

# Uganda Advanced Certificate Of Education

END OF TERM ONE EXAMINATIONS 2026

GEOGRAPHY (HUMAN GEOGRAPHY) P250/2

PAPER 2

3 HOURS

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**.
- Item **one** in section **A** is compulsory.
- Attempt **any other two** items in **section B** at least one item from each part.
- You may use relevant sketch maps, diagrams and statistics, where applicable, to illustrate your answers.
- Any additional item(s) attempted will **not** be scored.

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## ITEM 1. (COMPULSORY)

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, societies dependent on the bounty of natural weather patterns have had to grapple with uncertainties surrounding farming seasons and timing the onset of the rainfall season. Just recently, as James was touring the agricultural basket of Teso land, he made a stopover at Soroti City. He was fascinated to listen to harrowing stories of how *subsistence* crop farmers have suffered due to the uncertainties of rainfall. He was forced to compile the following data from Soroti Flying School detailing the weather and climatic characteristics of the region in question.

### FARMER'S CALENDAR IN SOROTI.

Month	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Planting	Harvesting
Jan	24	15		
Feb	23	33	Millet	Cotton
March	22	76		
April	21	165	Maize	

Month	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Planting	Harvesting
May	20	185	Cotton	
June	18	150	Cotton	
July	18	137		Millet
August	18	216	Cow peas	Maize
Sep	20	145		
Oct	23	127		
Nov	24	91		Cow peas
Dec	24	23		

**Adapted:** Gladys Hickmann, *Et, al: Lands and The People of East Africa*, page 84.

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**TASKS:**

- a) With evidence from the information above, explain any two field techniques applied by James.
- b) Help James to represent the above climatic data and farmers' activities on a suitable statistical diagram.
- c) Present the difficulties that farmers who are engaged in the farming practice above experience and show sustainable decisions they can make in their farming practice.

## SECTION B

*Attempt two items in this Section;*

### Part one

**ITEM 2** A regional economic forum organized by the African Union is comparing levels of development across African countries. A report by the African Union indicates that several Sub-Saharan African countries, including Uganda, Malawi, South Sudan, Niger, and Central African Republic, still exhibit features of underdevelopment such as low industrialization, high poverty levels, and inadequate infrastructure, largely due to colonial legacies and ongoing governance challenges. For instance, Uganda has a GDP per capita of about **\$950–\$1,000**, an HDI of approximately **0.54**, and about **40% of its population lives below the international poverty line**, according to the United Nations Development Programme, reflecting limited access to quality healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. In comparison, developed countries like the United States, Germany, Japan, and South Korea record GDP per capita figures above **\$40,000–\$60,000** and HDI values exceeding **0.90**, highlighting a significant global development gap. You have been invited as a key note speaker at the development forum to talk about the genesis of such development disparities.

**TASKS Organise a presentation to the members attending the development forum and also highlight the strategies that can be adopted to attain sound development in sub-Saharan Africa**

**ITEM 3** A recent urbanisation report on Kampala indicates that the city has experienced rapid population growth, with its metropolitan population reaching about **4.5 million people in 2026** and growing at an annual rate of over **5%**, largely due to rural-urban migration and natural increase. Uganda as a whole remains largely rural, with only about **30.8% of the population living in urban areas**, but this proportion is steadily rising. The report further reveals that this rapid growth has led to increased demand for housing, with nearly **47% of the urban population living in informal settlements** characterized by poor housing and inadequate services. In addition, Kampala's population increases by about **5–6% annually**, placing heavy pressure on infrastructure such as roads, schools, healthcare, and water supply systems. As a result, settlements have expanded into surrounding areas, often in an unplanned manner, leading to congestion, environmental degradation, and strain on urban services, although the city continues to attract people due to employment opportunities and access to market. You are an internship student following up migration trends and their causes in developing countries like Uganda.

### Task

Make a write up explaining why, the trend above in Kampala and also show strategies for ensuring sustainable urban development

## **PART TWO**

**ITEM 4** Kibiito is one of the rural districts of Uganda where the local population largely depends on agriculture because of the nature of the soils and relief of the area being suitable for crop cultivation. However, in the recent past, there has been rapid increase in population in the area; this has resulted into increased demand for land and intense agricultural activities. There has been decline in food production, scanty vegetation, malnutrition, loss of pastures for the animals and soil erosion. However, people in the area and the foreign population are attributing this to God and the wrath of their ancestors.

The district environmental officer has invited you to attend a community engagement meeting as a presenter to this meeting to broaden peoples' awareness about what triggers this situation.

### **TASK**

- a) Prepare a document to be presented to the local communities about the arising challenge in the district.
- b) Form opinions that can be adopted to mitigate the arising challenge

**ITEM 5** With increased population growth, industrial development and a diversified economy world over, there has been increased demand for power and energy globally that has seen all countries aiming at increasing their own power supply and generation in order to reduce high government expenditure on importing power.

Research studies have indicated that many African countries are well blessed with abundant power resources ranging from renewable and non-renewable power resources; however, their power generation potential is still low and not yet ready to produce power commensurate to the popular demands.

The ministry of lands and energy development organized an essay writing competition on a theme "**Africa power crisis is not a result of inadequate power resources**" and you have been elected to be part of the summit in Lagos, Nigeria.

### **TASK**

Highlighting examples across the African Continent, write an essay that can be presented to the delegates at the summit reflecting strategies for enhancing power generation.