



# Resource Management

Where are all the resources?

Learning Objective:

-**Assess** the distribution of resources



# Learning Outcomes:

- Define** what resources are
- Analyse** maps of resource distribution
- Apply** understanding to describe inequalities



# Resources:

A stock or supply of something that has a value or a purpose. The three most important resources are...?

[Video](#)

Which types of countries  
have plentiful supplies  
and enjoy a high  
standard of living?

HICs

As the world's population  
increases, there are  
challenges...



Industrial livestock production in Brazil





Ground zero in the war on nature – cattle graze among the burning Amazon jungle in Brazil





An albatross, dead from ingesting too much plastic, decays on the beach





# Industrial forestry degrading public lands, in Oregon, USA





No room for nature, the entire landscape is devoted to crop production in China







An Indonesian surfer catches a wave in a rubbish-covered bay on Java, Indonesia, the world's most populated island



As far as the eye can see, greenhouses cover the landscape in Almeria, Spain





Sprawling Mexico City rolls across the landscape, displacing every scrap of natural habitat





Aerial view of an oil fire following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico





Depleting oil fields in California





# Malnutrition



What's the keyword that link to these pictures?





**Calories  
per day**

**4000**

**USA  
UK and Italy**

**3500**

**Japan**

**3000**

**Brazil**

**2500**

**India**

**2000**

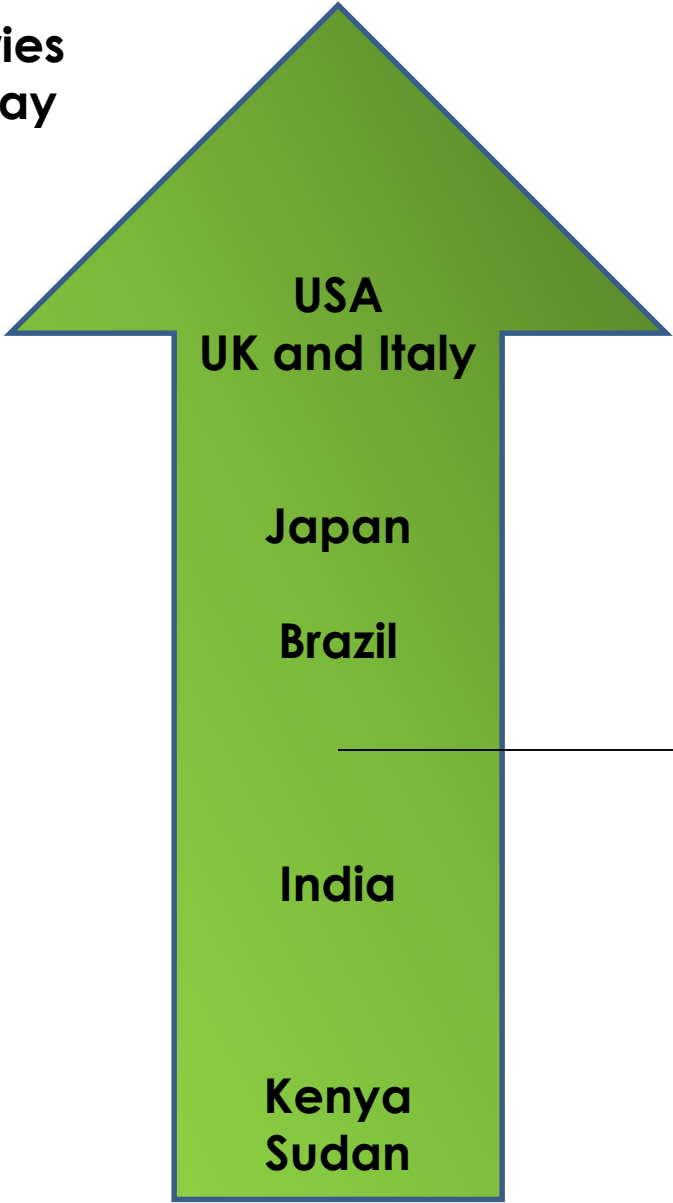
**Kenya  
Sudan**

**1500**

Many people here are overweight and experience heart and breathing difficulties

Average number of calories for the world's population

Many people here suffer from malnutrition, which causes diseases such as rickets





**WHO** suggests that we need **2000-2400** calories per day to be healthy?

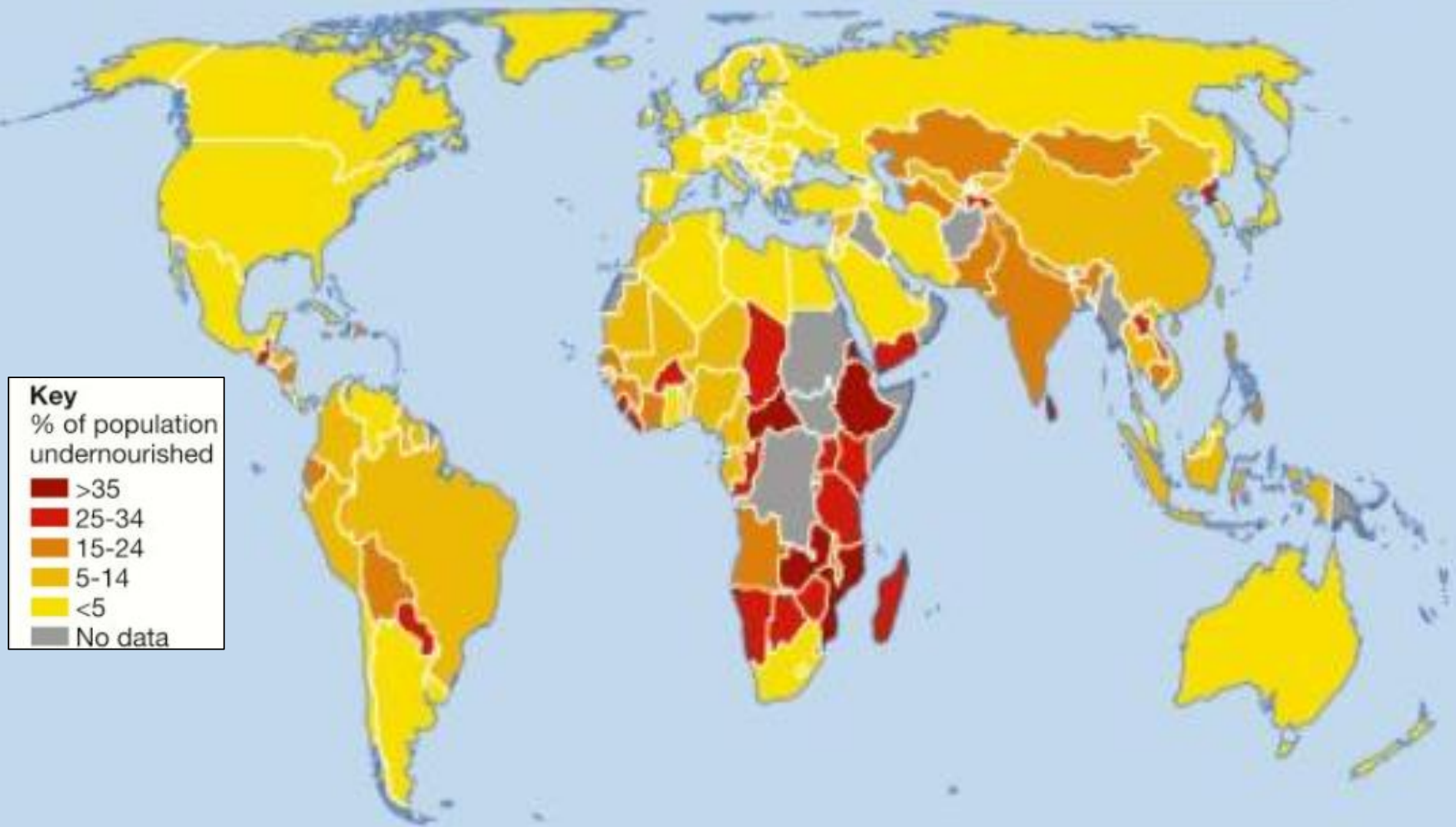
**1 billion** people fall below this level  
= **malnourished**

**2 billion** have a poorly-balanced diet,  
lacking in minerals and vitamins  
= **undernourished**

Leading to illnesses.  
Economic impacts of this?

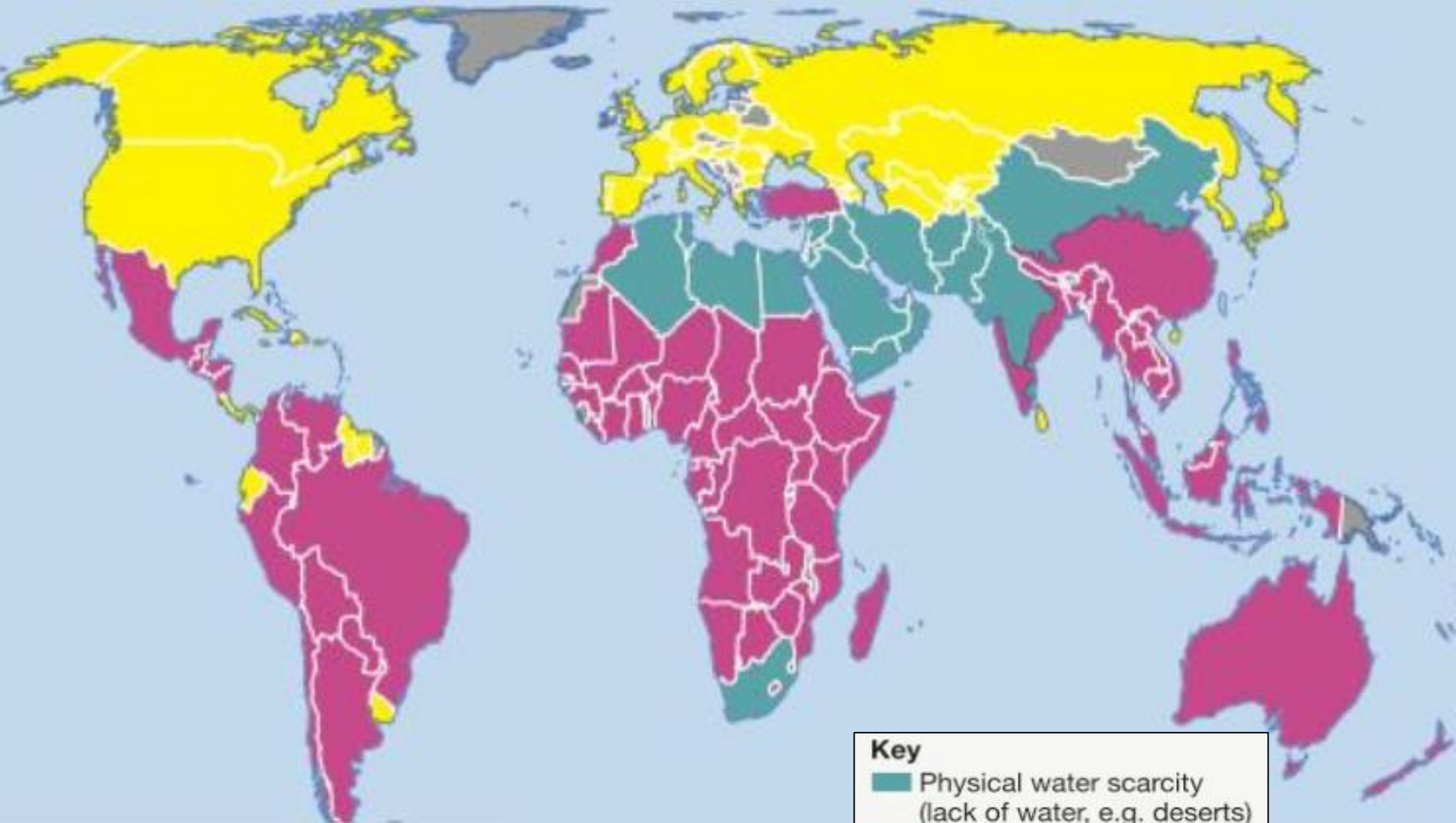


# Global undernourishment



Which parts of the world are suffering extreme undernourishment? **Describe** the effects of this.

# Water scarcity by 2025



How is there a north-south divide?

## Key

- Physical water scarcity (lack of water, e.g. deserts)
- Economic water scarcity (countries that cannot afford to exploit water supplies)
- Little or no water scarcity
- No data

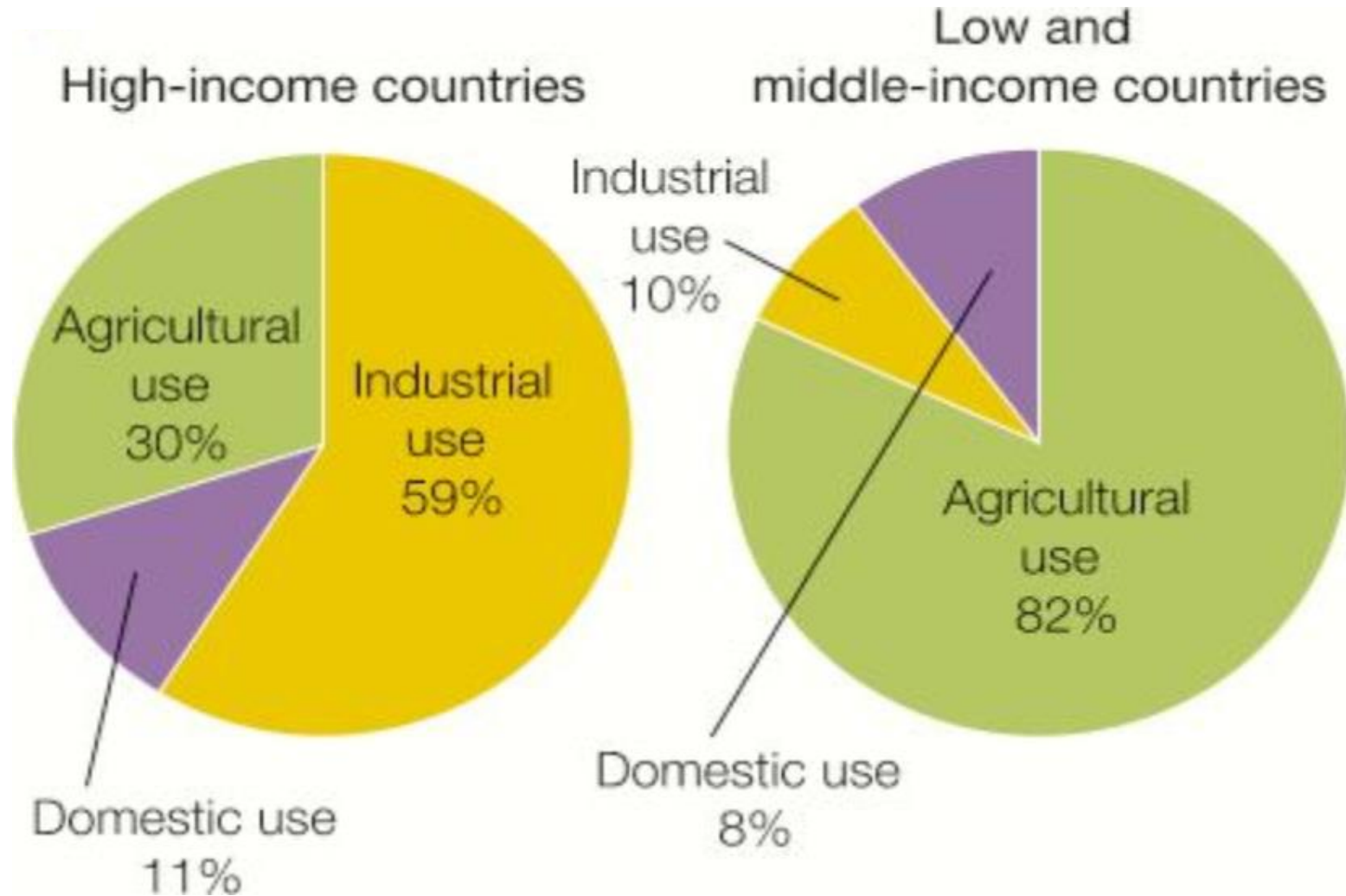


# How water relates to development

Think about the cost of storage and lack of investment

Country	Gross National Product (GNP) per head (US\$)	Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking	Water per head (m <sup>3</sup> )
Canada	22 480	1	94 000
Australia	20 210	7	185 000
Saudi Arabia	10 120	78	2176
Burkina Faso	1010	171	1535
Niger	850	173	346

# How water use links to a country's income



Explain why some countries suffer from water shortages.

Think about the cost of storage and lack of investment

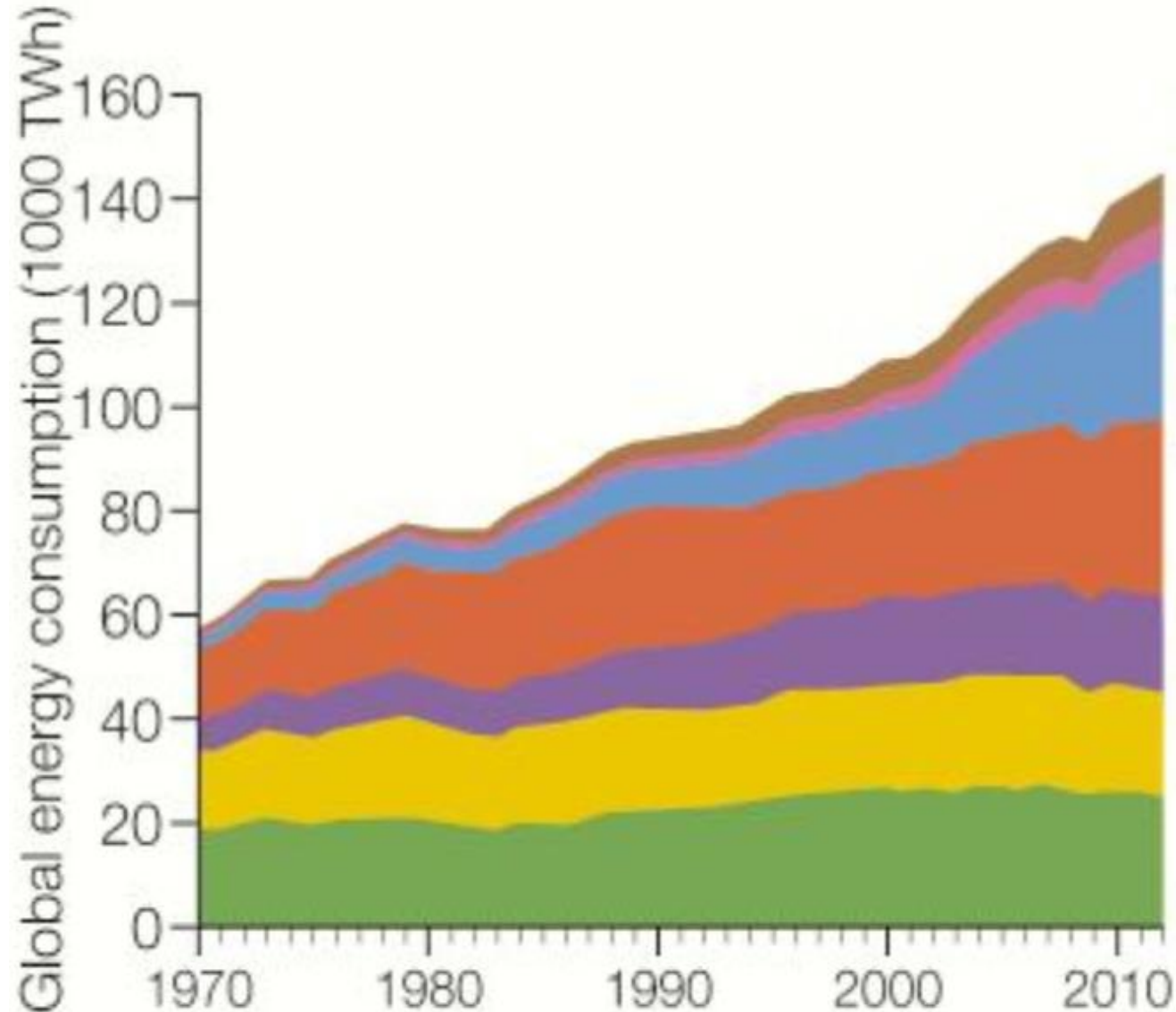


# Describe the pattern of global energy consumption - use T.E.A

- Other Asia-Pacific countries
- India
- China
- Non-OECD countries
- Other OECD countries
- European Union
- USA

TWh = terawatt-hour (a trillion watt/hours)

OECD = Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
- 34 of the world's most developed countries



Describe the global ***inequality*** in the supply and consumption of ***either*** food, or water or energy. (6 marks)

### **Hint:**

- Use ***data*** from a map, graph or table
- ***Don't explain***, only describe the differences
- L2 (3-4 marks) requires ***both*** supply and consumption
- Which ***type*** of countries are the largest consumers?
- Use the **CATT** to link your statements
- 2 linked statements, well written = 6 marks



## *Food*

- The main areas supplying food are North America, Europe and Australasia. India and China produce large amounts but still experience food insecurity because of their growing populations.
- The main areas of consumption are North America, India and China.

## *Water*

- The main areas of supply are North America and Europe along with the Equatorial and tropical monsoon regions of the world.
- The main areas of consumption are in India and China, where there are the largest populations. HICs in North America and Europe use vast amounts of water.



## *Energy*

- The main suppliers of energy are the oil-producing states of the Middle East and Russia, based on its gas and coal deposits.
- The main consumers of energy are the HICs and highly-industrialised parts of the world in North America, Western Europe and China.