CONTINENT OF AFRICA

Location, Extent and Physical Setting

1 ABOUT AFRICA

- Africa is the second largest continent after Asia in population.
- Africa has 54 countries.



2 LOCATION

- Africa lies between 37° North and 35° South latitude and 17° West and 50° East longitude.
- The Equator passes almost through the centre of the continent.
- Hence it is called the 'Central Continent'.
- Both the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn pass through it.

3 EXTENT AND SIZE

- Total area : 30.4 million km².
- Length from north to south : about 8,000 km.
- Length from east to west : about 7,400 km.



4 BOUNDARIES









5 AFRICA AND NEIGHBOURS

- Separates from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar.



- Joined to Asia by the Sinai Peninsula.



- Separated from Asia by the Suez Canal.



6 COASTLINE



The coastline of Africa is **30,500 km** long.



PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

Plateaus, Highlands and the Great Rift Valley

1 THE AFRICAN PLATEAU

- Most of Africa consists of a vast plateau made of ancient crystalline rocks.
- The plateau rises steeply from a narrow coastal fringe to form highlands.
- The plateau is higher in the south-east and slopes gently towards the north-east.
- Africa has fewer high mountains and fewer lowlands than many other continents.
- The coastline is almost straight, with few large basins, estuaries and natural harbours.



2 THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY

- A rift valley is formed when land sinks between two normal faults.
- The African Rift Valley is approximately **6,900 km** long.
- It has a distinctive Y-shaped form.
- It stretches from Mozambique in the south, through Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia into the Red Sea, Gulf of Aquaba, the Dead Sea, the Sea of Galilee and ends in the Valley of Jordan in Syria.





Vast Plateau of Africa



Narrow Coastal Fringe and Steep Rise to Highlands



Higher in the South-East and Gentle Slope towards North-East





Rift Valley (Y-shaped)



Rift Valley Landscape



From Mozambique to Valley of Jordan (Syria)



MAJOR BASINS AND LAKES OF AFRICA

Exploring Africa's River Basins and Great Lakes

1 FIVE MAJOR BASINS OF AFRICA

1 SUDAN BASIN

- Filled by the White Nile and Blue Nile rivers.
- This is the world's most extensive marshland known as the 'Sudd'.



The Sudd

2 CHAD BASIN

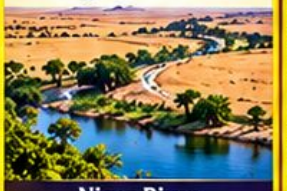
- Occupied by Lake Chad.
- This basin is a swampy area and the Sahara desert encroaches upon it.



Lake Chad

3 DJOUF BASIN

- Consists of the Western Sahara Desert.
- Found along the Mauritania–Mali boundary.
- Filled by the Niger River.



Niger River

4 CONGO (ZAIRE) BASIN

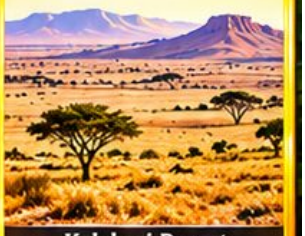
- A great structural basin occupied by a plateau.
- The Congo River and its tributaries flow across it.
- It is a forest area.



Congo River

5 KALAHARI BASIN

- Mostly a desert and steppe grassland area.
- It is surrounded by plateau rims.



Kalahari Desert



2 LAKES OF AFRICA

- Africa has numerous lakes of great economic potential.
- There are eight large lakes.
- The largest and deepest lakes are found in East Africa and are generally associated with the Great Rift Valley.

Lakes to the west of the Rift Valley	Lakes to the east of the Rift Valley
Albert	Rudolf (Turkana)
Edward	Natron
Kivu	Eyasi
Tanganyika	
Nyasa	

Lake Tanganyika is the world's second deepest lake, at about 1,436 m.



Lake Tanganyika

Lake Victoria lies between the two limbs of the Great Rift Valley and is the largest lake of Africa.



Lake Victoria



Lake Albert



Lake Edward



Lake Kivu



Lake Nyasa

MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA AND THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ

Africa's Mountain Ranges and a Famous Land Bridge

1 MAJOR MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA

ATLAS RANGE



- Fold mountains.
- A continuation of the mountains of southern Europe.
- Mount Toubkal is the highest peak of the Atlas Range.

Atlas Mountains

KILIMANJARO RANGE



- Located in East Africa.
- Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa, at **5,895 m.**
- Its peak is always snow covered even though it is close to the Equator.

Mount Kilimanjaro

DRAKENSBERG MOUNTAINS



- Extend along the south-eastern coast of Africa.
- They are not true mountains but the tilted edge of the plateau.

Drakensberg Mountains

OTHER MOUNTAIN RANGES



Ahaggar



Tibesti



Ruwenzori



Cape Range

- Besides these, the East African mountains are also mentioned in the textbook.



LOWEST POINT



- Lake Assal in Djibouti is the lowest point of Africa.

Lake Assal (Djibouti)

2 THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ

- An isthmus is a narrow strip of land joining two large landmasses and separating different bodies of water.
- The Isthmus of Suez lies between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- It joins Africa and Asia.
- The Suez Canal was constructed across this area and connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.





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CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA

Eight Climatic Zones of the African Continent

On the basis of climatic conditions, Africa can be divided into eight climatic zones.

1 WET EQUATORIAL CLIMATIC REGION



- Found in the lowlands, on either side of the Equator and extends from the Congo basin to Guinea.
- The climate is hot and wet throughout the year with heavy afternoon downpours.

2 SAVANNA CLIMATIC REGION



- Covers parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad and Niger.
- It is also known as 'Sudan model climate'.

3 TROPICAL DESERT CLIMATIC REGION





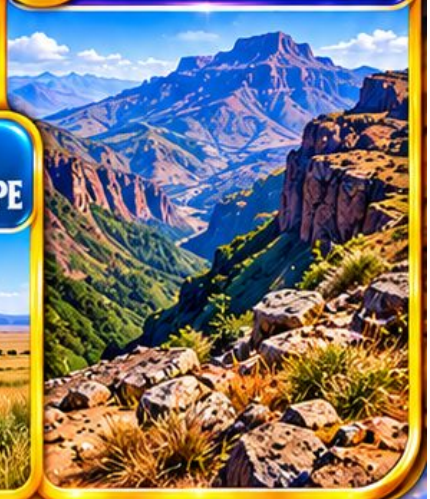
4 MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATIC REGION



5 TEMPERATE GRASSLAND TYPE



6 HIGHLAND CLIMATIC REGION



7 HUMID SUB-TROPICAL CLIMATIC REGION



8 DRY WINTER SUBTROPICAL REGION



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CONTINENT OF AFRICA
COMPLETE REVISION

Location • Physical Features • Rivers • Climate

1 LOCATION AND EXTENT

- Latitude: 37° North to 35° South.
- Longitude: 17° West to 50° East.
- Total area: 30.4 million km².
- About 8,000 km from north to south.
- About 7,400 km from east to west.
- The Equator passes almost through the centre of the continent. Hence Africa is called the 'Central Continent'.



Africa is the second largest continent after Asia in population. It has 54 countries.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Most of the land mass of Africa is a vast plateau made of ancient crystalline rocks.
- It rises steeply from a narrow coastal fringe to form highlands.
- The plateau is higher in the south-east and slopes gently towards the north-east.
- Africa has fewer high mountains and fewer lowlands than any other continents.
- The coastline is almost straight with few large basins, estuaries and natural harbours.



3 BASINS AND LAKES

Five Major Basins of Africa

- **Sudan Basin** (Filled by the White Nile and Blue Nile. Extensive marshland known as the Sudd.)
- **Chad Basin** (Occupied by Lake Chad. Swampy area and encroached by the Sahara Desert.)
- **Djouf Basin** (Consists of the Western Sahara Desert along Mauritania–Mali boundary. Filled by the Niger River.)
- **Congo (Zaire) Basin** (A great structural basin occupied by a plateau. Congo River and its tributaries flow across it. It is a forest area.)
- **Kalahari Basin** (Mainly a desert and steppe grassland surrounded by plateau rims.)

Important Lakes (mentioned in the textbook)











4 MOUNTAINS AND SUEZ

- Major mountain ranges are Atlas Range, Drakensberg and Kilimanjaro Range.
- Atlas Mountains are fold mountains and a continuation of the mountains of southern Europe.
- Mount Toubkal is the highest peak of the Atlas Range.
- Drakensberg extends along the south-eastern coast and is the tilted edge of the plateau.
- Kilimanjaro Range is in East Africa. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa, at 5,895 m.
- Other ranges: Ahaggar, Tibesti, Ruwenzori, Cape Range and East African mountains.
- Lake Assal in Djibouti is the lowest point of Africa.







The Isthmus of Suez

- A narrow strip of land joining Africa and Asia, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- The Suez Canal was constructed across this area and connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

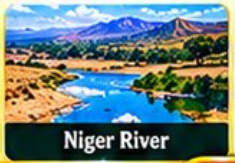


5 MAJOR RIVERS OF AFRICA

- **Nile** – the longest river in the world, 6,650 km. Flows northwards through the Sahara Desert to the Mediterranean Sea. Blue Nile from Lake Tana joins White Nile at Khartoum. The Nile forms a famous delta.
- **Congo (Zaire)** – second longest river. Rises near the Equator, flows through equatorial forests and joins the Atlantic Ocean. It has Livingstone Falls and no delta.
- **Niger** – third longest river, about 4,000 km. Rises in the highlands on the West Coast and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a non-perennial river.
- **Zambezi** – fourth longest river, about 3,500 km. Rises in Central Africa, flows south-eastwards into the Indian Ocean. It has numerous rapids and waterfalls. The most spectacular waterfall is the Victoria Falls. Kariba Gorge is also famous.
- **Other important rivers:** Senegal, Orange and Limpopo.









6 CLIMATE AND CLIMATIC REGIONS

Africa's climate is predominantly tropical.

- Climatic conditions are influenced by its location and extent, absence of high mountains and ocean currents.
- Rainfall is heaviest along the Equator and decreases with distance.
- Average annual rainfall in the equatorial region exceeds 200 cm.
- Rainfall is only about 15 cm in the Sahara, Kalahari and Namib deserts.
- Cameroon is the wettest place in Africa, with an average annual rainfall of 1,016 cm.

Eight Climatic Regions of Africa

1. Wet Equatorial Climatic Region
2. Savanna Climatic Region
3. Tropical Desert Climatic Region
4. Mediterranean Climatic Region
5. Temperate Grassland Type
6. Highland Climatic Region
7. Humid Sub-tropical Climatic Region
8. Dry Winter Subtropical Region



MAJOR RIVERS OF AFRICA

River Systems, Waterfalls and Fertile River Plains

INTRODUCTION

- The river systems of Africa have their own peculiarities.
- Most of the rivers have cut deep gorges in their upper courses. They have waterfalls and rapids.
- Many rivers are non-perennial due to seasonal variations in rainfall.
- Inland rivers are numerous.

1 THE NILE

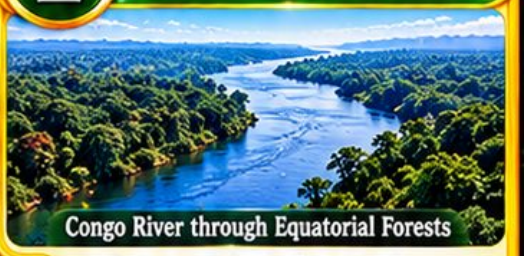


Nile River and Fertile Plain

- The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- It flows for **6,650 km**.
- It flows northwards through the Sahara Desert into the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Nile plain is very fertile. It provides life for millions of people. They use its water for irrigation and lead their lives.
- The Blue Nile originates in Lake Tana (Ethiopia) and joins the White Nile at Khartoum.
- The Nile forms a famous delta.



2 THE CONGO (ZAIRE)



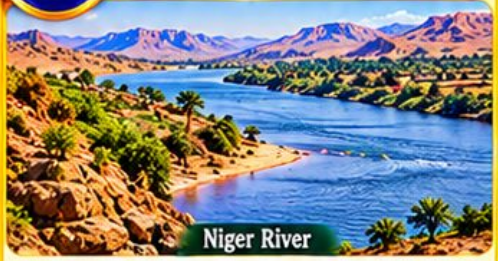
Congo River through Equatorial Forests

- Congo or Zaire is the second longest river in Africa.
- It rises near the equator.
- It flows first north, then south west for 4,640 km to join the Atlantic Ocean.
- It flows through the equatorial forests of Central Africa.
- It builds the famous Livingstone Falls.
- It has no delta.



Livingstone Falls

3 THE NIGER



Niger River

- The Niger is the third longest river in Africa.
- Its source is in the highlands on the West Coast.
- It empties into the Atlantic Ocean.
- It is a non-perennial river.
- It is about **4000 km** long.

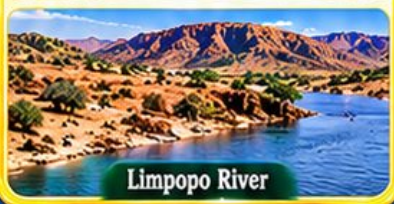
OTHER IMPORTANT RIVERS



Senegal River



Orange River



Limpopo River

4 THE ZAMBEZI



Victoria Falls

- The Zambezi is the fourth longest river in Africa.
- It rises in Central Africa and flows south eastwards.
- It empties into the Indian Ocean.
- It has numerous rapids and waterfalls along its course.
- The most spectacular waterfall is the Victoria Falls.
- The Kariba Gorge is the most famous one.
- It is about **3500 km** long.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF AFRICA

Equatorial Heat, Desert Dryness and Rainfall Patterns

1 AFRICA'S CLIMATE

- Africa extends across both the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres.
- The Equator passes through the middle of the continent.
- The climate of Africa is predominantly tropical.
- The climate is influenced by its location and extent, the absence of high mountains in many areas, and ocean currents.

OCEAN CURRENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS



- Affects the western Sahara coastal region.
- Lowers temperature and brings little moisture.



- Affects the western coast of the Kalahari.
- Lowers temperature and brings little moisture.



- Along the south-eastern coast, it carries more moisture and causes rainfall.



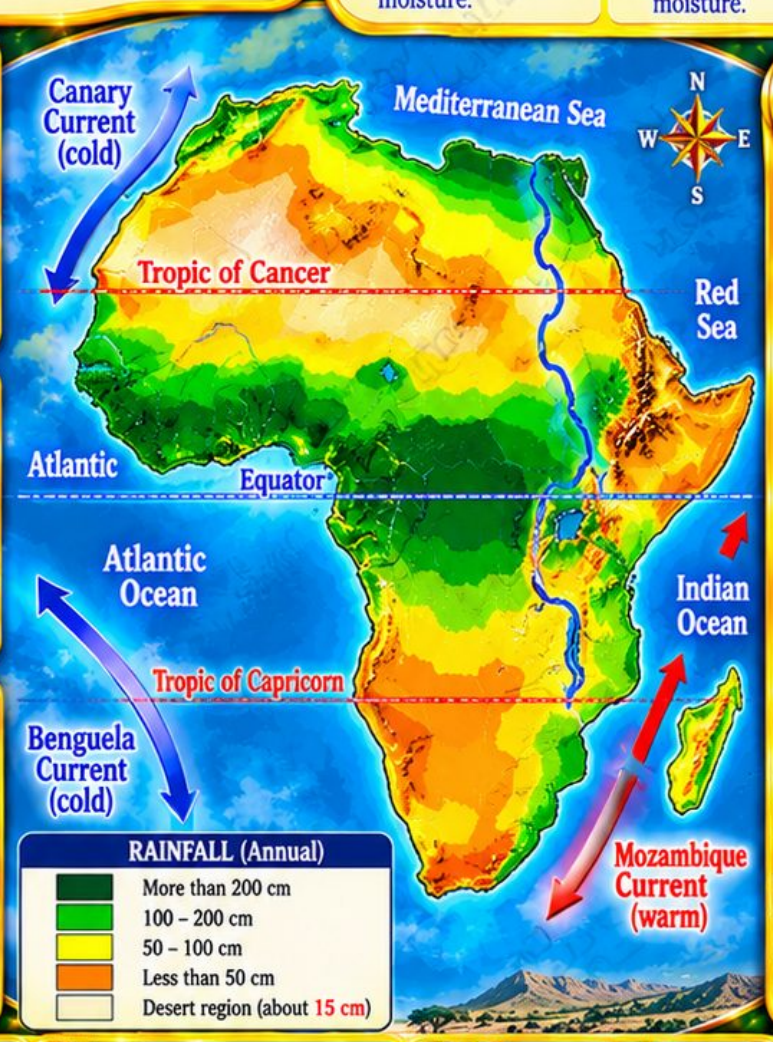
Sahara Desert (low rainfall)



Savanna Region



Equatorial Rainforest (high rainfall)



2 DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL

- Rainfall is heaviest along the Equator.
- The annual average rainfall in this region exceeds **200 cm**.
- Rainfall decreases with distance from the Equator.
- The rainfall is only about **15 cm** in the Sahara, the Kalahari and the Namib deserts.
- Cameroon is the wettest place of Africa, with an average annual rainfall of **1,016 cm**.



Cameroon (wettest place of Africa)



Coastal region affected by Canary Current



Coastal region affected by Benguela Current



South-eastern coast affected by Mozambique Current



Kalahari Desert (low rainfall)

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CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA

Eight Climatic Zones of the African Continent

1 WET EQUATORIAL CLIMATIC REGION



- Found in the lowlands, on either side of the Equator and extending from the Congo basin to Guinea.
- The climate is hot and wet throughout the year with heavy afternoon downpours.

2 SAVANNA CLIMATIC REGION



- Found in parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad and Niger.
- It is also known as 'Sudan model climate'.

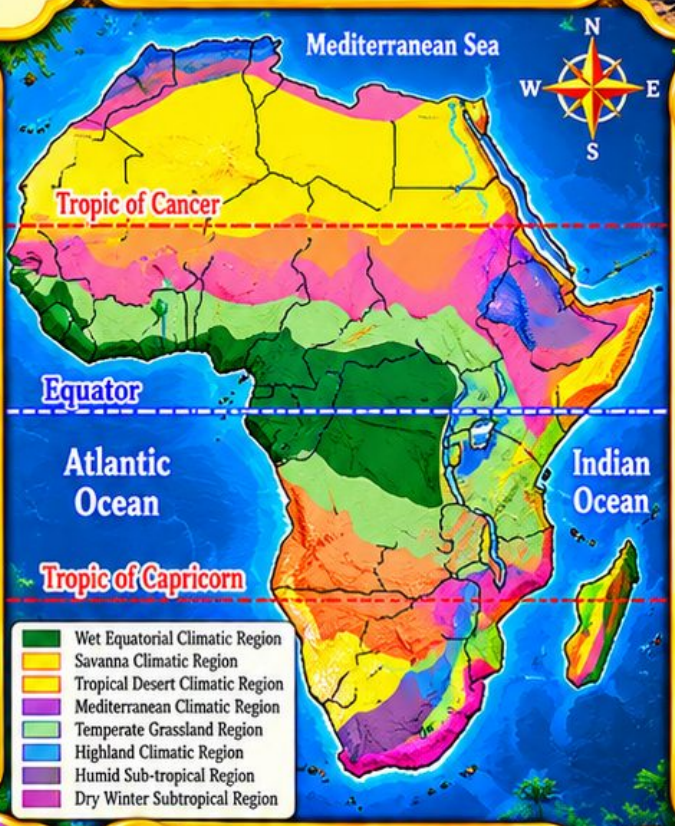
3 TROPICAL DESERT CLIMATIC REGION



4 MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATIC REGION



- Found in Northern coastal and southern tip of Africa.
- Includes Morocco, Northern Algeria and Cape Province.
- The main feature of this climate is extreme hot and dry in summer and humid and gets rainfall in winter.
- This is the only climatic region which gets rain during winter.



5 TEMPERATE GRASSLAND REGION



- It is also known as 'High Veldts'.
- It is found in the interior of South Africa. It is far from the sea coast.
- It experiences great difference of temperature between the summer and the winter.
- Summers are hot and winters are cold.
- Rainfall is very low in both the seasons.

6 HIGHLAND CLIMATIC REGION



- This region includes the Ethiopian highland and parts of East Africa.
- This region is high above sea level so the climate is cooler in this region.
- The distribution of rainfall is sparse and falls only in summer.

7 HUMID SUB-TROPICAL REGION



- This region extends along the Drakensberg mountains and extends upto the east coast, including Madagascar.
- During summer the weather is too hot and it rains and during the winter it is cold and dry.

8 DRY WINTER SUBTROPICAL REGION



NATURAL VEGETATION OF AFRICA

Forests, Savannas, Grasslands and Desert Vegetation

1 EQUATORIAL EVERGREEN FORESTS



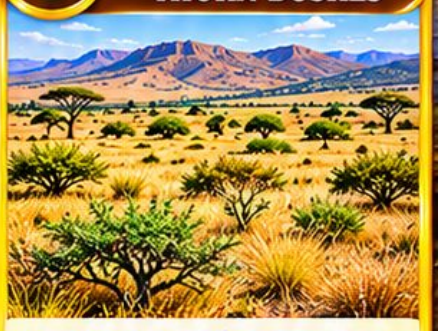
- Hot and wet equatorial conditions support dense forests.
- Trees grow to great heights and have broad leaves and epiphytes.
- Valuable tropical hardwood such as rubber, rosewood, ebony, cinchona, teak, palm and blackwood grow here.
- Mangrove plants also grow in the swampy areas of the seabeds.

2 SAVANNAS



- Found to the north and south of the Equatorial evergreen forests.
- Acacia trees and baobabs are characteristic of the savannas.

3 GRASSLANDS AND THORN BUSHES



- In areas with less rainfall, the savannas give way to thorn bushes and grasslands.

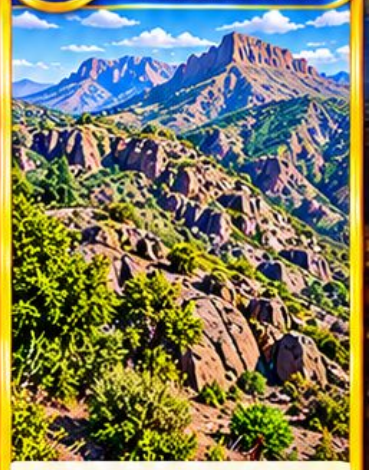


4 MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION



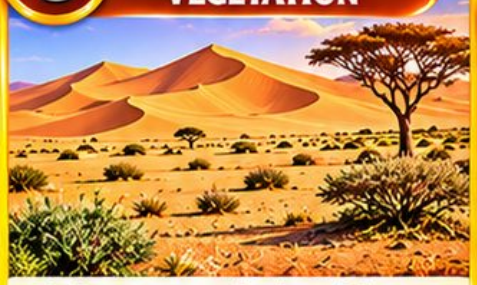
- Thorns and pines, juniper, cork, cedar, fig and olive trees are found in areas with Mediterranean climate.

5 MOUNTAIN VEGETATION



- Mountain vegetation is found in the higher parts of the plateau.

6 DESERT VEGETATION



- Desert vegetation is mainly found in the Sahara and the Kalahari deserts.

7 KAROO SHRUBLAND



- The Karoo area of South Africa is famous for shrubland.

8 SUDD VEGETATION



- A special type of vegetation called 'Sudd' (means barrier) is found in the river valleys of the Nile.

ANIMAL WEALTH OF AFRICA

Amazing Wildlife of Forests, Grasslands and Deserts

1 FOREST AND GRASSLAND ANIMALS


Chimpanzee

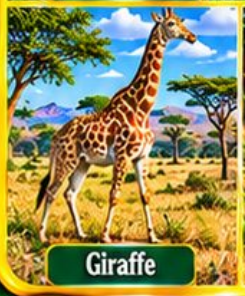

Monkey

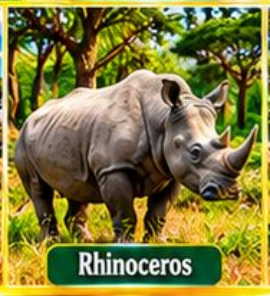

Gorilla


Bison


Leopard


Zebra


Giraffe


Rhinoceros


Elephant


Impala


Cheetah


African Lion

2 RIVERS AND SWAMPS ANIMALS


Crocodile


Hippopotamus

3 BIRDS OF AFRICA


Kingfisher


Ostrich


Shoebill


Eagle

4 DESERT ANIMALS


Scorpion

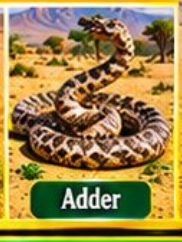

Lizard

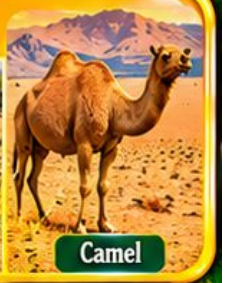

Desert Fox


Insects


Donkey


Horse


Adder


Camel

5 THE OSTRICH



- Native species of South Africa, found in the southern plains and the Kalahari desert.
- It is the largest living bird.
- It lays the largest egg in the world.
- It cannot fly.
- It is the fastest running bird.
- It is the only bird in the world that has only two toes on each foot.

6 THE ADDAX



- Addax is a kind of antelope with long and twisted horns.
- It never drinks water.
- It gets water from the plants and the food it eats.

AGRICULTURE OF AFRICA

Food Crops, Plantation Crops and Livestock

1 IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

- Agriculture is one of the most important economic activities in many African countries.
- Nearly 75 per cent of people are engaged in agriculture.

2 MAJOR FOOD CROPS


Maize


Paddy


Cassava


Sweet potato


Yam


Peanuts


Peas


Starch crops

3 PLANTATION AND COMMERCIAL CROPS


Coffee


Cocoa


Sugarcane


Banana


Tea


Oil-palm


Tobacco


Citrus fruits



4 IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL LOCATIONS


- Coffee is a major export item of Burundi.


- Cocoa is associated with Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.


- Pulses such as peas are grown in The Gambia.


- Zanzibar Islands and Tanzania are famous for growing cloves.


- Coffee has been cultivated in Ethiopia for thousands of years.


- Egypt is famous for good-quality cotton.

5 LIVESTOCK

- Commercial cattle rearing is most advanced in areas of European settlements, such as Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- Africa possesses about 15% of the total cattle population.



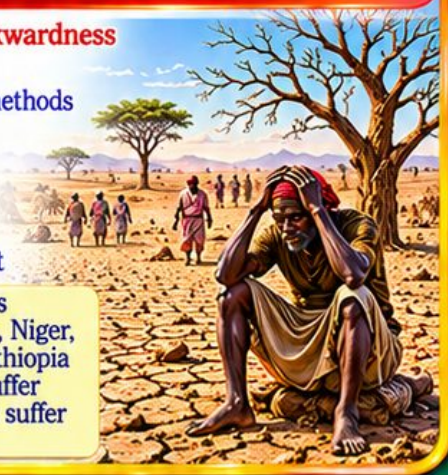
AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES OF AFRICA

Agricultural Challenges and Industrial Development

1 AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGES

Reasons for the backwardness of agriculture:

- Old subsistence farming methods
- Outdated implements
- Illiteracy
- Tribalism
- Lack of capital
- Lack of foreign investment



- Countries of Sahel such as Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Northern Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia frequently suffer from droughts and people suffer due to starvation.

2 REASONS FOR SLOW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



- Unequal distribution of water, forest and mineral resources
- An agriculture-dependent economy
- Inadequate infrastructure facilities
- Insufficient capital
- Lack of technology
- Lack of skilled labour
- Low purchasing power
- Political turmoil



3 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Countries undergoing industrialisation in recent decades include:
  - Zimbabwe
  - Nigeria
  - Egypt
  - Algeria
  - South Africa



4 IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES



Textiles



Pharmaceuticals



Food processing



Beverage production



Iron and steel



Rubber



Cement



Petrochemicals



Electrical machinery



Transport equipment



Tractor manufacturing



Assembly of military aircraft

5 INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

- South Africa: Iron and steel, rubber, cement and petrochemicals manufacturing is concentrated in South Africa.
- Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Zimbabwe: Iron and steel industries are found in these countries.





PRECIOUS MINERALS OF AFRICA

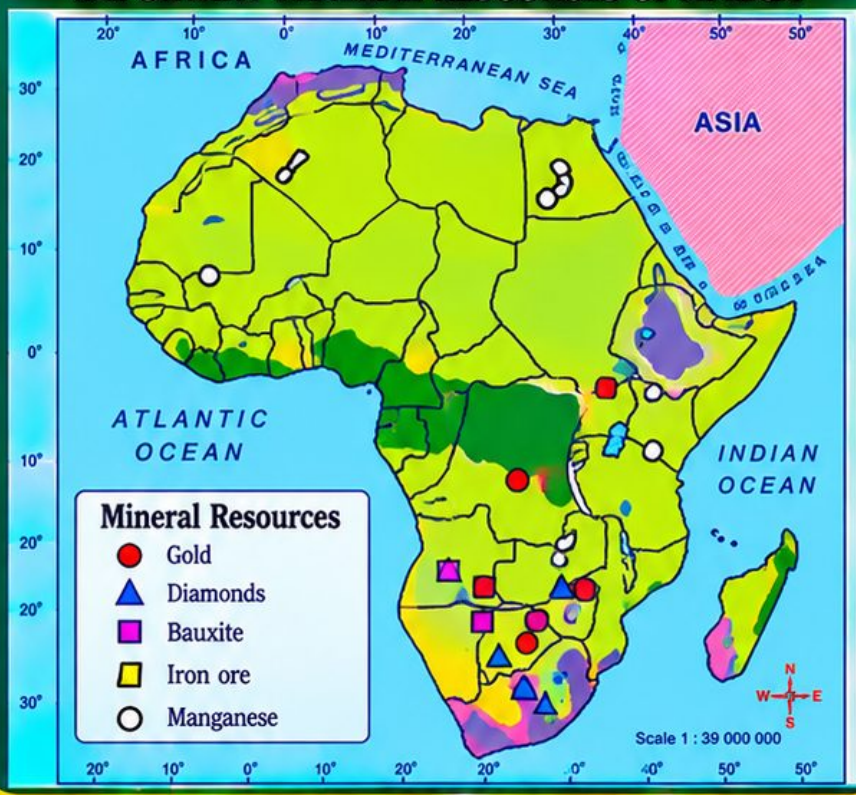
Diamonds, Gold and Platinum

1 AFRICA'S MINERAL WEALTH

- Africa is very rich in minerals.
- It is the world's largest producer of diamond, gold and platinum.



IMPORTANT MINERAL RESOURCES OF AFRICA



2 DIAMONDS



- Nearly **80%** of the world's total diamond reserves are found in Africa alone.
- Botswana, Zaire and South Africa are the highest producing countries of diamonds.
- Angola, Namibia and Ghana are the other producers.
- Diamonds are divided into two types – crystal diamonds and industrial diamonds.
- Industrial diamonds are mainly used for abrasive purposes and cutting tools.





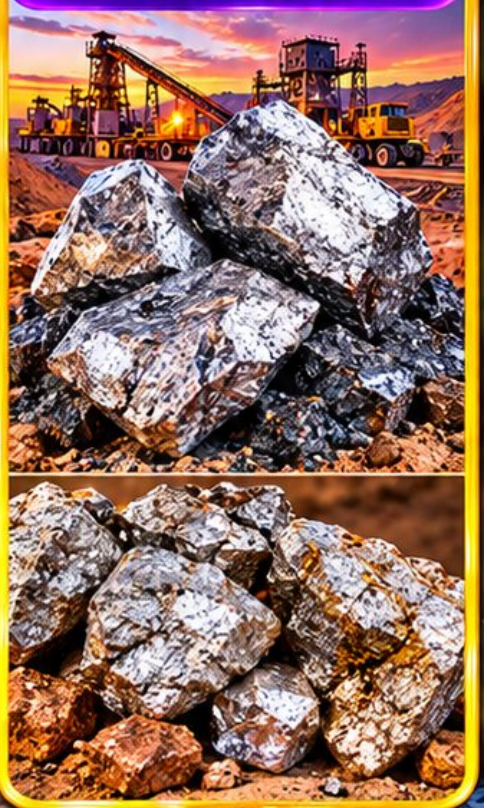
3 GOLD



- South Africa alone has about half of the world's gold reserve.
- The main distribution areas are Witwatersrand (Transvaal) and in Orange Free State.
- More than **50%** of the continent's total gold production comes from South Africa, Zimbabwe and the Democratic republic of Congo (Zaire).



PLATINUM



POPULATION OF AFRICA

Growth, Distribution and Density

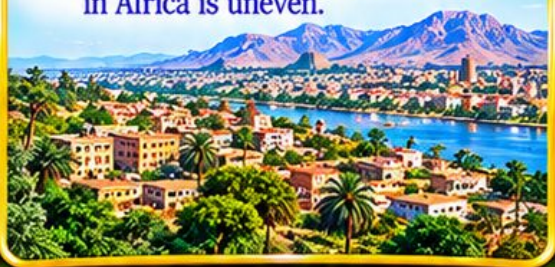
1 POPULATION



- Nearly **1051** million people live in the continent of Africa.

2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- The distribution of population in Africa is uneven.



3 AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY



- Nigeria
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Zaire
- South Africa
- Coastal areas of African Guinea
- The valley of the Nile River
- Highlands of East Africa
- Madagascar
- Northern coastal areas
- Zimbabwe



Deserts (low population)



Mountainous regions (low population)



Thick equatorial forests (low population)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AFRICA



4 AREAS OF LOW POPULATION DENSITY

- Deserts
- Mountainous regions
- Thick equatorial forests
- Libya's Sahara
- Algeria

- Libya's Sahara and Algeria are less densely populated. The population density here is **15 people per sq. km.**



5 PEOPLE AND CULTURES

- Africa is a continent of different peoples, languages and cultures.
- Composed mainly Negroid race and its sub-groups.
- Today Africa contains many different races and clans.
- This continent is a union of different people, languages and cultures.



6 FOUR GROUPS OF PEOPLE

1. Pygmies, Bushmen and Masai who live to the south of Sahara desert.
2. The Arabs who live in North Africa.
3. The Indians who live in South Africa and East Africa.
4. The Europeans who live in South Africa and other fertile land of other river basins.

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AFRICA
COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY REVISION

Climate • Vegetation • Wildlife • Agriculture • Minerals • Population

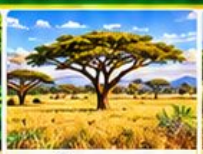
1 CLIMATIC REGIONS

1. Wet Equatorial
2. Savanna
3. Tropical Desert
4. Mediterranean
5. Temperate Grassland
6. Highland
7. Humid Sub-tropical
8. Dry Winter Subtropical



2 NATURAL VEGETATION


Equatorial evergreen forest


Savannas


Grasslands and thorn bushes


Mediterranean vegetation


Mountain vegetation


Desert vegetation


Karoo shrubland


Sudd vegetation

3 ANIMAL WEALTH


Elephant


Giraffe


Zebra


Rhinoceros


Cheetah


African Lion

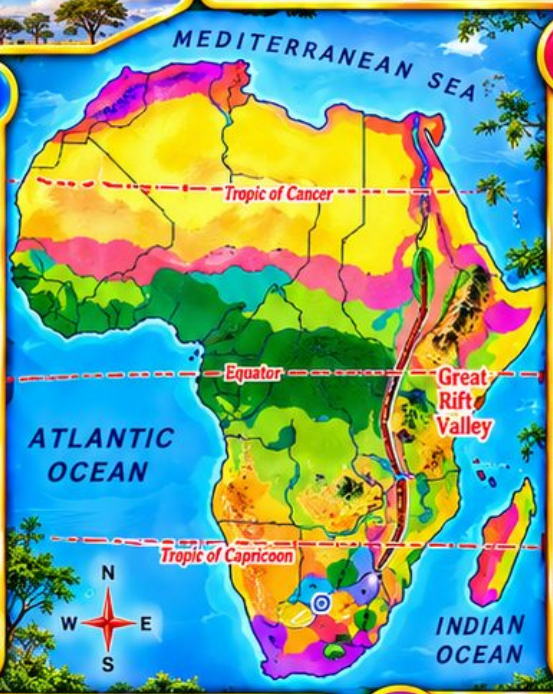

Gorilla


Crocodile


Hippopotamus


Ostrich


Camel



4 AGRICULTURE


Maize


Paddy


Cassava


Sweet potato


Yam


Peanuts


Peas


Starch crops


Coffee


Cocoa


Sugarcane


Banana


Tea


Oil-palm


Tobacco


Citrus fruits

5 INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Important Industries


Textiles


Pharmaceuticals


Food processing

Beverage production

Iron and steel

Rubber

Cement

Petrochemicals

Electrical machinery

Transport equipment

Tractor manufacturing

Assembly of military aircraft

Important Minerals

Diamond

Gold

6 POPULATION

Nearly **1,051 million** people live in the continent of Africa.

Areas of high population density

- Nigeria
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Zaire
- South Africa
- Coastal areas of African Guinea
- The valley of the Nile River
- Highlands of East Africa
- Madagascar
- Northern coastal areas
- Zimbabwe

Areas of low population density

- Deserts
- Mountainous regions
- Thick equatorial forests
- Libya's Sahara
- Algeria

Libya's Sahara and Algeria are less densely populated. The population density here is **15 people per sq. km.**

People and cultures

Africa has many different peoples, languages and cultures.

Four groups of people

1. Pygmies, Bushmen and Masai who live to the south of Sahara desert.
2. The Arabs who live in North Africa.
3. The Indians who live in South Africa and East Africa.
4. The Europeans who live in South Africa and other fertile land of other river basins.