

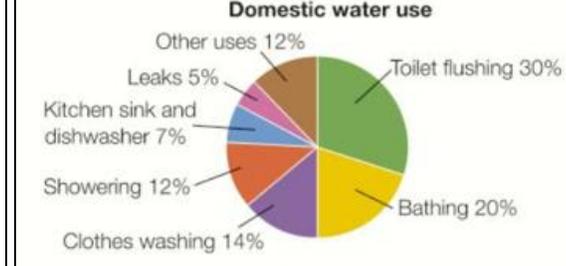
Resources are essential for life. Countries with **lots of resources** tend to be wealthy and **developed**. The people living there have a high quality of life and standard of living. These countries are called **HIC's** (High income countries)

Countries with **few resources** tend to be poor and **under-developed**. People have a lower quality of life and standard of living. These are called **LIC's** (Low income countries)

Water is the most critical global resource. Without a **reliable supply**, people do not have enough for personal use, countries cannot grow enough food and it is difficult to generate power.



Water insecurity can lead to serious problems in poorer countries. A lack of water for farming can lead to **crop failure** due to drought. **Malnutrition and starvation** then kill many thousands of people.



There is a fixed amount of fresh water available on the planet for use by humans. As world population continues to rapidly grow, providing adequate supplies of water will become increasingly difficult.

By far the biggest use of water in UK homes is for **hygiene**. Over **60%** of all water is used for **Bathing, showering and flushing toilets**.

Water conservation is about finding ways to use less water or of using available water supplies more effectively. This is becoming increasingly important in the UK.

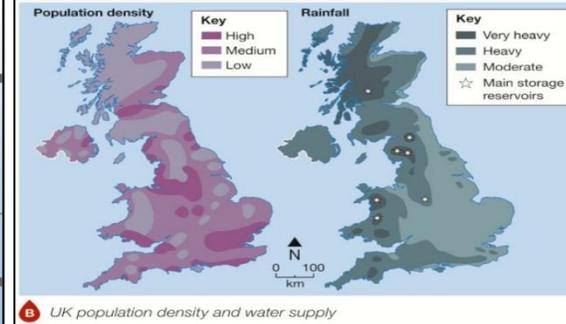
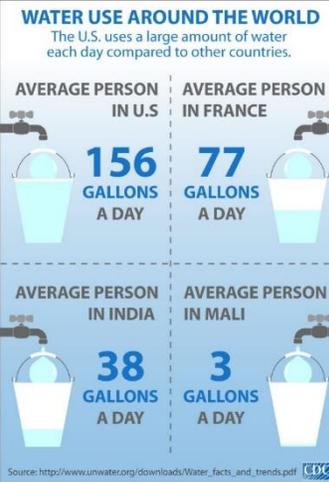
The three most important global resources are;

Water - for drinking, farming, industry and power production.

Food - for nutrition and a health, productive population.

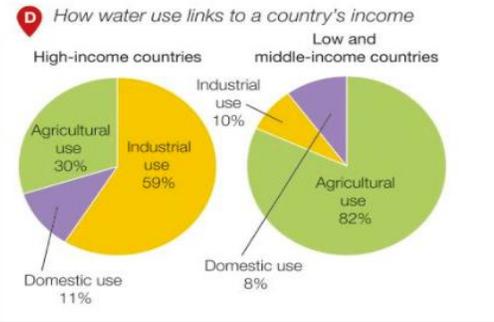
Energy - For households to run, transport and to power industry.

The amount of available water is closely linked to a country's **climate**, but also its ability to **collect and store** enough water for the needs of people. If this cannot be done the country is said to suffer from **extreme water insecurity**.



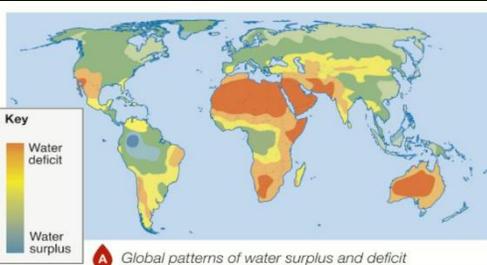
Water can be conserved in the home in many ways

- **Installing water meters** so people are charged for the amount they use
- **Using water saving household appliances** such as washing machines
- **Taking more showers** instead of baths
- **Installing dual flush toilets** that save water
- **Collecting rainwater** from roofs and recycling it to water gardens
- **Fixing leaky pipes and taps**



The **North and West** of the UK have a **water surplus** because the areas receive higher rainfall and less people live there (low population densities)

The **South and East** of the UK have **water deficit** because rainfall is lower and many more people live there (high population densities)



Some parts of the world have more than enough water = **water surplus**

Some parts of the world do not have enough water = **water deficit**

In **richer** (HIC) countries we use a lot more water. Over **60%** of our water supplies are used for **industry**. **Poorer** (LIC and NEE) countries use a lot less water. Over **80%** of water is used by people to help them **grow** enough food to survive.

The average person in the USA a HIC uses **52** times more water in a day than someone in a poor country like Mali.

Amazingly, one toilet flush uses the same amount of water as over half the average daily water use for someone living in Mali.

To solve the problem of **water deficit** in the South east, water is collected and stored in **reservoirs** in areas when rainfall is high. Water is then **transferred** when needed through pipes or along rivers to cities in the South and east. It is then cleaned at **water treatment plants** and **distributed** to households.

