

GEOGRAPHY 2731 UCE 2025.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This examination paper consists of two sections: A and B. It has six items.
- Section A has two compulsory items.
- Section B has two parts; I and II. Respond to one item from each part.
- Respond to four items in all.
- You may use diagrams, where applicable to illustrate your responses.
- Any additional items responded to will not be scored.
- All responses must be written in the answer booklets provided.
- Responses to each part of the item must be started on a fresh page.

SECTION A

Respond to both items in this section.

Item 1 Map skills.

For this item use the ~~map~~ AFRICA 1:50,000 (UGANDA) Series 4732, Sheet 22/3, Edition 1 - U.S.D map extract of Koc provided and the information in the text to respond.

Koc, located $32^{\circ}05'$ East of Greenwich, is characterised by various plant species that make distinct natural shrubs, thickets and woodland vegetations. The area is crossed by numerous streams including Ayago,

Kalang, Kulutop, etc. and is reported to have fertile soils and sparse population.

A Company dealing in the buying and selling of land has acquired the area of Koc shown in the map and is re-selling it. According to Koc Land Development Policy, the land in the area must not be fragmented and any land buyer in the area must use it in ways that take care of the effects of climate change. The Company has established its office at Koc (081882) and many interested buyers visit the office on a daily basis to inspect the land on sale.

You have been employed by the Company as a marketing assistant. In this employment, your roles are to direct interested buyers to the field office as well as to prepare the information to be used in advertising the land on sale. The advertisements are to be published in posters, brochures, newspapers and radio stations.

Task:

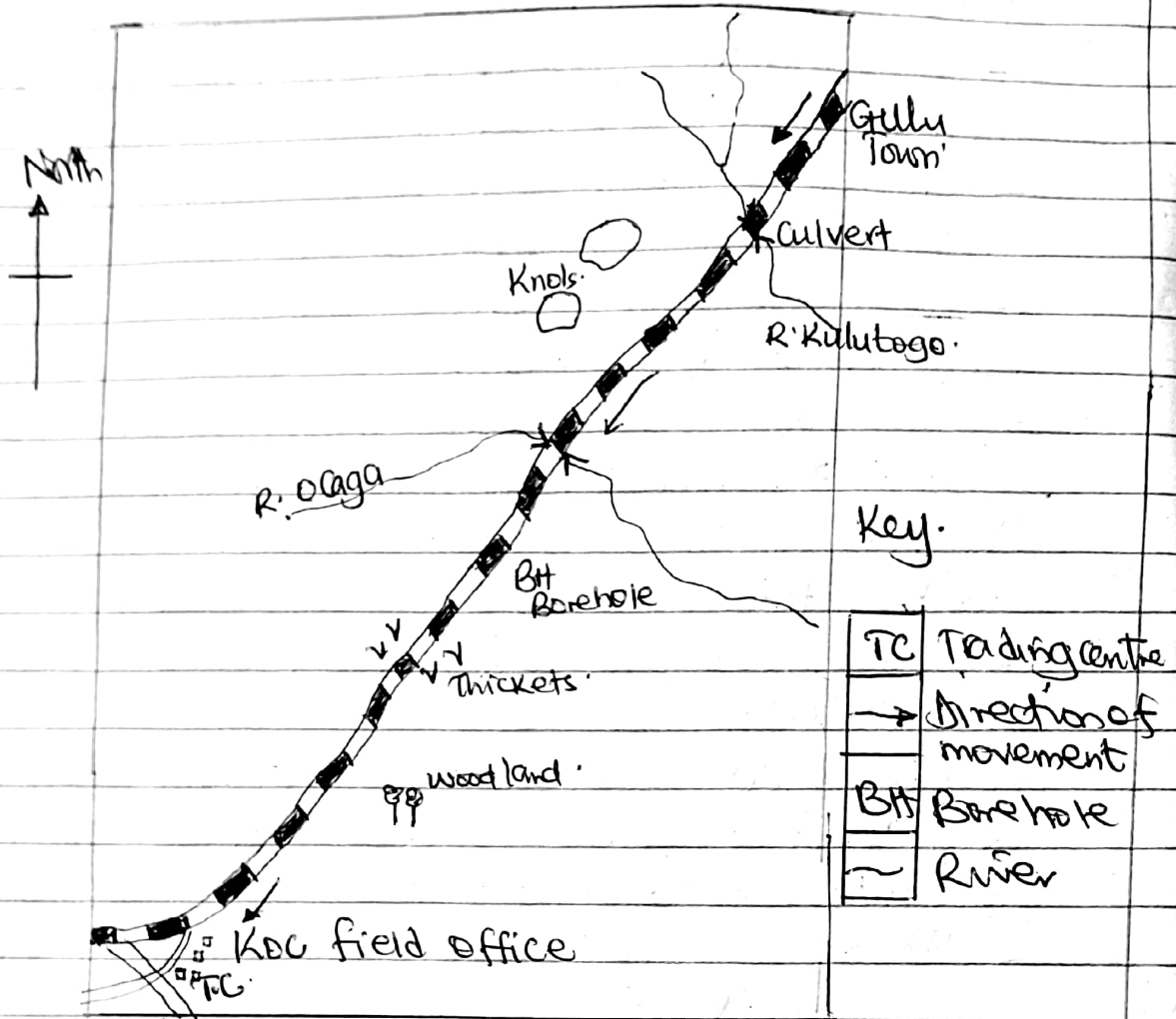
- (a) prepare a written guide to visitors from Gulu town to Koc field office. (10 marks)
- (b) Taking into consideration the local land policy and any relevant evidence from the map, explain the economic activities that can be carried out by a land buyer in Koc area. (10 marks).

possible solutions.

The solution can be in form of a narrative or a sketch map as presented below:

- Narrative presentation
- Use Grid reference 130946 moves south west following Gulu - Pakwach loose surface road.
 - Covers a distance of 8.1-8.3 Km / 5.2 miles from Grid reference 130946 to Grid reference 081882
 - Kec field office is located at bearing of 225° from Gulu town.
 - The major land marks along Gulu - Kec road are rivers like Kulutogo (1293), Ocaga (1191), Ibickets (1294), Culverts at 122933, Trading Centre at Kec, Knobs bth Eastings 10 and 11.
 - Follows a low lying relief between Easting 13 and 08.
 - Kec field office is located bth latitudes $2^\circ 35' N$ and $2^\circ 40' N$ of the Equator and longitudes $32^\circ 10' E$ of the Greenwich.
 - There are wood lands along Gulu - Kec loose surface road at Onyana at 1090.
 - There is a bore hole at Grid reference 102903
 - There are settlements at Onyana along Gulu - Kec loose surface road.
 - The loose surface from Gulu to Kec is crossed by foot paths at Grid references 094893, 112920, others.
 - Note: The starting point and End point must be identified by the candidate.
 - OR A candidate can use a sketch map below

A ROUTE MAP OF KOC FROM GULU TOWN, (130946) TO KOC FIELD OFFICE (081882) SHOWING MAJOR LAND MARKS.



OR ~~THE~~ A SKETCH MAP OF KOC SHOWING THE ROUTE FROM GULU TOWN GRID REFERENCE 130946 TO KOC FIELD OFFICE (081882) SHOWING MAJOR LAND MARKS

A candidate draws the whole extract of KOC but details the route from Gulu town to KOC field office.

DESCRIPTION

- (b) major economic activities that can be carried out by the land buyer in Koc area include the following:
- Note Activity ✓ck
evidence ✓cu
Location ✓AP ✓u
 - Forestry / Agroforestry / afforestation / reforestation / Carbon credit programmes AP evidenced by afforestation North of Lalari, East South of Pangau
 - Bee keeping / apiculture supported by woodlands in the South and North of Akomo, North of Tim opak.
 - Controlled animal rearing / modern animal rearing / Zero grazing due to scrub vegetation in the North of Bar Olam in the Central of Koc map extract.
 - Arable farming / Crop farming eg maize millet, due to presence of tropical climate evidenced by woodlands at Kulutogo in the East of Koc map Extract and fertile soils along river Kulutogo.
 - Eco-tourism due to natural forests North of Lalari, woodlands South of Akomo in the North East of Koc map Extract.
 - Trade and Commerce due to Koc trading Centre / Settlements at Oryona Lukutu in the South of Koc map Extract.

- Extraction of herbal medicine from a variety of plant species like forests in the North west of Koc map Extract, scrub and thickets.
- Wildlife Conservation / Game ranching due to woodlands at Timopak in the west of Koc map Extract.
- Irrigation farming due to a long dry season evidenced by scrub vegetation and woodlands in the North East of Koc map Extract.
- Fish farming / aquaculture supported by many permanent rivers such as river Kulutogo in the East of Koc map Extract.
- Solar power generation plants due to the hot tropical climate in the area evidenced by woodlands at Onyana in the East of Koc map Extract.
- Ocean transport using electric motor cycles, ~~motor~~ vehicles along above surface road from Koc to Gulu town.
- Controlled lumbering in forests North of Lalor.
- Establishment of recreation centres like zip lining in the forests North of Lalor.
- Smart Manufacturing of foods and herbal medicines due to woodlands at Timu and forest at Lalor NB. The activity must ~~be~~ take care the effects of climate change.
- Fruit gathering in the forest North of Lalor woodlands.
- Art and Craft industry due to the woodlands North of Onyana.

DESCRIPTION:

Basic Code	Conditions	Place holder	Weighted score
Ms	- 3 ways with starting and End points of the route	3	06
(map Skill)	- 2 ways	2	04
	- one way	1	02
	- No/wrong response	0	0
(MS1-3-6)			
Mu	- Exhaustively explains 4 economic activities (Activity, Location, Evidence)	3	06
(Map Use)	- 2-3 Exhaustively explains or consistently explains 4 economic activities	2	04
	- Activity		
	- Location		
	- Without Evidence		
	- Exhaustively explains 1 or consistently explains 1-3	1	01
	- merely outlines		
	- No/wrong response	0	0

(MU2-3-6).

Item 2: Photographic Skills

For this item, use the photograph and the information in the text to respond.

Overfishing is ~~the~~ major problem in Uganda's fishing industry. It has affected fish stock in the natural fishing grounds and livelihood of the people that depend on fishing as some of the landing sites have nearly closed. The photograph below shows a fish landing site that had ~~not~~ catch for the whole day. Fish, which is a rich source of proteins and ~~is~~ is important in human nutrition, a source of income to the fishermen and revenue to the government has reduced greatly, therefore affecting both families and the government.

The local leadership of the fishing community shown in the photograph has planned to restore its fishing grounds. They intend to carry out public awareness and community mobilization to support restoration of the fishing grounds and they have hired you to prepare a write-up to be used in creating public awareness and mobilization. The write-up should show the importance of fish to the community and things that should be done to restore the exhausted fishing grounds.

A photograph with boats landing settlement, a water body, forest area and other features.

Task:

- (a) Describe the scene in each part of the photograph. (obscores)
- (b) prepare a write-up that will be used to create community awareness and to mobilize them to restore fishing grounds shown in the photograph. Take into consideration, the legal, environmental and technological factors.

Possible solutions:

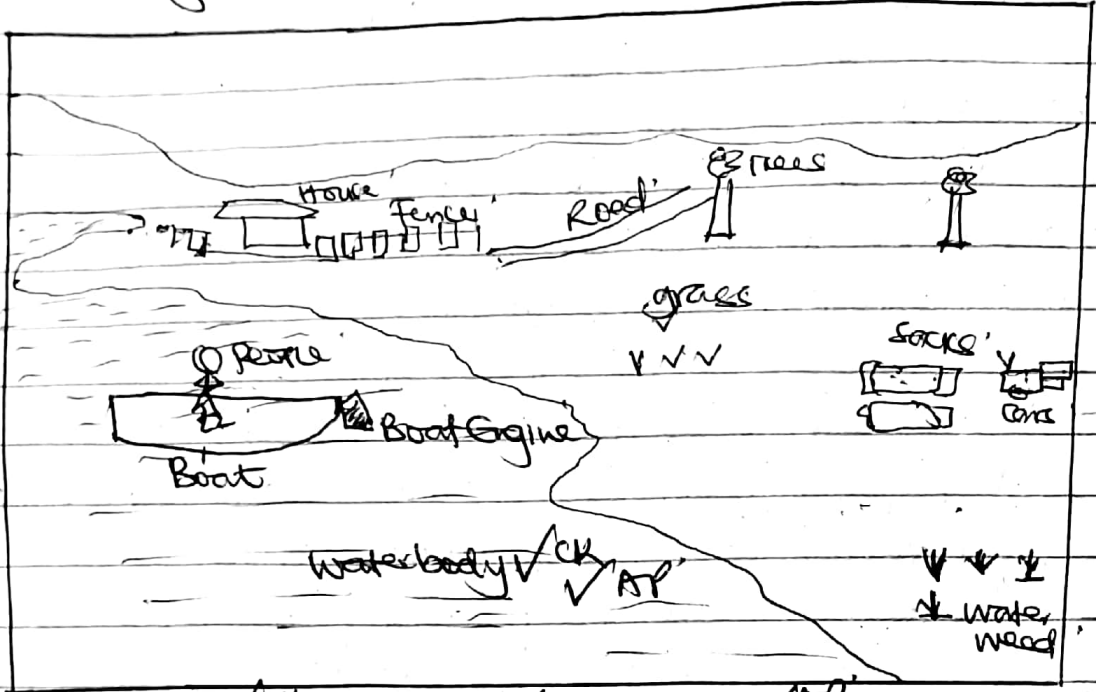
Candidates should explain state the features/land use activities in each part of the photograph as follows.

- There is a water body / lake / water weeds / boats / plastic waste / birds in the right foreground of the photograph.
- There are people / sacks / vehicles / solid waste / power poles / goats / (serrano) in the right middle ground of the photograph.
- There is an upland / ridge / hill / trees / grass / houses / settlement / rock boulders in the right back ground of the photograph.
- There is a water body / lake / boats / waves in the centre foreground of the photograph.
- There are houses / settlement / trees / grass / roads / gentle slopes / fence in the centre back ground of the photograph.
- There is a water body / lake / boats in the left foreground of the photograph.
- There are boats / water body / lake / people / boats / boat engines in the left middle ground of the photograph.

- There is a waterbody / lake / boats / houses / settlements / uplands / fence / pipe / Headland / Bay in the left back ground of the photograph.

OR

A Landscape sketch of the area in the photograph showing scenes of the different parts.



2(a) NB measure, Explanation and effect are needed, (b) ways of restoring fishing grounds include the following.

- Cage fish farming to increase fish supply and reduce pressure on main waterbody.
- Restocking of waterbodies by introducing fish for to increase fish stock.
- Licensing of fishermen to reduce over fishing and use fish stock.
- Removal of water weed manually / biological measure to increase oxygen hence increase in fish stock.

- (11)
- Sensitization of the community on the sustainable ways of using fishing grounds to improve water quality and fish breeding
 - Creation of fishing zones / zonation to regulate fishing activities in water bodies to allow fish stock increase / multiply
 - proper maintenance of fishing boats to reduce oil spills to hence better water quality for fish breeding
 - Introduction of fishing holidays to allow fish to multiply and increase fish stocks
 - Carry out regular marine patrols to eliminate indiscriminate fishing to allow fish mature and multiply
 - Encourage tree planting and grass along lake shores to control siltation to increase fish breeding
 - Controlled sand mining / banning human activities / creation of buffer zones to reduce siltation to encourage fish multiplication
 - Controlling water toxicity through water testing to allow fish multiplication
 - Use of standardized fishing gears to control indiscriminate fishing to increase fish stock
 - Treating of wastes to ensure water quality for fish breeding and human consumption
 - Seek funding from government like PDM to ~~area~~ youth livelihood fund to create alternative employment hence reducing pressure on water resources

(12)

- Instructive Beach management units to enforce cleaning of solid wastes to create a good environment for fish breeding.
- Formation of fish Cooperatives / SACCOs to raise funds and other resources to implement fish stock restoration programmes.
- Creation of alternative employment like craft making, recreation activities to reduce pressure on water bodies.
- Enforcement of laws against illegal fishing methods to allow fish multiplication.

1
Basic
Code

DESCRIPTOR
Conditions

Place holder Weighted
Score

Ps

(~~PHOTOGRAPH~~)
SKILL

- Describes 5 scenes in the photograph / Draws a land scape sketch with such scenes in the relative positions = 3 = 06
- Describes 3-4 scenes in the photograph / Draws a land scape sketch with 3-4 scenes in their relative positions = 2 = 04
- Describes 1-2 scenes in the photograph / Draws a land scape sketch with 1-2 scenes in their relative positions = 1 = 02
- Not wrong response = 0 = 00

(Ps2-3-06)

(13)

2b)

(CK5, CU5, AP5)

- PO - Exhaustively explains 5 klays = 3 = 06
- Exhaustively Explains 2-4 klays
2-4 CK, 2-4 CU, 2-4 AP = 2 = 04
- OR Consistently explains 5 klays
5 CK, 5 CU, 0 AP = 2 = 04
- Exhaustively explains 1 klay
OR merely outlines = 1 = 02
- No / wrong response = 0 = 00.

(P42 = 3 = 06).

Item 3

Two tourists, Thomas and Sean, visited Western Uganda to see two beautiful lakes they had heard about. They saw that those lakes had contrasting features. With their guide, they named one of the lakes A and the other one B. The characteristics of the two lakes are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1

Lake A	Lake B
- Circular in shape	- Semi-circular or horse-shoe shaped
- Deep with steep sides	- occupies an irregularly flat low lying area
- No river or stream flows into or out of the lake	- shallow with clear still water
- Water in the lake comes from rainfall and underground springs	- Its edges are covered by swampy vegetation

(14)

Thomas and Jean wanted to understand how each of the two lakes was formed, but their guide could not explain to them. They were unhappy that the communities living around those beautiful lakes were encroached on and polluting them. They had cut down vegetation and introduced various dangerous plant species like water hyacinth. They felt the community needed to be advised to conserve those lakes.

Task:

- (a) Explain to Thomas and Jean how each of the lakes A and B was formed (10 scores)
- (b) Advise the communities living around both lakes on how they can conserve them (15 scores)

Possible solution

3a) Lake A is an explosion crater lake ✓✓
while lake B is an ox-bow lake ✓✓.

— Lake A is a body of water occupying a circular, steep sided volcanic depression ✓✓

— It was formed by the process of volcanicity. ✓✓
Radioactivity and geo-chemical reactions generated energy in form of heat and melted rocks in the mantle and formed

convective currents.

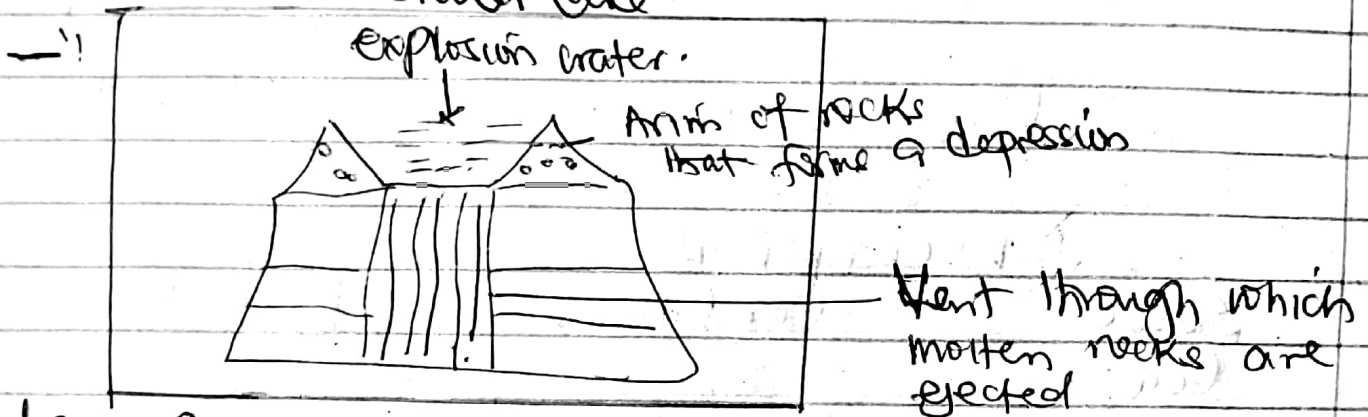
— The convective currents acted onto the crust leading to formation of cracks / pipes / vents.

— Pressure drove the molten materials called magma through the cracks towards the ground surface.

(15)
Towards the surface the pressure reduced leading to expansion of gases that exploded or erupted and ~~the~~ drove the crustal rocks into pieces leaving a circular deep steep sided depression called a crater.

— The broken materials were blown away and deposited to form a raised rim around the crater to form an explosion crater lake. Examples are Lake Katwe, Lake Kyamwiga, Lake Ntungu, Lake Ntsumunwa etc.

Illustration of an explosion crater lake.



— Lake B is a horse shoe shaped body of water formed when a sharp meander is cut off from the main river. It is formed by the process of both river deposition and erosion.

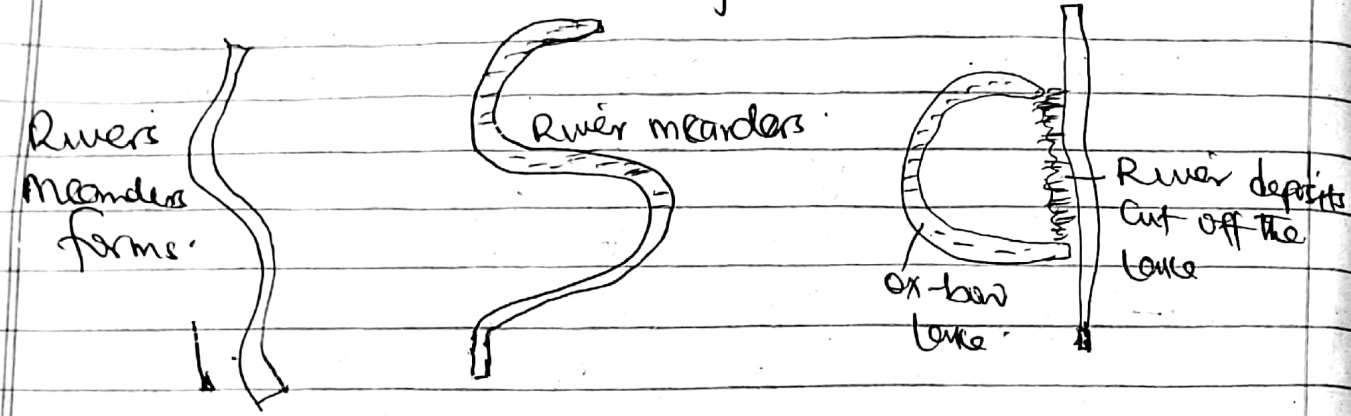
— Along a meandering river, fast flowing water on the outer bank (Concave) causes erosion.

— On the inside bank (Convex) water flows slowly leading to deposition of silt and sediments.

— Continuous erosion on the outer bank makes the meander loop wider and causes the neck of the land b/w the two adjacent loops to become narrower.

- The river eventually breaks through and cuts off the meander loop.
- The deposited material blocks the edge/bank of the loop. The cut off meander retains its water forming an ox-bow lake. Eg along R. Nyanga, R. Mubuku, R. Ruvu, R. Semuliki

Illustrations of an ox-bow lake.



DESCRIPTION

Basic Code	Conditions	place holder	length score
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- Identifies 2 lake types and extensively explains 4 modes/stages/processes of formation for each.

(Landform Knowledge)

CK02 / CK2 - lake type defn
 CU04 / CU04 - processes = 3 = 06
 2-3 processes / steps / stages

(LK3=3=06)

OR identifies 2 types of lakes and extensively explains 4 processes of one lake and explains the other with one process 2 = 04

- Identifies any of the two lakes or explains formation of one lake.
- Not wrong response

1 = 02
 0 = 00

3b) How the lakes can be conserved:

- Treatment of wastes before dumping them to reduce pollution and save aquatic life.
- Using filters to control sediments entering the lake to maintain the quality of water.
- Installing waste bins to ease waste management hence controlling lake pollution.
- Restoration of shorelines through controlling activities like sand mining, agriculture to conserve fish breeding areas.
- Sensitization of the local community about the dangers of pollution to save water and aquatic life.
- Afforestation / Reafforestation / agroforestry by National Forestry Authority (NFA) and local authorities to control sediments entering the lake.
- Encourage fishing holidays to regulate fishing activities on lakes to maintain fish stock.
- Removal of water weed manually or biologically to check water quality and encourage fish breeding.
- Enact laws and protect water bodies from mis use for proper fish breeding.
- Dredging lakes using machines to clear the shores.
- Encourage fish farming using fish ponds and cages to reduce pressure on lakes.
- Restocking of water bodies with fish fries to increase fish stock.

(18)

- Use of whistle blowers / Community policing to alert the authorities about the misuse of water bodies

DESCRIPTOR

Basic Code	Conditions	Placeholder	Weighted Score
+L4	- Exhaustively explains 5 ways (5CK, 5CU, 5AP)	3	05
(Hand Form Use)	- Exhaustively explains 2-4 ways (CK, CU, AP) OR		
	- Consistently explains 5 ways (5CK, 5CU, 0AP)	2	04
	- Exhaustively explains 1 way (CK, CU, AP) OR		
	- Consistently explains 1-4 ways (1-4CK, CU + 0AP) OR		
	merely outlines ways	1	02
	- No / wrong response	0	00
(L43 - 3 - 05)			

Item 4

Along a rocky Indian Ocean coast, waves continually hit rocks. This leads to changes in the appearance of the coast forming many features including headland and beach as shown in figure 1

The Coastal people believe that the appearance of the land is a result of spirits that do not want people to carry out any activity except performing cultural rituals.

The few settlements around the area frequently perform a lot of rituals in order to "live well"

Your school Geography club is organising a study tour of the coast. During the tour you are expected to help the coastal people to understand that these features are not a result of the work of the spirits. You are also expected to advise the same people to develop the area.

Illustration of a Headland,
Beach and Coastal
Settlements.

Figure 1

Task:

- Prepare a write-up that you will present to the coastal people to help them understand the formation of those features. (6 marks)
- Advise the people living at the coast about the development activities which they can carry out.

Possible solutions:

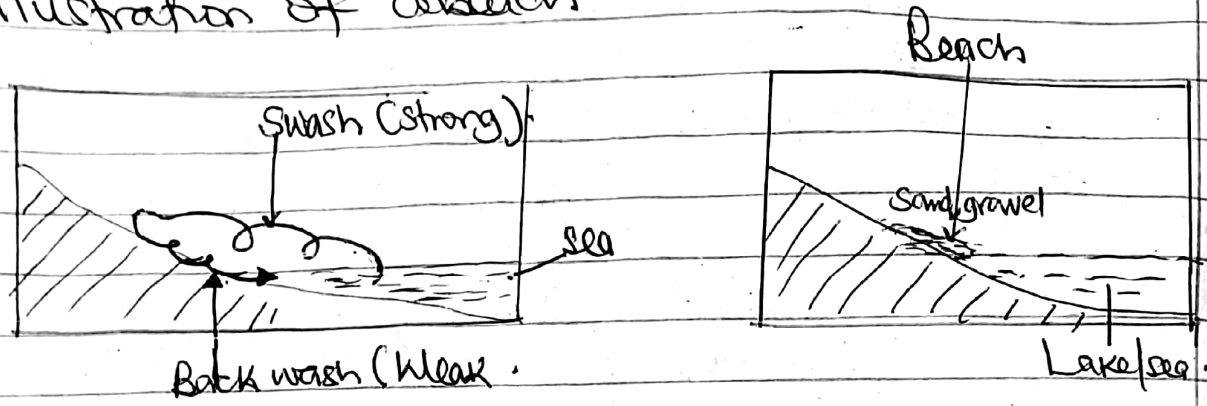
4(a)

The coastal features they needed to understand include the following:

- A beach is a flat piece of land found between a high water tide and low water tide along a coastline with sand deposits.

- It is formed due to constructive waves where a swash is stronger than a back wash.
- This leads to deposition of sand, shingle and gravel which are carried by constructive waves to form a beach.

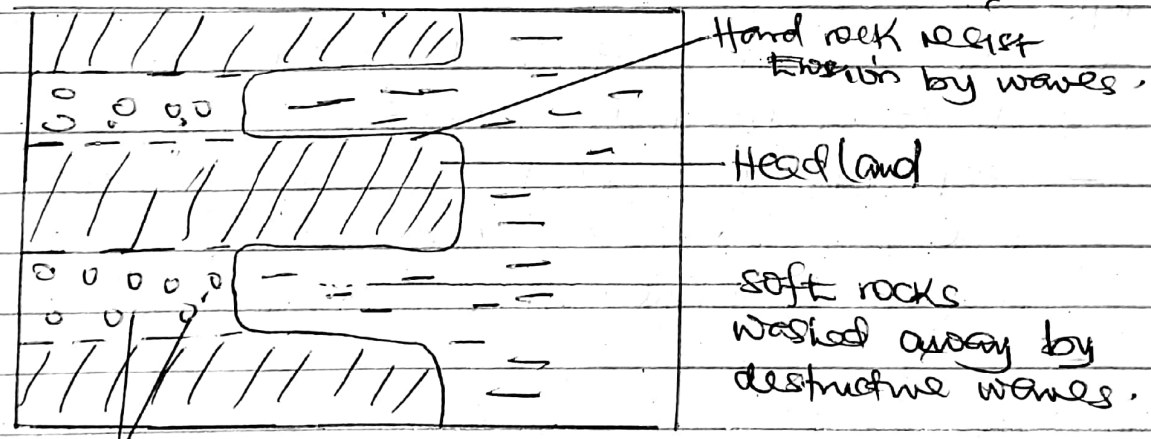
Illustration of a beach.



- A headland is a piece of land protruding into a waterbody. It is formed where there are alternate hard and soft rocks.

- It is formed due to destructive waves / wave erosion through abrasion, hydraulic action, solution, that erodes the weak rocks leaving behind a ~~soft~~ hard resistant rock called a headland as illustrated below.

Illustration of a headland.



Alternate hard and soft rocks.

NB The descriptors for items 3 and 4 are the same.

item 4b) Developmental activities which can be done by Coastal people include the following:

- Tourism ✓ due to presence of beautiful scenery such as beaches, headlands that attract tourists leading to earning of local income and foreign exchange ✓
- Fishing in the lagoons and bays leads to generation of income hence better welfare and diet.
- Mining and quarrying of sand and gravel respectively for construction purpose leads to improved infrastructure like roads.
- Growing of crops like cloves due to fairly fertile soils leads to improved food security.
- Development of recreation activities like beach soccer, swimming for income from local tourists and generation of foreign exchange.
- Development of real estates / settlements projects leading to income by people and revenue by government.
- Trade and Commerce in items like fish, insurance services, banking leading to income by people and revenue by government which facilitates infrastructural development.
- Research and study purpose about the coral reefs and mangrove vegetation and water bodies promotes education and innovation.

(22)

- Transport / Navigation and Communication b/w the coastal inland and across facilitates easy movement of people and goods.
- Facilitates wildlife Conservation, due to various marine life like tigers, crocodiles leading to generation of foreign exchange from tourists.
- Tree planting / afforestation to beautify the area hence attracting local and foreign tourists which bring in incomes.
- Controlled lumbering for boat making due to presence of mangrove forests at the coast for construction purposes.
- Filming and photography due to sunny weather and beautiful scenery hence attracting tourists that generate foreign exchange.
- Art and Craft due to swampy veg and sea shells hence sold to generate income leading to better welfare.
- Irrigation farming due to presence of rivers that provide water for crop irrigation / farming hence increased food security.

NB ✓_{ex} - Activity / Land use

✓_{ex} - Explanation

✓ - Impact / Effect

✓ - Descriptor use that one for item 3b.

(L44 - 3 - 05)

• 6.1.5

Population is one of the most important resources for the development of any country. For this resource to remain useful, it has to be controlled so that it does not grow beyond the capacity of other resources and social services to sustain it and it must be prepared for the world of work.

According to the 2024 population and housing census report (UBOS) the population of Uganda was 46 million, and it is growing at a rate of 2.9% per year resulting in the structure shown in figure 2.1. This causes many problems for the country.

By contrast, developed countries such as Country Z, whose population structure is shown in figure 2.2 have taken effective measures to control the growth rate and size of their population. This has brought them many advantages and benefits thereby increasing their development.

You have been invited as one of the speakers at a National Youth Conference on Population and Development. At the conference, you are expected to discuss the characteristics of different population structures and how a developing country like Uganda can achieve the best population structure.

Population Pyramid showing Uganda's population with working population and dependent popn

(2a) The population structure of Uganda (2000)

A population pyramid showing the population for Country Z with working population and dependent population

(2b) The population structure of Country Z (2000)

Task:

- (a) Explain the characteristics of the population structures presented in figures 2(a) and 2(b) (06 scores)
- (b) Recommend measures that Uganda can take in order to reach a population structure similar to that of Country Z by 2050 (06 scores)

possible solutions:

5(a) - Note ✓^{ex} for a characteristic and ✓^{ca} for the cause/effect. They include the following:

- Large percentage of children (0-19 years) / broad base due to a high birth rate / low infant mortality / improved health services
- Medium percentage of adults / working population (20-64 years) due to high death rates
- A small population of elderly (65-94 years) / narrow top layers of the pyramid due to low life expectancy.
- A slightly higher percentage of males across due to beliefs in male children than females.
- A large percentage of dependants (0-19 years) and (65-94 years) because they are unemployable.
- population percentage decreases with increase in age due to low life expectancy.

Characteristics of the population structure of Country Z (2024) include the following:

- A small percentage of children (0-19 years) / narrow base due to low birth rate / need family planning services
- Large percentage of adults (20-64 years) or a bulky adult working population due to improved medical services / improved nutrition
- Slightly bigger percentage of elderly (65-94 years) / a higher top layer / more elderly people due to high life expectancy.

- Slightly higher %age of females from 60-74 years due to low maternal mortality rates (women being more keen on personal health issues / involvement of women in less risky ventures)

- Moderate percentage of dependants pop (0-19 years) and (65-79 years) due to low birth rates and low mortality rates

Basic Code	DESCRIPTOR	Condition	place holder	Weighted Score
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SS (Statistics Skill)	- Exhaustively explains 3 characteristics of each population structure (3CK, 3CU for @)			3 = 06
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	- Exhaustively explains 2 characteristics of each population structure (2CK, 2CU for @) OR consistently explains ^{both} structures (3CK, 0CU for @)			2 = 04
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	- Exhaustively explains 1 characteristic for each structure (1CK, 1CU for @) OR mere outline i.e CK without CU			1 = 02
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	- No / Wrong response			0 = 00
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SS5 - 3 - 6

(b) Measures Uganda can take in order to reach a population structure similar to that of Country Z by 2050:-

- Invest in family planning programmes so as to make it more accessible and affordable hence lowering birth rates
- Increased investment in public health medical services so that as to better the quality of life thus reducing death rates
- Invest heavily in girl child education so as to delay the child bearing age and thus shortening child bearing age
- promote skills development such as vocational skills so as to create jobs leading to improved standard of living and higher life expectancy.
- Enforcement of laws against bad practices such as defilement and child marriage so as to lower birth rates
- Giving incentives to smaller families like free housing so as to encourage bearing of few children.
- Encourage monogamy as ideal marriage especially among young people so as to lower child pop production
- Empowering the population economically eg access to credits such as PAM so as to improve on their standard of living and hence raising life expectancy.
- Empowering / sensitization of women on their rights to marry and produce manageable number of children hence lowering birth rates

- Raising the age of Consent to at least 25 years so as to delay marriages hence lowering birth rates.
- Legislation against traditional practices such as polygamy, widow inheritance so as to lower birth rates.
- providing education for all by making education accessible / affordable and cheap so as to keep more school age going children at school and overcome early marriage hence lowering birth rates.
- Encourage Celibacy among people so as to reduce the number of people bearing children hence lowering birth rates.
- Regulating immigrants within the dependant age group by enacting relevant laws to reduce dependency ratio.

DESCRIPTOR:

Basic Conditions place holder Weighted Code score

SU (Statistic) (Use)	- Exhaustively explain 4 measures (4CK, 4CU, 4AP) = 3 = 06
	- Exhaustively explain 2-3 measures OR Consistently explain 4 measures (4CK, 4CU, 0AP) = 2 = 04
	- Exhaustively explain 1 measure / mere outlines = 1 = 02
	- No / wrong response = 0 = 00

SU 5-3-06

Item 6

Uganda is a member of the African Union (AU) and other regional trading blocks. These include the East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the COMESA - EAC - SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area. This membership has secured access to a large market for her products and services. Despite this, Uganda's trade with other African countries remains as low as shown in Table 3 and Figure 3.

The Uganda Export Promotion Board has organized a school essay competition on how to increase Uganda's foreign trade with other African countries. You have been selected to represent your school at the competition and provided with Uganda's trade data for June 2024 to prepare your essay.

Table 3: Uganda's Export and Import trade by region and percentage share (June, 2024)

Region	Percentage of Exports	Percentage of Imports
EAC	33	17
Middle East	24	18
European Union	18	6
Asia	18	37
Other African Countries	4	19
Others	3	3
Total	100	100

Adopted: UBOS (2024) Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin August 2024

(30)

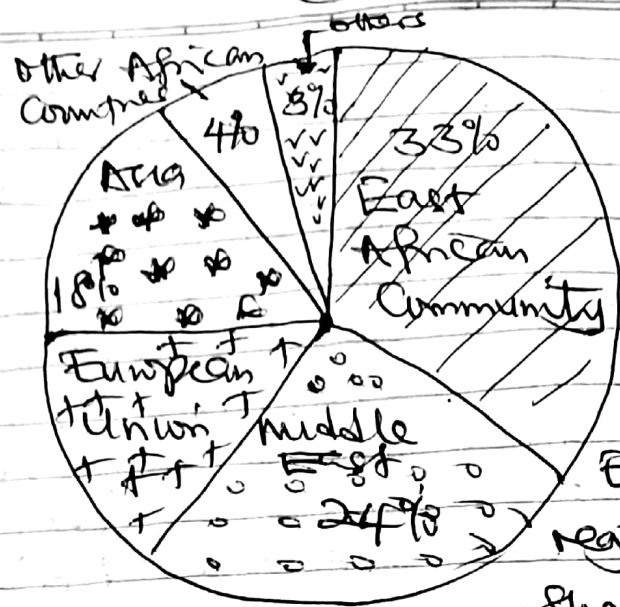


Figure 3: Uganda's Export trade by region and percentage share in June, 2024.

Task:

- (a) Using the information given in the Table 3 and the text,
- (i) Draw a suitable diagram to illustrate Uganda's imports by region in June 2024. (Observed)
- (ii) Prepare an essay that you will present to Uganda Export promotion Board on the ways that Uganda can follow in order to increase her trade with other African countries.

Possible solutions:

- (a) A candidate can use any of the following to represent Uganda's imports by region in June 2024:
- (i) Line graph (ii) Bar graph (iii) Pie chart.

About a line graph and a bar graph the following must be emphasized:

3CK for correct title, vertical scale and horizontal scales
 06 AP for correctly plotted bars or points

— About apré chart, 3CK for calculation, title and key / labelling,
 — 06 AP for correctly plotted segments / sectors.

Basic Code	Descriptor	place holder	Weighted score
SS	3CK (Title, VS, HS for — alive / bar graph and calculations for apré chart) and 6 APs for correct points / bars or sectors / segments of apré chart = 3 = 06. — 3CK / correct segments 3-5 AP / without calculations = 2 = 04 — 1CK / 1-2 AP / = 1 = 02 — Wrong / no response = 0 = 00		

~~6a)~~

(SS6 = 3 = 06).

6b) Ways that Uganda can follow to increase her trade with other African countries:

- Diversify export products beyond traditional commodities to increase trade products for increased incomes from sales of the products
- Mechanization of agriculture to increase agricultural production eg use of machines such as tractors for large scale production for export.

- Signing of trade agreements / treaties b/n or among African countries to reduce or trade barriers / tariffs and increase the value of trade b/n / among African countries
- Setting up / development of modern infrastructure eg transport network to link up different African countries and increase trade among countries
- Carry out market research in various African countries to find out market demands in order to widen export market
- Extensively advertise Ugandan products using media channels like newspapers, TV, radios to make Ugandan products known to outside countries in order to widen markets for the products
- Train and deploy more security personnel to ensure safety of goods in transit for trade to prosper
- Use of modern technology such as digital / electronic clearance and transfer of goods at the boarder to speed up movement of trade goods for increased sales
- Training of more personnel to handle trade like clearance and forwarding to increase the volume of trade
- Giving tax holidays to investors to encourage more investments in setting up agricultural processing industries to add value to products for sale

- Promote use of international languages like Kswahili, Chinese, French to help in business connections with traders from other countries.
- Encourage establishment of industries to process agricultural produce to add value for increased sales and incomes.
- Strengthening of quality assurance agencies such as UNBS to monitor the quality of goods and services for trade.
- Invest in import substitution industries and export promotion to reduce on imports and increase exports hence increasing trade goods.
- Joining trading blocs such as ECOWAS, World Trade Organisation to widen market for the goods.
- Reducing the cost of doing business by lowering taxes on export products to widen the market.
- Agricultural modernisation through irrigation farming, use of quality seeds and animal breeds for quality products for exports.
- Promoting specialization in production of certain goods to promote mass production hence increased quality of goods for export.
- Maintain political stability to create a conducive environment in order to increase export trade.
- Empowering / Establishment of foreign exchange bureaus for easy foreign exchange services which aid trade her fostering export trade.

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- Assurance of goods produced to compensate traders for possible losses hence keeping them in export trade
- promoting international relationship with other countries to ease cross border trade hence widening market
- Maintain good relationship through signing treaties to ease border trade.

Basic Code	DESCRIPTION: Conditions	place holder	Weighted Score
5U	- Exhaustively explains 5 measures (5C, 5U, 5AP)	= 3	= 06
	- Exhaustively explains 3-4 measures OR		
	Consistently explains 5 measures (5C, 5U, 0AP)	= 2	= 04
	- Exhaustively explains 1-2 measures / mere outlines	= 1	= 02
	- No / Wrong response	= 0	= 00

Item No	Element of Construct	Place holder	Weighted Score
		3	06
		2	4
		1	2
		0	0
Items 3 and 4(b)		3	05
		2	4
		1	02
		0	0

ELEMENT OF CONSTRUCT 1:
 Appreciate the movement of the Earth in relation to the sun, weather, climate, Natural vegetation and their effect on people's ways of life using basic tools, techniques and methods to present and analyse each.

ELEMENT OF CONSTRUCT 2:
 Appreciate innovative and sustainable utilization of natural resources and apply basic geographical tools, techniques and methods to analyse and represent their use and management.

ELEMENT OF CONSTRUCT 3
 Appreciate the location of the Earth at different scales, the major landforms and their major landforms and their effect on people's lifestyle and the desert and use basic geographical tools, techniques and methods to locate, represent and analyse those.

ELEMENT OF CONSTRUCT 4
 Appreciate population dynamics, urbanization and their impact on the development of transport and trade and analyses these using basic geographical tools, techniques and methods.

END - 2025.