

SOCIAL STUDIES

STUDENT-TEACHER'S BOOK

FOR TTC

YEAR



OPTION:

SME & LE

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FOREWORD

The Rwanda Education Board is honoured to avail the Social Studies student teacher's book for Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) in the option of SME and LE and it serves as official guide to teaching and learning of Social Studies.

The Rwandan education philosophy is to ensure that young people at every level of education achieve their full potential in terms of relevant knowledge, skills and appropriate attitudes that prepare them to be well integrated in society and exploit employment opportunities.

The ambition to develop a knowledge-based society and the growth of regional and global competition in the job market has necessitated the shift to a competence-based curriculum. After a successful shift from knowledge to a competence-based curriculum in general education, TTC curriculum also was revised to align it to the CBC in general education to prepare teachers who are competent and confident to implement CBC in pre-primary and primary education. The rationale of the changes is to ensure that TTC leavers are qualified for job opportunities and further studies in higher education in different programs under education career advancement.

I wish to sincerely express my appreciation to the people who contributed towards the development of this document, particularly, REB staff, UR-CE lecturers, TTC Tutors, Teachers from general education for their technical support.

I take this opportunity to call upon all educational stakeholders to bring in their contribution for successful implementation of this syllabus.

Dr. NDAYAMBAJE Irenée

Director General REB.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to sincerely express my special appreciation to the people who played a major role in development of Social Studies for Science and Mathematics Education & Languages Education. It would not have been successful without the support from different education stakeholders. My thanks first go to the leadership of UR-CE who started the review of the TTC curriculum in 2015.

I wish also to thank Rwanda Education Board (REB) leadership who took over and supervised the curriculum review process. I wish to extend my appreciation to Consultants, REB staff, Lecturers from UR-CE, TTC Principals, TTC Directors of Studies, Deputy Principals, Tutors and Teachers from General Education for their outstanding contribution to this process of books production.

MURUNGI Joan,

Head of Curriculum Teaching and Learning Resources Department/REB

General Introduction to Student teacher's Book

This text book is part of the reform of the school curriculum in Rwanda: that is changes in what is taught in schools and how it is taught. It is hoped this will make what you learn in school useful to you when you leave school, whatever you do then.

In the past, the main thing in schooling has been to learn knowledge – that is facts and ideas about each subject. Now the main idea is that you should be able to use the knowledge you learn by developing competencies. These competencies include the ability to think for yourself, to be able to communicate with others and explain what you have learnt, and to be creative that is developing your own ideas, not just following those of the tutor and the text book. You should also be able to find out information and ideas for yourself, rather than just relying on what the tutor or text book tells you.

Activity-based learning

This means that this book has a variety of activities for you to do, as well as information for you to read. These activities present you with material or things to do which will help you to learn things and find out things for yourself. You already have a lot of knowledge and ideas based on the experiences you have had and your life within your own community. Some of the activities, therefore, ask you to think about the knowledge and ideas you already have.

In using this book, therefore, it is essential that you do all the activities. You will not learn properly unless you do these activities. They are the most important part of the book.

In some ways this makes learning more of a challenge. It is more difficult to think for yourself than to copy what the tutor tells you. But if you take up this challenge you will become a better person and become more successful in your life.

Group work

You can also learn a lot from other people in your class. If you have a problem, it can often be solved by discussing it with others. Many of the activities in this book, therefore, involve discussion. Your tutor will help to organize these groups and may arrange the classroom so you are always sitting in groups facing each other.

Research

One of the objectives of the new curriculum is to help you find things out for yourself. Some activities, therefore, ask you to do research using books in

the library, the internet if your school has it. This, or other sources such as newspapers and magazines. This means you will develop the skills of learning for yourself when you leave school.

Skills lab

Social Studies subject in the option of SME & LE is practical than being theoretical only. That is why it requires time of skills lab which is a regular time on normal time table when student-teachers are required to complete learning activities working in manageable groups.

During skills lab activity student-teachers are given an opportunity to talk more and get more involved in the lesson than tutors. Student-teachers receive constructive feedback on work done (Tutor gives quality feedback on student presentations).

The Skills Lab prepares student-teachers to complete portfolio assignments on their own after classes. So the classroom activity should connect directly to the portfolio assignment and the tutor during the skills lab makes sure that he/she links the unit with the student-teachers.

Icons

To guide you, each activity in the book is marked by a symbol or icon to show you what kind of activity it is. The icons are as follows:

Thinking icon/Introductory activity

This indicates thinking for yourself or groups discussion. You are expected to use your own knowledge or experience, or think about what you read in the book, and answer questions individually or as group activity.



Thinking icon/Learning activity

This icon reminds you link your previous knowledge with the topic you are going to learn. As a student-teacher feel free to express what you already know about the topic. What is most important is not giving the right answer but the contribution you are making towards what you are going to learn.



Application activity

Some activities require you to complete them in your exercise books or any other book. It is time for you show if you have understood the lesson by answering the questions provided.



Skills lab

This icon indicates a practical activity, such as a role play to resolve a conflict, participating in a debate and following instructions provided by the tutor. These activities will help you to obtain practical skills which you can use even after school.



End unit Assessment icon

This icon invites you to write down the results from activities including experiments, case studies and other activities which assess the attainment of the competences. Tutors are expected to observe the changes in you as student teacher.

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UNIT 1

AFRICAN NATIONALISM AND THE ACQUISITION OF INDEPENDENCE

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to analyze the causes of the African nationalism, the means used to acquire independence in Africa and its impact on African societies.



Introductory activity

The independence of Africa was one of the great achievements of 20th century. The process of achieving independence was a result of great struggle and courage of African Nationalists like Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere and Nelson Mandela among others. African nationalists were motivated by various factors and they used different methods to win independence.

1. Explain the causes for the rise of African Nationalism.
2. Examine the methods used by African Nationalists to gain independence.
3. Assess the impacts of African Nationalism on African societies.

1.1. Causes of African nationalism

Learning activity 1.1



Use internet, textbooks, media etc. to research on African Nationalism and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the term Nationalism.
2. Analyze the causes for the rise of African Nationalism.

1.2. The causes for the rise of African Nationalism

On the eve of the outbreak of the First World War i.e. 1914, almost all the African countries had been conquered by European countries and put under colonial rule system. Except for Liberia and Ethiopia that escaped this domination. From this time, Africans differently reacted to the European imperialism by developing a nationalistic spirit. **Nationalism** can be defined as the desire for colonized people to end all forms of foreign control and influence so as to be able to take charge of their political, social and economic affairs. It is the desire for self-rule and self-governance or strong feeling and love for one's country.

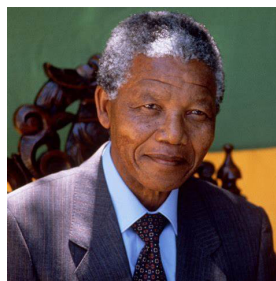
Before 1960 most of Africa was still under colonial control. However, by 1970 most of Africa was independent from European colonialism. Several factors contributed to the rise of African nationalism. The factors that gave birth to African nationalism are of two kinds; internal factors and external factors.

Example of some African Nationalists:



Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Source: Goggle image



Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

Source: Goggle image



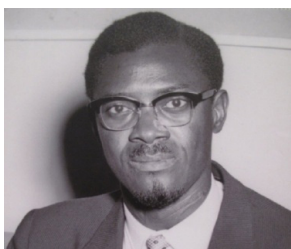
Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika.

Source: Goggle image



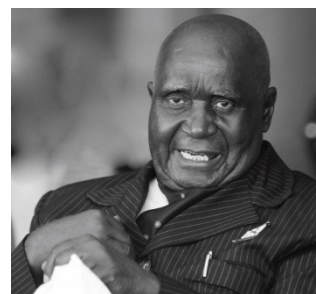
Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Source: Goggle image



Patrice Lumumba of Zaire.

Source: Goggle image



Kenneth Kaunda who struggled for the independence of Zambia

Source: www.globalblackhistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10.



Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.

Source:Goggle image



Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria.

Source:Goggle image

1.2.1 Internal factors

- **The oppressive and exploitative colonial policies:** During the 19th century and early 20th c, the whole of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia was brought under colonial rule. Europeans grabbed African land, pushed African into over-crowded reserves, introduced high taxes, and forced Africans to work in mines and on plantations. All for the white man's benefit while at work, Africans were often abused or even lagged. These who failed to pay taxes were treated in similar way or even imprisoned. All this annoyed Africans and led to strong feelings of nationalism.
- **The increased numbers of European settlers in different parts of Africa** was another factor which caused the growth of African Nationalism. Large numbers of Africans were displaced from fertile lands in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, South Africa and other African countries. This land capturing forced peoples' displacement and caused not only the destruction of African cultures, poverty, hunger and other forms of suffering but also exposed Africans to segregation. This settlement was another factor that caused the need to fight for political freedom and self-determination.
- **The formation of peasant cooperative unions in rural areas** to defend the interests and welfare of the farmers was another motivating factor for African awakening. Some associations were formed by the colonialists to speed up the production and the marketing of cash crops as well as sensitizing peasants about cultivation through their associations. But later on, nationalistic feelings developed through peasants' associations and they later turned against the colonialists' structures in rural areas. Some of these associations included The Kilimanjaro Cooperative Union, Victoria Cooperative and Buhaya Cooperative Union.

- **Missionaries' activities in Africa:** They introduced western education and taught at subjects like history which exposed Africans to the liberation struggle of various people for example the French revolution of 1789, they also emphasized to the equality of all people which incited Africans to fight for rights including political rights.
- **The formation of political parties in Africa:** These included United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) and the Convention of People's Party (CPP) in Ghana, African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), the Kenya African National Union (KANU), ZANU in Zimbabwe, ZAPU, in Zambia, TANU, in Tanzania and other Leaders of these parties were elites who inculcated a spirit of Nationalism amongst party members.
- **The 2nd WW (1939-1945):** Africans were recruited to serve their colonial masters as drivers, cooks and soldiers during this Great War. They saw whites retreating, dying and they learnt a lesson that whites were not gods as they had thought they could die of bullets just like Africans, they also witnessed poverty and prostitution in European slums on their return to Africa at the end of the W.W.II, the ex-service men no longer feared whites and introduced militant nationalism in Africa.
- **The formation of OAU (Organisation of African Unity) on 25th may 1963:** This was a continental body, which aimed at promoting African unity. It united the 32 independent African states and set itself a task of helping other African countries which were still under colonial rule. In 1974 the OAU set up a liberation committee which provided moral support decolonization parties such as ANC in S.A.
- **The 1952-1955 MAU MAU rebellion in Kenya:** The term **MAU- MAU** stands for, (Mzungu Aende Ulaya Mwafurika Apate Uhuru). Following many years of oppression Kenya's took up wins against the British which thought Africans in the Angola, Algeria and other areas that colonial oppression can be ended through wined struggle.
- **The independence enjoyed by Ethiopia and Liberia:** In these two countries, the political, economic, social and cultural ways of life had remained intact. These two countries served as role models and challenged the suffering Africans to fight for their lost dignity and independence.
- **The 1954-1962 Algerian war of independence:** The Algerian successfully resisted to French colonialists and at the end of guerilla war Algeria became independent. This provided another example to Africans to struggle against colonial rule using force of arms.
- **The development of mass media across Africa:** African elites founded a number of newspapers, magazine and radio stations. Though these they publicized the atrocities committed by colonialists against Africans and called up on Africans to rise up and change the situation.

1.2.2 External factors

- **The formation of UNO 1945:** The UNO set itself an objective of fighting against colonialism all over the world. It set up a decolonization committee charged with the responsibility of granting political freedom to all colonized peoples.

The UNO set up a Trusteeship Council: This was to take care of the colonies that had belonged to defeated Germany and Italy e.g.: Tanganyika, Libya, Togo and Cameroon...

It became a voice for the colonized: The UNO members were aware that it was colonialism that had caused the disastrous 2nd WW.

The UNO was not discriminative: It admitted African countries that were independent to the UNO membership.

It issued the universal declaration of human rights in 1948: this UDHR emphasized the dignity and equality of all human beings.

The UNO recognized liberation movements in Africa: where as the colonial masters looked at Africa nationalist groups are label movements, the UNO recognized them and allowed liberation leaders to explain their grievances to UNO members.

It gave military support to keep peace: In some cases, the UNO has sent its peace keeping forces to bring order among nationalists and hence streamline the struggle for independence.

It gave constructive advice to nationalists: In 1964, the UNO advised Senegal and Gambia to remain as sovereign states and avoid political integration that was likely to produce ethnic conflicts.

UNO extended financial support to Africa: The UNO has since the 1946s showed economic interests in Africa but has also desired to promote the standard of living of African people.

The UNO helped in training African leaders: During the decade of decolonization, the UNO trusteeship council embarked on man power training in African territories.

- **The impact of the 2nd world war on the growth of African Nationalism:**

The war exposed the military weakness of the white men: before the 2nd WW, Africans thought that the white men were invincible (unbeatable) and feared to make a military challenges to them. However, during the war African soldiers saw white men dying retreating. This made Africans to reduce their fear for the white men.

Africans get exposed to the entire world: They were sent to fight in South Africa, Asia and Europe. These travels opened their eyes and minds and they met new people with new ideas.

Africans obtained military skills: During the war, they were exposed to up to date European weapons which they learnt to fire and in some cases to repair. On their return to Africa, they put this technical knowledge and tactics in practice by fighting the white men.

African soldiers were exposed to democracy: They made friendship with European communists and they witnessed democratic and constitutional governance and wondered why they should not have the same democratic rights.

Unfulfilled promises made the nationalistic while persuading them into war African service men were promised rewards, for example, democratic constitutions, employment in civil service and promotion in army. However, when the war ended most of them were demobilized, remained unemployed and lived in very poor conditions as compared to the situation during war.

It led to militant nationalism in Africa: Before African nationalists used old methods of demanding for independence through negotiations became irrelevant they formed militant movements to fight for independence.

African service men witnessed disunities amongst Europeans: At first, Africans looked at Europeans as demi-gods and patrons of civilization. However, during the Second World War, Africans were exposed to quarrels and fight amongst Europeans. For instance, the British against German, French against Germany, on returning to Africa, they turned the Bullet against Europeans.

It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO): The UNO was born to correct the mistakes of the hypocritical League of Nations and to replace it. From the start, the UNO condemned colonialism and advocated for the political rights of the all colonized people of Africa and Asia.

- **The rise of super powers**

In 1941, USSR and USA joined the Second World War after WW II, they emerged as the new super powers to replace the war ravaged France and Britain; their roles in decolonization were as follows:

They wanted to spread their ideologies in Africa: After the 2nd WW, cold war (war of ideas) started. It was between USSR, which wanted to spread its ideology of socialism, communism in Africa and USA which wanted to spread its ideology of capitalism in Africa. The two powers allowed sympathy with the colonized Africans so as to get supporters of their ideologies.

USA exposed African students to democracy: America not only gave scholarship to African students like Nkrumah to study abroad, but also allowed them to form or join democratic students' organization. It also published a monthly magazine "African interpreter" by granting students, freedom to express themselves democratically.

Interaction of USA troops with African soldiers: During the 2nd WW, American troops were dispatched to north and West Africa. They valued the dignity of blacks unlike Europeans they could share meals, toilets, bars and dancing halls with them above all, American troops criticized British and French colonialism in Africa.

USA and USSR had anti colonialism traditions: The USA had once been colonized and oppressed by the British they fought for independence and gained it in 1783. They understood clearly the status of Africans and worked hard to change it.

USA and USSR influenced the formation of the UNO: After 2nd WW, the major powers of the world met at San Francisco and signed to UNO charter article 13 made it clear that colonialism was an evil that had to be abolished. It declared the right of all people to choose best suited to them.

Super powers threatened sanctions on colonial masters: USA and USSR exerted pressure on Europeans colonialists to decolonize their African empires, hence facilitating nationalistic activity in Africa. USA and USSR even threatened to impose sanctions on Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal if they didn't decolonize.

USSR embarked on spreading socialism in Africa: This ideology condemned land grabbing, oppression, exploitation and racial segregation.

Both USA and USSR supported Pan-Africanists: In America, Negro intellectual like WEB Dubois expressed better criticism against colonialism. He was never arrested for his view, the same to George Padmore, the great West Indian Pan African intellectual. The free atmosphere accorded to Pan-Africanists in diaspora enabled them spread their views up to Africa and hence influenced decolonization.

- The influence of decolonisation in Asia also played a big role in the growth of African nationalism. The independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 also encouraged Africans to struggle for their political independence. Particular importance was Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of non-violence. This strategy was borrowed by Nkrumah who called it positive action. It involved political campaigns, education, newspapers, boycotts and strikes. African nationalists decided to use this strategy for promoting nationalism.

- **The pan African movement:** African living in Diaspora, especially in America started this movement. Pan-Africanists like WEB Dubois, Marcus Garvey and George Padmore appealed to Africans all over the world to be proud of their role and to unite against whites in Africa. Marcus Garvey's "go back to Africa" policy and "Africa for Africans" Slogan inspired the growth of nationalistic feelings amongst African students who went to study abroad. For example, Kwame Nkrumah.
- **Western education:** Colonial masters' scholarship to some Africans students who went to study abroad. Those students came into contact with white's liberals, socialists and communists who were against colonialism. In addition, they witnessed democracy at work in European countries and America and wondered why such democratic governance was denied to them on returning to Africa, the elites demanded for democratic governance and an end to colonialism.



Application activity 1.2

1. Explain the role of UNO in the rise of African Nationalism.
2. Show how the Second World War influenced the rise of African Nationalism.
3. Discuss the role played by new super powers in the rise of African Nationalism.

1.3. Means used by Africans to acquire independence.

Learning activity 1.3



Use internet, textbooks, media to research on African Nationalism and analyze the means used by Africans to acquire independence.

When the colonial rule had been firmly established, Africans continued to exhibit many forms of disaffection and resistance. Because Africa had been divided amongst different colonisers, the resistance emerged and formed organisations to protest various elements of colonial rule. The protests were often based on the territory under one colonial power such as France, Britain or Germany.

There were four types/methods that Africans applied in their struggles to liberate themselves from the colonial domination:

1.3.1. Peaceful liberation/non-violence means.

Peaceful liberation involved intensive negotiation between the colonialists and African Nationalists for instance the political independence of Tanganyika, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia applied negotiation or peaceful means to get their independence.

1.3.2. Liberation by revolution.

The liberation by revolution involved complete overthrow of the existing political system. This existed in colonies where independence was given to the minority at the expenses of the majority; the case in point is in Zanzibar where minority Arabs were granted independence by the British which prompted the majority blacks to make a revolution in 1964 supported by the masses. It took place even in Egypt and Libya. Liberation by revolution is always sudden and involves bloodshed.

1.3.3. Liberation by armed struggle/violent method.

The struggle was conducted in the situation where peaceful means failed and the imperialists were reluctant to negotiate or to give independence to the Africans. In such situation the Africans picked up arms to fight the imperialists by force as a method to achieve the independence. For example, in Zimbabwe, Algeria, Kenya, Angola, South Africa and Mozambique the fight involved bloodshed use of guerrilla warfare.

1.3.4. A combination of peaceful means and armed struggle

In some countries, the liberation movement combined both peaceful means and armed struggle. Firstly, the Africans resorted to armed struggle as a way to achieve their independence and then applied dialogue/peaceful means to solve the problems of their independence. This situation happened in Kenya and Zimbabwe.



Application activity 1.3

1. Many African Nationalists started asking independence through non-violence methods, and when this failed, they adopted armed struggle. Discuss.
2. Explain the reasons why in some countries revolutionary struggle was the best means for acquiring true independence.

1.4. Impact of African Nationalism

Learning activity 1.4



The independence of Africa was one of the greatest achievements of 20th century. Use internet, textbooks, and media and examine the impacts of African Nationalism.

A map of Africa showing the dates of independence of each nation



Source: <https://wakeup-world.com/2016/05/08/the-hidden-truths-of-africa-neocolonialism-and-the-modern-age-of-slavery/>

African nationalism played a significant role in the history of Africa as it is explained below:

- African Nationalism had effects as it won present political freedom for Africa and reversed the African tragedy and humiliation that was arranged at the Berlin Conference.
- It brought about the Organization of African Unity and the African Union. Its spirit led to assisting African Liberation Movements of Southern Africa against colonialism.
- African Nationalism affirmed the worth of black people and therefore rejected the inferiority ascribed by racist thought in the late 19th and 20th centuries. It helped to launch the struggle for rights and equality for black people in the Diaspora; although there were advocates of a return migration to Africa, eventually and especially after 1945, black people in the Diaspora focused on their rights and justice where they lived. In Africa, African nationalism asserted the right of independence for Africans “Africa for the Africans.” In addition, the slogan contributed to the rise of African nationalism in at least 3 ways:
 - Early in the century, for the newly emerging African elite, it was a source of ideas and contacts, especially for students studying abroad;
 - It helped to provide an ideology of unity in the process of mass mobilization of Africans for the independence struggles;
 - It also helped to build a constituency in Europe and North America which was sympathetic to and supportive of independence for Africa and this came to form important “public opinion” in the 1950s and 60s.
- African Nationalism held out a lofty ideal for the future of independent Africa. Through Pan-Africanism, it was hoped that Africa could avoid the terrible mistakes of Europe. By emphasizing the unity of all African peoples and shared goals and ideals, it was hoped that nationalism would be a positive influence while avoiding the negative features (xenophobia, narrow parochialism, aggressive expansionism, etc.) which had caused so much bloodshed and horror elsewhere.
- African Nationalism played a role in history after independence by unifying nations with diverse groups and gave all its citizens a sense of belonging. It bound people living in one nation together even if they did not have a common background. Due to this unity when opportunities were given to all people, the latter felt proud of their country and stood together in times of hardship such as economic recession or natural disaster.

Nationalistic movements in some African countries.

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independent date	nationalist	Political party
Ghana	Gold Coast	Britain	March 6, 1957	Kwame Nkrumah	CPP(Convention People's Party)
Algeria	-	France	July 3, 1962	Ahmed Ben Bella	FLN(Front de Liberation National)
Guinea	-	France	October 2, 1958	Sékou Touré	PDG(Parti Démocrate de Guinea)
Angola	-	Portugal	November 11, 1975	Agostinho Neto	MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola)
Burkina Faso	Upper Volta	France	August 5, 1960	Maurice Yaméogo	Voltaic Democratic Union
Senegal	-	France	April 4, 1960	Léopold Sédar Senghor	The Socialist Party of Senegal
Zimbabwe	South Rhodesia	Britain	1980	Robert Mugabe	ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union)
Namibia	South west Africa	Germany	1990	Sam Nujoma	SWAPO (South West Africa people's Organisation)
Nigeria	-	Britain	October 1, 1960	Nnamdi Azikiwe + Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	-
Tanzania		Germany; Britain Britain	December9, 1961 December 10, 1963	Julius Nyerere Jamshid ibn Abdullah	TANU(Tanganyika African Union)
Kenya	-	Britain	December 12, 1963	Jomo Kenyatta	KANU (Kenya Africa National Union)

Malawi	Nyasaland	Britain	July 6, 1964	Hastings Kamuzu Banda	MCP (Malawi Congress Party)
Zambia	Northern Rhodesia	Britain	October 24, 1964	Kenneth Kaunda	United National Independence Party (UNIP)
Mozambique	-	Portugal	June 25, 1975	Samora Machel	Frelimo: Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo, from Frente de Libertação de Mozambique= Portuguese).
Rwanda	Ruanda	Germany; Belgium	July 1, 1962	King Mutara III Rudahigwa	-
DRC	Belgian Congo	Belgium	June 30, 1960	Joseph Kasavubu	MNC (Movement National Congolais), ABAKO(<i>Alliance des Bakongo</i> "Alliance of the Kongo).
Uganda	-	Britain	October 9, 1962	Milton Obote	UPC(Uganda People's Congress)
Burundi	Ruanda-Urundi	Germany; Belgium	July 1, 1962	Louis Rwagasore	UPRONA(Union du Progress National)
Botswana	Bechuanaland	Britain	September 30, 1966	Seretse Khama	Botswana Democratic Party
Lesotho	Basuto-land	Britain	October 4, 1966	Leabua Jonathan	-



Application activity 1.4

Discuss the impacts of African Nationalism.

Skills Lab



Use the slogan of African nationalists '*Africa for Africans*' and the following word of Marcus Garvey in the box below to compose a song against colonialism.



"The Black skin is not a badge of shame, but rather a glorious symbol of national greatness."

Marcus Garvey



End unit assesment

1. Explain the term 'Nationalism'
2. Write down a one-page text explaining the rise of African Nationalism.
3. Analyze the impact of African Nationalism.
4. Explain the slogan of African Nationalists '*Africa for Africans*'

UNIT 2

POPULATION IN RWANDA

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to examine demographic problems in Rwanda and suggest their solutions



Introductory activity

Rwanda is a land locked country situated in the heart of Africa. This country is one of densely populated countries in Africa. Use internet and other sources of geographical information to answer the following questions:

1. What do you understand by the term population?
2. Why does your country carry out the population census?
3. What is the total population of Rwanda according to the recently conducted census?
4. Suggest the consequences of over population in Rwanda.

2.1. Definitions of population concepts

Learning activity 2.1



Define the following terms as used in population studies.

- i. Birth rate
- ii. Death rate
- iii. Fertility rate
- iv. Population density

Population refers to the total number of people living in an area or region at a given time. Geographers use different concepts to understand more about population dynamics. These concepts include; population density, population birth rate, death rate, growth rate fertility rate and life expectancy.

a) Population density

Population density refers to the number of people living in a particular area usually per square kilometer. The population density of a place is calculated by dividing the population of an area to the total square kilometers of an area. The population of Rwanda (2019) is estimated to be 12,756,729. The total land area of Rwanda is [26,338 km²](#). Therefore the population density of Rwanda is approximately 484 people per square kilometer. This is one of the highest population densities in Sub-Saharan Africa.

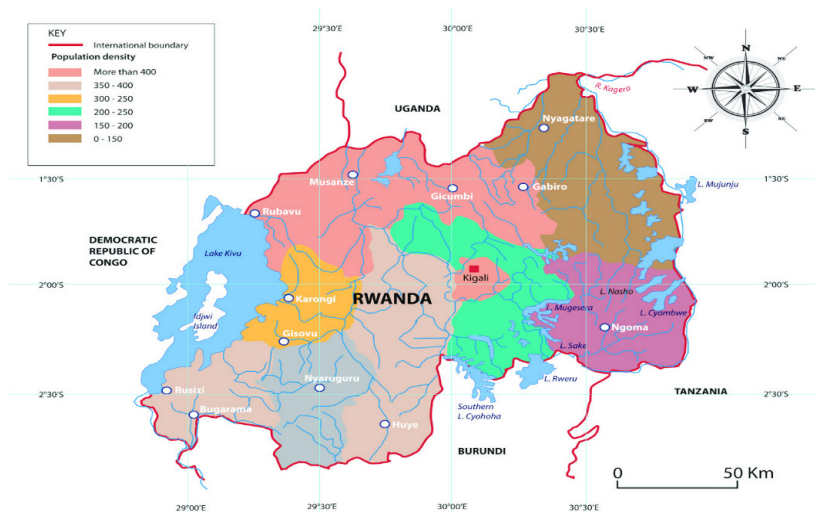


Fig.2.1. Map of Rwanda showing population density.

b) Birth rate

Birth rate refers to the number of new born babies per every 1000 people of the total

Population of a given place. The birth rate is determined by the following formula

$$\text{Birth rate} = \frac{\text{number of live births}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

Assuming that in a given area with population of 26,240, and the new born babies are 356. The Birth rate will be calculated as follows

$$\text{Birth rate} = \frac{356}{26,240} \times 1000 = 14$$

This implies that for every 1000 people in this area, 14 are new born babies.

c) Death rate

Death rate refers to the number of people who lose lives per every 1000 people of the total population. It is calculated by using the formula below;

$$\text{Death rate} = \frac{\text{number of deaths}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000.$$

Assuming that country X has a population of 22,350 and registered 165 deaths, the death rate is calculated as follows;

$$\text{Death rate} = \frac{165}{22,350} \times 1000 = 7 \text{ people. This implies that out of 1000 people in this country, 7 people die.}$$

d) Growth rate

This refers to the natural change in the number of population. It is expressed as a percentage ratio of the birth rate to death rate per 1000 of the population. It is calculated using the formula below;

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{\text{Total births} - \text{total deaths}}{\text{a population of 1000}} \times 100$$

For example, if the Total Births in country X 75 and total deaths is 45, the growth rate would be,

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{75 - 45}{1000} \times 100 = 3\%$$

This means that in a year, the population of country X was growing at 3%

e) Fertility rate

It refers to the average number of children a woman can produce in her life time. Women can bear children between 15-49 years of age. It is calculated as follows;

$$\text{Fertility rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of children born X1000}}{\text{total number of women in reproductive age (14-49 years)}}$$

f) Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average period or number of years that a person expects to live. In Rwanda, life expectancy (2019) is 68.8 years. It has been increasing due to improvement in standards of living and healthcare. Increase in Life expectancy is attributed to factors such as social economic status, including employment, income, education, the quality of the health system and the ability of people to access it; health. Behaviours such as tobacco and excessive alcohol consumption, poor nutrition and lack of exercise reduce life expectancy.



Application activity 2.1

Country X has a total population of 10,561,000 people. The new born registered babies were 15,621. The country also registered 1,425 death cases.

- i. Calculate the birth rate and death rate for country X.
- ii. Calculate the population growth rate for country X.

2.2. Factors influencing the population growth in Rwanda.

Learning activity 2.2



Use internet, textbooks, media and maps to research on population in Rwanda and answer the following questions:

1. Define population growth.
2. What is the current population growth rate in Rwanda?

Population growth is the natural increase in the number of people living in a country. Rwanda's population has been increasing over time. According to statistics, the growth rate in Rwanda is estimated to be 2.45 %. This is a high

population growth rate and it is attributed to a number of social, economic and cultural factors among which include the following;

a) Early marriages

This is the average age at which young people engages in marriage. Many people in Rwanda enter into marriage at a young age. This implies that they start producing early and the longer they stay in their marriages; the more number of children they are likely to have. This leads to an increase in population. This is a common practice in developing countries where many youths don't stay long in school due to poverty and other associated problems hence they end up getting married early.

b) High birth and fertility rates

Fertility rate and birth rates are very high in Sub- Saharan African countries and Rwanda is not an exception. Rwanda's fertility rate averagely stands at about 5 children per woman with a birth rate ranking high on the continent. This obviously translates into a high population growth.

c) Improved health care

Health services in Rwanda have improved tremendously. This has led to a decline in killer diseases due to expanded immunization programs and access to health services. The Rwandan government has embarked on eradicating diseases like polio, measles, and Malaria that used to claim many people. This coupled with low death rates due to good health care and improved sanitation has led to an increase in population over years.

d) Migrations and refugees

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. This movement leads to an increase in population in the area where the people move to and a decrease where they come from. Rwanda has been registering refugees from DRC and Burundi over the years which has increased her population. Besides, there has been migrations across Rwandan borders which has led to an increase in population in Rwanda especially in urban centers like Kigali, Musanze and Gisenyi.

e) Traditions and cultural beliefs

Most Rwandans still uphold the culture of looking at big families as a sign of prestige and a sense of belonging. Some prefer large families as a source of labour and many others produce many children as an insurance against epidemics. Many customs also regard boys as heirs, so they tend to produce they produce a boy heir. This leads too many children produced hence a high population.

f) Illiteracy

Many people especially in rural areas don't embrace use of contraceptives and modern family planning methods. This has resulted in many cases of unwanted pregnancies that has led to increased population in Rwanda despite government efforts of sensitizing the population to use these family planning methods.

g) Polygamous marriages

Polygamy is a situation where a man marries more than one wife. In Rwanda it is illegal to marry more than

one wife. However, some people still do it illegally and this has led to many children being produced outside the legal marriage hence leading to a high population.

h) Religious factors.

Some religions openly teach against use of contraceptives and abortion. Through their teaching they encourage believers to procreate and fill the world. This encourages more children and a high population. Some others encourage polygamy and this leads to a high population.



Application activity 2.2

Account for the high population growth in Rwanda.

2.3. Consequences of population growth in Rwanda.

Learning activity 2.3



Read the following article and answer the questions that follow.

The last decade Rwanda's history has been one of transition and rebirth. Seventeen years ago, the country was emerging from several years of strife but the ever growing population is worrying. Despite this impressive transformation, Rwanda faces various challenges, many related to the complex relationships between population trends, poverty, and environmental conditions. Rwanda being among the smallest countries in Africa with the current population growth rate of 2.7 percent, the country's population could double by the early 2030s if measures are not put in place to curb the growth rate.

The country's economic growth rate is at about eight percent while the fertility rate is at 5.5 percent with Rwandan women on average giving birth to five or six children. According to Jean Damascene Ntawukuriryayo, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, there is need to adjust policies of controlling the population growth rate in order to accelerate the country's development goals. Figures from the United Nations indicate that, currently, Rwanda is ranked number 21 among the countries with the highest population growth. Rapid population growth and the resultant dwindling landholdings have pushed more people onto landscapes poorly suited for agriculture, grazing, and settlement. The increased population represents problems for a country - it means increased need for food, infrastructure, and services. These are expenses that most high-growth countries have little ability to provide today. The high population growth in the country hinders government's efforts to effectively fight poverty and achieve its development programmes. In my view the optimum strategy for restraining high population growth is to overcome financial and cultural barriers to universal provision of sexual and reproductive health services. Finally, a lower population trajectory will relieve pressure on environmental limits but is far from sufficient as a vision for sustainable use of our finite resources.

Source: *The New Times*

From the article above;

1. Identify the causes of population growth.
2. Mention any four consequences of a high population.
3. Suggest the solutions of overcoming high population growth.

The increased population growth in Rwanda has had far reaching consequences. These consequences are political, social and economic. They include the following;

Shortage of food.

Due to increased demand for food and limited land to produce enough food as population grows, there is always a shortage for food which affects the wellbeing of the people. Some food therefore has to be imported which takes away the country's foreign exchange.

Land shortages

The growing population has led to land shortages. This has led to land fragmentation that limits commercial farming. Land shortages can also lead to land conflicts.

Unemployment

Increased population in Rwanda has resulted into unemployment as the available job vacancies cannot match with the increased population. This results into social and economic problems

Migrations

As population increases, people tend to move from place to place looking for places with better opportunities. This results into other social problems as people from different areas tend to mix with the original inhabitants.

Environmental degradation

A high population leads to increased pressure on land, natural vegetation like forests and wetlands. This results in their destruction which leads to environmental problems and consequently climate change.

Shortage of social amenities

A high population puts pressure on the existing limited amenities like health care and education. This increases stress on the government resources to avail these amenities. In the end government tends to borrow to provide these services, which is very expensive to service the loans acquired.

High levels of insecurity and crime rates

Due to a high population growth, there is always congestion in some public places. This results into the criminals taking advantage of limited policing and supervision that increases the crimes. These crimes are common in urban areas

High cost of living

With increased population, the demand for goods and services increases spontaneously. Since their supply does not meet the demand, Prices of goods and services shoot up which increases the cost of living. This affects the standards of living of the people negatively.

Development of slums

Due to increased population in urban areas due to rural urban migrations, some people who can't afford decent housing end up living in slums. A slum is a shanty

area in urban setting with poor living conditions. Slum dwellers are associated with high levels of crimes and social problems like prostitution, overdrinking, drug abuse and theft.



Application activity 2.3

Examine the consequences of population growth in a country like Rwanda.

2.4. Solutions for the rapid population growth

Learning activity 2.4



You live in one of the densely populated areas in Rwanda. Your area member of parliament will be visiting your area to discuss population growth control. You have been invited as a key note speaker on this function. Prepare the notes that you are going to use to address the gathering.

Rapid population growth poses serious consequences as identified above. There are different measures that can be used to control population growth. These include the following;

Encouraging migration: People can be encouraged to move from areas of high population to areas of low population densities. This can be done through establishment of projects that can attract people to move to these areas.

Use of family planning: People should be sensitized about the use of family planning programmes. This will result into small families.

Encouraging education: Education tend to control population growth in many ways. Firstly, the longer people stay in school, the lower the chance of getting married early and the lesser the number of children. Educated people also tend to produce few children because they know the dangers of a high population.

Economic empowerment of the masses especially among the women allows them to make right decisions on the number of children they are likely to produce and comfortably support.

Government policies like enacting laws against polygamy or giving incentives to families with few children. This will control population growth.



Application activity 2.4

Discuss the measures the government of Rwanda has put in place to control population growth.

Skills Lab



Visit any local area around your school, identify demographic problems faced by the community, write and suggest solutions to overcome them. Make a class presentation.



End unit assesment

1. Define the term life expectancy.
2. Mention any three factors that influence life expectancy.
3. Explain the factors that have led to population growth in Rwanda.
4. Explain the problems associated with high population growth in Rwanda.
5. What measures can the government of Rwanda put in place to control population growth?

UNIT 3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-AGRICULTURE

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to investigate the impact of various agricultural activities on the sustainable development in Rwanda.



Introductory activity



1. From the photograph above, describe the farming practice shown.
2. What evidence is there in the photograph to show that this is a modern farming method?
3. Analyse the ways of improving livestock farming in Rwanda.
4. Discuss the challenges faced by Rwandan farmers and suggest their solutions.

Agriculture is a science of rearing animals (animal husbandry) and growing of crops (crop husbandry). In Rwanda agriculture is carried out for both subsistence and commercial reasons.

3.1. Crop cultivation

Learning activity 3.1



Use the internet and textbooks to answer the following questions:

1. list the crops grown for subsistence and commercial purposes in Rwanda.
2. Discuss the importance of crop cultivation to the economic development of Rwanda.
3. Mention the problems hindering crop cultivation in Rwanda and their solutions.

Crop cultivation is a type of agriculture that deals with growing of crops either for food or commercial purposes.

Types of crops grown in Rwanda

There are two forms of crop cultivation namely;

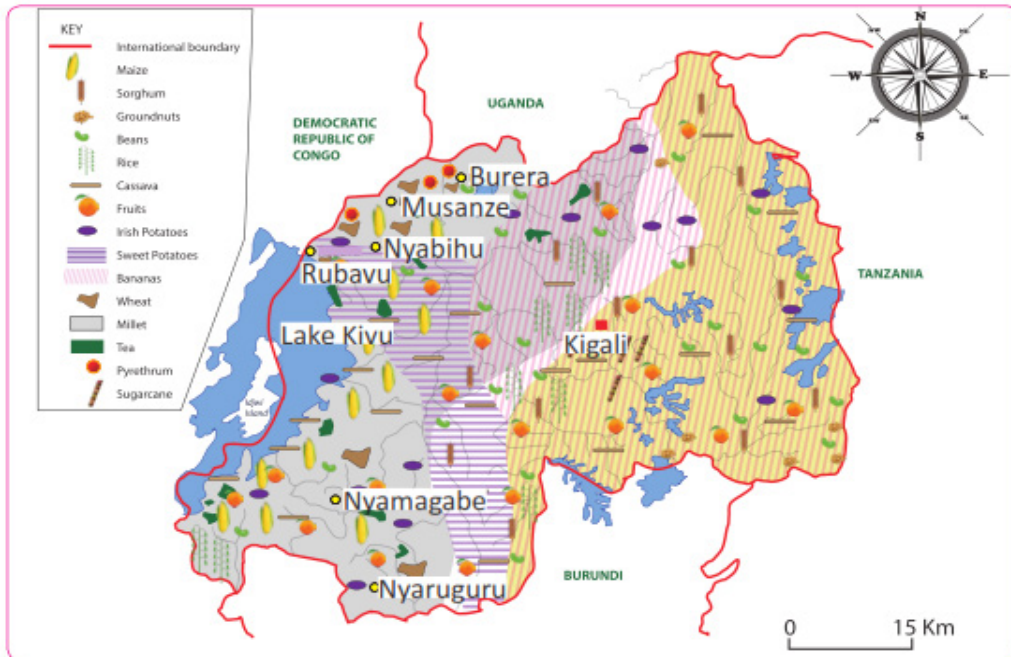
- i. Subsistence agriculture
- ii. Plantation/ commercial agriculture

a) Subsistence farming

Subsistence farming is a type of farming where farmers grow crops primarily for home use and the surplus is sold. Crops grown under this system are usually food crops. In Rwanda, different areas are known to produce different crops. This is due to variations in climate and soil types.

- a) In the Eastern Province, the crops grown include
 - i) Bananas, maize, sorghum and groundnuts in the districts of Rwamagana, Kayonza, Gatsibo and Ngoma.
 - ii) Pineapples in Kirehe
 - iii) Cassava in Bugesera
 - iv) Rice in Akagera River valleys
- b) In the Northern Province, the crops grown include: wheat, Irish potatoes in Gicumbi, Burera and Musanze Districts.

- c) In the Southern Province, the crops grown include; sorghum, cassava, maize and rice in Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe Districts.
- d) In the Western Province, the crops grown include: (i) Wheat in Nyabihu (ii) Maize and sorghum in Nyamasheke.



11.4 Major food crops grown in Rwanda

b) Plantational /commercial farming

This is a type of commercial farming whereby crops are grown on large scale basically for cash income.

Crops grown under plantational /commercial farming are usually cash crops. This type of farming requires large or expanse pieces of land. The following are the crops grown under plantational farming in Rwanda

c) Tea

This crop was introduced during the colonial times.it was first grown on private farms in Rulindo and Gicumbi. Today it is grown at Shagasha, Mulindi, Pfunda,Nyabihu,Gisovu, Gisakura, Mata and Kitabi.

It is one of the major exports of Rwanda accounting for 20% of exports.



Tea plantation in Nyabihu

e) coffee

This is one of the most successfully grown cash crops in Rwanda. It holds the second position of Rwanda's exports after tea. It is grown in small farms throughout the country as opposed to large plantations. Coffee was first grown in Rwanda in 1902. Later on, it was successfully grown in Kabgayi in 1907. In 1930 Arabica coffee was introduced in the whole country.



A coffee farm in Kayonza source; The New Times Rwanda

f) Pyrethrum

This crop is grown in Nyabihu, Musanze, Rubavu and Burera districts. It is used in making insecticides, pesticides and perfumes. It grows in high altitude areas between 2200 to 2700 meters above sea level.



g) Sugarcane: This is grown in swampy areas along kabuye, Nyakyonga and Nyabarongo valleys. It is used in making sugar. Large plantations along these valleys are under Kabuye sugar works, however, there are many out growers across the country who grow sugarcane on a small scale.



Sugarcane harvesting in a sugarcane plantation in Rwanda

3.2. Importance of crop farming

The following describes the importance of crop cultivation.

- Rwanda's economy greatly depends on the export of agricultural crops especially tea and coffee. This earns the country a lot of foreign exchange required to run the economy.

- Agriculture is a source of employment which generates income to majority Rwandans that improves their living standards.
- These crops have also influenced the establishment of agro based industries that generate revenue to the government through taxation.
- Some of these crops grown provide food that supports the livelihood of Rwandans. This has led the country to be self-sufficient in terms of food production that saves a lot of foreign exchange that would be used to import food.
- Agriculture has enabled the country to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on tourism and mining.
- Agriculture has contributed a lot to the establishment of various infrastructure such as roads which play a great role in the development of the country. These roads are constructed to link agricultural rich regions like norther province of Rwanda
- Agriculture has contributed to the development of towns especially where processing industries are located. These towns include Nyabihu, Musanze and Rwamagana

Problems faced by crop farming in Rwanda and their solutions

The following are some of the problems facing crop cultivation in Rwanda

- **Limited market.** Most people in rural areas in Rwanda where agriculture is carried out are poor. This leads to limited market for agricultural produce. This affects farmers' productivity hence poor output.
- **Infertile soils.** Some areas in Rwanda have infertile soils that lead to low crop productivity. Enriching soil fertility would require application of fertilizers which are expensive and not affordable to many farmers.
- **Pests and diseases.** There are different pests and diseases that attack crops. These pests and diseases reduces output and sometimes destroy entire gardens. There have been rampant attacks by cassava mosaic, banana bacteria wilt, coffee wilt and many others that destroy different crops.



- **Climate change.** This has affected crop output negatively in some parts of Rwanda for example in Eastern parts of the country, prolonged drought has led to destruction of crops like maize, sorghum and beans leading to little harvests in some seasons
- **Poor storage facilities:** The storage facilities used in the country are fairly poor. This affects yields of crops such as maize and beans which are frequently attacked by weevils. It is also a challenge to store perishable produce like cabbages, tomatoes and carrots.
- **Limited skilled labour:** Rwanda has low levels of skilled manpower to improve agriculture. Most rural farmers are still illiterate and have not embraced modernization of agriculture.
- **Limited capital:** Most farmers in Rwanda are poor. They do not have enough capital to buy farm machinery, pay workers and to improve their facilities.

Solutions to the problems facing crop cultivation Rwanda

- The problem of market can be solved by farmers forming group associations or cooperatives. The cooperatives can bargain for better prices for their produce as they would be selling in bulk. It is possible to bargain for a higher price as a group compared to an individual farmer.
- The problem of infertile soils can be solved by applying intensive farming practices like application of manure to improve soil fertility. Fertilizers can also be used.

- The problem of pests and diseases can be solved by mechanical and chemical means. Mechanical means involve destroying affected crops to avoid spreading to unaffected crops. Chemical means involves use of pesticides and insecticides to spray against the affected crops.
- The problem of drought can be solved through climate smart farming practices like mulching. Mulching conserves moisture in the soil and maintains soil fertility once the mulches decompose. Affordable Irrigation methods like drip irrigation can be done to sustain crop production during the dry season.
- Modern storage facilities should be constructed to minimize post-harvest losses. This can be done by the government or cooperative basis. Modern cooling facilities can also be installed to keep perishable products for some reasonable length of time.
- There is need for sensitization of farmers about modern farming practices. Agriculture extension officers should reach out to the local people and train them on how to improve productivity in the country.
- The problem of limited capital can be solved by forming cooperatives. This becomes easy to mobilize capital from the bank and government support.



Application activity 3.1

1. Identify any agro processing industries in Rwanda.
2. Mention the major agriculture exports of Rwanda and their contribution on the foreign exchange earnings in Rwanda.
3. Identify any two problems affecting crop cultivation and explain how these problems may be solved.
4. Draw a map of Rwanda and indicate where the following crops are grown
 - a. Cash crops: coffee, sugarcane, tea and pyrethrum.
 - b. Food crops: bananas, rice, cassava, maize, sorghum and Irish potatoes.

3.3 Livestock farming

Learning activity 3.3



Use internet, textbooks, media, photographs and maps to answer the following question:

1. Identify the type of livestock kept in your area.
2. Describe the systems under which these animals are kept.
3. Use internet and text books to identify districts in Rwanda where;
 - i) Ranches
 - ii) Dairy farms are commonly found.

Livestock farming is the rearing of domesticated animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and pigs for food (milk or meat, fibre and labour. The people of Rwanda are well- known for animal keeping. Animal keeping is part of the Rwandan culture. The animals are reared for both subsistence and commercial purposes

There are three common livestock rearing practices in Rwanda.

- Ranching
- Dairy farming
- Zero grazing

a) Ranching

Ranching is the practice of grazing livestock such as cattle purposely for beef on large tracts of land. Ranching in the livestock industry is growing faster than any other agricultural sector in the world. The animals reared in ranches are usually for commercial purposes. In Rwanda ranches are found in Bugesera, Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Ngoma areas. There are also ranches found in other parts of the country on a small scale. Animals reared on ranches include: Inyambo (local breed), Jersey, Friesian, Brown Swiss and Sahiwal breeds of cattle.

Inyambo is the local breed of cattle that has long horns.



Inyambo cattle in Bugesera

Characteristics of ranching

- The animals kept basically for beef production.
- Improved breeds of cattle are kept.
- Animals are reared on land individually owned or under cooperative units.
- Animals are kept for commercial purposes i.e. to earn income.
- The movement of animals is confined to the **paddock** within the ranch.
- There is grazing on both natural and artificial pastures, for example Alfalfa.
- Exotic breeds, cross breeds and local breeds are all kept together.
- Ranches are scientifically managed and there is use of **artificial insemination**, food mixers, de-worming, de-horning, and dipping among other modern practices.
- There is neither overgrazing nor overstocking in ranches.
- There is constant record keeping of all inputs and outputs.

b) Dairy farming

Dairying refers to the business of producing, storing and distributing milk and its products.

In dairy farming, livestock are reared for milk production for both subsistence and commercial purposes. Breeds of cattle kept for dairy farming include Friesian and Jersey.

Characteristics of dairy farming in Rwanda

Below are the characteristics of dairy farming.

- Improved breeds of animals are reared. These have a high milk yielding capacity.

- There are paddocks which are well facilitated with watering places.
- There is a scientific approach towards animal keeping such as spraying, vaccination and other veterinary services.
- The local breeds of animals are crossed with exotic ones and other improved hybrid animals for quality.
- Dairy farms are usually established near the markets since the products are perishable.
- The animals are grazed on both natural and sometimes manufactured animal feeds.
- The animals are kept on a relatively huge land where the movement of animals is restricted.



A dairy farming

Areas where dairy farming is practiced in the country include; Nyanza, Bugesera, Huye, Muhazi, Nyagatare and the outskirts of Kigali City.

c) zero grazing

Zero grazing is farming method that involves keeping cows inside enclosed shelters feeding them indoors. Zero-grazing is a good system of keeping dairy cattle in densely populated areas, where land is small. Dairy farmers sometimes zero graze their cattle



Dairy cattle under zero grazing.

Other types of livestock kept in Rwanda include the following

a) Goats and sheep; many households in Rwanda keep goats and sheep alongside crop growing. However, this is done on a small scale. Goats and sheep are mainly kept for their meat. However, some goats also produce milk. Most farmers sell their goats and sheep as a source of income. The goats and sheep kept can withstand the local environmental conditions especially the indigenous breeds.

Goats and sheep are kept almost in all areas of the country but mostly in Nyamagabe, Rubavu, Gicumbi, Kayonza and Bugesera

b) Pig keeping

This is a common activity in Rwanda. Many households keep pigs. They are kept to earn farmer's income from the sale of their meat. Pig keeping is done in a small scale. They are kept in all areas of the country. However, most pig farmers are found in Huye, Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe districts in the Southern Province of the country

c) Rabbit keeping

Rabbit keeping is also known as **cuniculture**. Rabbits are kept for their meat and skin. They have a significant potential to improve the food security of small farmers in Rwanda. Rabbits are kept in different parts of the country. They are kept in areas such as Munyaga Sector, Rwamagana District in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. They are mostly kept by rural communities who lack employment, capital and land. Rabbits breed within a very short period of time. It is easy and cheap to maintain rabbits because they feed on forage, grass, banana peels and cabbage leaves



Rabbit kept in a cage

Source; New Times Rwanda.

d) Poultry keeping

This is the rearing of birds. Poultry keeping in Rwanda is done on both traditional and modern scales.

Traditional poultry keeping is the most practiced form of poultry keeping. Almost every home in the villages has a chicken. The poultry are kept for domestic and commercial purposes.

Modern poultry keeping is done on a large scale because it is fully commercial.

Different birds are kept for eggs and for meat



Application activity 3.2

1. Describe the characteristics of Ranches in Rwanda.
2. Use internet and other geographical sources to explain the importance of ranches in Rwanda.

Problems affecting livestock farming in Rwanda

Learning activity 3.3.1



Use internet and textbooks and discuss the challenges facing livestock farmers in Rwanda.

- Poor climatic conditions characterized by prolonged dry seasons. This leads to shortage of water and pasture that reduces the quality of output.
- The presence of pests and diseases that claim a large a number of animals especially the exotic ones. Some pests include ticks and tsetse flies that transmit trypanosomiasis (nagana).
- The dairy farmers in Rwanda still use poor methods of farming for example they take little care to improve the pasture by replacing natural pasture with improved ones.
- There is inadequate market for the dairy products both locally and regionally due to competition from other producers in the region.
- The dairy farms in Rwanda are located in rural areas where roads are poor and impassable This makes transportation of dairy products to trading center especially during the rainy season difficult. Sometimes the dairy products end up getting spoilt.
- Most farmers are poor and do not have enough funds. This has made many farmers unable to purchase modern implements to modernize their operations.
- Limited access of veterinary services especially deep in rural areas.
- There are still inadequate modern storage facilities of dairy products like milk coolers. This has always made farmers incur losses.
- There is competition from imported milk products such as the condensed milk from South Africa and Holland



Application activity 3.3.1

What are the problems facing livestock farmers in Rwanda?

Ways of improving livestock farming in Rwanda.

Learning activity 3.3.2



Despite government effort to improve agriculture modernization, to improve productivity in livestock sector, a lot is still desired. As a student teacher who is ready to take up the task of improving the society where you live, using different resources available to your school, suggest remedies that can be adopted to improve livestock farming in Rwanda.

Some of the ways through which livestock farming can be improved include:

- Use of improved, modern methods of farming such as paddocking, planting improved pasture varieties like Kikuyu grass and alfalfa
- There is need to Supplementing natural pasture with artificial animal feeds. This will help not only to improve the quality and quantity of milk but also the butter fat content and beef.
- Extending veterinary services to all the areas where livestock keeping is practiced. This will help farmers access the services and eradicate pests like ticks and control diseases like east coast fever, rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases that threaten animals
- Replacing the local breeds of animals with the exotic to increase the output. Where possible, cross breeding should be encouraged to improve the quality of animals.
- Milk processing industries should be established in different areas so that a large market for the dairy produce can be created. It can also reduce wastage since milk is a perishable product.
- Pests and diseases should be controlled through constant spraying with acaricides to kill ticks and other vectors that transmit diseases. This should be done regularly under the advice of an established agronomist.
- The farmers should be organized into cooperative societies so that they pool resources together and be able to secure credit facilities from financial institutions.it is also easy for farmers under cooperatives to market their products in a group than individual farmers.
- Several milk collecting centres (dairy coolers) should be established near the farmers to avoid wastage.
- Transport facilities should be established and the existing ones rehabilitated so that farmers are able to access market.



Application activity 3.3.2

Examine the applicability of the remedies proposed in the Learning Activity above.

Skills Lab



Visit any livestock farmer around your school and investigate the problems he/she faces, produce your findings and make a class presentation.



End unit assesment

1. Mention the traditional cash crops of Rwanda.
2. Explain the factors that have led to the development of livestock farming in Rwanda.
3. a) Discuss the factors that are responsible for low productivity of agriculture sector in Rwanda.
b) How can the problems identified in (a) above be solved?

UNIT 4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-MINING

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to assess the impact of mining on the sustainable development in Rwanda.



Introductory activity



Source: The New Times Rwanda

1. Observe the photograph above and describe the activity being carried out.
2. Use internet and Geography sources and explain the importance of the activity to Rwanda.
3. Discuss the challenges involved in conducting this activity and their possible solutions.

4.1. Types and distribution of the major minerals in Rwanda.

Learning activity 4.1



Use internet, textbooks, media, maps and photographs to research on mining and answer the following questions:

1. Identify the major minerals of Rwanda and where they are located.



2. Observe the photographs above and explain the two mining methods used.
3. What is the advantage of using one method over the other as identified in (2) above?

Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals from the Earth. The minerals could be in liquid, solid or gaseous state. Minerals occur in layers of rock, alluvial deposits and weathered materials.

Rwanda is naturally endowed with a variety of minerals although some exist occur in small deposits and are not fully exploited.

For example, methane gas that is found under the bed of Lake Kivu has not been fully exploited. The main mineral mined are Coltan, Saphine, Cassiterite and wolfram.

Map of Rwanda showing Mineral distribution.

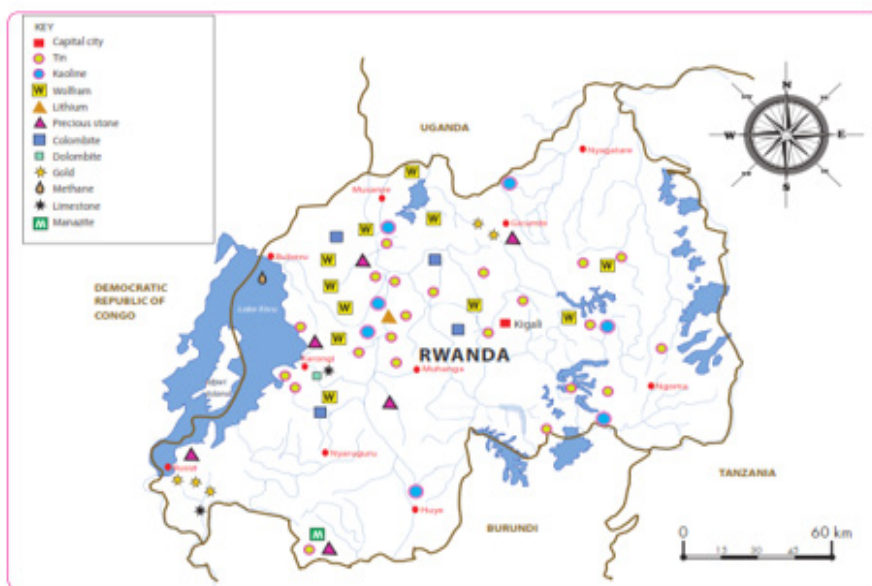


Table showing Mineral distribution in Rwanda

Mineral	Location
a) Cassiterite (Tin ore)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rwinkwavu ▪ Musha ▪ Bugarama ▪ Rutongo ▪ Gatumba ▪ Mwaka ▪ Rutsiro ▪ Bisesero
b) Cobalt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kabaya ▪ Rutsiro ▪ Ngoma ▪ Nyagatare ▪ Gatsibo ▪ Rubavu ▪ Rusizi
c) Natural and methane gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake Kivu

d) Gold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nyungwe ▪ Miyove in Gicumbi district ▪ Nyamasheke
e) Limestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bugarama in Rusizi district
f) Peat coal	It is found in marshy areas along Rivers Akagera, Akanyaru, Nyabarongo and around Lakes Burera, Ruhondo etc.
g) Wolfram (Tungsten)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rwinkwavu ▪ Gatumba ▪ Rutongo ▪ Nyakabingo ▪ Bugarama ▪ Gifurwe

Methods of Mining used in Rwanda

There are different methods of mining in Rwanda. They include the following:

a) Open-pit mining/open cast method

This is a mining method that is used when a mineral ore occurs near the surface of the Earth. The layers covering the mineral bearing rocks are removed and the rock is exposed. The mineral ore is then extracted from the pit created, hence the name open pit mining/open cast method.

This method is used in the mining of wolfram, coltan, limestone rocks and cassiteri.



b) Shaft or underground method

This method is used where minerals are found deep in the rock **strata**. It involves the construction of vertical **shafts**

or horizontal tunnels called **adits** to reach layers containing minerals. This method is used in the extraction of minerals such as cassiterite and wolfram in the highland areas that include: Bugarama, Rutongo and Musha.



c) Alluvial mining method

This is the most common method used in mining the alluvial deposits of Rwanda. It involves mixing of alluvial deposits with water. The mixture is then filtered until all the unwanted material such as silt or mud and other light particles are removed leaving the minerals behind. This method is used in Gicumbi, Rusizi and Nyamasheke areas where gold is mined.



d) Drilling method

This is a mining method that is used to extract the liquid and gaseous minerals. It is used in Rubavu district in Lake Kivu where methane gas is mined. The method involves sinking pipes into the earth's crust until the gas is reached.





Application activity 3.3.1

Draw a map of Rwanda showing the distribution of minerals.

4.2. Importance of mining to the economy of Rwanda.

Learning activity 4.2



Use internet and other Geographical sources to write down notes on the importance of mining in Rwanda and make a class presentation.

The mining sector in Rwanda plays a significant role in the economic development of the country in the following ways:

- Foreign exchange. The mining sector earns the country foreign exchange through the export of minerals like gold, cassiterite and cobalt. The foreign exchange earned helps the government to improve on service delivery.
- Employment. The sector provides employment to the people who work in the mines thus providing them with a source of income that improves their standards of living. Employment is also generated through transportation, exportation, mineral prospection, survey and mapping.
- Provision of government revenue. The sector provides revenue to the government through taxation of mining firms, exports and incomes generated through paid employment in the mining sector.
- Growth of industries. Mining has led to the development of industries like mineral processing industries. A good example is gold refinery that was constructed near Kigali that employs hundreds of Rwandans.
- Development of physical infrastructure. Mining has led to the development of infrastructure such as roads in areas where mining takes place. These infrastructures not only benefit the mines but also the surrounding communities.
- Development of social services. Mining has led to the development of social facilities such as schools and hospitals that are located near the mining centres as part of community social responsibility by the mining firms.
- **Improved trade balance.** Mining has improved the country's balance of trade. This is through increased exports of minerals to other countries like China, Germany, USA etc.

- **Provision of energy.** Mining provides energy to the country through the provision of natural gas and peat coal. Rwanda's natural gas has been exploited to provide an alternative clean energy solution to homes across the country.
- **Economic diversification.** Mining has led to economic diversification. This implies that Rwanda can now rely on many sectors that provide alternative revenue to the government.
- **Improved international relations.** Mining has promoted Rwanda's relationship with other countries. This through trade, the presence of foreign investors and expatriates who provide technical advice.
- **Growth of urban centers.** Mining has led to the development of urban centers. Examples of urban centers that have developed as a result of mining activities include Burera town that grew due to coltan mining, Rulindo town which grew due to wolfram mining and Gicumbi which grew due to gold mining.



Application activity 4.2

Discuss the implications of mining to the economy and the environment.

4.3. Problems affecting mining in Rwanda and their possible solutions.

Learning activity 4.2



Observe the photograph below and answer the questions that follow:



Artisanal cassiterite mining, Nemba, Rwanda

Source: The New Times Rwanda

1. What type of mining is identified in the photograph above?
2. What challenges are faced by miners in the photograph above?
3. Describe other problems not seen in the photograph that are posing a problem to the mining industry in Rwanda.

The mining industry in Rwanda faces a number of challenges. Some of these challenges are being addressed by the government. The most common ones include the following;

- **Shortage of enough capital.** Limited capital which hinders mineral exploration and exploitation. This has made Rwanda not fully realize her full potential in this sector.
- **Limited access to mineral rich areas.** Difficult terrain in mountainous areas that make road construction difficult. This has therefore made it difficult to access such areas
- **Small ore quantities.** Some of the mineral deposits in Rwanda exist in small quantities. This makes it uneconomical to exploit them. This implies that the cost of mining the minerals would be higher compared with the returns from mining. This has made such minerals to remain unexploited.
- **Limited skilled labour.** Limited skilled labour in the mining sector. The country still relies on foreign experts who are expensive to hire.
- **Limited supply of power.** Insufficient power supply to the mining areas especially those in the rural areas makes it difficult to conduct mining operations
- **Profit repatriation.** Most mining activities are controlled by foreign companies. As a result, a big part of the revenue from the sector is taken back to their home countries.
- **Accidents.** Accidents in the mines lead to loss of lives. Some mining sites collapse with the workers inside the mines. This leads to loss of lives and discourages people from working in the mines.
- **Competition from other countries.** Stiff competition from other mineral producing countries. There are also strict regulations that have to be fulfilled for a country to export minerals abroad. These barriers make it hard for Rwanda to get fair prices abroad.
- **Competition from other sectors.** The sector faces competition from other sectors of the economy in terms of government funding.
- **Price fluctuations.** Fluctuations in prices of minerals affect the production and profits earned by investors in the mining industry.

Possible solutions to the problems affecting mining in Rwanda

The following are some of the solutions to the challenges that affect mining.

- **Use of modern technology.** Introduction of improved and modern mining equipment. This will increase the mining output and the quality of products.
- **Training of local labour.** Hiring a skilled labour force and training the local workers in order to empower them with appropriate skills will improve the mining industry.
- **Provision of financial incentives.** The government has provided financial incentives tax holidays to investors. This will reduce the operation costs and attract both local and foreign investors.
- **Rehabilitation of roads.** Government has rehabilitated the existing roads which were in poor conditions. This is aimed at improving accessibility and marketability of mineral products.
- **Improve Health and Safety.** Safety standards and the working conditions of the employees should be improved so as to guard against accidents that lead to loss of lives.
- **Processing industries.** Industries to process and refine minerals have been established in Rwanda. This is aimed at value addition of the Rwandan minerals.
- **Government funding.** The government should allocate more resources in mineral exploration so that more mineral deposits can be discovered and exploited.
- **Trade Agreements.** The government has strengthened trade agreements through different agencies to bargain for fair prices. This solves the problems that come with price fluctuations on world market.



Application activity 4.3

Explain how Rwanda can overcome problems facing the mining industry.

Skills Lab



Visit any mining site near your home area or school environment and identify possible problems faced by miners. Compile a report and make a class presentation.



End unit assesment

1. Identify the major mineral exports of Rwanda.
2. Explain the contribution of the mining industry to the economic development of Rwanda.
3. To what extent is the low level of development in the mining industry in Rwanda as a result of physical factors?

UNIT 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-POWER AND ENERGY

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to investigate the impact of Power and Energy production on the sustainable development in Rwanda.



Introductory activity



1. Observe the photograph and describe what you can see.
2. What form of energy is this?
3. What has been the contribution of power and energy in the development of Rwanda?
4. Mention other potential energy sources Rwanda is naturally endowed with and their location.

5.1. Major sources and forms of energy used in Rwanda (renewable and non-renewable).

Learning activity 5.1



Use internet and other sources of Geographical information and answer the following question

1. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.
2. Identify the renewable energy resources and non-renewable energy resources in Rwanda and their location.



Map of Rwanda showing the distribution of energy and power.

Power is the ability to do work. Energy is power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines. Energy is essential in the manufacturing process in which goods and services are produced, processed and transported. The sources of energy used in Rwanda include; wind, hydroelectric power, solar, natural gas, biogas and petrol. The sources of energy are classified into two. They are; renewable and nonrenewable sources of energy.

a) Renewable sources of energy

These are sources of energy that cannot be exhausted. They have the capacity of refilling themselves after being used. The production of such energy is endless because the energy is regenerated naturally. In Rwanda, the renewable sources of energy that are in use include the ones listed in table below

Kind of energy	Description
Water (Hydroelectric power)	It can be generated provided there is water flowing such as in the permanent rivers of Rwanda.
Solar energy	This comes from the sun insolation
Wind energy	It is generated from wind or moving air.
Biogas	This is obtained from the use of organic matter that can be regenerated.
Biomass	This is got from woods.
Geothermal (there is a potential site in Rwanda which has not yet been exploited.)	This will be generated from the hot springs and geysers found in the volcanic areas.

1. Hydroelectric power

This is power that is generated from running water. A dam is constructed along a river to store water. The water is then made to fall over a turbine. The turbine rotates and this rotation causes it to turn on the electric generator that produces electricity. Rwanda's major rivers have proven potential to support hydropower plants in a total of 333 sites across the country



Hydroelectricity power dam along River Nyabarongo, Rwanda

2. Solar energy

This is energy derived from radiation from the sun. It is obtained by the use of solar panels which directly transform sun light into electricity. There are some solar power stations in Rwanda. These include Jali in Gasabo District Kigali

Province and Gigawatt Global Rwanda in Rwamagana that contributes 8.5 MW to the National grid

The diagram below shows Gigawatt Global Solar power plant at Rwamagana



3. Biogas

Biogas is used in some homesteads and institutions in Rwanda. It is obtained from organic matter such as cow dung. It is used to provide light, for cooking and for domestic heating

4. Biomass

This is the energy produced from organic matter (plants and animals). It is used in the form of firewood, charcoal or agricultural residues. It is mainly used as a source of energy in cooking. This is the most commonly used form of energy in the rural areas of Rwanda

5. Geothermal energy

The source of this energy is from the huge amounts of heat within the earth. The heat in the Earth's interior is tapped as geothermal energy. Superheated steam from heated underground water is used to turn turbines which run generators that produce power.

This source of energy is not yet in use in Rwanda. Examples of geothermal energy potential sites in Rwanda are around Lake Kivu, Nyakabuye in Bugarama and Rugaryi in Western Province. Technical exploration studies are being

conducted. The estimated potential for power generation from geothermal energy is more than 700MW.

b) Non-renewable sources of energy

These are forms of energy that can be depleted. Examples of this energy include the following:

1. Oil

This is a source of energy that involves the burning of **fossil fuels** especially oil or petroleum to run generators. Currently, the oil products consumed in Rwanda are valued at 90,000 tones. Since there is no oil in Rwanda, petroleum products in Rwanda are imported.

The diagram below shows petroleum reserves built at Kabuga, Kigali, Rwanda



1. Peat coal

These are charcoal-like-material deposits that are under the earth's surface. It is present in the swamps of Eastern Province of Rwanda. It is extracted in the swampy areas of Kamiranzovu and along River Akanyaru. It is used to generate power in homes and other institutions. An example of a peat extraction centre is the Gisagara peat power plant.

2. Methane gas

An estimated 100 to 150 million cubic meters of methane gas is generated annually in Lake Kivu. The quantity of methane available in Lake Kivu is believed to be sufficient to power 700 MW of electricity generation over a period of 55 years. Rwanda's proportion is 350 MW (50%).

Made in Rwanda gas cylinders used as a source of energy for cooking in homes.



Application activity 5.1

1. Draw a sketch map of Rwanda and indicate:
 - a) Hydro power stations.
 - b) Areas with geothermal energy potential.
 - c) Location of major solar power stations.

5.2. Importance of power in the development of Rwanda.

Learning activity 5.2



Using internet and other resources available to your school and discuss the view that power generation is the engine of growth in Rwanda.

- **Domestic use.** Power is important for domestic uses like in lighting, heating and cooking hence raising the standards of living of the people.
- **Industrialization.** Power is important in the development of industry. Most industries use electricity and petroleum to run engines in the industries. Without power, industries cannot operate so the production of goods and services would be rendered difficult.
- **Facilitates transport.** Petroleum is used in transport industry. It is used to fire vehicles, planes and other forms of motorized transport. This facilitates movement of people and property hence stimulating trade.
- **Aids agriculture modernization.** Power for example, Petroleum, electricity and solar are often used to run water pumps and other agricultural

machinery to irrigate crops. This leads increased food production during dry spells. Food is very important in a country's development.

- **Assists in promoting service delivery.** Electricity important in service provision in hospitals, schools, and industries for example it helps during operation of patients in hospitals, running computers that do different works in offices, and other work places
- **Urbanization.** Power contributes to the growth and development of urban centres as it encourages the establishment of services in salons, hotels, industries hence attracting people in such areas.
- **Promotes trade and commerce.** Power contributes to the development of trade and commerce by facilitating the operations of the various businesses.
- **Promotes Tourism.** The availability of power helps in making an area a potential tourist attraction centre because it makes service delivery easy.
- **Innovation and research.** Presence of power encourages innovation and invention of new products. This helps to facilitate economic development.
- **Employment.** Power and energy sources generate employment opportunities. Many Rwandans are directly employed in electricity distribution and generation. This increases the income of the people employed in this sector.
- **Government Revenue.** Power and energy in Rwanda increases government revenue through taxes paid by consumers of electricity and gas. The companies involved in importing energy products like SP, Engen etc. also pay a lot of money to the government in form of taxes that help in the economic development of the country.



Application activity 5.2

Explain how energy in Rwanda has promoted trade and commerce.

5.3. Problems hindering the development of energy and the possible solutions in Rwanda.

Learning activity 5.3



Use geographical resources and account for low level of energy production in Rwanda and propose solution thereof.

The power and energy development in Rwanda is affected by a number of challenges. They include the following:

- **Limited technology** necessary in mineral prospection and discovery like oil, peat coal and natural gas. This has resulted in some our energy resources to remain unexploited. This has made the cost of power and energy to remain relatively high
- **Limited purchasing power:** Majority Rwandans especially in rural areas are unable to afford solar, gas and petroleum as sources of energy. This because they are poor and the cost of these products is still high. Electricity that would be relatively cheaper does not reach every household. As a result, they have resorted to biomas which is not environmentally friendly.
- **Climatic changes:** Hydroelectric power which is one of the main energy sources especially in industries and homes in urban areas depends on the availability of water in the rivers. There has been fluctuation of water volumes during the dry spells that affects electricity generation leading to constant road shedding.
- **The break-down of facilities:** Due to wear and tear of machines, sometimes they breakdown which disrupts power generation and distribution. This causes unnecessary delays in rendering services and it is also expensive to install the broken infrastructure.
- **Lack of adequate capital:** Setting up of power stations is a very capital intensive venture. The capital needed is usually not readily available because of other competing needs.
- **Limited alternative sources of power:** Due to the use and dependence on hydroelectricity, the other alternative sources of energy have not been developed. This creates a power shortage in the country whenever it fails.
- **Silting and flooding:** Majority of the rivers in Rwanda carry a lot of eroded materials from the mountainous areas. They end up depositing a lot of silt and mud on their river beds silting the reservoir behind the dam. This interferes with the generation of Hydroelectricity power.

- **Water weeds:** The heavy presence of water weeds interferes with the flow of water in rivers which affects generation of hydroelectricity power
- **Conflict** between electricity generation and other objectives. The generation of hydroelectricity is sometimes does not sit well with conservationists who are opposed to the damming of rivers for environmental conservation reasons. They argue that damming a river for HEP generation interferes with the ecological balance of nature and distorts activities like tourism.
- **Limited research:** Research is very important in harnessing power. The ability and resources to research further on hydroelectricity power production as well as in other alternative sources of energy is limited. Research is also rendered difficult by inaccessibility of some areas that are power potential due to mountainous landscape of the country that hinder road construction.
- Some sources of energy like peat coal and methane gas are none renewable so once they get exhausted, they can never be replenished.
- Possible solutions to the problems affecting power and energy production in Rwanda
- **Use of diversified sources of energy.** In many areas of Rwanda, homesteads have been connected to renewable power such as solar energy. This works as an alternative to hydroelectric power.
- **Efficient transmission and distribution of power.** This has been one of the top government agenda. It has been implemented through the rural electrification programme that has connected several homes to national power grid.
- **Emphasis on the use of renewable energy.** Both the public and the private sector in Rwanda emphasize the need to use renewable energy sources such as wind and solar energy. This reduces pressure on demand for Hydroelectricity power.
- **Construction of more power plants.** The construction and establishment of more Hydroelectricity power stations will help in boosting power production in the country.
- **Training human resource.** The government should commit itself in training more people in power and energy sector. This will provide the much need skills needed in the energy sector.
- **Creation of buffer areas around power stations.** The creation of protected areas and buffer zones of 50 meters around water bodies and power stations will assist in reducing the silting of dams and power stations in the country
- **Harvesting of water weeds.** There should be more effort put in the harvesting of water weeds especially the water hyacinth which is steadily spreading in the country's river systems.

- **Regular inspection of machinery.** There should be regular inspection of machines and equipment used in the production of power and energy. This will help in avoiding mechanical problems such as transformer breakdowns.
- **Dredging the rivers and water reservoirs behind the dams.** There should be regular efforts to remove the silt that is deposited around the dams.
- **Affordable prices.** The government together with other parties involved in the production of power and energy should device a fair power pricing system. This will make power affordable and available to all.
- **Environmental impact assessment reports.** There should be serious environmental assessment studies carried out before and during the power production periods. This will help to prevent environmental hazards beforehand.
- **Mass education.** The people of Rwanda should be educated on power and energy saving ways in order to avoid unnecessary power wastage and use of other alternatives to hydroelectricity power.



Application activity 5.3

Discuss the measures the government of Rwanda has put in place to ensure sustainable energy and power supply in the country.

Skills Lab



Visit any village using electricity and explain how this electricity transformed the socio-economic aspects of this village. Make a class presentation.



End unit assesment

1. Define trade.
2. Distinguish between bilateral and multi-lateral trade.
3. Explain the difference between internal and external trade.
4. Explain the contribution of trade in the development of Rwanda.
5. (a) Examine the problems hindering the development of trade in Rwanda.
(b) Suggest solutions to problems identified in(a) above.

UNIT 6

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-INDUSTRIALIZATION

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to explain the impact of industrialization on the sustainable development in Rwanda.



Introductory activity



1. What activity is taking place in the photograph?
2. Where in Rwanda do you think the photograph could have been taken?
3. Describe the importance of this activity to Rwanda's economy.
4. Discuss the problems faced by this activity and possible solutions.

6.1. Definition of industry and industrialisation.

Learning activity 6.1



Study the photographs A, B, C and D and answer the questions.



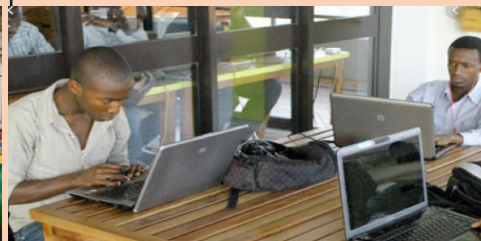
Photograph A



Photograph B



Photograph C



Photograph D

1. Fill the table below

Type of industry	Photograph	Evidence in the photograph
Primary		
Secondary		
Tertiary		
Quaternary		

By independence in 1962, Rwanda had very few industries dominated by Breweries and a few workshops owned by the Church. Later, on the industrial sector started to expand. Before 1990-1994 liberation war, Rwanda's industrial sector had grown into agro processing industries, leather tanning, and many more but was later affected by the war.

Today, the industrial sector in Rwanda has enormously expanded to include chemical industries, wood and furniture workshops, construction materials industries, textile industries, craft industries, phone and car assembling and many more others

Industry is defined as an establishment set up to process and transform complex, simple and ordinary raw materials to either semi-finished or finished materials.

Industrialization refers to the process concerned with the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic and organic substances into new products. It is the process that transforms raw materials into new products.

Industrialization in Rwanda takes place in a very low scale when compared to other countries such as Kenya and Uganda. The government of Rwanda's vision is to turn the economy from being predominantly agrarian to a more industrialized one.

However, the challenges of limited natural resources such as minerals and the fact that the country is landlocked slow down the industrialization process. Most of the industries in Rwanda are agro-based with a few manufacturing industries found in urban centres especially in Kigali.

Types of industries and industrial products in Rwanda

a) Primary industries

These industries are involved in the extraction of raw materials directly from the Earth's crust, forests and seas. Examples of such industries include forestry, mining, fishing and agriculture.

They extract products such as trees, fish, iron ore and maize among others.

b) Secondary industries

These are industries that process raw materials into semi-finished and finished goods. Examples of these industries include the **heavy and light manufacturing industries**. They are industries such as food processing and construction industries.

The products of these industries include canned foods, cement, clothes and shoes.



Cement industry at CIMERWA industries, Rusizi, Rwanda

c) Tertiary industries. These are also called service industries. Their main purpose is to provide services that support other industries. Examples of tertiary industries in Rwanda include transport agencies, teaching and medical services, recreation and entertainment, tourism and finance. The products of these industries are transport services, education services, medical services, insurance and financial services among others.

d) Quaternary industries

The quaternary industries provide knowledge based services. They include services such as information technology, information generation and sharing, media, research and development, as well as knowledge-based services like consultation, education, financial planning, blogging and designing.

The products of these industries include ICT services, research and development findings, and media services among others.



Application activity 6.1

Explain how use the of quaternary industries can facilitate economic growth and development in your country.

6.2. Location of industries in Rwanda

Learning activity 6.2



Use internet and other sources of geographical information to identify different types of industries found in each region of Rwanda and what they produce.

Most industries in Rwanda are mainly producing beer, soft drinks, hoes, cigarettes, soap, cement, plastic products, mattresses, textiles, and roofing materials. Most industries in Kigali are now concentrated in the Special Economic Zone of Rwanda, Nyandungu, Gasabo district. However, there are many others that are distributed in other parts of Rwanda like steel manufacturing industry in Rwamagana, Pyrethrum industry in Musanze, Bralirwa in Gisenyi and Cemerwa in Rusizi.

The Special Economic Zone, Kigali, Rwanda.



Map of Rwanda showing location of industries



The location of these industries in Rwanda is influenced by the following factors;

- **Availability of raw materials:** In determining the location of an industry, closeness to sources of raw materials is of vital importance. This reduces the cost of transporting them and increases the profit margins of the company.
- **Transport and communication facilities:** Industries are usually located near transport and communication facilities in order to easily transport raw materials and finished goods to and from the industries.
- **Availability of power and other energy sources:** Most industries in Rwanda are located near sources of energy and power, such as areas in Kigali city.
- **Availability of Market:** Most industries in Rwanda are located in areas where there is already market for their products.
- **Favourable government policies:** The Rwandan government has conducive policies that attract both local and foreign investors for example the establishment of Special Economic Zones of Rwanda Authority
- **Availability of labour:** Industries that are labour intensive in Rwanda are located in areas where there is assurance of a steady supply of labour. This is possible in areas that are densely populated such as Kigali, Musanze and Masaka areas.
- **Availability of land:** This has a great influence in the location of industries in Rwanda. Industries that require large pieces of land have to be established in areas where there is available land. Government has availed land for industrialists in Kigali with land at Special Economic Zone, Nyandungu

- **Availability of water:** Industries that need to use a lot of water are usually located near water sources. Water is a raw material for some industries, acts as a cooling agent in some industries and is sometimes used to transport raw materials and finished products to the market centres. This is why Bralirwa for example is located on Lake Kivu.
- **Availability of banking and insurance services** that make business transactions quicker and secure
- **Relief:** Most of the industries in Rwanda are located in lowland areas where the landscape favours easy construction of industrial infrastructure.



Application activity 6.2

Draw a sketch map of Rwanda and on it mark and label the major industrial zones and types of industries in each area.

6.3. Importance of industries in Rwanda.

Learning activity 6.3



Observe the following photo and answer the questions related to it.



1. Identify the activity shown in the photograph above.
2. Explain the importance of such activity to the development of Rwanda.

Rwanda's economic transformation is much more attributed to industrialization. Industrialization is very important to Rwanda in the following ways;

- **Employment opportunities:** Industries create a variety employment opportunity to the people of Rwanda. This is through direct employment in industries as cleaners, linesmen, machine attendants, accountants, managers and transportation of both raw materials and finished products. This improves the lives of the people in the country.
- **Provision of finished products:** Industries provide finished products that satisfy wide range of needs to the society for example the agro-based industries in Rwanda such as the Inyange and Urwibutso provide products that satisfy the needs and wants of the people. Other industries produce soap, cooking oil, and food stuffs etc. that are widely consumed and provide satisfaction to the majority Rwandans.
- **Source of foreign exchange:** The government of Rwanda is able to earn foreign exchange from the export of products from the industrial sector. This foreign exchange is generated from the exports coffee, tea and mineral like gold. These are processed in industries of Rwanda before they are exported.
- **Improved standards of living:** The industries enable the population of Rwanda to improve their standards of living. This through the incomes generated through paid employment in these industries. Industrial owners also earn profits which improve their economic wellbeing.
- **They provide processed food:** There are many food processing industries in Rwanda that improve the value of food through processing them. Besides, industries that make fertilizers promote agriculture and food production.
- **Diversification of the Rwandan economy:** Industrial development in Rwanda has provided an alternative source of revenue to the country. This has helped to reduce overdependence on primary products whose prices fluctuate from time to time.
- **Growth of infrastructure:** The development of modern industries in Rwanda has stimulated the growth of the banking, insurance, commerce, air and road transport services. These are put in place to enhance industrialization.
- **Source of markets for other industries:** Industries provide a backward and forward linkage to the agriculture sector for example they provide market for agriculture raw materials like sugarcane, tea, and fruits. Other industries like agriculture provides market for industrial products like hoes, pangas, wheel burrows and fertilizers.
- **Promotion of international relations:** Rwanda has had a better relationship with other countries that import her natural resources such as China, Thailand, Germany, USA and Belgium. This comes with associated benefits such as foreign exchange and bilateral trade.

- **Government Revenue:** Industries generate a lot of revenue to the government. This is through excise duty and other taxes paid by industrial owners and workers.



Application activity 6.3

What is the importance of industries to Rwanda?

6.4. Problems affecting industrial development and their solutions.

Learning activity 6.4



Use different resources and account for low levels of industrialisation in Rwanda.

Some of the problems affecting industrial development in Rwanda include the following.

- **There is a shortage of skilled labour:** This affects the quality and quantity of the output. Some skilled labour has to be imported to do specialized jobs and this leads to profit repatriation and increased cost of production.
- **Limited market for products from industries:** This is attributed to low income of most Rwandans. It is also difficult to access regional and international markets because these countries have industries that are well established and enjoying economies of scale.
- **Limited technology:** This affects the quality and quantity of industrial products thus rendering their marketing very difficult.
- **Inadequate supply of raw materials:** This is rampant in metal work industries. These raw materials have to be imported making them expensive beyond the reach of many Rwandan entrepreneurs.
- **Rwanda is a landlocked country:** This poses a great challenge to industrialisation since it has to depend on the delivery of raw materials from other countries.

- **Stiff competition** in the international market from regional countries like Kenya and Uganda in the region. The problem is exacerbated by unfair trade policies of developed countries who restrict access of goods from developing countries.
- **Limited capital:** There is limited investment in the industrial sector as a result of insufficient capital required to put up and operate industries. Industrialization is a capital intensive exercise that require huge capital investment that is difficult to acquire by the private individuals.
- **Inadequate power:** The country does not have sufficient power supply to accommodate large scale industries. The energy cost is still high and this generally affects the operation of industries.
- **Poor transport and communication means:** Some places in Rwanda are difficult to reach due to poor roads. This makes transportation of raw materials to industries very difficult and costly. This has hampered the growth of industries.
- Industries cause pollution that affects the environment and the lives of the workers.

In order to overcome the challenges grappling the industrial sector in Rwanda as identified above, the following measures can be undertaken;

- Improving the transport and communication network in the country through construction of new roads and rehabilitation of the existing ones.
- Encouraging more investors, both foreign and local to invest more capital, and managerial skills in the sector. This will ensure smooth running of industrial activities.
- Training of more human resources in different industrial jobs such as communication and marketing. This will help to deal with the problem of shortage of skilled labour.
- Cooperating with major development partners such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank to provide credit facilities so as to address the problem of inadequate capital.
- Widening both the local and international markets through joining economic blocs such as the East African Community (EAC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
- Improving technology in order to produce high quality goods which can attract high demand in both the local and foreign markets.
- Importation of raw materials which are not found in Rwanda in order to sustain production.
- The government should design policies that encourage the establishment of local industries and protect them from external competition



Application activity 6.4

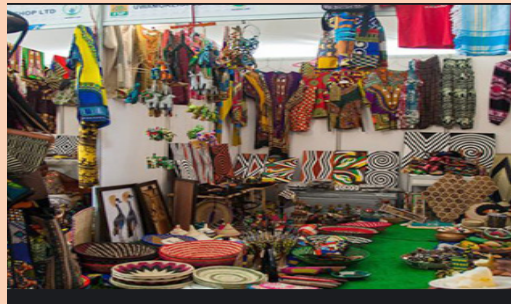
Suggest the solutions to the problems hindering the development of industries in Rwanda.

6.5. Made in Rwanda policy

Learning activity 6.5



Use different resources and account for low levels of industrialisation in Rwanda.



Observe the photo and use internet to:

1. Identify goods that were formerly imported by Rwanda but are currently produced locally.
2. Make a list of goods whose export have increased since the launch of 'Made-in-Rwanda campaign in 2015.
3. Describe made in Rwanda campaign, outlining the objectives, and strategies of achieving those objectives.

The Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Trade and Industry launched the Made in Rwanda policy which is set to contribute to the country's efforts to reduce its trade deficit and upscale local manufacturing.

Made in Rwanda Policy is a holistic roadmap aimed at increasing competitiveness by enhancing Rwanda's domestic market through value chain development. It resulted from the 'Made in Rwanda Campaign' that started in 2015, as a core component of the Domestic Market Recapturing Strategy (DMRS).

The launched policy seeks to effectively involve all stakeholders and clarify their role in the implementation of the Made in Rwanda Policy. It is expected to bring together existing government interventions under a clear policy framework and address remaining supply side bottlenecks via targeted interventions aimed at improving quality, boosting cost competitiveness and linking anchor firms within domestic value chains and developing action plans for specific value chains.

The **rationale** is to increase exports and reduce import surplus. The more the country sells a lot of the stuff locally-produced to other countries, the more balance of trade it's likely to achieve. But, once imports exceed exports it creates the trade deficit.

The Vision of Made in Rwanda Policy: "With the Made in Rwanda Policy and an effective partnership with the private sector, the Government of Rwanda strives for economic transformation through enhanced competitiveness and industrial growth."

The overall objective of the Made in Rwanda Policy is to: "Address the trade deficit and increase job creation by promoting exports, boosting production of and stimulating sustainable demand for competitive Rwandan value-added products by addressing factors constraining their quality and cost competitiveness".

- **There are multiple aspects to this objective:**
 - Firstly, the key word is '**competitive**'. This policy seeks to **promote and develop Rwandan products that meet international standards on all aspects, including price, quality and safety**. This policy is geared towards upgrading the quality of domestic production, skills and output through taking stock and complementing current interventions while setting out further interventions that address key drivers of high costs of production.
 - Secondly, this policy aims to **reduce the trade deficit by boosting domestic supply to compete with imports**, as well as improving export capabilities. Emphasis is given to value-added products over primary exports and to domestic market recapturing. Value added production

supports domestic employment and indirect economic activity through backward linkages to the rest of the economy.

- **Thirdly**, this policy aims to **change the perception that Rwandan-made products are of lower quality than imports**. This has been a key driver of growth in imports and has negatively affected local production. The policy therefore has a strong communications component, whereby consumers and producers will be sensitized about the availability of quality products that are made in Rwanda and GOR will lead the way through public procurement supporting local businesses.

Factors influencing the growth of domestic industries in Rwanda (Made in Rwanda)

What can be done to make 'Made-in-Rwanda' successful?

1. Promote both local investment and inward investment (or direct foreign investment). This is the main gateway to do away with the trade deficit that Rwanda faces today.
2. There is a need for raising awareness perhaps to all Rwandans the importance of prioritizing locally-made products. We should encourage Rwandan consumers to buy more locally produced goods and services. They need to be mobilized to change their mindset about locally-manufactured products. There's a wrong presupposition that foreign products are than better than domestic products. This belief must be discarded if we want to move forward.
3. All of us should have a sense of obligation to go along with the popular belief. For the economy to be revitalized, the catalyst is to prioritize locally-made products over foreign products. Similarly, there's also a wrong presupposition that all foreign consultants, we often see in many places of work, are better than Rwandans.
4. Providing quality products also helps businesses build positive reputations and enhance profitability in the long run. The success and sustainability of Made in Rwanda depends on its reputation as being safe, reliable and durable.
5. Across the world, competition is an essential element in the efficient working of markets. It brings important benefits to the consumer by encouraging enterprise, innovation, efficiency and a widening of choice.
6. Improve the quality of technical or vocational and tertiary education. Desirable knowledge and skills at labour market should be aligned with education policy and programmes. Much focus should be put on the

quality of demand skills, rather than the huge number of graduates. 'Made-in-Rwanda' cannot be boosted by a single factor but by multifaceted factors. In this regard, quality education is at the heart of high quality production and competitiveness. Skills development is essential for increasing the productivity and sustainability of enterprises and improving working conditions and the employability of workers. As such, the government must put much emphasis on higher learning institutions (both government-owned and private-owned) to improve quality education that will enable graduates to have skills and competencies desirable at labour market.

7. Registering intellectual property is equally important for the protection of the exclusive and assignable legal right of creator of original work in the context of 'Made-in-Rwanda'. Registering one's original work provides an assurance of the exclusive rights to its use and distribution.
8. Ban on importation of goods which are locally produced or imposing high taxes to imported products which are similar to those produced in the Country.

Previous efforts to promote the Made in Rwanda program have already had positive impact on both industrial output and the country's trade balance.

Since the launch of the campaign in 2015, the industrial growth averaged was 7 percent per annum while Rwanda's total exports have increased by 69 percent, from nearly 559 million USD in 2015 to nearly 944 million USD in 2017. In addition, total imports decreased by 4%, from nearly 1.849 billion USD in 2015 to a little more than 1.772 billion USD in 2017.

Since 2015, Rwanda has experienced a 36% decrease in its trade deficit, according to the Statistics from Rwanda's central Bank.



Application activity 6.5

Explain the achievements of 'Made in Rwanda' policy.

Skills Lab



Visit any market or trading centre and explain how the Made in Rwanda policy is being implemented.



End unit assesment

1. What is industrialisation?
2. Distinguish between location and localisation of industries.
3. What are the factors that have influenced location of industries in Rwanda?
4. Explain the challenges faced by the Rwandan government in its effort to industrialise the country.
5. How can the challenges affecting industrialisation be addressed?

UNIT 7

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-TRADE IN RWANDA

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to investigate the impact of Trade on the sustainable development of Rwanda.



Introductory activity



1. What can you see in the photograph above?
2. Give three examples of places where you can find such activities.
3. Explain the advantages of such activities to the communities and governments.

7.1. Internal and external trade in Rwanda.

Learning activity



Use internet to respond to the following questions:

1. Distinguish between internal and external trade giving examples.
2. Give and explain the forms of internal trade in Rwanda

Internal and external trade in Rwanda

Trade is the buying and selling of goods with a purpose of making profits. Trade can be carried out within the country borders (internal) or beyond the country's borders (external/ international trade). Therefore, in Rwanda, there are two types of trade. They include the following

- Internal / Home / Local /Domestic Trade
- External / Foreign / International Trade

a) Internal trade

This is a type of trade that is conducted within the country. The goods and services are bought and sold within the borders of the country. This is the most common type of trade carried out by many people in Rwanda. It involves buying of produce like milk, bananas, fruits, maize, etc. from rural area like Musanze, Nyagatare to urban centers like Kigali. On the other hand, manufactured products like bread, confectioneries, building materials, etc. are moved from urban centers to rural areas. International trade can be carried out on small scale (Retail trade) or large scale (Wholesale)

- **Wholesale trade.** This deals with the buying and selling of goods in bulk from manufacturers to sell in smaller quantities to retailers. Wholesalers act as intermediaries between manufacturers and retailers.
- **Retail trade.** This type of trade deals with buying of goods in smaller lots from wholesalers and selling them in even much smaller quantities to the final consumers. The retailer is last link in the chain of distribution. They connect the wholesalers to the consumers. Retailers include open air markets, hawkers, roadside traders, and small shopkeepers.



A local fruit market in Kigali

b) External trade

This type of trade is also called foreign trade. It is the exchange of goods between countries. It can be either bilateral (between two countries) or multilateral (between more than two countries) There are many goods that are produced in Rwanda that are sold to the outside world. Rwanda's exports include tea, coffee, coltan, cassiterite, iron ore, animal hides, forest products and agro-based products such as the juice and packed milk from Inyange industries. The country also sells services such as tourism to foreign countries.

Rwanda imports goods from other countries. The items imported include the following: machinery and equipment, steel, cement and construction material, petroleum products, electric equipment and foodstuffs. This constitute what we call external trade.



Traders plying DRC-Rwanda border in Gisenyi ,Rwanda

7.2. Factors affecting trade in Rwanda.

There are several factors that affect the development of trade in Rwanda. They include the following.

- **Transport and communication:** Trade entirely depends on the transport and communication. This is because goods and services need to be moved from areas of production to the markets. A good transport network for example air transport (Rwandair) enables fast and efficient transportation of goods from Rwanda to the rest of the world and vice-versa.



- These goods and services require a ready market for producers and sellers to make profits. If there is no market, profits cannot be made and that would discourage producers and supplier. Markets can both be domestic, regional or international.
- **Adequate skilled labour force:** There is a steady supply of labour in Rwanda. The labour includes both skilled and unskilled labour. Companies and enterprises depend on workers to provide labour in all the trading activities.
- **Favourable government policies:** The government of Rwanda has designed policies that aim at developing and strengthening trade in the country. Through the Rwandan Development Board (RDB), the government provides an enabling environment to both local and foreign investors to do business.
- **Political stability:** Investors are ready to invest in countries where they are assured of peace and safety of their facilities. Internal and external security are paramount is trade is to flourish. Political unrest can disrupt and humper business as it limits movement of people, goods and services.
- **Presence of entrepreneurs:** The ability of the country to produce many entrepreneurs implies that there are many people who are willing and ready to take risks by investing in many ventures. It also enhances innovation and creativity in business. There are many upcoming entrepreneurs in Rwanda which has facilitated both internal and external trade.
- **Regional integration:** Rwanda has joined various regional blocs. It is a member of East Africa Community(EAC) and the Common Market

for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). This has encouraged trade internally and internationally.

- **Establishment of industries:** The government has encouraged the establishment of industries through easing the investment policies to make them friendly to entrepreneurs.
- **Favourable climatic conditions and fertile soils:** The climate of Rwanda is generally favourable to agriculture leading to the growth of various crops. This has led to the development of agro based industries that has facilitated growth.



Application activity

Explain the factors that are responsible for the prosperity of internal trade in Rwanda.

7.3. Importance of trade in Rwanda.

Learning activity



1. Use internet and other geographical sources and discuss the importance of trade in Rwanda.
2. Define the following terms;
 - i. Imports
 - ii. Exports
 - iii. Trade balance
 - iv. Balance of Payment

Trade in Rwanda is important in the following ways:

- **Government revenue.** Trade has enabled the government of Rwanda to earn revenue through taxes levied on different business and trade activities. The revenue is generated from licenses, custom duties, cargo clearing services, ware housing etc.
- **Employment opportunities.** Trade has created employment opportunities to a number of people in Rwanda. There are many activities that support trade. These activities have employed many people. They range from

transportation of goods, warehousing, clearing and forwarding, insurance, shipping and transportation, loading and off-loading, production and marketing of goods etc. This has directly improved the living conditions of the people.

- **Urbanization.** Trade has stimulated the growth and development of various towns like Kigali, Rwamagana, Kayonza, and Musanze. This is because of a bee of activities found in these places. A many people are attracted by trade, other services like hotels and restaurants, supermarkets, police posts, banking services and communication centers are established. This leads to the growth of an area into an urban centre.
- **Foreign exchange.** International trade is a source of foreign exchange. This is because it involves exports of goods to foreign countries like China, UK, USA and several others. Goods exported include minerals, agricultural products.
- **Development of infrastructure.** Trade has influenced both the government to establish infrastructure such as roads and communication networks.in addition to roads, trade requires effective communication using internet, emails, telephone calls and much more. This is aimed to give an impetus to traders to conduct their businesses effectively. Rwanda has worked hard to ensure quality transport and communication that have stimulated trade in the country.
- **Improved standards of living.** Trade improves the livelihood of the people by providing a source of income to the traders. This through employment generated by trade both within and outside the country.
- **Promotion of international relations.** International trade promotes international relationship between Rwanda and her trading partners. This further strengthens cooperation in other areas like security, ICT and foreign aid.
- **Utilization of natural resources.** Trade has facilitated sustainable utilization of the available resources especially in mining, agriculture and tourism. This aimed at producing many goods to meet both local and international demand.
- **Industrialization.** Trade has influenced the development of various industries in the country. These industries aim at supplying both local and foreign markets.

7.4. Importation and exportation of the products (balance of trade and balance of payment)

Imports are goods and services brought into one country from another. They are very important in international trade. The Rwandan government imports

goods like petroleum products, textiles, vehicles, machinery, medical equipment and other goods that it does not produce.

Exports are goods and services produced in a country and sold to a foreign country.

Rwanda exports goods and services that it produces. They include tea, coffee and minerals. Trade between Rwanda and one other country like Kenya is known as bilateral trade. The imports and exports constitute the balance of trade of a country.

What Is Balance of Trade (BOT)?

The balance of trade is the difference between the value of a country's imports and exports for a given period. The balance of trade is the largest component of a country's balance of payments. Economists use the BOT to measure the relative strength of a country's economy. The balance of trade is also referred to as the trade balance or the international trade balance.

What's the Balance of Trade?

A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a **trade deficit** (negative). Conversely, a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a **trade surplus** (positive).

The formula for calculating the BOT can be simplified as the total value of imports minus the total value of exports.

Calculating a Country's BOT

For example, if Rwanda imported \$1.5 million in goods and services in 2018, but exported only \$1 million in goods and services to other countries, then the Rwanda had a trade balance of -\$500 million, or a **\$500 million trade deficit**.

\$1.5 million in imports - \$1 million in exports = \$500 million trade deficit. This means that the value of goods that were imported to Rwanda was more than the goods exported by Rwanda to other countries by USD \$500 million.

In effect, a country with a large trade deficit borrows money to pay for its goods and services, while a country with a large trade surplus lends money to deficit countries. In some cases, the trade balance may have a direct relationship with a country's political and economic stability because it reflects the amount of foreign investment in that country.

Rwanda recorded a **trade deficit of \$185.17 USD Million** in September 2019, according to the [National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda](#)

Balance of payments

This is a systematic record of all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world. Exports are recorded as credit items (positive) and imports are recorded as debit items (negative)

When the total receipts from exports exceed the total payments from the imports, the country registers a Favourable Balance of payments.

On the other hand, when the total payments on imports exceed total receipts from exports, the country registers unfavourable balance of payments.

The balance of payments records, trade in goods and services, portfolio investments, foreign direct investment, reserve assets, incomes both primary and secondary, foreign aid, etc.

These transactions are recorded on **current**, **capital** and **financial** accounts of the balance of payments.



Application activity

Rwanda had a total **export** of 621,605.79 in thousands of US\$ and total **imports** of 1,778,279.11 in thousands of US\$ leading to a negative **trade balance** of -1,156,673.32 in thousands of US\$. The **Effectively Applied Tariff** Weighted Average (customs duty) for Rwanda is 7.33% and the **Most Favored Nation (MFN)** Weighted Average tariff is 13.32%. The **trade growth** is 8.72% compared to a **world growth** of -1.59%. **GDP** of Rwanda is 9,135,454,442.14 in current US\$. Rwanda **services export** is 998,239,704.08 in BoP, current US\$ and **services import** is 1,028,018,037.86 in Bop, current US\$. Rwanda **exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP** is 18.24% and **imports of goods and services as percentage of GDP** is 32.77%

Source, institute of statistics of Rwanda.

1. Calculate the trade balance of Rwanda in terms of exports and imports of service.
2. Is the balance of payments for Rwanda Favourable or unfavourable? Support your answer using evidence from the article above.

7.5. Problems affecting trade in Rwanda, possible solutions.

Learning activity



Use geographical resources and describe the problems that hinder both internal and external trade in Rwanda.

There are many problems encountered while conducting trade in Rwanda. Some of the problems that affect trade in Rwanda include the following.

- **Poor transport and communication.** Poor roads raise transport costs and affects the profitability of the business. This discourages trades wanting to buy or sell their goods. For example, Rwandans find it difficult to do business with DRC due to poor roads in DRC. As if that is not enough, internal trade is also hampered by poor roads that makes accessibility to rural areas difficult. This is common in mountainous West and North of the country.
- **Trade barriers.** Trade barriers like tariffs affect the level of international trade. When tariffs are charged on goods, they increase their prices which affects their competitiveness both domestically and abroad. The higher the tariffs, the higher the prices of these products and the lesser the demand.
- **Landlockedness.** Rwanda is landlocked country. This means that she lacks a direct sea route. Her exports and imports have to pass through other countries like Kenya, Uganda through the port of Mombasa or Tanzania through the ports of Tanga and Dar es Salaam. This involves a long distance haul of goods before reaching Kigali making them expensive due to transport cost. Besides, Rwanda has to rely on these countries for business to run smoothly which might be costly in form of any misunderstandings.
- **Inadequate capital.** Most traders in Rwanda lack adequate capital to facilitate and sustain their businesses. This has led to many business failure.
- **Stiff competition.** The Rwandan traders face stiff competition with other traders in the regional and international market.
- **Low purchasing capacity.** There is a low demand for both the local and imported goods. This is because the level of income is low in Rwanda hence affecting the marketability of the products.
- **Instability and insecurity in neighbouring countries.** Trade in Rwanda is affected by the political conditions prevailing in the neighbouring countries such as Burundi and in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Rwandan traders fear to export their goods to such countries. Recently, there has been a standoff between Rwanda and Uganda affecting cross border business.

- **Production of similar goods by neighbouring countries:** Rwanda's neighbours such as Uganda, Kenya and Burundi also produce similar goods to those that are produced in Rwanda. These products include tea and coffee. This increases competition and reduces the export market. Besides, they can't provide market among themselves because each of these countries already have those products.

Solutions to problems hindering trade in Rwanda

Some of the possible solutions to the problems that affect trade in Rwanda include the following.

- The government should aim towards fostering good relations with other countries so as to boost foreign trade. This can be done through diplomatic channels and engaging neutral players to solve some political standoffs between her neighbours.
- Security in the country should be strengthened to assure traders of the safety of their goods and themselves.
- Through the Rwanda Bureau of Standards (RBS), trading companies should be encouraged to improve the quality of their products.
- In rural areas where transport is less developed, new feeder roads should be opened and the existing ones to be rehabilitated.
- The government should tactfully protect the local industries that compete unfavourable with other industries from outside the country. This will promote growth of internal trade.
- Friendly policies such as online business registration, tax holidays and free land for industrial establishments should be emphasized. These fast track business transactions and make it easy to conduct trade
- Trades can target regional markets created by regional trading blocs such as the East African Community (EAC). This can solve the problem of shortage of market in the country.
- Traders should be organized into cooperative societies so that they are able to mobilize resources together. It can also help them negotiate for fair prices for their products, loans for business startups etc.



Application activity

Suggest remedies to problems hindering trade in Rwanda.

Skills Lab



Visit any trading centre or periodic market around your school or home and identify the challenges faced by traders and suggest possible solutions.



End unit assesment

1. Define trade.
2. Distinguish between bilateral and multi-lateral trade.
3. Explain the difference between internal and external trade.
4. Explain the contribution of trade in the development of Rwanda.
5. (a) Examine the problems hindering the development of trade in Rwanda.
(b) Suggest solutions to problems identified in(a) above.

UNIT 8

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA-TOURISM

Key Unit Competence:

The student-teacher should be able to investigate the impact of tourism on the sustainable development of Rwanda.



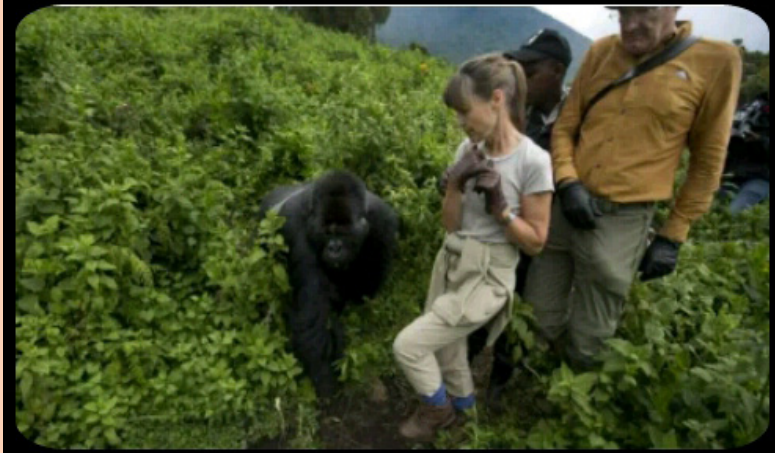
Introductory activity

Tourism is one of the economic activities carried out in Rwanda. Rwanda has many tourist attractions both natural and man-made. Many factors including social, economic and political facilitate the development of tourism in Rwanda. However, many problems affect this industry and the government has proposed sustainable solutions because of its positive impacts on sustainable development of the country. Use internet, textbooks, maps, media and photographs to research on the following questions:

1. Distinguish tourism from eco-tourism.
2. Show the major tourist attractions in Rwanda.
3. Examine the factors affecting the development of tourism in Rwanda.
4. Discuss the problems affecting tourism and suggest solutions.
5. Analyse the impact of tourism on sustainable development of Rwanda.

8.1. Definition of tourism, ecotourism and the forms of tourism

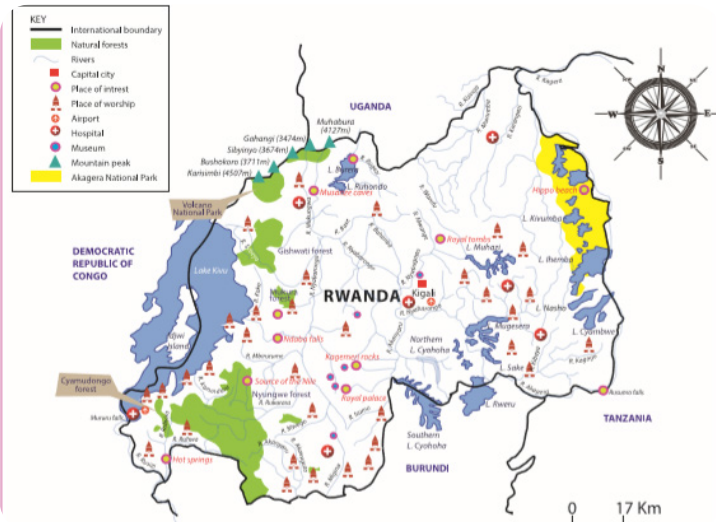
Learning activity 8.1



Observe the photograph in the box and use internet, textbooks, media, photograph to research on tourism in Rwanda and answer the following questions:

1. Name the activity shown on the photograph.
2. Distinguish tourism from eco-tourism.
3. Explain the forms of tourism in Rwanda.

Tourism: Refers to travel for recreation, Leisure, research, religious, family or business purposes usually for a limited duration. Tourism may be practiced outside one's country or domestically within the confines of one's country. When tourists visit a place they spend money buying things like handcrafts and paying for their accommodation in the hotels. Tourism therefore is an income generating activity. It is sometimes referred to as invisible trade.



Tourists features in Rwanda

A tourist is a person who travels away from his/her home for a holiday or study. **A tourist resort** is a place which attracts large numbers of holiday makers and which have special facilities for looking after them.

Eco-tourism is tourism that is directed towards natural environments, to support conservation efforts and to observe wildlife. It is a form of responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment.

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. It aims at utilising the environment in a sustainable manner. Revenue is got from the environment without affecting its state.

Forms of tourism

Forms of tourism refer to the types of tourism. There are two main types or forms of tourism: **Domestic tourism and International tourism.**

Domestic tourism involves visiting places that are located within the borders of one's country for pleasure, relaxation, study or research. For example, if Mr. Gakuru a Rwandan citizen from Nyabihu district and his family visit Akagera National Park. This is known as domestic tourism. On the other hand, **international tourism** involves visiting features that are located outside of the borders of one's country. For example, on the photograph above, white men come from abroad to visits gorillas in Rwanda and this is known as **international tourism.** Their travel involves crossing of international borders to reach Rwanda. The citizens of Rwanda also get involved in international tourism when they tour other countries.



Application activity 8.1

1. Explain the following terms:
 - i) Tourism
 - ii) Eco-tourism
2. Distinguish domestic tourism from international tourism.

8.2. Major tourist attractions in Rwanda.

Learning activity 8.1



Observe the photographs below and use internet, textbooks, media, photograph and maps to research on tourist attractions in Rwanda and answer the following questions:



1. Identify the tourist attractions shown on the photographs above.
2. By using examples, describe any other 5 tourist attractions found in Rwanda.

Rwanda is blessed with a wide range of tourist attractions. They include the following:

a) Wild animals

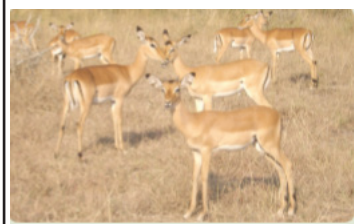
These include mountain gorillas, elephants, hippos, giraffes, monkeys, buffaloes, crocodiles, apes, zebras, and lions. The animals are protected in the national parks and game reserves such as the Nyungwe National Park, Akagera National Park and Birunga National Park.



Elephants



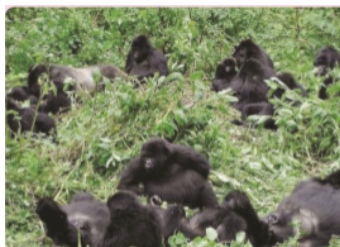
Crocodile



Antelopes in Akagera park



Lions in Akagera national park



Gorillas



Black rhino in Akagera

b) Mountains and hills

Rwanda has various mountains and rolling hills that make it a land of thousand hills at the heart of Africa. The mountains are located in the Northern and some parts of the Western Provinces of the country. The areas have a rich biodiversity that attract tourists. Below are examples of some mountains and hills: Kalisimbi, Muhabura, Gahinga, Sabyinyo, Bisoke, Kabuye Mountain in Gakenke district, Muhungwe Mountain, Jali Mountain, Mbwe Mountain in Musanze district, Mountain Kigali, Huye Mountain in Huye, etc.



Volcanoes in Rwanda

c) Vegetation

Forests like Nyungwe, Gishwati Forest, and the savanna woodlands of the Akagera are part of the vegetation that are attractive in Rwanda.



Canopy walk (walkway) in Nyungwe natural forest

d) Water bodies

The tourism industry of Rwanda is also supported by the presence of various water bodies and wetlands in the country. They include lakes such as Lake Kivu, Burera, Ruhondo, Mugesera, Muhazi and Ihema among others. These water bodies provide beautiful sceneries that attract tourists.



Water based tourism



Rusomo water fall

e) Hot springs

Rwanda has other tourist attractions that are associated with vulcanicity. Among them are the hot springs in Rusizi and Rubavu districts.



A hot spring

f) Beaches

There are beaches next to the Rwandan lakes. The beaches offer excellent sites for relaxation. They have become tourist attraction centres in Rwanda. These are common along the shores of Lake Kivu in Rubavu, Lake Muhazi, and around Lake Rumira in Bugesera.



Kivu beach

g) (Caves

There are several caves found in Rwanda especially in the Northern Province of the country. Many are found in Musanze District. Musanze and Busasamana caves in Musanze and Rubavu respectively.



Musanze cave

h) Historical sites

They include the Nyanza king's palace which was the headquarters of the traditional kingdom in Nyanza district, the burial place of the traditional kings in Gicumbi district and Ndaba rock in Karongi district. The historical museum in Huye district, etc.



Nyanza royal palace



Ndaba rock

Source: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj4reP5mbrlAhUKmxQKHbly>



Rwanda national museum (Huye District)



Intore dance



Application activity 8.2

Identify any 10 tourist attractions in Rwanda.

8.3. Factors affecting the development of tourism industry in Rwanda

Learning activity 8.3



Use internet, textbooks and media to research on tourism in Rwanda and explain the factors affecting the development of tourism industry in Rwanda.

i) Factors affecting the development of tourism in Rwanda

There are several factors that affect the development of tourism in Rwanda. They include the following.

- **Availability of capital:** this is in form of money which is used to pay labour and fund tourism activities like advertising, transport, and hotel construction.
- **Political stability:** Rwanda has experienced long peaceful period. This has enabled foreign tourists to travel to the country without fear of insecurity.
- **Government policy:** the government policy of funding the tourism helped in the development of the tourism sector through the creation of national parks and game reserves as well attraction of visitors.
- **Existence of varied tourist attractions:** the many museums with unique information and the beautiful countryside are of the attraction, another example is mountain gorilla which is rare elsewhere.
- **Gorilla naming ceremony:** This ceremony is a special tourist attraction. Every year, Rwanda holds a gorilla naming ceremony which attracts many local and foreign tourists.
- **Publicity and advertisement locally and abroad:** The government carries out campaigns both locally and abroad creating awareness on the tourist attractions in the country. For example, Visit Rwanda campaign.
- **Skilled labour:** the presence of well-trained manpower to work in the tourism industry has also helped. These welcome tourists and take them to place of interest tour, such as national parks and museums.
- **Development of tourist hotels:** The government and private organization have constructed class hotels and lodges in different parts of the country near tourist attractions.
- **Hospitality:** Friendly people of Rwanda encourage more tourists to visit the country. A warm welcome is complemented by comfortable facilities, fine food that make tourists feel at home. This is served in many restaurants and hotels. Tour operators guide tourists to interesting features and hotels with good accommodation facilities. They make booking for tourists in time. The visitors come well knowing where they are going and what they are going to see.
- **Private investment:** privatization of hotel services has improved on the efficiency and performance. This has led to better hotel service provided to the tourists. There is effective supervision of the work in the hotels. The Marriot hotel for example has added the number of world class hotels in Rwanda.

- **Historical and cultural heritage:** Rwanda has a rich history and culture. The most interesting one is the cultural dance “Intore”. Among the cultural and historical sites is the king’s palace at Nyanza (mu Rukari) and national museum in Huye.
- **Religious factors:** religious factors contribute to the development of Rwanda. The
- Kibeho apparition shrine in Nyaruguru is important tourist attraction in religious field.



Application activity 8.3

Discuss the factors affecting tourism in Rwanda.

8.4. Problems affecting tourism industry in Rwanda and solutions.

Learning activity 8.4



Use internet, textbooks and media to research on tourism in Rwanda and explain the problems affecting the development of tourism in Rwanda and propose solutions.

Problems affecting tourism in Rwanda

There are many problems that affect the development of tourism in Rwanda. They include the following:

- **High population:** Increase in human population has led to human encroachment on the tourist attraction sites destroying the natural habitats for wildlife.
- **Shortage of a skilled labour force:** Lack of skilled and trained workers in various tourist centres affects the quality of service offered.
- **Negative image painted by the past:** The negative reputation and image of Rwanda due to the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi has had a negative effect to the development of the tourism sector.
- **Limited participation in tourism by the locals:** There is a lack of interest within the local population that is ignorant on the tourist attractions in the country.

- **Inadequate social facilities:** There are inadequate social facilities such as hospitals, sports and other recreational facilities in areas containing tourist attractions.
- **Poor technology:** The level of technological development of the country is still very low. This affects the development and growth of tourism industry.
- **Poaching:** Illegal poaching has led to the diminishing numbers of wild game.
- **Lack of information on the importance of tourism:** There is lack of awareness on the importance of tourism among the local communities.
- **Poor transport and communication:** Most of the areas of importance to tourism are situated in remote areas where roads are non-existent or impassable during the rainy seasons.
- **Inadequate accommodation facilities:** The accommodation facilities available for tourists in the country are few and do not quite measure up to the required international standards.
- **Inadequate capital:** Lack of financial resources that are needed in fostering the development and growth of tourism is a great challenge for the sector.
- **Pests and diseases:** The tourism sector in Rwanda is threatened by the presence of tropical diseases that claim a large number of wildlife - both flora and fauna.

Solutions to problems facing tourism in Rwanda

Below are some of the solutions to the problems that affect tourism in Rwanda.

- Intensive and extensive awareness campaign programs should be conducted to market the country as a tourist destination of choice.
- The government should make it easy for entrepreneurs in the sector to access credit facilities so that they can invest more in the sector.
- The government should integrate tourism in the education system from primary level to the universities.
- Transport facilities such as roads (both feeder and tarmac roads) should be put in place to connect areas of tourism potential with the urban centres.
- The government should take it as an area of concern to provide security to the tourists.
- The private sector and other agencies should be encouraged to invest in tourism related businesses so as to increase the provision of better tourism services in the country.
- The government has enacted laws that prohibit poaching.
- The communities around the tourist attraction sites should be educated on the importance of tourism to themselves and to the country.

- The land reform programs are still being implemented to ensure that settlements are located away from the conserved and protected areas.



Application activity 8.3

1. Analyse the major problems hindering tourism industry in Rwanda.
2. Suggest possible solutions to the problems analysed above.

8.5. Impact of tourism on sustainable development of Rwanda

Learning activity 8.5



Carry out a research on internet and textbooks to analyse the impacts of tourism in Rwanda.

The positive impact of tourism on the environment and development in Rwanda

- There has been a great investment in the sector where hotels, lodges and roads have been constructed. This assists in the general development of the country.
- Tourism has influenced the conservation and protection of both flora and fauna since these are the basis of its development and growth.
- The tourism industry has created employment opportunities to many Rwandans.
- Tourism has led to the development of infrastructure such as roads, hotels, lodges and other recreational facilities.
- The Rwandans are able to acquire positive values such as the culture of life-long reading.
- The tourism activities have influenced humans to control and regulate the existence of wildlife.
- Tourism is a source of foreign exchange which can be used for buying imports and developing other sectors of the economy.
- Tourism is a means to diversify the economy of Rwanda and the donor countries.

The negative impact of tourism on the development and environment in Rwanda

- The establishment of tourism infrastructure negatively affects the environment. Much of the vegetation is cleared, top soils removed and habitat places for fauna destroyed.
- Trees and grasses are cleared during the time when the tourists track down animals and during the establishing of camp sites and sheds. This contributes to environmental degradation.
- Tourism facilities such as hotels and swimming pools create much pressure on water resources hence reducing the supply of water to the local population.
- Tourism creates great pressure on local resources like energy, food and other raw materials that may already be in short supply.
- There has been pollution of the environment as a result of tourism activities. The camp fires, vehicles that transport the tourists and the sewage from hotels all pollute the environment.
- Some tourist activities such as fishing sports and hunting lead to loss of animals.
- Forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of deforestation.
- Tourism has disrupted the natural settings of some sites such as caves, where there are concrete passages constructed and vegetation cleared.
- Tourists disrupt the natural peace of wild animals.
- There are human diseases that attack wild animals especially the chimpanzees.
- There have been reports of animal attacks, snake bites and insect stings. These put the lives of the tourists at great risk.
- Tourism has encroached on the privacy of the local communities.



Application activity 8.5

1. Discuss the positive impacts of tourism in Rwanda.
2. Examine the negative impacts of tourism in Rwanda.

Skills Lab



With reference to “*visit Rwanda campaign*”, Use a combination of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values acquired in this unit and make a publicity of Rwandan tourist attractions to attract many Rwandans and foreigners to carry out tourism in Rwanda. Present your publicity to the plenary.



End unit assesment

1. Explain the role of advertisement in the development of tourism industry.
2. Analyze any 3 measures put forward by the government of Rwanda to improve the tourism industry in Rwanda.
3. Poaching is one of the major challenge in tourism and environmental conservation.

Suggest possible solutions to poaching.

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