

# Key Terms: Resource Management



## Resource Management



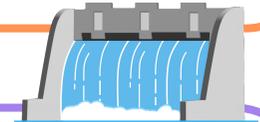
- Resources:** Materials or energy sources needed for human survival and development.
- Economic Well-Being:** Access to resources boosting income and employment.
- Social Well-Being:** Improved quality of life through better health and education from resource access.
- Global Inequalities:** Uneven 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.



## Water Demand and Supply



- Water Surplus:** Areas where water supply exceeds demand.
- Water Deficit:** Areas where water demand exceeds supply.
- Water Insecurity:** Lack of reliable access to enough safe water.
- Water Security:** Having sufficient and safe water for daily needs.
- Global Patterns:** Uneven distribution of water surplus and deficit worldwide.
- Rising Demand:** Increased water use due to population growth and economic development.
- Overabstraction:** Excessive removal of water from sources, reducing availability.



## Impacts of Water Insecurity



- Climate:** Rainfall patterns and droughts affecting water supply.
- Geology:** Rock types influencing underground water storage and flow.
- Pollution:** Contamination of water sources reducing quality.
- Infrastructure:** Poor systems limiting water collection and distribution.
- Poverty:** Lack of access to clean water due to financial barriers.
- Waterborne Diseases:** Illnesses from contaminated water, e.g., cholera.
- Food Production:** Reduced crop yields due to insufficient water.
- Industrial Output:** Decline in manufacturing due to water shortages.
- Conflict:** Tensions over shared water resources.



## Increasing Water Supply and Sustainability

- Dams and Reservoirs:** Structures storing water for controlled release.
- Water Transfers:** Moving water from surplus to deficit areas.
- Desalination:** Removing salt from seawater to create fresh water.
- Water Conservation:** Reducing water wastage through efficient use.
- Grey Water:** Recycled household water used for irrigation and cleaning.