**EJEB UACE MARKING GUIDE**

**GEOGRAPHY 3 P250/3**

**STANDARDS**

* Marking is by impression unless otherwise stated.
* Candidates should displayability to discuss and illustrate the points raised.
* A mere outline of points should not go above half the mark allocated.

**AWARDS**

20-25 Excellent

16-19 Very good mark

13-15 Good answer/ Average

10-12 Afair answer

08-09 An O’level answer

01-07 A fail answer

00 - Irrelevant answer.

1. For any fieldwork you have done either as an individual or as a group.
2. State the topic

Candidates should state the topic clearly bringing out what was studied “where” the study took place. The topic must be; a geographical relationship. (02 marks)

Objectives

1. Candidates are expected to clearly come up with objectives which should be realistic, measurable and achievable and closely related to the topic.

NB. Do not accept phrases like

* To know
* To understand
* To admire
* To appreciate

Accept

* To find out
* To indentify
* To assess

1. Students are expected to come up with and describe the preparations/ steps that were carried out before the fieldwork was done;

The preparations / steps should be in the following order : for the first four steps ie;

* Pilot study and identification of the area of study
* Topic
* Objectives
* Methods

Candidates are expected to come up with any other one step regardless of the order.

* Collection of materials / tools to be used in the field such as base map, compass etc.
* Literature review
* Seeking permission
* Formation of study groups
* Briefing
* Departure etc (4+1=05marks)

NB. The first four steps must be followed in that order without change ; short of that

No mark at all (for the first four) but may get one for others.

* Steps must be explained and illustrated
* Mere stating /outline of steps earn NOT more than ½ of the marks allocated.

1. Candidates are expected to draw a fully/detailed sketch map of the area with the following.

* Marginal information i.e.;
* Complete title
* Frame work
* Key / label
* Compass direction (04marks)
* Physical features
* Land use

T – 01

WL-01

F-01

D -01

PHY-02

Land use -02 = (08 marks)

* Physical features include;
* Relief features like; hills, green lands, swamps
* Drainage i.e.; lakes, rivers, swamps etc

NB. Physical features must be varied

* Land use activities may include;
* Farming /agriculture
* Forestry
* Ministry quarrying
* Fishing
* Trade & commerce
* Settlement etc.

NB. All features must be fully anointed/ well labeled on the map with local names or functions.

* Marks only convectional symbols or signs.
* Title should be on the same page with sketch map.
* All features must be varied e.g.
* Transport (roads, railway lines etc)
* Trade/ commerce
* Settlement (villages/ cells, trading centre’s)

1. Candidates are expected to clearly bring out conclusion drawn from the field inform of relationships which are related to the topic and objectives;

These are;

Physical to physical relationship

* Relief with drainage
* Relief with soils
* Relief with vegetation
* Drainage with vegetation
* Soil with drainage (02marks)

Physical to human relationship

* Relief verses settlement
* Drainage and settlement
* Drainage with agriculture
* Relief and communication
* Vegetation and agriculture (02marks)

Human to human relationship

* Communication with settlement
* Communication with trade
* Agriculture with settlement
* Settlement with trade

(3relationships x2= 6marks)

(TOTAL 25marks)

1. For any field work you have conducted
2. State the topic
3. Outline objectives
4. -Candidates are expected to state clearly the topic bringing out “what” was studied and “where” the study took place.

A good topic must have a geographical relationship. (03marks)

-Candidates must bring out objectives which are achievable, measurable, and realistic and not repeating the topic.

Accept phrases like;

* To find out
* To indentify
* To discover
* To assess etc.

Do not accept phrases like;

* To know
* To understand
* To see
* To appreciate
* To admire (05marks)

(b) Candidates are expected to define and describe the method indentified above and also bring out evidence information obtained by using the method

No information got/ evidence (3x3=09marks)

* Interviewing method – this involves the interaction between the researcher and respondent involving asking oral questions and getting answers orally.

Candidates should describe how questions were asked and answers given.

* Sampling –this involves taking part/ choosing /selection of part of the whole population to represent the whole/ part.

NB. Use of wrong description /description no mark.

* Questionnaire –this involves drafting questions and sending them to the respondent to fill the answers (3x3 =09marks)

(c) Candidates are expected to bring out the limitations of the methods mentioned above with evidence of the information missed.

* No information, no marks at all
* Limitations should be attached to the method.

Interviewing

* Language barrier
* Time consuming
* Liable to exaggeration and bias
* Dive it hostility may occur
* Some information may be left out deliberately (02marks)

Sampling

* Lack of representation samples
* Biased samples selected
* Physical obstruction
* Inaccessibility
* Faulty tools etc

Questionnaire

* It is limited to literate people who can read and write.
* It’s rigid to information got can’t be easily changed
* Few people are willing to spare time
* Liable to mistakes, omissions and exaggerations

(Any 2 methods and 2 demerits =04marks)

(d) How did the field study keep you to understand the geographical relationships i.e;

* Physical verses physical
* Physical verses human
* Human verses human

Physical to physical i.e;

* Relief verses drainage
* Relief verses soil
* Relief verses vegetation
* Drainage with vegetation

Physical to human

* Relief verses settlement
* Drainage with agriculture
* Relief with communication
* Vegetation and agriculture

Human to human

* Communication with settlement
* Communication with trade
* Agriculture with settlement
* Settlement with trade (2x3 =06 marks)

NB. No place name or direction. No mark

* Relationships should be raised.
* No accountability one mark for relationship i.e.; favored led to encouraged, discouraged etc

(TOTAL 25 marks)

1. Volcanicity refers to the reactive process that involves extrusive of gaseous, liquid and solid materials from the mantle to the earth’s surfaces. Volcanicity originates from the mantle where temperatures are very hot due to radio activity, geo chemical reactions and the pressure of the overlying rocks. The hot temperatures met the rocks and the molten rocks start moving to produce tension and compression forces that break the earth’s crust to form cracks, fissues, events and faults through which the materials are extruded onto the earth’s surfaces.

Volcanicity has lead to the development of the following relief land forms in Uganda; volcanic mountains e.g. Lara plain, volcanic neck, explosion crater, caldera.

Definition -01, efection -01, source of origin-02, lives of citizens-01, features-02

ASKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING AREAS AFFECTED BY VOLCANICITY:

Volcanic mountains are formed due to the ejection of magma from the mantle through the vent on the earth’s surface. After a long period of eruption of materials a volcanic mountain builds up consisting of a pipe at the centre and usually with a crater at the top.

After the formation, magma solidifies and blocks the central vent; thus limiting secondary eruption of ejection of magma onto the surface of the earth thus leading to the formation of parasitic cones along the sides. Mostly they are made up of alternating layers of ash and lava.

Examples of volcanic mountains include; Elgon in Mnafwa –Sironko districts, Muhavura in Kisoro district, kidam, Napak and Moroto in north East of Uganda.

DIAGRAM

Describe –Ash and clinder cones, cummulo clumes

Lava plains are uplands made up of successive layers of basic lava covering the original land scope in low lying areas. For example Kisoro plain in south West Uganda.

DIAGRAM

Explosion crater, refers to a shallow, flat floored depression surrounded by a low rim of pyroclasts, it is formed as a result of gaseous explosion due to the high pressure leading to scooping of the country rocks as the gases swirl to form a shallow depression. Examples of explosion craters are found between L.George and Edward astride the kazinga Channel (over 200 of them) forexample Nyamunuka and Katwe.

DIAGRAM

Caldea is a wide opening found on top of a mountain. It is formed by a violent eruption that occur blowing off the top of volcano and leaving behind a widened crater for example Napak caldera and that found at Muhavura top.

DIAGRAM

Volcanic necks and plugs these include the Tororo volcanic rock in Tororo formed as a result of solidified lava with in the pipe is hard and resistant to denudation process as the softer rocks are weathered away.

* Any 6 identifications, properly explained and illustrated points with examples 6x3=18marks
* Candidates should;
* Indentify the features -01
* Explain -01
* Illustrate / example -01/03@
* Indentify examples of plantations and crops grown
* Give features of plantation
* Draw a map of Uganda showing plantations (25marks)

1. Plantation farming with the growing of crops on a large piece of land through use of scientific methods of farming and mechanization for increased output. In Uganda, plantation farming is practiced in many places which include; Lugazi, Kinyara, Kakira and Sango bay which are well known for the growth of sugarcanes, rice plantation are also developed and there include; Kibimba rice scheme in Iganga, Doho in Tororo and Olwenyi rice project . wheat and maize are grown in Sebei , Northeast of Masindi and in some parts of Kabale.

Flowers are also grown in Ntugamo, Entebbe and Lugazi. Tea is grown in Kyamuhunga , kasaku and many others. (02marks)

ASKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING AREAS WITH PLANTATION FARMING

* Features of plantation farming I Uganda include;
* The farms are usually large extending to hundreds and thousands of hectares and acres for example Doho rice scheme covers over 2500 acres of land.
* Farmers normally concentrate on the production of a single crop for example at Lugazi sugarcane plantation, it is only sugarcane grown.
* Crops produced are normally for export and commercial purposes for example most of the tea in Kyagwe, Kasaku and Toro is exported to world market.
* Large numbers of workers are employed for example the Lugazi sugar works employs over 7000 workers.
* Large sums of capital are required to prepare land, pay workers, buy machines, transport facilities and set up infrastructure.
* A large number of plantations in Uganda are privately owned and most especially by foreigners such as Asuas. For example Kakira and Lugazi sugarcane plantations belong to Menta and Madhvani
* The plantations are scientifically managed and this involves the use of machines, agro-chemicals and fertilizersforexample research is carried out to improve seeds and stocks at Lugazi sugarcane and tea plantations.
* Most plantations supplement their output by buying from the out growers –local farmers on Kawolo and Mukono supplement the Lugazi sugarcane plantation.
* The plantation managements provide housing, food; medical facilities and sometimes plantations under management of sugar corporation Uganda Limited operate a secondary school in the area. (Any 8 well described 8x1 =08marks)
* Factors for the low levels of plantation farming in Uganda are as follows;
* Poor farming methods in Uganda for example monoculture, bush burning, nomadic pastoralism, use of rudimentary tools in cultivation which therefore limit the development of plantation farming in areas such as Mbale, Masaka, Kotido, Mbarara and Kaboong.
* The existance of poor soils in some parts of the country such as Kotido, Kaboong, Nakapiripiti, Nakasongola which do not favor the growth of plants and therefore leading to low levels of plantation farming in Uganda.
* Limited skills of farming possessed by the people in Uganda such as planting, harvesting, management therefore leading to low levels of plantation farming in some areas of the country such as kitgum, Gulu, Lira and Arua.
* Inadequate capital to be used to purchase land, pay labour, buy machines and also to buy the seeds to be used therefore leading to low levels of plantation farming. This has left farming in Kotido, Mbarara, Mbale and many other places at small scale.
* A small size of market most especially locally due to low incomes of the people and the low level of population thus limiting population farming since the producers are discouraged from increasing the output.
* Landlockedness of the country whereby most of the produce has to be taken to the coast when is very far therefore increasing the costs of transportation thus wasting plantation farming in areas of Masaka, Mbarara and Kotido.
* Political instabilities in some parts of the country such as Gulu, Kaboong, Arua, Kotido and therefore leading to low level of plantation farming.
* Poor climatic conditions in some parts of the country which are dry for example Arua, Nebbi,Kotido, Kaboong, Gulu,which discourages growing of crops thus leading to low levels of plantation farming in Uganda.
* Cultural rigidities such as hostilities of some culture and the belief of having one activity by different cultures such as the Bahima,Karamajong who do nomadic pastoralism therefore limiting the development of plantation farming in areas of Kaabong, Kotido and Mbarara.
* Poor transport systems such as poor roads, poor train system, pooor water transport which therefore lead to inaccessibility of some areas such as Kasese, Kisoro, Kumi and Arua thus leading to low levels of plantation farming.
* The relief of Uganda is steep in some areas thus limiting the development of plantation farming for example in Kisoro, Kasese , Mbale,and many others since it becomes expensive to carryout plantation farming
* Poor land tenure system in Uganda whereby very few people own large chunks of land and on other areas there is land fragmentation due to over population and therefore there is unlimited land for plantation farming in areas of Wakiso, Mpigi, Masaka and Kampala.
* Low levels of technology which leads to inefficiency and production of low quality products which do not sell on the world market thus leading to low level of productivity thus leading to low level of plantation farming.
* There is inadequate research carried out in Uganda to find out market for the crops, methods of cultivation in areas of Masaka and Mukono and therefore leading to low level of plantation farming.
* In Uganda, there is a high degree of corruption which leads to diversion of funds to other activities and therefore leading to low level of plantation farming.

(Any well explained 11x1 =11 marks) (TOTAL 25marks)

* Candidates should define mining
* Give the status of mining
* Indentifying mining areas and minerals
* Draw a map showing their location
* Explain factors favoring mining in Uganda

1. Mining refers to the extraction of mineral resources from the rocks of the crust and alluvial and lacustrine deposits that are useful to man. Mining in Uganda started during the Iron Age and it expanded in the 1920’s. Commercial mining had thrived throughout the year till 1970’s when it declined. Since 1986, the sector recovered due to the increased mineral exploitation, exploration and extraction. Uganda has very many minerals which are scattered over a wide area and in small quantities. Mining takes place in areas such as Hima, Tororo and Muhokya where limestone is mined, clay at Kajjansi and Katende, Tin at Kikagat, salt at lake Katwe, wolfram at Kisoro, Gold at Kotido, Kaabong, Busia, sand Bushenyi, Mityana, oil at the Albertine basin, sand at Entebbe, Luzira in Kampala.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MINING CENTRES

Title-01

Key -01

Any 3 mining areas and minerals 03x1 (05marks)

NB. Identification of mining areas and minerals on the map (05marks)

Mere identification of mining areas and minerals 03marks

Identification of mere minerals no mark at all.

* Presence of variety of mineral which are easily exploited some minerals in Uganda in large quality thus ensuring continued and sustainable minining for examples large quantities of limestone at tororo and Hima thus miming developments in Uganda.
* High quality of mineral ensuring ready domestic and foreign market leading to sustainable miming for examples iron are deposit at muko in kabaka is one of the best on the African continents mining development in Uganda.
* The names of mineral to the earth surface some minerals in Uganda appears near the Earth surface and others in open water bodies this ensures cheap and easy methods of mining for example clay at kajjansi sound on the shores of lake voctorial and alluvial gold in karamajong thus miming development in Uganda.
* Limited resource base in some areas, some areas in Uganda lack resources in terms of fertile soils, good climate, leaving mining as the only alternative activity for example oil mining in any Albertine region, gold mining in Karamoja sub region thus development of the of the mining industry in Uganda.
* Large mineral deposits in Uganda has led to the development of the mining industry for example land sand deposition in Uganda on the lake shores of lake Victoria at Entebbe, Luzira in Kampala hence mining development in Uganda.
* Construction of various transport rock by the government to facilitate miming activities for examples the Mbale, Kapachora road facilitates miming activities miming of verminute in Mbale ,Gold in Busia and limestone in Kapchorwa .The Kampala –Tororo road facilitates miming and transportation of limestone and cement from torero to Kampala.
* Favorable government policy of revving and opening up the formerly closed mines has led to development of the formerly closed mine has led to development of the mining industry for examples the kasese –kilembe mines were re-opened up and recycling of cobalt from copper is done by the kasese cobalt plant this is done by a foreign company thus miming development in Uganda.
* Power extension to the mining region so as to develop the mining industry for example the government extended power to kapchora for limestone and cement mining. In vumbe limestone and main quarry is done using installed diesel generator power extension is also done by Uganda Electricity transitions company these all lead to the development of Uganda.
* The presence of foreign investor that invests in the mining industry thus increased mineral production.
* The government is encouraging foreign investor to invest in the mining industry of Uganda thus its development in the mining industry of Uganda thus its development for example’s persecute in mbale is mined by a Canadian firm called canin resource herdsman and tallow oil drill oil from hoima and bulisa thus development of the mining industry in Uganda.
* The presence of adequate capital that her been invested to develop the miming such capital was obtained from the words Bank IMF Africa development Bank and some foreign investors for example canmin resource which mines vermiculite from Name khala mines in mbale this leads to the the development of Uganda mining industry.
* The liberation of mining activities have led to development of the mining industry for examples in 1988 a gold buying centre was established in Kampala and this generated more gold for export local and foreign companies like canni resources are export local and foreign companies like commin resource are free to carry out miming due to the liberalization thus the industries development.
* The availability of ready market for mineral both local and international has led to local due to the increasing construction in Kampala this has provided already market for clay and sand miming at kajjansi luzira kawempe and other which it export cement thus development of the mining sector of Uganda.
* Political stability in miming areas like kases where costal is cycle and kotido where gold is mimed have led to development of Uganda miming industry it has been through use of the UPDF and disscimament of the karamajong warriors thus development of Uganda mining industry.
* The reduced smuggling of mineral like gold across boundaries has led to development and sustainability of the mining industry.
* Smuggling has been controlled by the special revenue protection service personnel who are stationed on every boarder for examples katuim on every boarder for examples katuma neat Uganda –Rwanda border burin malaba near the Kenyan boarder and others.
* The presence of both skilled and a semi –skilled labour have led to development of the mining industry .The ministry of energy and mineral resource sent student to USA, Libya and pens to study geological survey mapping and exploration as well as mining such skilled labour is the one that have such skilled labour is the one that have discoursed oil in mputa and waraga oils in the semuliki Busin hence development.
* The presence of modern technology to carry our miming in high technology machines have been in imported in Uganda force example follow oil Uganda limited and heritage oil and gas limited imported oil drilling machine which have led to large scale e miming in Uganda thus in development.
* Extensive research and mineral exploration has been to discover positional of mineral development AND exploitation Uganda for example the number of mineral license increase in December 2006 gold exportation takes the lead followed by copper ,cobalt, petroleum and other Arterial survey has been adopted in kotido mbale Bussia And other thus development of the mining industry.
* The increase population which generates enough casual labour to the mining region thus increasing on the profitability of the miming components e.g. limestone miming in tororo is enable by the dense population in the area of mbale kilembe mines used to get cheap labour from kigezi thus development of the mining industry.

NB all point must be explained and illustration with examples was 18X1=A8MKS.

No 6.

Fishing refers to the extraction of aquatic life from water bodies for example rivers lakes swamps and pounds .Fishing is one of the original occupations mankind the types of fish spices include tilapia Nile perch silver fish lung fish in Uganda there are two types of fishing for example commercial and subsistence fishing .in commercial fishing fish is caught for sale and this is done by use of modern methods such as bucket spears hook .The major fishing ground in Uganda include lakes such as Victoria, kyoga, George and lake mwamala river such as sezibwa, Nile, kagera, katonga, kazinga channel and swamps of kigezi and ponds such as those around lake Victoria on the shores of lake kyonga swamps of kigezi and ponds such as those located at kajjansi mpingi kiboga ,mukono pallisa kabaale.The landing sites include; those of lake Albert such as Wanseko Tonga Butiaba Kaiso Ntoroko and for lake kyoga such as Wampanga Namasole kabira.

Fishing is contributing 2.3% to Uganda GDP especially from Nile and Tilapia export.

60% of fresh is sold fresh and 40% is processed.

Fish total catch has been dedining over time due to over fishing.

About 1.3 million people.

Nile perch contributes 46% tilapia 38% L.victorial 60 % kyoga 166% Albert 15%.

Some methods have been banned e.gt beach selling .

Method of fishing are both traditional e.g. smoking and modern e.g. freezing

There is increased in fish farming.

1. The significance of the fishing industry is both negative and positive and it is as follows

* Fishing has facilitated Infrastrual developments inform of transport network like roads leading to landing sites like Wanseko Butiaba and Masese.
* Fishing help in diversification of the economy apart from depending trade and commerce fishing provided another alternative.
* The government of Uganda earned revenue through fishing and this is done by taxing fishermen ,fish among were ,the processing industries and issuing license and this income is used to provide service to citizens like health service transport.
* Uganda earns foreign exchange from fishing and this is through the exportation of fish to other countries like United States.
* Fishing provides employment opportunities to both skilled and unskilled man power like to the fish mongers and fishermen, fish transporters, those working in the fish processing industries in jinja.
* Fishing has boasted the tourism industry for example fishing is at times a regularly sport activity by tourist binocute and also some fish species act as tourist attractions with engineering work in fishing processing industries also attracts tourists.
* Fishing promotes training of skilled man power forexmple the technicians’ food scientist engineering works at the fishing sector,
* Fishing helps in education and research for example for the geography students especially to those who study zoology because fishing has led to the establishment of research centers.
* Fishing has indirectly contributed to the dev elopement of agriculture forexmple it provides fertilizers which en sure proper crop growth leading to food security in Uganda.
* Fishing help in reducing excess population pressure on land by employing the excess population and this is when most people near landing sites are gently engaged in fishing for example around lake microbial and lake Albert.
* Fishing is major source of food to people and animals this is majorly form fish species like silver fish (Mukene) tilapia Nile perch which provides proteins hence improving people standards of living.

However there are also negative significance of the fishing to the economic development of Uganda and they are as follows.

* Fishing promotes regional imbalance whereby areas along landing sites and around landing sites are more developed compared to others.
* Fishing promotes pollution for example water pollution air pollution and environmental pollution which has resulted in to the easy spread of diseases in Uganda.
* Fishing out compete other sector for example agriculture tourism industrializations and these compete for especially land.
* Fishing contributes to deforestation where by tree are continuously cut down to get fire wood and also timber for the boat making.
* Fishing affects the education sector due to an increase in school drop outs especially to students that continuously escape in order to go for fishing.
* Fishing leads to slum development with the related problem for example prostitution poor sanitation.Etc

***POINT SHOULD BE WELL EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED WITH VALID EXAMPLES.***

**7B. FEATURE OF UGANDDA’S POPULATION STRUCTURE.**

* Law life expectance
* High birth rate evidenced by avaid base of the pyramid.
* Female are more than male
* The 0-4 age group has highest population.
* The population is majorly young with children under 18 years forming the majority.
* The age group of 75 has least number of people
* High mortality rate. Death rate.

The impact of such a population is both positive and negative.

**Positive**

* Source of cheap labor majorly being the youth.
* Lange market as many people increase denied for goods and service.
* Creates innovation and creativity due to competition
* Improves security as many join security organize like army police.
* Pressure on government to provide social service.

**Negative**

* High dependence Barden which reduce saving and investments,
* Wide spread poverty due to too many people compared to available resources
* Low literacy level
* Low standards of living
* Repent rural urban migration especially by the youtj.2
* Poor health
* Land degradation due to much pressure
* High rates sun employment
* Over prudently crowding of social service log school hospitals.

8.Deforestation the massive cutting down to tree what replacement currently Uganda has 21% of the ensile forest remaining and the rest has disappeared and of the 14.90km are settled as forest reserve .The forests in Uganda that have suffered deforestation include Namere muyigo Mabira Muko land August Mwenge forest resures burden so kibale forest 5000km2 are tropical highland forest in the central region are 1427.1km has been cleared in the eastern are 488km has seen western are 814.6km has seen cleansed below are the case of deforestation in Uganda

The increasing population growth rates in area like fuses mbale has created demand for more land for settlement like the forest such as kisangi and mbale.

* Forest and open woodlands are being rapidly depleted to provide land for cultivation such forest like mabira kibale maging semict lie bugala orest wee depleted for growing plant palm trees.
* Forest such as mabira burdeso elgon kisale kahiu and many other are clears to provide timber for building construction and to supply timber for furniture industries to manufactures items like sofas chair tables beds.
* Road construction has necessities clearing some pure of forests like the mityana fort portal road was constructed through clearing some forest like it were and jinja used was constructed after clearing mabira forerst.
* Industrialization has led to destroy of forest in many ways like though the used wood fuel fisting bricks and tides in day work like at kajjansi the need to clear land for construction of industries like Namare was cleared for coca –cola drink industry.
* The increasing population growth route in area like tises Mbale has created demands for more a land for settlement the bakija immigrant from kabala kasiro incrocheal upon best such as kisangi and mbale.
* Forest and open woodland are being rapidly depleted to provide land cultivation such forest like mabiri kibule Mgahing senkili he byale forest wee depleted for growing of plant palm trees.
* Forest such as mabira burden elgon kibale kahns and many other are Clarence to provide timber for building construction essential he byale forest wee depleted for manufacture items like sofa chair table beds.
* Road construction has necessities clearing some parts of forest like to mityana fort portal road was construction through clearing some forest like culture and Kampala jinja would was constructed after clearing mabira forest.
* Industrialization has led to destruction of forest in many ways like through the need of wood fuel for firing brides and titles in day work like at kajjansi the reed to clear land for construction of industries like Namaire was cleared for coca cola soft drinks industry.
* Heavy rainfall characterized by storm flood and land have destroyed some forest for examples flooding of dialoging valley in logons has destroyed indigo forest Elgon forest are destructed by land
* Illegal pet sawing like in the idlest Nile have led to massive destruction of forest in Uganda lends kikak and wiceri forest are facing illegal pit sawing .

Below the various effect of deforestation is uganda destruction of forest has led to marked changes in local chiners result in lover and more emissive rainfall like around mountain Ruwenzori, Elgon and Mabira forest rain seasons have recently been started late and are becoming less easier.

* Forest help to maintain soil fertility prevent soil erosion also pounded erasable water supply therefore their destruction has seaways upset to balance of the natural environment and the soil are susceptible to soil erosion lince kigezi and mbale.
* Deforestation of Mabira ha caused increase refers of soil erosion and deposition in river musanyu and ssessive that drinks from massive lips like kyoga by leading destroyed the fish.
* There is an increase in test of fuel wood and charcoal in moral areas of mbale Luwero Masindi Hoima and Furtichel Revolcanic in number free in the Mabirizi Kackered Elgon forest.
* Destruction forest like Bwindi Elgon forest Budago Mabira and other lolled to loss of biodiversity since different form forest clearance like promoter focus have disappeared from bunya and Kalagala forest.
* Forest such Bwind Mabira burdens and other are mobilization for wild life and their destruction have led to research. In number of tourist the century and therefore scarcity of foreign exchange.
* The destruction of forest have led to reduced level of water in less and river Victoria kyonga Albert the Nile Ssezibwa since they help in rainfall and also some river like appears increasing becoming season hence less of equation life like fish drainage dry season.
* Destruction of forest such as Mabira has led to global pipette warming since forest absorb like sazire carbondioxed meters are art and accumulating such greed in the a temperature leads to destation to the zone large hinder off feting the green hoarse effect.
* Deforestation in forest like massive has led to scarcity of local hence like allovers mango which creates in the making of chemical and other pesticides.
* Destruction of forest like zaka lcher has led to spread of desertification in humidity is the atmosphere constitute of rainfall formation through crop transpiration.

Any 20ms

Total 25.

* Sketch map of Uganda showing deforestation areas.
* Key

**NB** identification of deforestation area and map

Make identification of deforested area without a map

Identification of deforested area without names.