

Key Terms: Resource Management



Resource Management



- Resources:** Materials or energy sources needed for human survival and development.
 - Economic Well-Being:** Access to resources boosting income and employment.
 - Social Well-Being:** Improved quality of life through better health and education from resource access.
 - Global Inequalities:** Uneven distribution of resources across the world.
 - Food Miles:** Distance food travels from production to consumer, affecting carbon footprint.
 - Carbon Footprint:** Total greenhouse gas emissions from a product or activity.
 - Agribusiness:** Large-scale, industrial farming for profit.
 - Water Deficit:** Areas where water demand exceeds supply.
 - Water Surplus:** Areas where water supply exceeds demand.
 - Water Transfer:** Moving water from surplus to deficit areas via pipelines or rivers.
 - Energy Mix:** Proportions of energy sources (fossil fuels, renewables) used by a country.
 - Fossil Fuels:** Non-renewable energy sources like coal, oil, and gas.
 - Renewable Energy:** Sustainable energy sources, e.g., solar, wind, hydro.
 - Energy Security:** Reliable access to affordable energy.
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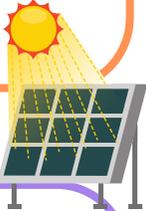


Impacts of Energy Insecurity

- Environmental Costs:** Damage from exploiting sensitive areas, e.g., Arctic drilling.
 - Economic Costs:** High expenses for energy exploration and production.
 - Food Production:** Reduced crop yields from energy-related issues like biofuel production.
 - Industrial Output:** Decline in manufacturing due to energy shortages.
 - Conflict:** Tensions over access to energy resources.
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Energy Demand and Supply

- Energy Surplus:** Areas where energy production exceeds consumption.
 - Energy Deficit:** Areas where energy demand exceeds supply.
 - Energy Security:** Reliable and affordable access to energy sources.
 - Energy Insecurity:** Lack of stable and sufficient energy supply.
 - Global Distribution:** Uneven patterns of energy consumption and production worldwide.
 - Rising Demand:** Increased energy use due to population growth, economic development, and technological advancements.
 - Physical Factors:** Natural conditions, such as resource availability, affecting energy supply.
 - Political Factors:** Government policies and international relations influencing energy access.
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Increasing Energy Supply and Sustainability

- Renewable Energy:** Sustainable sources like solar, wind, and hydro.
 - Non-Renewable Energy:** Finite sources like fossil fuels and nuclear power.
 - Biomass:** Organic material used as fuel.
 - Energy Conservation:** Reducing energy use through efficiency and technology.
 - Sustainable Design:** Energy-efficient homes, workplaces, and transport.
 - Demand Reduction:** Strategies to lower energy consumption.
 - Local Renewable Schemes:** Small-scale projects in LICs/NEEs using sustainable energy sources.
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