**RESOURCES CHECKLIST**

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| **1** | **Food, water and energy are fundamental to human** **development.** |  |  |  |
|  | The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social  well-being. |  |  |  |
|  | An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of  resources. (Where are resources in good supply, where are they limited?) |  |  |  |
| **2** | **The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.** |  |  |  |
|  | An overview of resources in relation to the UK.  Food:  • the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce  • larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food  • the trend towards agribusiness.  Water:  • the changing demand for water  • water quality and pollution management  • matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus  • the need for transfer to maintain supplies.  Energy:  • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables  • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil  • economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. |  |  |  |
| **FOOD** | | | | |
| **3** | **Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.** |  |  |  |
|  | Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):  • global patterns of calorie intake and food supply  • reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population  • factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.  Impacts of food insecurity – famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest. |  |  |  |
|  | Overview of strategies to increase food supply:  • irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology  • an **example** of a large scale agricultural development to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.  Moving towards a sustainable resource future:  • the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses  • an **example** of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food. |  |  |  |