INSERT

Figure 1: A map showing the location of the Pakistan Earthquake on 8 October 2005 plus other notable earthquakes in the area.

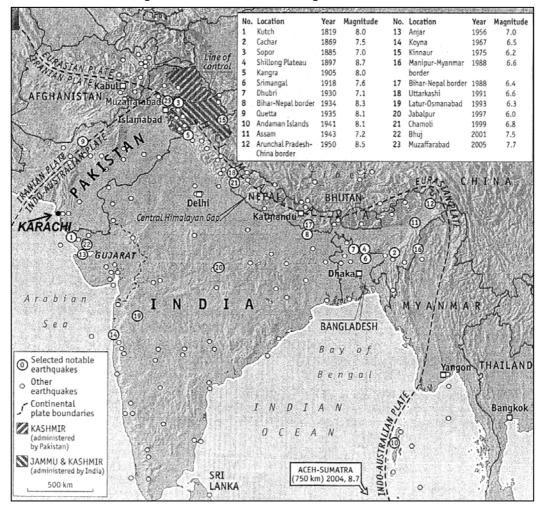


Figure 2: Plate Tectonics: The movement of the crustal plates and the consequence of this movement

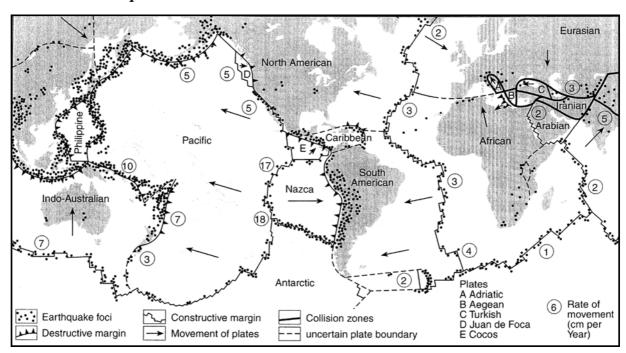


Figure 3: A cross-section of a typical synclinal valley in North-Eastern Pakistan

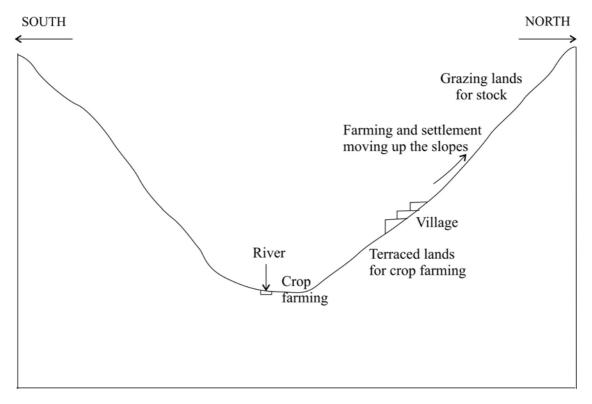


Figure 4: Population statistics: North-Eastern Pakistan

Population growth rate	Over 3% per annum	
Infant mortality rate	150/1000	
Life expectancy	Males 50 years, Females 52 years	
Average family size	8 children	
Average length of time at school	5 years	
Literacy levels	Males 30%, Females 10%	
Population densitites in the valleys	3 000/sq km	

Figure 5: The thermal structure of the Atmosphere to a height of about 110 kms

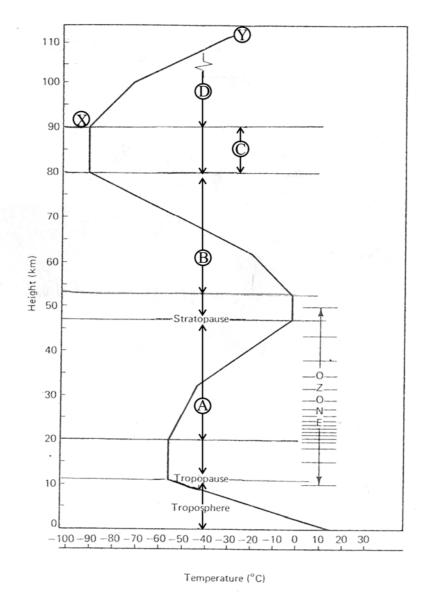


Figure 6: Conduction, convection and radiation

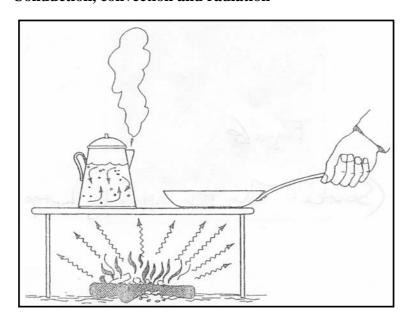


Figure 7: Ozone Depletion news report

Ozone depletion over South Africa will have devastating effects on all forms of life.

Scientists report that, at the current rate of ozone depletion in the atmosphere, the consequences for life in South Africa could be as follows:

- a 10% to 20% increase in skin cancer;
- a sharp increase in eye cataracts, leading to blurring and eventual blindness, in both humans and animals;
- a suppression of the human immune system which would have effects similar to that of the AIDS virus;
- a marked decrease in the yields of vital food crops such as maize, wheat, soyabeans, sunflowers and vegetables, and
- a marked reduction in ocean phytoplankton which play a major role in reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

[Source: adapted from Miller; *Living in the Environment*]

Figure 8: The formation of rift valleys and block mountains

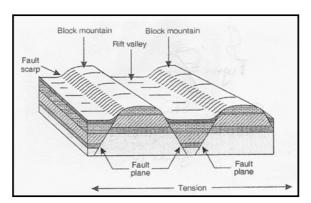


Figure 9: A map of the eastern arm of the East African Rift Valley

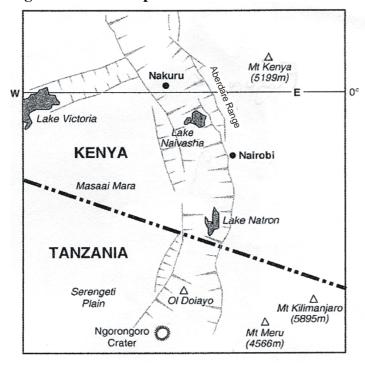


Figure 10: A cross-section of the eastern arm of the East African Rift Valley

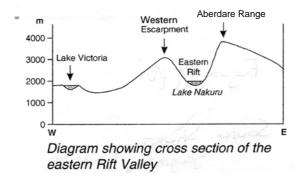


Figure 11: A cross-section from South to North through the Outeniqua and Swartberg Mountains of South Africa

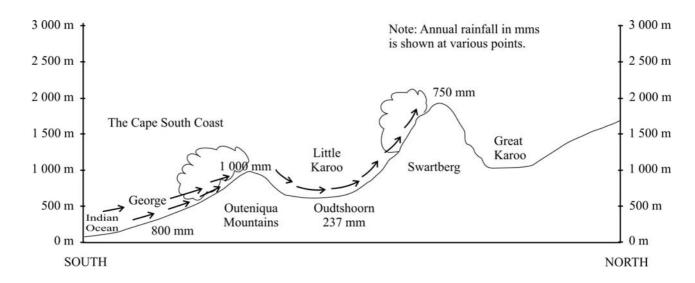


Figure 12: The seasonal position of the ITCZ over Africa

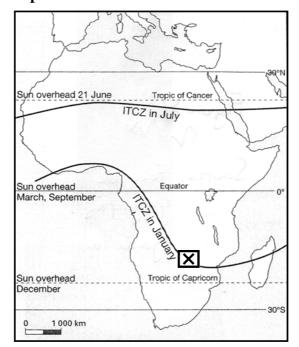
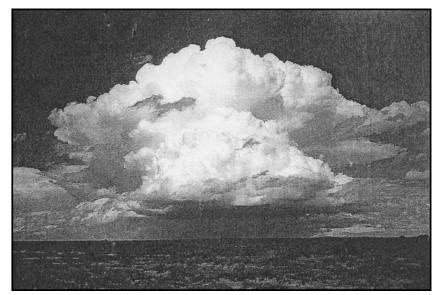


Figure 13 Cloud forming at the ITCZ



[Source: Weather and Atmospheric Phenomena by Dries van Zyl]

Figure 14: Deserts and Desertification

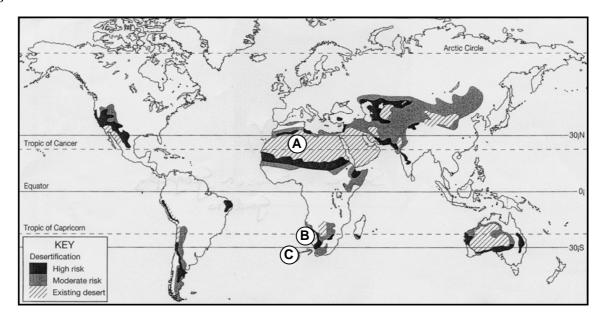


Figure 15: The Platberg near Harrismith, Free State

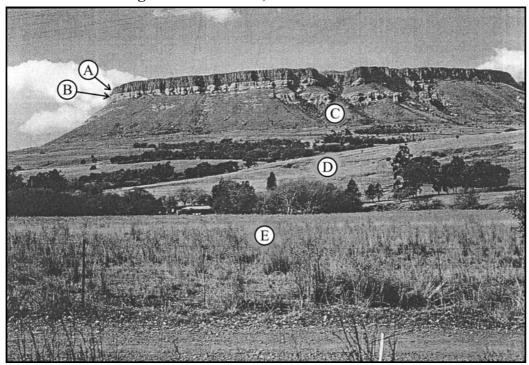


Figure 16: Learning about HIV as vital as ABC for Lesotho's villagers

Mokhotlong, Lesotho – Sejeng Leotla, a young shepherd, fears his flock being stolen but is even more scared of AIDS, which has led life expectancy in the country to plummet from 52 to 35 in less than four years.

Leotla was forced by poverty to leave school at the age of 7, and his rudimentary home has no electricity or running water. Lesotho is among the world's poorest countries and has the third highest HIV/AIDS rate, with a 29% infection rate for those aged between 15 and 49. Life expectancy, which stood at 60 in 1991, fell to 52 in 2001 and is currently only 35 years, according to the UN children's agency, Unicef.

Unicef is launching a new campaign in New York tomorrow, targeting Lesotho and several other countries, to step up the fight against the disease.

Leotla only recently learnt to read and write at Libibing, a sleepy hamlet about 30 minutes drive from Mokhotlong.

There he and other shepherds benefit from a Unicef-supported programme where they are taught literacy skills and AIDS awareness.

However, despite the awareness campaigns – including a huge AIDS ribbon designed with painted rocks placed on the mountainside – there is often little knowledge and a tendency to shy away from mentioning condoms.

But one shepherd pulls out a bunch of contraceptives from his pocket and declares: "I took part in a workshop and got these. I am going to distribute them". [Sapa AFP]

Figure 17: Map of Lesotho

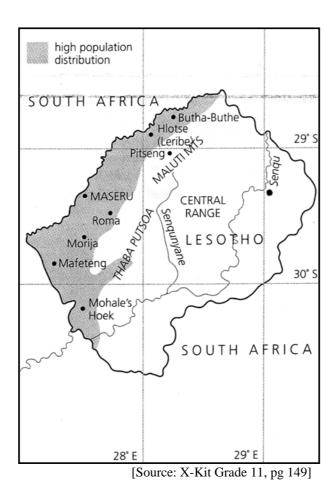


Figure 18: Population Statistics

	The Netherlands (Holland)	Lesotho
Characteristics		*
Area (km²)	36,000	30,350
Total Population (million)	16	2.3
Population density (per km²)	429	71
Population growth rate (%)	0,5	1,7
Urbanised population (%)	89	26
Unemployment rate (%)	4	40

Figure 19: Cartoon on Receiving Aid Source: "O Level Geography – UK Dec 2003



[Geography GCE O Level 1994 – 2003 Editorial Board Redspot 2004: Dec 2003 Paper 2 pg 23]

Figure 20: Advertisement – The Mvula Trust

THE MANULA TRUST

The Mvula Trust's Mission is to improve the health and welfare of poor and disadvantaged

South Africans in rural and peri-urban communities by increasing their access to safe and sustainable water and sanitation

services. Our strategy is

to support the development of good



practice in the sector by testing and advocating sustainable models for cost effective delivery and management.

SUPPORTING WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT

People without water and sanitation live for each day. They don't worry about the future — or the environment!



The Mvula Trust is an NGO committed to poverty alleviation in rural and periurban areas. We focus on the delivery of safe and sustainable water and sanitation services. To date Mvula has disbursed over R250 million countrywide and has rendered services to over a million South Africans.

A key principle of development - recognised internationally as essential for sustainability - is management of services at the lowest appropriate level. Mvula has applied this approach by empowering village water committees to manage project funds, the construction of water supply schemes and the operations and maintenance of the service in the long term.

For more information please contact Richard Holden on (011) 403-3425 or Richard@myula.co.za.



Supporting Water and Sanitation Development

Figure 21: Cartoon from The Star (9 August 2005) – "Quietly doing a man's job".

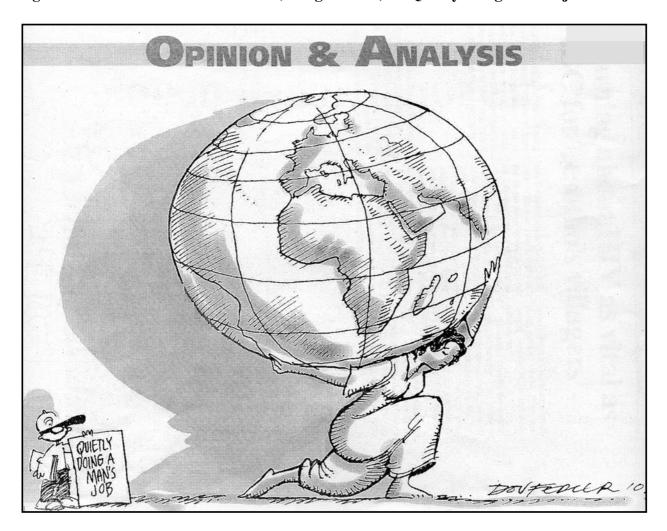
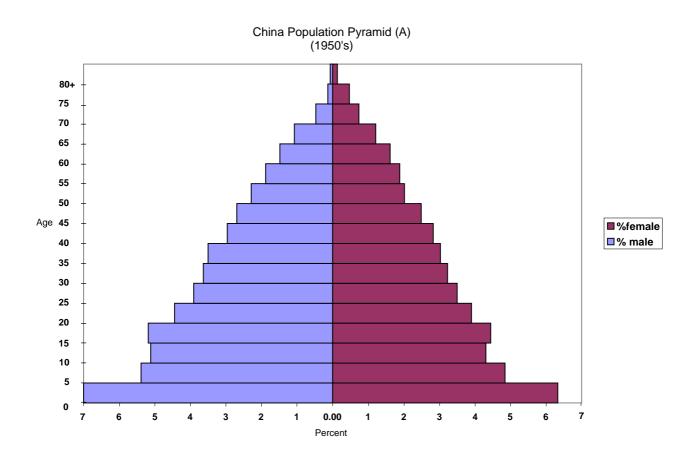


Figure 22: Population pyramids US Census Bureau



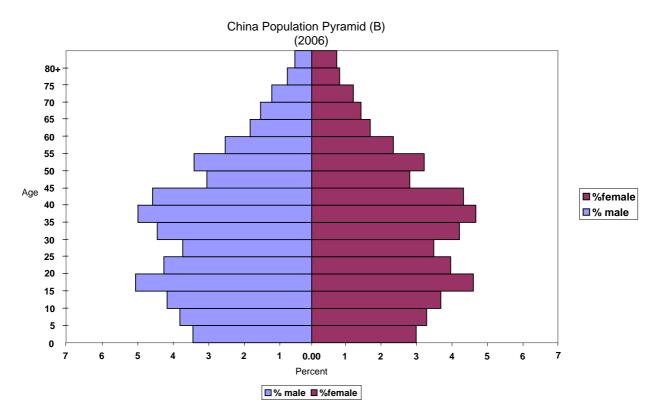


Figure 23: Map showing SADC countries

