

Tsavo National Park

Arbodare National ParkFort Jesus (Mombasa) etc.

## **TOURISM IN TANZANIA**

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**The major tourist attractions include.**

The Wild Game in the National, Parks Like Serengti (The Largest and most attractive)

Arusbia National park (The smallest with large number of elephants and black rhinos)

Ruaha National park



## Lake Manyara National Park

### **The Game reserves include.**

Katavi Plains

Gombe stream.

Biharamulo.

Mkomazi etc.

### **Other attractions in Tanzania include**

Mountain Scenery

Coastal features

Lakes and Rivers

Historical sites

The major tourist activities in Tanzania include Sport-fishing Mountain climbing, Swimming, sun bathing diving etc

## **TOURISM IN UGANDA**

### **The major attractions include:**

1 Wild life in National parks, Games reserves and sanctuaries e.g. mountain Rwenzori National park (Mountain Climbing)

Kidepo valley National park (Elephants Uganda kob, Giraffes)

Queen Elizabeth National park (Boat riding and game viewing) Bwindi impenetrable (Gorilla tracking)

Murchison fall (the largest, it has sport fishing and game viewing)

2 Water bodies e.g. L.Victoria R. Nile and tells Like Karuma. Bujagali)

3 Favorable climate

4. Variety of Vegetation types

5 Recoupable government polices

6 Hospitality of the people

7 Rich cultural heritage

8 Historical sites e.g. Kasubi tombs Nyero Rock Paintings (Kumbi district(  
fort Baken Etc

### **Problems facing/ limiting the tours industry in East Africa**

1. Competition from development countries as well as member countries in East Africa because of similar tourist attractions especially the wild game.
2. Poaching of the wild animals in the National parks leading to the extinction e.g. the white rhines.
3. Pests and diseases, which attack the animals as well as the tounts.
4. Inadequate capital to up grade the tourist facilities like hotels airports etc

5. Political instability in some parts of East Africa like National Uganda etc searing away the potential tourist
6. Inadequate skilled personnel to manage the industry especially hotels, airports, banks, tourist sites etc
7. Entrenchment on the existing tourist potential sites like National Parks games reserves because of rapid population increase.
8. Inadequate transport and communication networks making areas to tourist interest inaccessible e.g. Bundibugyo, Kidepo valley national packs bruindi
9. Seasonal migration of animals from one place to another e.g. many elephants migrate from Queen Elizabeth national park to other game parks.

#### **SOLUTION TO THE PROBLRMS**

1. Establishment of training institutions to impart skills on people to improve on the tourism industry
2. Gazetting more national parks and game reserves
3. Controlling pests and diseases through spraying
- 3.
4. Intensifying advertisements to encourage the culture of visiting the tourist sites by the local people.
5. Rehabilitation of the cultural sites and roads
6. Encouraging the study of foreign international languages like French, Germany, Spanish e.t.c
7. Setting up of anti- poaching units.
8. Privatization of the tourist related industries like hotels

9. Deployment of security personnel to maintain political stables in the tourist areas.
10. Banning trade in wild life trade like skills ivory
11. Injecting more capital in the tourist industry.
12. Encouraging the development of private tour companies.

## **INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EAST AFRICA**

An industry is a working set up which produces goods and services that a community uses.

Industries are very diverse and may include activities like mining manufacturing building, quarrying etc.

However, the word industries are often used to describe factories that change raw metals into finished goods. Most industries I east Africa are mainly concerned which processing Agricultural raw metals. (Agro-based industries) Industries therefore are categorized into 4

### **1 Primary Industries**

These are mainly extractive industries involving the exploitation of natural resources e.g. fishing mining, forestry queering.

### **2 Secondary or Manufacturing industries**

These process goods from primary industries in to finished products. These industries are further divided into two:

#### **A)Heavy industries**

Deal with heavy or bulty raw materials and involve hoary capital investment e.g engineering, ship building, heavy chemical industries etc.

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b) Light industries

Use light and compact Materials and produce small and light cuticles e.g. plastics, textiles, cosmetics, cosmetics toilet articles cigarettes food processing.

3 Tertiary or Miscellaneous industries

These involve provision of back up services e.g. Adininistration banking, Insurance, entertainment etc.

4 Quaternary industries

Involve provision of hi-tech and information services e.g. universities.

5 Markets oriented industries, we those whose location are determined by market e.g. breweries milk processing flour milling, bread making, fish processing cigarette making.

6 Raw metals oriented industries. The location is determined by presence of raw metals e.g. Hima Bamburi, Tororo

7 Import substitution industries. These industries provide goods which substitute for imports i.e. they make goods that would have been imported e.g. sugar factories.

B in this case therefore we are combined to manufacturing or secondary industries i.e. the processing of raw metals and semi processed materials into finished or more complex materials of great value that can be used by man.

## **The principal industries in East Africa**

### 1 Jinja- Industries include.

Textiles, food processing steel rolling mills breweries matches, pulp and paper, printing and publishing sugar processing, saw milling, manufacture of bicycle tyres mattresses, soap etc.

### 2 Kampala- Industries include.

Chemical processing, food processing, Engineering steel rolling motor vehicle assembly tobacco processing pharmaceuticals, leather tanning textiles etc

### 3 Nairobi

Food processing, printing and publishing, railway and motor vehicle repair breweries textiles cigarettes, cigarettes milk processing plastics etc

### 4 Mombasa

Food processing, steel works motor vehicle assembly, oil refinery (changawiwe), cement works ship repair, manufacture of iron sheets, bottles, fertilizers etc. Eldora.

Metallurgical, Engineering, food processing, Textiles, leather tanning tobacco etc

### 5 Nakuru.

Cigarette Making, textiles, motor vehicle repair insecticides food processing sweaters.

### 6 Dar-es-salaam

Grain milling, meat packing motor vehicle repair sisal processing cement, plastics, breweries, sacks bicycle assembling

### 7 Tanga

Cement manufactures, food processing, chemical, engineering. Metallurgical, textiles etc.

QN1 Draw a skelch map of east Africa and on it mark and name

Mts, Rwenzori and Usambara.

Rivers; Tana and Pangani

Industrial centers, Kisumu Songea and Arusha.

QN2 Name any 3 types of industries in any one industrial center in above

Other industrial centers in East Africa include, Mbale, Mbarara Morogoro

Songea Kisumu etc.

QN Draw a sketch map of East Africa showing the major industrial centres



### **Conditions / factors which have favored the Development of industries in East Africa.**

1. Presence of abundant supply of power to run the industries e.g. Hydro Electricity power from Nalubaale power plant, Hale and Seven folks dam etc petroleum.
2. Availability of enough capital for investments provided by the government World Bank private investors like Madhira.
3. Favorable government policy on industrialization which encourages investors of maintaining political stability tax reduction etc.
4. Accessibility by water land and air to enable assembling of raw materials and distribution of finished products
5. Presence of abundant raw materials to feed the industries in the making of finished products e.g minerals and Agricultural raw materials
6. Existence of a large market both at home and abroad to consume the finished products
7. Presence of large supply of labour both skilled and unskilled by foreigners e.g Indians
8. Presence of flat and vast land for the establishment and expansion of industries
9. Presence of adequate and appropriate technology and research in industrial, development
10. Political, stability, which attract foreign investors on well as investment opportunities.
11. The influence of geographical/ industrial inertia. I.e. the ability of an industry remain in a given place because of associated advantages e.g. raw materials established infrastructure experienced source of labour etc.

## **Contribution of industrial development in east Africa.**

1. Stimulates the development of infrastructure e.g. roads xuls hospitals, railway lines etc.
2. Create employment opportunities for the local population e.g. technicians, drivers, security guards etc.
3. Source of government revenue through taxation of the employees the investors as well as goods in transit.
4. Generation of income for the local population helping them to improve on their standards of living.
5. Provision of consumer goods to the local population.
6. Sources of foreign exchange through the exportation of semi and finished  
products to other countries like U.S.A India Egypt
7. It has led to development of urban centers because of many employment opportunities e.g. Jinja, Kampala, Nairobi
8. Diversification to the economy and thus wide widening the government tax base.
9. Promotes international trade and co-operation between east Africa and her trading partners like S.Africa, India, U.K flowers.
10. Further promotes research and scientific study in East Africa.
11. Reduced on the costs of importing finished products like shoes, sugar, cooking oil etc.
12. Provide market for Agricultural products like tea, pyrethrum cotton sisal etc
13. Promotes domestic tourism
14. The local population employed in these industries acquire skills related to industrial development.

### **Problems resulting from industrial Development in East Africa.**

1. Increased struggle for land leading to land disputes.
2. Exhaustion of raw mtrls threatening the future of industries leading to unemployment.
3. Pollution of air water and land.
4. Urbanization and its related problems e.g. unemployment's high crime rates slum development etc
5. Increased land degradation i.e. recantation of swamps deforestation, destruction of landscape.
6. Repatriation of profits by foreign investors
7. Industrial accidents which led to loss of lives and property
8. Displacement of the population calling for expensive resettlemen

### **Problems facing industrial Development in East Africa**

(Factors hindering effective industrial development)

1. Political instability in some parts of east Africa scaring always-potential investors
2. Insufficient capital in the industrial center because of high costs of production.
3. Inadequate, skilled man power to run the industries
4. Inadequate technology and research limiting automation and efficiency  
in production.
5. Shortage of industrial raw materials i.e. most of the minerals occur in small quantities and other are of low grades.
6. Unfavorable government polices i.e. putting much emphasis on Agriculture imposing high taxes on investors etc.

7. Inadequate land for industrial expansion and development due to the rapid population growth in East Africa.
8. Limited domestic market for industrial product because of poverty and low purchasing power.
9. Completion for market for industrial products because of poverty and low purchasing power.
10. Competition for market which development countries like Japan, China, U.K.
11. Industrial accidents
12. Poor and unreliable transport network affecting the delivery of raw mountains and finished products.
13. Shortage of water for industrial development especially in Kenya.
14. Fluctuations in climate affecting the production and distribution of Agricultural raw metals like cotton, coffee, sugar etc.

### **Steps being taken to promote industrial development in East Africa**

1. Expansion of the East Africa community to widen the market e.g Rwanda and Burudi.
2. Privatization of industries for efficient management and production e.g Nytil to pictare.
3. Construction of more power projects to increase power supply e.g. Kiira dam Nalubaala power projects etc as well as diversifying to other power sources like petroleum.
4. Construction of new roads and widening the existing one to localities the transportation of raw units and finished goods.
5. Encouraging foreign investors to come and invest in the industry.

6. Restricting importation of manufactured goods which are locally produced i.e. encourage the development of import substitution industries.
7. Advertise to encourage consumption of locally manufactured goods
8. Recycling of scrap to provide raw metals for the steel related industries.
9. Applying for financial support from internal financial institution like the world Bank
10. Training of more manpower as well as carrying out research to improve on automation and efficiency
11. Encouraging the development of small-scale industries e.g. cottage industries.

**The industries have the following advantages**

1. Promote employment opportunities
2. They require limited skilled man power
3. They can be started anywhere
4. They use very little raw materials.
5. There is minimal pollution of the environment.
6. They use locally produced raw metals
7. They generate revenue for the government.

## **FISHING IN EAST AFRICA.**

Fishing is the hunting of aquatic lives from water bodies e.g. Fish lobsters, crabs whales, shrimps, crocodiles; these water bodies are referred to as fishing ground / fisheries.

There are 2 types of fisheries in East Africa

### a) Fresh water fisheries.

These involve fishing in the inland water bodies like swamps, ponds, rivers and lakes.

The major species of fish in the inland fisheries include Nile perch. Lungfish catfish, Tilapia, mud fish Bagrus Dagaa electric fish etc.

The major inland water bodies in east Africa include:

#### 1. Lake Victoria.

It offers the biggest catch and the main species include tilapia Nile perch bagrus haplachramus etc

The major fishing methods is gill netting and preservation include smoking freezing and deep flying

#### 2. Lake kyoga

is the most intensively fished lake in east Africa because it is shallow.

Fishing is done by using methods like fish traps, gill nets baskets and long ling.

The main fish species include tilapia, pretentious. The landing sites include Bulaingu, Namansale, Lwampanga.

#### Lake Tangayika

The main type of fish caught is dagaa, and the major port is Kigoma.

#### Lake George.

It is the most productive lake in east Africa as it is only 3m deep and because of dropping of hippos, which fertilize the water. However the main problem is presence of crocodiles the main port is Kasenyi.

B the marketing of the fish is done by TUFMAC (The Uganda fish marketing cooperation).

Lake Turkana.

Fishing is affected by remoteness and lack of market. However it is important for sport fishing in East Africa as applies to lake Naivasha

Lake Albert

It is the most important fishing ground in uganda and the major ports or landing sites include Ntoroko, Butiaba, Wanseke, e.tc.

a

and other water bodies

### **MARINE FISHERIES.**

This fishing is called out in salty waters i.e. oceans and seas most produced in Kenya and Tanzania (Pemba and Zamibar)

The major marine fish species include sardines cod mackerel, tuna, anchery , Haddock, halibut etc

Marine fish species are categorized.

Pelagic species

The live the near the water surface e.g. sardines mackerel tuna and anchories.

Dimersal species.

These live and breed near the seabed e.g. hard lock, halibut cod etc.

Crustaceous species.

These have external skeletons e.g lobsters, shrimps, Crabs oysters, prawns

## **Fishing methods in east Africa.**

There are major 2 types of fishing methods in east Africa.

### a) Commercial or modern methods of fishing

These include trawling, drifting, lobster traps, long lining and purse seining.

### b) Traditional or Primitive methods

These include gill netting, use of baskets, use of spears bows and arrow lampara (lamp attracting) using hoks and fish traps

B. Marine fisheries in east Africa are underdeveloped because of the following

- a. Presence of a narrow continental shelf affecting the multiplication of planktons and fish
- b. High temps at the coast making the fish bad easily and quickly.
- c. The ocean flow covered by coral reefs which interfere with the fishing activities
- d. Presence of a straight castling which is not suitable for the development of ports and fishing villages.
- e. Inadequate capital to purchase the modern fishing equipment
- f. Presence of strong ocean currents along the coast which discourage the use of small vessels
- g. Limited fish species of commercial values.
- h. Limited planktons at the cost because of the depth of the ocean
- i. Presence of inappropriate technology i.e. the fishermen at the coast still use primitive methods like baskets.
- j. Inaccessibility of some of the fishing grounds
- k. Competition with development counties like Norway Japan etc.
- l. The people along the making it very unpopular



## **The preservation methods used in East Africa**

- Smoking                      - Salting
- Sun drying                      - Freezing / Refrigeration
- Deep frying                      - Canning

## **Uses of fish in east Africa**

Animal feeds

Food/ Sources of proteins

Glue

Soap

Fertilizers

Medicine

. Cosmetics

## **Factors favoring the development of the fishing industry in east Africa.**

1. Presence of extensive water bodies both fresh and salty e.g. Lake Victoria, Tanganyika. Kyoga Indian ocean
2. Presence of a large market both at home and abroad in countries like U.k Japan Canada etc.
3. Favorable government of providing loans to the fishermen, protection against foreign competition diversification of the economy.
4. Presence of improved refrigeration facilities like freezing, canning etc.
5. Abundant supply of labour both skilled and unskilled due to the dense population around lakes, rivers and the Indian Ocean.

6. Presence of a variety of fish species of commercial value like Nile perch mackerel etc
7. Availability of modern fishing gears inform of motorized boats
8. Abundant supply of planktons due to the shallowness of the water bodies to support large shoal.
9. Availability of adequate capital provided by the government and foreign investors to purchases modern fishing gears.
10. Presence of a well development and reliable transport network for quick transportation of fish from fishing grounds to inland markets.
11. Presence of fish companies that after support to the fish men inform of providing nets, boat engines as well as market.
12. Existence of forests and forests productions for making boats and providing firewood.
13. Presence of fish processing industries which provide market e,g Masese fish company, Gomba fish company etc.
14. The existence of an extensive, shallow continental shelf favoring the growth of planktons and subsequent multiplication of fish.

## **Contribution/ importance of the fishing industry to East Africa**

1. Fishing industry has provided employment opportunities to many people living at the coast and on islands i.e. as fishermen, processors, and Transporters e.tc
2. It has promoted research and scientific education in E.Africa
3. The fishing industry has also led to the improvement of peoples diet.
4. The industry is also a major source of government revenue through taxation of the fishermen as well as the companies involved.
5. The fishing industry has diversified the economy of East Africa thereby widening the government tax base.
6. The industry has diversified the economy of east Africa thereby widening the government tax base.
7. It has led to the development of towns and parts e,g infrastructure like, roads ice, plants, school etc.
8. The industry has also promoted the development of infrastructure like roads, ice, plants, school etc.
9. It is a source of income to the local population along the coasts.
10. The fishing industry in East Africa has promoted trade and internal relations between east Africa and her trading partners like U, S.A
11. The people employed in the fishing industry have acquired new and modern skills related to fishing.
12. It has promoted tourism.
13. It has led to the improvement of standards of living at the people.
14. The industry is also a major sources of raw materials used for in the manufacture of fertilizers animals feeds, glue, medicine, cosmetics

## **The problems associated with the fishing industry**

1. Pollution of the waters by the vessels and industries along the coast.
2. Deforestation because of the high demand for firewood and timber for smoking and boat making respect ring.
3. Extinction of some fish species because of over fishing
4. Accidents treading to loss of lives and property.
5. Conflicts over territorial water e.g Mijingo
6. Urbanization with related problems like unemployment high crime rates, slum development etc

## **Problems affecting the Development of the fishing industry in East Africa**

1. Inappropriate technology in the fishing industry. The fishermen also use poor fishing gears.
2. Inadequate capital to improve on the fishing activities.
3. Inaccessibility of some of the fishing, grounds making the transportation of fish to the inland markets difficult.
4. Presence of predation like crocodiles and sharks in the oceans which feed on other aquatic lives.
5. Limited processing and preservation methods in east Africa.
6. Presence of shallow areas of the east Africa coastline limiting the use of  
big vessels.
7. Pollution of the waters by domestic and industrial effluence which affects the metabolism of aquatic lives.
8. Competition for market with developed countries like Japan, Norway, Canada etc.
9. Profit repatriation by foreign companies.

10. Indiscriminate fishing treading to depletion of some of the fishing industries.
11. Theft of nets, boats and boat engines.
12. Compact nature of the east Africa coast line limiting the development of landing sites as well as multiplication of fish
13. Presence of water needs which limit fish metabolism and movement of boats in the inland water bodies like L. Victoria.
14. Limited fish species of economic value.
15. Presence of shared water resources leading to uncultured fishing and dispute
16. Limited government support to the in some cultures people don't eat fish hence limiting markets.
17. Small market for fish and fish products ie in some cultures people don't eat fish hence limiting market.

**Steps being taken to solve the problems affecting development of fishing industry in east Africa.**

1. Encouraging fish farming to reduce pressure on the existing water bodies as well as reducing over fishing.
2. Fishermen are being encouraged to form cooperatives to help them markets their products as well as obtain loans.
3. Removing water needs mechanically and sometimes biologically.
4. Improving on the transport network by upgrading the existing roads linking landing sites.
5. Fish processing industries have been set up to ensure that they are processed by exports.
6. Educating the fishermen on the dangers of over fishing indiscriminate fishing and fish poisoning
7. Fishermen are being issued with licenses to reduce indiscriminate fishing.
8. Restocking of the over fished water bodies like Kyoga, George etc.

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9. Patrolling of the waters and landing sites to keep security
  10. Modernizing of the landing sites e.g Kasenyi, Masese.
  11. Broadening external markets through advertisements.
  12. Provision of better fishing gears to the fishermen in form of motorized boats.
  13. Promoting research on new species to maintain supply.
  14. Establishment of add storage, facilities (ice plants) e.g in Luzira
    - a. Masese Lamu etc.

## **TRANSPORT**

**Types:** Road, Air, Water and Railway

Advantages of road transport

1. They are flexible hence can reach most parts of the country.
2. Cheaper and quicker over long distances.
3. Can be used to carry a wide range of goods from parcels to wide.
4. Roads can be built over steep gradients unlike railway lines.

### **Disadvantages.**

1. Expensive over long distances.
2. Very large cargo cannot be carried at once.
3. Roads are costly to build and maintain
4. Susceptible to many accidents.

### **Advantages of Air transport.**

1. Great speed
2. Time saving because of speed
3. No physical barriers e.g. mountains
4. Freedom of movement in air
5. Ideal for transporting light and expensive freight e.g Jewellery
6. Remote to inaccessible areas ca

**Disadvantages.**

1. Expensive for most people.
  2. Limited carrying capacity
  3. Interruptions by bad weather e,g thick fog. Ice snow and storms.
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**Advantages of Water transport.**

1. Cheap since less fuel is used
2. Heavy and bulky goods can be transported
3. Often less effected by joins and congestion.

**Disadvantages.**

1. It is slow and therefore unfit for perishable commodities.
2. Double cost of loading and unloading have to be incurred at the terminals.

**Advantages of railway transport.**

1. Movement of large quantities of cargo
2. Coaches or wagons can be designed for specialized goods.

3. Avoid congestion which is often found on roads,
4. The railway lines are much easier to maintain once laid.
5. Heavy and bulky commodities can be transported at ago

### **Disadvantages.**

1. They are slow had to be incurred at terminals of loading
2. Not flexible as fixed routes must be followed and double costs

### **The Tazara/ Tanzam Railway.**

The Chinese constructed this railway, it was opened in 1975, it runs from Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania to Kapiri-Mpashi in Zambia a distance of 1800km. it is owned by the Tanzanian government him for its constructions.

#### **AIMS FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION**

1. To provide a safer alternative route to the land locked Zambia
2. To encourage economic activities in South Tanzania by providing access to the Northern markets
3. To Export Zambia\s copper
4. To promote regional cooperation and inter territorial trade.



Sketch map showing the Tazara Railway and pipeline

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### **Contribution of the Tazara Railway**

1. The railway has opened up an alternative route through the southern highlands of Tanzania.
2. It has helped in the exportation of copper from Zambia and D.R.C through the part
3. It has promoted regional cooperation and trade between Zambia and Tanzania.
4. Generation of employment opportunities to many people in Zambia and Tanzania e,g engineers,
5. The Tazara railway has promoted tourism in the region thus an alternative source of forex.
6. It has led to the growth and development of urban centers like Kasama, Kapiri-Mposhi, Kidatu, Ndola etc.
7. It is also a major source of government revenue through taxation of goods on transit.
8. It has enabled the importation of goods into the land located
9. It has led to the development of infrastructure like Roads, schools Hospitals etc.
10. Source of forex Obtained through taxation of goods
11. It has facilitated the exploration of iron ore from Mbeya region etc.
12. Sources of income.
13. It has led to industrial development.

### **The products carried by the railway**

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| - Soda ash | - Gold   |
| - Rice     | - Sugar  |
| - Iron ore | - Coal   |
| - Salt etc | - Copper |

### **Problems faced by the Railway.**

1. Congestion at port of Dar-as- salaam.
2. Delays in traffic and services due to congestion
3. Shortage of expert administrators because of inadequate foreign exchange.
4. Constant break-down of machines (wagons)
5. Shortage of spare parts
6. Inadequate modern handling facilities at the port of Dar-es-Salaam.
7. Pollution of the environment
8. Little profits because the railway passes through unproductive
9. Inter state sabotage
10. Flooding which washes away the rails
11. Competition from other routes for trade goods.

### **Solution to the above problems**

1. Containerization to reduce congestion.
2. An oil pipeline has been constructed from Dar to Ndola.

3. New warehouses have been constructed at ubangi.
4. An oil terminal has been constructed to accommodate huge oil tankers.
5. Alternative routes have been opened

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6. Through Angola by Railway to lobito and Banguela
7. By road southwards to caps town, port Elizabeth and Duiban through Mozambique to port Beira
8. Through Malawi by road to port Salimi etc

## **ENERGY RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**

Energy in east Africa is divided into two main groups

- 1 Non-renewable Energy resources: these include oil, natural gas and coal.
- 2 Renewable Energy resources e.g. Biomas from vegetation matter e.g.

coffee and rice husks sorghum husks.

Forest e.g. charcoal and firewood

Solid energy

Wind energy

Geothermal energy obtained in the following areas,  
Sempaya, Rwagimpa, Kitagata, Kisiizi, Kibiro Kihangoro  
and (All in Uganda) Karia, Ebaru, L. Bogalo, etc (Kenya)

Water for H.E.P generation. This type of energy is very clean i.e  
doesn't pollute the environment and it the main source of power for  
industries in East Africa

### **H.E.P production in East Africa**

Factors Favouring the development of River Dam projects /H.E.P  
dams in East Africa.

1. Presence of water fall necessary to turn the turbines
2. Presence of a large and ready markets for H.E.P
3. Presence of improved and appropriate technology for  
constructing as well as generation of H.E.P
4. Availability of adequate capital provided by the government and  
foreign investors.
5. Presence of large supply of labour for dam construction

6 Availability of ready and reliable transport network.

6. Presence of a narrow river valley (Gorge) To increase on the speed of water to turn the turbines.
7. Availability of a large water reservoir in form of a lake.
8. Favorable government policies on power generation
9. Availability of regular and reliable water supply throughout the year. Provided by a permanent river

**Several H.E.P dams have been constructed across east Africa and they include the following.**

### **Uganda**

Nalubaale power project (former Owen fall)

Is the most important source of power project in East Africa opened in 1954. It has a capacity of 150 megawatts and generates over 97% of Uganda's exports 1/3 of its power to Kenya and Rwanda.

Mobuku power project on R. mobuku in Kasese District  
Bujjagali falls on R.Nile

N:B other potential site for H.E.P generation in Uganda industries

Karuma falls on R. Nile

Murchison falls R. Nile

Ssezibwa falls R. ssezibwa

Sippifalls in Kapchorwa district

Maziba falls in Kabale

## **Tanzania**

This smallest consumer and producer of H.E.P in East Africa. The major project includes.

Hale dam on R. pangani on Pangani falls

Kidatu on great Rwaha

Taita Taveta dam on R. pangani

Stiegler's George project on Rufigi

Kalambo on Kalamba falls

## **Kenya**

Kenya has a much smaller H.E.P potential compared to Uganda  
Majory on R. Tana and Ahi (Galana)

The most important project in Kenya is on R. Tana and the seven  
folks dam. The dam involved the construction of several dams

- 
- Kindaruma (44mega watts)

Kamburu (94 mega watts)

Gitaru. (145 mega  
walts( Other potential sites on  
R.Tana include,

Mutonga

Kora Kora

Grand falls

Adam falls

Fourteen falls on R. Athi

Thompson falls on R. Ewaso. Ngiro

Lugard falls on R. Galaria

Webuye on R. Nzora etc.

### **Problems faced in the generation of H.E.P in East Africa**

1. Fluctuations in the water levels i.e. lakes and rivers.
2. Inadequate skilled man power leading to over dependence on expatriates
3. Presence of inappropriate technology in the generation of H.E.P
4. Small markets due to poverty and low levels of industrial development
5. Limited capital
6. Competition from other sources of power.
7. High cost of transmission
8. Vandalism of the H, E, P facilities etc.
9. Presence of waterweeds.

### **Contribution of dams in East Africa.**

1. Provide water for irrigation



2. Have helped to culture flooding of rivers
  3. Promote tourism and thus sources of forex.
  4. Source of government revenue through taxation,
  5. Development of foreign exchange through power exportation.
  6. Modification of climate through evaporation, condensation and then rain.
  7. Modification of climate through evaporation, condensation and then rain.
  8. Provision of employment opportunities e.g. engines.
  9. Sources of income to the local people.
  10.       Diversification of the economy
  11.       The man-made lakes behind the dams have promoted fishing.
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## **UBANIZATION**

This is the process where by an increasing proportion of the total population in a country settles in a town.

It is the process of growth and development of urban centers or nucleated settlements.

The causes of urbanization are the some of rural urban migration The major urban centers in East Africa include.

Towns: Kmapala, Mbarara, Mbala, Nairobi Nakuru, Arusha, Dodoma

b) Ports, ( I ) Inland ports eg

Bukoba, Musoma, Mwanza, Kisumu, Jinja

Portbell, Kigoma, Bukakata

( ii ) Sea ports.eg

Mombasa, Malindi, Tanga, Lamu, Mtwara, Dar-es-

Salaam

## SITE AND SITUATION OF A TOWN

A site of a town is the ground on which it stands while situation of a town shows a town's position in relation to the surrounding areas.

## FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CENTERS IN EAST AFRICA (PORTS AND TOWNS)

They act as Commercial Centers

They act as Industrial Centers

They act as Residential Centers

They act as Financial Centers

They act as Educational Centers

They act as Administrative Centers

They act as Tourist Centers

They act as Recreational Centers

They act as cultural Centers

They act as transport. Centers

## **PROBLEMS FACING URBAN CENTERS IN EAST AFRICA.**

Limited accommodation facilities.

Unemployment

High crime rates

Easy spread of diseases

Inadequate social amenities

Pollution of the environment

Growth of dums with associated problems.

High cost of living

Limited space for expansion

Congestion

Careless people cause accidents

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## **Solutions**

Vertical expansion i.e sky scrappers

Encouraging family planning

Enforcing law and order to reduce the crime rates

Emphasize laws that govern the development of modern cities.

Establishment of traffic lights

Construction of fly over

Development of rural areas.

## **NAIROBI**

This is the largest town and industrial center of east Africa; originally it was a place for repairing railways

### **Factors for the growth and development of Nairobi city**

Influence of early European and Asian administrators

Presence of rich agricultural hinterland.

Adequate supplies of power from Jinja and later from power project from river tana.

Existence of dense population that provided manpower.

Favorable government policies on urban development

Availability of large supplies of water from R. Tana

Favorable cool climate influenced by the Kenyan

Adequate Capital for the development of infrastructure

Presence of adequate and reliable transport network

political stability

## **MOMBASA.**

Is the largest port in east Africa and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest industrial town in east Africa it developed on Ria ground. It has the largest oil refinery in East Africa at a place called Changanu.

### **Factors growth and development of Mombasa.**

Presence of deep waters, which allow large vessels to anchor

Presence of a natural harbour which is well sheltered from the waves of the Indian ocean

Availability of hard basement rocks for the construction of the port

Presences of a large hinterland i.e., Kenya, Uganda Rwanda and DRC.

Presence of ice free conditions through the year permitting port activities

Presences of efficient transport network based on roads

Presence of many industries

Strategic location in relation to international markets

Influence of historical factors e.g. Mazrui families Asians and Portuguese.

Favorable government policies on port development

Presence of advanced and appropriate technology in form of containers, lifts etc.

### **JINJA**

Jinja is located in the North of L. Victoria occupying a headland surrounded by water of the Napolion gulf.

### **Factors for growth and development.**

Presence of rich agricultural hinterland

Presence of vast land for port development

Favorable government policy for port development

Large supplies of H.E.P for u=industrial development from owen fall dam.

Presence of large supplies of water from the Nile and Lake Victoria.

Historical factors i.e it was a regional headquarters for the Eastern region and a seat for Kyabazinga .

Large population in the eastern region.

Adequate and reliable transport network based on the water railway and road.

Adequate capital for the development of the town