

Specification Information	Link to lesson
<p>AQA Unit 3 – Development and globalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aspects of globalisation (social, economic and environmental impacts of TNCs on their host countries, and their countries of origin). ▪ Development issues within the world (each to be studied with reference to contrasting areas of the world): ‘Economic sustainability versus environmental sustainability’. 	<p>Lesson 1 Causes of water insecurity are discussed – specifically those linked to globalisation and the rise of the ‘virtual water’ phenomenon. The range of reasons discussed includes the role of TNCs and the increased affluence of many societies (e.g. shifting to a meat diet). Specific case studies of human activities are examined, including lake Chad and Spain’s Ebro delta and valley. Other examples include Kenya and Lake Naivasha; there is an online interactive exercise using the Aral Sea.</p> <p>Lesson 2 Several examples are provided of good examples of sustainable integrated water management, featuring a range of players, such as the EU and the firm SAB Miller. The role of individuals – as informed consumers of high ‘water footprint’ products – is also examined.</p>
<p>Edexcel Unit 3 – Contested planet (topic 2: water conflicts)</p> <p>1.2 There is often a growing mismatch between water supply and demand, which can lead to water stress either locally, or across whole regions</p> <p>1.3 Human activity can affect water availability, through processes such as pollution of supply, over abstraction and salt-water incursion</p> <p>2.1 The development, extraction and use of water sources can lead to environmental and supply problems eg in the Middle Eastern or India/ Bangladesh, with severe implications for human welfare</p> <p>2.2 There is potential for water conflict where demand exceeds supply, and where several players use the same water system.</p> <p>2.4 There are environmental and political risks of developing pathways between areas of water surplus and of deficit nationally (eg in Australia) and internationally (eg between Israel and Turkey).</p> <p>3.2 Different players and decision makers have key roles to play in determining the future water security; their aims may conflict (water companies, environmentalists, individuals, governments).</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Causes of water insecurity are discussed – specifically those linked to globalisation and the rise of the ‘virtual water’ phenomenon. The range of reasons discussed includes the role of TNCs and the increased affluence of many societies (e.g. shifting to a meat diet).</p> <p>Lesson 1 Specific case studies of human activities are examined, including lake Chad and Spain’s Ebro delta and valley. Other examples include Kenya and Lake Naivasha; there is an online interactive exercise using the Aral Sea.</p> <p>Lesson 1 Examples are discussed of environments where multiple water users are in competition, such as the River Danube.</p> <p>Lesson 1 Detailed information is provided that explores the top ten countries that the UK places ‘virtual water’ demands on – and the crops that use this water. The transportation of crops is a ‘virtual water pathway’.</p> <p>Lesson 2 Several examples are provided of good examples of integrated water management featuring a range of players, such as the EU and the firm SAB Miller. The role of individuals – as informed consumers of high ‘water footprint’</p>

	<p>products – is also examined.</p>
<p>OCR Unit 1 – Managing physical environments (river environments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In what ways can river basins be a multi-use resource? ▪ What are the management challenges associated with the development of river landscapes? <p>OCR Unit 3 - Global issues (option B1: population and resources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What factors affect the supply and use of resources? <p>(The study of at least two resources including one non-energy resource, eg mineral, foodstuff, fish, forestry, scenery, to illustrate the human factors, including technology, capital, transport, etc.)</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Examples are discussed of environments where multiple water users are in competition, such as the River Danube.</p> <p>Lesson 1 Specific case studies are looked at including Spain’s Ebro delta and valley.</p> <p>Lesson 1 Causes of water over-use are discussed – specifically those linked to globalisation and the rise of the ‘virtual water’ phenomenon. The range of reasons discussed includes the role of TNCs and the increased affluence of many societies (e.g. shifting to a meat diet).</p>
<p>WJEC Unit 4 – Sustainability (theme 2: sustainable water supply)</p> <p>2.2 How do human activities influence water supply and demand?</p> <p>2.3 How can water supply and demand be managed sustainably?</p> <p>2.4 Can sustainable water supplies be maintained in the future?</p> <p>(Draw together above ideas to critically assess attitudes towards the sustainability of water supplies.)</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Causes of water insecurity are discussed – specifically those linked to globalisation and the rise of the ‘virtual water’ phenomenon. The range of reasons discussed includes the role of TNCs and the increased affluence of many societies (e.g. shifting to a meat diet).</p> <p>Lesson 2 Several examples are provided of good examples of sustainable integrated water management, featuring a range of players such as the EU and the firm SAB Miller. The role of individuals – as informed consumers of high ‘water footprint’ products – is also examined.</p>

[Links to Lesson One](#)

[Links to Lesson Two](#)