S.4 HeLP GEO. REVISION.
KEY POINTS:
QUESTION INTERPRETATION.
QUESTION APPROACH.

PRESENTED BY

MR. ELISHA.> 0761800979.

AND.

MR. SANSIO.> 0783214422

Item 6:

Study the scenario and the **Fig.5** below and answer items that follow.

According to the trade overview in 2022, Uganda ranked as the 92nd largest economy in the world in terms of GDP (US$), 135th in total exports, and 147th in total imports. Furthermore, Uganda's imports of goods and services accounted for 25.93% of GDP, while exports constituted 15.78% of GDP.

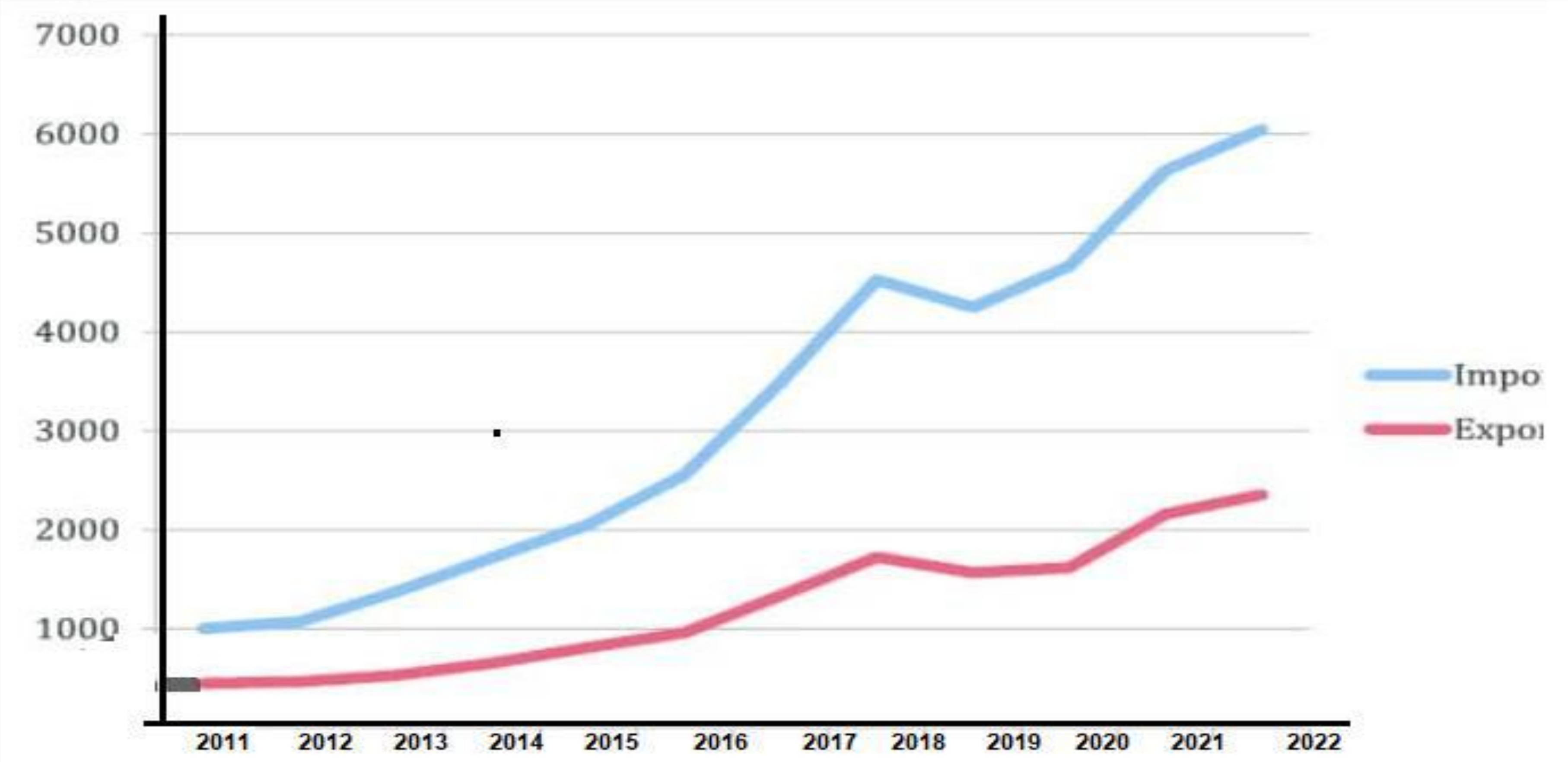
Uganda's trade balance consistently shows a deficit. The exports of goods decreased to USD 3.9 billion from USD 4.1 billion, while imports reached USD 9.3 billion. Despite various measures taken, this trade imbalance persists.

Support material

A Comparative Line Graph Showing Uganda's International Trade for the Years 2011 and 2022.

Fig 6:

Adopted: UBOS,



Task:

a) Describe the trend of Uganda's imports and exports from 2011 to 2022.

b) Suggest reasons for the trend in (a) above.

c) What possible solutions can you give the government of Uganda to balance the trade?

a) Describe the trend of Uganda's imports and exports from 2011 to 2022.

The learner describes the Trend to include the aspects of:

Period + Description of the perspective of the curve including adjectives of:

Rapid/ sharp/ slight/ gradual/ slow/small/ big/ constant/uniform,

together with the perspective of the curve at: **increase/ Rise/ decline/ decrease/ Falling:** + the magnitude of change including units used at the scenario/support material.

Trend for imports

1. Between 2011 and 2012, Uganda's imports of goods and services was constant at1000 USD billion.
2. From 2012 to 2017, there was Rapid / sharp increase in Uganda's imports continuously by USD 4.5 billion.
3. Between 2017 and 2019, there was a slight/ small / gradual / fall /decline / decrease in Uganda's imports by USD 0.5 billion.
4. From 2019 to 2022, there was a sharp/ rapid increase of imports to Uganda by approximately USD 2.5 billion.
5. Uganda's imports have generally increased with some fluctuations between 2011 and 2022.

Trend for exports:

1. Between 2011 and 2016, Uganda's exports of goods and services gradually increased by approx. USD 0.3 billion.
2. From 2016 to 2018, there was Rapid / sharp increase/Rise in Uganda's exports by approx. USD 0.8 billion.
3. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a slight/ small / gradual / fall /decline / decrease in Uganda's exports by approx. USD 0.3 billion.
4. From 2019 to 2020, there was a constant/ uniform export of Uganda's goods and services at approx. USD 1.5 billion.
5. Between 2020 and 2022, exports of goods and services from Uganda, sharply / rapidly increased by approx… USD 0.6 billion.
6. Generally Uganda's exports have increased, with a few declines between 2011 and 2022.

b) Suggest reasons for the trend in (a) above.

C ii) Introduction:

Definition of trade.

Examples of **imports to Uganda** are mainly ***capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies, and cereals*** with key partners including China, Kenya, United Arab Emirates and Tanzania.

Uganda's exports are mainly: ***gold, coffee, fish, raw sugar and cocoa beans*** with key partners including; United Arab Emirates, India, Hong Kong, Kenya, and Italy.

C iii) Learner's Response / body of essay.

The learner explains the reasons for increasing trend and decreasing trend in both imports and exports generally.

A. Reasons for decreasing trend in trade activities in Uganda / problems/challenges.

- ✓ Inadequate investment in export oriented industries to drive export growth.
- ✓ Overreliance on a few export products mainly raw materials.
- ✓ Exchange rate fluctuations make imports more expensive and exports less competitive in global markets.
- ✓ Limited exports mainly primarily agricultural products including coffee, tea, cotton and raw materials face stiff competition.
- ✓ Over dependence on imports such as machinery, electronics, and manufactured goods not produced locally.
- ✓ Low value addition, exports are mainly raw or semi processed that earn low prices compared to processed and manufactured goods.
- ✓ High transport costs and production costs including energy/ electricity/ petroleum Uganda being a landlocked country rely on Neighbours ports.

High taxes lead to losses

- ➢ Inadequate trade infrastructure including feeder roads limit access to markets.
- ➢ Low levels of technology e.g. automated production activities to reduce labour intensive costs.
- ➢ Political instability in some districts lead to losses
- ➢ Inadequate capital among traders leads to low volumes of trade.

B. Reasons /Advantages for Increasing trend in trade activities in Uganda.

- Increased economic diversification of exports beyond traditional products like coffee, cotton to include fruits, vegetables, honey hence economic growth and development.
- Improved trade infrastructure including transport and Information Technology/ internet has increased accessibility and marketing.
- Increased investment in trade facilitation including customs modernization in clearing and forwarding.
- Enhanced private sector competitiveness through favourable government trade policies such as access to finance, promote innovations and improved business environment.
- Enhanced trade agreement and partnerships with trade partners including United Arab Emirates, India, EU, AGOA, etc.
- Growth of e-commerce and digital trade internally with global countries.
- Regional integration initiatives / trade blocs including EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, PTA, etc.
- Increased focus on value addition and Industrialisation has improved price levels.
- Role of diaspora communities has promoted trade between Uganda globally.
- Simplification of trade procedures and reduced beauracracies has increased volumes of exports.
- Growing consumer market for imported goods and services and urbanisation in Uganda has increased the volume of imports.

What possible solutions can you give the government of Uganda to balance the trade?

- Diversification of exports that encourage production of non- traditional exports.
- Value addition before exports increase market value and competitiveness.
- Investment in agriculture to increase export of high-value crops.
- Industrialisation to include import substitution (BUBU) for domestic consumption and export will reduce reliance on imports
- Skills development in areas of marketing promotion, packaging, and quality control to meet international standards.
- Export-oriented foreign investment that attract foreign investors to export sectors.
- Trade agreements to access new markets.
- Trade facilitations by streamlining customs procedures.
- Strategic infrastructure investment including transport networks, storage facilities, and ports facilities to reduce trade costs
- Access to finance through providing affordable financing options.
- Market research and intelligence to make informed trade decisions.

SECTION A: MAP USE AND PHOTOGRAPH SKILLS.

ITEM 1: MAP SKILLS.

For this item, use the East Africa **1:50000** (Uganda) map extract of Lukaya Series **Y732,** Sheet **79/2,** Edition **3-USD**, the information in the text below and the support material in Fig: 1 provided to answer the tasks given:

a) The LC5 chairperson of Lukaya has informed citizens that the municipality plans to construct a road in the western parts of Lukaya, stretching from grid reference **700860 to 800880**. This road aims to improve accessibility in the areas of Lusango, Lutente, and Bututi

However, many people in these areas have opposed the proposed road plan, citing concerns that it would lead to the destruction of natural beauty and damage to property. The LC5 Chairperson has characterized this opposition as selfishness and negativity, and has promised to proceed with the road construction plan.

SUPPORT MATERIAL.

Task:

Using evidence from the map extract and support materials, prepare information that would help the **LC5** Chairperson understand the basis of opposition by citizens.

.

ii) Introduction.

Learner describes the location to construct a road in the western parts of Lukaya, stretching from grid reference **700860 to 800880**. This road aims to improve accessibility in the areas of Lusango, Lutente, and Bututi by drawing a cross section.

A CROSS SECTION OF LUKAYA BETWEEN GRID REFERENCE 700860 AND 800880 SHOWING THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FEATURES THAT MAY BE DESTROYED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Note; Expected features include ; Hill, lowland, papyrus swamp, settlements.

C iii) Learners Response.

Explains the negative effects of the road plan on environment.

A. Lusango hill in the south west may be degraded which reduce scenic beauty.

B. Settlements at Lusango and Lutente may be destroyed which cause displacement of people.

C. Nabigavu swamp may be degraded which affects aquatic life in it.

D. Destruction of Nabigavu swamp may lead to decline in rainfall which affects agriculture.

b) An investor has acquired a piece of land in Lukaya between Eastings **75** to **79** and Northings **87** to **92**, where he plans to establish a fish farming project. However, his ground managers have informed him that the land spans between 2 km^2 to 3 km^2 and is mostly covered by swamps.

Task:

Assist the investor in determining the exact size of his land and the percentage covered by swamps.

b) **Assist the investor in determining the exact size of his land and the percentage covered by swamps.**

(i) Actual size of land. 02 scores

Area = Full squares + Half squares

= 20 + 0

= 20 squares

1 square =1 km^2

20 squares = 20×1 = 20km^2

(ii) The percentage covered by swamps. 02 scores

Area under swamps

= 5 squares + 6/2 squares

= 8 squares

8 squares = 8×1 = 8km^2

Scoring

1) Correct actual size and Swampy area with procedures. **2 scores**

2) Correct actual size and Swampy area with no procedure. **1 score**

3) Wrong/ No response. **00**

Total Scores. 20 scores.