**P250/2**

**S.6 GEOGRAPHY**

**(World Problems and Development)**

**Paper 2**

**2017**

**3 Hours**

**ACEITEKA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023**

**UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**

**S.6 GEOGRAPHY P250/2 MOCK EXAMINATION 2023**

**(World Problems and Development)**

**Paper 2**

**3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

* *Answer* ***four****questions in all*
* *Question* ***one*** *in Section A is compulsory*
* *The other* ***three*** *questions must be answered from* ***Section B***
* *Credit will be given for the use of relevant sketch maps, diagrams and examples.*
* *Any additional question(s) attempted will not be marked.*

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**SECTION A**

1. A table below showing migrations from different continents to Europe between 1970 and 2000 in millions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Continent** | **1970** | **2000** |
| North America | 20,400 | 30,000 |
| Australia | 30,900 | 50,800 |
| South America | 47,000 | 48,900 |
| Africa | 82,000 | 93,400 |
| Asia | 56,000 | 64,000 |

*Adapted: Macmillan Uganda Secondary School Atlas. New Edition*

a) Using a base map provided and the figures in the table, use a flow map to represent the above information. (10mks)

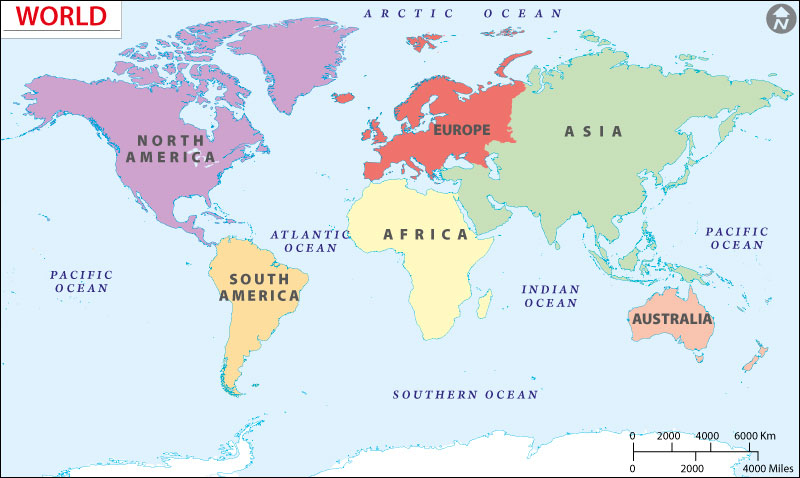
b) Explain the demerits of using the statistical method in (a) above. (3mks)

c) Calculate the percentage change in the total number of people between 1970 and 2000.

(2mks)

d) Account for high migration rates to Europe with reference to either one country in Africa or Asia. (5mks)

e) Outline the effects of migration to the economic development in either Africa or Asia. (5mks)

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**SECTION B**

2. Examine the importance of irrigation farming in either Sudan or California. (25mks)

3. With reference to a specific country in either North America or Tropical Africa, discuss the problems which are involved in the exploitation of the forestry. (25mks)

4a. Describe the commercial method used for Marine fishing. (10mks)

b. Account for the development of fishing in either Japan or Norway. (15mks)

5. To what extent have natural resources contributed to industrial development in either Ruhr conurbation in Germany or Egypt. (25mks)

6. Discuss the effects of urbanization in environment with reference either on South Africa or Netherlands. (2mks)

7a. Examine the problems facing the tourism industry in either Tanzania or USA. (15mks)

b. Outline the steps taken to solve the problems of tourism in the country chosen. (10mks)

8. Assess the causes of rapid environmental degradation in either the Sahel region or the Kalahari region of Africa. (25mks)

**END**

**MARKING GUIDE / SCHEME**

**S.6 GEOG P250/2**

**GUIDELIENS FOR AWARDS**

0 Irrelevant

1-5 Rudimentary / primary level

6-9 Outline / O level

10-11 Marginal / unbalanced

12-13 Basic / General

14-16 Average

17-19 Good

20-23 Very Good

20+ Excellent

**Section A**

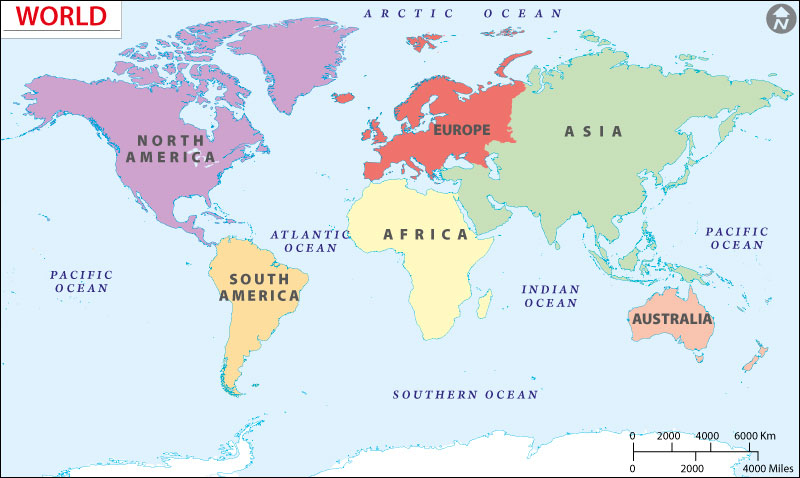
1a.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Continent** | **1970** | **2000** |
| North America | 20,400  50,000 = 0.5 | 30,000  50,000 = 0.6 |
| Australia | 30,900  50,000 = 0.6 | 50,800  50,000 = 1.0 |
| South America | 47,000  50,000 = 0.9 | 48,900  50,000 = 1.0 |
| Africa | 82,000  50,000 = 1.6 | 93,400  50,000 = 1.9 |
| Asia | 56,000  50,000 = 1.1 | 64,000  50,000 = 1.3 |

*2 marks*

1cm rep. 50,000

A COMPOUND FLOW MAP SHOWING MIGRATIONS FROM DIFFERENT CONTINENTS TO EUROPE BETWEEN 1970 AND 2000 IN MILLIONS.



KEY:

NB: Use different colours

1 cm rep. 50,000 millions. *8 marks*

b) Demerits

* Occupy big space
* Hard for accuracy
* Has many tedious calculations
* Tiresome with many items
* Difficult to read individual items
* Hard to get scale for big range
* Congested with many items
* Time consuming with many calculations *3 marks*

c) Total 1970 = 20,400 + 30,900 + 47,000 + 82,000 + 56,000 = 236,300

Total 2000 = 30,000 + 50,800 + 48,900 + 93,400 + 64,000 = 287,100

Percentage change:

New – Old x 100 = 287,100 – 236,300x 100 = 50,800 x 100 = 21.5%

Old 236,300 236,300 *2 marks*

d) Causes (source / destination)

- Name a country as case study

* Unemployment for greener pastures.
* Poor social services for high SOL.
* Political instabilities for security
* Cultural influence like extended family
* Bandwagon for high life
* Low investment for economic activities
* Poor infrastructure for good life
* Limited resources and economic activities
* Limited land for agriculture *5 marks*

e) Effects (positive and negative)

* Spread of diseases
* Change of cultures
* Financing rebels
* Economic benefits / wealth
* Copying technology
* Employment for high SOL
* Wealth for investments
* Poor exploitation of resources
* Brain drain few professionals *5 marks*

**SECTION B**

**2. Examine the importance of irrigation farming in either Sudan or California.**

**Approach**

* Choose case study
* Define irrigation farming
* Location / areas
* Identifying the crops grown
* Give advantages and disadvantages of irrigation farming

Irrigation farming refers to the application of water in growing crops using canals and dams in dry areas,

SUDAN:

Irrigation schemes include Gezira, Manengile located between Blue and White Nile or R. Nile.

Crops grown include cotton, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, eucalyptus trees.

CALIFORNIA

The irrigation schemes include around R. Sacramental, Corolado, Sanjougune, Imperial valley, Sharta dam, Frikent, Delta mindantal, sierra-Nevada valley, etc.

Crops grown include cotton, rice, vegetables, fruits e.g mangoes, carrots, flowers, etc.

Advantages

* Earn foreign exchange through exporting crops like cotton, rice, etc to foreign countries.
* Support the development of infrastructures like roads, railways, industries, accommodation facilities, etc.
* Provide adult education to the local people especially aged and helps them to improve on their welfare.
* Provision of employment opportunities to the local population for example casual works, mechanical engineers, etc which helps them to improve on their standards of living.
* Afforestation programs on the schemes have been encouraged for example eucalyptus forests and this helps to conserve the environment.
* Animal keeping in form of dairying has been started to improve on the outputs for the schemes and welfare of the people.
* Boosts development of industries like the processing industries which help to provide more jobs to the people and more income to the government through taxes.
* The schemes are used as demonstration projects where people are taken to tcopy irrigation methods and use them elsewhere to earn a living.
* Acts as a tourism attraction by receiving students from schools, visitors from outside countries who want to borrow a life or copy from the schemes new ideals.
* Stimulate development of urban centers based on handling and processing products e.g. Koffi, Hassa, Heussa, etc.
* Earns revenue to the government in form of taxes levied from the people engaged in irrigation and from the products obtained from the irrigation.
* Stimulated hydro electric development through providing market for the power which may be generated.
* Improves on international relations through exporting the produces to other countries around the world e.g. cotton.
* Encourage diversification of the economy through introducing more economic activities like industrialization, urbanisation cause trade, etc.

**Disadvantages**

* It encourages deterioration of the soil because of constant use of water and lagging for a long time.
* It is very expensive to start a scheme since it involves a lot of capital, land and other inputs.
* It facilitates the occurrence of water bone diseases e.g. Bilharzia, Malaria.
* Leads to displacement of people to create enough land where irrigation can take place.
* Pollution of water and soils from fertilizer application is common and so dangerous to environment.
* Excessive rains once they occur increases the volume of water in the canal causing flooding and destruction of property.

**3. With reference to a specific country in either North America or Tropical Africa, discuss the problems which are involved in the exploitation of the forestry.**

**Approach**

* Choose a case study
* Define forestry
* Locate the area
* Give types of forest species and their characteristics
* Give physical and human problems
* Conclude

(British Columbia) (North America)

* Country may be Canada or USA however, a candidate may choose any state in the above countries.

Forestry refers to the exploitation and conservation of forest resources.

British Columbia is a province of Canada covered by coniferous forest with species like pod, cedar, pine, Cyprus, podocurpus, douglas fir, spruce, western hemlock, etc.

*Characterized by;*

* Having soft wood species
* Leaves are needle shaped
* Take short time to mature
* Pure stand trees
* Trees are conical shaped
* They have wax on their stems
* No creepers making them less dense
* They have few species
* Have no under growth
* Rough and thick bark to reduce transpiration
* Ever green because of wet conditions
* Very useful for providing timber to make furniture and building materials.

*Problems involved*

* Fire outbreak leading to destruction
* Over exploitation of forests leading to their depletion
* Severe winter period affecting transportation
* Shortage of labour due to sparse population
* Rugged terrain restrict the development of transport routes
* High costs of transport reducing profitability
* Pests and diseases which destroy trees
* Severe competition from producers outside British Columbia
* They are remotely located and therefore difficult to export
* Accidents occur when felling trees leading to death of workers
* Restriction by environmentalists
* Wild animals, reptiles
* Poor species of tree that are of low economic value
* Pollution by sewage and wastes
* Log jams in rivers because of congestion
* Presence of substitutes (artificial fibres)

**GABON (TROPICAL AFRICA)**

Other the countries include; Guinea, Sierra Leone, Uganda, etc.

Forested areas are along the coast of Atlantic ocean, Port Gentile, R. Rivindo, Quendo, R. Ogoowe, etc.

*Characteristics include;*

* Limited trees of good economic value
* Trees have broad leaves
* Do not grow in pure stands
* Have hard wood
* Take long gestation period
* Trees have buttress roots on the stems
* The trees fall of over 15-35 metres
* Thick forests and dense concentrated.
* They are ever green because they do not shade off their leaves at the same time.
* The forests have climbers
* They are of mixed up species

*Problems faced include;*

* limited capital affecting exploitation
* Limited market especially external and internal affecting profits
* Tropical diseases affecting labour supply and trees
* Poor transport and communication affecting marketing
* Limited government support
* Fire outbreak causing destruction of savanna forests
* Rugged relief affecting transport and exploitation
* Competition from other producing countries like Sweden
* Buttress roots affecting lumbering
* Long gestation period for reliable tree species affecting supply
* Wild animals and insects affecting labour
* Heavy rainfall affecting lumbering and transport
* Political stability affecting labour supply and investors
* Profit repatriation
* Population encroachment on forest areas
* Impure stands of trees affecting selection
* Over exploitation of forests
* Jungle conditions of the forests
* Accidents during felling causing deaths
* Bulky / heavy nature affecting transport
* Limited power supply
* Hostile tribes (pygmies)

**4a. Account for the development of fishing in either Japan or Norway.**

**Approach**

* Identify the case study
* Define fishing
* Locate the major fishing grounds
* Mention the types of fishing methods used
* Mention the fishing species common in the areas
* Show the factors that have led to the development of fishing in areas identified

Japan

Fishing refers to the extraction of aquatic animals, reptiles, snails and curbs from the world water bodies. Japan is located in the East part of Asia made up of 3 major islands of Hokkaido, Honshu and Leyonshu.

* The major fishing zones include the sea of Okhurtsia, the Berefsea, sea of Japan, Yellow sea, main Pacific and Eastern part.
* Major fishing villages and landing sites include, Sapora, Hokadafe, Hakadia islands, Yokahama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya Hyoto, etc.
* Major fish species caught are Tuna, coid, mackerel and halibut
* Major fishing methods include Drifting, tranling, seining, long line.

North East Atlantic / Norway

Countries include Morocco, Norway, Finiland, Britain, Algeria.

* Major fishing grounds include Atlantic ocean, Mediterranean sea
* Major ports include, Casablanca, Rabat, Wandira.
* Major fish species include safi, tangier, cod, tuna, henings, halibut, etc.

*Physical factors*

* Japans islands have indented coastling that provide ideal sites for location of ports and landing sites.
* Fiods forming head lands and inlets (bay) for sheltered waters making the water stable and ideal for suspension of fishing gears.
* Numerant islands provide a wife acean water shortage hence a broad/extensive fishing zone of Japan.
* Presence of plantons which serve as food for the fish.
* Wide continental shelf providing shallow waters of not more than 200mm deep thus providing ideal condition for growth of plantisons.
* Fishing zones of Japan have a diversity of fish species both pelagic and dermusal leading to the wide catch and stock in the market.
* Japan has steep slopes and mountains terreings which is unfavourable for agriculture hence allowing the people to take fishing as the major economic alternative.
* The slopes of Japan are covered by temperate forests that facilitate ship building in fishing industry.
* Japan has cool climate with temperatures less than 200c which provide natural freezing conditions hence high levels of fish preservation
* Japan has numerous rivers which carry a lot of food in form of worms, plants, snails, etc and mineral salts which help in the growth of fish and plantations.
* Japan has both deep and shallow waters hence proving both dernesal and pelagic fish.
* Occurance of ocean currents worm currosio and cold oyasia that mix up the waters.

*Human factors*

* High population which provides market and need to exploit all valuable resources including fish.
* Adequate capital provided by the government and foreign investors and local fishermen.
* Availability of intensive research in fishing activities.
* Efficient and well developed transport and communication network system
* The well trained and educated labour force in the fishing industry leading to qualitative and quantitative output.
* Favourable government policies towards fishing by intensifying advertising the industry.
* Fishermen are more organized into co-operatives which enables them to secure soft loans from government, fish inputs and favourable marketing grounds both internally and externally.
* Use of modern preservation methods like refrigeration, using chemical packing, canning, etc.
* Cultural consideration Japanese are sea-farming people thus have developed skills in fishing.

**4b. Describe the commercial methods of marine fishing.**

* Drifting: drift nets are hung vertically in the sea like a tennis with open end and lock floaters and sinkers tied with ropes and pulling by boat. It is used for getting pelagiz fish like Surdines, markerel, Hemings.
* Trawing: Traw nets are shaped like bag used at bottom of the sea for getting demersal fish. It has open end lockers tied with ropes pulled by the boat or sinkers and it is used on smooth sea bed i.e cod Tuna Haddock.
* Purse seing: Purse sein nets are hung in the sea with open end lockers. It is tied with ropes pulled by small boats. It is used for getting pelagic fish like surdines, mackerel, Hemings.
* Long lining: This is the use of many hooks on a line with a belt to attract fish tied and pulled by a boat. It is used for getting big fish like Tuna cod in sea bed with rough.

**5. To what extent have natural resources contributed to industrial development in either Ruhr conurbation in Germany or Egypt.**

**Approach**

* Choose a case study
* Explain the meaning of natural resources
* State the types of industries found in the case study
* Areas of industrial concentration
* Give factors for industrial development starting with natural resources

Ruhr conurbation in Germany

Natural resources refers to the God made or naturally existing e.g. minerals, water, land, forests, etc.

In Ruhr conurbation major types of industries include;

Engineering, electrical, pharmaceutical, metal works, shipping, automobiles, food processing, textile, mineral processing.

Major industrial areas include;

Ruhr, around R. Rhine and Wippertal industrial towns e.g. Essen, Wessel, Wuppertal, Bochum, Cologne, Dortmund.

Egypt

Industrial areas include Cairo, Suez Canal, Zagzig, Port Faid, Alexandria, Aswen region, Red sea, Sinai Peninsular.

Physical of natural resources for industrial development include;

* Availability of large deposites of minerals which are valuable e.g. Coral, iron ore, natural gas, etc.
* Presence of cheap energy sources for example H.E.P, coal, oil, natural gas.
* Presence of larger water sources e.g. River Rhine for Germany and Nile for Egypt. (domestic and industrial use)
* Extensive land for industrial establishment and expansion.
* Strategic location in terms of water transport that ease raw material and ready commodities to be transported.
* Gently sloping and flat relief that enables construction of infrastructures needed for industrial development.
* Limited other resources thus discouraging other activities like agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.

*Other factors*

* Presence of labour (skilled and unskilled)
* Ready market both domestic and international
* Capital provided by natives and foreigners
* Improved transport networks making distribution of products easy
* Political stability encouraging investors
* Good international relationships leading to import and export trade
* Improved social services e.g. banking, warehousing, insurance
* Presence of entrepreneurs providing capital and managerial skills
* Existence of industrial inertia

**6. Discuss the effects of urbanization in environment with reference either on South Africa or Netherlands.**

**Approach**

* Choose a case study
* Define urbanization and environment
* Examples of urban areas
* Give effects (positive and negative)

Urbanization refers to growth of towns and ports with increasing proportion of population living in towns and cities.

Environment refers to man’s surrounding both physical and human.

Either;

South Africa or Netherlands

*Examples of towns; Examples of towns*

* Durban - Rotterdam
* Port Elizabeth - Hague
* Pretoria - Amsterdam
* Vereening
* Krugerdorp
* Springs
* East London, etc

*Positive effects*

* Provision of employment opportunities hence improving standards of living.
* Government revenue through taxing all businesses in the cities.
* Aid education and research on economic activities, settlement patterns.
* Provision of areas for settlement officers.
* Development of trade both internal and external.
* Development of industries because of labour and large market.
* International relationships e.g. foreign investors allowed in.
* Exploitation of resources due to cultural sites, entertainment centres.
* Alternative land use because of limited land and resources.
* Economic diversification because of many activities reducing on dependence burden.
* Proper utilization of resources and social services, utilities e.g. power supply.
* Improving in science and technology due to easy flow of information.

*Negative effects*

* Pollution of air, water and land by sewerage and wastes.
* Displacement of people and activities by occupying big areas.
* Rural urban migration for south Africa
* High crime rate and social problems
* Development of slums like Soweto in S. Africa.
* Unemployment and under employment
* Congestion in terms of diseases that are contagious
* High government expenditures on social services.
* Destruction of ozone layer by industrial gases / Global warming.
* Poor social services e.g. water supply not enough
* Regional imbalance causing economic problems.
* Change of cultures by mixing different people
* Over exploitation of resources e.g minerals, fish, etc
* Environmental degradation because of deforestation, swamp reclamation, destruction of landscapes.

**7a. Examine the problems facing the tourism industry in either Tanzania or USA.**

**Approach**

* Choose a case study
* Define tourism
* Identifying the tourism attractions and centres
* Give problems (physical and human)

Tanzania

Tourism refers to the movement of people to different places just to enjoy leisure time, curiosity and fees is paid for a service.

Tourist attractions include;

* Historical sites
* Game parks and national parks
* Masai cultural way of life
* Mountains like Kilimanjaro
* Coral reefs e.g. at Dar-es-Salam, Dodoma
* Mining e.g. at Mwadui

*Problems of tourism*

* Competition with other countries
* Political instabilities like terrorists
* Poor advertisement and publicity by using local media affecting marketing
* Limited government support in terms of loans, infrastructure and training.
* Pollution around industrial and urban areas affecting animal habitants like national parks.
* The seasonal nature of tourists mostly comes during December when there is winter in Europe.
* Limited skilled labour to work in the tourism service sector.
* Over grazing in gazette areas because of over stocking leading to deforestation and environmental degradation like Serengeti
* Presence of pests and insects affecting animals and plants, spreading diseases like anthrax.
* Specialization on wild life as in gazetted area not exploiing other potentials reducing on the number of visitors.
* Limited number of tourist attractions
* Poor economic integration affecting joint investment and marketing
* Tropical diseases like Malaria, Ebora etc.
* Limited capital Tanzania is less developed country leading to under developed tourist infrastructure.
* Poor management of the public sector leading to corruption, embezzlement, nepotism have led to poor sources.
* Poaching of wild animals in national parks like elephants for tasks, Rhinos for ivory, Leopards for skins and hides.
* Encroachment of gazetted areas due to population increase for settlement, agriculture and industrialization.
* Infavourable climate changes leading to drought affecting animal pastures and drying of water bodies, destroying animal habitants.

USA

Tourism centres are found around Great lakes region, e.g. Michigan, Superior, Ontorio, Erie.

Mountains like Rockies, Appalachian, Sierra-Nevada.

South around R. Mississippi, Tenesse.

Industrial areas like New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, etc.

*Problems*

* Pollution due to dumping of wastes and sewerage in water affecting plants and animals.
* Population increase leading to shortage of land encroachment on the tourist areas.
* Environmental degradation leading to reduction in the tourists attraction.
* Terrorism which scare and cause tension to the tourists.
* Natural calamities and hazards affecting the transportation and leading to fear.
* Wild fires affecting the tourists and tourist attractions.
* High cost for research to better understanding the expectation of travelers.
* High costs for marketing and promotional campaigns while reflecting territorial realities and diversity.
* High costs for maintaining human resources strategies to attract and retain employees in the industry.
* Government policies gazetting tourism areas for sustainability and best practices.
* Un accessibility of aboriginal people leaving in very cold areas like high mountains of Rachies
* Specialization in limited activities which can attract tourists e.g. film
* High expenses for accommodation and other utilities.
* Competition with other countries like Switzerland
* High transport costs like are, due to dam and congestion
* Discrimination from Arabic and terrorist related countries
* Winter affecting labour supply and transport costs
* Restrictions like giving visas, disarranging immigrants, deportation of people, intelligence system like FBI, CIA, etc.

7b. Outline the steps taken to solve the problems of tourism in the country chosen.

* Ensuring political stability through regional co-operation, good governance and strengthening defense.
* Getting loans from financial institutions for putting up modern hotels.
* Development of infrastructure, transport routes like roads, railway lines and modern ports making areas accessible.
* Gazetting areas with tourism attractions like national parks, game reserves, forest reserves, wetlands.
* Training skilled laboure.g introducing courses on tourism studies, leisure and hospitality management leading to better services.
* Improvement on marketing and advertisement like using the internet, magazines, trade shows helping in creating awareness.
* Population control using modern methods of family planning like pills, condoms to control the rate of environmental degradation through the population policy.
* Government policy of giving loans, attracting investors, training skilled labour.
* Formation of government agencies helping in monitoring and supervision.
* Formation of non-governmental organizations supplementing efforts.
* Good international relations with neighbouring countries and foreign countries helping in marketing and getting more tourists.
* Strengthening laws and fines scaring the encroachers and poachers.
* Promotion of mass education and mobilization using the mass media, formal education, informal education creating awareness and helping in conservation.
* Building modern hotels, beaches with excellent accommodation facilities
* Establishment of tour packages, concessions for big institutions, schools encouraging tourists to come in big numbers.
* Privatization and liberalization of the tourism sector e.g. operation of hotels.
* Attracting local and foreign investors with entrepreneurship skills helping management to get capital and skilled man power.
* Separating the gazetted areas from agricultural, settlement, industrial areas and putting buffer zones like games reserves reducing on animal interference.
* Treatment of wastes before discharge and recycling them to reduce on pollution.
* Getting ways of fire control like control towers, water bombers to control bush burning.
* Promotion of research helping in conservation, marketing and environmental sustainability.
* Diversification in the tourism sector by exploiting other potentials
* Controlling pests and diseases in the gazetted areas through animal treatment, spraying and using veterinary doctors.

**8. Assess the cases of rapid environmental degradation in either the Sahel region or the Kalahari region of Africa.**

**Approach**

* Choose a case study
* Define environmental degradation
* Forms of environmental degradation
* Characteristics of environmental degradation
* Cause of rapid environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the available renewable and non-renewable resources.

This leads to loss of non-renewable resources and reflection of loss of quality and quantity of the resources e.g. water pollution, soil degradation, swamp reclamation, drought, earth quakes, frost, volcanicity, floods, etc.

**SAHEL REGION**

Southern fringes of Sahara desert in the countries like Manitania, Mati, Niger, Chad, Southern Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, etc.

**KALAHARI REGION**

Occupies by the Kalahari desert i.e. Namibia, Botswana, parts of south Africa, Angola, etc.

Characteristics of environmental degradation

* Thin cloud covers cause temperature increase (absence)
* Slanty vegetation cover

*Causes*

* Poor agricultural practices such as over grazing, monoculture, strip cultivation, use of bush fires.
* Long distance from the sea causing dry winds to cross through the areas
* Limited water bodies in deserts affecting the volumes of humidity in the atmosphere
* Occurrence of cold ocean currents limiting rainfall formation.
* Infertile poor sandy soils affecting vegetation growth leading to low humidity
* Climatic changes caused by external factors like global warming.
* Illegal activities like poaching in the game parks
* Construction/sinking of boreholes valley dams into the ground affecting the water table.
* Poor waste management / disposal of wastes e.g. polythene bags, plastic bottles, sewerage, etc.
* Forest encroachment leading to reduction in the sources of humidity
* Week government policies like fail to punish poachers, protecting forests, etc
* Over use of land in areas of high population pressure such as Nigeria, leading to soil deterioration.
* Use of some dangerous pesticides such as fertilizers in Botswana, tobacco field in Zimbabwe and South Africa.
* Reclamation of swamps and wetland to create land for agriculture, settlement and industrialization.
* Industrialization causing accumulation of dangerous gases into the atmosphere e.g carbon dioxide, menthane, etc.
* Mining and quarrying by man has left holes and breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
* Road construction such as Trans-African highway which involves excavating the landscape
* Political instabilities characterized by wars like in Liberia, Sierra Leon, Angola.
* Floods, natural catastrophe
* Biological factors such as weeds, pests e.g. locusts.