

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

The Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

**MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)**

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SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

<p>1. (a)</p>	<p>Name two rivers that supply water to Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River Thiba ✓ - River Nyamindi ✓ - River Murubara ✓ 	<p>max 02 Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>State how government policy influenced the establishment of Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was need to keep <u>detainees</u> busy. ✓ - For people to provide <u>free labour</u>. ✓ - There was need to settle <u>landless</u> people. ✓ - The need to <u>control flood</u> of rivers that pass through the area. ✓ - To increase <u>food production</u>. ✓ - For maximum <u>utilization of lands</u>. ✓ - To fully utilize the <u>black cotton soil</u>. ✓ 	<p>max 03 Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks (05)</p>
<p>2 (a)</p>	<p>Define the term fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries are water bodies where exploitation of aquatic organisms/life is carried out. ✓ 	<p>02 2 marks</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Name three countries in Southern Africa that are important for marine harvesting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Africa ✓ - Namibia ✓ - Angola. ✓ 	<p>03 Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks (05)</p>

- Thiba ✓
- Nyamindi ✓
- Murubara ✓

- detainees ✓
- free labour ✓
- landless ✓
- floods ✓
- food ✓
- black soil ✓
- max. use of land ✓

- S. Africa ✓
- Namibia ✓
- Angola ✓

789

3 (a)	<p>What is renewable source of energy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A renewable energy source is that source that can be <u>replenished</u> and <u>reused</u> (inexhaustible) (used over a long period of time). 	<p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks 02</p>
3 (b)	<p>Name three main Hydro Electric power stations along River Tana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masinga ✓ - Kamburu ✓ - Gitaru ✓ - Kindaruma ✓ - Kianbere ✓ - Tana. ✓ 	<p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks 03 05</p>
4 (a)	<p>Define internal trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the exchange of goods and services <u>within a country</u>. 	<p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks 02</p>
4 (b)	<p>Give three ways in which Kenya has benefited from regional trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It earns foreign exchange from exports. ✓ - Increases employment opportunities. ✓ - Opens up large market for goods. ✓ - It reduces tariffs making goods cheaper. ✓ - It promotes industrial growth and development. ✓ - It enhances international cooperation and political understanding. ✓ 	<p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks 03 05</p>

- Masinga ✓
- Kamburu ✓
- Gitaru ✓
- Kindaruma ✓
- Kianbere ✓
- Tana ✓

- Foreign exchange ✓
- employment ✓
- market ✓
- tariffs ✓
- industrial growth ✓
- inter. cooperation ✓
- transport ✓
- research ✓
- goods ✓
- revenue ✓

- It improves transport/communication. ✓
- It promotes exchange of research findings/ideas ✓
- It readily avails goods/services needed by the people ✓
- It's a source of government revenue in the form of duties/tariffs. ✓

78

5. (a) Outline **three** factors that influence development of linear settlement pattern.

- People settle along rivers for water provision. ✓
- People settle along roads/railway line for ease of transport. ✓
- People settle along lakes/shores for fishing activities. ✓
- People settle along ridges for easy house construction and security. ✓

- People settle along forest fringes to access forest products along the foot/base of bottom of escarpments for houses/farming ease of house construction. ✓

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

Max 03

(b) Give two differences between the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam.

- Rotterdam handles more cargo than Mombasa. ✓
- Rotterdam has up to date cargo handling technology while Mombasa is less mechanized. ✓
- Rotterdam has room for expansion while Mombasa has limited space. ✓
- Rotterdam is linked by road, railway, pipeline, air as well as waterways while Mombasa is linked by road, railway, pipeline and air. ✓

- Rotterdam exports mainly manufactured goods while Mombasa exports mainly raw materials. ✓

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- Rotterdam serves a hinterland of more developed countries while Mombasa serves a hinterland of developing countries. ✓

(05)

(25)

- rivers ✓
- roads/railway lines ✓
- lakes/shores ✓
- ridges ✓
- forests ✓
- escarpments ✓

→ cargo ✓
→ technology ✓
→ expansion ✓
→ waterways ✓
→ exports ✓
→ hinterlands ✓

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and two other questions in this section.

6. Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Kenya's agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 and 2011.

ITEMS/ YEARS	2008	2009	2010	2011
Horticulture	57,965	49,352	40,170	68,123
Tea	55,383	64,684	87,960	100,45
Coffee	6,859	9,563	15,449	17,826
Dairy products	8,368	11,496	11,346	15,548

(a) (i) Apart from comparative line graph, name four other methods that can be used to represent the above data.

- Pie chart/divided circles
- Comparative bar graph/Compound bar graph
- Divided rectangle
- Proportional circles

from 08

cumulative bar graphs

max 04

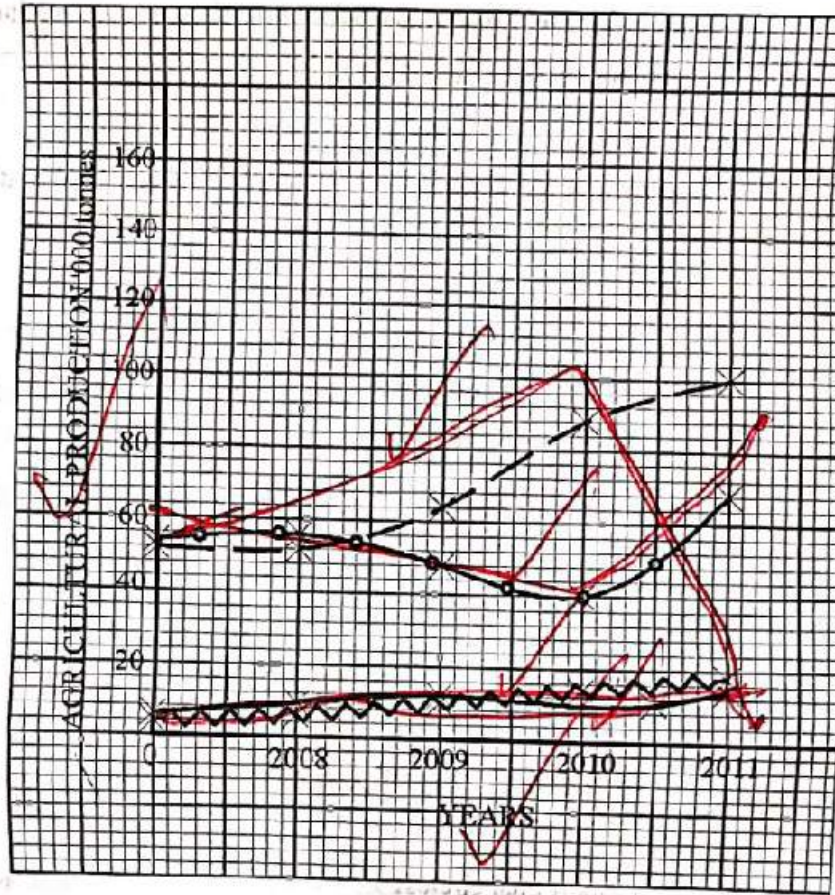
Any 4 x 1 =

4 marks





(ii) Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 20,000 tonnes, draw a comparative line graph to represent the above data.

Kenya's Agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 and 2011.

Kenya's Agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 - 2011



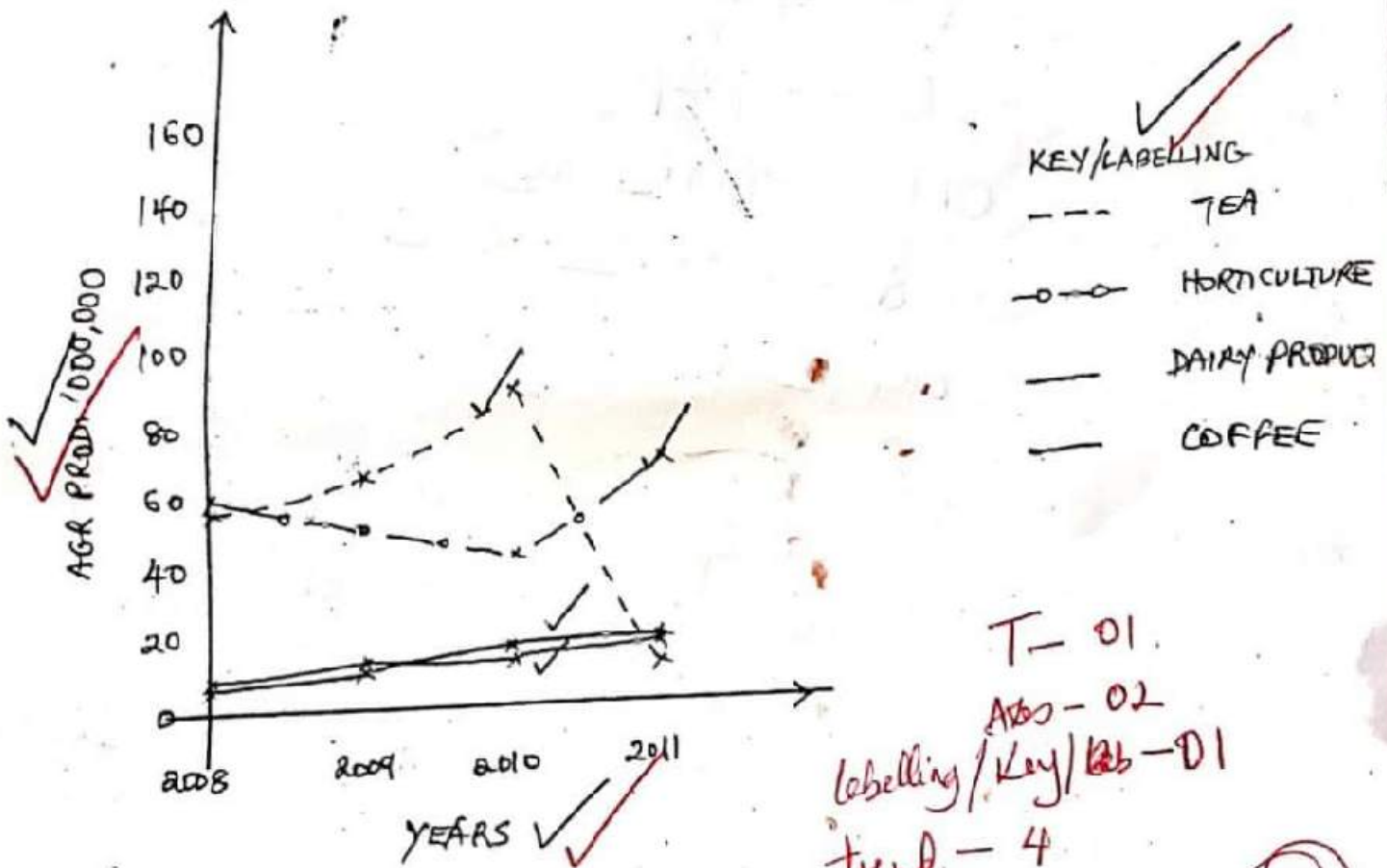
KEY

-  Tea
-  Horticulture
-  Coffee
-  Dairy products

Correct axis

- x - 1 mark ✓
- y - 1 mark ✓
- Title - 1 mark ✓
- Each crop - 1 mark x 4 ✓
- Key - 1 mark ✓
- Total = 8 marks ✓

KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 000,000 TONS 2008-2011



- KEY/LABELLING
- TEA
 - o-o HORTICULTURE
 - DAIRY PRODUCT
 - COFFEE

T-01
Abs-02
labelling/Key/Ab-D1
trend-4

transfr as
minor

(08)
minor

	<p>(iii) State three advantages of using line graphs to represent statistical data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are easy to draw/construct. - They allow comparison. - They are easy to read and interpret. - They give clear visual impression. - They can be used to show a wide range of data. <p>max 3 Any 3 x 1 =</p>	<p>15 3 marks</p>
<p>Set 2 lead to increase availability of capital use of high quality feeds adequate extension services adequate technical know-how improved management skills proper management of the industry large market for dairy products high rainfall control of pests prompt payments</p>	<p>(b) Give reasons that may have led to the low production of dairy products between 2010 and 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous breeds hence low milk production. - Inadequate capital to buy quality feeds/high cost of veterinary services. - Use of low quality feeds/inadequate foliage for the animals. - Few/inadequate extension services to provide intensive veterinary care. - Inadequate technical know-how/managerial skills on dairy farming. - prolonged drought - outbreak of diseases - attacks from pests - mismanagement of dairy industry <p>max 6 Any 3 x 2 =</p>	<p>low market payment for dairy products Delayed payments max 6 Any 6 marks</p>
	<p>(c) Give four physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low temperatures between 15° and 18°C - Humid conditions/protection from long hours of sunshine. - Plenty of nutritious grass/fodder. - Reliable/constant supply of water. - Fertile soils for growth of quality of grass throughout the year. - gentle sloping/undulating landscape - well drained soils - low/high/moderate altitudes <p>max 4 Any 4 x 1 =</p>	<p>moderate/warm/hot conditions high rainfall pasture max 04 4 marks 25</p>

Temp
rainfall
grass
water
soil
soils
slope
altitude

<p>7. (a)</p>	<p>(i) Apart from Ghana, name two countries in Africa where cocoa is grown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria ✓ - Cote-de Ivoire / Ivory coast ✓ - Cameroon ✓ - Guinea ✓ - Togo ✓ - Sierra Leone ✓ - Benin ✓ - Uganda ✓ - Rwanda ✓ - Madagascar and Sao Tome ✓ - Liberia ✓ <p>(ii) State five physical conditions that favour cocoa farming in Ghana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High and well distributed rainfall of 1300-1500mm. <i>min 1000-1500mm</i> - High temperatures ranging from 21°C to 30°C. <i>warm/hot conditions</i> - Protection from strong winds that blow away pods. - High relative humidity. <i>70-80%</i> - Deep, well drained fertile loamy soils. <i>rich in iron and potassium</i> - A sunny period for ripening. - Low altitude of below 750 metres above sea level. <i>mt 05</i> - <i>Undulating landscape</i> - <i>protection of young plants from direct sunlight</i> 	<p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks max 02</p>
<p>(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cleared ✓ - ploughed ✓ - holes dug ✓ - transplanted ✓ - rows 3m apart ✓ - nurse crop ✓ - weeded ✓ - pruned ✓ - manured / fertiliser ✓ - sprayed ✓ - mature at 5yrs ✓ - pods grow on trunks ✓ - yellow/orange when ripe ✓ - two harvesting seasons ✓ 	<p>(i) Describe the process of cocoa cultivation in Ghana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>land/vegetation is cleared and ploughed</i> - Cocoa trees are grown from seedlings sown in nurseries. - <i>Holes are dug in the farm.</i> - The seedlings are allowed to grow to a height of a few 28-30cm centimetres before they are transplanted to the field. - Seedlings are planted in rows, three metres apart in cleared forest zones. - <i>Nurse crops eg cassava/beans/bananas are planted</i> - Some cocoa trees are grown from cuttings, which are placed directly from cleared forest. - The <i>crop is</i> weeded occasionally and manured to improve the quality of the bean and prolong life of the tree. - <i>pruned and</i> - The trees are protected from insects/pests and fungi by spraying with insecticides. <i>fungicides</i> - The trees begin to produce <i>mature pods</i> from five years, up to 30-40 years. 	<p>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks</p>

- The cocoa pods grow on the trunk and the main branches of a tree.
- They become yellowish/orange when ripe, there is no set time for ripening. Both flowering and ripening can take place at the same period.
- There are two main harvesting periods. That is between September and February and between May and August.
- The crop is harvested manually using long sharp knives.

Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks

(ii) Give three uses of cocoa.

- It is used as a beverage.
- It is used to manufacture cosmetics.
- It is used in baking/confectionary.
- It is used to make sweets/ice/cream/flavourings.
- It is used as an animal feed.
- It is used as a soft drink.
- It is used in the production of soap.

- used in the production of alcohol/brandy
- used in production of fertilizers
- used in mulching

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(c) (i) Explain three human problems faced by cocoa farming in Ghana.

At times cocoa farmers are demoralized because they do not get good price for their beans due to world price fluctuations.

During the rainy seasons, the feeder roads become impassable leading to difficulties in delivering the crop.

The trees are attacked by pests and diseases which destroy the trees, e.g. black pod and swollen shoot.

The low prices cannot sustain the farmers hence there has been a slow drift into better paying jobs in industries.

Cocoa growing requires abundant labour throughout the year.

This is not always available especially during harvesting.

- low labour supply during harvesting season
- the poor management of the farm
- the limited storage facilities
- competition for land from other crops
- the poor extension services
- competition from other demand for cocoa
- high cost of input

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks

Beverage
- cosmetics
- Baking
- Sweets
- animal feed
- soft drinks
- drugs
- alcohol/brandy
- fertilizers
- mulching

price fluctuation/demoralize
impassable roads/delays
low prices/demoralize
low labour supply
poor management
storage/wastage/spoilage
competition for land
extensive services
cost of input

used in the production of alcohol/brandy
used in production of fertilizers
used in mulching
max 03
max 06
max 03
max 09
unable to plan ahead
discourages the farmers
leads to low production
leads to low quality
lowers the market
reduce

CIFE - Consequence of Industrialization

- Foreign exchange
- Employment
- Industrialization
- Trade
- Revenue
- Social amenities
- Urban centres

	<p>(ii) Give ways in which cocoa farming has benefited the government of Ghana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cocoa is sold to earn foreign exchange. <i>Exported</i> - It provides employment to the people. - It has promoted industrialization, e.g. beverage industries. - It has boosted trade by increasing Ghana's exports. - It has led to development of infrastructure. <i>roads/railway/ports</i> - <i>its source of govt revenue</i> - <i>it has promoted dev. of social amenities</i> - <i>it has led to dev. of urban centres eg Kumasi</i> 	
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09

15

8.	Use the map of Kenya below to answer question (a)	
(a)	(i) Name the game reserve marked X	
	- Marsabit	1 mark
	(ii) Name the marine reserve marked Y	
	- Malindi/Watamu Marine Reserve	1 mark
	(iii) Name the national park marked Z	
	- Amboseli National Park	1 mark

- setting up bodies
- community
- legislation
- public awareness
- K.R.N.W
- individuals
- conservation
- research
- reserves
- veterinary

	<p>(b) (i) Apart from establishing national parks, state four ways in which the government of Kenya conserves wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up the Kenya wildlife service <i>anti poaching units</i> which conserve wildlife. - Creating the Ministry of Tourism to coordinate management of wildlife. - <i>legislation</i> Banning game hunting/trade in wildlife products. <i>max 4</i> - It has created public awareness of wildlife conservation through media/wildlife clubs/conservation/education centres. - It has established Kenya rangeland ecological monitoring unit. <i>(KREMU)</i> - <i>encouraging individuals/communities to set up game branches/conservancies/sacagris</i> - <i>ratifying international conventions CITES which conserve wildlife</i> - <i>reorganising/supporting NGOs which support protection/conservation of wildlife eg. WWF</i> - <i>encouraging research on wildlife conservation</i> - <i>establishing game reserves</i> - <i>offering veterinary services to animals</i> 	
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4 marks

<p><i>- Different climates</i> <i>- varied relief</i> <i>- types of soil</i> <i>- Drainage</i> <i>- human activities</i> <i>- types of vegetation</i> <i>- gov policies</i></p>	<p>(ii) State five factors influencing the distribution of wildlife in East Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different climates will influence varied wildlife. - Varied relief will influence different types of wildlife. - Different types of soils influence varied vegetation/wild animals. - Drainage supports a wide variety of plants and animals. - Human activities are largely responsible for survival and distribution of wildlife - Different types of vegetation offer habitat for different animals - policies of the govt. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Food max 5</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">09</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5 x 1 = 5 marks</p>
<p><i>- foreign exchange</i> <i>- employment</i> <i>- meat/food</i> <i>- research/studies</i> <i>- ecological balance</i> <i>- revenue</i> <i>- industries (raw materials)</i> <i>- roads</i> <i>- alternative land use</i></p>	<p>(c) Outline ways in which the wild animals are of significance to the economy of Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They earn the country foreign exchange from tourism. - It provides employment to the people the national parks and tourists hotels. - They provide game meat/food for local consumption and export. - National parks/game reserves are used for scientific studies and research. - Wild animals provide a healthy ecosystem in Kenya - They earn the government revenue. - Some animals provide raw materials for industries. - The conservation of wild animals stimulates development of roads/increased accessibility in some otherwise remote areas. - Wild animals help provide alternative land use in semi-arid areas not unsuitable for agriculture. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>a balanced ecological balance.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 7x1 = 7 marks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 x 1 =</p>

<p>(d)</p>	<p>Discuss the factors that favour tourism in Switzerland under the following subheadings.</p> <p>(i) Central location Switzerland is centrally located within Europe which makes her <u>accessible</u> to other European countries who form a bulk of her international tourists. ✓</p> <p>(ii) Climate It has a double season of winters and summers that attract tourists all year round. ✓ The sunny summer conditions favour mountaineering while the winters are suitable for winter sports. ✓</p>	<p>02 2 marks</p> <p>max 02 2 marks</p>
	<p>(iii) Political neutrality Switzerland is ^{non} not aligned to any political ^{blocks} conflicts in the world. This removes any restrictions to the country as a tourist destination hence it attracts tourists from any country in the world. ✓</p>	<p>02 2 marks</p> <p>06 (25)</p>
<p>9. (a)</p>	<p>What is an industry? - Industry is an enterprise that enables the production of goods and services for consumption and sale. ✓</p>	<p>02 2 marks</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>(i) Name two car manufacturing zones in Japan. -Tokyo - Yokohama ✓ -Osaka - Kobe, Kyoto ✓ -Nagoya ✓</p> <p>(ii) Explain four human factors which have favoured the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan. ✓ - The country has adequate capital to invest in the car industry. ✓</p>	<p>02</p> <p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>

- input technology / research
 - cheap / affordable
 - skilled labor
 - gov policy / peace / stability
 - large pop / transport
 - HEF
 - Meiji emperor
 - Education system

- The advanced technology and research has led to efficient methods of production of high quality cars at minimum costs.
 - Japan produces fuel-saving vehicles leading to a high demand for them in the world market.
 - Japan has highly skilled and industrious work force which has promoted massive production of quality vehicles.
 - The government policy / peace and stability has encouraged industrialization.
 - The presence of large population with a high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars.
 - The efficient transport system which eases the transportation of raw materials.
 - Large hydroelectric power production for industrial energy.
 - The rise of empire Meiji who promoted industrial development.
 - The education system which has given rise to skilled manpower / advanced technology.

08
 10
 nuclear
 8 marks

<p>(c)</p> <p><i>- fluctuating prices</i> <i>- exhausted</i> <i>- imported</i> <i>- political differences</i></p> <p><i>- industrial culture</i> <i>- expatriates</i> <i>- managerial skills</i> <i>- brain drain</i></p>	<p>Explain the following problems of industrialization in the developing countries.</p> <p>(i) Raw materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the industries deal with processing of raw materials. <i>maybe perishable</i> - <u>Agricultural raw materials</u> fluctuate with seasons hence the industries may lack raw materials <i>have inadequate raw materials</i> during low season. <i>due to spoilage</i> - Some industries relying on natural <u>resources</u> suffer closure/low production when the natural resources get exhausted. - Industries relying on <u>imported</u> materials face shortage when the allocation for importation is restricted. - <u>Political differences</u> between <i>without</i> countries may lead to lack of <i>limited</i> supply of raw materials to the main <i>major</i> country leading to shortage. <p><i>max 4</i></p> <p>Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks</p> <p>(ii) Inadequate skilled manpower <i>have limited</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most developing countries lack <i>import</i> industrial culture/education to import <i>import</i> relevant skills for industrialization. - They rely <i>rely</i> on <u>expatriates</u> who are expensive to hire/maintain not <i>on</i> reliable. - Most countries have inadequate managerial skills to run industries resulting to mismanagement and <i>and</i> embezzlement of funds. - most <i>most</i> countries suffer from <u>brain drain</u> that slow down <i>slow down</i> industrial development. <p><i>max 4</i></p> <p>Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks</p> <p><i>08</i></p>	<p><i>max 4</i></p> <p>Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks</p> <p>Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks</p> <p><i>08</i></p>
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Reconnaissance
 permission
 transport
 tools
 work schedule
 questionnaire
 - velocity place
 - topic reading
 - objectives
 - hypothesis
 - outlining
 - subsidiary
 - groups
 - data collection
 - data recording

(d) Outline ways in which your class would prepare for a field study in one of the industries in your ^{Country} Country.

- Making a reconnaissance. ✓ *visit*
- Getting permission from the school authorities. ✓ *host authorities*
- Organizing for transport. ✓
- Identifying and assembling tools/items to carry. ✓ *selection of methods*
- Making a work schedule. ✓
- Preparing a questionnaire of interview questions. ✓
- Identifying the industry. ✓
- Reading on the topic. ✓ *content analysis / library research, media*
- Formulating objectives ✓
- Formulating hypothesis ✓
- Drawing a route map ✓

- organizing for *substantive*
 - preparation of *groups*
 - selection of *methods*
 - selection of *data recording*
 - *05*
 Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks *(25)*

10. (a) (i) What is communication?

- Communication is the process of passing information between two or more persons. ✓ *02*

(ii) Name four types of mass communication.

- Radio ✓
- Television ✓
- Internet ✓
- Newspapers/magazines ✓
- Films/videos ✓
- Billboards ✓ *Banner/posters*
- Flyers ✓ *04*

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks *06*

- Radio
 - TV
 - Internet
 - Newspapers
 - Films/videos
 - Billboards
 - Flyers

(b) Explain the role of communication in the economic development of Africa.

- Communication enhances trade in that traders are able to communicate to get raw materials/to sell their products. ✓
- Many people are employed in the communication sector leading to improvement in their standards of living. ✓
- Communication has helped in promoting international/domestic tourism leading to gain in foreign exchange/revenue. ✓

- Trade
 - raw materials
 - employed
 - tourism
 - dissemination
 - letters, relations
 - pol. stability
 - Trade
 - foreign exchange
 - revenue
 - Etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments are able to disseminate information through the media (e.g. information related to environmental conservation/educational programmes). Communication promotes international relations which enhances trade between Africa and other countries. Communication enhances political stability for economic growth. 	<p>Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks</p> <p>Put it</p> <p>08</p>
<p>(c)</p> <p>State five problems facing communication in Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient communication systems. Inadequate capital to install communication equipment. Language barriers due to diverse ethnic backgrounds. Inadequate communication facilities. Vandalism of communication equipment. Destruction of communication facilities in some African countries due to civil wars/terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate legislation on communication. Inadequately skilled labour. High tariffs/charges. <p>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks</p> <p>max 05</p>
<p>(d)</p> <p>Explain three efforts being made to solve the problems facing communication in Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberalization of communication sector, leading to modernization of communication systems. Establishment of trading blocs which have created favourable conditions for improving communication between member states. Installing wireless telephones (instead of copper wires) which are usually vandalized. Regional development initiatives are being undertaken to improve information and communication technology in the continent. Many African countries have established satellite facilities/radio/television boosters in order to improve communication. Many African countries are adopting international languages, such as French and English, in order to reduce language barriers. 	<p>Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks</p> <p>S-3</p> <p>e-3</p> <p>max 6</p> <p>25</p>

- absent/inefficient system
 - capital
 - language barriers
 - inadequate facilities
 - vandalism
 - civil wars/terrorism
 - varied landscape
 - pol. interference
 - low tech knowhow

liberalization/modernization
 - Trading blocs/favourable conditions
 - wireless telephones
 - satellite facilities
 - internet
 - training/modern
 - peace mission/restoring stability
 - legislative/facilities
 - entrepreneurship/initiative
 - ↓ tariffs/affordable

- many African countries are signing protocols on modern skills of communication
 - Establishing peace missions to enhance development
 - appropriate legislation is being put in place to facilitate communication
 - encouraging entrepreneurs to invest in the communication sector
 - lowering tariffs to make communication affordable