

Geography

LESSON 1: Major Fishing Grounds and Factors Favouring Fishing in East Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify the major fishing grounds and types of fish caught.
- ii) explain the factors favouring fishing in East Africa.

Materials you need:

- geography textbook
- photographs
- diagrams
- notebook
- pen
- pencil
- rubber
- ICT tools (where possible)

Introduction

Introduction

In Senior One you learnt about the utilization of natural resources in British Columbia, and among the resources was fish. In this lesson you are going to learn about fishing as an economic activity in East Africa. Furthermore, you will learn about major fishing grounds, the fish species caught, and the factors favouring fishing activities. In your note book, first find out the meaning of the fishing.

Fishing Grounds

You have probably eaten fish before or seen fish being sold in a local market. Have you ever bothered to find out where it is got from? Fish is not caught in all water bodies. It is caught in specific water bodies, collectively called fishing grounds. **Figure 1** shows some of the fishing grounds of East Africa.



Figure 1: Map showing major fishing places and ports of East Africa

The places where fishing is carried out are called **fishing grounds**. Fresh water lakes, rivers and swamps are called inland or fresh water fishing grounds whereas oceans and seas are marine fishing grounds.

Activity 1: Identifying fishing grounds and types of fish in East Africa

Study **Figure 1** and do the following:

1. Copy the map into your notebook and on it mark and name:
 - i) Fresh water fishing grounds.
 - ii) Marine fishing grounds.
 - iii) Major fishing ports/landing sites.
2. Identify the countries with marine fishing grounds.
3. Using the knowledge of fishing in British Columbia and any other background knowledge, describe how the following factors could have led to the development of fishing activities in East Africa:
 - i) Nature of the fishing ground
 - ii) Abundant fish species
 - iii) Warm temperatures
 - iv) Market
 - v) Government policy
 - vi) Transport system
 - vii) Capital
 - viii) Technology

Activity 2: Types of fish caught in East Africa

1. In your notebook, make a list of the types of fish caught or sold in your home market. Which type is the commonest?
2. Using textbooks, magazines, newspapers or ICT, find out the types (species) of fish caught in each of the major fishing grounds of East Africa.
3. Construct a table with two columns to classify the fish types (species) in relation to fresh water and marine.
4. Determine the commonest type of fish caught in East Africa.

Follow-up Activity: Locating fresh water and marine fishing grounds in East Africa

1. Draw a table similar to the one below in your notebook.
2. Using your knowledge of the fishing

grounds of East Africa, fill in the second column of the table.

- Put a tick in either the third or fourth column to indicate whether the fishing ground you have listed is a fresh water or marine ground. The first row has been filled to guide you.

Country	Fishing ground	Type of fishing ground	
		Fresh water	Marine
Uganda	Lake Victoria		
	River Nile		
Kenya			
Tanzania			
Total number for East Africa			

Using the information, you have created,
estimate the percentage of:

- i) fresh water.
- ii) marine fishing grounds in East Africa.

4. Using the percentages you have got in (4) above, draw a pie chart to illustrate the proportion of fishing grounds in East Africa by type.

Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt that:

- fishing is the extraction of animals living in water.
- fishing is carried out in both fresh water and marine water bodies.
- two of the three East African countries have marine fishing grounds.
- Tanzania has a larger marine fishing ground than Kenya.
- the development of fishing in East Africa has been favoured by both physical and human factors.

LESSON 2: Fishing Methods and Fish Preservation in East Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end this lesson, you will be able to

describe the:

- (i) fishing methods used in East Africa.
- (ii) methods used to preserve fish in East Africa.

Materials you need:

- textbook
- photographs
- diagrams
- notebook
- pen
- pencil
- graph paper
- rubber

Introduction

In the previous lesson you learnt about the major fishing grounds of East Africa and the types of fish caught in each country. In this lesson you are going to learn about the fishing methods and how fish is preserved so that it can be sold to far away markets.

Methods Used to Catch Fish

There are many methods of catching fish. Some of the methods are traditional while others are modern. Each method uses different tools or equipment (technology) depending on the type and size of fish to be caught. To understand this better, do the following activity.

Activity 1: Methods of catching fish in East Africa

Study Figure 2 and do the following:

1. Copy each picture into your notebook.
2. Write at least two paragraphs to describe each of the fishing methods you have drawn in your notebook.
3. Suggest other methods of catching fish used in East Africa which are not shown in Figure 1.
4. For each method you have suggested in (3) above, describe how it is used.
5. Suggest which of the methods shown in Figure 1 and those you have described in (4) above might lead to exhaustion of fish in the fishing grounds. Give reasons to support your suggestions.

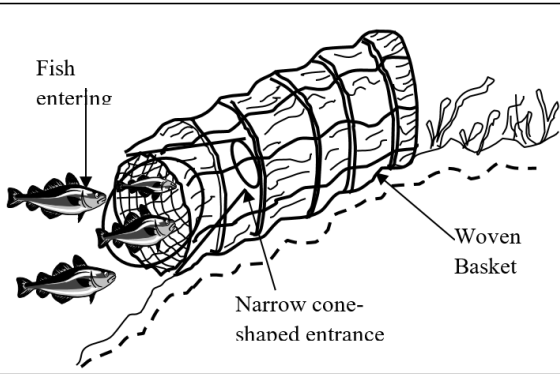
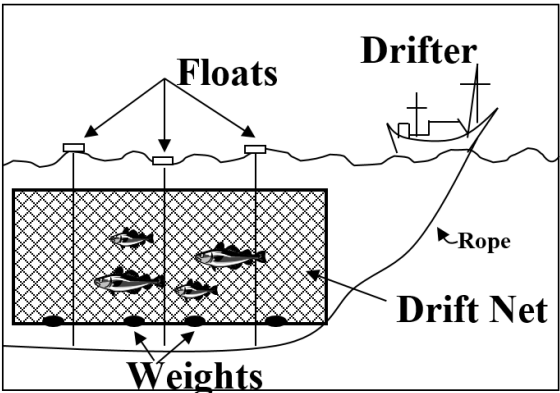
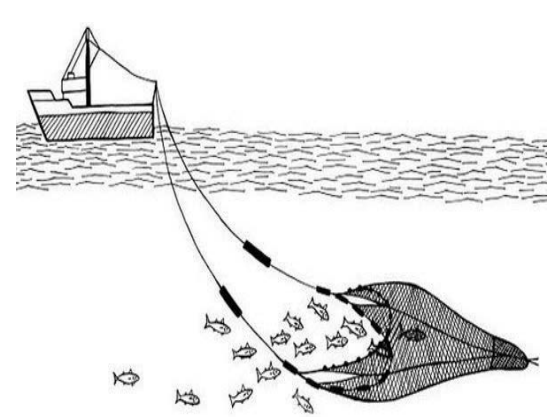


Figure 2: Some of the methods (a-d) used to catch fish



(a) Salting (b) Icing



(c) Sun drying (d) Smoking

Figure 3: Methods used to preserve fish

Activity 2: Methods of preserving fish in East Africa

Study Figure 3 and do the following tasks:

1. Write at least four sentences describing each method of preserving fish shown in Figure 3.
2. Outline the likely advantages and disadvantages of each method.
3. Suggest other methods of preserving fish used in East Africa which are not shown in Figure 3.
4. For each method you have suggested, explain how it is used to preserve fish.
5. Determine which of the methods shown in Figure 3 and those you have described in (4) above should be promoted in Uganda. Give reasons to support your opinion.

Summary

In this lesson you have learnt that:

- the modern methods of fishing include purse seine net, drifting, trawling. These methods ensure a large catch.
- the traditional methods include: gill netting, use of bows and arrows, spears, cast nets, fish basket and traps, beach seine netting.
- most fresh water fishing grounds use traditional methods of preserving fish like salting, sun drying and smoking.

Follow-up Activity

Study the table below showing fishing methods used in East Africa and do the tasks that follow.

Fishing methods	Estimated catch in tonnes
Gill net motorized	25359
Gillnet/sail	30746
Gill net/ paddle	28942
Long line sails	23646
Beach seines	15747
Total	124440

1. Draw a bar graph to represent the

- information shown in the table.
- Which method is used to catch the:
 - largest amount of fish?
 - least amount of fish?
 - Explain what would happen to the East African fish stocks if the amount of fish caught by beach seines doubled.

LESSON 3: Contribution of Fishing to the Economy of East Africa

Learning Outcome

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to explain the contribution of fishing to the economy of East Africa.

Instructions

- Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each activity.
- In case you find an activity difficult, ask a resourceful person around you for assistance.

Materials you need:

- Textbook
- Photographs
- Diagrams
- Notebook
- Pen

Introduction

Fish and fishing have grown into a big economic sector in East Africa. Did you know that fish has become a major non-traditional export for Uganda? For instance, in 2006 Uganda earned US dollars 145.8 million from fish, while fish by-products accounted for 15.2% of the country's total exports. The fishing sector provides employment to over 700,000 people in the country. In this lesson you are going to learn more about the contribution of the fishing industry to the development of Uganda and the rest of East Africa.

Activity 1: Contribution of fish to economic development



Figure 4: Packaged fish products for sale

Silver fish (mukene/omena) is sold at commercial scale to make fishmeal and animal feed, but it is also an important part of the local diet. Recent advances in drying technology—raising the nets off the ground—have improved product quality. Packaging silver fish to sell in the market is a relatively new innovation that adds value to the product.

Summary

In this lesson you have learnt that fishing has greatly contributed to the economy of East Africa through creating jobs for fishers, fish traders, and transporters.

LESSON 4: Problems Facing the Fishing Industry of Fishing in East Africa

Learning Outcome

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to explain the problems facing the fishing industry of fishing in East Africa.

Instructions

- Try to do all activities in this lesson.
- Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each activity.
- In case you find an activity difficult, ask a knowledgeable person around you for assistance.

Materials you need:

- textbook
- photographs
- diagrams
- notebook
- pen

Introduction

You have learnt about the methods used for catching and preserving fish. You have noted that fishermen go through a lot of hardship to extract fish from the water bodies. In this lesson you are going to learn more about the problems fishermen face when carrying out fishing.

Activity 1: Reading about the problems of fishing

Extracted from *Daily Monitor* newspaper of Monday July 3, 2017 page 11.

Hundreds Flee Kalangala Islands as Army Pursues Illegal Fishermen

In January, President Museveni instituted

a special fisheries protection unit (FPU) to fight illegal fishing on all major lakes in the country to end the vice that was reaching crisis proportions. The President's action was promoted by a petition from a team of fishermen from Kalangala islands, who had accused operatives charged with fighting illegal fishing of selling immature fish to Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

Indeed the indiscriminate fishing had generally placed immense pressure on the fish varieties and threatening their extinction on some lakes.

- From the extract above, why do you think fishermen use forbidden fishing nets to catch fish?
- Suggest measures that can be taken to improve the fishing sector in Uganda.

Summary

In this lesson you have learnt that the problems facing the fishing industry are both physical and human in nature.

LESSON 5: Major Areas of Wild Life Conservation and Tourism in East Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- identify and locate the major areas of wildlife conservation and tourism in East Africa.
- explain the factors leading to the development of the tourism industry in East Africa

Instructions

- You will be studying one lesson each day. Try to do all activities programmed for each day.
- Remember that some activities may take more than one hour to complete.
- Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each activity.
- In case you find an activity difficult, ask a knowledgeable person around you for assistance.

Materials you need:

- textbook
- photographs
- diagrams

- notebook
- pen
- pencil
- eraser

Introduction

Many people come to East Africa especially during the summer holiday from Europe, North America and Asia. Who are they? Why do they come to East Africa? In this lesson you are going to learn that not all people that come to East Africa are tourists. Some are visitors and have a particular reason for coming. You will also learn the location of major areas of wildlife conservation and tourist attractions, and explain the factors leading to the development of tourism industry.

Activity1: Finding about tourism

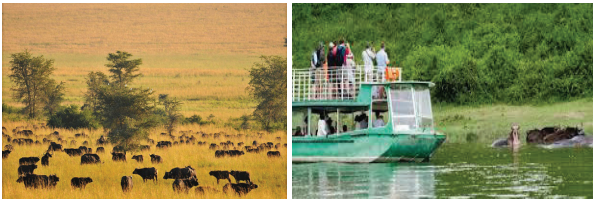


Figure 5: Scenes of tourism

1. Who are tourists?
2. Using **Figure 5**, write short notes on tourism.
3. Are all people who visit East Africa tourists?
4. What places do tourists go to?

Did you know that tourism is an activity that involves moving from one place to another either within or outside one’s country for purposes of pleasure, curiosity and discovery or research study?

A tourist is a person who travels to a place purely for pleasure. The major tourist attraction in East Africa is wildlife. Wildlife refers to all undomesticated plants and animals.

Activity 2

1. In your note book , draw a sketch map of east Africa and locate the major tourist attractions
2. Explain the factors leading to the development of the tourism industry.

Follow-up Activity

Study the table below showing tourist arrivals in Kenya

year	Tourist arrivals(000)
2000	1036.7

2001	993.6
2002	1001.3
2003	1146.1
2004	1358.1
2005	14790
2006	1556

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

1. Draw a line graph to show the trend of tourist arrival.
2. Describe the trend of tourism arrivals in Kenya.

Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt that:

- East Africa is blessed with a number of tourist attractions ranging from wildlife, physical features, landscape to artificial (human-made) tourist attractions.
- the major tourist attraction of East Africa is wildlife, that is, wildlife forms the basis for the tourism industry.
- the factors leading to the development of the tourism industry are physical and human in nature

LESSON 6: Contribution and Challenges of the Tourism Industry in East Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) describe the challenges facing the tourism industry in East Africa.
- ii) explain the contribution of the tourism industry in East Africa.

Instructions

- Try to do all activities programmed in this lesson.
- Remember that some activities may take more than one hour to complete.
- Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each activity.
- In case you find an activity difficult, ask a knowledgeable person around you for assistance.

Materials you need:

- Textbook
- Photographs
- Diagrams
- Notebook
- Pen
- Pencil
- Rubber

Introduction

In the previous lesson you have learnt about the tourist potentials of East Africa. Is tourism of any economic importance to the economy of your country? In this lesson, you are going to learn about the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy and problems facing the industry.

Activity 1: Finding the economic importance of tourism

Read the extract below (*Sunday Monitor* 13th/2011 p.8 and do the tasks that follow.

If Uganda does not take the necessary steps to improve its tourism sector, according to Mr Sebunya, the country will cede even more ground to some of her its neighbours who had already been using their comparative advantage to market some of Uganda's tourist sites.

He cited the example of Rwanda which he said had made it easier for tourists to their country to visit even sites within Uganda.

"People don't want us to talk about Rwanda so much here but Rwanda has made a lot of things easier and we need to challenge that," he explained. "They are selling Queen Elizabeth National Park in Kasese district in Uganda by saying that you can land in Kigali and go to see Queen Elizabeth. Why are they selling it? It takes ten hours for someone who lands in Entebbe to go and see Queen Elizabeth National Park."

From Kigali it takes four or five hours so it's half the time. The government has laid out its plans for the tourism sector in the national development plan (NDP) 2010/11–2014/15. The five-year NDP identifies the constraints to the performance of the tourism sector as inadequate public and institutional capacity to initiate meaningful tourism development, inadequate policy framework to conserve Uganda's cultural heritage which is presently threatened to extinction, and limited funding, lack of adequate skilled human resources particularly in tourism promotion of leisure and hospitality.

Other constraints include inadequate physical infrastructure support, narrow product diversity, and inadequate research on emerging trends, market and consumer surveys as well as regular statistical information required to inform decision makers, investors and tourists and negative perception about Uganda's image due to past insecurity.

1. Explain the problems facing the tourism sector in Uganda.
2. Sebunya's report points out some tourist attractions. Identify and note them in your notebook.
3. What advice would you give the Government of Uganda to attract more tourists.
4. Why do you think the government should develop the tourism industry?

Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt that the:

- tourism sector in East Africa has a number of constraints.
- contribution of the tourism sector is both positive and negative

LESSON 7: Site and Location of Major Ports and Towns in East Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) describe the site and location of ports and towns in East Africa.
- ii) explain the factors that led to the growth of ports and towns in East Africa.

Introduction

The number of people living in towns is growing every day. About 80% of the population of East Africa lives in rural areas where most of them are employed in agriculture. But there is a growing attendance of rural-urban migration in search of gainful employment and better standards of living in towns and cities. Most people believe that better employment opportunities and services are in towns. In this lesson you are going to

learn about the major towns and ports of East Africa. You will be able to describe the urban sites and their location, explain the factors that led to the growth of ports and towns of East Africa.



(a) Mombasa port



(b) Kampala City

Figure 1: Some urban areas of East Africa

Activity 1. Locating major towns and ports of East Africa

Study **Figure 1** above and do the following tasks:

1. Write two paragraphs explaining the distinction between a town and a port.
2. Urban centres have features that differentiate them from villages. Write those features in your notebook.
3. With the aid of a map from the Internet, or an atlas, draw the sketch map of East Africa and locate major ports and towns.