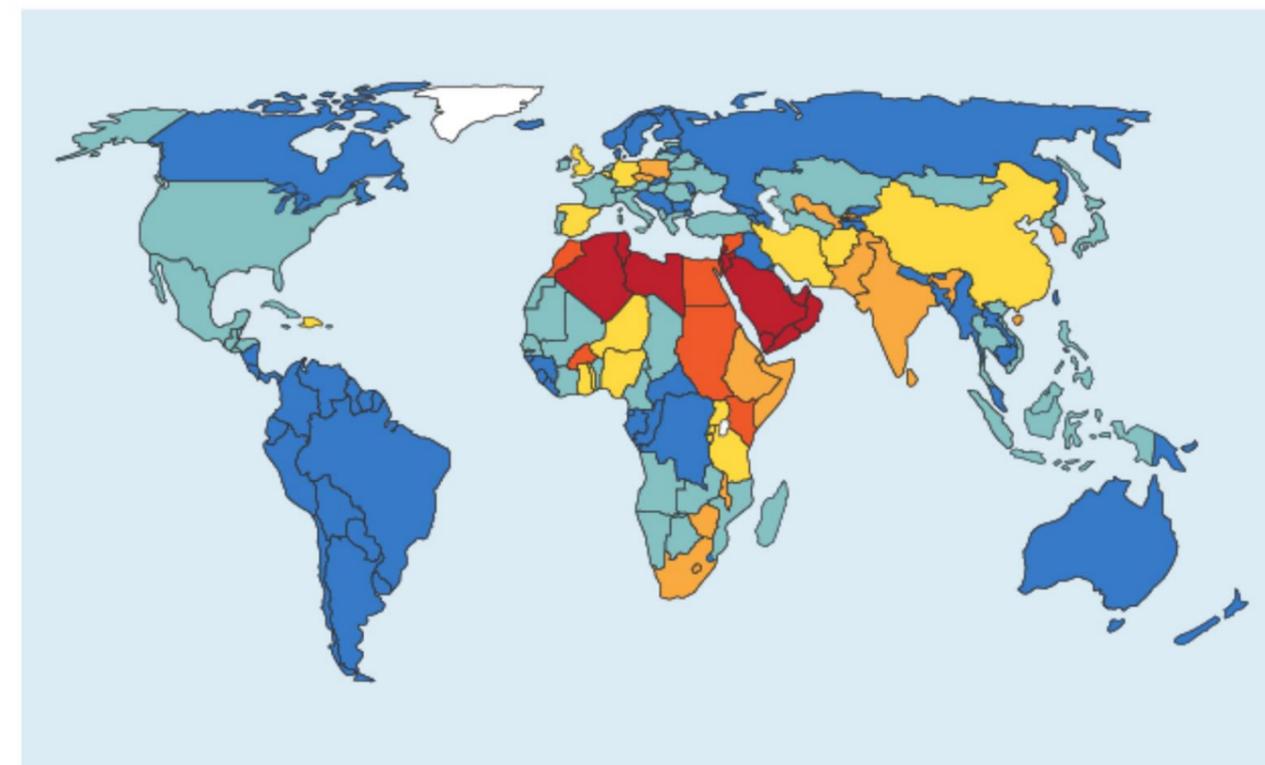


Global Water Supply

Different countries have different amounts of water. Generally speaking:

- ✓ Countries along the Equator have enough water. Warm, moist air rises here, which causes high levels of rainfall.
- ✓ Countries to the north of the Equator (at a latitude of approximately 30°) have physical water scarcity. This is when there isn't enough rainfall. Cooler, dry air falls here and so it is very arid.
- ✓ Countries to the south of the Equator (at a latitude of approximately 30°) experience some water scarcity. This is less severe than in the north because countries in the south tend to span greater latitudes, eg Australia has both desert and rainforest and so water can be transferred.
- ✓ Countries with the highest latitudes (those that are furthest away from the Equator) have enough rainfall to provide plenty of fresh water.
- ✓ Exceptions to this rule exist in countries with high population densities, eg the UK, or countries where poverty causes economic water scarcity, eg Nigeria.

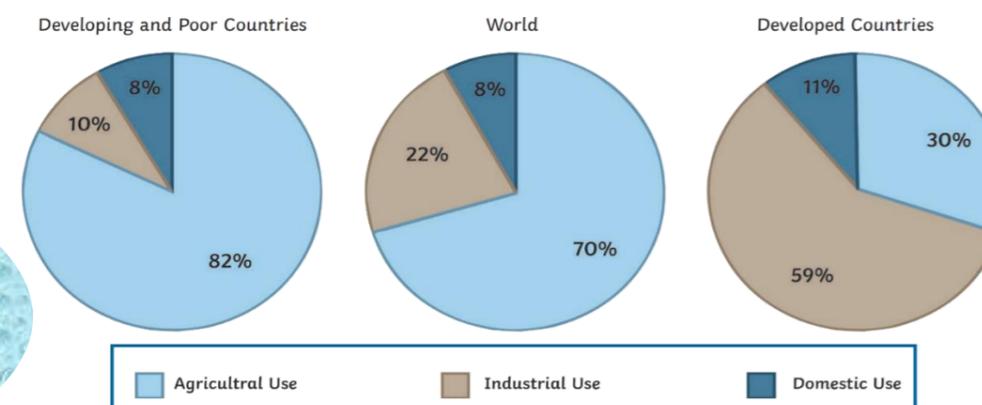


Access to renewable water sources



Water security

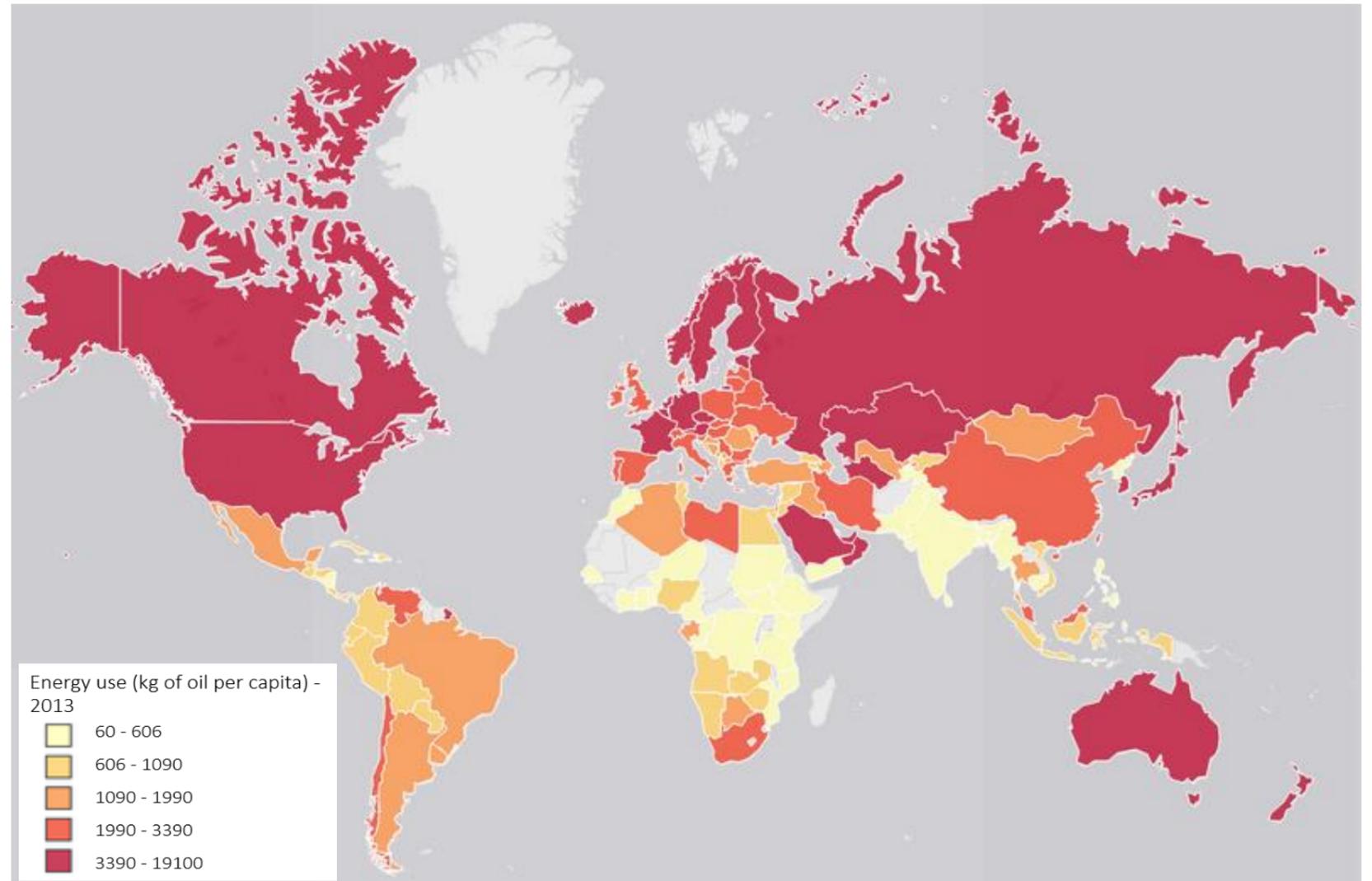
Water security has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks". Water security is achieved when there is enough water for everyone in a region and the water supply is not at risk of disappearing.



Water is used in three key areas: agriculture, industry and domestic. The proportion used in each of these sectors varies depending on the wealth of a country.

Global Energy Resources

- ✓ Energy powers our homes, industries and transport systems.
- ✓ Some countries have a surplus of energy and others have a deficit. Energy is traded to even this out.
- ✓ Energy consumption is increasing globally. The production of electricity from renewable energy is increasing, but non-renewable fossil fuels still make up most of the energy we use.
- ✓ There are advantages and disadvantages of renewable and non-renewable energy resources.
- ✓ Think about the map opposite – how would you describe the distribution of global energy use?

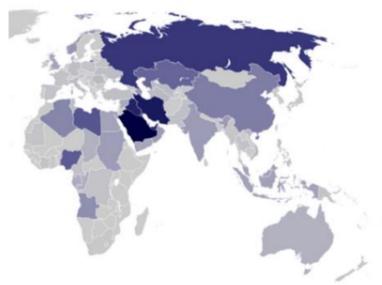


Factors influencing the distribution of energy consumption

Lack of money to exploit resources



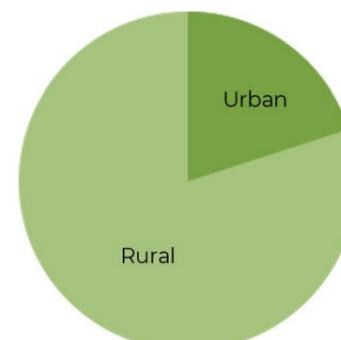
No local reserves e.g. oil/gas etc



Political instability



Large rural populations



Can only import energy



Lifestyles less dependent on energy

