

# HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF EAST AFRICA

## THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

Fishing refers to the extraction of marine creatures from water bodies mostly fish.

It may also refer to the aspect of man's pursuit of aquatic animals in seas or oceans or in Lakes and rivers.

### Types of Fishing

#### I) Marine fishing

This refers to fishing activities on large water bodies like oceans or seas. In East Africa it is carried out at the Indian Ocean (coastal waters of E. Africa).

#### ii) Inland fishing (fresh water fishing)

This is fishing activities carried out on fresh water bodies or inland water bodies e.g. lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds etc.

### Fish Species Caught In East Africa

#### Fresh water fish species

- Nile perch
- Tilapia
- Lung fish
- Bagrus
- Silver fish
- Barbus
- Dagaa
- Haplochromis
- clarius
- Mud fish
- cat fish

#### Marine fish species

- Sardines
- Marlin
- Mackerel
- Herrings
- Mullet
- Barracuda

#### Methods of catching fish

##### x Modern e.g.

- Trawling
- Purse seine net method
- Long lining
- Drifting

##### x Traditional e.g.

- Lamp attraction
- Cast net
- Basket method
- Bows, arrows and spears
- poison

- Hooks and lines etc.

## Methods of fish preservation in East Africa

- x Traditional
- Smoking (commonly used in East Africa)
- Sun drying
- Salting
- Deep frying
- x Modern preservation methods
- Deep freezing or refrigeration
- Fish canning carried out in large factories.

### Description of the fish preservation methods

#### ➤ Sun Drying

- ✓ Where it is a large fish, it is cut open and put under the sun to dry on raised rocks or on carpets/tarplins.
- ✓ Where fish is small, they are directly put under the sun to dry.

#### ➤ Smoking

- ✓ Fish is cut open and cleaned.
- ✓ It is put on a wire mesh platform or over a network of sticks.
- ✓ The fire is lit in the kiln beneath and fish is smoked under regulated heat.

#### ➤ Salting

- ✓ Big fish are split open and cleaned.
- ✓ It is salted and exposed to direct sunshine to dry.
- ✓ Salt added acts as a preservative.

#### ➤ Freezing/ Deep Refrigeration

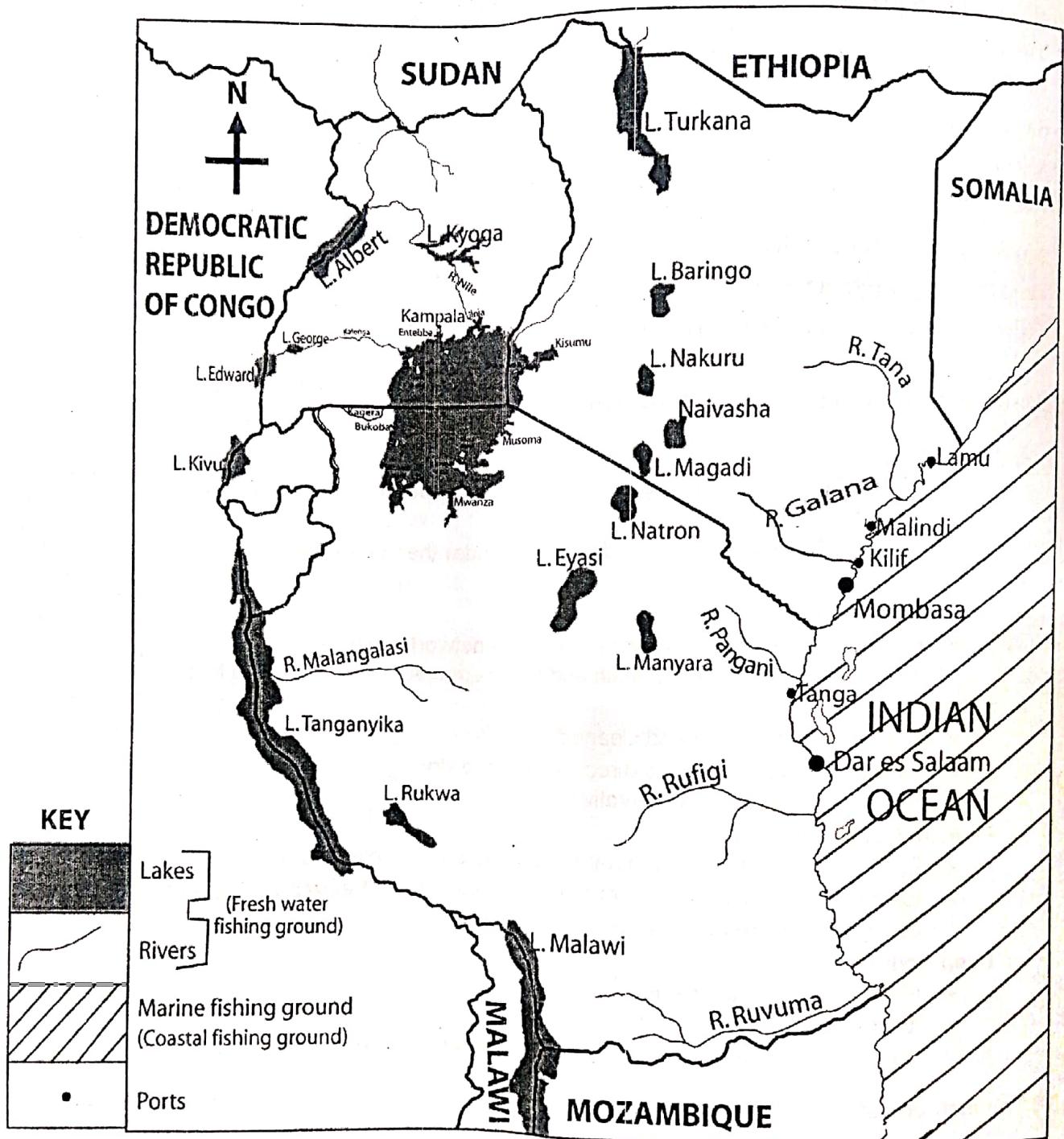
- ✓ Fish caught is put into refrigerated containers/ice blocks and trucks.
- ✓ Ice blocks maintain the temperature in the containers below zero degrees centigrade to keep the fish fresh.

#### ➤ Deep Frying

- ✓ Fish is cut open and cleaned.
- ✓ It is dipped into boiling edible cooking oil.
- ✓ When it is deep fried and the colour turns brown it is removed.

NB: The methods should be described.

**A sketchmap of East Africa showing freshwater fishing grounds and marine fishing grounds**



**Factors favouring fishing activities in East Africa**

- Abundant fish species like Nile perch, Tilapia which command market.
- Presence of many fresh water grounds e.g. L. Victoria, Kyoga, Tanganyika, and Turkana with commercial fish species.

- Abundant planktons which is fish food for the multiplication of fish in waters.
- Presence of indented Lake Shore which acts as breeding sites for fish.
- Presence of many offshore islands along the coast e.g. Peimba, Zanzibar increasing area for commercial fishing.
- Presence of many well sheltered bays suitable for establishment of landing sites
- Presence of abundant light in water which allows growth of plankton which is fish food.
- Ready market provided by the urban population of E. Africa.
- Adequate capital to buy the fishing gears e.g. nets, fishing vessels used in fishing.
- Developed transport networks of roads to ease movement of fish to the market centers.
- Better preservation methods like fish canning, deep freezing etc
- Presence of better methods of fishing like trawling purseining, drifting allowing wide exploitation of fish.
- Abundant skilled labour to carry out fishing.
- Favourable government policy through developing roads, offering credit facilities to fishermen hence widening market.
- Relatively political stability which has encouraged fishing throughout the year.

#### **Factors limiting the development of the fishing industry in East Africa**

- Limited market due to poverty, tradition belief hence perishability.
- Shortage of capital to buy modern fishing equipments hence low production of fish.
- Poor methods of fishing like baskets, Lamp attraction leading to low production of fish.
- Undeveloped transport network to ease quick movement of fish leading to perishability.
- Political instabilities or sea pirates threatening fishermen and fishing operations.
- Indiscriminate fishing which leads to depletion of fish.
- Poor processing and preservation facilities /methods e.g. smoking, sun drying.
- Wild animals like crocodiles which scare away fishermen.
- Limited skilled labour to use modern equipments in fishing.
- Floating vegetation or weeds which make movements of fishing vessels difficult.
- Stiff competition from imported fish products.
- Remoteness of some landing sites leading to delay in delivery of fish to markets.
- Drought conditions which reduces water level decreasing conditions for fish metabolism.
- Pollution of water by industries affecting fish breeding.

#### **Measures to improve fishing activities in East Africa**

- Construction and maintenance of transport routes connecting major grounds to markets center.
- Government should provide soft loans to fishermen to buy better fishing equipments.
- There should be restocking of over fished waters
- Introduction of better preservation methods e.g. fish canning, deep freezing.
- Introduction of modern methods of fishing e.g. trawling, purseining.
- Government should emphasize training and research into fisheries.
- Introduction of strict laws against indiscriminate fishing.
- Exportation of fish products to widen market.

NB: Try to follow the grammar/tense used in the question while answering to earn marks

- Better storage facilities should be built at major fishing grounds e.g. storage plants or deep freezers.
- Protection of existing inland water bodies from pollution through putting up strict laws.

### Contributions of the fishing industry to East Africa

- Provision of employment to the local people hence earning more income.
- Source of income to people employed hence improving on their standards of living.
- It has led to the development of landing sites and towns e.g. Jinja, Kampala, and Mombasa with their added advantages.
- The industry has led to development of infrastructures e.g. roads linking landing sites to market centre
- Source of foreign exchange through fish export hence promotion of international trade.
- It has earned government revenue through taxation which is used to develop other sectors.
- The sector has diversified the economy of east Africa hence earning more income.
- It has stimulated development of industries e.g. fish canning industries creating more jobs.
- Improvement in international relation between East Africa and the importing countries.
- Source of food protein.
- The industry is used for education and research by students.

NB: Contributions must have the aspect of role /advantage not just mere sentence/statement

# THE MINING INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

Mining refers to the extraction of valuable minerals from the earth's crust.

## Types of minerals

- i) Metallic: e.g. gold, zinc, lead, tin, iron ore, wolfram, silver.
- ii) Non metallic: e.g. Mica, uranium, diamonds, clay, soda ash, phosphates, coal, gypsum

## Major minerals in East Africa

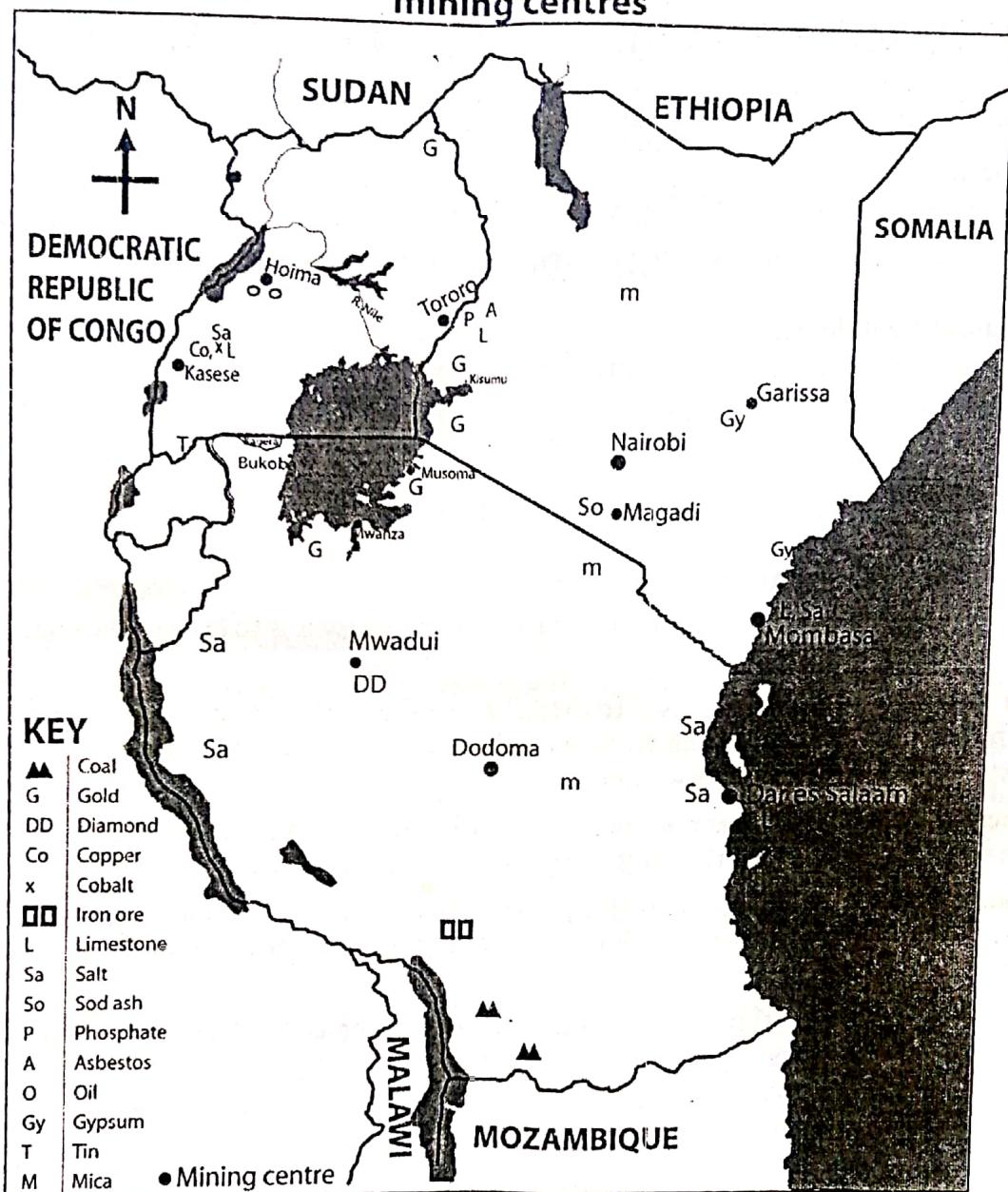
- Copper common in western part of Uganda
- Soda ash from lake Magadi in Kenya
- Diamond from Mwadui in Tanzania
- Limestone in Tororo, Hima, Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam.

## Methods of mining in East Africa

These depend on the mode of occurrence of the mineral and how easy it is to extract the mineral from the earth's crust e.g.

1. Open- cast mining: usually used to extract mineral ores that are close to the earth's crust. It involves the removal of rock bands lying above the mineral ore. If the mineral bearing rock is soft, it can be dug and removed and if hard explosives can be used.
2. Drilling method: It is used to extract minerals which appears in liquid and fluid form e.g. oil and gases. Drill is sank deep (using a derrick) into the ground to reach the mineral.
3. Underground mining: (adit or tunnel) it is used to extract minerals which are found deep under ground. Vertical shafts are sank to reach the mineral bearing rock, horizontal tunnels leading to the ore are constructed.
4. Placer or alluvial mining: This method is used to extract minerals which have been exposed by earth movements or natural processes.

## A sketchmap of East Africa showing major minerals and mining centres



### Conditions that have promoted mining in East Africa

- Abundant minerals ores e.g. gold, copper, limestone.
- Adequate capital to buy mining equipments, carryout survey etc.
- Ready market especially in foreign countries.
- Developed transport network of railways, roads to ease its movements to the processing plants.
- Favourable government policy through constructing modern roads, attracting foreign investors.
- Abundant skilled labour to work in the mine like engineers.
- Relatively political stability to ensure security for the miners.
- Abundant water supply for processing of minerals.
- Abundant hydro electric power for use in extraction and processing of minerals.
- Nearness of the minerals on the surface which can facilitate mining (open cast).
- Intensive research to discover mineral reserves e.g. oil in Albertine region.
- Advanced technology e.g. use of excavators to facilitate mining.

### **Contribution of the mining sector**

- Generated employment to those working as casual workers, engineers improving on their income earned.
- Accelerated development of towns e.g. kasese, Tororo, Mwadui with their related advantages.
- Stimulated development of industries e.g. Tororo and Hima cement factories hence creating more jobs.
- The sector offer big market for the agricultural products around the mines
- Development of economic infrastructures i.e. roads, railway e.g. Uganda, Kenya railway to Kasese.
- It has promoted tourism hence earning forex.
- Mining companies have led to establishment of many social services e.g. hospitals, school and recreational facilities
- Mining companies have offered training programmes to citizens e.g. Albertitic petroleum mining
- Source of foreign exchange through the export of copper, gold, diamond.
- Government revenue through taxation which is used to develop other projects.
- Source of income to people employed hence improving on their standards of living.
- Promotion of international relations with the importing countries.
- It has diversified the economy of E. Africa increasing income inflow.

NB: Try to bring out the aspect of role/advantage for the contributions

### **Problems facing the mining sector in East Africa**

- Limited research to discover more minerals.
- Stiff competition with other developed mineral producing countries e.g. Zambia, South Africa.
- Political instabilities e.g. northern Uganda limiting mining operations.
- Price fluctuation limiting market of mineral products and mining operations.
- High costs of mineral extraction e.g. under ground mining.
- Low grade minerals e.g. cobalt at Kasese affecting demand.
- Over dependency on foreign capital.
- Undeveloped technology used in mining and processing of minerals leading to low production of minerals.
- Rampant accidents in mining areas.
- Limited skilled man power to work in the mines and processing plants.
- Exhaustion of some minerals like copper in Kasese in Uganda.
- Existence of alternative raw materials and technologies.
- Pollution of the environment.
- Existence of some minerals in small quantities making mining operation un economical.
- Limited power supply to be used in processing of minerals.
- Limited developed transport network of roads and rail way to ease movement of mineral ores to the processing industries.

NB: Bring out effects and causes of the problems

### **Possible solutions**

- Roads and rail ways should be constructed to ease movement of mineral ores.
- Government should bring in capital machinery from out side to boost the sector.
- Security should be boosted to attract investors
- Training the masses in mineral exploration, survey to increase skilled labour.
- More power dams should be constructed to increase power supply.

- Importation of advanced technology.
- Exportation of minerals ores to widen a small domestic market.
- More research and exploration has been carried out by the foreigners

#### **Effects of mining on the environment**

- Soil erosion i.e. gully erosion due to pits created.
- Increased occurrence of land slides / mass wasting
- Large pits left behind after mining acts as breeding areas for mosquitoes hence diseases.
- Pollution of the environment by air water and land
- Mining activities have led to displacement of people.
- Mining activities have led to destruction of the natural beauty of the landscape.
- Destruction of vegetation which is a habitant for wild life.

## INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EAST AFRICA

Industrialization is process through which countries increasingly get involved in production of manufactured goods.

### Factors influencing location of industries

- Abundant supply of power
- Accessibility to raw materials
- Accessibility to markets
- Cheap supply of labour
- Located near transport networks
- Near water sources
- Government policy of gazetting certain areas as industrial areas
- Capital assurance
- Industrial inertia /linkages.
- Entrepreneurs' decision.

### Industrial cities and their associated industries

<b>1. Nairobi</b>	<b>2. Kampala</b>	<b>3. Dar es Salaam</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coffee milling</li> <li>- Fruit canning</li> <li>- Brewing</li> <li>- Motor vehicles repair</li> <li>- General engineering</li> <li>- Cigarettes</li> <li>- Leather tanning</li> <li>- Flour milling</li> <li>- Meat packing</li> <li>- Food processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Machinery and vehicle repair</li> <li>- Leather tanning</li> <li>- Grain milling</li> <li>- Coffee processing</li> <li>- Brewing</li> <li>- Soft drinks and beverages</li> <li>- food processing</li> <li>- Paints factory</li> <li>- Aluminum industries</li> <li>- Service industries</li> <li>- Furniture</li> <li>- Textile</li> <li>- cigarettes</li> <li>- printing and publishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cement industry</li> <li>- Ship repair</li> <li>- Meat packing</li> <li>- Plastics and soap</li> <li>- Iron sheets</li> <li>- Food processing</li> <li>- Grain milling</li> <li>- Petroleum refining</li> <li>- Sacks industry</li> <li>- General engineering.</li> <li>- Brewing</li> </ul>
<b>4. Tororo</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cement</li> <li>- Fertilizer</li> <li>- Metal workings</li> <li>- Roofing factory</li> </ul>		
<b>5. Mombasa</b>	<b>6. Kisumu</b>	<b>7. Mwanza</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oil refining</li> <li>- Brewing</li> <li>- Paper and sacks</li> <li>- Vehicle assembly</li> <li>- Ship repair</li> <li>- Textile</li> <li>- Steel workings</li> <li>- General engineering</li> <li>- Cement industry</li> <li>- Coffee Milling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering</li> <li>- Food processing</li> <li>- Ship repair</li> <li>- Printing and publishing</li> <li>- Textile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food processing</li> <li>- Textile</li> <li>- Printing and publishing</li> <li>- Leather tanning</li> </ul>

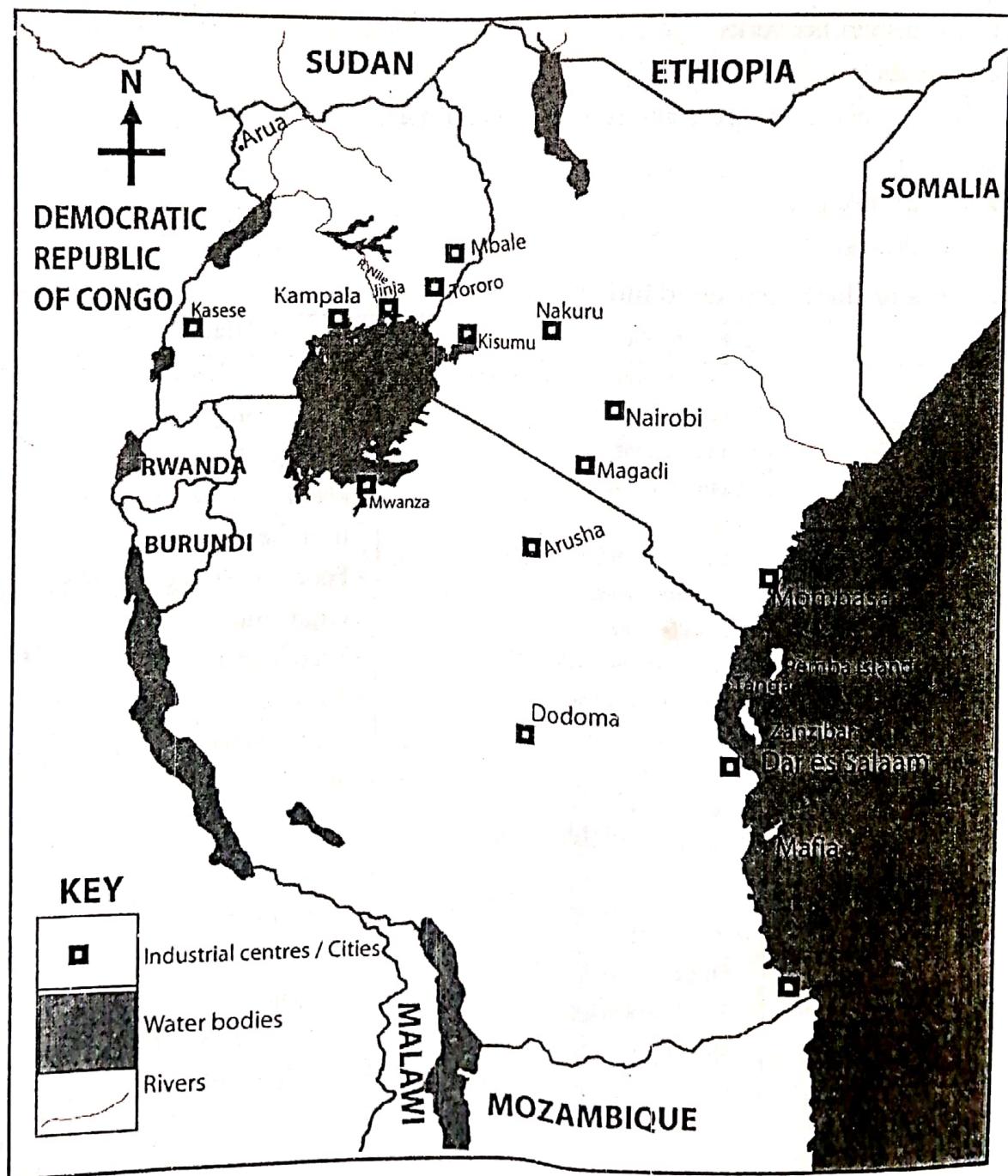
### 8. JINJA

- Grain milling
- Sugar refining
- Bread industry
- Cigarettes
- Paper industry
- Leather tanning
- Soap and edible oil
- Soft drinks
- Brewing

### 9. MTWARA

- salt works
- Thermal power
- Engineering
- Food processing
- Timber
- Chemical

A sketchmap of East Africa showing Industrial Cities or Towns



## Factors which have favoured industrial development in East Africa

- Large tract of land for industrial establishment
- Abundant raw materials i.e. agricultural raw materials used in processing of finished products.
- Relatively political stability that encourages and attracts foreign investors.
- High level of technology used to improve on efficiency in production.
- Abundant supply of water for cooling machines and processing products.
- Favourable government policy that encourages investment, granting tax holiday etc.
- Efficient transport network by roads, railways water for transporting raw materials and finished goods.
- Abundant hydro electric power for running industrial machines.
- Ready market for manufactured goods both domestic and foreign.
- Adequate capital for buying raw materials, pay workers etc
- Abundant skilled labour to work in industries as engineers. Technicians etc.

## Problems facing the industrial sector in East Africa

- Limited skilled labour to work in the industry hence delaying production.
- Undeveloped transport networks to ease movement of raw-materials and finished goods delaying quick movement of goods
- Limited power supply to run machines hindering production.
- Limited market due to competition, poverty resulting into dumping and low profits.
- Shortage of raw materials for heavy industries slowing down outputs.
- Limited relevant technologies to develop the industries leading to poor quality.
- Political instabilities in some parts of East Africa discouraging foreign investors.
- Stiff competition from well industrialized countries of Europe leading to low demand and collapse.
- Unfavorable government policies through high taxes imposed on industrialists.
- Limited capital to establish heavy industries, buy raw materials.

## Measures taken to encourage industrial development

- Production of more H.E.P through construction of dams.
- Produce for export to widen the domestic market.
- Training of people in industrial related courses.
- Provision of loans to the local investors to widen their capital base.
- Construction and maintenance of transport system i.e. roads and railways
- Organization of trade fairs to create awareness of commodities to widen market.
- Ensure peace and security to attract more investors.
- Ban importation of goods produced from outside.
- Attract more foreign investors through giving tax holidays, free land. etc.
- Importation of raw materials like iron ore, oil etc.
- Training people in industrial ralated courses to increase skilled labour

## Problems resulting from industrial development

- Pollution by air, water and land.
- Increased competition for land with settlement, agriculture.
- Results into land degradation e.g. reclamation of swamps, deforestation.
- Results into exhaustion of raw materials e.g. minerals, water resources.
- Leads to urbanization and its related problems
- Leads to rural- urban migration of the able bodied leading to economic retardation in rural areas
- High costs of living due to high demand for goods and services.
- Traffic congestion in industrial towns hence delays.
- Unemployment leading to poor standards of living.
- High crime rates like thefty, robbery etc.

## Benefits of industrial development to East Africa

- Provision of employment opportunities to people as casual workers, engineers improving on their standards of living.
- Growth of urban centers with their positive results.
- Development of infrastructures i.e. Roads, railways. Power, water supply.
- Stimulation of agricultural development i.e. food and raw materials.
- Source of government revenue through taxation.
- Leads to acquisition of skills such as mechanics etc.
- Promotes international relationship through trade with other countries.
- Leads to economic diversification reducing over reliance on the agriculture sector.
- It reduces dependence on importation of goods.
- It is for study purposes i.e. research purpose by students.
- Source of foreign exchange through the export of manufactured goods.
- Increased people's income and standards of living.
- Provision of finished products for consumption.
- Development of social infrastructures e.g. schools, hospitals.

NB: Benefits must have aspect of role and advantage but not just mere statement

# THE TRANSPORT SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA

Transport refers to the movement of people and goods from one place to another. Transport is an aid to trade and this sector has led to the development of East African economies.

## Types / forms of transport in East Africa

- x Road Transport
- x Railway Transport
- x Air Transport
- x Water Transport
- x Pipe Transport

## Role of Transport in the economic development of East Africa

- x It has provided employment to the people like cargo loaders, pilots, ship captains, drivers, and mechanics improving on their level of income.
- x It has connected East Africa to the rest of the world for trade, pleasure and study especially Air, water, road, railway and this improves on its foreign relations.
- x Transport has opened up hinterland for development where air ports and ports are found.
- x Transportation of passenger facilitates the mobility of labour improving on efficiency.
- x Promotes development of linear settlement leading to urbanization with its advantages.
- x Facilitates natural resource exploitation like minerals, timber, fish increasing income inflow.
- x Helps to diversify the economy which relies on agriculture, industrialization hence earning more income.
- x It encourages development of ports, towns with their associated advantages.
- x It is a source of government revenue through taxes levied, licenses on transport means which has been used to develop other sectors of the economy.
- x Stimulates industrial development as it facilitates movements of raw-materials and finished goods increasing the level of employments.
- x It has opened up remote areas in East Africa especially road transport, railway i.e. southern Tanganyika leading to increased exploitation of idle resources.
- x It has promoted / facilitated trade and commerce both domestic and foreign (imports and exports) leading to increased government revenue.
- x Facilitates easy exchange of constructive ideas from one place to another necessary for development of a country.
- x Transport has facilitated development of the tourist industry leading to increased foreign income.
- x Source of foreign exchange through international trade which has been used to develop other sectors.
- x It attracts and widens market for goods and services hence earning more profits.
- x Facilitates cheaper means of transporting bulky goods especially railway and water transport to market centers.

N.B: The above roles can be contributions / benefits / importances of transport and they apply to all transport means and they differ from advantages.

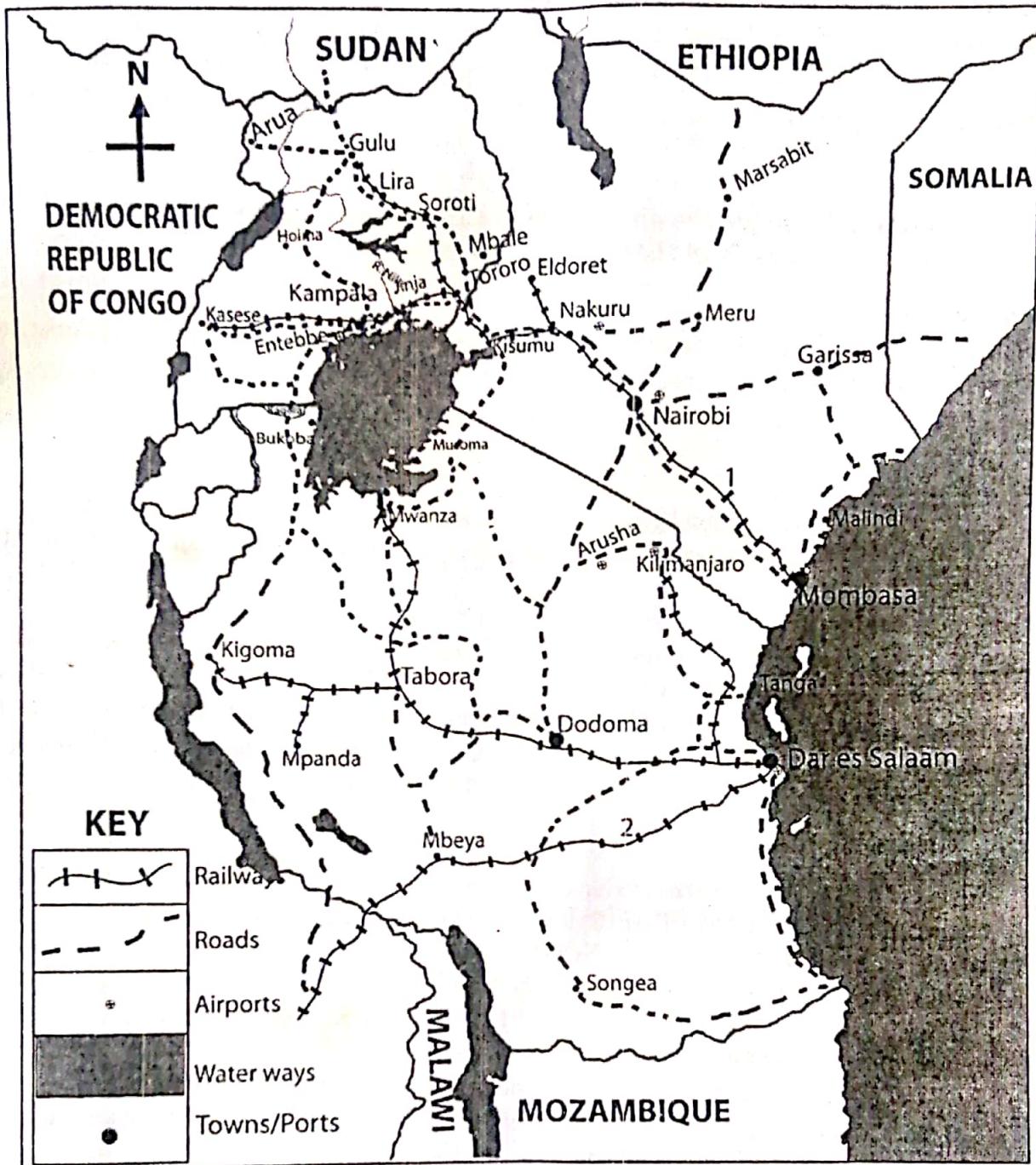
## **Problems Affecting the Transport Sector in East Africa**

- ✗ Inadequate capital to construct and maintain better and more durable roads/transport means.
- ✗ Poor topography/steep slopes in some parts of East Africa which hinder construction of transport infrastructures.
- ✗ Political instabilities which hinder extension of some transport routes in some parts of East Africa.
- ✗ Weather conditions such as fog/mist greatly interfere with air transport.
- ✗ Low level of technology to improve the transport sector especially water transport.
- ✗ Limited economic activities like industrial development is still at a low level, yet water transport is suitable for transportation of bulky goods.
- ✗ Shoddy construction of transport infrastructures especially roads has led to losses due to reconstruction.
- ✗ Some rivers are shallow and have rapids which hinder water transport.
- ✗ Highway robbers and sea pirates especially near Somalia waters.
- ✗ High incidences of road accidents due to reckless usage of roads.
- ✗ Unfavorable government policies in relation to allocation of available resources.
- ✗ Corruption amongst the transport officers has hindered the development of the transport sector.
- ✗ High transport fares charged by some transport means especially air transport.
- ✗ Limited/shortage of skilled labor to pilot, drive, and engineer the transport networks.

## **Effects of Transport Sector on the physical environment of East Africa**

- ✗ Constructions of transport routes like roads have led to encroachment on swamps / wetlands lowering the water table.
- ✗ Increases flooding since water percolation are reduced.
- ✗ Pollution of air by moving vehicles affecting the human life and ozone layer
- ✗ Creation of poor visibility due to fumes from vehicles causing accident
- ✗ Results into formation of barren land by excavation.
- ✗ Increases temperature due to destruction of the ozone layer.
- ✗ Leads to loss of aquatic life due to encroachment on wetland for roads and railway construction.
- ✗ Results into encroachment on land for other land-use.
- ✗ Result into migration of animal and birds due to noise
- ✗ Deforestation is encouraged with its evils by creating new ways.
- ✗ Promotes silting of water bodies by accelerating soil erosion.
- ✗ Increases landslides due to steep slopes created.

# A sketchmap of East Africa showing Transport Network routes



Factors/conditions which has influenced the development and distribution of air and water transport in East Africa

- x Adequate capital for investment in air crafts and ships e.g. Kalangala ferry.
- x Relatively flat areas/landscape for easy construction of air ports and airfields.
- x Large water bodies with indented coast for port development.
- x Numerous rapids and water falls which retard water transport.
- x Seasonality of some water bodies (river) which limit/retard water transport some times.
- x Rugged terrain which discourage establishment of air port.
- x Limited capital which retard development of air and water transports.
- x Availability of advanced technology used in air and water transport.
- x Favorable government policy of promoting air and water transport usage.
- x Presence of rich agricultural and industrial hinterlands to provide cargo for transportation.

- ✗ Existence of skilled and unskilled labour i.e. pilot, ship captain to operate the vessels.
  - ✗ Presence of the foreign settlers that intensifies development of air and water infrastructure.
  - ✗ Presence of clear sky's for visibility especially with air transport.
  - ✗ Rampant piracy that retards/discourages the use of water vessels.
  - ✗ Presence of wide spread water weeds/hyacinth/floating vegetation which limit water transport.
- NB: Positive and negative factors are accepted.

### **Factors / conditions influencing the distribution of roads and railway net works in E. Africa**

The negative and positive factors should be considered.

#### **Positive conditions**

- ✗ Low-land areas i.e. flat, plateaus, gentle slopes, plain have encouraged road and railway construction.
- ✗ Areas with fertile soils have attracted density of roads and railways i.e. agricultural areas.
- ✗ Urban centers / commercial centers have attracted roads and railways.
- ✗ Areas rich in minerals e.g. southern Tanzania, western Uganda have attracted a dense network of roads and railways.
- ✗ Industrial centers such as Nairobi, Kampala etc. have attracted dense network of roads and railways.
- ✗ Fishing ports / centres/ landing sites have attracted roads and railways to facilitate movement of fish products to market centers.
- ✗ Lumbering areas have attracted roads and railways networks.
- ✗ Areas with tourist attractions e.g. national parks, game reserves, historical sites and cultural sites have attracted roads and railway constructions.
- ✗ Favorable government policy which has directed and encouraged construction of roads and railways.
- ✗ Adequate capital which has facilitated the roads and railway construction through buying construction materials.

#### **Negative Factors**

- ✗ Highland areas of rugged / steep terrain have discouraged the construction of roads and railways.
- ✗ Areas of limited economic activity have discouraged roads and railways construction e.g. Eastern Uganda, N. Eastern Uganda and Kenya.
- ✗ Water logged areas / boggy areas have discouraged roads and railway construction e.g. swampy areas.
- ✗ Areas of dense vegetation / forests like Mabira, Maramagambo, and Budongo e.t.c have discouraged roads, railway construction.
- ✗ Large water bodies like Victoria, Kyoga, have hindered roads and railway construction.
- ✗ Sparse population distributions in some parts of East Africa have discouraged construction of roads and railway i.e. N. Eastern Kenya, Uganda etc.

#### **Advantages of Road Transport**

- ✗ It is flexible i.e. it serves a cross section or various areas near or far.
- ✗ It is fast and can be used to carry perishable goods over short distance.
- ✗ Easily connects to feeder roads to open up remote areas.
- ✗ It is relatively affordable or cheap compared to air transport.
- ✗ It is ideal for handling bulky and inflammable items which may be hazardous.
- ✗ It is reliable and convenient means of transport i.e. at any time you can move.
- ✗ It offers a wide range of alternatives e.g. bicycles, cars, trailers, buses, lorries, even by foot.
- ✗ Saves time because it does not move on a time table.
- ✗ Insurance charges on road transport are lower than other means of transport.
- ✗ Loading and off loading is much easier on road transport.

- x It can be used for advertisement placed on vehicles.
- x Roads are cheaper to construct / establish compared to other means of transport.

### Disadvantages of Road Transport

- x Accidents are common with road transport than any other forms of transport.
- x It is easily affected by insecurity especially highway robbers.
- x It may not handle very bulky and heavy commodities like industrial machinery.
- x It is subjected to traffic congestion leading to delay.
- x Roads require regular maintenance, for proper usage.
- x Relief features hills, mountains, swamps make construction difficult.
- x Road transport is affected by heavy rainfall especially dry weather roads.

## RAILWAY TRANSPORT

### Advantages

- x It is relatively cheaper compared to road and air transport.
- x It is suitable for transporting bulky and heavy commodities over long distances.
- x It is convenient since it has specific schedules in terms of destination, arrivals and departures.
- x It is not always affected by traffic congestion unlike road transport.
- x It carries large capacity of goods as compared to road and air transport.
- x It is not always affected by bad weather conditions like heavy rains.

### Disadvantages of Railway Transport

- x It is not as flexible as road transport as it has fixed station.
- x Trains can only go to places where there are railway lines.
- x Railway transport is not suitable for perishable goods or goods urgently needed such as drugs and news papers.
- x Because of working on strict schedules and adhering to timetables, it often causes inconveniences and delays.
- x There is great risk of damage during loading and off loading from trains.
- x Relief features tends to affect the operational and course of the railway sector.
- x It is generally slow as compared to roads, air transport.
- x Railways are expensive to construct and maintain.
- x Incase of an accident, greater losses are incurred in terms of lives and property.
- x It is very expensive for short distances.

### Examples of Major Railway Networks in E. Africa

- x Kenya - Uganda railway i.e. from Mombasa at the coast to Kampala, Kasese etc. in Uganda.
- x Tazara/ Tanzam railway i.e. from Dar-es-salaam to Zambia (copper belt).

## WATER TRANSPORT

### Advantages of Water Transport

- x It is the cheapest and affordable means of transport.
- x It is cheaper in terms of transportation of bulky goods.
- x The costs of water vessels (wooden boats) are generally low.
- x There are less accident compared to road transport.
- x It is a suitable mean of transport for fragile goods.

## **Disadvantages of Water Transport**

- ✗ Prone to accident due to stormy weather, high tides making it risky.
- ✗ Water transport is only restricted to areas with water bodies.
- ✗ Fluctuations of water levels due to drought limit its use.
- ✗ Port facilities linked to water transport are very expensive.
- ✗ Process of loading and off loading ships takes long leading to delays.
- ✗ Presence of water weeds / hyacinth / floating vegetation limit the use of water transport.
- ✗ Many rivers are not navigable because of water falls and rapids.
- ✗ Incase of accidents, it is difficult to rescue victims and goods.
- ✗ Water transport is slow compared to modern road network / transport.
- ✗ Some rivers are seasonal and cannot be used during dry season.
- ✗ Double costs of loading and off loading at terminals make it costly.
- ✗ It is not a suitable mean of transporting perishable goods e.g. agricultural goods.
- ✗ It prone to piracy threatening passengers
- ✗ Water animals are a problem such as Crocodiles, Snakes, Hippopotamus

## **AIR TRANSPORT**

This is common at Entebbe airport in Uganda, Kilimanjaro air port, Arusha air port, Nairobi international air port etc.

### **Advantages of Air Transport**

- ✗ It is the quickest / fastest means of transport as compared to railway and water.
- ✗ It comfortable and less tiresome to passengers
- ✗ Is suitable for carrying high value goods like gold, diamond.
- ✗ It is the best mean for transporting perishable goods like flowers, vegetables.
- ✗ Operations of air transport are normally on schedule and prompt.
- ✗ It involves limited risks like theft or accidents.
- ✗ It is not subjected to traffic congestion
- ✗ It is used to reach remote areas where there are no other forms of transport.

### **Disadvantages of Air Transport**

- ✗ It is not best for transporting bulky goods.
- ✗ It is not flexible; air crafts only land where there are air field / ports.
- ✗ Incase of an accidents, there are fewer chances of survival.
- ✗ It involves a lot of bureaucracy i.e. booking air tickets, checking luggage.
- ✗ It is always affected by bad weather conditions like fog, heavy rainfall.
- ✗ Air transport is too expensive for ordinary people.
- ✗ Construction and maintenance of the runways, air ports or fields is expensive.

# THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

The term forestry refers to the exploitation, management and conservation of forests or forestry areas. A forest on the other hand refers to an extensive piece of land covered with close stand of trees. East Africa is covered with both natural and planted forests (Artificial).

## Natural forests:

These are forests that grow as a result of natural climatic conditions in a place.

*Plantation forests* : These are forests which have deliberately grown / planted by man i.e. through a forestation or re-afforestation.

## Conditions which have favoured the establishment of planted forests in East Africa.

- x Favourable government policy of subsidizing seedlings of various tree species for planting.
- x Intensive research which is carried out to discover fast maturing trees.
- x Vast land which has enabled establishment of large plantations of forest.
- x Rugged terrain in some areas which has discouraged other activities apart from planting trees.
- x High demand for provision of timber i.e. natural forests are not enough for provision of timber hence need to plant forests.
- x Reliable and well distributed rainfall has also favored the establishment of planted forests.
- x Presence of fertile well drained soils in some areas of East Africa.
- x Adequate capital to buy tree species / seedlings.
- x Abundant skilled labour to look after the planted forests.

## Contributions of plantation forests

- x Source of timber for construction purposes etc.
- x Acts as wind breakers hence preventing soil erosion.
- x Sources of poles for construction of houses, electric poles etc.
- x Generates foreign exchange when the timber is exported.
- x Generates government revenue through taxes levied.
- x Generates income to the farmers hence improving on their standards of living.
- x Source of employment to the fellers, drivers, forest warden.
- x Planted forests have reduced pressure on the natural forests, minimizing indiscriminate exploitation of forests for timber, wood.
- x Planted forests have diversified the economy of East Africa hence earning it more income.
- x Planted forests have modified the climate of East Africa through rainfall formation.
- x Plantation forests have created more jobs for people.
- x They have led to establishment of wood, paper and pulp industries creating more jobs for people.

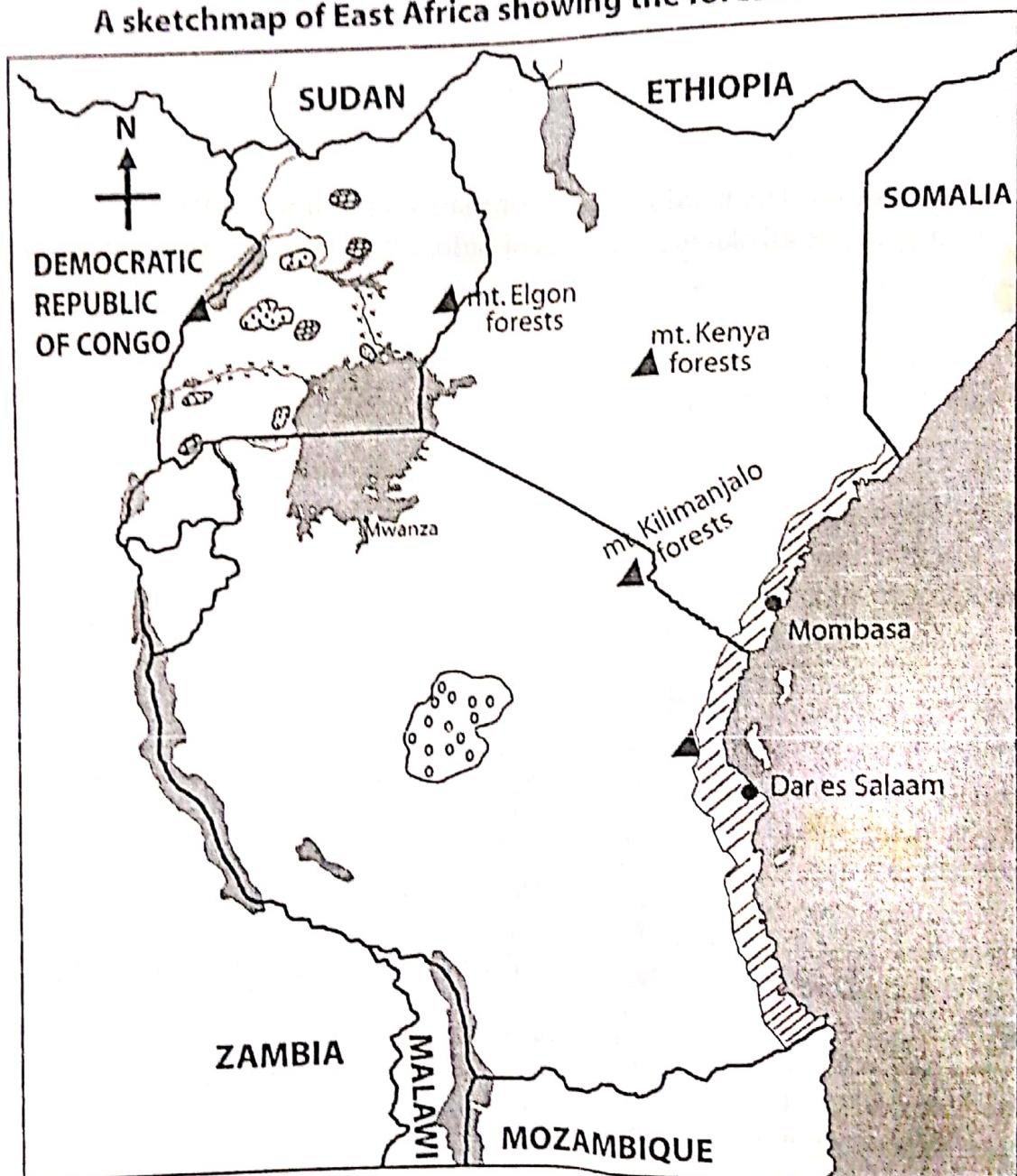
## Examples of planted forests

- x Abera (Gulu) in Uganda
  - x Kateera (Kiboga) in Uganda
  - x Muko (Kabale) in Uganda
  - x Agwata (Lira) in Uganda
  - x Lendu (West Nile) in Uganda
  - x Magamaga (Mayuge) in Uganda
- In Kenya plantation forests are found in areas of Kisumu, Nyeri, Kitale, Eldoret, coastal areas, Lodian etc.

## Various types of forests in East Africa

- x Tropical lowland forests e.g. Budongo, Bugoma, Maramagambo, Mabira, Kibale, Malabigambo all in Uganda.
- x Tropical highland forests (montane forests) common on mountains of East Africa i.e. Elgon, Kilimanjaro, Mt Kenya, Rwenzori, Usambara.
- x Riverine forests found along courses of major rivers e.g. along R.Nile, Katonga, R.Tana, Aswa.
- x Mangrove forests common along the coast of East Africa.
- x Planted forests e.g. Lendu, Agwata, Kateera etc.
- x Savannah wood land forests.

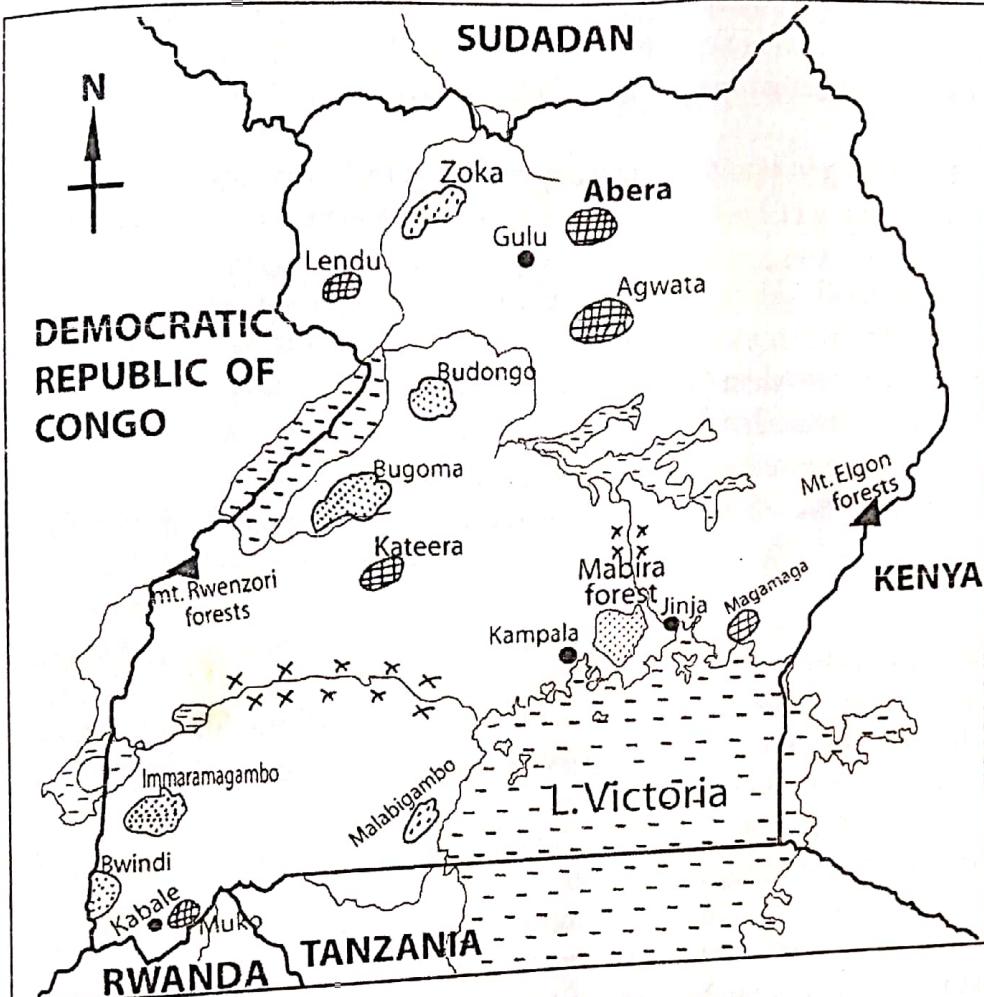
A sketchmap of East Africa showing the forested areas



### KEY

	Tropical lowland forests
	Planted forests (artificial)
	Tropical riverine forests
	Mountain forests (highland forests)
	Mangrove forests (along the coast)
	Savannah woodland forests
	Lakes / ocean

A sketchmap of Uganda showing the distribution of various forests



KEY

- Tropical lowland forests
- Tropical liverine forests
- Mountain forests / highland forests
- Planted forests
- Towns



Rivers

Conditions favouring the growth of natural forests in East Africa

- ✗ Abundant rainfall of over 1500mm annually and well distributed throughout the year.
- ✗ Hot temperatures of above 25°C for growth and maturity of trees.
- ✗ Abundant sunshine throughout the year which quickens the growth of forests.
- ✗ High humidity for growth of luxuriant forests.
- ✗ Deep well drained fertile soils for growth of luxuriant forests.
- ✗ Low incidences of pests and diseases which keeps natural forests intact.
- ✗ Relief especially on the windward sides of mountains which gives rise to dense natural forests.
- ✗ Favourable government policy of conserving and protecting the natural forests.

## **Importance of the forestry resources to the Economy of East Africa**

- ✗ Source of employment to many people improving on their standards of living.
- ✗ Sources of government revenue in form of taxes paid by lumbering factories.
- ✗ East Africa forests are a source of herbal medicine and offer a lucrative ground for medical and plant research.
- ✗ Forests modify climate as they help in rainfall formation, reduce global warming etc.
- ✗ They help to diversify the economy of East Africa as they reduce reliance on the agriculture and the service sector.
- ✗ Development of industries especially the sawmills and plywood factories.
- ✗ Stimulates development of infrastructures especially roads linking forests to sawmills and factories.
- ✗ They are sources of foreign exchange when products are exported to the neighbouring countries.
- ✗ Forest resources provide raw-materials for pulp and paper industries.
- ✗ Source of income to the people employed hence improved standards of living.
- ✗ Development of small towns with their associated advantages where there are sawmills, pulp and paper factories.

## **Problems Facing the Forestry Industry in East Africa**

- ✗ Recent boom in plantation agriculture has threatened forests e.g. Mabira forests which is being severely encroached on by sugar plantations, Butamira forest by Kakira Sugar Company.
- ✗ Mixed stand of trees which makes exploitation difficult.
- ✗ Stiff competition from more developed forestry economies like Gabon, Ivory coast, Swaziland.
- ✗ Human encroachment on forests due to rapid increasing population.
- ✗ Illegal felling of trees in forest reserves for timber, charcoal and firewood.
- ✗ Pests and diseases which attacks specific trees lowering their quantity quality.
- ✗ Long gestation period of valuable trees e.g. Mahogany, Mvule, and Ebony leading to limited supply.
- ✗ Fire out break during dry season destroying large tracts of forest land.
- ✗ Limited alternative sources of power to run processing plants e.g Biogas, solar energy, nuclear, etc.
- ✗ Deforestation due to increased demand for the forestry products.
- ✗ Destruction of trees by wild animals e.g. elephants leading to limited supply.
- ✗ Limited valuable commercial tree species leading to importation.
- ✗ Bulky nature of logs makes it difficult to transport to processing centres.
- ✗ Inaccessibility of some forests leading to difficult in exploitation.
- ✗ Insecurity leading to depletion of the forestry resources.
- ✗ Corruption and embezzlement of the forestry funds.
- ✗ Undeveloped transport network of roads connecting to the timber and pulp factories.

## **Measures being taken to solve the problems**

- ✗ Use of alternative building and construction materials like metallic.
- ✗ Campaigning against degazzeting forested areas.
- ✗ Use of alternative sources of power/ fuel like coffee husks, solar energy, and rural electrification.
- ✗ Promotion of use of energy (wood) saving stoves in schools, institutions and industries which use a lot of fire wood.
- ✗ Introduction and promotion of Agro-forestry to reduce over exploitation of the forests.
- ✗ Afforestation and re-afforestation programmes are being under taken by government through National Forestry Authority (NFA).
- ✗ Regular patrols of the forested areas by forest rangers to arrest and identify forest destroyers.
- ✗ Setting up forest management bodies to protect and promote forests e.g. National Environment Management Authority for the case of Uganda, (NEMA).
- ✗ Eviction of forest encroachers to reduce / eliminate forest destruction.

- x Resettlement of the evicted people to other areas.
- x Government has gazetted forest reserves which are strictly protected by laws against destruction.
- x Introduction of fast maturing tree species like eucalyptus.
- x Establishment of forestry related institutions to train forestry personnel to promote research and manage forests.
- x Sensitization / education of the public through mass media about the importance of forests.

### Causes of Forest Destruction in E. Africa or Conditions that have led to loss of forest cover

- x Increased demand/need for fire wood and charcoal for domestic and industries e.g. firing bricks and tiles in clay industries.
- x Agricultural activities such as shifting cultivation, plantation farming e.g. Bugala forests cut down by BIDCO Oil Company for timber and other product like electric poles, raw materials for industries.
- x The need for more land for settlement and urbanization due to increasing population.
- x Destruction of forests by pest and diseases such as aphids and hunting practices
- x Destruction for security reasons because they are being used as hideouts for rebels e.g. Namanve, Abera forest.
- x Increased industrial development like in Uganda Namanve forest, Kyamuhunga forest in Bushenyi for tea factory, Mabira forests e.t.c
- x Degazetting of forest reserves e.g. Butamira for plantation agriculture to Kakira sugar factory.
- x Construction of transport routes like roads, railways e.g. Kampala-Jinja road through Mabira, Jinja-Tororo through Busitema forest.
- x Mining and quarrying activities e.g. gold mining in Kitaka in Kamwenge, Bushenyi , in Uganda.
- x Relaxed government policy towards forest conservation due to few forest rangers, wardens.
- x Destruction of forest by wild animals such as elephants.
- x Climatic changes like increased drought conditions leading to drying up of mostly planted forests.
- x Land slide due to heavy rains in high land areas/forests e.g Bududa in Elgon region.
- x Wild fire/unpredictable/malicious burning of forest like Abera in Gulu.

### Effects of deforestations on the environment

- Effects of deforestations on the environment
- x Results into siltation of streams, rivers, valley floors due to erosion from area where forest cover have been removed.
  - x Pollution of water bodies with silt.
  - x Leads to loss of habitat for wildlife resulting into death and consequently extinction.
  - x Destruction of natural beauty through forest clearance.
  - x Leads to scarcity of local herbs affecting the health of the local people.
  - x Leads to landslides in areas of steep gradient due to removal of soil cover eg. Bududa landslides.
  - x Result into global temperatures i.e. global warming due to reduction of mechanism for absorbing carbon dioxide and destruction of ozone layer.
  - x Leads to decline in wood fuel or fire wood for domestic and industrial use.
  - x Loss of valuable wood for building and construction.
  - x Lead to micro climate changes e.g. reduction in rainfall (convectional type) due to deforestation which interferes with the water cycle.
  - x Results into reduction in the water table i.e. no catchment area, drying up of streams etc.
  - x Leads to increased soil erosion as soils are left un covered after deforestation.
  - x Increases the strength of wind leading to destruction of building, plants and human life.
  - x Leads to severe flooding as the water catchment capacity is reduced.
  - x Deforestation reduces soil fertility as the decaying plant matter to replenish its nutrients is removed.

## The Tropical Rain Forest in East Africa

These are found in the tropical low land area of East Africa and also in the highland areas of East Africa.

x Budongo	Bwindi
x Bugoma	Nyanza province forest
x Mabira	Mgahinga forests
x Malamagambo	Mt Kenya slopes forest
x Malabigambo	Mt Kilimanjaro slopes forest
x Kibale	Southern highland forest in Tanzania

### Characteristics of the tropical rain forest

- x Trees are tall with straight trucks over 60m
- x Trees appear in mixed stand e.g. Mvule, mahogany
- x Trees form canopies usually of three layers
- x Trees are green because they shed off their leaves at different intervals
- x Forests consists of predominantly hard wood e.g. Mvule, Mahogany, Red heart.
- x Trees have numerous climbing plants like lianas
- x Trees have broad leaves to trap sun light for photosynthesis
- x Have thick buttress root to support their height and heavy weight
- x Have umbrella shaped trees
- x Forests have thin or no under growth due to thick canopy
- x Have a marshy undergrowth composed of ferns and algae's because of boggy ground
- x They are thick and dense.

### Montane forests

These are found in the highland/ mountainous area of East Africa. They however share almost similar characters with the tropical low land forest with the exception of a few. These include: Mt. Elgon forest, Mt. Kenya slope forests, Kilimanjaro forest, Rwenzori forest, Southern highland forest in Tanzania.

### Characteristics of montane forest

- x Trees exist in pure stands.
- x Have plants with perennial jaunted stem.
- x Have segmented stems (bamboo forest).
- x Have prop roots especially bamboo forests.
- x At times have single layer of canopy.
- x Stems are woody, hard, and spongy and hallow for Bamboo forests.
- x Grows up to 120 feet high.

### Mangrove forests

Mangrove forests are found / common at the East Africa coast. They grow in tidal waters of Indian Ocean at the coast.

### Characteristics

- Trees have broad leaves
- They are also ever green
- They are of hard woods.

## Factors which have influenced the growth and distribution of forests in East Africa

- x Heavy and well distributed rainfall of over 1000mm, hot temperature of over 20 °c have led to the growth of luxuriant forests (tropical lowland forests)
- x Heavy and cool temperatures around highlands have given rise to montane forests.
- x Mountainous and highland areas of East Africa such as Elgon, Kenya, Kilimanjaro have led to growth of mountain forests and flat / lowland have led to rise of tropical low land forests.
- x Well drained fertile soils have raised luxuriant forests e.g. volcanic soils around Elgon Mountain, Mt.Kenya.
- x Water logged areas have got swampy forests and mangrove forests and well drained have led to the tropical rain forests.
- x Government policy of gazetting forest reserves and encouraging people to plant more trees have led to the distribution of various forests.
- x Political instability and due to this, many forests have been cut down especially in northern Uganda.
- x Influence of human activities such as farming, a forestation, re-afforestation have led to the distribution of various forests.

# POPULATION OF EAST AFRICA

The term population refers to the total number of people living in an area at a particular time. East Africa today has a total of over 90 million people.

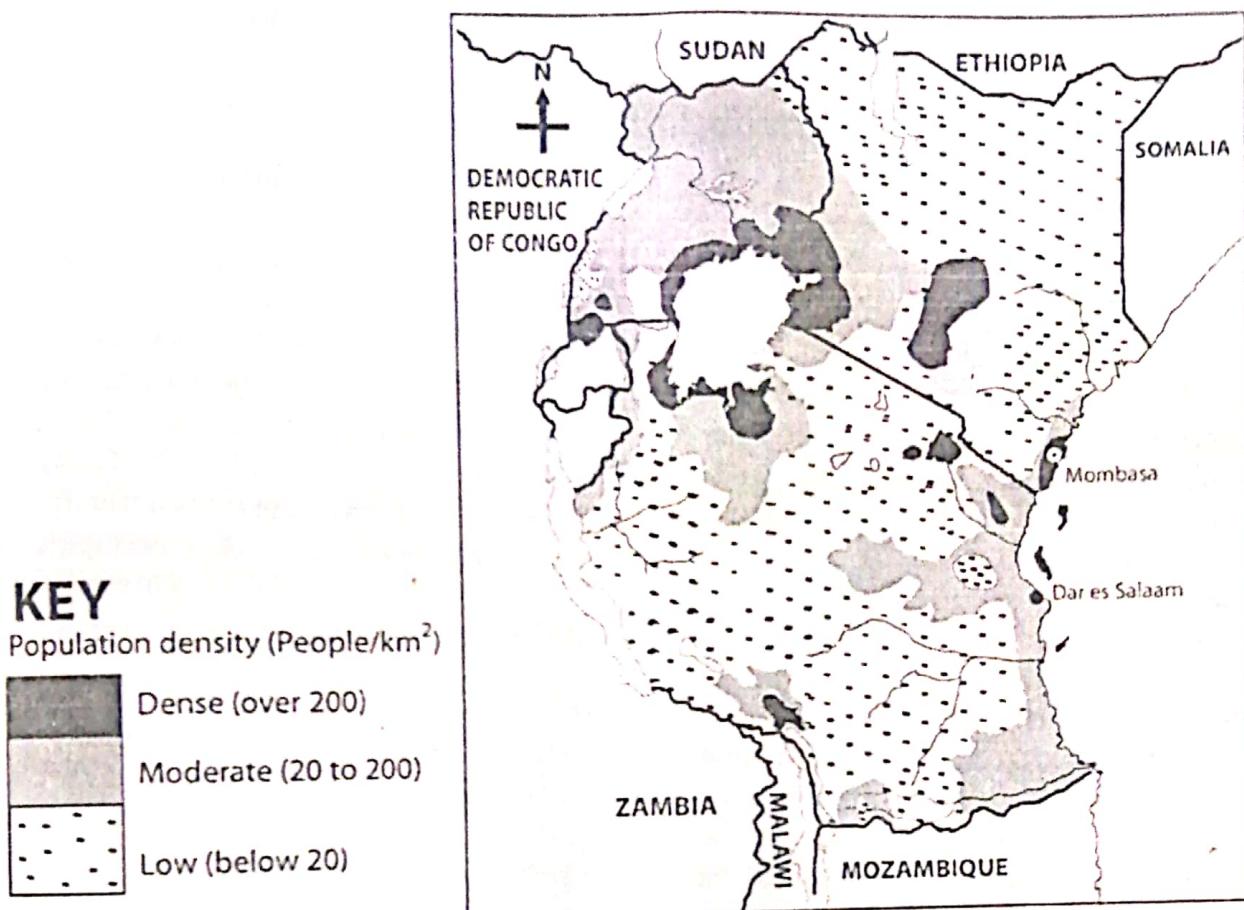
## Population Distribution

This refers to the way how people are spread in a given area. However, it is driven by two major factors that is to say fertility of the soil and climate (rainfall).

## Factors influencing population distribution in East Africa

1. Areas with fertile soils like Victoria shores, Kenyan highlands Kigezi highlands have attracted dense settlement un like areas of northern Uganda with un productive soils.
2. Areas with reliable and well distributed rainfall have dense population i.e. shores of Lake Victoria, Kenyan highlands, Kigezi compared to areas of little and unreliable rainfall northeastern Uganda Karamoja.
3. Areas infested with pests and diseases like Miombo woodlands in Tanzania have attracted sparse population.
4. Forested areas in East Africa are areas of sparse population due to fear of wild animals but grassland areas have attracted people to settle.
5. Highland areas of East Africa like Kigezi, Kenyan highlands, Elgon, Southern highlands of Tanzania have attracted dense settlement due to fertile soils and reliable rainfall but the reverse is true with areas of poor relief.
6. Poorly drained or water logged areas of East Africa have discouraged population settlement due to flooding un like well drained areas.
7. Government policy of gazetting areas as national game parks and reserves and establishing resettlement schemes.
8. Areas with mining activities or with minerals like Kasese, Mwadui ,Tororo have attracted dense settlement compared to areas with no or little mineral extractions like west Nile region in Uganda.
9. Areas with large industrial establishment like Kampala, Nairobi, and Dar-es-salaam have attracted high population due to employments.
10. Improvement in transport like development of roads, railways makes movement of goods and people easy and therefore attracts dense population compared to areas with undeveloped road net works.
11. Areas which have developed as major towns like Kampala, Jinja, Nairobi have attracted dense population due to employments.
12. Areas which are politically stable are areas of high population un like areas which are insecure like northern parts of Uganda:

## A sketchmap of East Africa showing Population distribution



### Population growth

This refers to the increasing number of people in a given area.

#### Causes of population growth in East Africa

- ✗ Improvement in health and medical services leading to reduced death rate.
- ✗ Political instabilities in neighbouring countries of East Africa like Somalia, DRC.
- ✗ Inadequate family planning sensitization and awareness on the dangers of high population growth rate.
- ✗ High birth rate leading to rapid population growth.
- ✗ Improvement in the political and relative peace reducing outmigration, conflicts and wars.
- ✗ Better nutrition due to increased food production.
- ✗ High fertility rate among women.
- ✗ Increase in employment opportunities which have attracted many people.
- ✗ Influence of cultural and religious beliefs for example Muslims have encouraged polygamy and big families.
- ✗ Sex preference among the married couples which makes them to prefer certain sexes.
- ✗ Value attached to children as a source of labour and wealth.
- ✗ Early marriages and increased school drop outs among young girls makes them produce at an early age.
- ✗ Intensified maternal health campaign among women.
- ✗ Wide spread ignorance among the masses.
- ✗ Low mortality rates among the young children.

## Measures to control rapid population growth

- × Encouraging increased use of family planning methods i.e. use of condom, pill plans.
- × Sensitizing/educating the masses about the dangers of high population growth rate.
- × Encouraging migration of people to areas of sparse population.
- × Encouraging monogamy to reduce on the rapid population growth.
- × Women education to make them stay longer at school, marry later in life.
- × Discourage cultural and religious practices such as polygamy, communal marriages, and contract marriages.

## Advantages of a large population size

- × It offers market for agricultural and industrial goods.
- × Leads to full utilization of resources like agriculture, forests.
- × It facilitates internal and external security through more security personnel.
- × It stimulates innovations and creativity to meet demands for goods.
- × Large population stimulates development of towns with their related advantages.
- × Source of government revenue through taxes imposed by government.
- × Provides cheap and large labour for the economy.
- × Encourages and forces the government to develop infrastructures like schools, roads, power etc.

## Disadvantages of a big population

- × Increases pressure on the government to provide basic social services.
- × Increases pressure on available resources which leads to exhaustion.
- × It results into moral decay, insecurity, and cultural degeneration.
- × It also increases dependency on foreign aid with a lot of strings attached.
- × High population tends to slow down investments due to the need to provide basic services.
- × Leads to over crowding which accelerates the rate of spread of diseases in case of out break of an epidemic.
- × Results into development of slums with their associated evils.
- × Increase in crime rate like forgery, counterfeiting, robbery and theft.
- × Results into high levels of unemployment leading to poverty.
- × Results into insecurity based on ethnicity and race.
- × Results into land shortage which limits economic activities.
- × Increases the cost of living especially in towns.
- × Strains social facilities like schools, hospitals roads which reduces quality and rate of wear and tear.
- × Increases the dependence burden since a bigger proportion of the population are children.
- × Results into limited supply of food hence famine.
- × Environmental degradation like swamp reclamation to create more space for settlement.
- × Results into high incidences of diseases due to overcrowding and poor sanitation

NB: The advantages and disadvantages of high population or big population size can answer  
(Explain the effects of high population growth rate, which requires both positive and negative effects)

## Disadvantages of low population

- × Results into a low tax base of a country.
- × Leads to shortage of labour to work in various sectors.
- × Leads to limited market for goods and services.
- × Results into under utilization of resources i.e. land
- × Results into under development of an economy as the country will be reluctant in establishing development activities.

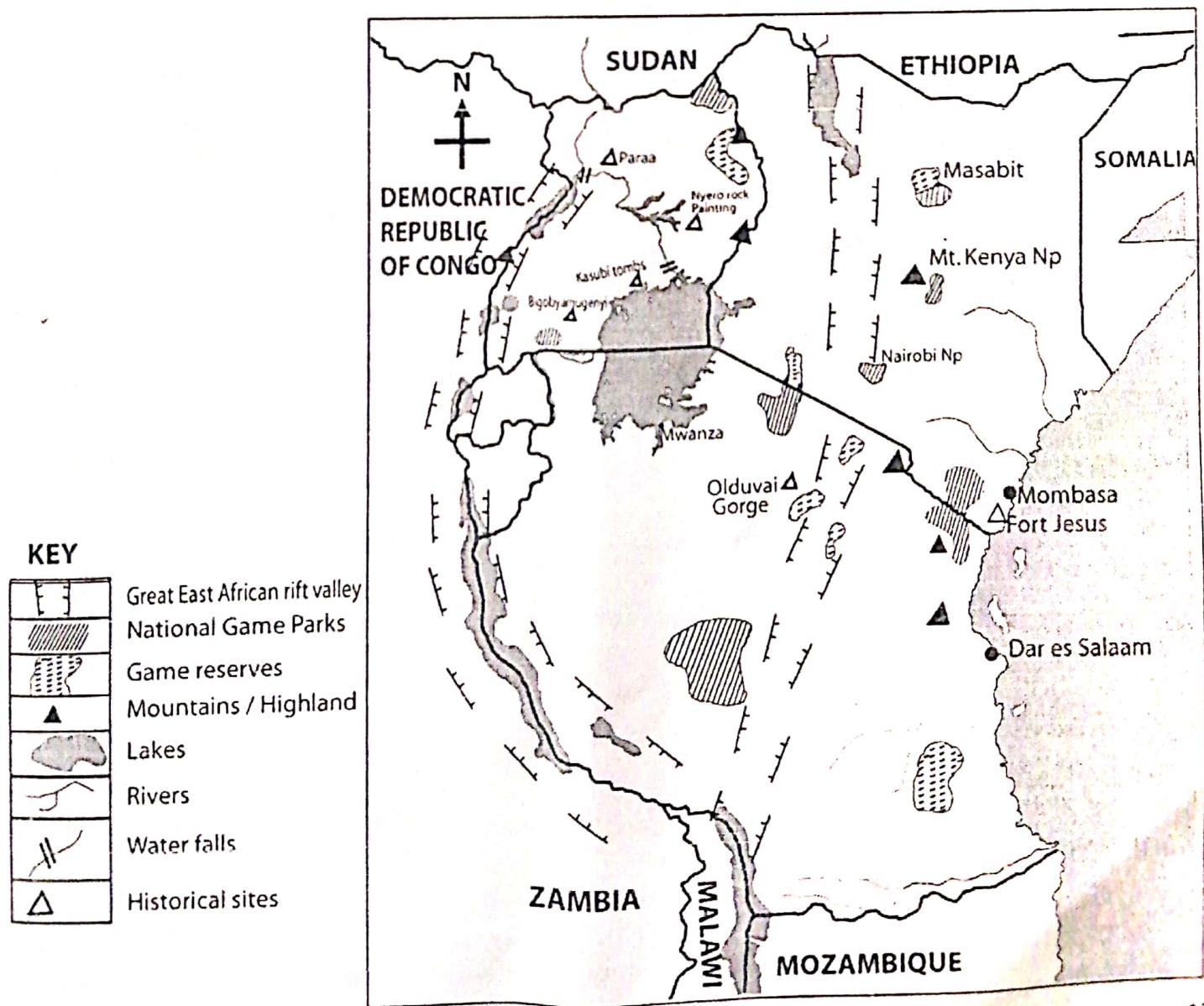
# THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

Tourism refers to the movement of people from one place to another either with in or out side one's country for pleasure or study purposes. It is a form of an invisible export or trade of a country.

## Tourist attractions found in East Africa

- x Wild life (Flora and Fauna) or plants and animals. It is the major tourist attraction found in East Africa.
- x Historical sites i.e. Bigobyamugenyi, Olduvai Gorge, Fort Jesus, Kasubi Tombs.
- x Cultural dances i.e. Karamajong, Buganda, Gisu dances, Masai dance.
- x Drainage features like lakes, rivers, and water falls (Bujagali Karuma, sipi falls).
- x Coastal landscape/ attraction i.e. sand beaches, sea birds.
- x Beautiful sceneries i.e. mountain sceneries, the great rift valley.
- x Equator line.
- x Tropical climate.
- x Primitive tribes i.e. Karamajong, Masai e.t.c.
- x High class hotels like Serena L.victoria hotel in Entebbe, Common Wealth Speke resort hotel Munyonyo, Famous tree top in Kenya, Sheraton hotel in Kampala, Nile resort in jinja.

A sketchmap of East Africa showing major tourist attractions



## National game parks or Game reserves in East Africa

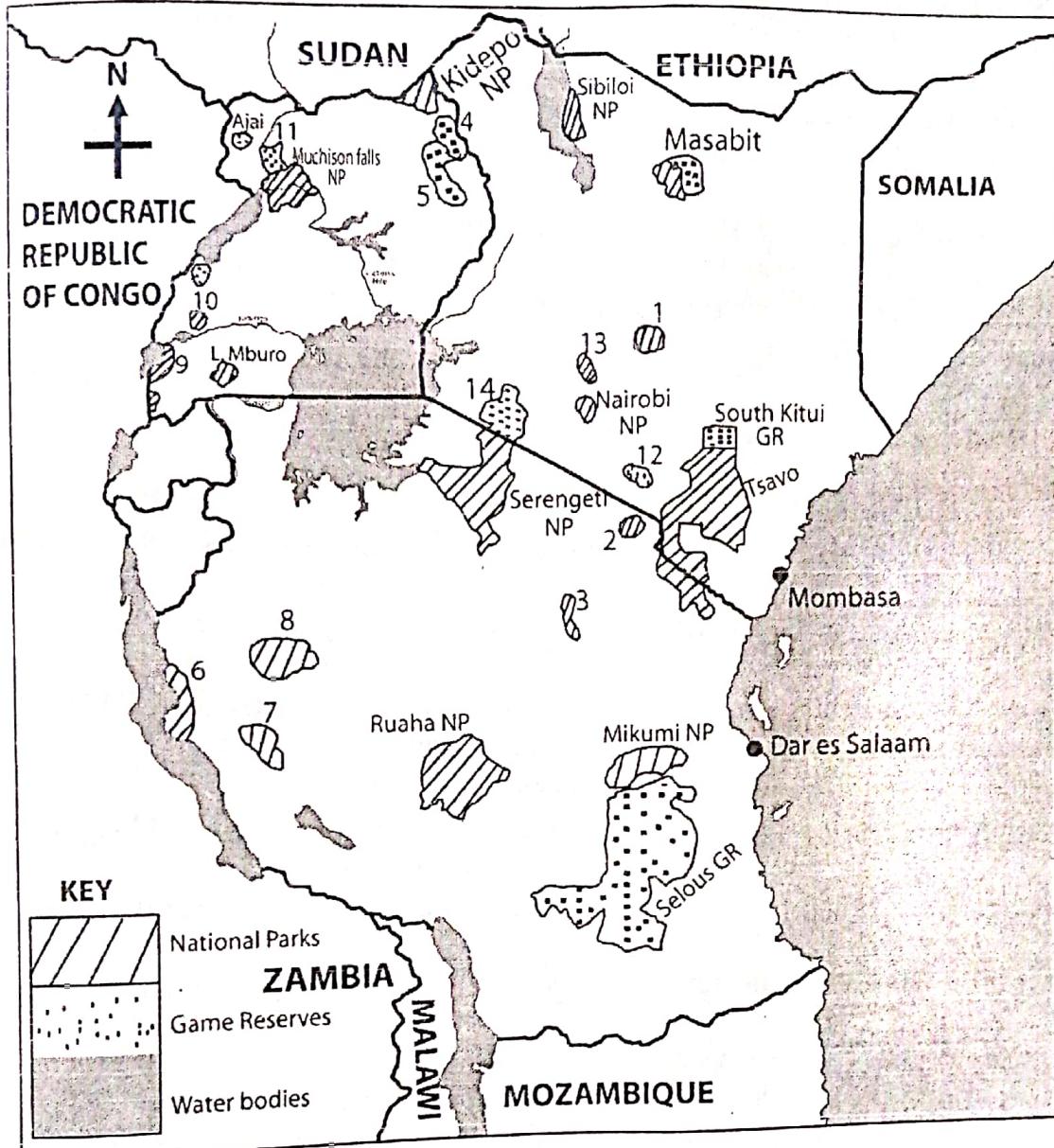
A national game park is an area set aside by laws of parliament/government to conserve birds and animals for example;

- ¾ Murchison falls, Queen Elizabeth, Mt. Rwenzori, Kibale, Semuliki, Bwindi, Lake Mburo, Kidepo and Mt. Elgon National parks all found in Uganda.
- ¾ In Kenya, we have Tsavo, Mt. Kenya N.P., Aberdare, Lake Nakuru, Marsabit N.P., Mt. Meru N.P., Amboseli etc.
- ¾ In Tanzania there is Kilimanjaro N.P., Serengeti N.P., Mikumi, Lake Manyara N.P., Mahale Mt. N.P., Tarangire, Katavi plains, Ruaha N.P. etc.

## Game Reserves

- ¾ This is an area set aside by laws of parliament for future development of a national park e.g.
- ¾ Matheniko, Bukora corridor, Pian-up, Katonga, Ajai etc. in Uganda.
- ¾ Masai-Mara, Samburu, Lumbwe valley, , Ruhole, Dodori, Lake Bongoria etc in Kenya.
- ¾ Selous G.R., Mkomazi, Kigosi, Ngorongoro, Ugalla etc in Tanzania.

## A sketchmap of East Africa showing Game Parks and Game Reserves



- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. mt. Kenya NP       | 8. Ugalla river GR    |
| 2. mt. Kilimanjaro NP | 9. Queen Elizabeth NP |
| 3. Tarangire NP       | 10. Kibale NP         |
| 4. Matheniko GR       | 11. Aswa - Lolim GR   |
| 5. Bokora Corridor GR | 12. Amboseli GR       |
| 6. Mahale mtns NP     | 13. Aberdare NP       |
| 7. Katavi plains NP   | 14. Masai mara        |

- Factors that have influenced the development of the tourism industry in East Africa
- x Diverse tourist attraction like wild life, beautiful scenery, historical sites, lakes, great rivers etc.
  - x Abundant skilled labour like the tour guides, hotel management staff, game wardens to look after tourist and tourist potentials.
  - x Liberalization of the tourist industry that has encouraged private investors to engage in the tourism business.
  - x Fair hospitality offered to the tourists has led to its development.
  - x Fair hospitality offered to the tourists has led to its development.
  - x Favourable government policy which has spearheaded tourism development like infrastructural development, gazetting new game parks.

- x Adequate capital from foreign investors to invest in tourism.
- x Presence of extensive international advertising as well as domestic advertisement in print and electronic media.
- x Relatively political stability ensuring security of tourists/ visitors.
- x Drastic improvement in training tourism management staff in various institutions e.g Bachelor of tourism.
- x Developed accommodation facilities like the hotels and lodges e.g. Mt. Meru hotel in Tanzania, Famous Tree Top in Kenya, Commonwealth Speke Resort hotel Munyonyo in Uganda etc.
- x Well developed transport networks to ease movement of tourists to the resorts.
- x Rich cultural heritage like dance, dressing.
- x Efficient package tours.
- x Vast/extensive land for national park and game reserves.

### Contributions of the tourism industry to E. Africa

- x It has offered great employments to people like the tour guide, game wardens, and management staff earning them income.
- x Source of government revenue through taxation used to develop other projects.
- x It has led to the development of other industries like the art and craft industry.
- x It has improved on the international relations/ co-operation between E. Africa and foreign countries.
- x Development of towns or tourist resorts with their associated advantages.
- x Sources of foreign exchange which has boosted the development of other sectors.
- x It has facilitated development of infrastructures i.e. roads, railways, Air port, hotels and lodges.
- x Source of income to the people employed improving on their standards of living.
- x The sector has diversified the economy of East Africa reducing over dependence on the agricultural sector.
- x It has induced the development of the agricultural sector as a tourist provides market to the agricultural goods.
- x It has stimulated environmental and resource conservation especially biodiversity.
- x Tourism industry has opened the would-be poor and marginal areas especially dry areas.
- x Acquisition of skills by those working in the tourist industry which improves on productivity and efficiency.
- x Provides social services to communities around National parks like hospital, schools, and boreholes.

NB: Contributions must be positive and well explained.

### Problems facing the tourism industry in E. Africa

- x Poaching of wild animals like Rhinos, elephants for their valuable parts threatening life in game parks.
- x Undeveloped transport network which has left significant potential of tourism attractions untapped.
- x Stiff competition from emerging tour destinations like Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and foreign countries i.e. Switzerland.
- x Limited/undeveloped accommodation facilities the hotels and lodges which do not meet international standards.
- x Limited skilled labour/well trained personnel to look after tourists in most tourist sites.
- x Political instabilities and insecurity scaring away tourists.
- x Unfair hospitality/hostile tribes which discourages tourists to come.
- x Pests and diseases like anthrax and nagana which kills wild animals like hippos.
- x Inadequate advertisement has left many tourist potentials unexploited.
- x Increasing human population leading to encroachment on game parks and game reserves for settlement and farming.

- 3
- x Prolonged drought leading to reduction of water and pasture causing death of wild animals and mass migration.
  - x Language barrier with regard to international languages.
  - x Increasing threats of the terrorist attacks i.e. Al-shabab and Al-qaeda
  - x Limited interests by the local people due to low income etc.
  - x Degazzeting of conservation areas reducing number of tourists.
  - x Destruction of wild life/antiquities habitant by bush fires.
  - x Seasonal migration of some animals and birds.
  - x Extinction of some wild life species.

NB: Problems should not include negative effects resulting from tourism.

#### Measures being taken to promote the tourism industry in E. Africa

- x Government of E.Africa has increased advertisement on international communication channels like B.B.C, CNN, Al-Jazera to attract more tourists.
- x There is liberalization of the tourism industry to increase competitiveness and efficiency.
- x Increased training of more tourism staffs and personnel to boost the sector.
- x Rehabilitation / upgrading of roads to link remote areas to urban centres.
- x Government has improved security in harsh/ hostile tribal areas through disarming them.
- x Construction and rehabilitation of modern hotels and lodges to solve poor accommodation facilities.
- x Setting up of strict laws to discourage poaching.
- x Educating the local masses about the values of wild life conservation.

# URBANIZATION AND PORT DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Urbanization refers to growth and development of towns or a central place. It also refers to the increasing proportion of people in a country moving to towns. East Africa has a number of major towns, cities and ports for example.

- Kampala
- Nairobi
- Dar es salaam port
- Mombasa port
- Dodoma
- Tororo
- Jinja
- Mbale
- Mwanza
- Kisumu
- Arusha
- Nakuru
- Kiisi
- Mtwara

A sketchmap of East Africa showing major towns / ports



## Functions of urban centres (towns)/ports in East Africa

- x Acts as residential centres with modern buildings/stored building.
- x Acts as commercial centres with many shopping centres, markets.
- x Administrative centres with seats of government offices or head offices.
- x They are industrial centres with many manufacturing industries.
- x Educational/cultural centres with many institutions and universities
- x Recreational centres with many recreational activities i.e. cinema, swimming pools.
- x Acts as financial centres with banking services.
- x Acts as tourist or cultural centres eg Port Mombasa

## Conditions/factors that have led to the development of urban centres/towns in E. Africa

- x Large tract/vast land or extensive land for establishment of urban infrastructures.
- x Relatively flat or gently sloping land for the establishment or construction of buildings.
- x Rich or productive hinterland for example for Kampala, Nairobi etc.
- x Historical factors like administrative headquarters for colonial governments and early settlements for trade.
- x Presence of many industries to attract many people for employments.
- x Favourable government policy for developing urban centres e.g. providing transport, health facilities etc.
- x Cool climate which attract settlement e.g Nairobi, Mbale etc.
- x Availability of clean or abundant fresh water for domestic use.
- x Strategic location e.g. Mombasa, Dar es-salaam at the coast, Dodoma in the centre of Tanzania.
- x Constant supply/abundant power for use in urban centres.
- x Adequate capital for buying land, putting up infrastructures.
- x Large market because of the big population.
- x Improved or better security attracting many people.
- x Well developed transport networks in form of roads, air ways/water ways.
- x Presence of skilled labour in form of engineers to put up better infrastructures.
- x Abundant minerals which attracts people for employments and settlements e.g Kasese, Magadi, Mwadui etc.
- x Population explosion on land which forces the landless to migrate to urban centres.
- x A number of coastal towns developed as a result of influence of early Asian traders who settled there like Mombasa, Dar-es-salaam.

## Problems facing urban centres in E. Africa

- x Limited accommodation facilities due to many people leading to slum development.
- x High level of unemployment due to many rural dwellers seeking for jobs.
- x Inadequate social amenities like inadequate piped water, power etc.
- x Traffic congestion caused by many vehicles, narrow streets etc.
- x Over crowding which my result into easy spread of diseases incase of an out break of an epidemic.
- x Shortage of land for expansion resulting into encroachment on wetlands.
- x High crime rates like robbery, drug abuse.
- x Slum development with the associated evils like poor sanitation, pollution.

## Solutions to the problems of urbanization

- x Encourage vertical expansion of cities to create more space.
- x Sensitize and encourage birth control to reduce rapid population growth.
- x Rural development through provision of basic social services to reduce people migrating to cities.
- x Establishment of income generating activities in rural areas.

- x Establishment of better housing facilities for low income earners to replace the existing ones.
- x Tightening up security / re-enforcement of police to reduce criminal cases.
- x Establishment of more industries both in towns and villages to create more jobs and reduce unemployment.
- x Use of public means of transport and fly over to reduce on traffic congestion and jam.

### Effects of urbanization on the environment in East Africa

- x Destruction of vegetation covers due to need for more land for building and construction.
- x Loss of vegetation covers leading to accelerated soil erosion, siltation of water bodies.
- x Loss of vegetation cover due to urbanization leads to changes in micro climate i.e. insufficient rainfall.
- x Results into increased flooding due to loss of vegetation, encroachment on wetlands for urban settlement.
- x Results into loss of habitats for wild animal / insect due to destruction of vegetation.
- x Loss of vegetation due to urbanization leads to lowering of the water table hence water crisis in the areas.
- x Increased human settlement has brought about increased wastes hence poor sanitation and easy spread of diseases.
- x Domestic and industrial wastes due to urbanization have led to pollution of air, land, water affecting human health and land productivity etc.
- x Shortage of land has led to reclamation of swamps for settlement and industrial development hence flooding.
- x Increased demand for building materials has led to destruction / dereliction/ degradation of land.
- x Destruction of wetland / swamps leads to environmental problems like increased flooding, lowering the water table, destruction of wild life habitant, changes in micro climate.
- x Concentration of building and concrete surfaces in urban centres leads to increased heat and rainfall.
- x Presence of large amounts of smokes and dust in urban centres increases the process of condensation which leads to heavy rainfall.
- x Creation of green belts increases the scenic beauty of the environment.
- x Pits and depressions created acts as breeding grounds for diseases carrying vectors.

### Steps being taken to address the Environmental Effects

- x Government is emphasizing treating industrial emissions being discharged off.
- x Authorities have embarked on spreading / relocating industries to neighbouring towns or outskirts of large cities to reduce congestion.
- x Government of E. Africa have set up urban forestry to absorb carbondioxide emissions in the atmosphere
- x Government is restricting people from settling in wetlands.
- x Urban development / town planning efforts to streamline land -use.
- x Anti-pollution regulations have been set up.
- x Building strong structures / flat building to be used in the available space.
- x Filling of pits / depressions after quarrying and mining for building raw-materials.
- x Mass sensitization of people about the environment.
- x Improvement on drainage channels with in towns to reduce on flooding, siltation.
- x Providing green belts in towns to improve on the climate of the area.

### Mombasa port

Mombasa is E. Africa's leading and largest port. Mombasa port is also the largest best equipped and business port at the coast of East Africa (Indian Ocean) with an extensive hinterland handling a lot of imports and exports for most of Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi Eastern DRC, South Sudan Among others. However it lies on an Island.

## Functions of Mombasa port

- x It is an industrial centre with industries like oil refinery, cement factory, motor engineering etc.
- x Tourist centre with many tourist attractions like beaches, water sports, sunny climate.
- x It is a commercial centre handling a lot of imports and exports.
- x It is also a recreational/cultural/historical centre.
- x It is a residential center with better accommodation facilities

## Factors for the growth and development of Mombasa port

- x Deepwater which allows large vessels to anchor.
- x It is focal point for trade in the Indian Ocean which allows it to function as a port.
- x Rich / large hinterland providing market for port facilities.
- x Ice-free conditions which allows port activities throughout the year.
- x Mombasa has well sheltered harbour (sheltered by Nyali and Likani Island) which allows ships to anchor without being interfered by storms / waves..
- x Relatively flat relief which have made it easy for construction of port facilities.
- x Low tidal range which does not create problems for shipping activities.
- x Adequate capital to construct port facilities.
- x Wide market base for the manufactured goods.
- x Well developed transport networks within the port to ensure easy transport of goods.
- x Its historical influence being early settlement area for the Portuguese, Arabs and early Asian trade attracting trade and commercial activities
- X Vast land for construction of port facilities
- X Supportive government policy of port development

## Problems facing Mombasa port

Like other cities or port, Mombasa faces problems like;

- x Shortage of land hindering expansion of port facilities
- x Unemployment being densely populated.
- x High crime rate like robbery, theft etc.
- x Traffic congestion/ jams due many vehicles leading to delay.
- x Accidents are also common leading to death of people.
- x Limited accommodation facilities leading to slum development with its effects.
- x Pollution caused by industries (oil refineries) leading to health threat to human.
- x Slum development with its associated evils due to increased demand for housing facilities.
- x Of recent, there are terrorist attacks by Al-Shabab leading to death of people
- x Overcrowding of the port which may result into easy spread of diseases incase of an outbreak of an epidemic.

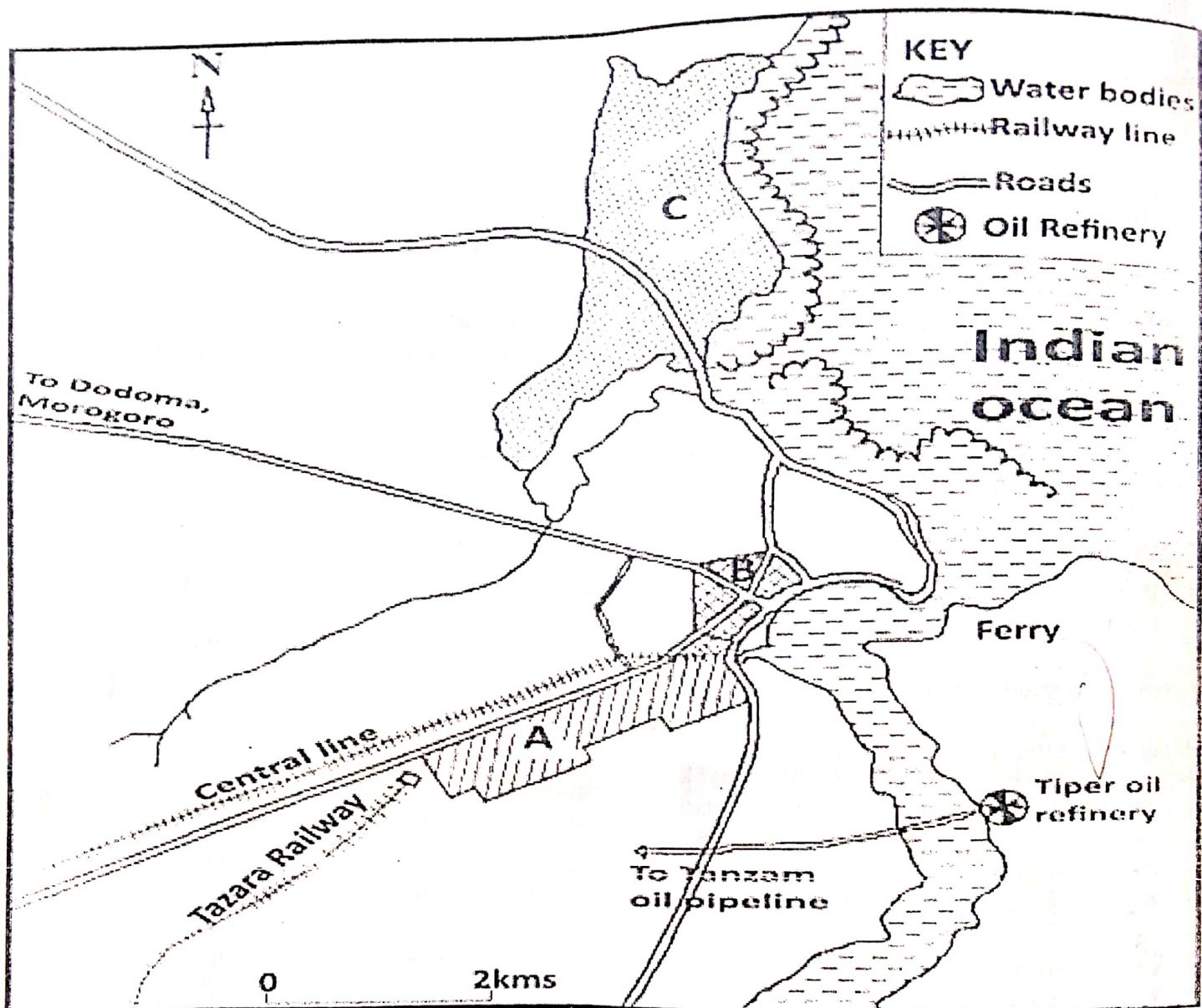
Map of mombasa first .



Dar-es-salaam port.

It is the second largest port along the coast of East Africa (next to Mombasa). It is located in the eastern side of Tanzania and the Nation's largest city, chief seaport, commercial and manufacturing center.

# A sketch map of Dar-es-salaam Port



Land use types in area of A,B and C;

A-Industrial. B-Commercial. C-Residential

## Functions of Dar-es-salaam Port

- ❖ It is a commercial centre/centre for trade and commerce.
- ❖ It is an administrative centre with many administrative offices/Head Quarters.
- ❖ It is a cultural and educational centre with many training institutions and universities e.g. Dar-es-salaam University.
- ❖ It is residential centre with many modern buildings.
- ❖ It is an industrial centre with many industries and refineries.
- ❖ It is a tourist centre with sand beaches, water sports.
- ❖ It is a chief sea port handling both imports and exports.

## Factors which influenced the location of Dar-es-salaam Port

- Deep waters深深 Harbour for anchoring large vessels.
- Sheltered harbour protecting the port from strong sea waves.
- A small tidal range/low tidal range to allow shipping all year round.
- Strategic location at the coast to allow trade across the Indian ocean.
- A strong basement rocks from the coastal plain that eased the construction of port facilities and transport routes.
- A natural gap through the coral reefs.
- Vast land for construction of port facilities.
- Well developed transport network to connect the port to the interior or main land.
- Early settlers who attracts trade and commercial activities.
- Supportive government policy of port development.
- Adequate capital provided by the government/ colonial administration and business community.
- Wide and productive / rich hinterland served by the port.

NB: Factors must be described and the roles of the factors must come out.

### Contributions of Dar-es-salaam to the development of East Africa.

- Promotes trade/export trade which is a source of foreign exchange.
- Promoted importation of foreign goods and services for social and economic development.
- International relations/regional co-operation/trade which attracts foreign investments.
- Promoted industrialization in handling imports and exports.
- Promoted development of agriculture sector by providing market for the agricultural products.
- Creates employment opportunities improving standard of living.
- Facilitates revenue generation for construction of social and economic infrastructures.
- Encouraged tourism which leads to foreign exchange for the development of social and economic infrastructure.
- Has led to the development of Dar-es-salaam as a modern city providing better services to a large population.

NB: Points must be explained

### Problems faced by the port/people using the port

- Delays due to congestion.
- Shortage of housing facilities leading to slum development.
- Pollution due to spills and dumping of wastes affecting the health of the people.
- Unemployment due to shortage of jobs/large population leading to poor standards of living.
- High crime rate due to unemployment leading to insecurity.
- Strain on the available resources i.e., social and economic due to large population.
- Inadequate land limiting port expansion.
- Silting of the harbour by river deposits interfering with sailing.

Narrow streets due to rapid urban planning hence traffic congestion

- Inadequate docking facilities, cargo congestion and delays.
- Narrow inlet in the harbor which slows down movement of the ships, inaccessibility for large ships to anchor.
- Poor handling leading to damage of good in transit hence losses.
- High costs of living due to high population.

NB: Must be sentences with geographical sense and the cause/effects must be brought out.

#### Other ports in Tanzania

- ✓ Tanga in North eastern Tanzania
- ✓ Mtwara south east Tanzania

# LIVESTOCK FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

## Nomadic Pastoralism

This is a subsistence form of animal rearing which involves constant movement of nomads with their cattle from one place to another looking for water and pasture.

It is carried out in areas which receive little and unreliable rainfall and areas with unproductive soils (infertile soils).

### Examples of Nomadic pastoralists in E. Africa

Karamajongs

Turkana

Masai

Nandi

Masai

### Characteristics of Nomadic Pastoralism

They are found in areas of sparse population.

They carry out bush burning during dry season

They practice transhumance.

Animals are normally kept for subsistence survival.

Large number of animals is kept to ensure survival case of death.

Occupies areas of low and unreliable rainfall.

Indigenous / local breeds of cattle are kept.

Pastoralists have no permanent settlement.

They normally do not grow food crops.

Occupy areas of infertile soils which can not support crop farming.

Land is owned communally.

Nomads move from one place to another looking for pasture and water.

Reasons why nomadic pastoralism is carried out or causes of nomadic pastoralism/conditions which encourage the practice of nomadic pastoralism  
pastoralism

Shortage of drinking water makes nomads to move from one place to another.

Insecurity like cattle raiding and rustling facilitates seasonal movement of nomads.

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Soils in nomadic areas are infertile for crop growing hence facilitating nomadic pastoralism.

Area of nomadic pastoralism receive little and unreliable rainfall which cannot support and attract

crop farming.

Communal ownership of land from their areas gives them freedom to carry out nomadic

pastoralism.

Sparse population in their areas gives them plenty of land for animal grazing.

Shortage of pasture ensures seasonal movement of nomads.

Shortage of pasture ensures seasonal movement of nomads.

Occupies areas infected with pests and diseases and this makes them to move to safe areas.

They practice bush burning to ensure the growth of new fresh pastures makes them to carry out

nomadic pastoralism.

Presence of diseases and pests which affects livestock and sometimes kills the animals.

Wild animals like Hyenas which attack livestock.

Government negligence to educate nomadic pastoralists.

NB.

In East Africa nomadic pastoralism is carried out in the following areas.

Areas of sparse population.

Areas with grassland vegetation.

Areas with little and unreliable rainfall.

Areas with infertile soils.

Nomadic pastoralism and tourism are the major economic activities in the dry areas of East Africa (Rangelands)

### Importance of cattle to nomadic pastoralists

Source of food in terms of milk, meat and blood

They are used for prestige

Cattles are used to pay bride price/dowry

Cow dung is used as fuel source

Animal skins and hides are used as dresses

Source of income hence improving on their standards of living

Cow dung is used as fertilizers or manure.

In East Africa the following industries can be established in pastoral areas e.g. beef, dairy, leather tanning industry

### Transhumance

This is the seasonal movement of pastoralists from low lying areas to higher slopes for grazing.

### Problems facing nomadic pastoralism in East Africa

Limited veterinary services to look after their cattle like veterinary doctors.

Limited market for animal products due to over production.

Cattle rustling and raiding which leads to loss of cattle.

Constant famine as they do not grow food crops leading to death.

Shortage of drinking water and pasture due to over stocking hence leading to death of animals.

Soil erosion due to over grazing and bush burning leading to limited growth of pasture.

Movement of animals for long distances leads to death of animals and poor quality of the product.

There is a problem of keeping local breeds which leads to low yields.

Wild animals attack them leading to death of nomads and cattle.

Pest and diseases which attack them leading to death of cattle, low output and poor quality.

Undeveloped transport network to facilitate movement of animal products to the market centres and skilled personnel.

Drought leading to limited pasture and hence death of the animals.

### Solutions to the problems

Government should introduce modern/Exotic breeds to improve on the quality and quantity of animal products.

There should be change in land tenure system in order to make the best use of land.

Establishment of modern transport networks to facilitate movement of animal products to market centers.

Government should establish industries to process cattle products in pastoral areas to improve on the quality and quantity.

Introduction of demonstration ranches to teach farmers modern methods of animal keeping.

Spraying with chemicals or insecticides to control pests and diseases.

Establishment of artificial pasture to supplement on the natural pasture.

Introduction of extension workers or skilled personnel to look after cattle in pastoral areas.

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## CATTLE RANCHING IN EAST AFRICA

This refers to the rearing of cattle or livestock on a large scale for beef or milk purposes using scientific methods for commercial purposes.

Common Ranches in E. Africa are;

- Kaputei south of Nairobi
- Kongwa ranch in Tanzania
- Ankole-Masaka (Rakai and Mbarara)
- Aswa ranch (Gulu areas)

Characteristics of cattle ranching

- o Farms are usually big in size to allow large scale rearing of cattle.
- o Farms are fenced to protect animals from moving.
- o They keep high yielding breeds / modern breeds of cattle.
- o The farms are subdivided into paddocks.
- o Sheds are provided to animals through planting of trees.
- o Selective breeding is done to produce high quality breeds and products.
- o Ranches keep cattle mainly for beef.
- o Carrying capacity of land is adhered to or considered.
- o There is a lot of record keeping on the farm.
- o Ranches are characterized by cattle dips.
- o There is planting of drought resistant grass.
- o Paddocks are supplied with water constantly.

Conditions favouring cattle ranching in E. Africa

Extensive land to allow large scale establishment of ranches due to low population.

Abundant pasture for the animals provided by savanna vegetation.

Adequate capital to establish paddocks, water system and improved breeds.

Well developed transport system to facilitate movement of cattle products.

Introduction of better breeds or modern / exotic breeds e.g. Pedigree British cattle, Fresian etc.

Reliable supply of water for animal drinking from valley dams, boreholes constructed.

Abundant skilled labour or veterinary services to look after livestock.

Favourable government policy which encourages shifting from Nomadic pastoralism to cattle ranches.

Ready market for cattle products like meat, milk, skins and hides provided by urban population of E. Africa.

Benefits of cattle ranches in E. Africa

Source of food protein like milk, meat improving on the health of people.

Source of government revenue through taxation which is used to provide social services to people.

Source of foreign exchange through the export of cattle products to foreign markets.

They have generated foreign exchange through the export of cattle products to foreign markets.

Ranching and dairy farming have diversified the economy earning E. Africa more income.

Development of infrastructures like roads, railway to ease transportation of animal products to market centers.

Source of income to the livestock farmers making them improve on their living standards.

Ranches have led to the establishment of manufacturing industries like meat canning, dairy processing, leather tanning hence creating more jobs.

Ranching has offered great employment opportunities earning people more income.

Development of towns where ranches and industries are located with their associated advantages.

NB: Benefits must have the aspect of role/advantage not just plain statements

Measures to improve on the livestock industry in East Africa

Introduction of modern breeds to improve on the quality and output of cattle products.

Formation of marketing co-operatives to offer credit facilities to the livestock farmers.

Providing permanent water systems like piped water, dams to livestock farms.

Farmers should be taught and encouraged to adopt modern methods of animal rearing and breeding.

There is regular pests and disease control through spraying, dipping to control pests and diseases.

Introduction of better methods of livestock rearing like zero grazing, selective breeding or ranching.

Development of transport systems to facilitate movement of cattle products.

Supplemental feeds and nourishing grasses should be introduced to offer more feeds to cattle.

Introduction of cooling plants [factories] and refrigerators to preserve cattle products.

NB: Try to follow the grammar / tense used in the question.

### Effects of nomadic pastoralism on the environment

Leads to over grazing causing soil erosion with its effects.

Burning of grass by nomads results into soil erosion when it rains.

Communal grazing done by nomads results into easy spread of diseases leading to death of animals.

It results into drying out of wells due to congestion at the water point.

It leads to growth of fire resistant grasses due to regular burning of the pasture done by nomads.

Leads to the destruction of vegetation cover due to over stocking.

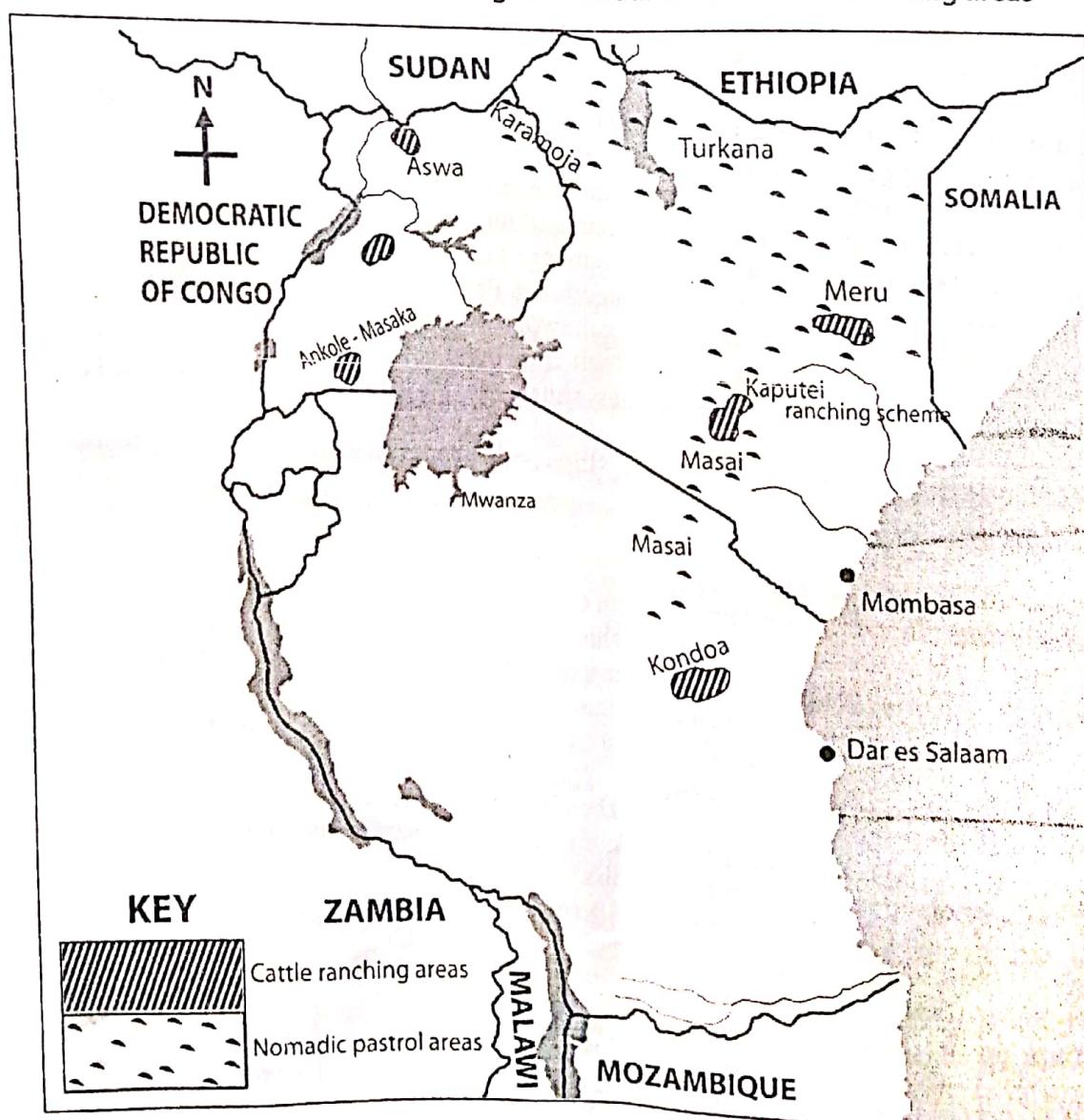
Leads to loss of soil fertility due to soil erosion.

Leads to lowering of the water table due to destruction of the vegetation cover.

It has led to the expansion and wide spread of desert conditions or desertification due to over grazing and stocking.

It has resulted into easy spread of disease and pest due to communal grazing.

### A sketchmap of East Africa showing nomadic areas and cattle ranching areas



# GEOGRAPHY ANSWERING GUIDE 273/1

1. Questions requiring describing should be described using descriptive words or adjectives.
2. Question asking or requiring explaining, should be well explained using examples or giving a role or origin or source.
3. With outline questions, write a meaningful statement
  - x Don't just list them down.
4. Questions asking to explain the problems facing.....
  - x State the problem, its cause and its effect.
  - x Avoid phrases e.g problem of capital, problem of market, labour etc.
  - x It should be inadequate capital, limited market, shortage of labour etc.
5. Contributions or benefits / importances:
  - x They should be well explained portraying how they have led to the development of E. Africa.
  - x Should be positive in nature.
  - x We need advantages
6. Questions requiring measures or solutions:
  - x State the measure/solutions and the problem it is solving.
  - x Show how it is applied or show the how part if possible.
7. Factors favouring certain aspect:
  - x Should be positives
  - x Should show a role, source and examples.
  - x They should show how they have favoured.
8. Factors limiting or affecting.....
  - x These are sometimes problems
  - x They should be negative in nature e.g.
    - Limited labour.
    - Shortage of capital.
    - Unfavourable government policies etc.
    - Inadequate supply of waters.
9. Problems should show the effects/causes
9. Describe the problems facing.....  
Under here a candidate is required to put an adjective or a descriptive word to describe the problem e.g,

Use	Avoid using
• Severe water shortage .....	Water shortage
• Rampant accidents.....	accidents
• Dangerous wild animals.....	wild animals
• Severe soil erosion.....	soil erosion
• Rampant theft.....	theft
• Dangerous pests and diseases.....	pests and diseases
• Severe/serious land shortage.....	land shortage

Descriptive terms or words as per the current trends

1. Capital

Use	Avoid
x Sufficient capital	x Good capital
x Adequate capital	x Favourable capital
x Large capital base	x Enough capital
x Limited capital	x Bad capital
x Insufficient capital	x Lack of enough capital
x Shortage of capital	x Inadequate capital
x Large sums of capital	x Poor capital
x Reliable source of capital	x Low/ high capital

## 2. Market

- Use
- x Ready market
  - x Wide/large market
  - x Adequate market
  - x Small market
  - x Reliable market
  - x Unreliable market

### Avoid

- Good market
- Favourable market
- Efficient market
- High / low market
  - Poor market
- Insufficient market

## 3. Labour

- Use
- x Abundant labour
  - x Reliable labour
  - x Skilled labour / unskilled
  - x Cheap labour
  - x Shortage of labour
  - x Large supply of labour
  - x Semi skilled labour

### Avoid

- Good labour
- Easy labour
- Enough labour
- Bad labour
- Poor labour.

## 4. Government policy

- Use
- x Supportive government policy
  - x Positive government policy
  - x Favourable government policy
  - x Unfavourable government policy
  - x Negative government policy

### Avoid

- Good government policy
- Bad government policy
- Poor government policy

## 5. Soils

- Use
- x Deep fertile soils
  - x Well drained fertile soils
  - x Productive soils
  - x Infertile soils
  - x Fertile soils
  - x Un productive
  - x Poor drainage soil
  - x Thin soils
  - x Shallow soil

### Avoid

- Good soils
- adequate soils
- Bad soils
- Poor soils

## 6. Water

- Use
- x Abundant supply of water
  - x Reliable supply of water
  - x Constant supply of water
  - x Adequate water
  - x Large water body
  - x Regular supply of water
  - x Inadequate supply of water
  - x Ready supply of water
  - x Plenty of water
  - x Abundant water

### Avoid

- Enough water
- Good water supply
- Poor water

## 7. Rainfall

### Use

- ✗ Well distributed rainfall
- ✗ Heavy rainfall
- ✗ Reliable rainfall
- ✗ Unreliable rainfall
- ✗ Little rainfall
- ✗ Abundant rainfall
- ✗ Moderate rainfall
- ✗ Poorly distributed
- ✗ Plenty of rainfall

### Avoid

- Good rainfall
- Enough rainfall
- High rainfall
- Poor rainfall
- Low rainfall
- Adequate rainfall
- Big rainfall

## 8. Temperature

### Use

- ✗ Hot temperatures
- ✗ Cool temperatures
- ✗ Warm temperatures
- ✗ Cold temperature
- ✗ Very hot
- ✗ Very cold
- ✗ Moderate temperature

### Avoid

- High temperatures
- Good temperatures
- Low temperatures
- Bad temperatures
- Favourable temperature

## 9. Power / Energy

### Use

- ✗ Abundant power
- ✗ Adequate power supply
- ✗ Constant supply of power
- ✗ Reliable source of power/ energy
- ✗ Inadequate supply of power
- ✗ Wide variety of sources of power
- ✗ Large supply of power

### Avoid

- Enough power
- Poor supply of power
- Good supply of power

## 10. Land

### Use

- ✗ Extensive land
- ✗ Large tract of land
- ✗ Large piece of land
- ✗ Abundant land
- ✗ Vast land
- ✗ Relatively flat
- ✗ Small tract of land

### Avoid

- Good land
- Enough Land
- Bad land
- Adequate land
- Inadequate land

## 11. Transport

### Use

- ✗ Efficient transport network
- ✗ Developed transport
- ✗ Reliable transport
- ✗ Undeveloped transport
- ✗ Inefficient transport
- ✗ Better transport
- ✗ Improved transport
- ✗ Poorly developed transport
- ✗ Modern transport

### Avoid

- Good transport
- Poor transport
- Unfavourable transport
- Bad transport

- x Modern transport network
- x Cheap means of transport

## 12. Raw materials

### Use

- x Abundant raw materials
- x A variety of raw materials
- x Adequate supply of raw materials
- x Inadequate raw materials
- x Large supply of raw materials
- x Regular supply of raw materials
- x Cheap source of raw materials
- x Plenty of raw materials
- x Reliable supply of raw materials

### Avoid

- Good raw materials
- Enough raw materials
- Poor raw materials
- Unfavourable raw materials

## 13. Technology

### Use

- x Advanced technology
- x Modern technology
- x High level of technology
- x Improved technology
- x Appropriate technology
- x Inappropriate technology

### Avoid

- High technology
- Good technology
- Bad technology
- Simple technology

## 14. Research

### Use

- x Improved research
- x Intensive research
- x Developed research
- x High level of research

### Avoid

- Good research
- Favourable research

## 15. Political stability

### Use

- x Relative political stability
- x Improved security

### Avoid

- Good political stability
- Good security.

## 16. Humidity

### Use

- x High humidity
- x Low humidity

### Avoid

- Good humidity
- Bad humidity
- Heavy humidity

## 17. Relief

### Use

- x Relatively flat
- x Low lying area
- x Steep nature
- x Rugged relief
- x Gently sloping

### Avoid

- Good relief
- Poor relief
- Bad relief
- Favourable relief
- Unfavourable