

Places in News (World) - November, 2025

Christmas Island

- **Context:** Google is planning to build a large artificial intelligence data centre on Christmas Island.
- **Location & Political Status:**
 - It is an island in the Indian Ocean.
 - Lies about 360 km south of Java and ~1400 km northwest of Australia.
 - Administered as an external territory of Australia.
 - Flying Fish Cove → main settlement and chief port
- **Physical Features**
 - The island is the summit of an oceanic mountain whose highest point on the island is Murray Hill
- **Biodiversity:**
 - Tropical rainforest covers most of Christmas Island, and fauna includes large numbers of seabirds, small reptiles, land crabs, and insects.
 - Famous species: Christmas Island Red Crab (mass annual migration)
 - One of the island's best-known animal residents is the Christmas Island red crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*), whose spectacular annual emergence and migration draws large numbers of tourists.
- **History:**
 - Although Europeans sighted Christmas Island in 1615, it was named for the day of its rediscovery in 1643.
 - The discovery of phosphate on the island in 1887 led to the UK annexing it the following year.
 - In 1900 Christmas Island was incorporated in the British crown colony of the Straits Settlements with its capital at Singapore.
 - During World War II the island was occupied by the Japanese.
 - In 1958 the island became an Australian territory.
- **Economy**
 - The territory's economy was long based almost entirely on the mining and extraction of phosphate.
 - With the recoverable reserves of phosphate nearly exhausted, efforts were turned toward developing tourism.

- Small-scale subsistence cropping and fishing are practiced, but most food is imported.
- **Ethnic Composition:**
 - The population includes many ethnic Chinese, a small number of people of European ancestry, and Malay labourers recruited mainly from Malaysia, Singapore, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.



Senkaku Islands

- **Context:** Continuation of maritime tension as China Coast Guard ships reportedly conducted patrols near the Japan-administered islands.
- **Location:**
 - These are an uninhabited group of islands situated in the East China Sea.
 - The islands comprise Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Taisho Island Kitakojima Island, Minamikojima Island, Tobise Island, Okinokitaiwa Island, and Okinominamiwa Island.
- **Claimants:** Japan (Senkaku Islands), China (PRC) (Diaoyu Dao), Taiwan (ROC) (Diaoyutai Lieyu).
- **Administration:** Currently, Japan administers and controls the Senkaku Islands as part of the city of Ishigaki in Okinawa Prefecture.
- **Geological Features**

- This island consists of conglomerate sandstone (alternate layers of sandstone and conglomerate in some parts), tuff, andesite, andesitic lava, coral outcroppings elevated above sea level during the Holocene era, and other rocky material.
- The surrounding area is highly volcanic and features faults associated with this volcanic activity, and this affects land formation.

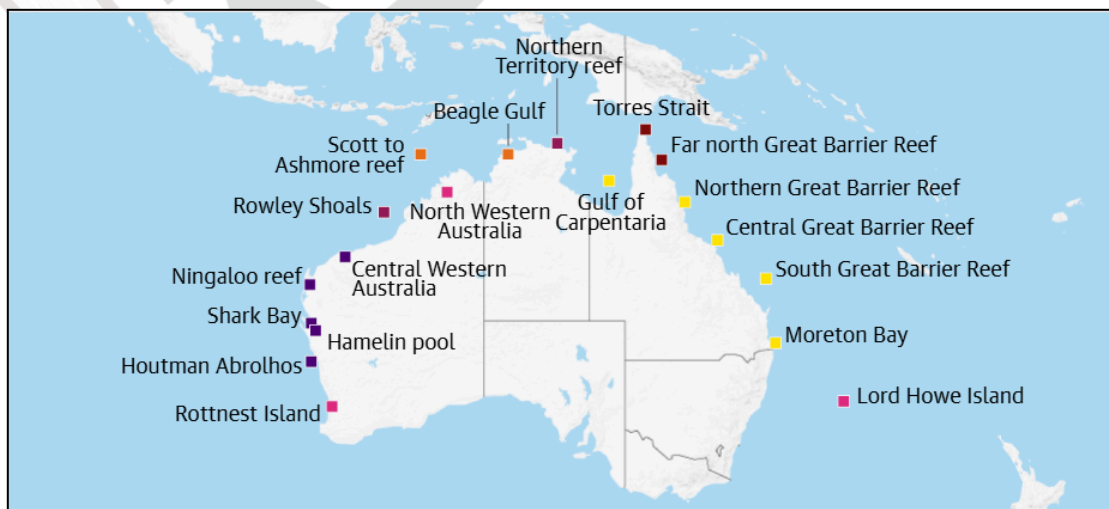
- **Historical Background of the Dispute:**

- Japan assumed control of Taiwan and the Senkaku Islands in 1895, after winning the first Sino-Japanese War. China argues Japan illegally seized the islands after the war.
- After Japan's loss in the Second World War in 1945, the US took administrative control of Islands under the 1951 Treaty of Peace.
- In 1971, the US and Japan signed the Okinawa Reversion Agreement, and returned Okinawa and the Senkaku Islands to Japan.
- China and Taiwan immediately protested the handover, but Japan insists their claims emerged only after the discovery of potential hydrocarbons.



Ningaloo Reef

- **Context:** Recently, reports suggested nearly 70% of corals at Ningaloo Reef have died due to Australia's most intense and prolonged marine heatwave ever recorded.
- **Location:**
 - Located off the **western coast of Australia** in the **Indian Ocean**
 - Part of the **Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area**
- **Key Features**
 - It is Australia's largest fringing coral reef, extending across 300 kilometres of coastline.
 - It is one of the world's most pristine, longest, and largest coral reefs.
 - However, it is unusually narrow and covers an area of about 50 sq.km.
- **Biodiversity:**
 - The reef sustains both temperate and tropical marine life, including mammals and reptiles.
 - It has about 250 corals, of which 200 are hard coral species.
 - Besides corals, the reef hosts over 500 fish species. Some of the mega marine species found here are manta rays, whale sharks, humpback whales, potato cod, dugongs, and sea turtles.
- **Recognition:**
 - It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- **Cultural Aspect**
 - It has historical connection with Baiyungu and Jinigudira Indigenous peoples



Mount Yalung Ri

- **Context:** Avalanche struck Mount Yalung Ri base camp in Nepal.
 - **Location:**
 - Mount Yalung Ri is a 5,630-meter-high peak in Himalayan range, located in remote Rolwaling Valley of northeastern Nepal.
 - Situated in Gaurishankar Conservation Area near Nepal–Tibet border.
 - The Valley contains the large Tsho Rolpa glacial lake, which poses a high risk of a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF).
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Semeru Volcano (Mahameru)

- **Context:** It erupted recently, throwing ash and gas kilometres into the sky and forcing officials to raise the alert status to its highest level.
- **Location:**
 - It is located in East Java, Indonesia.
 - It is part of the Sunda Arc, formed by the subduction of the Indo-Australian Plate beneath the Eurasian Plate.
- **Physical Features**
 - Mount Semeru is an active stratovolcano and the third-tallest volcano in Indonesia, known for continuous low level eruptions since 1967.
 - It is the highest peak on Java Island and sits on the Pacific "Ring of Fire".
 - Summit topography is complicated by the shifting of craters from NW to SE.
- **Volcanic Activity**
 - It is one of the most active volcanoes in Indonesia.
 - Semeru, also known as Mahameru, has erupted numerous times in the past 200 years, including a deadly episode in 2021 that killed 62 people and buried villages in hot ash.
 - It is known for its regular ash explosions that typically occur at intervals of 10-30 minutes.



Sakurajima Volcano

- **Context:** Recently, the Sakurajima volcano has erupted multiple times.
- **Location:**
 - It is located on the southern tip of Kyushu island near the city of Kagoshima, Japan.
 - It is situated on a convergent plate margin.
- **Type & Structure**
 - One of Japan's most active stratovolcano
 - It is formed by the central cones of the Kitadake (northern peak) and the Minamidake (southern peak).
- **Volcanic Characteristics**
 - It has andesitic lava, meaning it has a high gas content and is very viscous (thick)
- **Historical Event**
 - Sakura-jima formed an island until 1914, when an explosive eruption produced enough material to join the island to the peninsula on the east.



Hayli Gubbi Volcano

- **Context:** Ethiopia's Hayli Gubbi volcano, dormant for over 12,000 years, erupted, sending a massive ash cloud across the Red Sea and South Asia. The thick ash cloud reached India, resulting in the diversion of several flights.
- **Type and Location:**
 - Hayli Gubbi Volcano is situated in the Afar Depression, a sunken rift valley characterised by salt flats, lava fields, and deep fissures. This area is geologically unique for being below sea level and directly above a thinning continental crust. Its proximity to the Red Sea and the Erta Ale range places it in a zone that frequently experiences tectonic stretching and geothermal activity..
 - Situated at the edge of the East African Rift, where the African and Arabian plates are slowly diverging.
- **Cause of Eruption:** Tectonic divergence at the East African Rift causes hot mantle rock to rise and partially melt, feeding magma chambers. Over millennia, pressure accumulation in these chambers can trigger eruptions.



Mount Etna

- **Context:** Researchers recently analyzed changes over time in the ratio of small earthquakes to bigger ones beneath Mount Etna and found a strong correlation with the volcano's activity over the past 20 years.
- **Location:**
 - It is an active stratovolcano located on the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea. Sicily is a part of Italy.
 - Etna lies above a convergent plate margin where the African Plate is subducting beneath the Eurasian Plate.
- **Physical Features**
 - Europe's tallest and most active volcano, in news for potential seismic or eruptive activity, linking to plate tectonics.
 - It is the highest mountain in Italy south of the Alps.
- **Volcanic Nature**
 - It is classified as a Stratovolcano (or composite volcano), built up over time by layers of hardened lava, ash, and tephra.
 - The eruptive history of the volcano can be traced back 500,000 years, and at least 2,700 years of this activity has been documented.

- **Recognition**

- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site



 **Axial Seamount**

- **Context:** The Axial Seamount underwater volcano near the Oregon coast could erupt soon, scientists have warned, following the detection of more earthquakes in the region.
- **Location:**
 - It is an underwater volcano located on the Juan de Fuca Ridge, the boundary between the Pacific and Juan de Fuca tectonic plates.
 - It is located near the coast of Oregon, United States
- **Type & Formation**
 - It is a shield volcano with a summit marked by a large caldera
 - It is formed by a hot spot, an area in the Earth's mantle where hot plumes of molten material rise into the crust.
- **Volcanic Activity**
 - It is the most active submarine volcano in the northeast Pacific, with known eruptions in 1998, 2011, and 2015.

- **Hydrothermal Ecosystem**

- The volcano is home to hydrothermal vents, underwater hot springs where seawater is heated by magma and ejected in mineral-rich plumes.
- These vents support diverse marine life, including microbes that use volcanic gases for energy, forming the basis of an ecosystem that includes giant tubeworms, spider crabs, clams, fish and octopuses.

- **Scientific Importance**

- It is part of the Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) and hosts the world's first underwater volcanic observatory called New Millennium Observatory (NeMO).

Anegada Passage

- **Context:** Recently, passage was in the news for the USA's Operation Southern Spear against narco-terrorism in the Caribbean.
- **Location:**
 - It is a 65 km wide channel in the West Indies
 - It connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Caribbean Sea
 - It separates the British Virgin Islands (west) from the Leeward Islands (southeast)
- **Oceanographic Significance**
 - It is one of two main passages (along with the Windward Passage) through which subsurface water enters the Caribbean



Lake Turkana

- **Context:** Recently, scientists found that long-term drying in East Africa lowered the lake's water level, triggering earthquakes and volcanic activity beneath it.
- **Location:**
 - Lake Turkana, formerly Lake Rudolf, is a vast, shallow lake located in the arid part of northern Kenya, with its northern end extending into Ethiopia.
 - It lies along the Eastern Rift Valley, separated from Lake Logipi on the south by a group of young volcanoes known as the Barriers.
 - It is separated from Lake Logipi by a chain of young volcanoes called the Barriers
- **Physical Features**
 - It is Africa's 4th largest lake by surface area and the world's largest permanent desert lake
 - It is 248 km long, only 16–32 km wide, and relatively shallow, its greatest recorded depth being 240 feet (73 meters).
- **Hydrology**
 - The three main rivers flowing into the lake are Omo, Kerio, and Turkwel, with the Omo River contributing about 90% of the inflow annually.
- **Water Characteristics**
 - It is the most saline lake in East Africa, full of brackish water with high levels of fluoride that make it largely unsuitable for drinking.
- **Climate & Hazards**
 - It is lying in a hot, arid, and remote region and provides resources for communities on the lakeshore and surrounding areas.
 - Sudden storms are frequent, rendering navigation on the lake treacherous.
- **Ecological & Cultural Significance**
 - It is designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site and is renowned for its unique biodiversity and cultural significance.



Lake Urmia

- **Context:** Recently, Iran has attempted cloud-seeding over the Lake Urmia basin to induce rainfall amid the country's worst drought in decades.
- **Location:**
 - It is one of the largest inland lakes located in northwestern Iran.
- **Physical Features**
 - It is an endorheic salt lake in Iran.
 - Its waters have no outlet, they are highly saline and it is one-fourth as salty as the Dead Sea.
 - A unique feature of Lake Urmia is its changing colors in certain seasons.
 - The high salinity and microscopic activities cause the water to turn red and orange, creating a striking landscape.
 - The lake also has impressive salt dunes, adding to its natural beauty.
 - Largest lake in the Middle East
 - Sixth-largest saltwater lake on Earth
- **Hydrology**

- The main water feeding this lake are the Talkheh River in the northeast and the twin rivers Zarīneh and Sīmīneh in the south.
- **Recent Changes & Issues**
 - It has lost >90% of its original water volume due to damming, agricultural diversion and climate stress .
- **Protection Status**
 - It is a Ramsar site and UNESCO biosphere reserve
 - Urmia Lake National Park was created in 1975



Kunar River (Chitral River/Kama River)

- New Delhi recently extended its support to Afghanistan to build a dam over the Kunar River, which it shares with Pakistan, at a time when the two nations are at loggerheads.
- **Location & Identity**
 - Flows through eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
 - Known as Kunar River (Afghanistan) and Chitral River (Pakistan)
 - The Kunar River begins just south of the Broghil Pass. This area is in the upper part of the Chitral District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
- **Source & Nature**
 - It is a transboundary river that rises from the Chiantar Glacier (Pakistan) in the Hindu Kush Mountains, near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in Gilgit-Baltistan.
 - Fed by glaciers and snowmelt

- **Drainage System**

- It is a tributary of the Kabul River.
- The Kabul River then flows into the much larger Indus River. This makes the Kunar River part of the Indus watershed.

- **Major Tributaries**

- **Left bank:** Shishi River
- **Right bank:** Lotkoh River, Landai Sin River, Pech River



Typhoon Kalmaegi

- **Context:** Typhoon Kalmaegi struck Vietnam's central coast, forcing flight cancellations and mass evacuations after killing over 114 people in the Philippines, where it caused widespread flooding, destruction, and displacement.
- It is a tropical cyclone.
- It formed over the Philippine Sea, moving westward toward Luzon (Philippines) before crossing the South China Sea and hitting central Vietnam.

- It intensified rapidly before making landfall in the Philippines and Vietnam.
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Johannesburg

- **Context:** The 20th G20 Summit 2025, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, became the first-ever G20 summit hosted on the African continent.
 - Under the theme “Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability,” the summit centred Global South priorities and secured the adoption of the G20 Johannesburg Leaders’ Declaration.
 - **The City of Gold (eGoli):** Johannesburg was founded in 1886 with the discovery of the world's largest known gold deposit on the Witwatersrand (White Water's Ridge).
 - It is considered the world's largest city not situated on a major river, lake, or coastline, owing its existence entirely to the gold discovered beneath its land.
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Luanda

- **Context:** The 7th European Union-African Union Summit was held in Luanda, Angola.
- Angola is one of Sub-Saharan Africa's largest oil producers (ranking alongside Nigeria and Libya).
- **Bordering Countries:** Angola is bordered by the Republic of the Congo (Northwest), Democratic Republic of the Congo (North & Northeast), Zambia (Southeast) and Namibia (South).
- **Export Gateway:** The city's port is critical for the export of crude oil, which historically accounts for over 90% of Angola's exports and a significant portion of its GDP and state revenue.



Belem

- **Context:** Brazil hosted the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP30), which was held in Belém, the capital of the state of Pará.
- Brazil, during COP30 at Belém, officially created 10 new Indigenous Territories, expanding protected areas amid ongoing protests demanding land demarcation
 - Brazil designated 10 new Indigenous Territories through a presidential decree, granting them legal protection for culture, land rights, forests, and biodiversity. Indigenous territories together now cover 117.4 million hectares (~13.8% of Brazil's land area), roughly the size of Colombia.
 - *Why was it done?*
 - **Climate Action at COP30:** Indigenous lands protect 82% of global biodiversity; demarcation reduces deforestation by up to 20% and carbon emissions by 26% by 2030.
 - **Violence & Land Invasion:** Sharp increase in attacks by illegal miners, loggers, cattle ranchers
- **Hydrology:** Belém is defined by the Amazon Estuary. It sits near the point where the main Amazon channel meets the sea.
- **Tidal Bore (Pororoca):** The coastal area near Belém is famous for the Pororoca, a powerful tidal bore (a large wave that travels upriver) caused by the Atlantic tide meeting the massive outflow of the Amazon River.



Kordofan Region

- **Location**

- Located in **central and southern Sudan**.
- Lies between Darfur on the west and the valley of the White Nile River on the east.

- **Physical Features**

- The northern part of the region is desert and has sandy soils and little physiographic relief.
- There is some acacia scrub, desert grass, and thorny shrub; the landscape becomes increasingly more open and barren toward the north.
- The southern section of Kordofan is a level or gently undulating clay plain, with the scattered granitic Nuba Mountains rising in the east to an elevation of about 900 metres.

- **Economy**

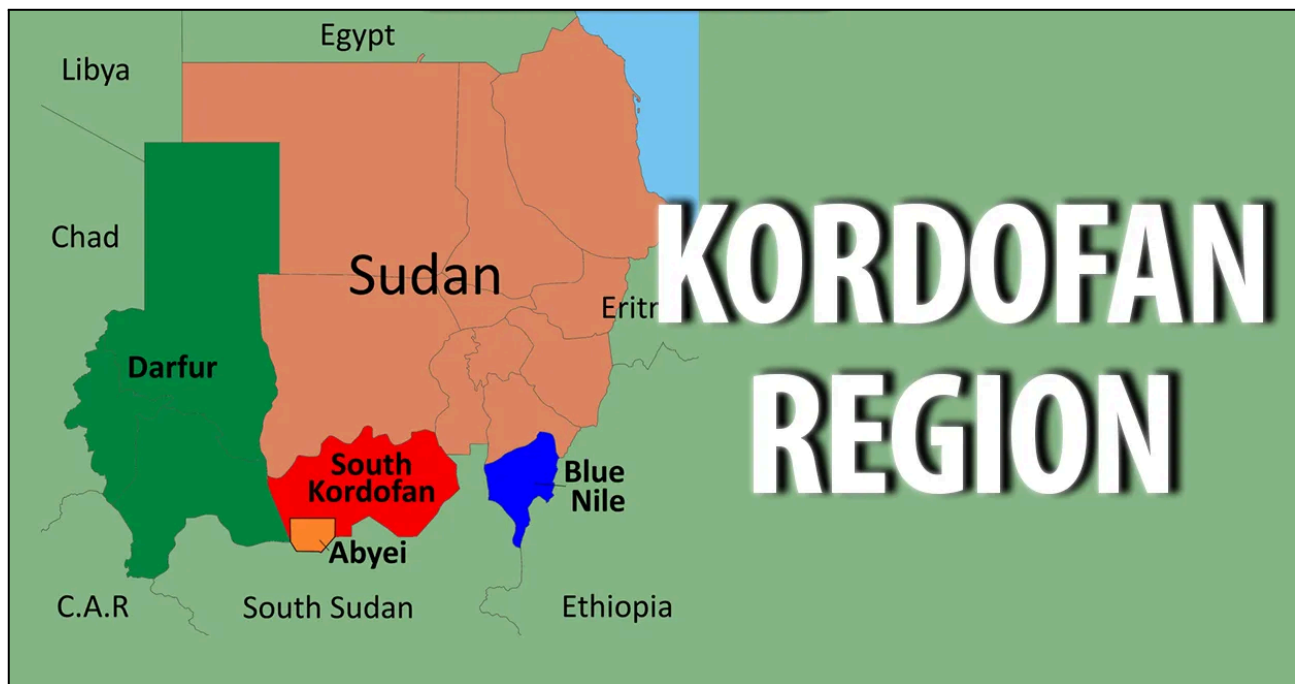
- Known for gum arabic production (very important)
- Other crops: groundnuts, cotton, millet

- **Population**

- Most of the people in Kordofan are Arabs.
- Minorities include the Nubian, Beja, Daju, Zaghawa, and Darfunj peoples.

- **Strategic Importance**

- Close to **South Sudan**
 - Contains **oil reserves (especially West Kordofan)**
- Historically a **conflict-prone region** (linked to Sudan's civil wars)



Curacao Island country

- **Context:** Recently, Curacao has qualified for the 2026 FIFA World Cup, becoming the smallest country in history to reach the tournament.
- **Location**
 - Curacao is an island country situated in the south Caribbean Sea, about 60 km north of the coast of Venezuela.
 - Although physiographically part of the South American continental shelf, Curaçao and neighboring islands off the northern coast of South America are usually considered to constitute the southwestern arc of the Lesser Antilles.
- **Political Status**
 - It is a territorial country of the Netherlands
 - Currently, Curacao is administered by an independent government established by the people of Curacao and is fully autonomous in most matters, except those outlined in the Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- **Government**
 - Constitutional Monarchy (multi-party system)
 - The head of state is the Dutch monarch, represented by a governor, and the head of government is the prime minister.
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- **Territory**

- The country includes the main island of Curacao and the island of Klein Curacao, which cover a combined total area of 171 square miles.

- **Capital**

- The capital is Willemstad. The center of the city, due to its unique architecture, has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

- **History**

- Until the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved in October 2010, the country was one of its island territories and was governed as the “Island Territory of Curacao.”



El Salvador

- **Context:** El Salvador signed an agreement with the USA regarding the deportation of criminal
- **Location & Boundaries:**
 - Located in Central America.
 - It is bordered by Honduras to the northeast; Guatemala to the northwest and by the Pacific Ocean to the south.
 - Only Central American country without a Caribbean coastline
- **Capital City:**
 - San Salvador.

- **Physical Features:**

- The Central Region of El Salvador is characterized by a mix of mountains, valleys, and a volcanic plateau.
- The region is dominated by the volcanic chain, part of the larger Sierra Madre mountains, which includes several volcanoes such as San Salvador, Ilopango, and San Vicente.
- *Highest Point:* The highest point in the country, Cerro El Pital, stands at 2,730 meters (8,957 feet) and is located on the border with Honduras in the northern part of this region.

- **Rivers:**

- Lempa River plays a significant role in the geography of the country.

- **Major Lakes:**

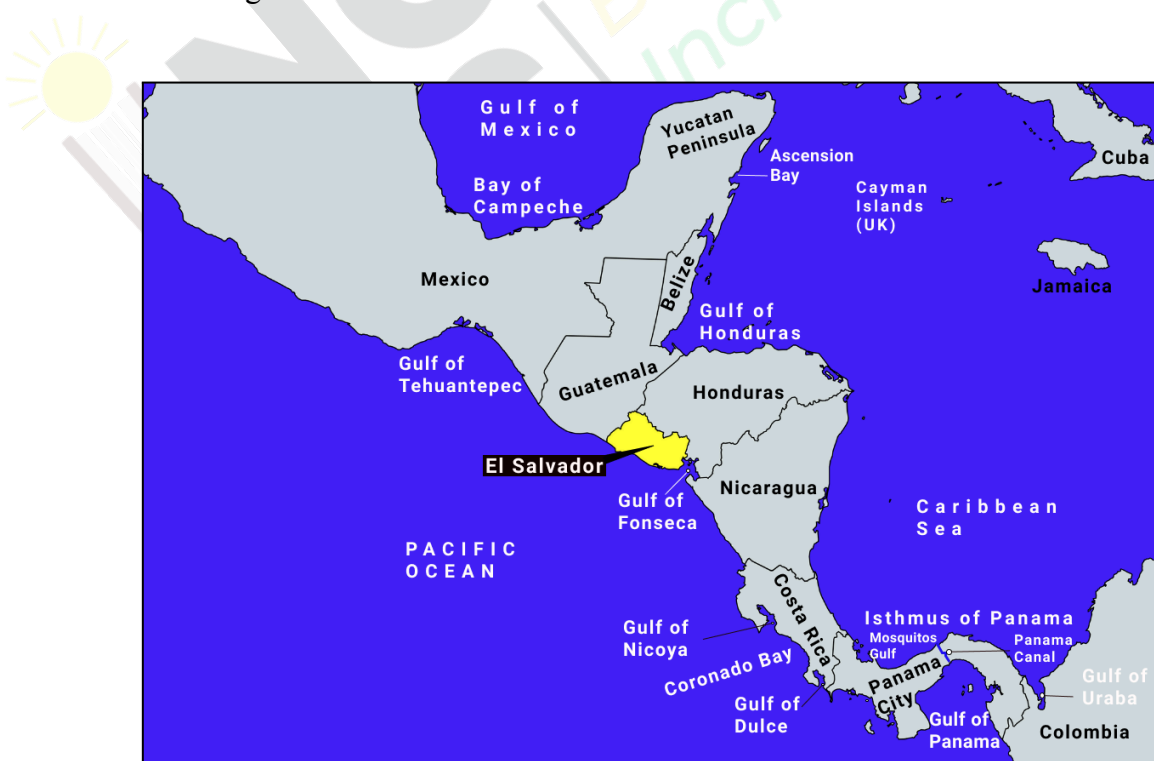
- Lake Ilopango, Lake Coatepeque , Lake Güija

- **Climate:**

- The climate of El Salvador is tropical but is moderated by elevation in the interior; in general it is warm rather than hot.

- **Bitcoin as Legal Tender (2021):**

- El Salvador became the first country in the world to adopt Bitcoin (BTC) as legal tender alongside the US dollar.



Georgia

- **Context:** India has strengthened its textile and sericulture cooperation with Georgia during a high-level visit by the Central Silk Board delegation, including India's participation at the 11th BACSA International Conference – CULTUSERI 2025.
- **Location & Boundaries:**
 - Georgia is a South Caucasian country located at the intersection of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, bordered by four countries and the Black Sea.
 - It shares land borders with Russia to the north and northeast, Azerbaijan to the east and southeast, Armenia to the south, and Turkey to the southwest. The Black Sea lies to the west.
- **Topography:**
 - It is a largely mountainous country, dominated by the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range in the north (home to the highest peak, Mount Shkhara and the Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south).
 - *Highest Peak:* Mount Shkhara (5,068 metres) is the highest point of Georgia.
- **Climate:**
 - It is temperate and ranges from subtropical mediterranean in the west to arid and warm in the east.
- **Major Rivers:**
 - Inguri, Kodori, Mtkvari and Rioni
- **Natural Resources:**
 - It mainly consists of manganese deposits, iron ore, copper, minor coal and oil deposits.



Tanzania

- **Context:** Tanzania has seen post-election protests after opposition leaders were barred from the 2025 polls, prompting curfews, internet cuts, and government assurances of restoring order under President Samia Suluhu Hassan
- **Location & Boundaries:**
 - Situated just south of the Equator, Tanzania lies in East Africa, bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east and several major lakes including Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyasa.
 - Tanzania shares borders with Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, and Burundi, and includes offshore territories such as Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia Islands.
- Tanzania is an East African nation formed in 1964 through the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, operating as a unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (National Assembly).
- **Capital:** The official capital is Dodoma (since 1974), located centrally on the mainland, while Dar es Salaam remains the largest city, port, and economic hub.
- **Physical Features:**
 - It is dominated by plateaus and highlands.
 - *Key Landforms:* It contains Mount Kilimanjaro (5,895 m), Africa's highest peak, and Lake Tanganyika, one of the world's deepest lakes.
 - *Major lakes:* Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake, shared with Uganda and Kenya) in the north, Lake Tanganyika in the west, and Lake Nyasa.
 - The East African Rift System divides the country into Western and Eastern Rift Valleys, forming scenic depressions and lakes.
 - *Islands:* It includes Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia, all located off the eastern coast in the Indian Ocean.
 - It is rich in hydroelectric potential, fertile volcanic soils, and unique ecosystems such as the Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti Plains, home to iconic wildlife.



Sudan

- **Context:** Sudan's civil war, now in its third year, has escalated after the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) captured El Fasher, the last major city in Darfur under army control deepening fears of genocide, partition, and regional instability.
- Sudan, officially the Republic of the Sudan, is a Northeast African nation currently engulfed in a civil war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) led by Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) led by Gen. Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti).
- **Current Issues:**
 - *Civil War (since April 2023):* A power struggle between the army (SAF) and RSF over political control and military integration.
 - *Humanitarian Catastrophe:* Over 24 million people face acute food insecurity; famine declared in several Darfur regions.
 - *Ethnic Violence:* Widespread killings and sexual violence against non-Arab communities, with genocide allegations in Darfur.
- **Capital:**
 - Khartoum.

- **Location & Boundaries:**

- It is a country in Northeast Africa.
- Sudan shares borders with Egypt (north), Libya (northwest), Chad (west), Central African Republic (southwest), South Sudan (south), Ethiopia and Eritrea (southeast), and has a coastline along the Red Sea (east).

- **Key Features**

- Third-largest country in Africa (1.88 million sq. km) with a population of around 50 million.
- Rich in gold and agricultural resources, yet among the poorest globally, ranking 170th on the Human Development Index (2024)
- Experienced decades of civil wars, coups, and authoritarian rule — from British-Egyptian colonisation to Omar al-Bashir’s dictatorship (1989–2019).
- Climate vulnerability, desertification, and famine compound its humanitarian crises.



- **Context:** U.S. President Donald Trump’s threat to launch military action against Nigeria to “wipe out Islamic terrorists” has reignited global concerns over U.S. interventionism and Nigeria’s internal conflict.
- **Location & Boundaries:**
 - Nigeria is Africa’s most populous nation and a federal republic located in West Africa.
 - It is bordered to the north by Niger, to the east by Chad and Cameroon, and to the west by Benin.
 - It also has a coastline on the Gulf of Guinea.
- **Issues Between the U.S. and Nigeria:**
 - *Religious Freedom Dispute:* Trump reclassified Nigeria as a "Country of Particular Concern" under the International Religious Freedom Act (1998), citing severe violations and opening scope for sanctions.
 - *Accusations of Christian Persecution:* The U.S. accused Nigeria of failing to protect Christians from Islamist attacks, prompting Trump's threat of possible military intervention.
 - *Terrorism and Internal Conflict:* Nigeria faces ongoing violence from Boko Haram and ISWAP, alongside farmer-herder clashes worsened by climate change and resource scarcity.
- It is known for its vast ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity, as well as being the continent’s largest oil producer.
- **Capital:**
 - Abuja
- **Climate:**
 - Nigeria has a diverse geography, with climates ranging from arid to humid equatorial.
- **Drainage:**
 - The Niger River, for which the country is named, and the Benue, its largest tributary, are the principal rivers.
 - The major drainage areas in Nigeria are the Niger-Benue basin, the Lake Chad basin, and the Gulf of Guinea basin.
- **Major Mountain Range:**
 - Cameroonian Highlands
- **Natural Resources:**
 - It has abundant natural resources, notably large deposits of petroleum and natural gas.

- The Niger Delta is one of the world's largest wetlands, rich in petroleum and natural gas reserves.



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