

Item 1: Map skills

For this item, use the East Africa 1:50,000 (Uganda) map extract of **Nakasongola** series Y732 sheet 79/2, Edition 3 – U.S.D and the information in the text below to answer the tasks given.

A group of Canadian tourists have been briefed about various attractions in Nakasongola. One of the activities they intend to engage in is hiking to the summit of Kakondi Hill (G.R 360450). Upon reaching the peak, they observe several attractions while facing North-Eastwards. The best view through binoculars ends in Nalukoma seasonal swamp (G.R 410490).

Task:

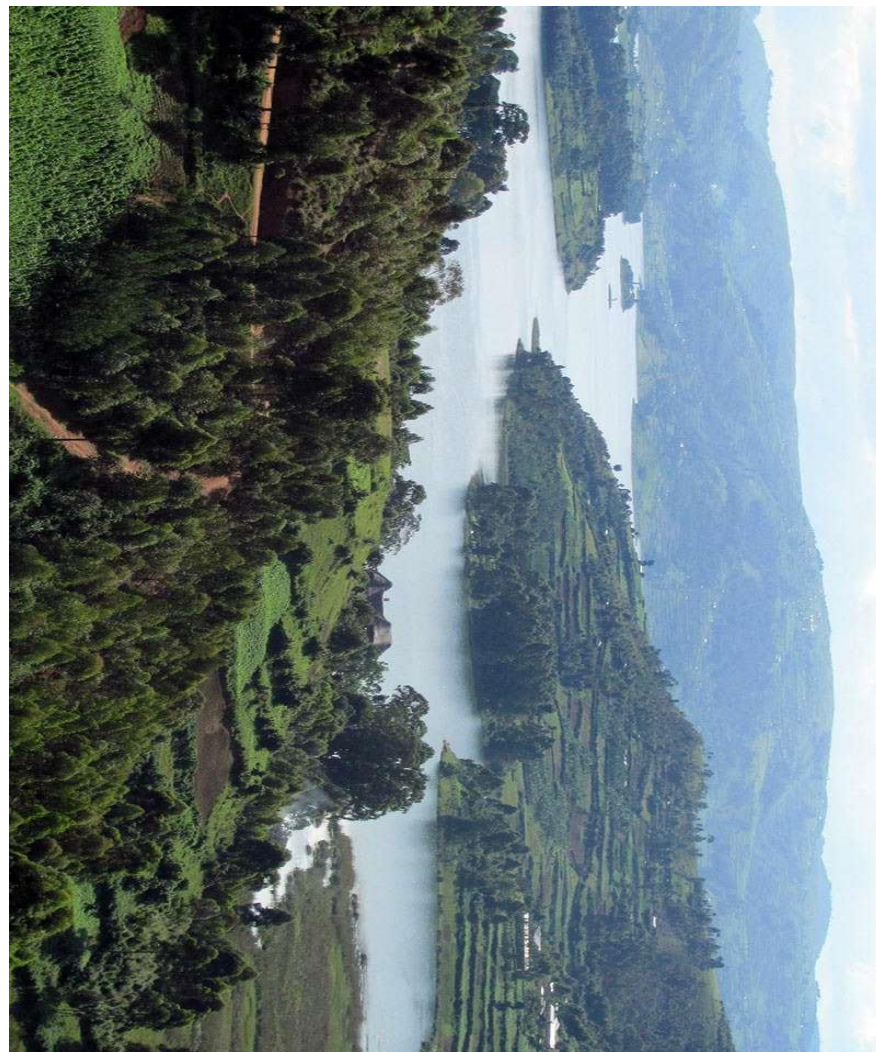
- (a) Classify the features that the tourists are likely to view.
- (b) Illustrate the area being viewed by the tourists on a relief section.
- (c) The Lwamutogo-Kansiri-Katamandwa Seasonal swamp is to be leased by the LC1 chairperson to a Chinese investor for rice farming at a cost of 3,000,000/= per square kilometer. The Chinese investor is interested in knowing the size of that swamp before making any payment. You have been entrusted to establish the cost of this lease.
- (d) As a Geography student,
 - (i) Describe the factors that influence the vegetation cover in the area shown on the map extract.
 - (ii) Explain to the Local Council Chairperson, the activities that may be carried out in the swamps without affecting the climate patterns.

Item 2: Photographic skills

You are working with Sunset Consultancy and Investment Company

Limited as an investment guide. A group of American investors are planning to visit your country during their summer holiday. They have visited your company website and have booked your company to help them research about certain areas of interest. The company manager is of the view that the investors should visit the area shown in the photograph. As their investment guide-to- be, the company manager has instructed you to prepare a written

descriptive account informing the investors of the possible investment potentials in the area.



Task:

- (a) Draw a landscape sketch of the photograph and on it mark and name the features found in the area shown in the photo.
- (b) Giving reasons for your answer, state the type of photograph.
- (c) Help to convince the investors that the area is suitable for industrial investment. Give evidence from the photograph.
- (d) What recommendations would you make to the local community and government to sustain the area for industrial development?

SECTION B: PART ONE

3. You are part of a geographical environment research team visiting Kasese, Kabale and Kisoro districts in Southwestern Uganda. While on a field trip, you observe a landscape with steep escarpments and long narrow valleys. Your team also interacts with local residents who talk about challenges with farming on steep slopes, the use of hot springs for bathing, and the presence of tourism in the area. You have been invited to explain to the tourists how this landscape was formed and its influence on human life.

SUPPORT MATERIAL



Task:

- Using your knowledge of physical geography, explain how the physical landscape observed by the geographical environment research team may have been formed.
- Describe the ways in which the landscape features observed have influenced human activities in the region.
- Suggest the measures that local people or the government can take to reduce the impact of these physical features on human activities.

4. Yabuku's family recently moved from Kampala to a new area of residence in Northern Uganda. Of recent, Yabuku has noticed many cracked rocks, rounded boulders, and rocky hills with broken surfaces. He also observed poor soils, abandoned houses, and local people collecting broken rock pieces for building and road construction. While interviewing a local

elder, she explains that over many years, sunshine, rain, and plant roots have caused rocks to break into smaller pieces. She also complains that some areas have become hard to farm and dangerous due to falling rocks.



Task:

- Explain the geographical processes that could have occurred in the area where Yabuku's family moved to.
- Describe the ways in which the processes have influenced human activities in Yabuku's new residential area.
- Propose the ways local communities can minimize the negative effects of the geographical processes on their livelihoods.

5. You are part of a school team conducting a field study along a river in western Uganda. As you move from the source towards the mouth, you observe changes in the river's shape and flow. At one point, the river is fast-flowing while at another point, the river flows slowly. During your study, local residents tell you about tourism at the waterfalls, fishing activities in the lower areas, irrigation, and soil erosion problems in the steeper areas.



- Describe the main stages of a river profile giving examples from any Ugandan river.
- Explain the ways in which different stages of the river influence human activities along its course.
- Suggest ways in which people can sustainably use rivers and reduce the problems caused by river-related processes.

SECTION B: PART TWO

- Railway transport is the second most important mode of transport after road and critical for long distance freight along the main transport corridors. The East African community acknowledges the need to rationalize railway development within the region and to harmonize road and railway transport operations along the main corridors and has therefore prepared an East African Railways Master Plan to guide the future development of railway services in the region. Tanzania currently has a total of 3,676 km of railway lines operated by Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) and Tanzania –Zambia Railways (TAZARA). Kenya has a rail network of 2,778 km of lines. The main line connects the port of Mombasa to Nairobi and to the Kenya/Uganda border at Malaba. In 2017, Kenya opened the Nairobi—Mombasa Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) which runs parallel to the Kenya / Uganda railway line. Uganda's total developed rail network covers 1,250km and until recently only

265km are currently serviceable due to abandonment or closure. In general however, the East African railway transport system still has to a lot to be desired.

Task:

- Tabulate and represent the total railway network coverage in East Africa as given in the above text.
 - Draw a suitable illustration to represent the data in the scenario.
 - Why do you think the railway transport system has experienced a slow rate of development in the East African region?
- Nigeria is the country with the highest population in Africa. In 2024, its population amounted to over 227 million and was estimated to constantly increase in the next decades. By 2050, this figure is projected to reach around 380 million people. In fact, in the last 50 years, Nigeria's population has grown at a very high rate. The highly populated cities among others include Lagos, Kano and Ibadan. This trend of population has numerous implications on the future of the country's political, social, economic and cultural progress.

Support material:

Table: Nigeria's population statistics since 1965:

Year	Population (000s)
1965	50,127
1975	63,374
1985	83,562
1995	107,948
2005	138,865
2015	181,137
2025 (projected)	236,521

Source: Journal of African Population Studies, 2024.

Task:

- (a) Represent the above statistical data using a relevant illustration.
 - (b) In your opinion, what are the major conditions that explain the above population trend?
 - (c) Explain how Africa in general can practically achieve a sustainable population trend?
8. Urbanization involves increased concentration of population in urban areas and how a society adapts to the population shift. According to the World Bank, a mere 19.4 percent of the Chinese population had been living in urban areas in 1980. Since then, China's urban population has skyrocketed. By 2024, about 67 % of the Chinese population lived in urban areas. Findings reveal that in the last decades, urbanization has progressed greatly in every region of China. Even in the most remote Chinese provinces, the urbanization rate surpassed 50 % in the recent years. However, the most urbanized areas are still to be found in the coastal eastern and southern regions.

Table showing the distribution of urban and rural population in China from 2014 to 2024:

Year	Population in millions	
	Urban	Rural
2014	767.38	609,08
2016	793.02	590.24
2018	864.43	525.82
2020	902.2	509.92
2022	920.71	491.04
2024	943.5	464.78

Source: Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment (CJPRE)

Task:

- (a) Represent the above information using a suitable illustration.
 - (b) As a development planner, advise the provincial governments of China in addressing the concerns associated with rapid urbanization.
9. The African Development Bank (ADB) recognizes the urgent need to enhance connections within African territories and with other countries in the region to gain access to internal, regional and international markets, and to promote regional integration for the whole of Africa, among other opportunities. The bank further recognizes that transport is the ultimate enabler in much of the development work, and it plays a fundamental role in promoting mobility for cargo and passengers. On several occasions, ADB advocates pooling ideas to speed up sustainable connectivity and ultimately growth.

African countries with the most satisfied transport system by 2022:

Country	Level of satisfaction (%)
Egypt	60
Mauritius	68
Morocco	52
Mozambique	55
Nigeria	42
Rep. of south Africa	64
Tanzania	59

Source: <https://www.afdb.org>

Task:

Assuming you are a transportation planner in a chosen African country that is looking to improve its infrastructure to boost national and regional development:

- (a) Propose a plan that integrates these various modes of transport to enhance connectivity and economic growth.
- (b) Explain how your proposed plan would contribute to the overall success of both the nation and surrounding region.

10. The use of modern communication today has turned the world into a global village. The use of the internet has greatly transformed international communication. Many people all over the world are using the system to send messages ranging from political, military, social cultures and economic. The internet has brought a revolution in trade. The business community no longer face trade travel expenses to markets. Orders and purchase of goods is done online. Goods are delivered by courier services to one's doorstep and all documentations is downloaded and printed by the receiving party. The increasing spread of network by the different telecommunication companies in Uganda has led to increase in internet use.

The table below shows internet use in Uganda for the selected years in millions.

Year	Users in millions
2020	14.6
2021	18.8
2022	21.5
2023	23.5
2024	27.7

Task

- a) Calculate the percentage change in internet users between 2020 and 2024.

- b) Use a suitable statistical method to show the trend in internet users in Uganda.
- c) Explain the reasons behind the trend in internet use in Uganda.

11. The African share of global trade has remained at less than 3 %, driven largely by merchandise trade, an indicator that African countries continue to trade with the rest of the world more than among themselves, according to a new report on assessment of progress on regional integration in Africa by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The report shows that Africa's regional integration agenda is progressing albeit slowly. The failure to uplift intra-continental trade in Africa continues to put African countries at a disadvantage.

Support material:

The table below shows Africa's trading partners by value in 2023:

Region	Total export (\$ billion)	Total import(\$ billion)
Europe	230	256
Asia	206	534
Americas	78	122
Intra	96	102
Others	34	28

Source: African Transport Studies, Annual Report 2024

- (a) Illustrate the information in the above table using a suitable graph.
- (b) Explain the reasons for the failure to uplift intra-continental trade in Africa?
- (c) Propose a sustainable plan to address intra-continental trade in Africa.



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Task:

- (a) Classify the features that the tourists are likely to view.

Physical features	Man-made/Human features
Kakondi hill slope	Bound surface road in the saddle
Lubani hill and slopes	Footpaths in Nalukoma broad valley
Nalukoma broad valley	Plantation at Sungira
Nalukoma seasonal swamp	Loose surface road at Sungira
Saddle/col between Kakondi and Lubani hills	Settlements along Sungira hill
Scrub vegetation in the saddle/col	
Scattered trees along Lubani hill	

- (b) Illustrate the area being viewed by the tourists on a relief section. **(On the graph paper)**
- (c) The Lwamutogo-Kansiri-Katamandwa Seasonal swamp is to be leased by the LC1 chairperson to a Chinese investor for rice farming at a cost of 3,000,000/= per square kilometer. The Chinese investor is interested in knowing the size of that swamp before making any payment. You have been entrusted to establish the cost of this lease.

$$\text{Full boxes/squares} = 0$$

$$\text{Half boxes/squares} = 32$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{Full boxes} + \frac{\text{Half boxes}}{2} = 0 + \frac{32}{2} = 0 + 16 = \mathbf{16 \text{ squares}}$$

$$\text{Scale: } 1 \text{ box} = 1\text{km}^2 \text{ therefore } \mathbf{16 \times 1\text{Km}^2 = 16 \text{ Km}^2}$$

$$3,000,000 \times 16 = \mathbf{48,000,000 \text{ shs}}$$

- (d) (i) **Factors influencing vegetation cover in the area on the map**

- Moderate rainfall of about 1000mm per annum favors growth of scrub, woodlands, scattered trees e.g. at Bwire, Wankembo.
- Clearance of original vegetation for Crop growing has led to existence of plantations e.g. at Sungira G.S 3947.
- Construction of roads e.g. Nakasongola to Kakooge loose surface road leads to growth of savannah woodlands, scrub and scattered trees.
- Absence of permanent water bodies also leads to growth of scrub and woodlands e.g. Kansiri seasonal swamp.
- Nearness to the equator with hot temperature of 27⁰c favours growth of woodlands, scattered trees e.g. 1⁰20" N of the equator.
- Relatively moderate humidity that leads to growth of drought resistant scrub and scattered trees e.g. at Wankembo.
- The moderately fertile clay soils favor the growth of scrub and scattered trees in areas of seasonal swamps e.g. Katamandwa.
- The generally flat lowlands favour the growth of scattered trees and scrubs e.g. at Wabinyonyi, Kyabubanga.

(ii) As a Geography student, explain to the Local Council Chairperson, the activities that may be carried out in this swamp without affecting the climate patterns.

- 1. Eco-Tourism:** Tourists can visit the swamp to observe wildlife, birds, and unique plants. It promotes conservation and does not involve destruction of the swamp ecosystem.
- 2. Scientific Research and Education:** Students, researchers, and scientists can study the biodiversity, water quality, or weather patterns. Research does not destroy vegetation or disrupt wildlife if conducted responsibly.
- 3. Harvesting of Papyrus and Reeds (Sustainably):** Local communities can harvest reeds for making mats, baskets, and roofing materials. If harvesting is done in small amounts and with care, it allows the plants to regrow naturally.
- 4. Beekeeping (Apiary Activities):** Placing beehives around the swamp can help produce honey. It supports pollination and does not require clearing vegetation or draining the swamp.
- 5. Fishing Using Traditional Methods:** Small-scale fishing using hooks or nets. If done at sustainable levels, it avoids overfishing and habitat destruction.

6. Controlled Canoe Transport: Use of canoes for transportation across swamp areas. It does not pollute or drain the swamp and allows people to move with little impact.

7. Cultural and Spiritual Activities: Some communities use swamps for rituals or traditional ceremonies. These are often occasional and do not require changing the land or vegetation.

Item 2: Photograph Interpretation guide

(a) **On the graph paper attached.**

(b) **The type of photograph** is a ground oblique/ground photograph.

Reasons: Skyline is visibly seen, Features in the photo are clear (Right shapes and size).

(c) **Description of Enabling Conditions for Industrial Investment**

As an investment guide, I would convince the investors that the area shown in the photograph presents several enabling conditions for industrial investment as explained below:

- **Availability of Extensive Land** or large tracts of open or undeveloped land suitable for setting up industrial facilities for example in the middle middle ground.
- **Availability of gently sloping Landscape** suitable for setting up industrial facilities for example in the middle middle ground.
- **Presence of a variety of raw materials** e.g. The presence of forest vegetation in the foreground suggests that raw materials like timber or farmland in the left middle ground indicates agricultural products may be sourced locally, supporting agro-based or wood-related industries.
- **Availability of well developed transport routes** e.g. Visible roads in the left foreground or pathways in the area make transport of raw materials and finished products possible, promoting easy access for industries.
- **Presence of permanent Water Source** e.g. the water body is seen in the middle ground, this could be useful for processing industries, cooling systems, or other water-dependent operations.
- **Availability of cheap/abundant labour force to work in the industry.** The presence of houses or buildings nearby in the right middle ground implies access to labour.
- **Availability of ready/local markets** for the industrial products. The presence of houses or buildings nearby in the right middle ground implies access to ready buyers.
- **Availability of political stability** that assures safety of the investment. The presence of houses or buildings nearby in the right middle ground implies security in the area.

- E.T.C

(d) Recommendations to Improve/sustain Industrialisation

To make the area more suitable for industrial investment, I recommend the following to the local community and government:

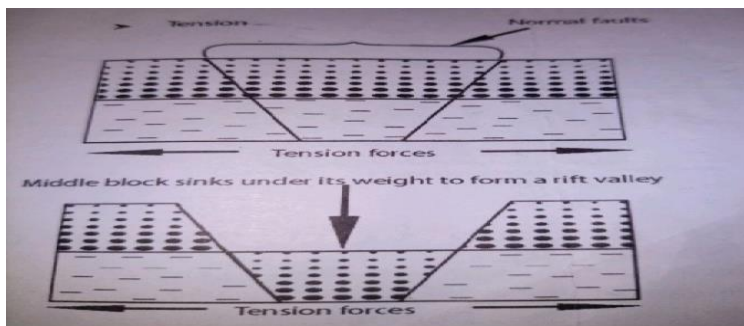
- **Government should upgrade/improve Road Infrastructure:** Upgrade roads to all-weather tarmac roads to support transport of goods and workers.
- **Government should establish and maintain stable Power Supply:** Ensure access to reliable electricity to attract energy-dependent industries.
- **Provide Clean Water Supply:** Develop water supply systems to support both the community and potential industries.
- **Develop Training Centres:** Set up vocational training centres to build local skills and prepare a workforce for industrial jobs.
- **Enhance Environmental Conservation:** Maintain green areas and implement waste management practices to ensure sustainable industrialisation.
- **Strengthen the security in the area** by setting up police units, patrol units to give confidence to the investors.
- **Carrying out extensive advertisement and market research** to ensure constant demand for industrial goods and prevent losses.
- **Educate the local people about the benefits of industrial development.** This helps prevent water pollution and destruction of vegetation cover.
- E.T.C

Section B responses

Item 3 SOLUTIONS/Responses

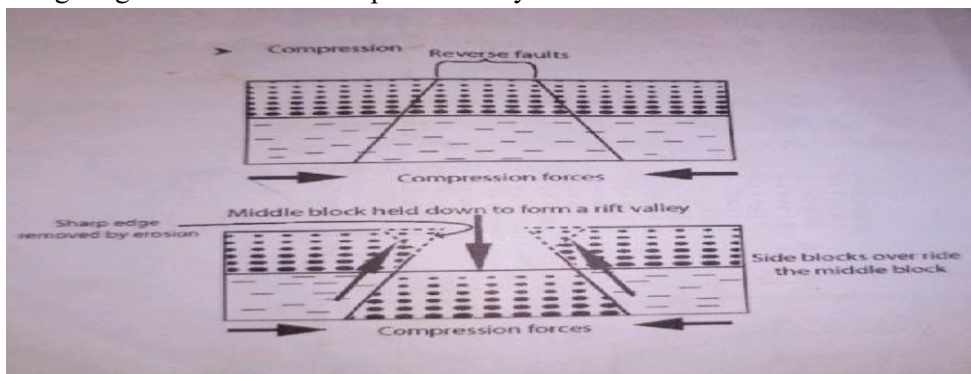
a) **The landscape is a rift valley** formed by faulting.

- Due to heating by radio activity and Geo chemical reactions within the mantle which produced convective currents that caused tension and compression forces,
- The **tensional forces** pulled the crust apart in opposite directions from the central point within the crust forming normal faults.
- The middle block sunk under its own weight forming a rift valley.
- Erosion, mass wasting and weathering modified the sides of the rift valleys.



Or

- **The compressional** forces pushed rocks towards the centre of the crust causing reverse faults.
- As the forces continued the side blocks were forced to override the middle block creating a depression known as the rift valley.
- Over time, sharp edges were rounded or reduced by erosion and mass wasting giving rise to smooth escarpments today.



b). Influence of the rift valley on human activities.

Positives:

- It has promoted tourism because of the beautiful scenery created by steep escarpments promoting activities like filming and photography hence providing foreign exchange for development of social services like roads.
- Fishing due to rift valley lakes on its floor like Lake Albert and Edward providing fish which is a source of food and employment opportunities.
- It's used for wildlife conservation because of savannah vegetation on rift valley floor hence promoting tourism which promotes local trade.

- Has promoted mining since some rift valley areas and lakes have got minerals like limestone crude oil and rock salt hence providing employment opportunities to the local people.
- Annual crop growing because of moderate rainfall received on the rift valley floor thus providing food.
- Nomadic pastoralism because of the presence of grasslands for pastures on the floor of the rift valley hence providing food and employment to local farmers.
- It has promoted education and research by students on hydrological systems of the rift valley hence widening on the scope of knowledge.

Negatives

- Hinders perennial crop growing because of unreliable rainfall on the rift valley floor hence leading to food scarcity and unemployment.
- The rift valley region is associated with high occurrences of earthquakes being in the active tectonic zones and this affects farmland and settlement.
- It hinders transport because of the steep escarpments which hinder road construction of hence hindering trade.
- High incidences of diseases due to hot temperatures on the rift valley floor thus hindering settlement and livestock farming.
- Soil erosion on the steep escarpments hence reducing the productivity of land for agricultural purposes causing food shortages.
- Flooding on the rift valley floor because it is relatively flat hence destroying transport routes and settlements.
- Attacks from wild animals from national parks in the rift valley thus destroying property like crop fields.

c) **The measures that local people or the government can take to reduce the impact of these physical features on human activities.**

- Carrying out irrigation farming by tapping water from rift valley lakes or available rivers in order to create employment opportunities and increase food production.
- Resettlement of people in areas with gentle slopes and plateaus in order to reduce the effects of flooding.
- Construction of winding roads on steep escarpments in order to lower the gradient of the slope hence promoting accessibility and trade.

- Soil erosion control measures like terracing and afforestation to bind soil particles on steep slopes hence promoting crop growing.
- Conserving wildlife on the floor by fencing national parks to avoid attacks by wild animals.
- Disease control mechanisms such as pest control and hygiene monitoring should be put in place in order to ensure a healthy population.
- Warning systems such as sirens should be activated in order to easily evacuate people in case of earth quakes so as to minimize damage.

Item 4 responses

a) The geographical processes is weathering

- It is a mechanical break down and chemical decomposition of rock in situ.
- It occurs in three types for example physical , chemical and biological weathering
- Physical weathering is the mechanical breakdown of rocks mainly due to temperature change.
- It mainly takes place through exfoliation, block disintegration, salt crystallisation etc.
- Chemical weathering is the chemical decomposition of rocks mainly due to the action of rain water and rock minerals.
- It takes place in processes like hydrolysis, carbonation, oxidation, solution, hydration etc.
- Biological weathering is the breakdown of rocks due to action of living organisms like plant roots and soil fauna.
- The plant roots physically break apart rocks, and plants produce organic acids that contribute to chemical weathering.
- Burrowing animals like earth worms and rodents create holes in the soil allowing water infiltration that triggers chemical weathering
- Micro-organisms like bacteria, fungi and lichens produce acids and other compounds that break down rocks

b) Influence of weathering on human activities.

Positives

- Crop growing because chemical weathering for a long period of time results into formation of mature soils that are highly productive hence creating employment to local farmers and providing food.

- Encourages local tourism because of the beautiful features formed by weathering for example inselbergs and exfoliation domes encouraging hiking and filming hence creating market for local produce.
- Mining and quarrying because of the broken rock materials used in construction of houses for settlement.
- Animal rearing since shallow soils formed favour the growth of pastures for cattle and goats hence providing food like meat and milk.
- It has promoted education and research by students on the processes of weathering hence widening on the scope of knowledge.
- Has led to formation of springs and wells since the cracks created allow water percolation thus lowering the cost of water for domestic use and livestock.
- It has preserved cultures because of features formed like caves and rock outcrops which are used for ancestral worship hence promoting a sense of belonging.

Negatives

- Physical weathering hinders crop since it produces partially weathered soils (barren lands) hence leading to subsistence farming.
 - Results into soil erosion since weathering processes loosen the soil making them vulnerable to agents like running water hence hindering crop growing.
 - In steeper slopes it leads to landslides since it reduces cohesion between rock particles hence destroying lives and property like houses.
 - It hinders transport because of formation of rock out crops which are costly to remove hence affecting accessibility.
 - Hinders construction of settlement because it weakens rocks that would provide strong foundation for houses hence leading to displacement of people.
 - Siltation of rivers because of increased sediments in water bodies affecting water quality hence leading to loss of aquatic life like fish.
 - Loss of cultural heritage because weathering deteriorates historical monuments and artifacts leading to loss of cultural significance.
- c) **The ways local communities can minimize the negative effects of the geographical processes on their livelihoods.**
- Improving soil quality by using artificial fertilizers to make soils productive hence improving crop yields for food security.

- Adopting irrigation farming whereby, water added to the soil improves its moisture content hence improving crop yields for food security.
- Planting trees that add cohesion to rock particles hence controlling landslides.
- Planting grass and trees to provide cover to the soil to reduce the impact of rapid drops hence controlling soil erosion.
- Resettlement of people in other areas with strong weathering resistant rocks where strong houses can be established.
- Adopting alternative construction materials like steel that's is resistant to weathering instead of rock materials like cement.

Item 5: Responses/solutions

a) Main stages of a river profile giving examples from any Ugandan river.

1. The youthful /upper /juvenile/torrent stage

- Examples on River Sipi, River Mubuku, River Nile between Lake Victoria and lake albert, River Ssezibwa etc.
- The main function is erosion due to high velocity of rivers
- A river flows very swiftly / high velocity due to the steep gradient.
- A river flows onto a steep gradient because of it is near the source.
- Vertical erosion is very pronounced due to a narrow valley
- The river valley is V-shaped and narrow due to vertical erosion and minimal lateral erosion.
- The river flows in a winding manner avoiding any resistant rock out crops on the way resulting into interlocking spurs.
- Less volume of water because of few tributaries joining at this section
- Water falls, plunge pools, are common

2. The mature stage / middle stage

- Examples of rivers with this section include, Albert Nile, River Mpologoma etc.
- Moderate speed of flow of the river due to a gentle gradient
- Lateral erosion because of the moderate speed of flow and a gentle gradient
- The valley is U shaped because of lateral erosion
- Flows on a gentle gradient
- Much volume of water because of many tributaries

3. The lower stage/ old stage/flood plain stage

- Examples of rivers with this section include, River Rwizi, River Kagera, river Ssemliki and River Katonga.
- The main process is deposition of sediments due to reduced energy to transport load

- The valley is very widely shaped due to deposition of load.
- The gradient is totally reduced because it's near the mouth
- The river is flowing sluggishly/slowly due to a low gradient
- River meanders are very pronounced due to large deposits in the river channel
- The valley floor is totally covered with a layer of sediments due to reduced rivers' energy for transportation further down stream
- It forms an extensive flood plain due to periodic flooding.
- Its characterised by periodic flooding due to low gradient
- The river has much volume of water due to many tributaries that join the stream in the middle stage.

b) Ways in which different stages of the river influence human activities along its course.

Activities in the youthful stage

Positives

- Tourism because of the beautiful scenery created by features like waterfalls promoting activities like water rafting hence creating market for the local produce.
- HEP generation because of water falls that can be used to run turbines hence promoting industrialization
- Study and research on the process of river erosion in the youthful stage hence widening on the scope of knowledge.
- Mining and quarrying because of exposed rocks due to fast flow of rivers hence promoting construction industry.
- Irrigation farming can take place because fast flowing water can easily be pumped to fields by natural pressure hence creating employment opportunities to farmers.
- Recreational activities such as bungee jumping, water rafting and sport fishing can take place hence promoting leisure industry which is a source of market to the local products.

Negatives

- Discourages water transport because of rapids and waterfalls leading to remoteness

Activities in the mature stage

Positives

- Tourism because of the beautiful scenery created by features like meanders promoting activities like photography hence creating market for the local produce.
- Study and research on the process of river erosion in the mature stage hence widening on the scope of knowledge

- Industrialisation because of the much volume of water in this stage which can be collected to run machines hence producing consumer goods
- Fishing can take place because the moderate speed of water allows fish to breed hence providing food to the local community
- Irrigation farming can take place because the flowing water on a gentle slope can easily be pumped to fields by natural pressure hence favouring crop growing that creates employment opportunities to farmers.
- Water transport can take place because of the much volume of water and moderate speed of rivers thus enabling trade activities.
- Recreational activities such as boat cruising and sport fishing can take place hence promoting leisure industry which is a source of market to the local products.

Negatives

- Discourages water transport because of occasional floods that destroy roads leading to remoteness

Activities in the old stage

Positives

- Tourism because of the beautiful scenery created by features like meanders, ox bows and deltas promoting activities like photography hence creating market for the local produce.
- Crop growing because of alluvial soils deposited in this stage hence promoting food security.
- Irrigation farming can take place because the flooding of the valley bringing water to crop fields hence favouring crop growing that creates employment opportunities to farmers.
- Fishing can take place because of flood plain and delta lakes as well as the low speed of water allows fish to breed hence providing food to the local community
- Mining and quarrying because of deposited sand and rock boulders hence promoting construction industry.
- Art and craft due to clays and papyrus raw materials that are found in this stage of the river hence creating employment opportunities.
- Industrialisation because of the much volume of water in this stage which can be collected to run machines hence producing consumer goods.
- Wildlife conservation because of marsh vegetation in this stage hence promoting tourism which is a source of foreign exchange for development of social services.

Negatives

- Flooding because of large volume of water and low gradient of the slope hence discouraging settlement.

- Outbreak of diseases due to water stagnation and marshy conditions that favour the breeding of disease causing vectors hence leading to loss of lives.
- Attacks from wild animals like snakes and crocodiles due to existence of thick marshy vegetation hence disrupting settlement and agriculture.

c) Ways in which people can sustainably use rivers and reduce the problems caused by river-related processes.

- Study and research on the process of river erosion in the youthful stage hence widening on the scope of knowledge
- Wildlife conservation by gazetting of marsh vegetation in this stage hence promoting tourism which is a source of foreign exchange for development of social services like bridges.
- Regulated fishing can take place because of flood plain and delta lakes as well as the low speed of water allows fish to breed hence providing food to the local community
- Controlled irrigation farming can take place because the flooding of the valley bringing water to crop fields hence favouring crop growing that creates employment opportunities to farmers.
- Recreational activities such as boat cruising and sport fishing can take place hence promoting leisure industry which is a source of market to the local products.
- Art and craft by harvesting mature papyrus raw materials that are found in this stage of the river hence creating employment opportunities
- Fish farming in the lower stage because of marshy conditions that allow breeding of fish hence creating employment opportunities to the local population
- Organic farming can be carried out in the flood plain because alluvial soils in order to ensure food production.
- Regulated mining that encourage continuous of flow of water in the river channel can be done in order to provide building materials.

Section B: Part Two

Item 6

- (a) Tabulate and represent the total railway network coverage in East Africa as given in the above using a suitable diagram.

Table showing total railway network coverage in East Africa

Country	Total railway network (km)
Tanzania	3,676
Kenya	2,778
Uganda	1,250

The suitable diagram can either be a pie chart or a bar graph

	$\frac{\text{country network}}{\text{total}} \times 360$	Rounded off
Tanzania	$\frac{3676}{7704} \times 360 = 171.7^0$	172 ⁰
Kenya	$\frac{2778}{7704} \times 360 = 129.8^0$	130 ⁰
Uganda	$\frac{1250}{7704} \times 360 = 58.4^0$	58 ⁰
	359.9⁰	360⁰

A pie chart showing total railway network coverage in East Africa

Alternatively,

A bar graph showing total railway network coverage in East Africa

(b) Why do you think the railway transport system has experienced a slow rate of development in the East African region?

- **High costs of construction and maintenance** since Railway transport has heavy installation expenses and running costs and hence East African countries find it hard to economically construct and run the railway lines. (Limited capital).
- **Sparse population some areas** making it very uneconomical to put up railway lines such as Northern Kenya, Southern Tanzania.
- **Lack of political harmony** between and among countries sharing borders or railway lines, with many political misunderstandings and this prevents economical railway planning of networks such as railway lines between Uganda and DRC.
- **Colonial legacy of separation of utilities** such as railways laid by two different colonial masters and of different gauges (distance between lines) and hence difficult to make connections such as Uganda and DRC.
- **Colonial construction mistakes** because colonial masters-built railways to the interior not in regard to the long-term productivity/ economic activity of the areas such as the Mombasa –Kasese railway constructed with a target of copper mines.
- **Rugged relief** / mountainous landscape/ steep landscape discourages railway construction since it is expensive to cover the long distance and the leveling needed.
- **Dense forests** which are difficult to clear and maintain hence hindering the construction and maintenance of railway lines.
- **Climatic hazards** such as frequent heavy rainfall storms like in the Lake Victoria basin which discourages the construction and maintenance works for example at times the storms wash away sections of the railways being laid.
- **Poorly drained areas** such as wetlands / swamps hinder the construction and maintenance of railways due to periodic flooding and soft ground that makes construction expensive.
- **Limited trade among the East African countries**, since they produce almost similar commodities, and thus less/ no railway lines connecting countries since they could be uneconomical. (railways are restricted to connecting the interior to the coast for overseas export).
- **Low level of technology** / under developed technology to construct and maintain railway lines such single track, outdated signaling, aging rolling stock and lack of digitalization; causing inefficiency.
- **Limited skilled labor** such as geologists, engineers and managers discouraging the modern construction and operations of modern railway systems.
- **Limited economic activities** in many areas which makes the construction of railway lines uneconomical and thus leading to underdeveloped railways.

- **Insecurity** / political instability in some areas within and bordering East Africa such as Northern Kenya, Western Uganda which discourages productive activities like industry, trade and in turn hinder construction of railways.

Item 7

(a) Represent the above statistical data using a relevant illustration.

A line graph showing Nigeria's population statistics since 1965

(b) In your opinion, what are the major conditions that explain the above population trend?

- **High fertility rates among women**, in that, many women produce more children in their child bearing years about 5-7 children per woman leading to large families.
- **Improved medical services** such as better hospitals, more drugs availed for child care/ primary health care leading to low/ reduced death rate and thus large families.
- **Low levels of education** whereby many people do not know the value of small families and also a large number of school drop-outs leading to a long child-bearing period for girls and large families.
- **Strong belief in traditions and culture (value attached to many children)** such as many people seeing many children as a source of wealth and prestige, insurance in old age, a source of labour in the field –hence producing more children.
- **Early marriages**, which lead to a longer child bearing period / which increases teenage pregnancies causing a high birth rate/ producing many children.
- **The practice of polygamy in many societies**, which promotes competition among the women who produce more children to please the husbands and thus many children.
- **Low levels of income/high level of poverty** with many people lacking productive economic activities to occupy them and resort to producing many children— (making many people unable to afford family planning control methods / devices).
- **Low status of women in Africa** with many women poor and being full-time house wives lacking viable economic roles outside home, which causes high birth rates.
- **Strong influence of religion** where some religions work against population control measures like family planning using contraceptives leading to high birth rates. Still some religions encourage polygamy, leading to producing many children.

- **Limited use of family planning methods** especially in the rural areas due to limited sensitization and being expensive; thus large families.
- **Increased food supply / improved nutritional levels** involving a more balanced diet in many areas and steady food supply which encourages people to have large families.
- **Increasing rate of immigration**, whereby many people enter countries of Nigeria from various parts of the world due to many factors such as need for jobs, wars, displacements; hence increase in population.

(c) Explain how Africa in general can practically achieve a sustainable population trend?

- **Encouraging education of children** especially girls for example, through universal primary education to allow children to spend more years in school to reduce early marriages.
- **Sensitization / education of the public** about the dangers of large families (such as poor parenting) through the media, newspapers, schools to encourage people to produce a small number of people.
- **Promoting the status of women/women emancipation** such as by recognizing their rights, providing them with public responsibilities to reduce birth rates.
- **Encouraging the use of methods of family planning** such as pills, condoms, to reduce unnecessary pregnancies.
- **Setting/enforcing laws regarding childcare** and responsibility over children for example every parent must educate his/her children and provide essentials of life— such that parents produce fewer children they are able to look after.
- **Marriage age legislation** / enforcing the marriage age for example by using police and human rights organizations to reduce early marriages (raising the age of consent / marriage age).
- **Encourage monogamy** such as through sensitization, legal changes to reduce polygamy and hence reduce birth rates.
- **Emphasize sex education in schools** to equip students with knowledge on healthy relationships and hence reduce teenage pregnancies (improve the quality of life among school-going children).

- **Encourage income—generating activities** such as modern farming, industry, trade and commerce through provision of affordable loans, to make parents busy and thus reduce birth rates.
- **Controlling immigration rate** using strict laws and a tight clearing system, which controls the number of immigrants and in turn check the population growth.

Item 8

(a) Represent the above information using a suitable illustration.

Either a comparative / group line graph or a group bar graph

A group line graph showing the distribution of urban and rural population in China from 2014 to 2024

OR

A group bar graph showing the distribution of urban and rural population in China from 2014 to 2024

(b) As a development planner, advise the provincial governments of China in addressing the concerns associated with rapid urbanization.

- **Developing the transport system** in the urbanities for example constructing subways, flyovers, double tracks to reduce traffic congestion. (also restricting the movement of certain vehicles into the central business districts such as DMCs or private vehicles).
- **Strengthening police and urban authorities** such as through funding, recruiting of more personnel to control the high crime rate in the urban areas.
- **Proper waste management** such as by recycling, treating and proper disposal of waste material to reduce pollution and contribute to a clean environment in the urban areas.
- **Enforcing anti-pollution laws** such as using heavy fines to offenders to control pollution and ensure a clean environment.
- **Setting up / creating more public facilities** such as medical centers, education centers, recreation centers, to match with the rising urban population.

- **Sensitizing the masses** about the challenges of urbanization such as through community meetings, social media to reduce poor waste disposal, crime rate, racial discrimination in urban areas.
- Emphasizing **vertical expansion** in urban areas through construction of skyscrapers to solve the problem land shortage. (These buildings usually have all the facilities such as shopping, and recreation).
- **Developing small scale industries** in urban areas by to create more employment for the people and thus better living conditions. (Also, encouraging investors to open up factories in rural areas for employment to reduce rural urban migrations).
- **Creation of green belts** in the urban areas by planting trees and grass in identified urban zones which can to reduce the rate of environmental pollution.
- **Strengthening urban planning** such as separating residential and industrial parks to reduce on effects of pollution and people's encroachment on industrial land.
- **Extending social amenities to the peri-urban areas** such as water supply, power supply, recreation centres; to reduce overcrowding in the central business district.
- **Undertaking population control measures** in urban areas such as sensitizing the people about the dangers of large families, use of population control devices for family planning to control birth rates.
- **Undertake infrastructural development in the rural areas** such as roads, rural electrification programs to increase the quality of life and hence discourage rural urban migrations.
- **Establishing agro-based industries in rural areas** such as cereal processing small scale industries, sugarcane processing factories to support out grower farmers; and reduce the number moving to urban areas.
- **Promoting agricultural modernization in rural areas** such as provision of better seeds, expert advice on crop and animal husbandry to increase rural incomes and living standards, hence reducing rural urban migrations.
- **Limiting the number of people entering urban centres** using strict laws and procedures such as (for example, compulsory household registration system) to reduce unemployment and slum growth.

Item 9

Task:

Assuming you are a transportation planner in a chosen African country that is looking to improve its infrastructure to boost national and regional development:

(a) Propose a plan that integrates these various modes of transport to enhance connectivity and economic growth.

Note: Cover two or more modes of transport in the responses

Road transport development

- **Construction and building of new roads** to reduce congestion and improve connectivity for example, construction of by-passes and thus easy delivery of goods and services.
- **Regular maintaining of existing roads** in both rural and urban areas such as by constructing and repairing bridges, culverts to ensure connectivity across rivers and swamps.
- **Upgrading the road network** such as increasing the percentage of paved / tarmac / all weather-bound surface roads to reduce wear and tear on vehicles and improve travel speed. *(Ensuring the use of durable materials and advanced construction techniques to extend the lifespan of roads).*
- **Expanding and improving public road transport** especially in urban areas by promoting use of buses and minibuses that carry many passengers to reduce dependence on private vehicles; which in turn reduces traffic congestion.
- **Construction of flyovers**, which are elevated structures that allow some roads to pass over others by eliminating intersections to manage traffic flow, reducing congestion especially in the busy urban centres.
- **Proper / continuous training and licensing of motorists** through workshops and seminars, main stream media about safe driving practices and road etiquette, new guidelines, in order to promote compliance and safe transport.
- **Proper training and education of all road users** such as through the media to ensure safety, legal compliance, awareness, emergence response, technological adaptation and responsibility.
- **Developing / modernize road infrastructure** such as sidewalks, safe pedestrian crossings, and bicycle lanes, clear signage, better lighting to encourage walking and cycling.

- **Promote the use of electric vehicles** by investing in electric vehicle charging infrastructure and reducing taxes on such imported vehicles to reduce transport pollution and increase efficiency.
- **Revising and enforcing traffic laws** such as express penalty schemes to offenders in order to reduce accidents and improve road safety.

Railway transport development

- **Modernize / upgrade existing lines** by renovating and expanding the rail network to improve freight and passenger transport (modernizing signaling systems and upgrading rolling stock) to reduce congestion on roads.
- **Construction of new rail lines** that can connect major economic hubs/ production zones and cities; as a way of promoting trade and economic growth.
- **Develop the Standard gauge railway** to replace the meter gauge railway by connecting various countries allowing for higher speeds, larger trains and greater stability in railway transport.
- **Harmonizing railway policies and standards** among regional countries such as East African community countries; which can involve uniform safety regulations, customs procedures, and operational standards for better operations across borders.
- **Integrate railway with other modes of transport** for example positioning of railway stations near bus parks or air ports to ensure easy transfer of goods and passengers between different modes of transport.

Air transport development

- **Modernize and expand existing airports** such as through traffic control systems, to handle more traffic and larger aircrafts for efficiency.
- **Expand air transport** such as by developing regional airports to improve connectivity across the country and beyond.
- **Harmonizing aviation regulations across the region** through regional cooperation like EAC to promote cross-border travel and trade.
- **Develop and strengthen Airline partnerships / alliances** such as using joint-ventures and shared services between and among countries to improve connectivity and offer more competitive services.
- **Continuous capacity building / training** for example refresher courses for pilots, engineers and air traffic controllers to promote professionalism for the growing air transport sub-sector.

Water transport development

- **Upgrading ports and landing sites** such as by use of smart technology, dredging docking channels, improving hinterland connectivity to promote trade and passenger movement.
- **Streamlining rivers for navigation** such as by Construction of locks to regulate the water level in rivers, constructing canals to bypass rapids and thus promote navigation.
- **Constant dredging** to maintain the depth and width of the water channels/ rivers to encourage water transport.
- **Acquiring loans to develop waterways** by mobilizing internal and external sources of funds in order to invest more capital in canals, port development, and use training for efficiency.

Pipeline transport development plan (*students' contributions*)

Some general responses:

- **Construction of underground tunnels** in which roads and railways are built beneath the surface in order to overcome geographical barriers like highlands and promote more direct transport routes/ to save transport costs and time.
- **Developing comprehensive transport policies** to guide the development and management of various modes of transport such as road, railway and water transport.
- **Technology integration** by implementing smart traffic management in which moving vehicles are digitally monitored, digital payment systems; to reduce congestion, accidents and improve traffic flow. (Develop digital platforms for efficient cargo tracking, passenger services and real-time information sharing).
- **Promote private sector participation** in transport development such as contracts in road construction and maintenance to ensure quality construction.
- **Promote community engagement** in transport development such as timely rewarding of whistle blowers, proper settling of compensation for land to ensure sustainable development of transport systems
- **Mobilizing funds for transport development** such as from international organizations, proper budget allocation by government to modernize transport systems for easy accessibility.
- **Promote regional cooperation** for cross-border transport development such as East African Community (EAC) for joint funding and maintenance of transport

routes like roads. Integrate various systems of transport especially in the urban areas.

- **Developing and enforcing laws for efficient transport such as** zoning regulations which do not allow old vehicles (DMCs) to enter the central business district/ major urban centres to reduce congestion and pollution.
- **Investing in research** such as benchmarking in other countries to find innovative solutions to transport challenges.

(b) Explain how your proposed plan would contribute to the overall success of both the nation and surrounding region.

- **Opening up new markets** for produce such as highways and feeder roads which open up agricultural zones in the countryside to urban areas, by lowering costs and saving time of movement; hence promoting incomes and standards of living.
- **Promotion of industrialization** by encouraging easy movement of raw materials to the industries and movement of finished goods to markets; which in turn generates more employment and income.
- **Promotion of international trade** due to easy movement of people and goods across borders and this leads to interstate cooperation and unity / inflow of investors / generation of foreign exchange.
- **Promotion of tourism development** by facilitating easy movement of tourists to various tourist potentials, hence generating foreign currency and paying foreign debts.
- **Generation of employment opportunities** such as engineers constructing and maintaining transport routes, pilots/ drivers, cargo managers, and accountants in the transport sector, which improves incomes and their standards of living
- **Promoting growth of urban centres** since transport increases population concentration in towns and hence expansion of urban activities like trade and commerce, banking, recreation.
- **Generation of government revenue** through taxation of the sectors using the transport systems such as agriculture, tourism, banking, and industry, hence financing the national budget / provision of social services / developing infrastructure.
- **Promotion of economic diversification** due to easy accessibility uplifting various economic sectors like tourism, mining and industry and which in turn increases national income and the export base of the country.

- **Promotion of international relationship** between the countries connected by the transport routes such as railway between Uganda and Kenya, and this promotes further trade / inflow of investors / diplomatic relations.
- **Promotes technological development** since easy movement leads to the exchange and spread of ideas which is essential for the development process such as importing better technology for efficient production.

Item 10

(a) (i) Calculate the percentage change in internet users between 2020 and 2024

$$= \frac{\text{new}-\text{original}}{\text{original}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{27.7-14.6}{14.6} \times 100$$

$$= \underline{\underline{89.7\%}}$$

(ii) Use a suitable statistical method to show the trend in internet users in Uganda.

Either a line graph or bar graph

A line graph showing the trend in internet users in Uganda 2020 to 2024

(b) Explain the cause of the trend in internet use in Uganda.

- **Increase in e-commerce** which involves online / digital trading of goods and services making business more efficient and in turn has reduced the need for physical travels.
- **Expansion of internet infrastructure** through public and private sector investment coverage with telecom companies like MTN, Airtel (with fiber- 4G/ 5G optic networks) to both rural and urban areas has boosted internet use.
- **Increased affordability of computers and smartphones** due to favourable terms such as low-cost smart phones, hire purchase where people can pay in installments; has increased number of people using internet.
- **Increased affordability of mobile data** such as through options for daily, weekly and monthly payments; acquiring data on credit which increased the number of users of internet.

- **Increased influence and popularity of social media** with platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, TikTok, Instagram; which has encouraged more people to use internet for entertainment and business communication.
- **Increased popularity of on-line entertainment** such as through video streaming, YouTube presentations, Netflix has also expanded the use of internet for leisure.
- **Increased digital/ online education (e-learning)** adopted by various schools and institutions both locally and internationally which has increased awareness on the internet use on a day-to-day basis.
- **Increase in digital financial services** such as e-banking, use of mobile money payments for various utilities (water, power, television) which has made life more convenient.
- **Increasing e-governance** involving various government platforms such as e-Tax system. E-Registration as a way of promoting transparency and accountability has boosted internet use.
- **Increased remote work** with more people preferring to handle office work from home and hence adopting more use of emails, zoom, video conferencing, Google meet, Microsoft Teams, to deliver work on time.
- **Increased costs and time of travels** for example due to increased traffic congestion on Kampala roads, making more it inconvenient to travel and thus more people turn to internet use as user-friendly alternative.
- **Favourable government policy** of digital inclusion by encouraging more people to use internet for various activities, effective digital regulation by UCC which boosts internet coverage.
- **Influence of globalization / global trends** in which the world is turning into a single entity has added more importance to internet adoption to simplify global business and interaction such as regional groupings, common wealth.
- **Increased peer pressure** especially among the youths who seek social validation by staying connected, gaming and entertainment, education research and networking has increased
- **Increased urbanization** with people concentrating in towns which have better access to electricity, mobile networks, smartphone adoption and more digital businesses has increased internet users.

- **Rapidly growing population** resulting into a large number of the young generation who are interested in digital services such as online banking, online betting, education and entertainment.

Item 11

(a) Illustrate the information in the above table using a suitable graph.

We may use A grouped bar graph

A group bar graph showing Africa's trading partners by value in 2023

(b) Explain the reasons for the failure to uplift intra-continental trade in Africa?

- **The production of almost similar goods** with other African countries (such as coffee, tea, palm oil) which has brought stiff competition in the African market causing price fluctuations and losses to the traders.
- **Trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff barriers) imposed** to protect infant industries by some African countries such as high tariffs on imported goods and this hinders the free flow of goods from one country to another.
- **Bureaucracy / Long procedures are involved in trade** due to a lot of documentation such as making inquiry, orders, declaration forms, getting national approval which is time consuming / causing delays at border points; and this discourages many exporters and importers.
- **Export trade involves many expenditures** such as freight insurance, clearing charges, customs duty resulting into highly priced goods, low sales and this reduces the profits in export trade.

- **Differences in political ideology among countries** such as due to differences in former colonial masters discouraging international trade, because many countries prefer to trade with countries of the same ideology.
 - **Political instability / insecurity in some parts of Africa** for example wars in DRC, CAR which causes fear of loss of life and goods in transit (which makes the acquisition and clearing of goods difficult) and thus limiting African trade.
 - **High costs of transport** such as due to poor road network to other African countries and long distance between countries, which causes delays in delivery of goods, and complicates trade.
 - **Differences in currencies** which complicates the determination of prices among trade partners, hence discouraging exportation and importation in Africa. (conversion of currencies is time consuming and increases the cost of international trade).
 - **Differences in languages** between trade partners which complicates communication (which requires endless translations) which is time consuming and discourages many potential traders.
 - **Difference in cultures and customs** due to difference in historical backgrounds, religion, and race; which complicates the marketing of goods to some regions; leading to low sales. For example, is difficult to market some goods in muslim countries.
 - **Differences in weights and measures** from one country to another, causing delays at border points to convert the units of measurement for example pound to kilograms; and this makes trade complicated, discouraging many traders.
 - **Climatic hazards / weather changes** which can easily damage the goods in transit such as very heavy rains leading to floods, leading to losses before reaching the market.
- (c) Propose a sustainable plan to address intra-continental trade in Africa.
- **Encourage diversification of exports** by expanding the range of exports to include non-traditional export products like horticultural products, flowers, spices, industrial goods, services to reduce the production and trade of similar goods.
 - **Encourage participation in African trade fairs and exhibitions** which showcase the products available in the country to help advertise products to more countries.

- **Strengthen digital / online marketing** using mobile platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, e-commerce in order to access more potential buyers on the continent.
- **Develop transport networks/ infrastructure** such as by constructing new roads, upgrading feeder and main roads; railway and airport facilities to ease the movement of goods for export and import. (to reduce transport costs and ensure quick delivery of goods to the markets).
- **Sign more trade agreements** with other African countries in which prices and quantities can be agreed on in advance to ensure a wide and reliable market.
- **Strengthen the regional groupings / integrations** such as EAC, COMESA which can allow easy / free movement of goods across member states and thus widen marketing opportunities.
- **Strengthen export promotion agencies** to identify high—demand products in other African countries, hence giving clear advice to traders.
- **Promote quality standards in production** through quality control checks / testing, certification programs to meet export requirements and hence sustain the export markets.
- **Promote peace and stability** in the region through peace talks / political negotiations and discussions with neighboring countries to encourage smooth trading activities.
- **Improve storage facilities** such as by establishing cold storage / freezing, refrigeration and modern silos for farm produce to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the marketability of products in many Africa countries.
- **Establish more processing facilities/ promote value addition** by setting up more factories that transform primary products into processed / finished products like juice, flour, powdered milk in order to extend the shelf life and increase the marketing potential / export earnings.
- **Reform/ simplify trade policies and regulations** such tax incentives, speeding up licensing of exporters, subsidize the certification of products, faster approval of exports, harmonize standards across African countries to quicken the movement of exports.
- **Sensitize / train more traders in export requirements** such as in marketing, quality standards, packaging and branding and use digital tools (*using social media, radio, seminars*) to promote their competitiveness on the foreign market.
- **Provision of affordable credit facilities/ loans** to traders which carry low interest rates and long repayment periods to promote the large-scale purchases and export of goods / ensure reliable supply of goods on the African market.
- **Promote the exchange of trade delegations** with different African countries such as by participation in intra-African trade fairs to exchange ideas and promote trade with each other.
- **Support small and medium enterprises (SMEs)** for example financial support in form of affordable loans, and training to promote the competitiveness of their products in export markets in Africa.
- **Invest in research and development** by linking up with universities and other research centres to encourage innovation in technology, products to create unique and high-value export products.