



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2012**

**GEOGRAPHY P1  
ANNEXURE**

**MARKS: 300**

**TIME: 3 hours**

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This annexure consists of 14 pages.

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FIGURE 1.1

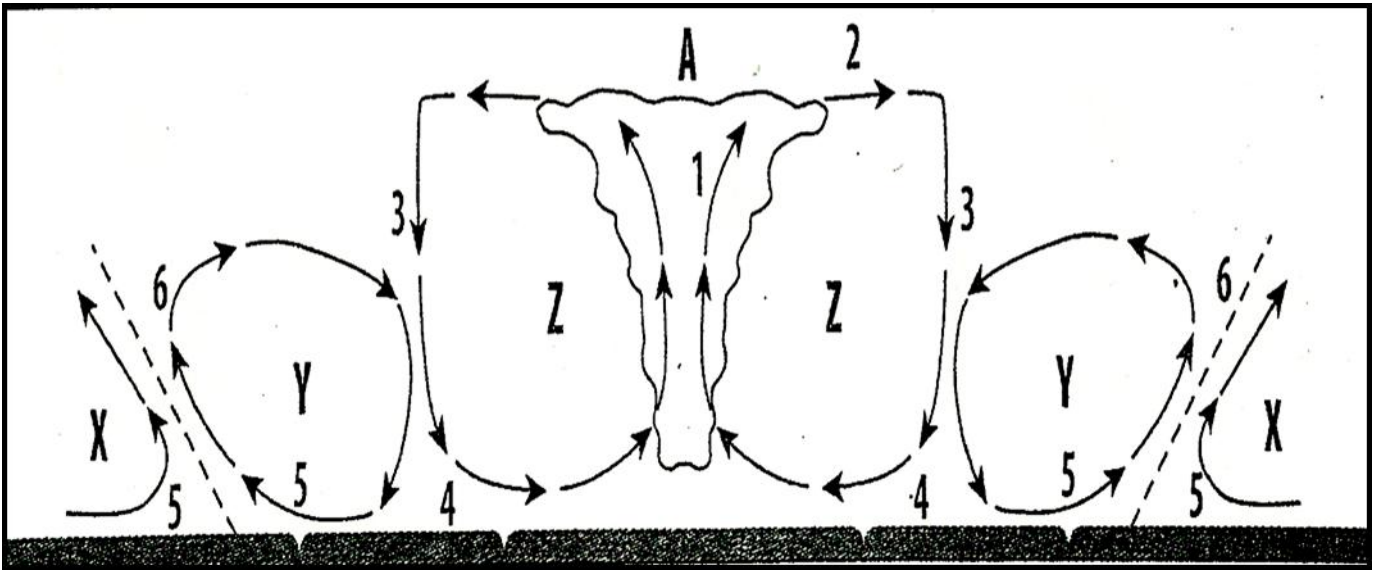


FIGURE 1.4

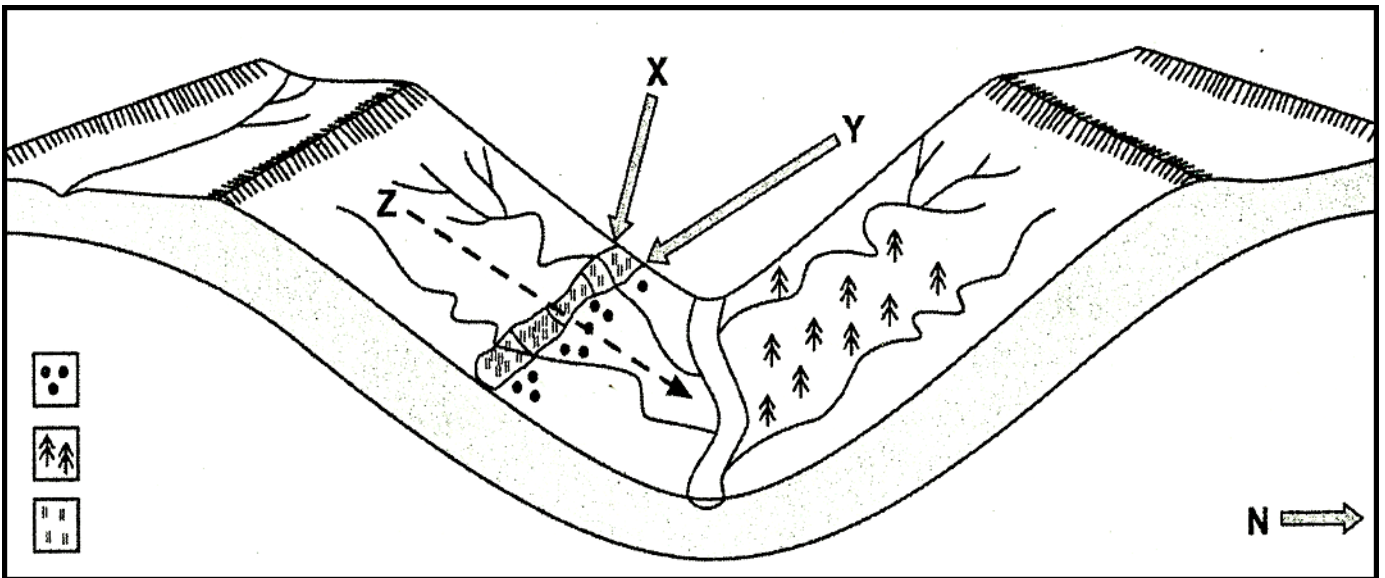


FIGURE 1.3 / FIGUUR 1.3

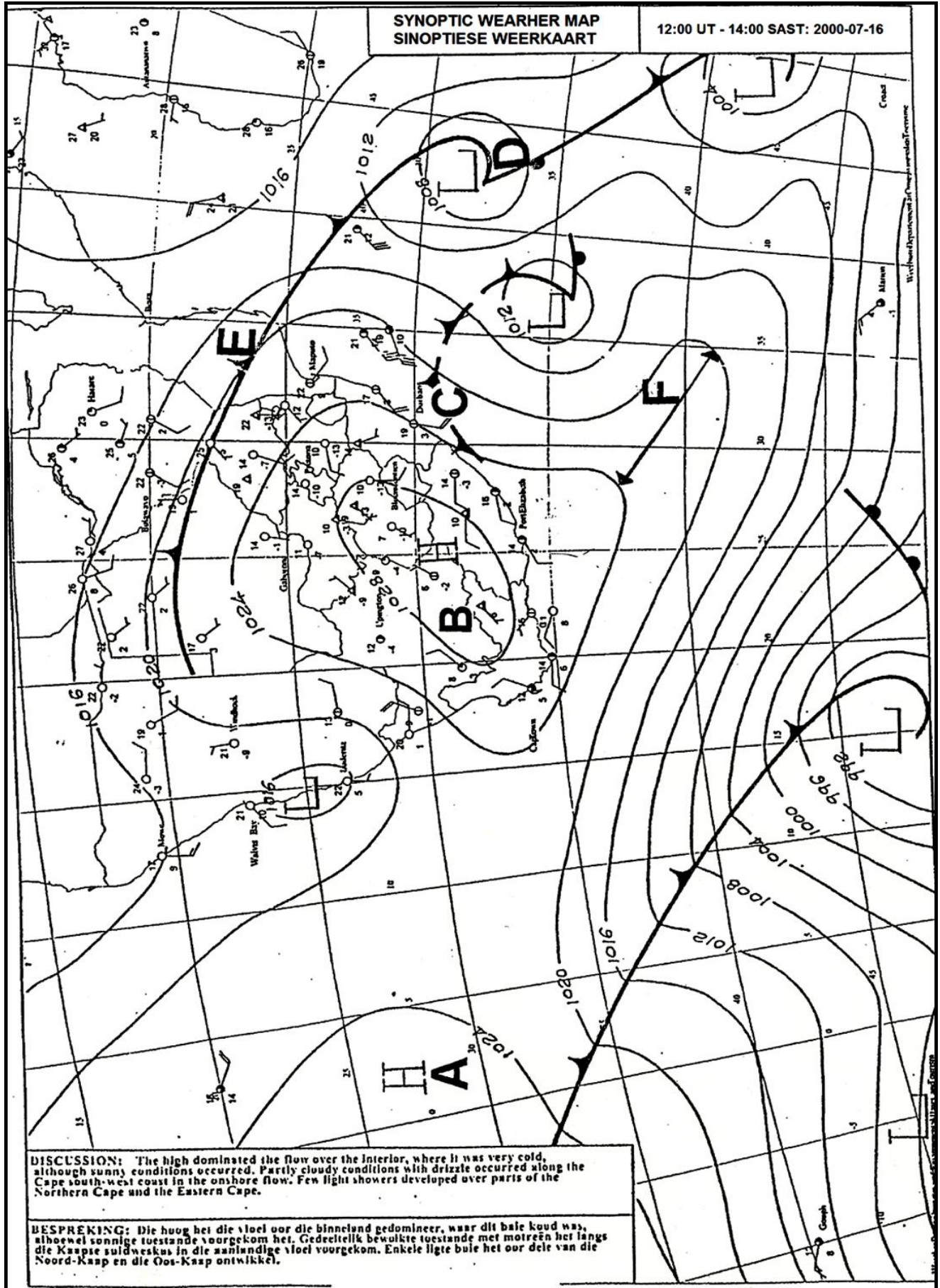




FIGURE 1.5

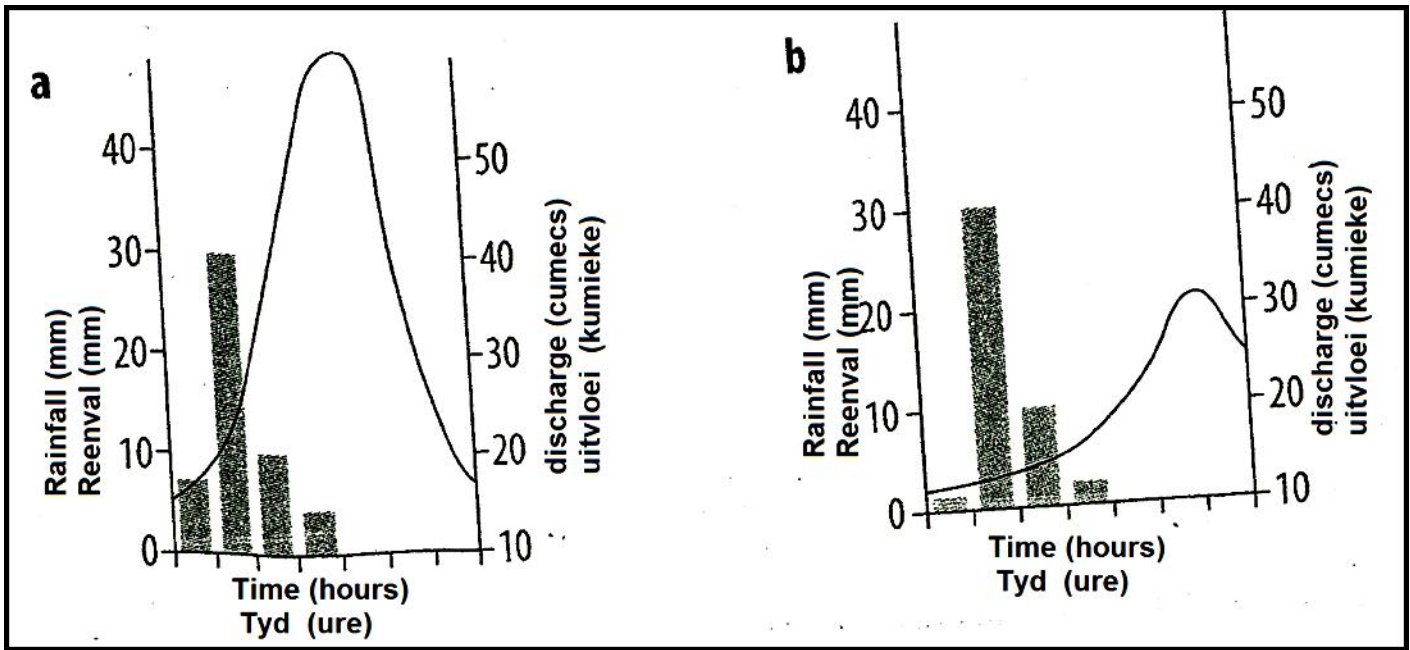


FIGURE 1.7

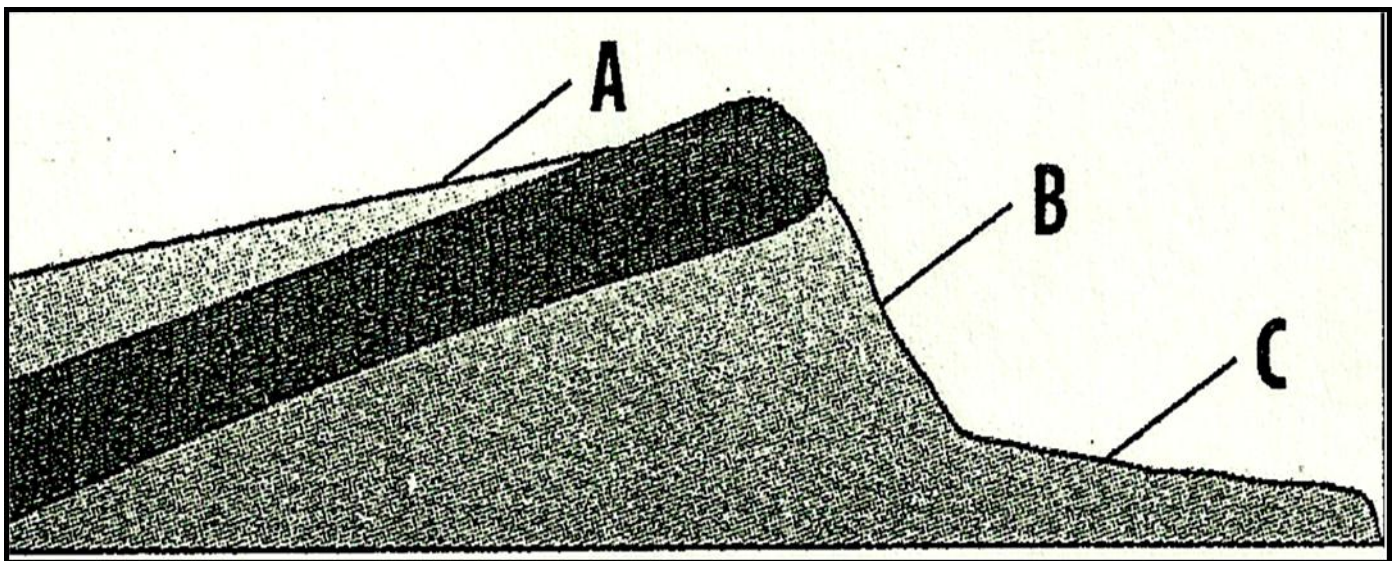




FIGURE 2.2

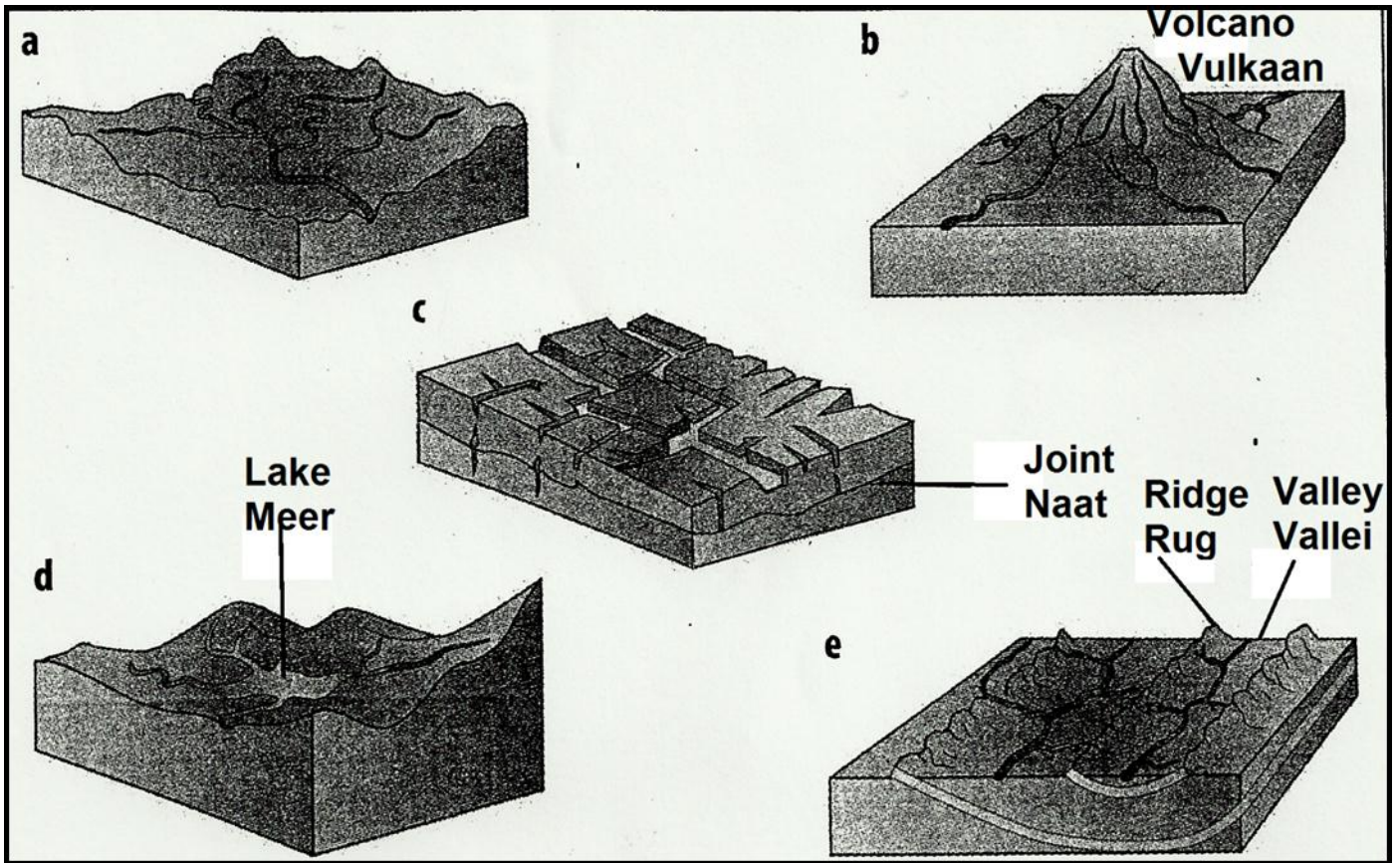


FIGURE 2.3

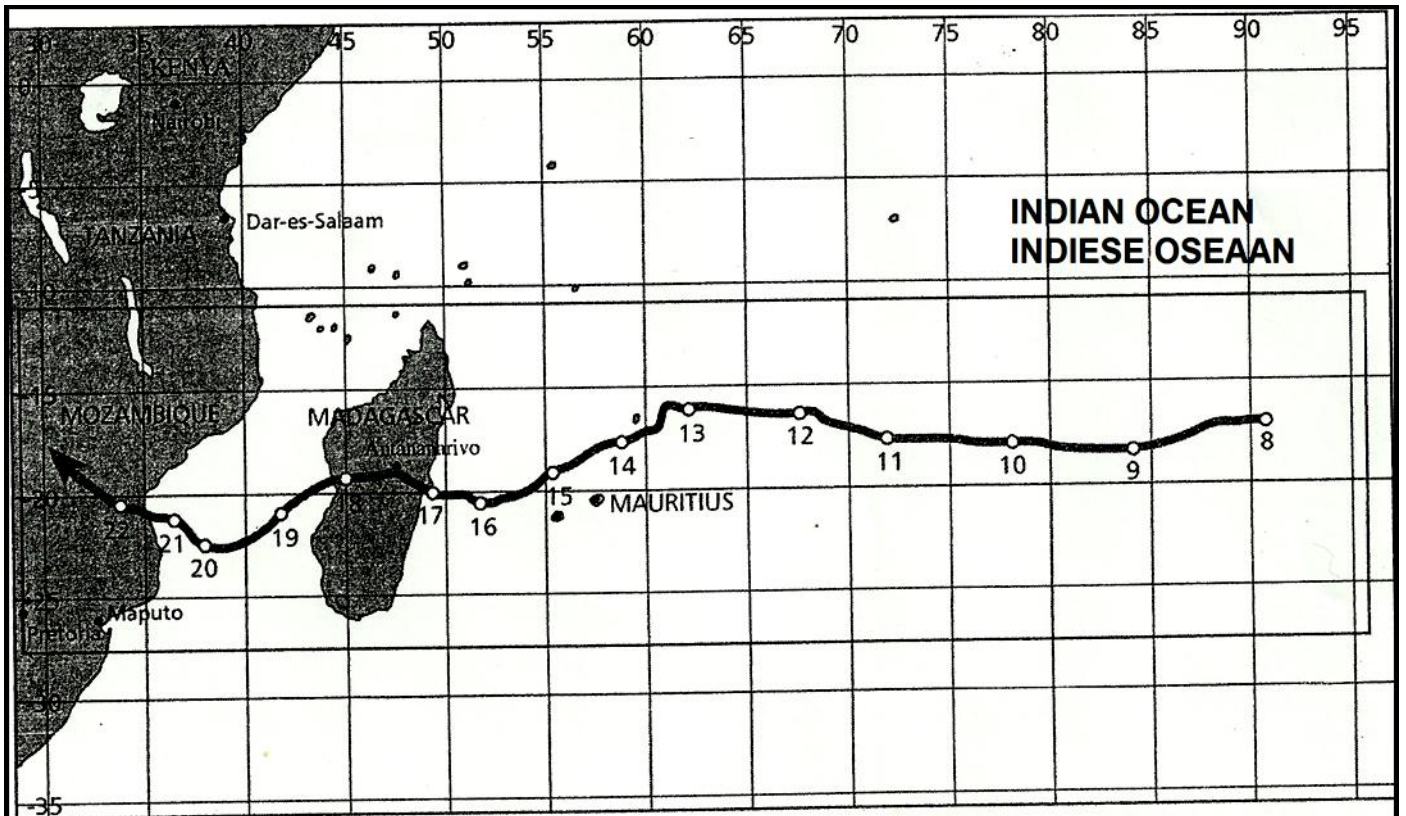


FIGURE 2.4

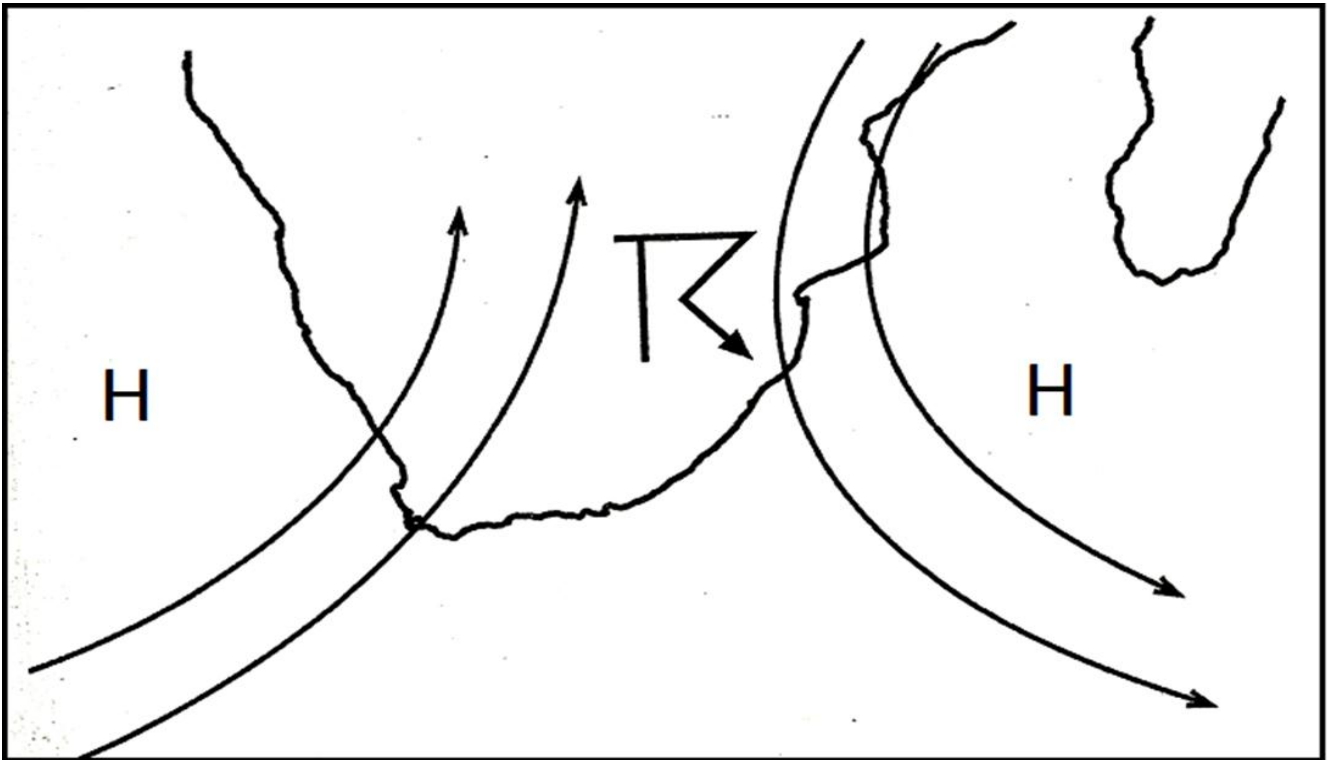


FIGURE 2.5

Month Maand	Difference between minimum temperatures Verskil tussen minimum temperature
January Januarie	2,1 °C
July Julie	1,8 °C

FIGURE 2.6

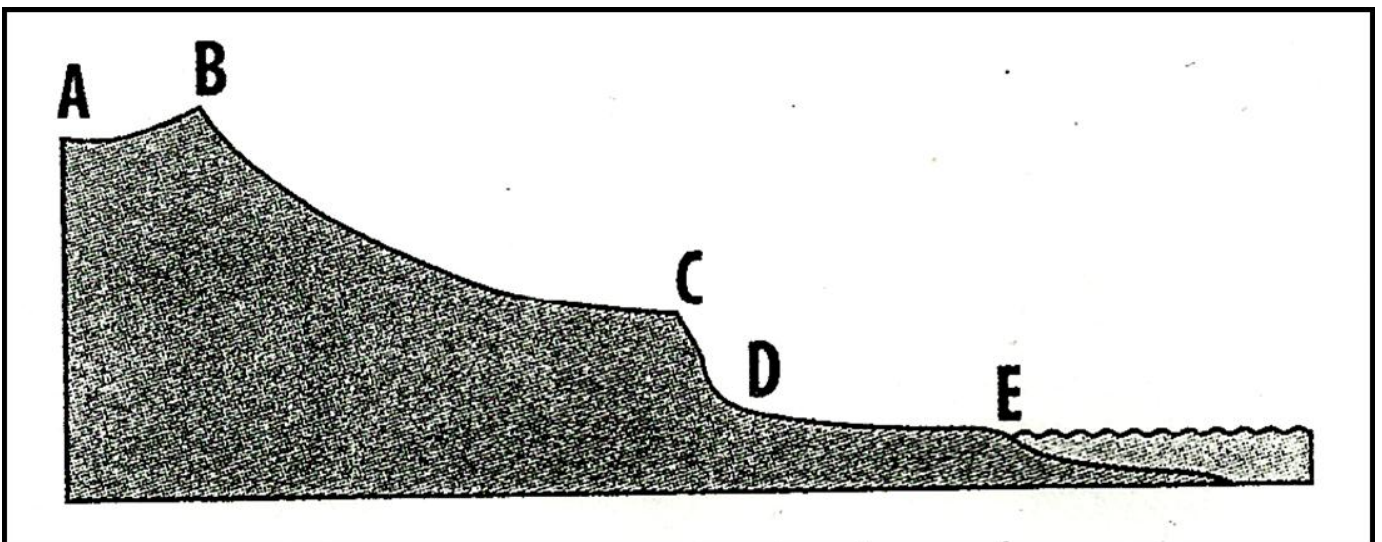




FIGURE 2.7

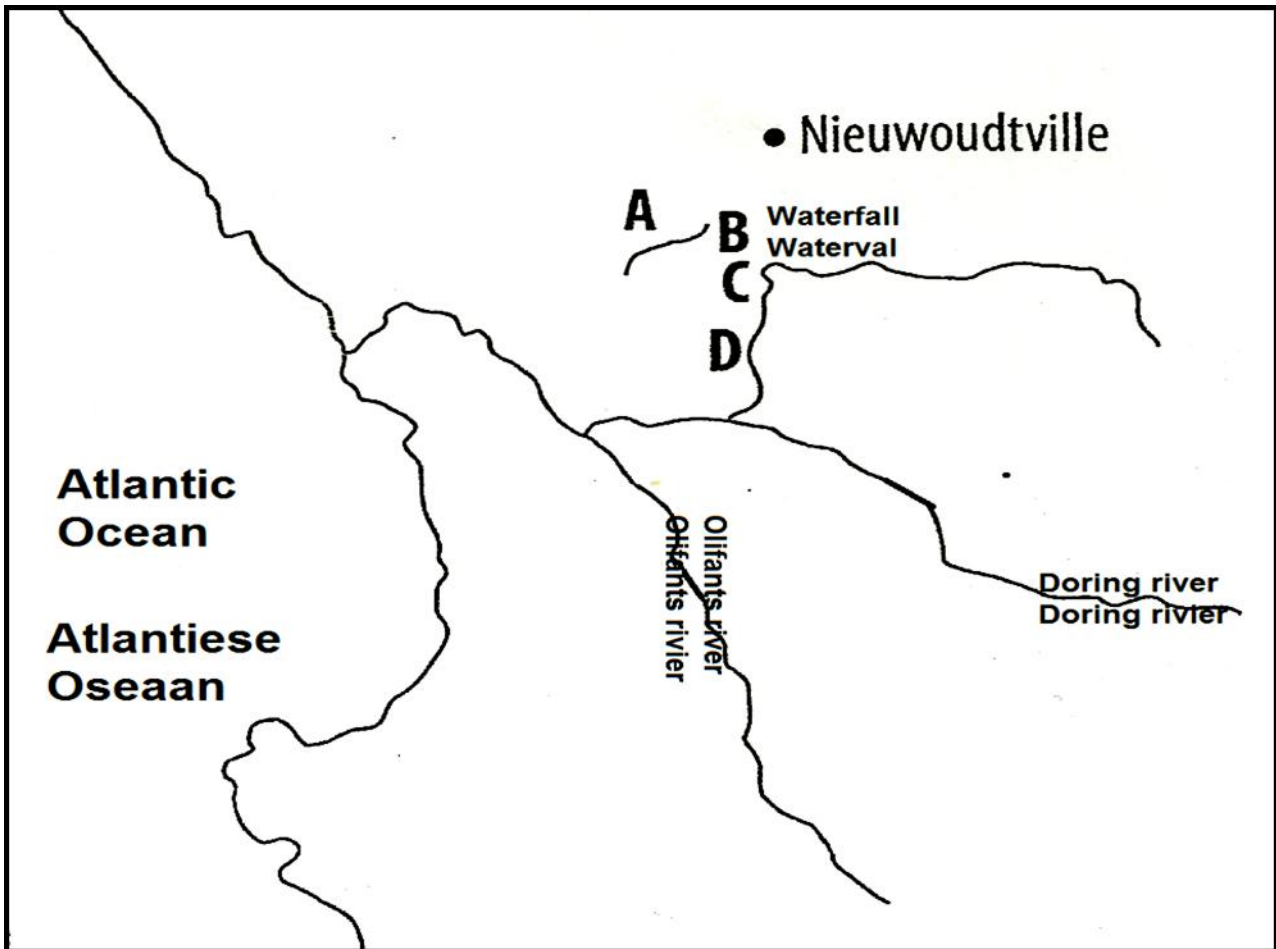


FIGURE 2.8

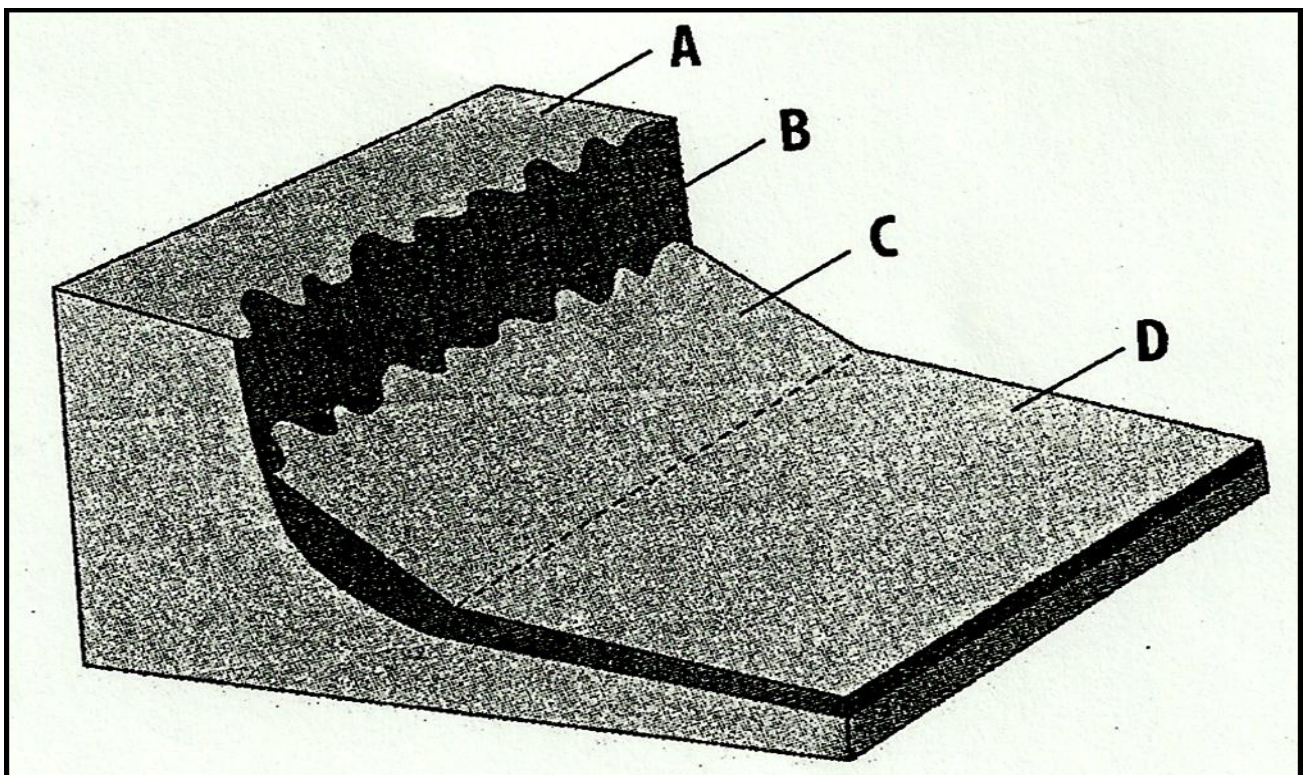


FIGURE 3.3

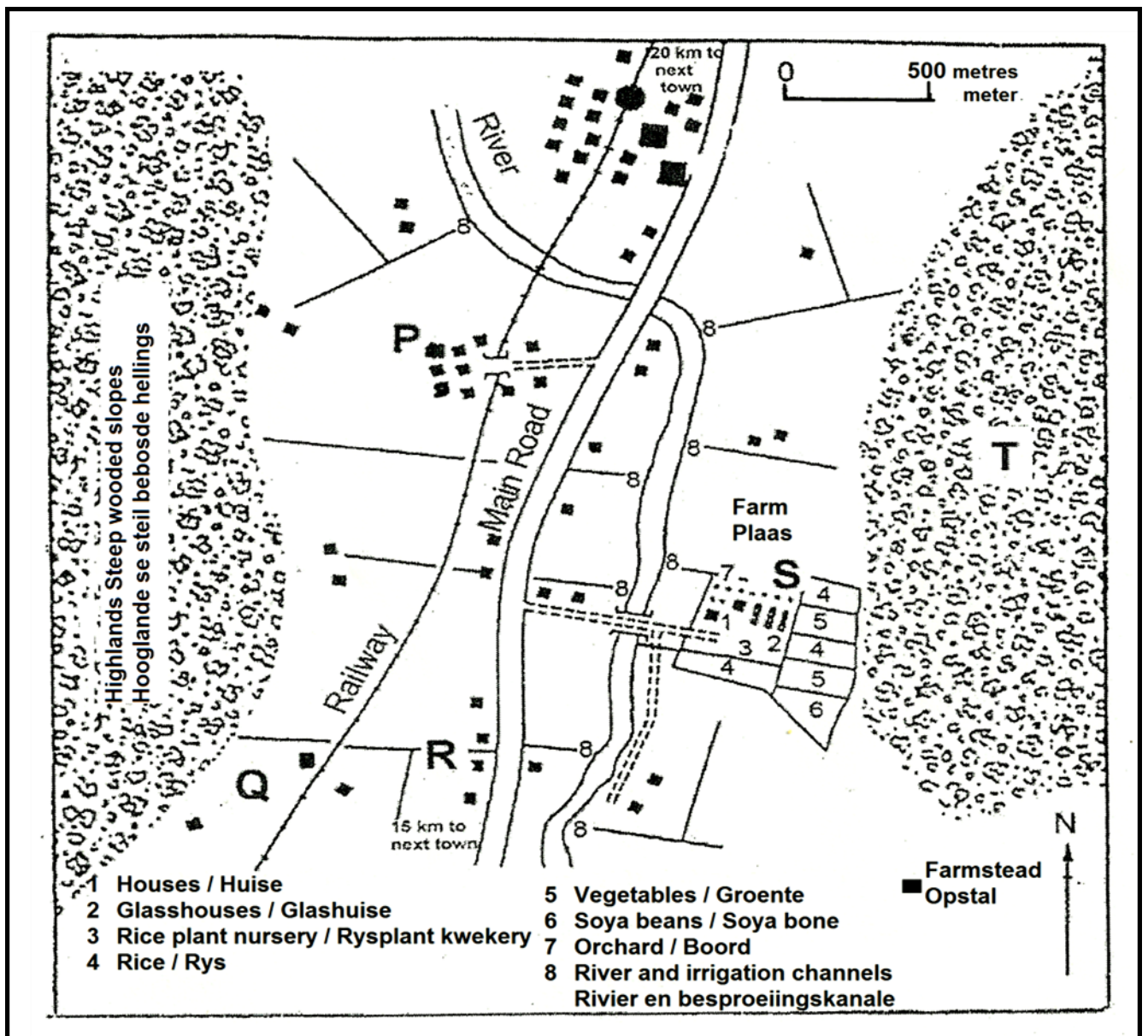




FIGURE 3.4

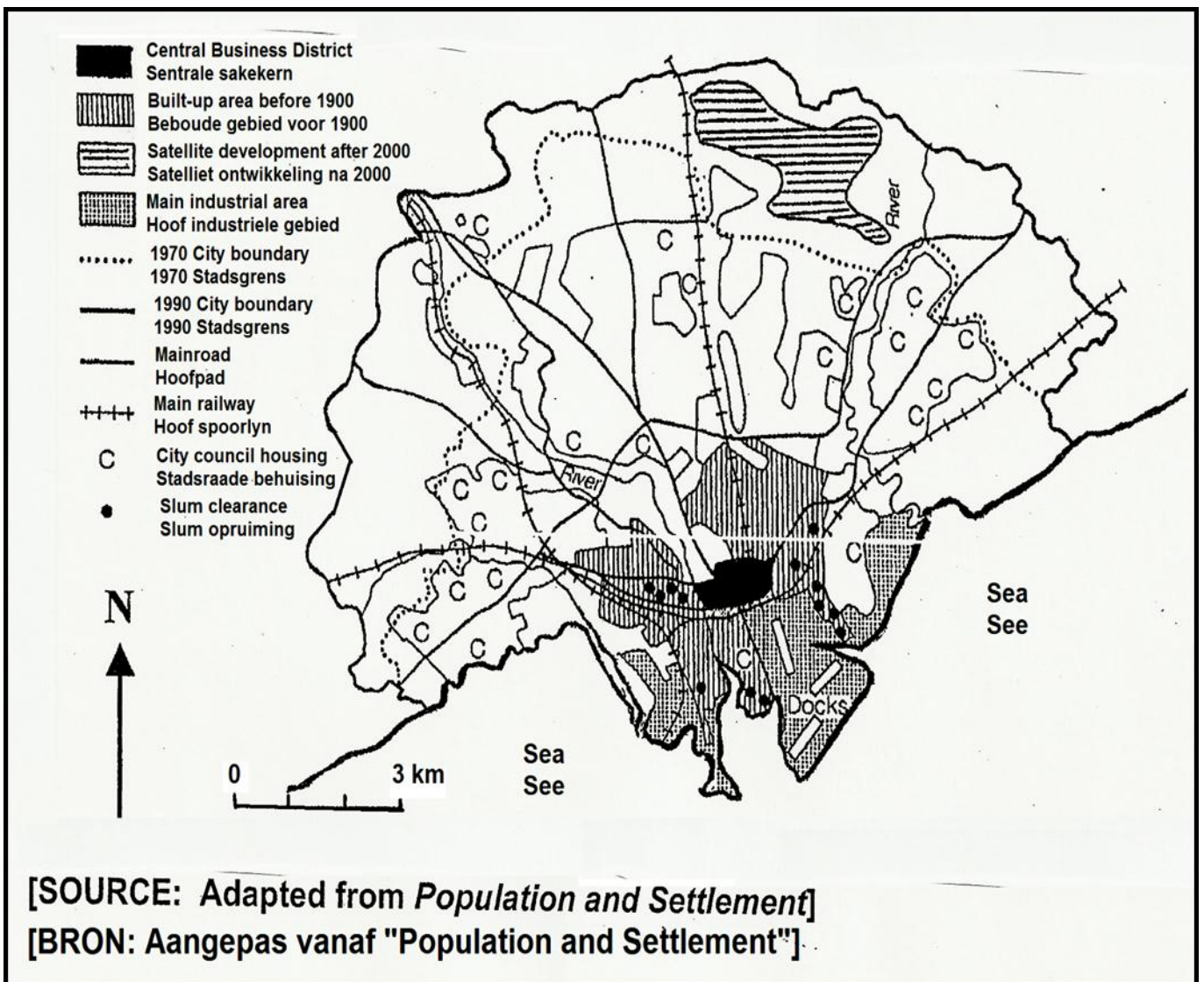


FIGURE 3.5

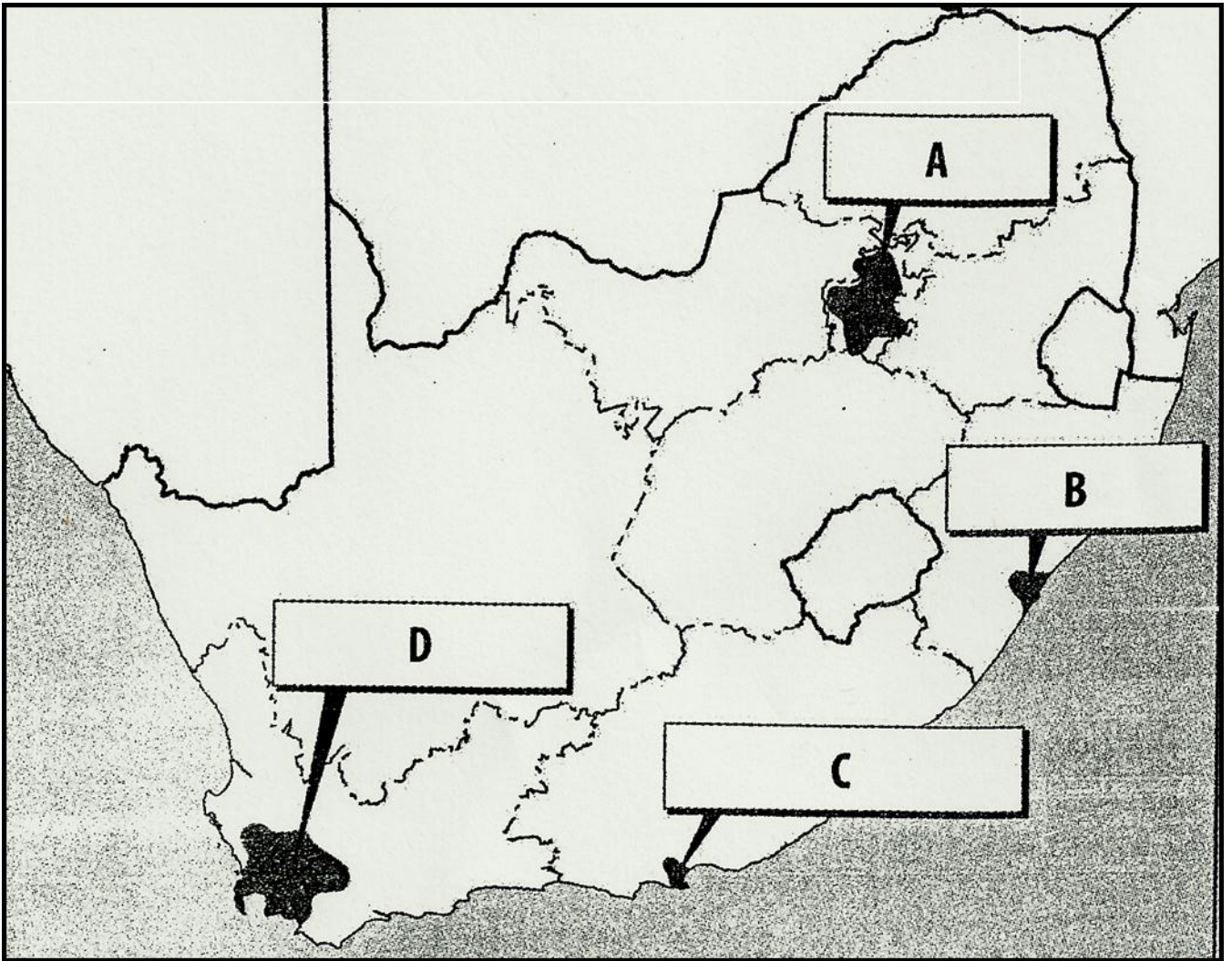




FIGURE 3.7

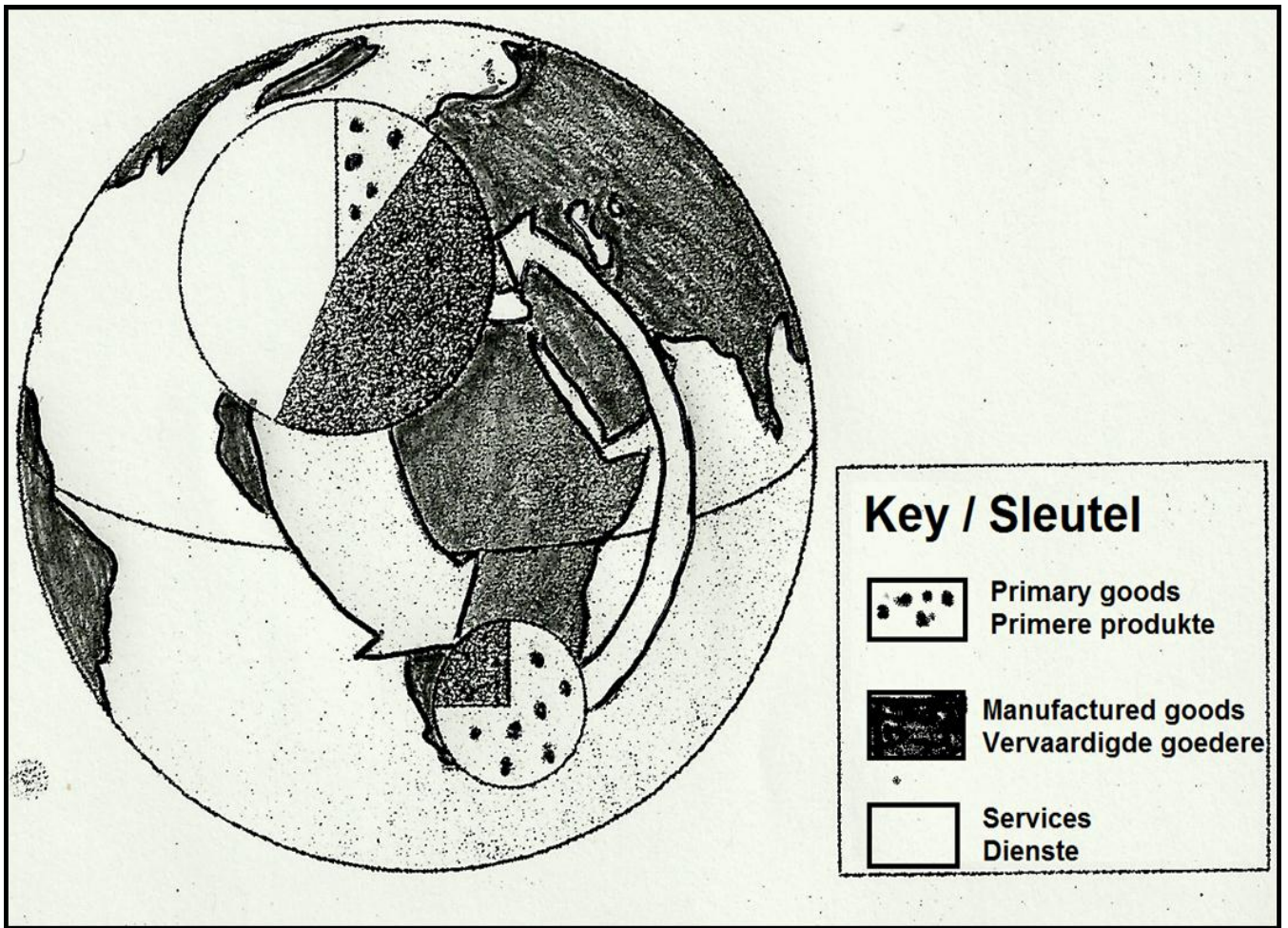


FIGURE 4.2

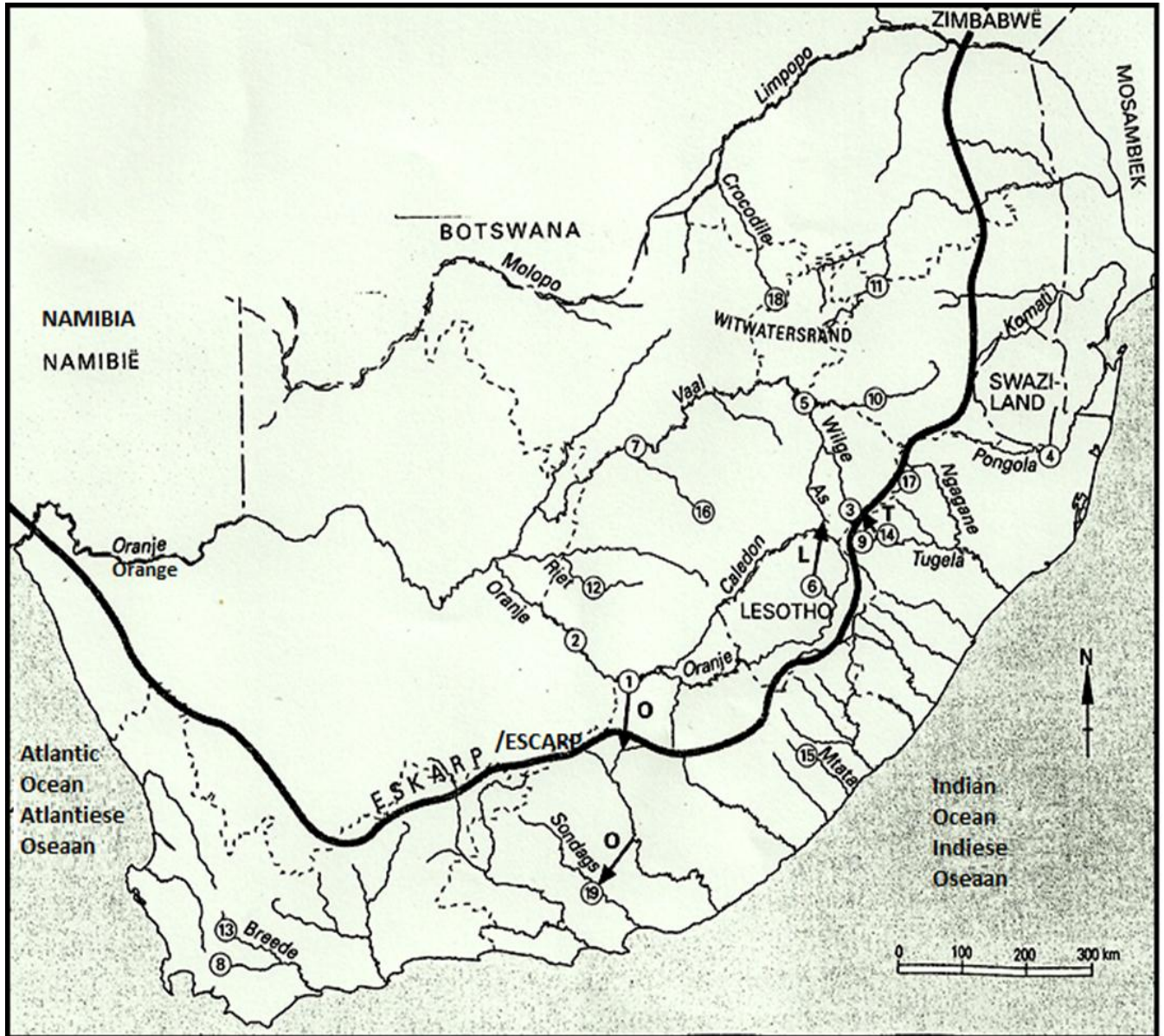


FIGURE 4.3

SERVICES OR FACT	RURAL (%)	URBAN (%)
Distance of less than 1 km to nearest medical service	16	44
Illiteracy	50	38
Unemployment	40	28
No formal access to water	32	8

[SOURCE: Adapted from Statistics SA]



FIGURE 4.4

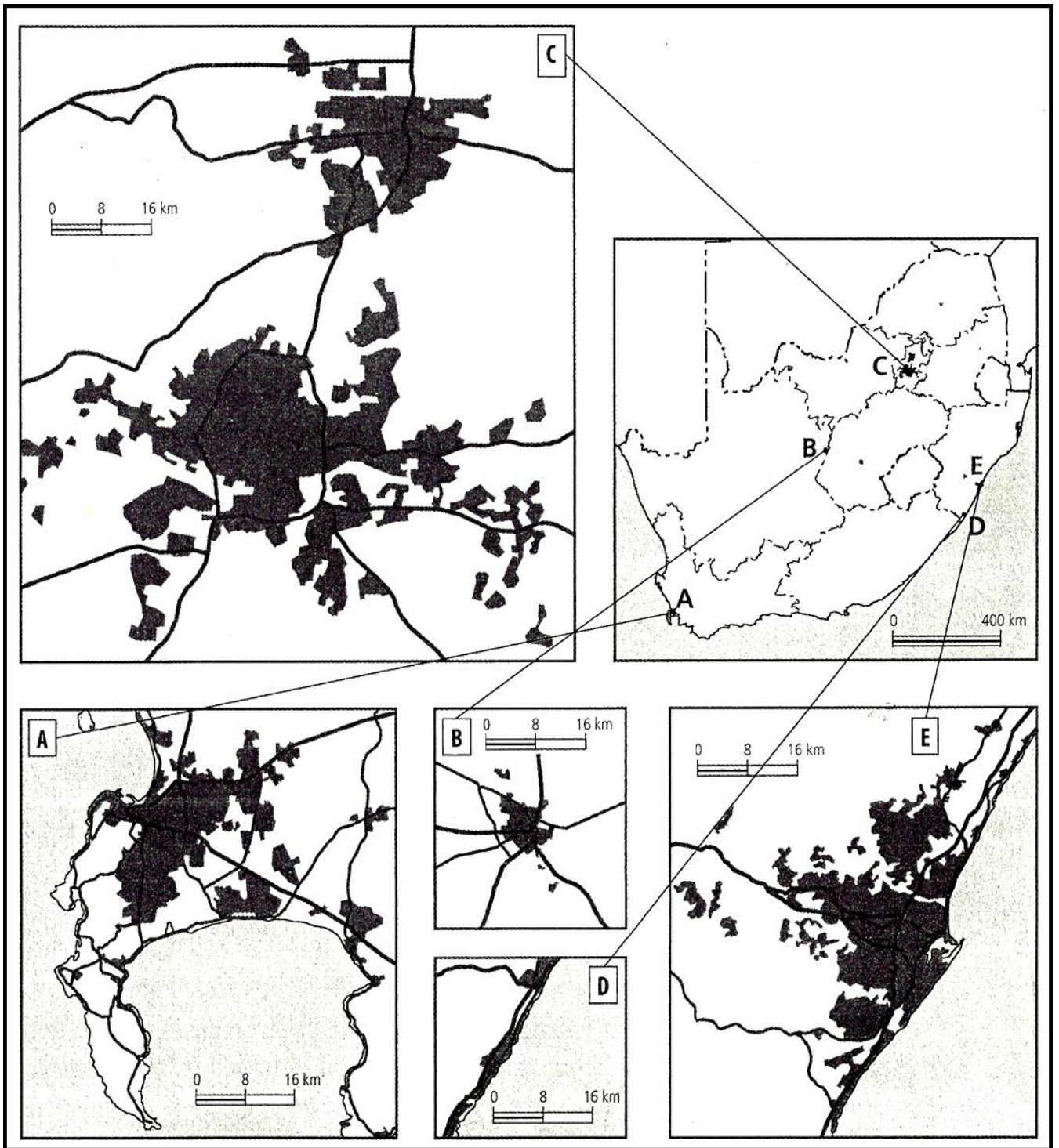


FIGURE 4.5

## Food insecurity as a process

What causes food insecurity? Well, in 1993, it was estimated that regular employment was the primary source of income for only 32% of the poor. In addition, only 26% of poor households had access to land for cultivation. So, not only do poor people have to grapple with a lack of resources (material, social and human resources), but they also have few opportunities to earn a living and engage in economic activities.

How do poor people cope? Some of the strategies they use to achieve a minimum level of living are:

- agricultural production (often co-operatively)
- non-farm wage labour
- small and micro-enterprise activities
- state benefits such as pensions
- social networks

*Adapted from: Food Security Policy for South Africa, Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs, November 1997 (www.nda.agric.za/docs/Foodsecurity)*

FIGURE 4.6 / FIGUUR 4.6

SECTOR	1993 DEMAND	2010 DEMAND	% INCREASE
Domestic	1 516	3 000	98%
Urban use	280	500	19%
Municipal use	90	200	122%
Industry	1 031	2 500	143%
Mining	466	600	29%
Irrigation	8 254	11 500	39%
Stock watering	262	350	13%
Forestry	1 284	1 700	32%
Nature conservation	2 994	5 000	17%
Power generation	224	400	19%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 403</b>	<b>25 750</b>	<b>57%</b>