

Week 1: The Geography of Africa	Week 2: African Ecosystems	Week 3: The Location of the Sahel Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Africa is a continent.</li> <li>●Africa is the second biggest continent in the World.</li> <li>●There are 54 countries altogether in Africa.</li> <li>●On the west of the African coast is the Atlantic ocean.</li> <li>●On the East of the African coast is the Indian ocean.</li> <li>●The Mediterranean sea is North of the African coast.</li> <li>●Much of the continent is covered by a desert such as the Sahara.</li> <li>●Africa has more landlocked countries than any other continent.</li> <li>●Africa contains some of the worlds largest reserves of fossil fuels, metal ores, gems and precious metals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Africa has a number of ecosystems:</li> <li>●Tropical rainforests are very hot and very wet.</li> <li>●They are close to the equator therefore there is a lot of evaporation due to the amount of sunlight.</li> <li>●They have the largest range of plants and animals out of any other climate zone in the world.</li> <li>●Deserts are very hot and dry all year round with little rainfall, temperatures drop at night time.</li> <li>●The animals have to adapt to the weather so that they can live in such dry conditions.</li> <li>●There is very little vegetation because the precipitation is too low to sustain plant life.</li> <li>●The Savannah is an ecosystem with long grass and spaced out trees.</li> <li>●There are lots of different animals that live on the Savannah, including lions, giraffes and zebras.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Sahel is taken from the Arabic word Sāḥil, which mean shoreline or coastline.</li> <li>●It is a semi-arid region of western and north-central Africa extending from Senegal eastward to Sudan.</li> <li>●Semi-arid means that the climate of the region is very dry but not as dry as a desert.</li> <li>●The region is a belt of land between the Sahara Desert in the north and the Savannahs grasslands in the south.</li> <li>●The Sahel is a huge region and includes many countries.</li> <li>●Countries that are part of the Sahel region include, Chad, Sudan, Nigeria and Niger.</li> <li>●The Sahel region includes parts of the River Niger.</li> </ul>
Week 4: The Climate of the Sahel Region	Week 5: Desertification	Week 6: Challenges Facing the Sahel Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●At least eight months of the year are dry in the Sahel.</li> <li>●There is a short rainy season.</li> <li>●During the rainy season an average of 100-200 mm of rain falls.</li> <li>●The rainy season is mostly in June, July, and August.</li> <li>●The rainy season can fail and this causes droughts in the region.</li> <li>●The droughts can lead to crop failures.</li> <li>●Crop failures can lead to famines and this has happened in the region a number of times.</li> <li>●Temperatures are hot in the region and vary from 33 degrees to 36 degrees Celsius.</li> <li>●In the winter hot winds called the Harmattan winds blow over the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●There are main causes of desertification</li> <li>●Climate Change – hotter and drier conditions are increasing the risk of land turning to desert.</li> <li>●Population growth –a rising population increases demand for food and fuel.</li> <li>●Cutting down trees for fuel – cutting down trees to use the wood for fuel leads to roots dying. The soil will no longer be held together by the roots and this causes desertification.</li> <li>●Over-grazing – when there are too many animals grazing on the land the vegetation is eaten too quickly. This leads to patches of soil becoming exposed. The soil becomes dry and this causes desertification.</li> <li>●Over-cultivation – as a population grows there is a greater demand for food. More people farm the land, and the soil becomes infertile and dry causing desertification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Food insecurity—when you do not a secure supply of food.</li> <li>●Malnutrition—when you become ill due to lack of food.</li> <li>●Drought—when it has not rained for a very long time.</li> <li>●Famine— when there is not enough food for the population</li> <li>●There are an increasing number of droughts in the Sahel region</li> <li>●Every year millions of people face food insecurity.</li> <li>●In 2012 18 million people were at risk of famine.</li> <li>●In 2020 11 million people are facing the same plight.</li> <li>●1.4 million children who live in the Sahel suffer from malnutrition</li> <li>●Climate change has increased the risk of drought</li> <li>●Poverty in the region has led to conflict between different groups .</li> </ul>