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### UACE Geography paper 3: Agriculture in Uganda

#### 1. Account for the development of manufacturing industries in Uganda (25marks)

Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of the manufacturing industries in Uganda.

- More industrial parks have been established such as Tororo, Namanve, Mbalala, Mbale and others.
- Industrialization has grown by 10% per annum between 2010 – 2015
- There is an increase in the number of local investors in different parts of Uganda
- They are mainly urban based and mainly in the central region
- They are mainly agro-based such as Mandela Grain Millers in Busega, BIDCO Industry in Jinja
- Most of them use imported technology in processing, packing, loading, marketing and others.
- Most of them operate on small scale
- There is increase in recycling of waste products to obtain raw materials. Recycled material include plastic bottles, metal scrap etc.

Candidates are expected to identify some of the names of the manufacturing industries

Kampala: Uganda Breweries, Mukwano Industries, Britania Food processing, Spear Motors, etc.

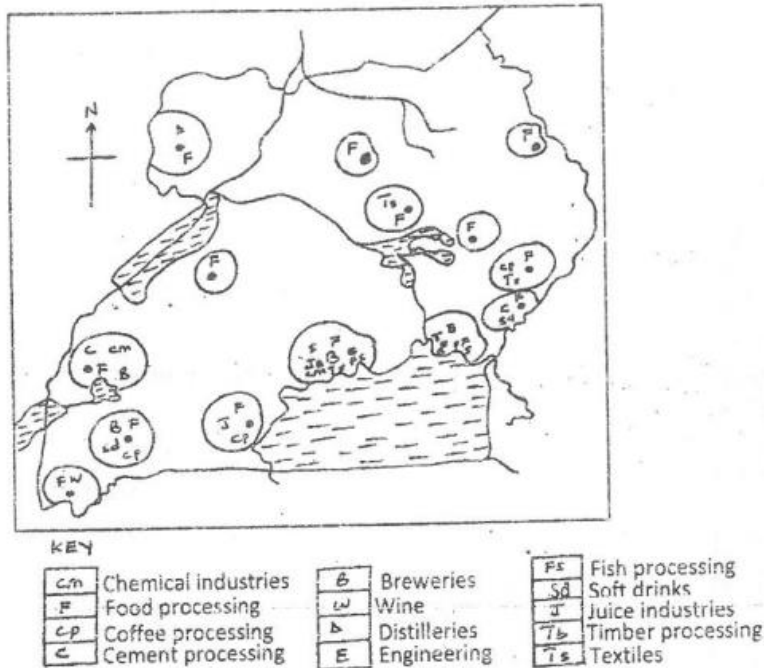
Jinja: Jinja Steel Rollig, Kiboko Steel Rolling, BIDCO, East African paper industry, Vitafoam

Tororo: Tororo Cement Industry, Simba Cement Industry, Tororo-Sukulu fertilizer industry

Mbale: Elgonia coffee processing, Mbale Grain Millers, Soap making factory, Mbale chalk factory

Mbarara; Century Bottling Company, Marara milk processing, Mbarara steel rolling.  
 Kabale: Kigezi plastics, BANAPO wine making, Kigezi distillers  
 Kisosro: Virunga creameries, Muhavura Honey processing  
 Kasese: Hima Cement factory, RECO, Nsubuga Nails and wood processing factory  
 Arua: Bee-Natural Honey processing factory, Arua Tobacco striping industry  
 Soroti: Soroti fruit factory, food processing industry  
 Lira: Mukwano oil processing industry, Mt Meru oil processing  
 Kalangala: Oil palm industry

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES



Candidates are expected to account for the development of manufacturing industries in Uganda. These may include the following

- Raw materials:
  - The presence of raw materials like limestone at Tororo and Hima have influenced the location and development of the cement industry in those areas.
  - The bulkiness of some raw materials like sugar cane, tea, have influenced the location and development of the sugar processing industry at Lugazi, Kinyara and Kakira.
- Government policy e.g. Jinja as an industrial city, Lira spinning mill, Century Bottling Company in Mbarara
- Large sums of capital e.g. sugar processing industries at Lugazi and Kakira by Mehta and Madvan have led to location and development of industries.

- Cheap labour supply in urban centers e.g. Kampala, Mbale and Jinja.
- Availability of power supply e.g. H.E.P from Kiira and Nalubale power stations in Jinja influenced the steel rolling mills, Nile Breweries, textile in Jinja.
- Availability of market especially for perishable goods have influenced the location of factories like Hot loaf bread in Kampala, Dairy products in Kampala and Mbarara
- Entrepreneur initiatives e.g. Mehta and Madvan leading to establishment of sugar processing industry, sweet at Lugazi and Kakira.
- Existence of water supply for cooling of machine e.g. steel mills, Thimpeco industries in Kampala from Lake Victoria.
- Industrial inertia – establishment of Lugazi and Kakira sugar industry led to the establishment of the sweet and Sugar industry.
- Existence of land has also influenced the establishment of industries e.g. the century bottling plant at Namanve.
- Well-developed transport - industries tend to be located near the transport networks e.g. Jinja for Brewery products like Beer, soft drinks etc.
- Improved security has also influenced the establishment of industries e.g. in Kampala and Jinja with a variety of industries as opposed to the North (Gulu) with fewer or no industries.

2. Account for the limited industrial development in Uganda (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of the manufacturing industries in Uganda.

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- Industrialization has grown by 10% per annum between 2010 – 2015
- There is an increase in the number of local investors in different parts of Uganda
- They are mainly urban based mainly in the central region
- They are mainly agro-based such as Mandela Grsin Millers in Busega, BIDCO industry in Jinja
- Most of them use imported technology in processing, packing, loading, marketing and others.
- Most of them operate on small scale
- There is increase in recycling of waste products to obtain raw materials. Recycled material include plastic bottles, metal/iron scrap etc.

Candidates are expected to identify some of the name of manufacturing industries

Kampala: Uganda Breweries, Mukwano Industries, Britania Food processing, Spear Motors, etc.

Jinja: Jinja Steel Rolling, Kiboko Steel Rolling, BIDCO, East African paper industry, Vitafoam

Tororo: Tororo Cement Industry, Simba Cement Industry, Tororo-Sukulu fertilizer industry

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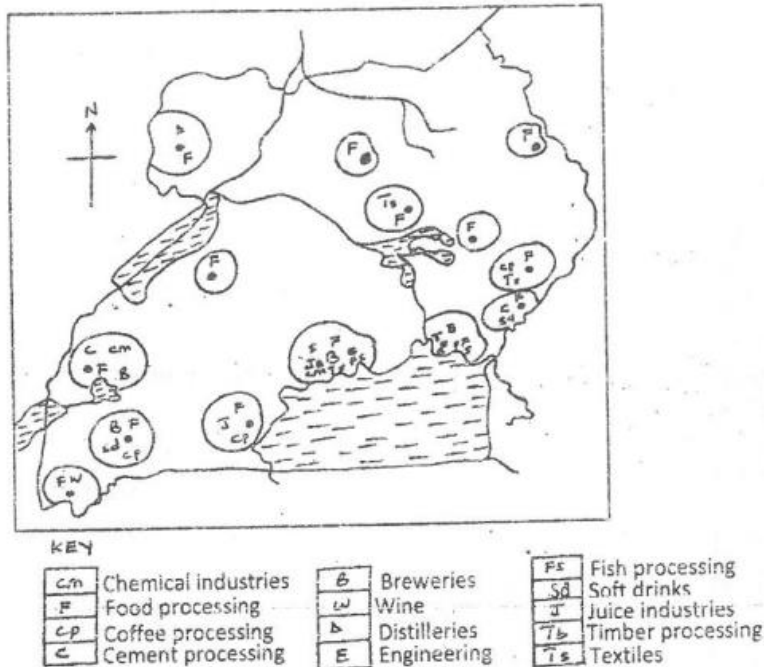
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Kalangala: Oil palm industry

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES



Candidates are expected to bring out the factors that have limited industrial development in Uganda e.g.

- Inadequate supply of raw material/inelastic supply of raw material e.g. agricultural, mineral etc.
- Limited market for industrial products locally and international markets
- Shortage capital to establish industrial activities e.g. buying of equipment, research.
- Limited skilled labour supply
- Limited research required for industrial development
- Low levels of technology e.g. lack modern machinery lead to inferior goods
- Corruption and embezzlement by government officials
- Shortage of power supply characterised by load shedding and high power costs.
- Political insecurity in some part of the country.

- Profit repatriation limit industrial growth and expansion
- Land shortage/poor land tenure system
- Unfavorable government policies that favor foreigners over indigenous people.

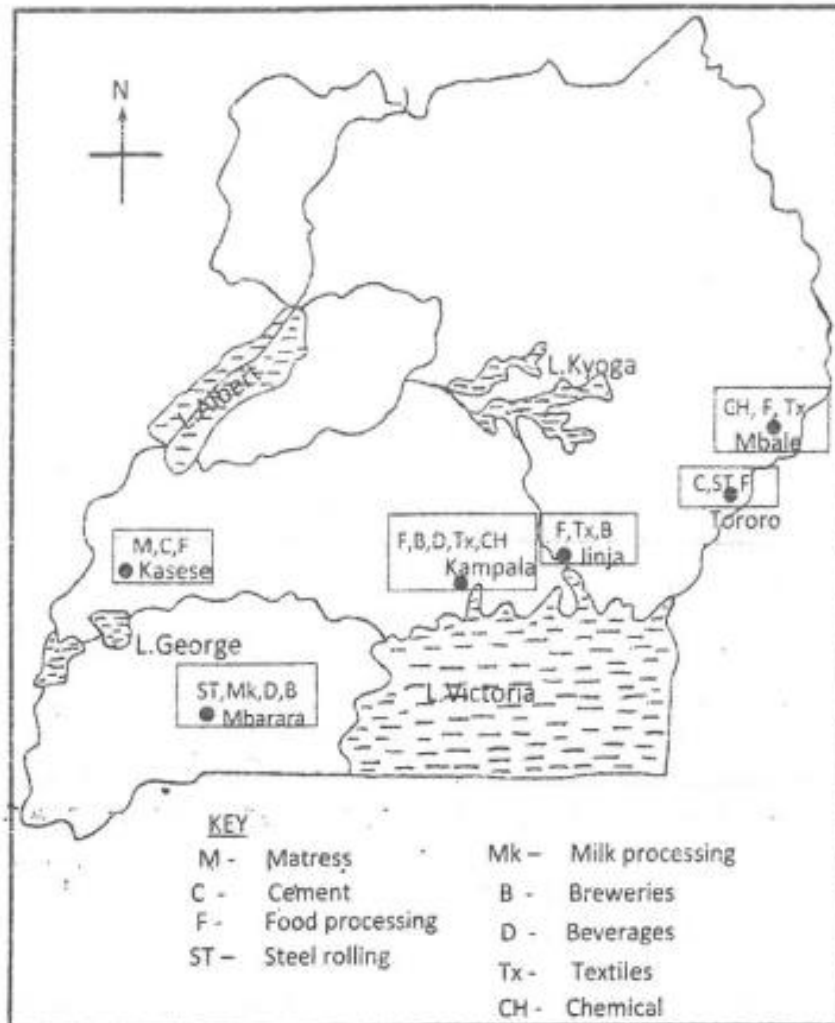
3. With reference to specific examples, explain the factors influencing the distribution of large-scale industries in Uganda (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to come up with the definition/characteristics of large scale industries in Uganda

These may include the following

- Their production is on a large scale
- They employ many people or workers
- They use high or advanced technology in their production
- Their production is for both domestic or local and external or foreign market.
- Many of them are owned by the foreigners
- Many of them are urban based
- They are capital intensive

**A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES IN UGANDA**



Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate the factors influencing the distribution of large scale industries in Uganda i.e.

- Availability of raw materials such as limestone in Tororo and Hima for the cement industry.
- Constant power supply for various activities such as electricity from Bujagari for Uganda Breweries in Kampala.
- Reliable transport and communication facilitating the movement of raw material to the industry and finished products to markets e.g. transportation of cement from Tororo to Mbale, kampala.
- Availability of ready market for example sodas.
- Availability of abundant labour both skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled for example Mukwano Industries.
- Availability of adequate capital required in a number of activities e.g. Sugar processing in Kakira in Jinja District.

- Government policy of aiding the establishment of large scale industries e.g. African Textile Mills in Mbale
- Political stability encourages establishment of large scale industries for example Gulu foam industries in Jinja.
- Availability of reliable water supply for various industrial functions for example Century Bottling Company in Namanve, Nile Brewerie in Jinja etc require large amounts of water for their operations.
- Owner's choice in setting up large scale industries in Uganda for example RECO foam in Kasese.
- Availability of vast land where these industries are established or for expanding for example Uganda clays at Kajansi, Roofing's at Lubowa along Entebbe road.
- Availability of high technology which is required in mass production for example Nilebreweries in Njeru Buikwe district.
- Availability of adequate water supply has influenced the location on large scale industries, which use large amounts of water during their production process e.g. the Southern range Nyanza textile Ltd, Chilington tool industries, the Uganda Breweries at Luzira near L. Victoria, Nile Breweries at Njeru near R. Nile.
- Nature of relief such as generally flat land areas have encouraged establishment of large scale for example BIDCO in Jinja
- Availability of increased research through training institutions for example Uganda Industrial institutte at Kyambogo.
- Industrial inertia/linkages/economies of scale encouraging establishment of large scale industries for example Kakira sugar factory in Jinja.
- Historical factors have influenced distribution of large scale industries in Uganda example at Kampla Industrial area.
- Presence of Auxillary services such as banks, insurance etc promote distribution of large scale industries.
- Regional co-operations has influenced the distribution of large scale idustries in Uganda for example Century bottling Company in Mbarara.

NB: points must be illustrated by the name of the industry (large scale) and location/town

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#### 4. Assess the impact of industrialization on the environment in Uganda (25marks)

Candidates are expected to come up with definition of manufacturing industry

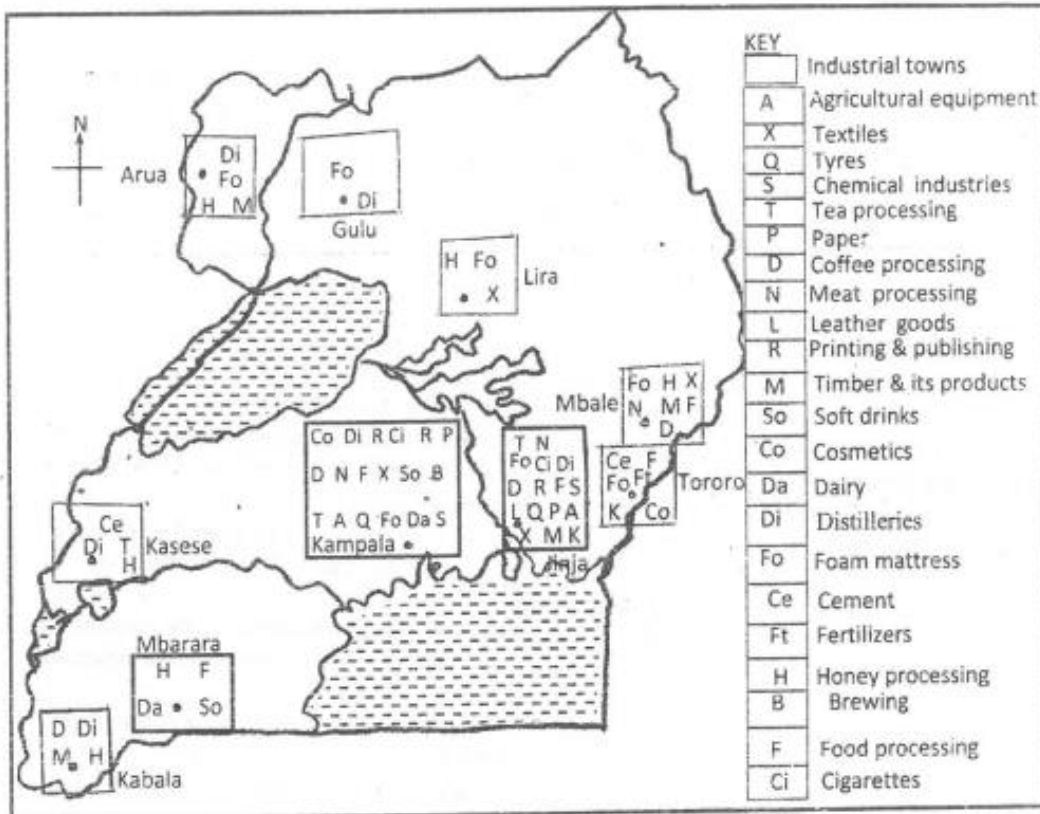
These are businesses that process raw materials into finished goods/products.

Candidates are expected to identify the major manufacturing industries in Uganda and specify their geographical location

- Food processing and beverages in Jinja, Kampala, Lugazi, Lira
- Cement industries - Tororo and Hima

- Meat processin – Kampala
- Leather and footwear – Kampala, Jinja
- Clothing and textile – Kampala, Jinja, Mbale
- Paper, printing and publishing – Kampala, Jinja, Mbale

*A SKETCHMAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRES*



#### Current status of industrial sector

- Most of industries operate on small scale.
- Most of the large scale industries are owned by foreigners
- Most of the industries are agro-based
- About 40% of the manufacturing sector does food processing
- Most of the industries operate below full capacity
- Most of the industries are located in urban areas.

#### Positive contributions of manufacturing industries

##### **Contributions of industrialization in a country**

##### **Positive impact**

- Industrialization leads to development of urban centres such Jinja, Kampala, Mbarara.



- Industrialization leads to development of infrastructure e.g. Roads and Railways to create access to markets etc.
- It creates market for agricultural products such as sugar canes for sugar factories in Lugazi and Kakira hence development of agriculture to feed the urban population.
- It creates employment opportunities in the various industries and secondary social service industries like Banking; insurance etc. for example Kakira Sugar Works at Jinja employs over 7000 workers.
- It leads to diversification of the economy in addition to agriculture, forestry etc.
- It is a source of local revenue for the government through local taxation.
- Industrialization enhances both local and international trade.
- It is a source of foreign exchange through exportation of industrial products such as cement, and beers to DRC.
- Industrialization enhances tourism.
- It has attracted foreign investments hence foreign capital inflow.
- It promotes education and research leading to provision of skills to the employees.
- Industrialization encourages technological advancement for high quality/quantity and better methods of production.
- It reduces expenditure on foreign imported goods.
- Encourage provision of social services e.g. health, insurance, Banks and education.
- It encourages exploitation of natural resources e.g. minerals.

#### **Negative impact/contribution**

- Industrialization leads to environmental degradation through pollution of land, air and water leading to health hazards such as diseases.
- Industrialization leads to destruction of vegetation i.e. in the process of construction of large industrial plants.
- It leads to urbanization and related problems like crimes, unemployment, traffic congestion etc.
- It destroys agricultural land as preference is made to construct industrial plants.
- Creation of large industrial plants leads to displacement of people.
- Industrialization encourages rural urban migration which affects/deprives off labour from rural areas.
- It leads to over exploitation of natural resources that serve as raw material that are power resources
- Occasional accidents due to use or complicated machinery.
- Industrialization encourages profit repatriation due to presence of foreign investors Increasing mechanization and automation contributes to unemployment
- The development of the industrial towns and their associated infrastructure causes regional imbalances when compared to the rest of the country side.
- A lot of capital is required to set up industries that deprive the investor of money.
- Health risks from poor quality products.

5. To what extent has power and energy contributed to the development of industries in Uganda (25marks)

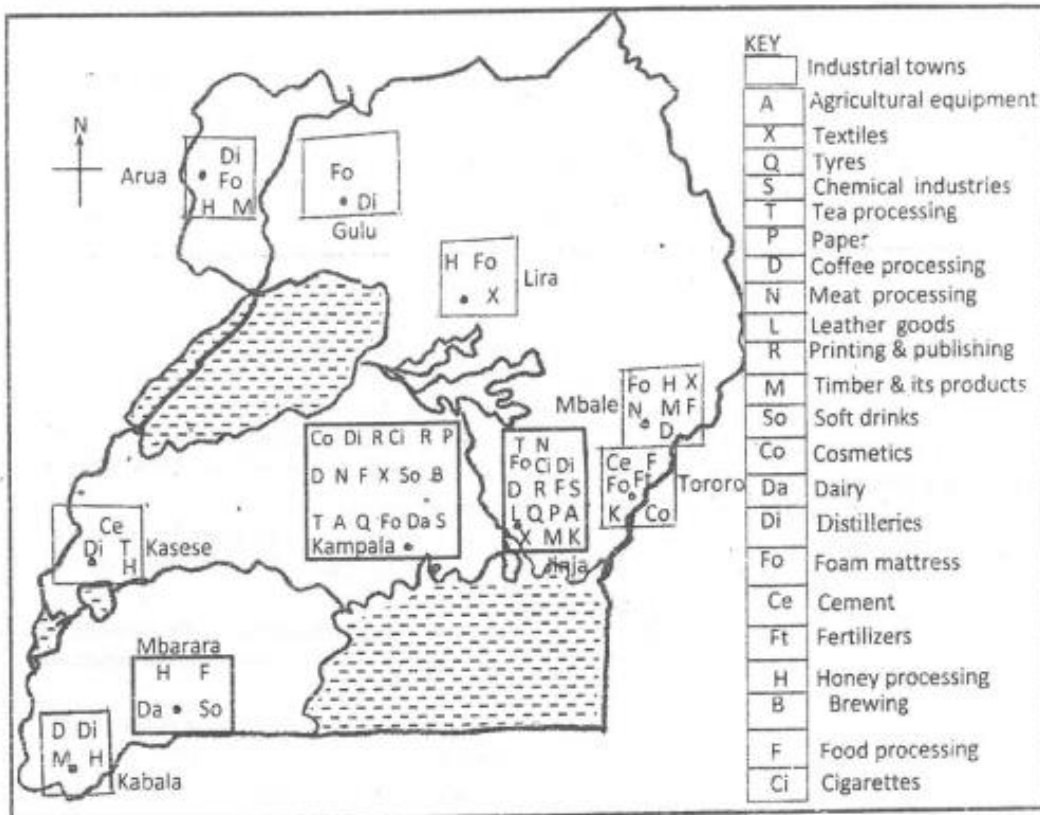
Candidates are expected to come up with definition of manufacturing industry

These are businesses that process raw materials into finished goods/products.

Candidates are expected to identify the major manufacturing industries in Uganda and specify their geographical location

- Food processing and beverages in Jinja, Kampala, Lugazi, Lira
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*A SKETCHMAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRES*



Candidates are expected to describe the current status of the industrial sector.

Current status of industrial sector

- Most of industries are small scale industries
- Most of the large scale industries are owned by foreigners
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- About 40% of the manufacturing sector does food processing
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Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate the role of power and energy in the development of industries

The role of energy and power in the development of industries in Uganda include the following:

- Power and energy helps in the running of machines during production process.
- It is also used in processing raw materials before manufacturing e.g. tea withering in Kasaku
- Power provide light during production operations and houses of employees.
- Power is used in packaging finished products e.g. mineral water, soft drinks etc.
- Power is required in the preservation of fish and other food stuff.
- Power is used for drying finished products e.g. sugar, tea.
- Power is used in extraction of raw materials e.g. by limestone crushers.

Candidates are expected to bring out other factors that led to industrial development e.g.

- Availability of raw materials such as limestone in Tororo and Hima for the cement industry.
- Availability of reliable transport and communication facilitating the movement of raw material and finished products to markets e.g. transportation of cement from Tororo to Mbale, Kampala.
- Availability of ready market for example sodas.
- Availability of abundant labour both skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled to work in industries for example Mukwano Industries.
- Availability of adequate capital required in a number of activities e.g. Sugar processing in Kakira in Jinja District.
- Favorable Government policy such as aiding the establishment of large scale industries e.g. African Textile Mills in Mbale, provision of incentives like tax holidays
- Political stability encourages establishment of industries for example Gulu foam industries.
- Availability of reliable water supply for various industrial functions for example Century Bottling Company in Namanve, Nile Breweries in Jinja etc.
- Availability of vast land where these industries are to be established or expanding for example Uganda clays at Kajansi, roofing's at Lubowa along Entebbe road.
- Availability of high technology which is required in mass production for example Nile breweries in Njeru, Buikwe district promote establishment of industries.

- Availability of capital to invest in industries.
- Availability of increased research through training institutions for example Uganda Industrial institutte at Kyambogo.
- Presence of auxillary services such as banks, insurance etc promote establishment of industries.

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6. The limited supply of power and energy is primarily responsible for low level of industrial development in Uganda. Discuss. (25marks)

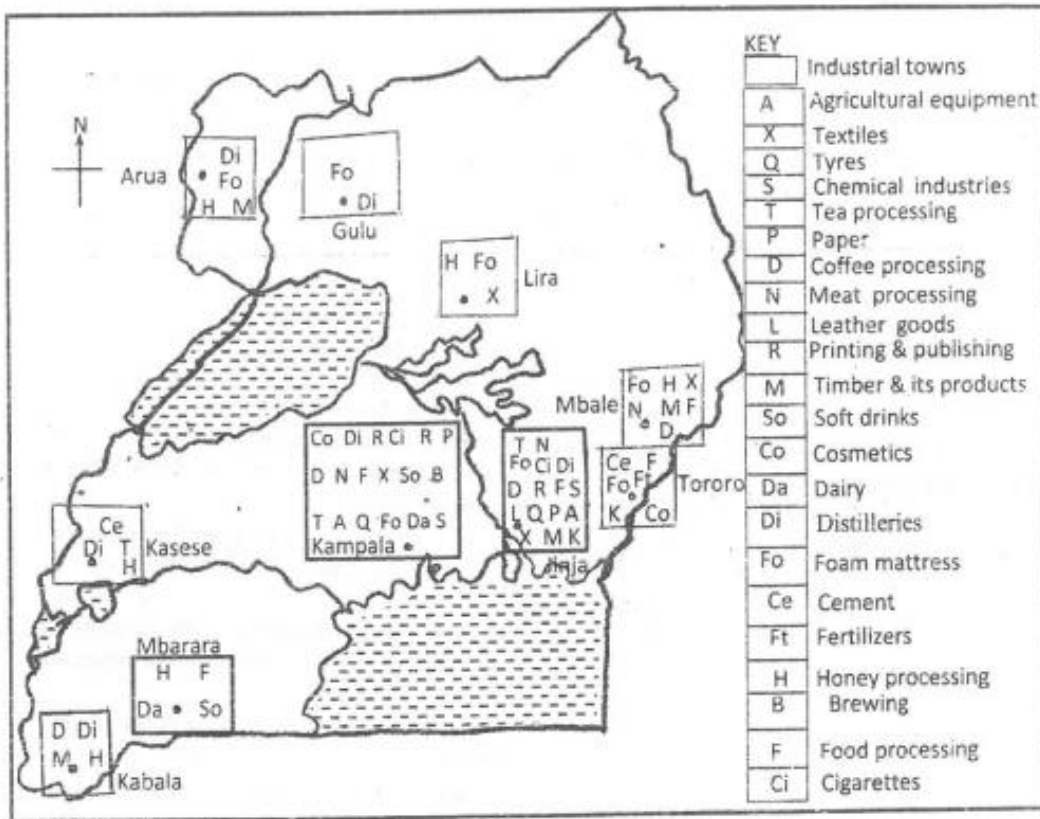
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Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate how limited supply of power and energy has led to low levels of industrial development e.g.

- Inadequate electricity characterised by load shedding has limited development of heavy industries such as steel rolling and mineral processing. Uganda Baati Industries, Mukwano Industries
- High cost for the power units lead cost of production.
- Concentration of power supply in urban centers limiting industrial development in rural areas.

Candidates are expected to bring out other factors limiting industrial development e.g.

- Limited capital
- Price fluctuations of raw materials especially agricultural raw materials.

- Shortage of land on which to build industries.
- Poor government policy of facilitating foreign investors with tax holidays and ignore local investors.
- Lack of adequate skilled labour to work in industries
- Limited market for industrial products such as sodas.
- Political instabilities in some parts of the country such as Kasese discourage establishment of industries
- Competition from cheap imports
- Poor transport and communication networks to transport raw materials to the industries and finished products to the market.
- Corruption and embezzlement that led to collapse of public industries such as Tri-Star apparel garment industries.
- High costs of exports because Uganda is land locked country.
- Shortage of raw materials such as Iron ores have limited development of steel and chemical industries.
- Use of poor production technology lead to low quantity and poor quality products.
- Preference of the society to imported goods over locally produced products.

Thanks

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