This annexure consists of 10 pages.
FIGURE 1.1: CROSS-SECTION OF A TROPICAL CYCLONE

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=tropical+cyclones&tbm=isch&source]

FIGURE 1.3: A SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

[Source: South African Weather Services]

FIGURE 1.4: VALLEY CLIMATES

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=radiation+fog+and+frost+in+a+valley&source]
FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS

Dendritic Drainage Pattern

Trellis Drainage Pattern

KEY

Watershed

Rivers

[Source: Examiner’s own sketch]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER REJUVENATION

Meandering River

A

Before Rejuvenation

B

After Rejuvenation

[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=rejuvenation+of+rivers]
FIGURE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE OVER AN URBAN AREA

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.3: TWO STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE

[Adapted from https://www.slideshare.net/aikyatha/fronts-and-midlatitude-cyclones]

FIGURE 2.4: COASTAL LOW AND A BERG WIND

[Adapted from https://open.uct.ac.za/bitstream/handle/]
FIGURE 2.5: TYPES OF RIVERS

Permanent river

Episodic river

KEY

- Forest

- Desert vegetation

- Water table in wet season

- Water table in dry season

[Adapted by geology-lecture-16-19-638.jpg]

FIGURE 2.6: DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES POLLUTING WATER RESOURCES

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=how+industries+pollute+water&source]
FIGURE 3.1: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

[Source: https://www.slideshare.net/xksinz/settlement-patterns]

FIGURE 3.3: SERVICE PROVISION AS AN URBAN SETTLEMENT ISSUE

**LACK OF SERVICES: HEALTH CARE**

There is a huge gap between private and public health care in South Africa. For most South Africans the quality of health care is inadequate.

This is reflected in the following data. Though 84% of South Africa's population, or 50 million people, rely on public health care, only 30% of the nation's doctors work at public hospitals. Private health care applies to 8 million people but this small minority employs 70% of the doctors.

Expenditures on health care reveal that ten times more money is spent on the private sector than on the public sector.

[Adapted from https://borgenproject.org/healthcare in south africa/]

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FIGURE 3.4: A MODEL OF URBAN STRUCTURE

1. Central business district
2. Wholesale, light manufacturing
3. Low income residential
4. Medium income residential
5. High income residential
6. Heavy manufacturing
7. Outlying business district
8. Residential suburb
9. Industrial suburb

[Source: https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/model]
FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI

FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AN ECONOMY

The purpose of international trade is to allow countries to exchange their goods and services with other countries.

Countries with the strongest international trade practices have become prosperous (well-off) and have the power to control the world economy. It is a fact that global trade can become one of the major contributors to the reduction of poverty.

International trade accounts for a good part of many developing countries' revenue, positively affecting their gross domestic product. International trade is growing at a rapid rate due to some of the following reasons: use of modern production techniques; highly advanced transportation systems and outsourcing (contract out) of manufacturing and services.

[Adapted from http://www.ariafilalo.com/blog/benefits-international-trade-economy/]
FIGURE 4.3: THE EFFECTS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION IN RURAL AREAS?
By Peter Balin

There used to be 13 farms with families within 1 km of me. Now there are five farms, with four of them housing only one resident.

As towns depopulate and stores leave, you have to travel further for necessities. I could fill a page listing the stores we used to have in our town and now they are just about all gone. The churches decline because of population decline, the schools consolidate and communities lose their identity. Farms get bigger while less manpower is needed.

[Adapted from www.quora.com]

FIGURE 4.4: PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT (A)

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=informal settlements]
FIGURE 4.5: INFOGRAPHIC ON MAIZE FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

To earn foreign capital and support local maize prices for sustainable production, South Africa needs to export as much as 4.5 million tons of maize. According to SAGIS, up until 25 August 2017, a total of 1,103 million tons had been exported, keeping in mind that the marketing season only ends on 30 April 2018.

FIGURE 4.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is the second largest in the country, after PWV/Gauteng. The manufacturing sector is geared for export, with nearly a third of South Africa’s manufactured exports being produced in KwaZulu-Natal. Its diversified nature is significant in the KwaZulu-Natal’s economic growth rate, and generates 20 per cent of provincial employment.

The largest manufacturing industries are the automobile and component sector, pulp and paper products, chemicals and petrochemicals, and food and beverages.

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region has a competent shipbuilding and repair sector with an excellent skills base. Over the years a variety of ocean going vessels have been built as well as renowned luxury motorised yachts. At present the shipbuilding industry has good basic infrastructure. There are immense possibilities around the Durban shoreline, especially in the construction of ships or parts. World demand for ships is on the increase and such an investment would create many jobs in the area.

[Source: http://kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/manufacturing]