



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2010

**GEOGRAPHY – PAPER 1
ANNEXURE**

MARKS: 300

TIME: 3 hours

This annexure consists of 16 pages.

FIGURE 1.1A

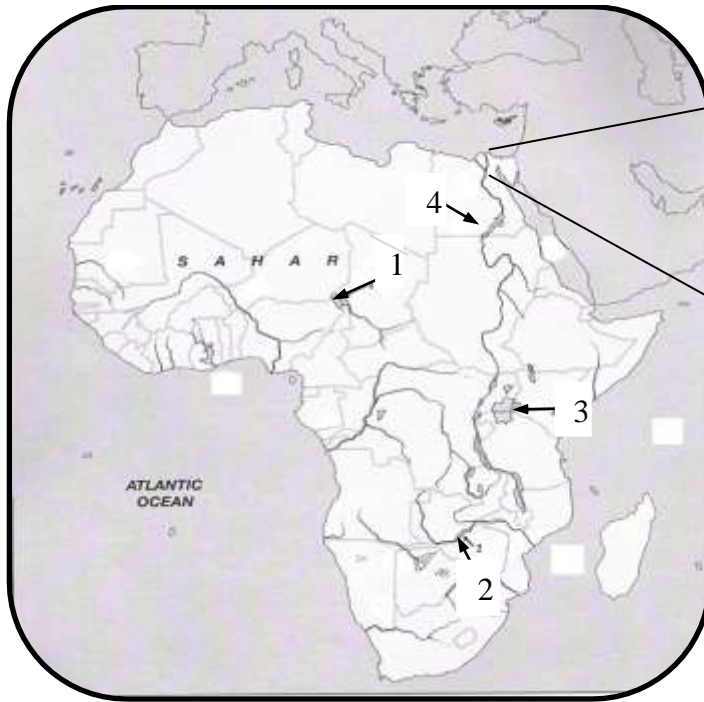


FIGURE 1.1B

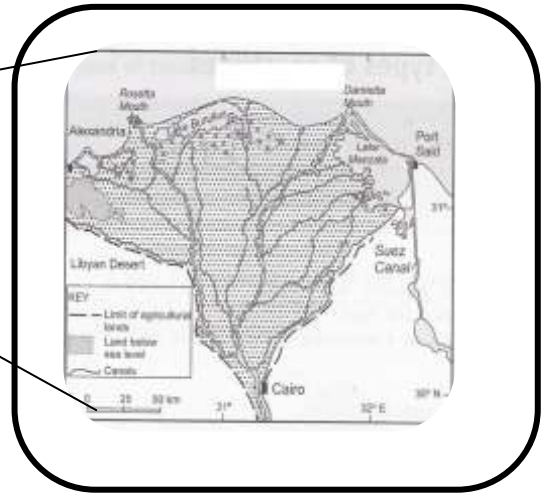


FIGURE 1.4

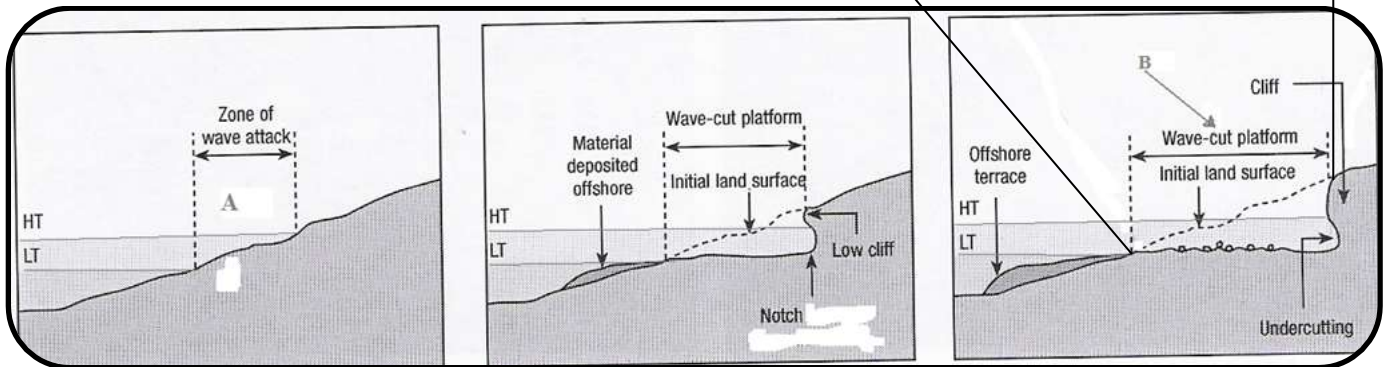


FIGURE 1.5

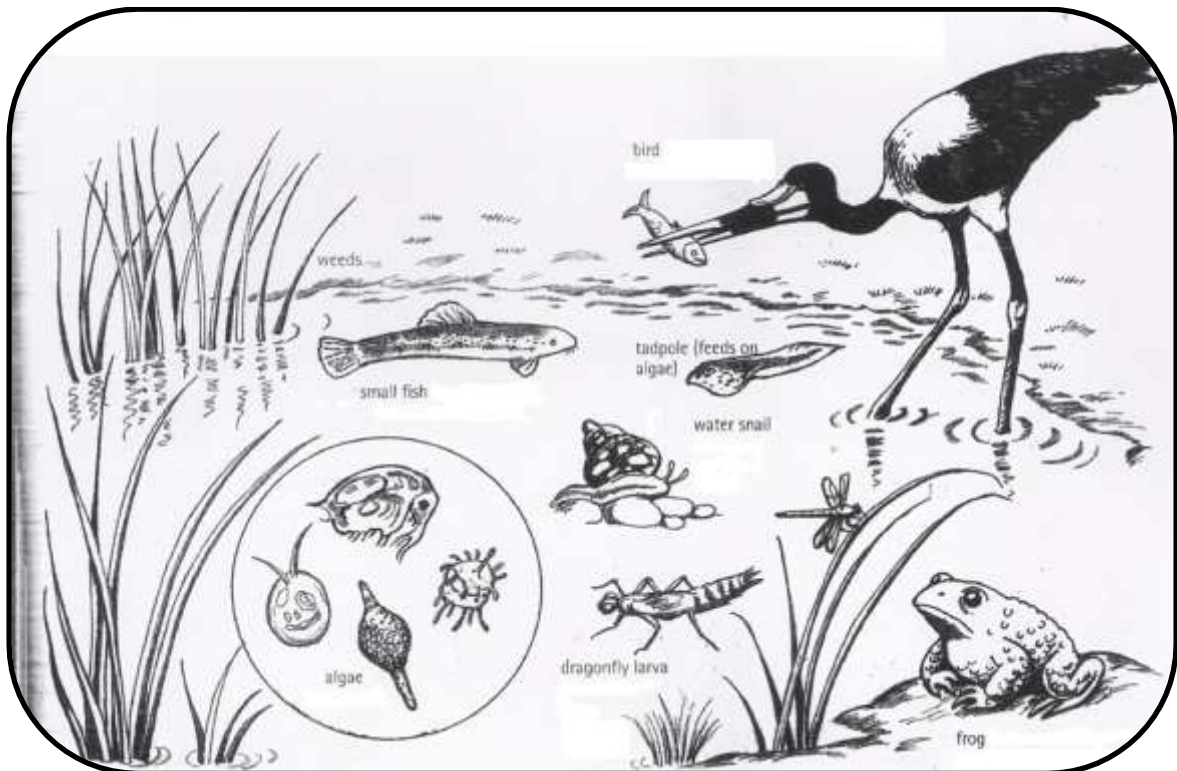


FIGURE 1.6

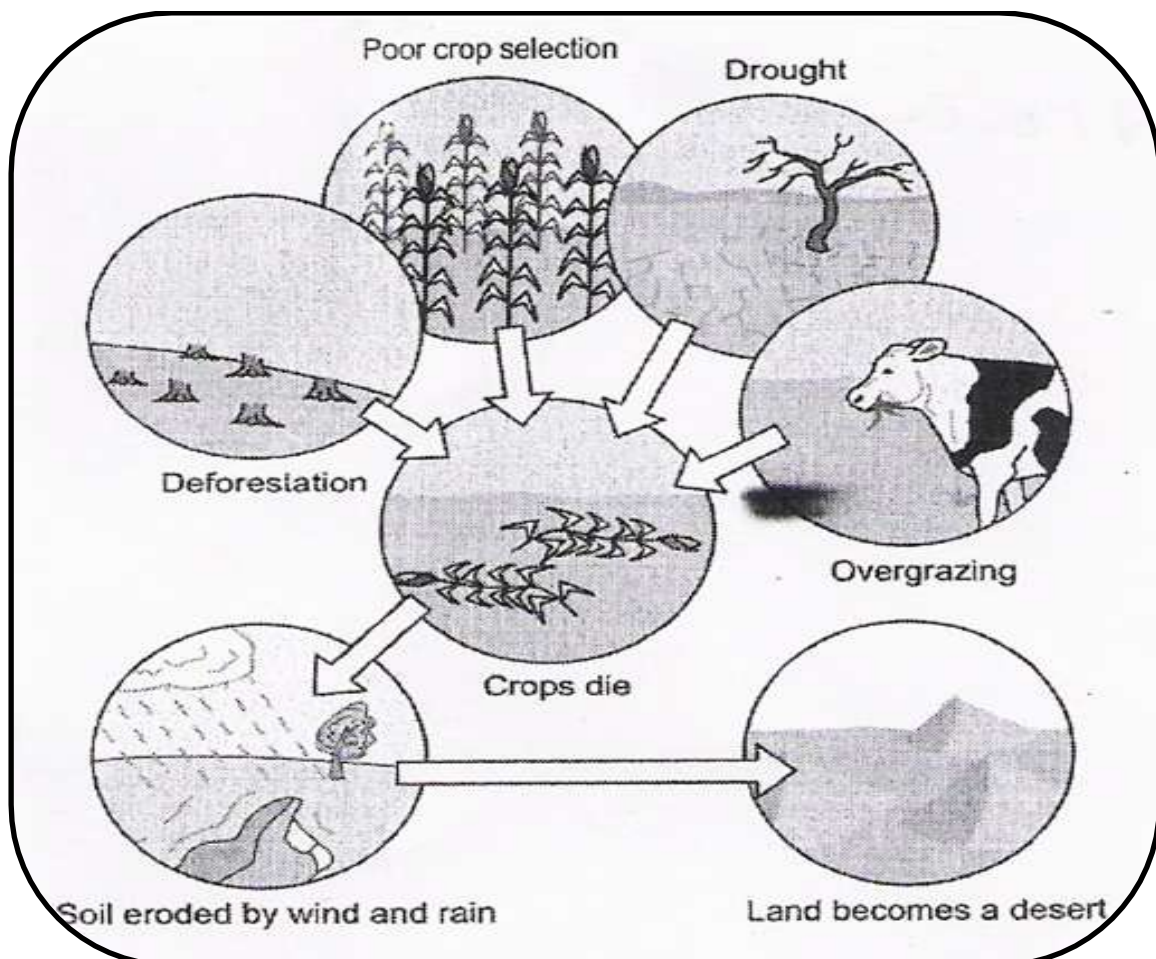


FIGURE 2.1

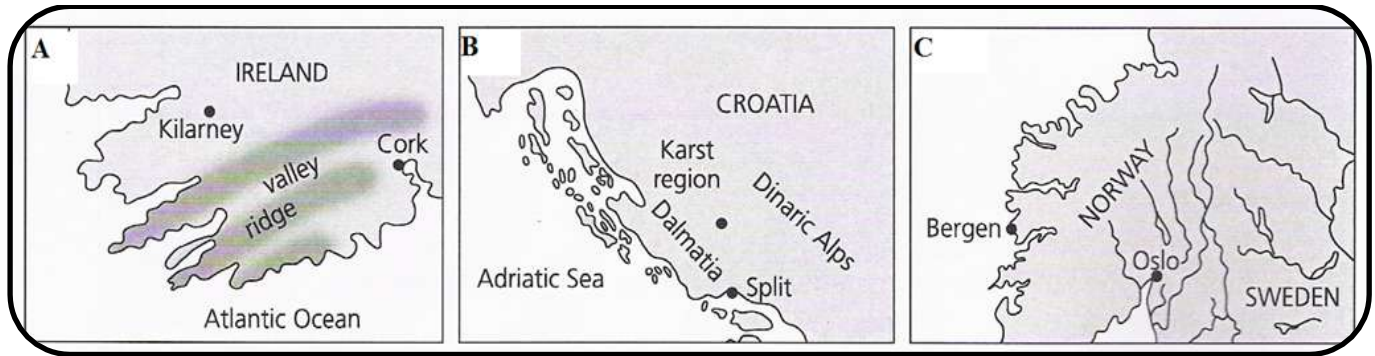


FIGURE 2.2

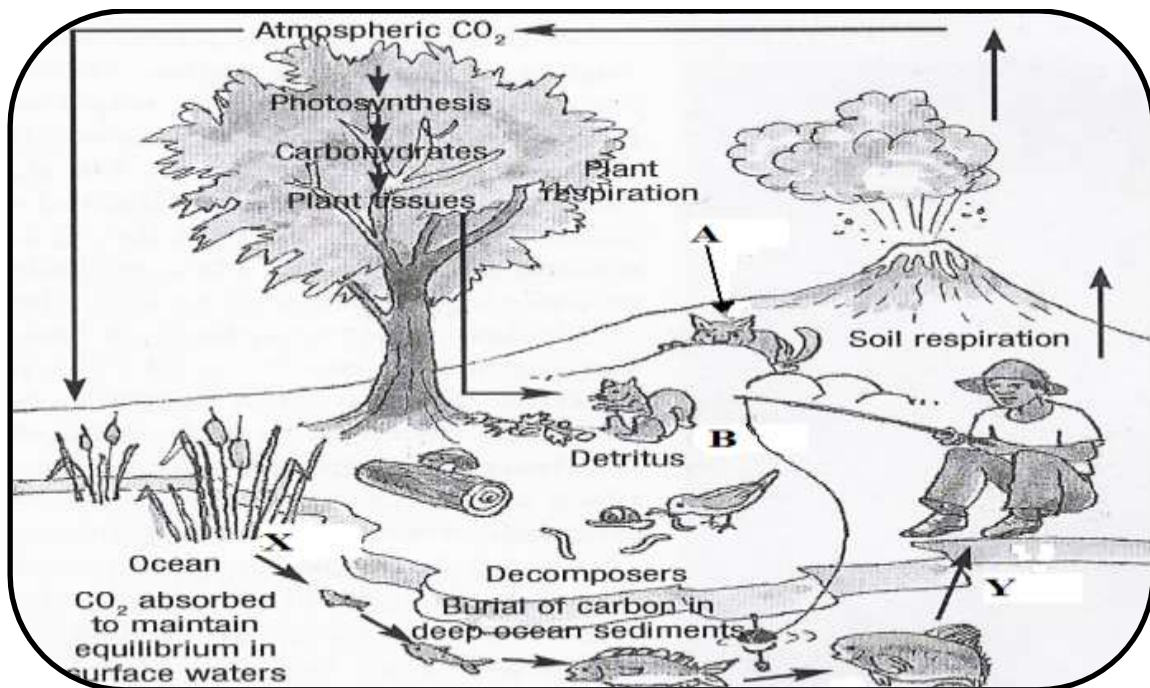


FIGURE 2.3

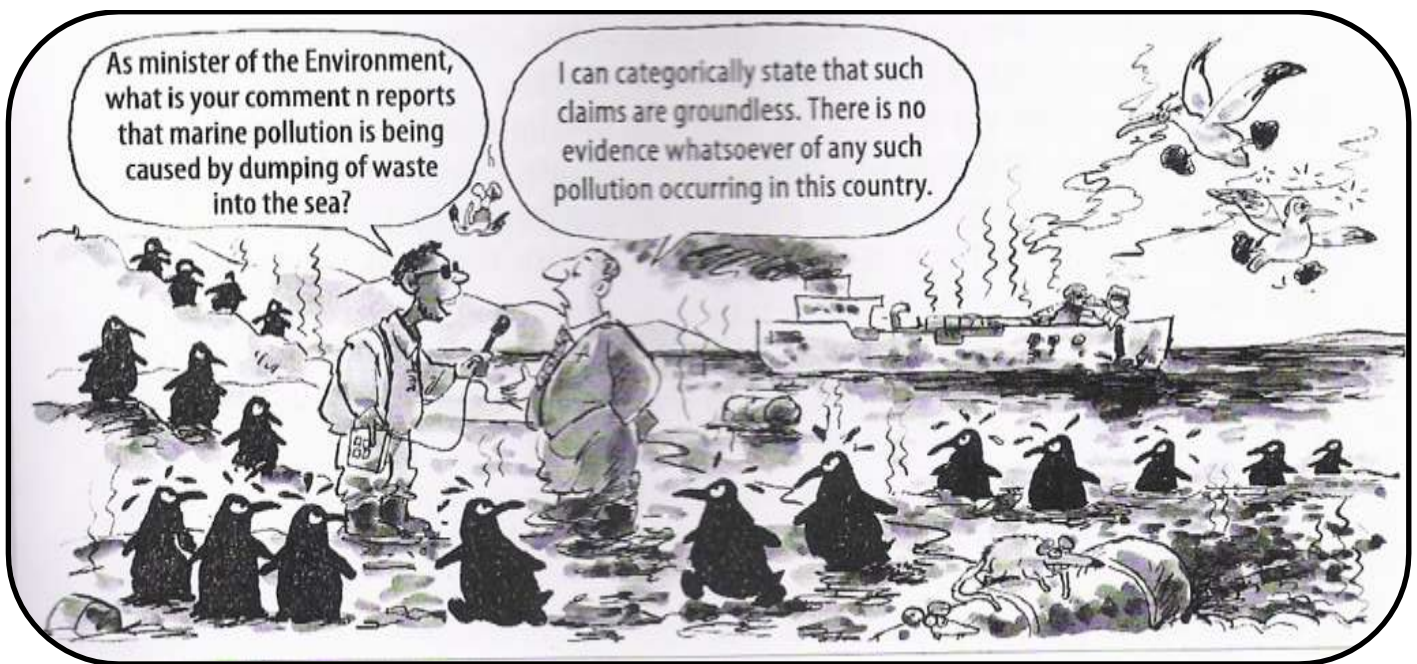


FIGURE 2.4

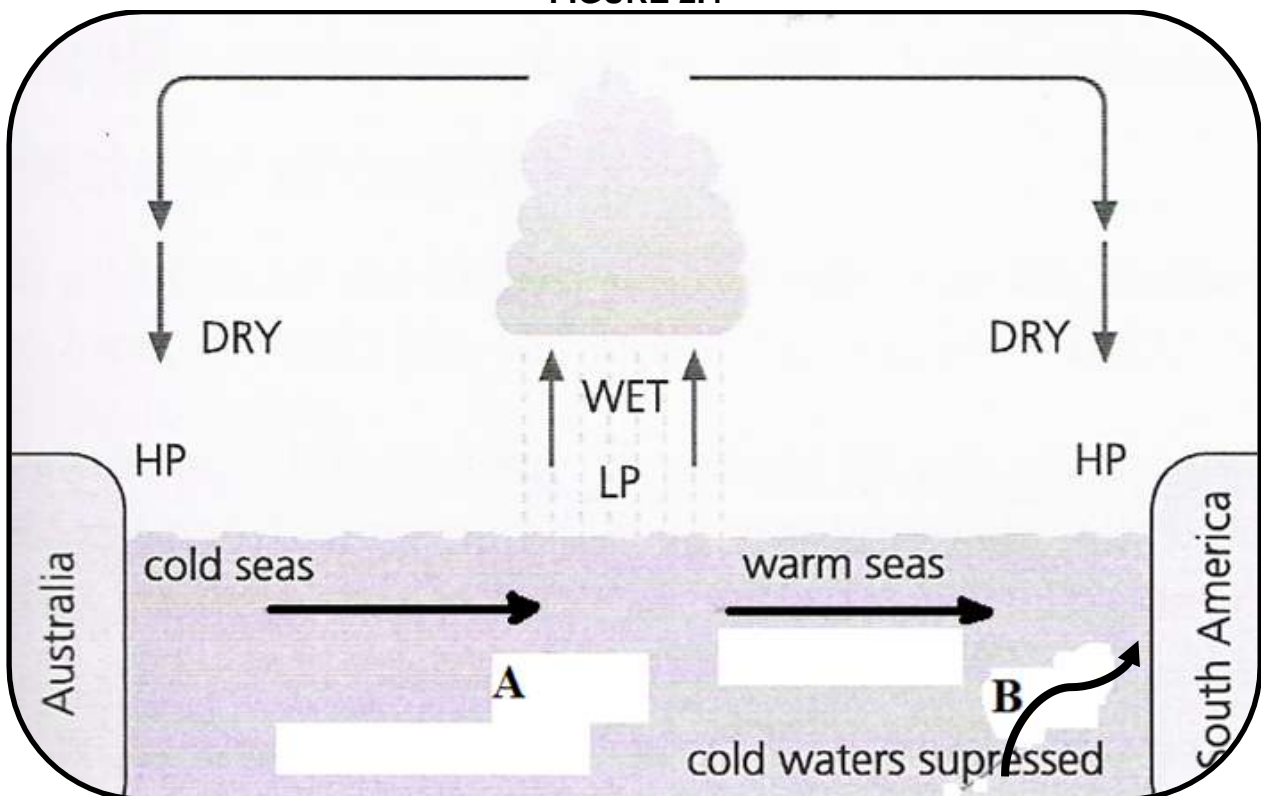


FIGURE 2.5

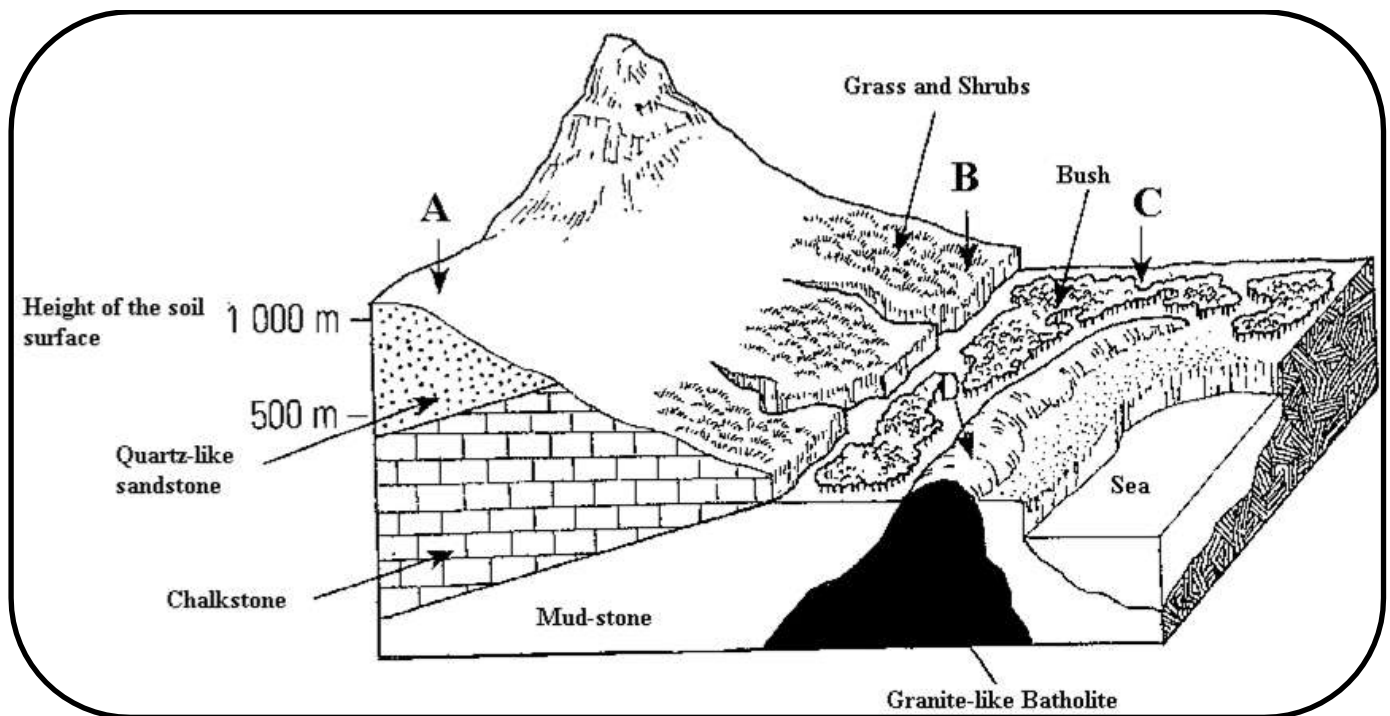


FIGURE 2.6

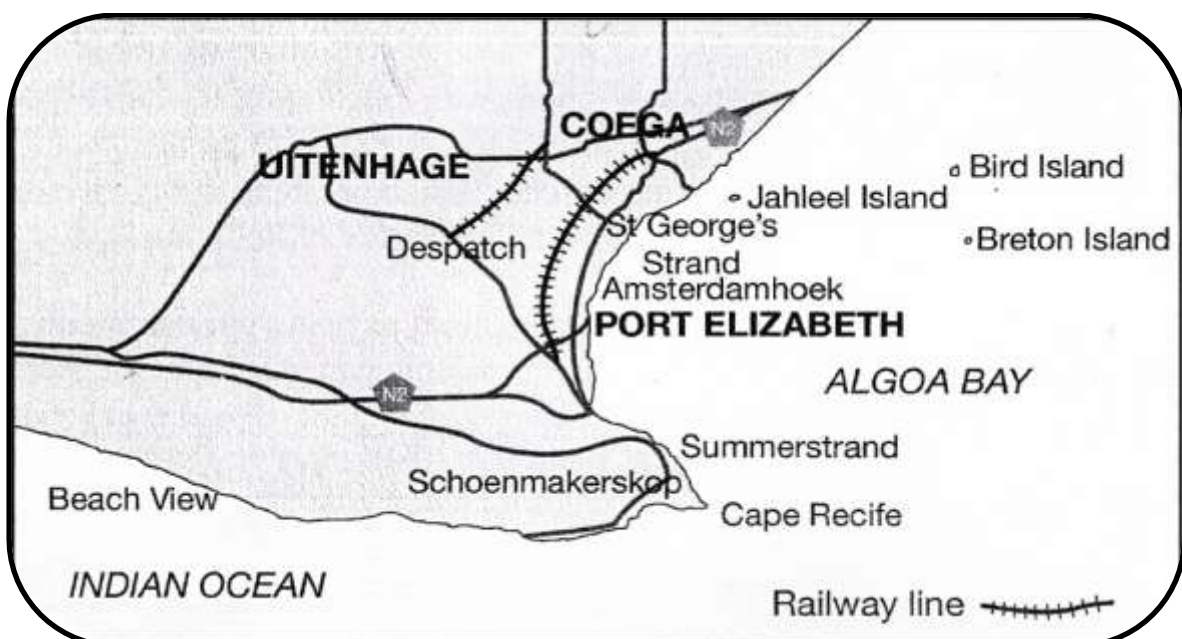


FIGURE 3.1

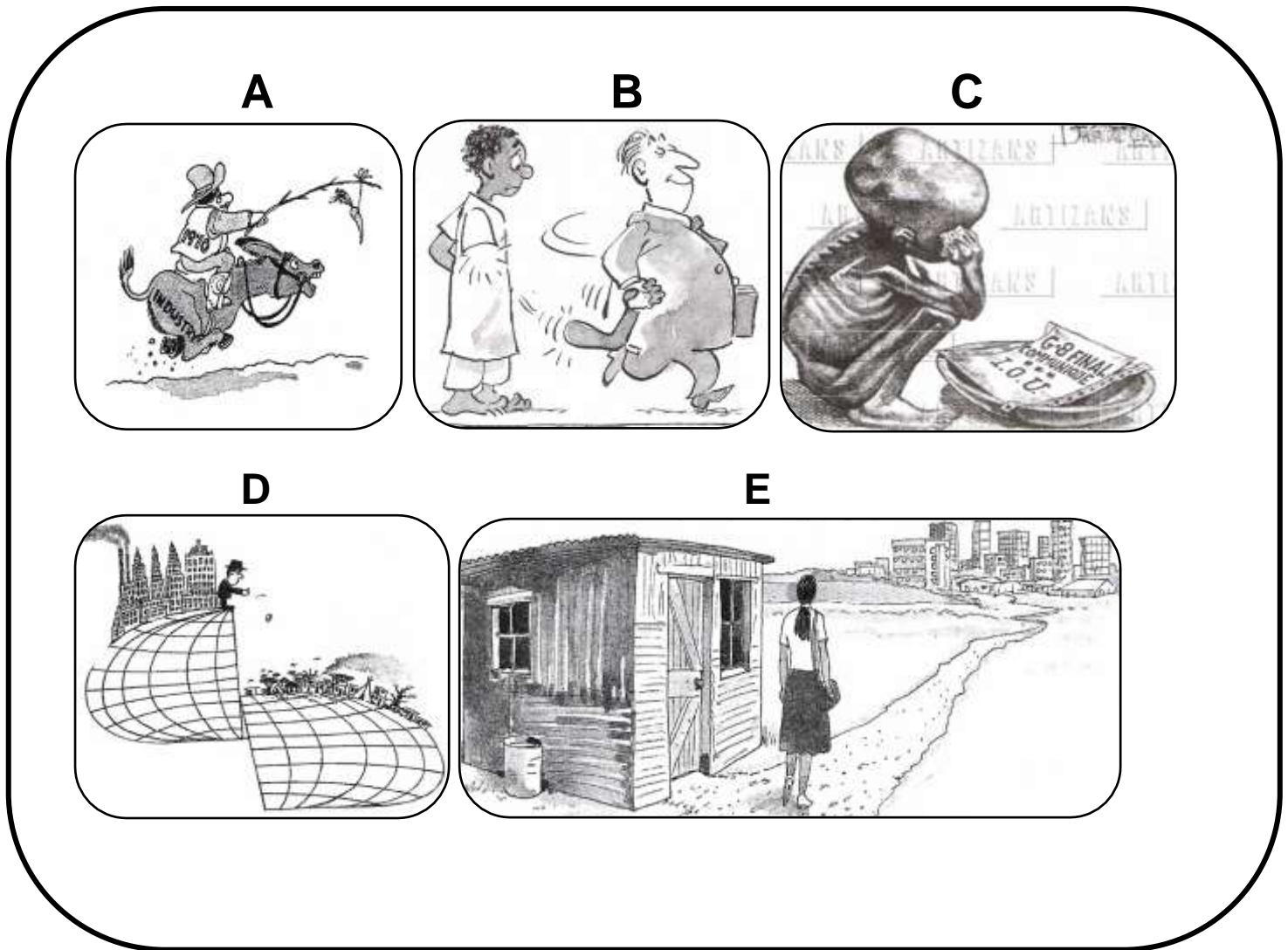


FIGURE 3.2

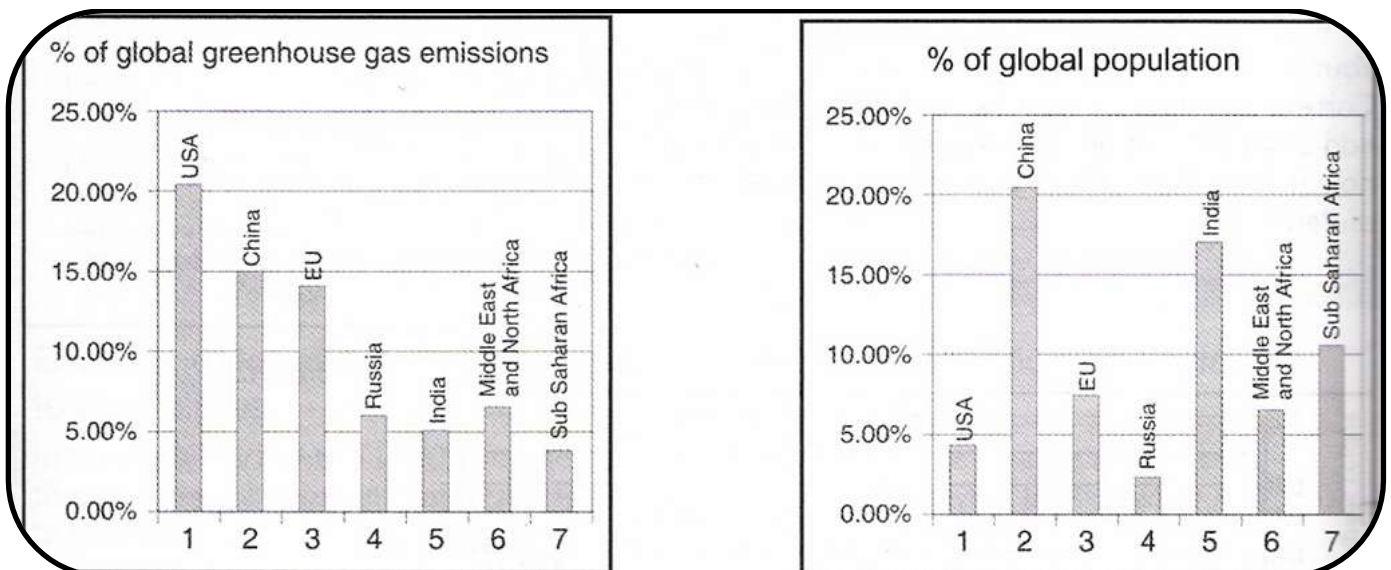


FIGURE 3.3

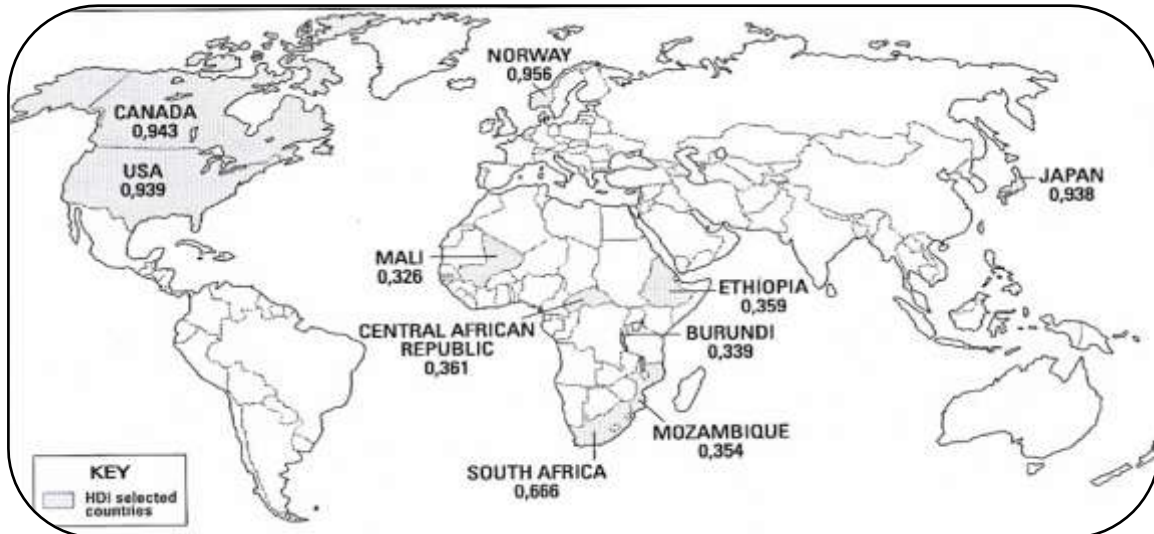


ILLUSTRATION I



ILLUSTRATION II



FIGURE 3.4

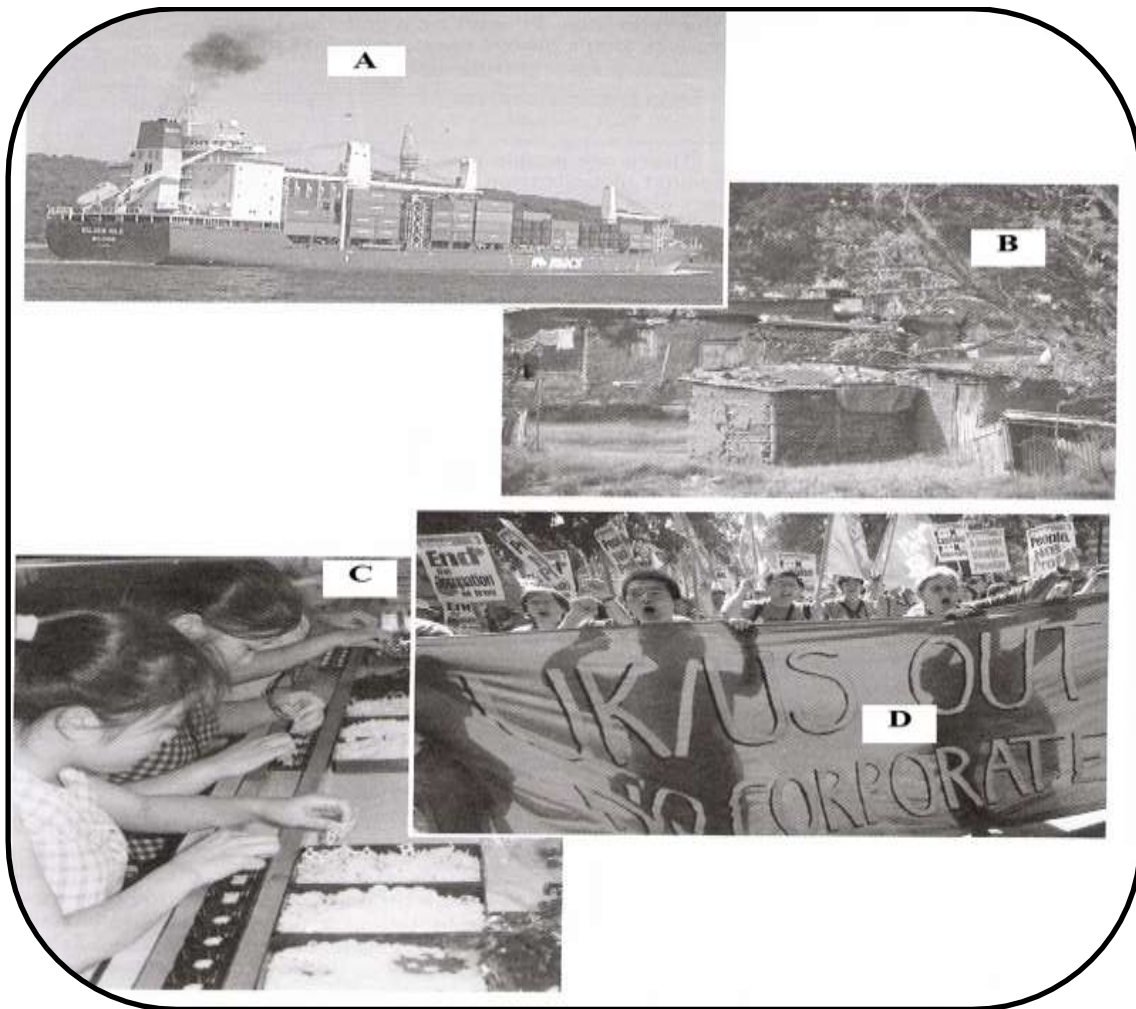


FIGURE 3.5

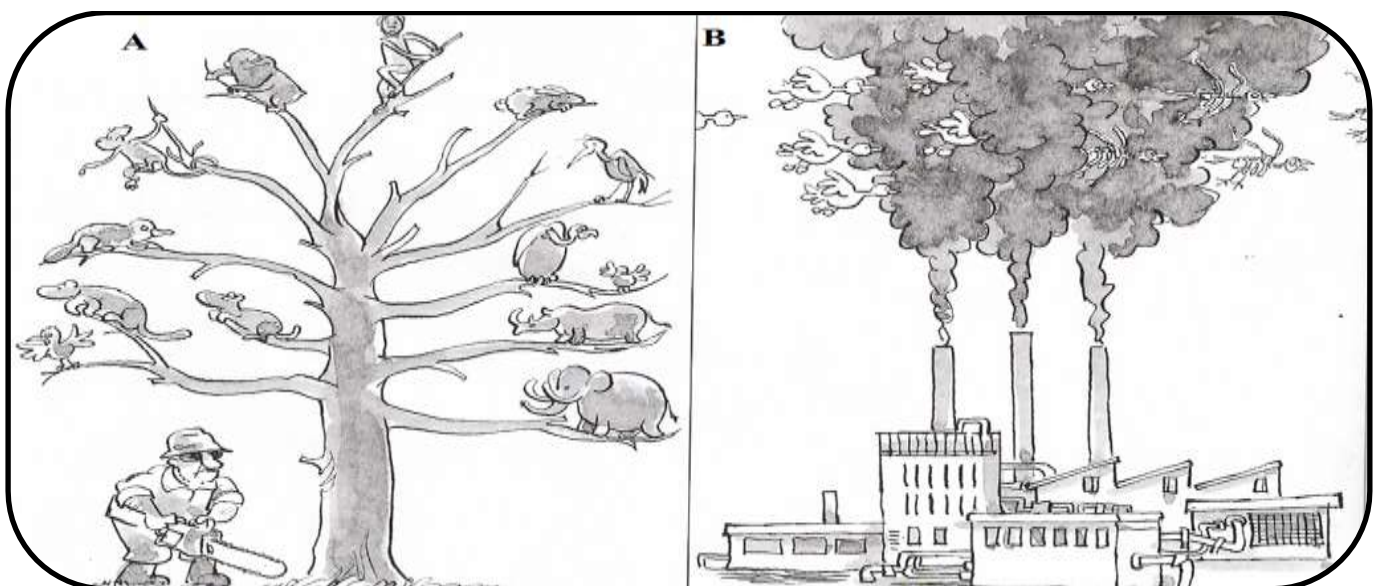


FIGURE 3.6

THE CAMPFIRE PROJECT IN ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe, when national parks and game reserves were created, the displaced people were moved onto 'communal lands' which have unfortunately been very unreliable for crop production. Ironically, most of these lands were excellent habitats for Zimbabwe's wildlife especially the African elephant. The presence of these large animals has resulted in intense competition for resources between the elephant and the local communities. Poachers target elephants because they fetch a very good price on the black market (and also because they frequently damage local community crops and property).

The Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) programme encourages the local communities to become involved in conservation and sustainable development of resources by allowing them to control and use their resources. Most of the profits made by CAMPFIRE comes from selling hunting concessions (rights to hunt) to foreign tourists. Foreign hunters who come to Zimbabwe pay large fees to hunt elephant, buffalo, giraffe, lion, kudu and other wild animals. Over 60 per cent of profits from CAMPFIRE come from elephant hunts. These profits are used to provide schools, electricity, clean water, road building, and grinding mills for maize.

Many concerned environmental organisations thought that the CAMPFIRE project was going to cause the complete destruction of the elephant herds. But that has not happened. On the contrary, the local communities now see the value of these magnificent animals and protect them poachers, only allowing the older males with the largest tusks to be killed by hunters.

The CAMPFIRE programme was just one way in which local communities have become involved in conservation. Many of the national parks and game reserves of South Africa have recognised the problems facing communities on their borders and have decided to try to improve the situation. The Kruger National Park (South Africa's largest reserve) has undertaken to empower the local communities by providing opportunities for them within the park. These opportunities include selling curios, building contracts, and environmental education.

[Extract from: *The World in our Hands* – p.258]

FIGURE 4.1

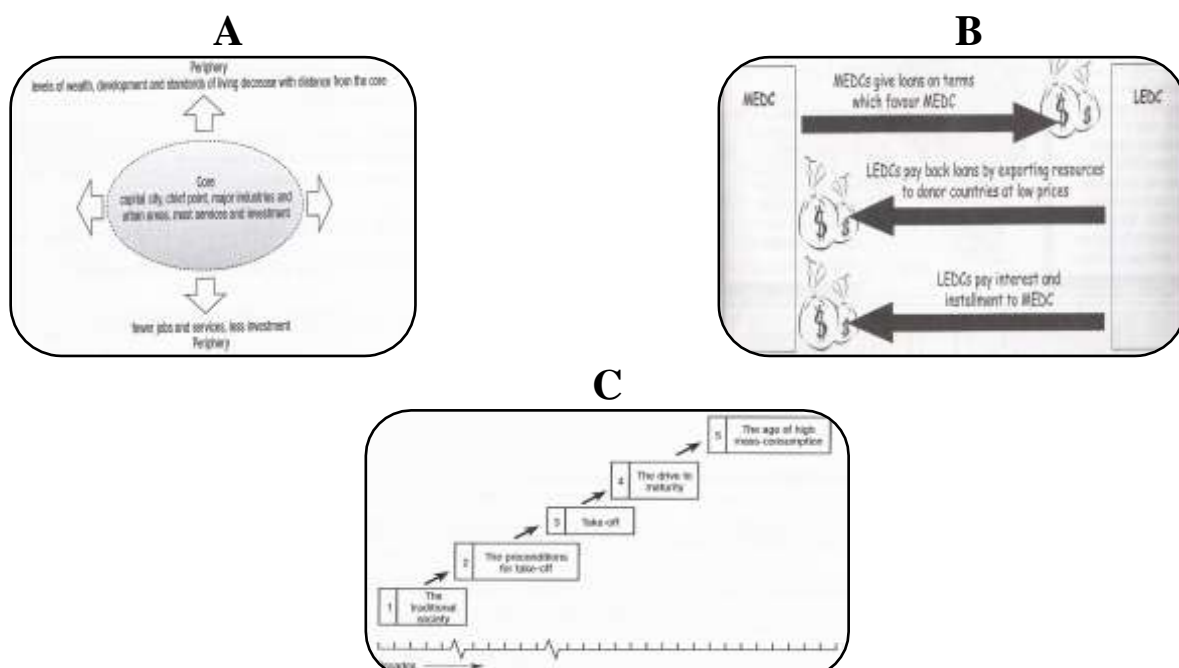


FIGURE 4.2

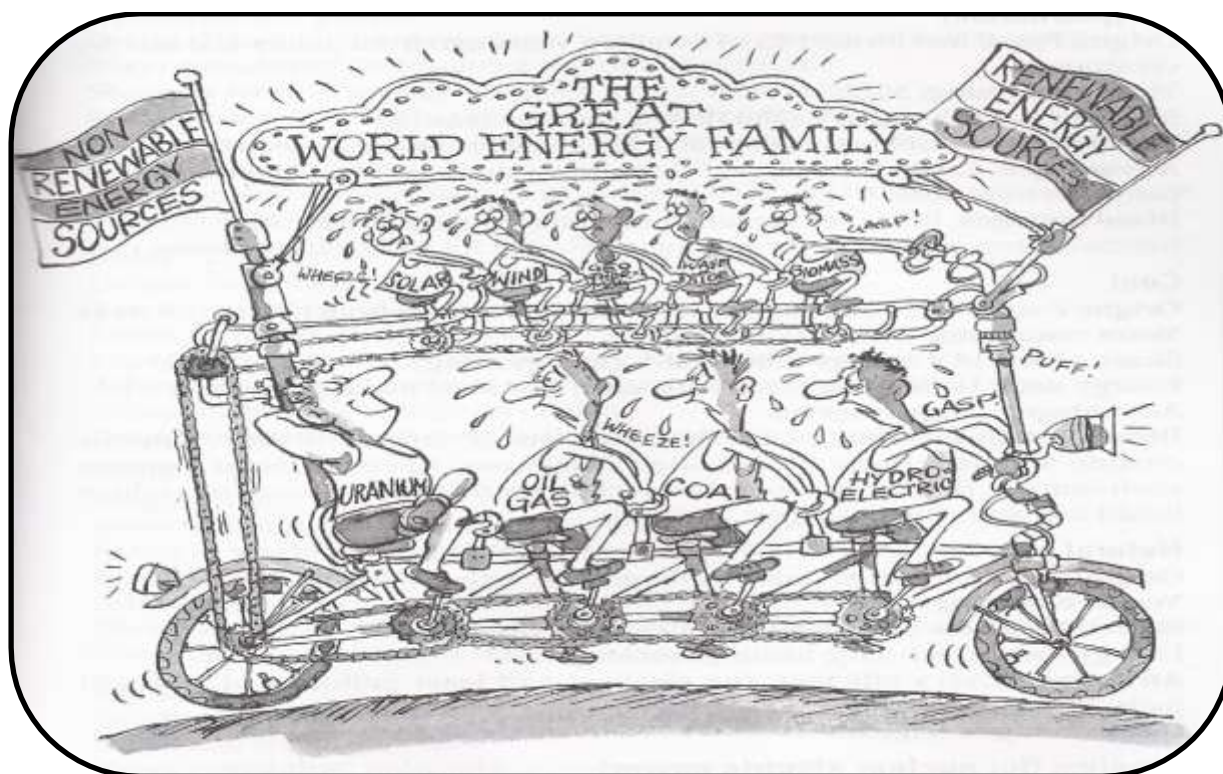
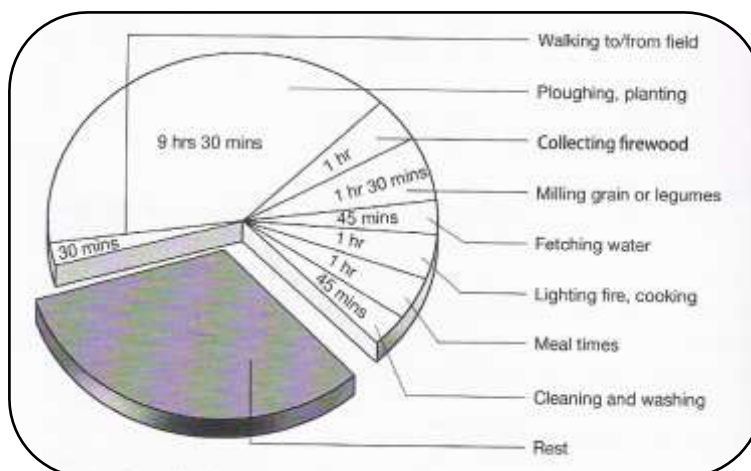


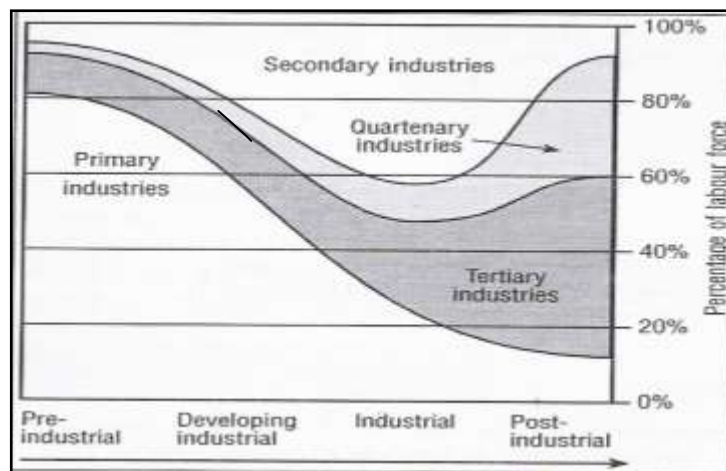
FIGURE 4.3

'The working day begins before dawn for the African women who inhabit the mountains in the Kabala District of south-west Uganda. It starts with a steep climb, up to 6km, as women head off to help on a friend's field. If they finish early, they move to another field. Then they disperse to search for firewood on the marginal lands along the roads and paths.

At dusk they return to their homes, just in time to fetch water and to cook for the family. Some women return at dusk to find their husbands drunk, demanding food and attention from their wives. The children are malnourished, lacking clean water and schooling. It is up to the women to find solutions for their problems – to provide food, water, medicine, clothing, school fees. '

[From Kemerwa Aline Mary et al., *People and Agroforestry*, January – March 1994]





Nebo is an impoverished community on the Limpopo Province/ Mpumalanga border. In 2001 the people approached Trevor Tutu, son of Desmond Tutu, to help them with some kind of development project. This rural community was desperate – they needed something that would bring in some kind of income and would create development in the area. A company involved in community-based projects came up with the idea of aquaculture, and the Nebo Community Fish Farm came into being when documents were signed between the Nebo traditional leader, community elders, Mr Tutu and private investors. Finance was provided by the state's Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) grants, as well as from the Industrial Development Corporation and private investors. Usually the recipients of the LRAD grants receive a small plot of land, but take a step backwards as they revert to subsistence farming. However, with this project, the LRAD grants are pooled so that one sustainable profit-making endeavour is created. The Nebo received 51% of the company, and the project aimed to create 1 500 jobs for the local people. The Nebo receive an income from salaries and dividends. The day-to-day management of the company was to be transferred to the community over a five-year period.

This kind of farming has the advantage of a controlled environment and the target is that the farm will produce 2 000 tons of fish a year for export.

The farm, which is near Groblersdal, has a good water source, but the people need transport to get to work.

The reeds adjacent to the water source provide the raw material for the development of a secondary activity – weaving.

Initial estimates showed that that the project was to bring about R5 million into the community.

From an article by Andrew Donaldson, *Sunday Times*, 16 December 2001

FIGURE 4.5

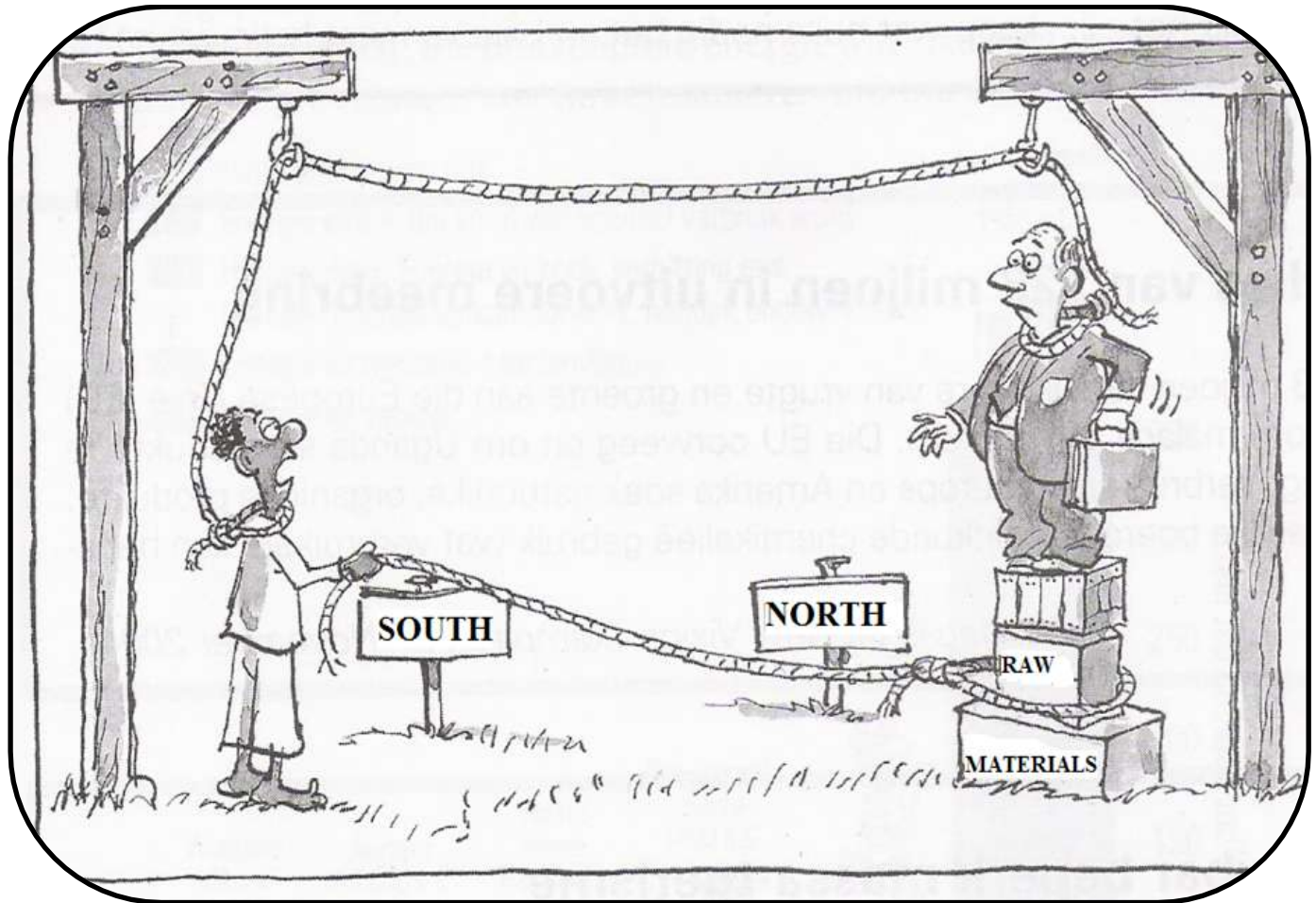


FIGURE 4.6A

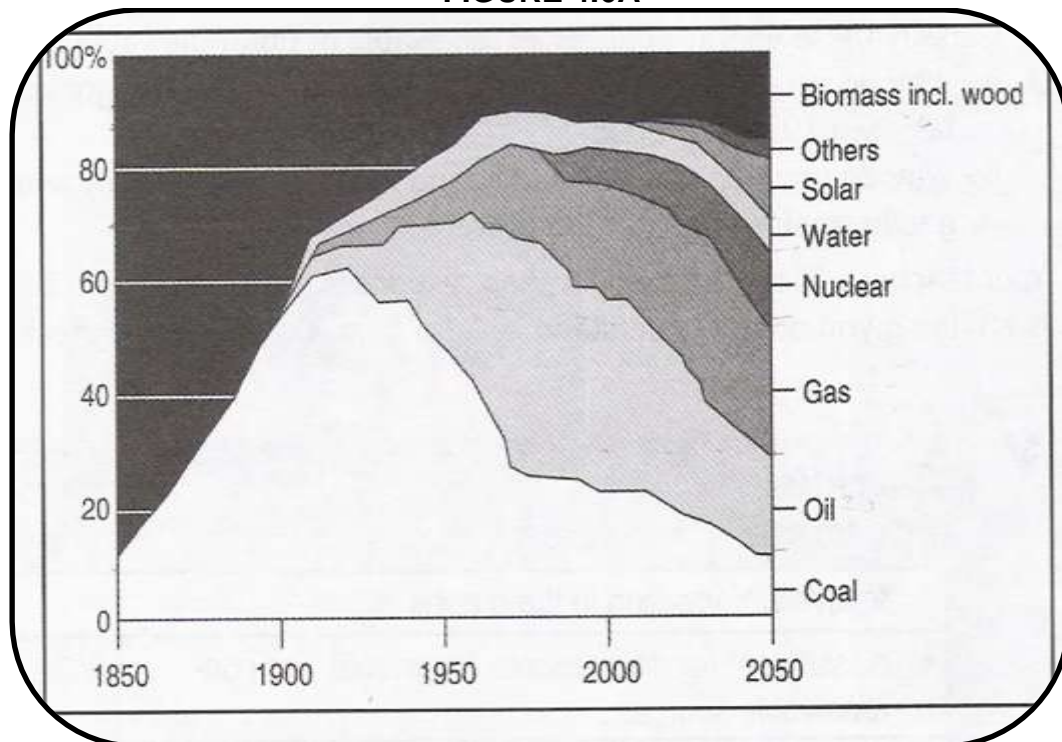


FIGURE 4.6B

