

Hello my dear boys warmly welcome to our classroom based right away from your respective homes. I would like to thank God for the protection he has given each of us. Take this lessons with a lot of care.

COVID 19 MESSAGE

1. Remember to wash your hands thoroughly always with soap and clean water.
2. Don't spit anywhere, avoid touching your mouth, eyes and nose.
3. Cover your mouth with tissue when coughing.
4. Use a tissue for our nose when sneezing out.

STAY HOME KEEP SAFE

DIRECTIONS OR INSTRUCTIONS (TIPS).

1. Try to read the notes or activities carefully.
2. Answer all the given activities correctly
3. Ask your parents or guardians for guidance where you find difficulties.
4. Consult any Social studies text book for P.7 or Atlas for more assistance.
5. Concentrate and make sure you complete the given task in time.

NOTE

Use Mr.Wangwa John Paul SST note book copy this work. We shall continue from where we stopped from the work you took for term one break. For any carification you can call me on any of these numbers 0772641413/0701317055.

Disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

- Can cause seasonal flooding.
- Causes displacement of people.

Why is it necessary to control flooding?

- To control the spread of water borne diseases.
- To control destruction of property.
- To control displacement of people.

Activity

1. What is a multi-purpose river project?

A multi-purpose river project is a large project set up on major rivers to serve several purposes.

2. Mention any two examples of multi-purpose river projects.

Akosombo dam on River Volta in Ghana.

Aswan high dam on River Nile in Egypt

3. State any two ways multi-purpose river projects are important to the economy of a country.

- Multi-purpose river projects attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.
- Manmade lakes act as fishing grounds.
- Provide employment to the people in the country.

4. Why are manmade lakes constructed behind multi-purpose river projects?

Manmade lakes act as reservoirs.

5. Why is there no manmade lake behind Nalubaale and Kiira dam in Jinja?

Lake Victoria acts as a reservoir.

6. Name the multi-purpose river projects set up along the following:

a) River Volta in Ghana

Akosombo dam

b) River Nile in Egypt

Aswan High dam

c) River Zambezi in Zambia

Kariba dam

d) River Niger in Nigeria

Kainji dam

IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN AFRICA

Qn: What is irrigation farming?

Irrigation is the artificial supply of water to the crops in the absence of rain.

Reasons for irrigation.

- To produce better yields.
- To increase crop production.
- To put dry land into agricultural use.
- To produce crops all the seasons.

Factors for successful irrigation.

- Presence of reliable water source.
- Presence of gently sloping land.
- Presence of fertile soils.
- Favorable government policy on irrigation.

METHODS OF IRRIGATION

a) Gravity flow or canal irrigation

-Canals are constructed in the garden for water to flow through.

b) Overhead sprinkler irrigation

-Water is pumped into the air and sprinkles on the crops in form of rain.

c) Drip irrigation

-Is the use of pipes in the garden for water to flow through the small holes at a low pressure.

d) Bucket irrigation

-Water is collected by a container (bucket) and poured over crops.

NOTE: Ask your parents to help you understand these types of irrigations.

Advantages of irrigation farming.

- Crops are grown throughout the year.
- There is high yield/ increased food production.
- Dry areas are put into agricultural use.
- Crop pests and diseases are easily controlled.

Disadvantages of irrigation.

- Some methods of irrigation are expensive to use.
- Some methods of irrigation are tiresome.
- Stagnant water can be breeding places for mosquitoes.

MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN AFRICA

SCHEME	RIVER	COUNTRY	CROP GROWN
Doho	Manafwa	Uganda (Tororo)	Rice/ Cotton
Mubuku	Mubuku	Uganda	Rice/ Cotton
Tilda Kibimba	Malaba	Uganda (Bugiri)	Rice
Mwea Tebere	Tana	Sudan	Sugarcane
Kenana	Nile	Sudan	Sugarcane
Kilombero	Kilombero	Tanzania	Sugarcane
Ahero	Nyando	Kenya	Rice
Gezira	Blue Nile	Sudan	Cotton
Richard Toll	Senegal	Senegal	Rice/ Groundnuts
Kericho		Kenya	Tea
Pangani	Pangani	Tanzania	Sugarcane
Arusha Chini	Pangani	Tanzania	Sugarcane
Tana Delta	Tana	Kenya	Cotton
Awash valley	Awash	Ethiopia	Sugarcane
Vaal	Vaal	South Africa	Groundnuts
Shabelle	Shabelle	Somalia	Bananas
Lake Chad	Lake Chad	Chad	Dates

Activity

1. How can crop farming be made possible in drier parts of East Africa?

Introducing irrigation farming.

2. How is Kenana irrigation scheme similar to Kilombero in terms of crops grown?

Both Kenana and Kilombero favour the growth of sugarcane.

3. How is Blue Nile important to Gezira irrigation scheme?

Gezira irrigation scheme gets its water from Blue Nile.

4. Why is irrigation farming not commonly carried out in most parts of Uganda?

Most parts of Uganda receive reliable rainfall throughout the year.

5. Mention any three advantages of irrigation farming.

- Crops are grown throughout the year.
- There is high yield.
- Dry areas are put in agricultural use.

6. What is the main crop grown at Kericho irrigation scheme in Kenya?

Tea

7. Why is rice and sugarcane commonly grown in swamps?

Rice and sugarcane need a lot of water to grow.

GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

- Gezira was set up in 1925 by the British.
- Gezira is the largest irrigation scheme in Africa. Its size is 80,000 hectares.
- Gezira is managed by Sudan Gezira Board
- Gezira is located between the Blue Nile and the White Nile in Sudan.
- Sennar dam on Blue Nile helps to provide water for irrigation by raising the level of water to the canal level.
- Cotton is the major crop grown in Gezira irrigation scheme.

Other crops grown in Gezira irrigation scheme.

- Millet
- Beans
- Sorghum
- Maize
- Groundnuts
- Wheat
- Rice
- Vegetables

LOCATION OF GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME (use your S.st text book to draw this map)

Factors that have favoured the location of Gezira irrigation scheme.

- Presence of enough water from the Blue Nile for irrigation.
- Gently sloping land.
- The soil is naturally fertile for farming.
- The area was sparsely populated. For easy flow of water.
- Climate favours cotton growing that is the main crop.

Benefits of Gezira irrigation scheme.

- Led to increased food production in Sudan.
- Gezira has provided enough cotton for export.
- Gezira has provided employment opportunities to Sudanese.
- Gezira has improved upon the social services in the area.
- Gezira has helped to conserve the environment.

Functions of the Sudan Gezira Board

1. The board provides seeds to tenants.
2. Provides fertilizers to tenants.
3. Provides machines to tenants.
4. Gives technical advice to the tenants.

Problems faced by the Gezira irrigation scheme

- Crop pests and diseases.
- Shortage of labour force during harvest.
- Price fluctuation of cotton in the world market (changing prices of cotton).
- Blocking of canals due to silting.
- The spread of water borne diseases.
- Seasonal flooding in the sea.

Solutions for the above problems.

1. Spraying to control pest.
2. By dredging the silted canals.
3. By spraying herbicides.
4. By diversification (practicing other farming methods).
5. By spraying molluscides to control water borne diseases

Why is flooding controlled in Gezira irrigation scheme?

- To control destruction of crops and property.
- To control the spread of water borne diseases.
- To control the blocking of canals.
- To prevent soil leaching.

How to improve cotton production in Sudan?

- Spraying cotton crops with pesticides and insecticides.
- Provide cotton farmers with agricultural loans.
- The government should look for stable cotton markets.
- Clearing irrigation canals to prevent flooding.

NOTE: Gezira is in Sudan republic but not South Sudan

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Model the map of Gezira Irrigation Scheme using local materials available in your environment (papers, banana fibers, clay, used straws. Clearly show the following features;
 - a) Sennar dam,
 - b) Blue Nile,
 - c) White Nile,
 - d) Gezira,
 - e) Managil extension,
 - f) Kanana
 - g) Khartoum.

(Use an Atlas or any P.7 S.st textbook to get the map of Gezira irrigation scheme).

Task 1

1. With the help of used plastic bottles make the following irrigation methods;
 - i) Make several holes on the bottle top
 - ii) Fill the bottle with water
 - iii) Cover it with the bottle top
 - iv) Use the bottle to irrigate your flower or seedling

Task 2

- 2) i.) Make one hole on another the bottle top
- ii) Fill the bottle with water and cover it
- iii) Hang it upside down near a plant or in a flower garden overnight

Task 3

3. i) Fill an open container with water
- ii) Use your hands to pour water from the open container to the flowers or seedling.

- 4 Name the types of irrigation used in each of the above process;

1.-----

2.-----

3.-----

Round up Exercise

I. I

In which country is Gezira scheme located? Sudan

1. How is the Nile important to Gezira irrigation scheme? Gezira irrigation scheme get its water from the Nile.
2. **How is Lake Tana important to Gezira irrigation scheme?** Lake Tana is the source of the Blue Nile which provides water to Gezira irrigation scheme.
3. On which river is Sennar dam located? Blue Nile
4. Name the major fibre crop grown along the Nile. Cotton
5. Mention the two methods of irrigation used in Gezira irrigation scheme. Overhead sprinkler Gravity flow method
6. What is the main crop grown in the following irrigation schemes?
a) Kenana –Sugarcane b) Kericho – Tea c) Kilombero – Sugarcane
7. State any four advantages of irrigation farming. Irrigation farming has increased food production. Crops can be grown throughout the year. Crop pests and diseases are easily controlled. Dry areas are put into agricultural use.

8. State any two similarities between Uganda and Sudan.
9. Both Uganda and Sudan are members of commonwealth organization.
10. Both Uganda and Sudan are drained by River Nile.
Both Uganda and Sudan are members of African union.
- 10 .Mention any three differences between Uganda and Sudan.
 - a) Uganda's major climate is tropical while Sudan's major climate is desert.
 - b) Uganda is located in East Africa while Sudan is located in North Africa.
 - c) Uganda is a landlocked country while Sudan is a non- landlocked country.