

## CRITICAL REVIEW OF GROWING POPULATION AND CLIMATE CHALLENGES HOW TO EFFECTS THE FUTURE SOCIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND WORLD CONFLICTS IN 2100

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### ABSTRACT

Increasing population generates a number of challenges for today and in the future world. According to the results of World Population Prospect 2015, world population reached 7.3 billion as of mid-2015 and continually increasing to 11.2 billion in 2100<sup>1</sup>. on the one hand climate and global temperature changes effected to the growing sea level (expected giving average sea level between 0.64 m end of this century<sup>2</sup>) and decreasing the world land spaces, on the other hand world population effects raising the density problems, as a reason world have to face number of future problems such as density, food, human health, population demography, Law and law institutional problems, energy and etc.<sup>3</sup>. Therefore in this paper try to illustrate and forecasting general views of growing population and climate challenges how to effects the future social structural changes and world conflicts in 2100<sup>4</sup> (john paul,2005) if the world needs to save future, they have to trust technology under the number of innovations which effected makes a real radical change for the society<sup>5</sup>. (john paul, 2005)

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### INTRODUCTION

The world population reached 7.3 billion as of mid-2015, implying that the world has added approximately one billion people in the span of the last twelve years. Sixty per cent of the global population lives in Asia (4.4 billion), 16 per cent in Africa (1.2 billion), 10 per cent in Europe (738 million), 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean (634 million), and the remaining 5 per cent in Northern America (358 million) and Oceania (39 million). China (1.4 billion) and India (1.3 billion) remain the two largest countries of the world, both with more than 1 billion people, representing 19 and 18 per cent of the world's population, respectively. Nevertheless, challenging populations demography is continually increasing to 11.2 billion in 2100 (Table 1)<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>UN World Population Prospects The 2015 Revision

<sup>2</sup>IPCC Goble Report 2015

<sup>3</sup>"A Vital Blueprint for Ensuring Our Future" by James Martin,2017

<sup>4</sup>[https://gruposhumanidades14.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/john-paul-lederach-the-moral-imagination\\_the-art-and-soul-of-building-peace.pdf](https://gruposhumanidades14.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/john-paul-lederach-the-moral-imagination_the-art-and-soul-of-building-peace.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>[https://gruposhumanidades14.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/john-paul-lederach-the-moral-imagination\\_the-art-and-soul-of-building-peace.pdf](https://gruposhumanidades14.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/john-paul-lederach-the-moral-imagination_the-art-and-soul-of-building-peace.pdf)

<sup>6</sup>United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. New York: United Nations

How will population trend effect to the future social structure and future world conflict (Table 1). Next conception is climate change, specially increasing average world tempter in between 2.6 RCP to 8.6 RCP end of the century therefore this effect rising the average sea level from 0.4m to 0.9 m between 2010 and 2100 (IPCC 2014) as a reason the world need anticipate really negative demographical change end of this century because world land spaces will melt to the sea according to this effect, therefore London, Paris, Mississippi Miami and mush more economic and demographical valuable places despair in this plant. This effect directly makes number conflicts in future world<sup>7</sup>. Specifically those common areas in Saving the Earth, Reversing Poverty, Steadying Population Growth, Achieving Sustainable Lifestyles, Preventing All Out War, Dealing Effectively with Globalism, Defusing Terrorism, Cultivating Creativity, Conquering Disease, Expanding Human Potential, The Singularity, Confronting Existential Risk, Exploring Trans humanism, Planning an Advanced Civilization, Modeling the Planet's Systems, Bridging the Skill and Wisdom Gaps<sup>8</sup>. (James Martin, 2017).

<sup>7</sup>[https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5\\_SYR\\_FINAL\\_SPM.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf)

<sup>8</sup>[http://www.elon.edu/docs/e-web/predictions/17\\_great\\_challenges.pdf](http://www.elon.edu/docs/e-web/predictions/17_great_challenges.pdf)

Those changes can categories under the two main fields those are social changes and economic changes. This paper illustrated this future conflict and social changes under the effects of population and climate change.

### **Demographic Dynamics and Social changes in future conflicts**

According to this report (Table 1) and analyzes Projected growth in the world population currently, the world population continues to grow though more slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, world population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. Today, it is growing by 1.18 per cent per year, or approximately an additional 83 million people annually. The world population is projected to increase by more than one billion people within the next 15 years, reaching 8.5 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100.<sup>9</sup> This critical incident how to affects the future world? This is the most important phenomena in this century. Naturally, there are questions that arise: like how do we feed this many people (food security), where will they live (demography), Well, it may surprise you to learn that we are not the first people to ask these questions. But still we do not have sustainable answer for this future conflicts therefore this paper first part illustrates this world conflicts in future world. For a long, long time, human population grew at a steady rate. Obviously, this rate was fast enough for us to spread out of Africa and around the world, but it was steady.

Then, in the 18th century, population suddenly exploded, thanks to the invention of machines and rapid technological growth known as the Industrial Revolution<sup>10</sup> these changes directly affected to the demography of the population world. Even in countries where substantial improvements have been made in basic population measurements, data quality for some measures, notably immigration and urban residence remain highly problematic. Misspecification of trends also creates inaccuracies in projections. For example, projections have historically underestimated the pace of fertility decline. Revised projections now assume steady fertility decline in the developing world, including the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, where evidence of fertility decline remains spotty. Past projections have also underestimated the pace of mortality decline, in part because of assumptions about AIDS-related mortality. This brings us to the third factor complicating demographic projections: the unforeseen and the unknowable. What prescient demographer could have projected stagnation and even reversals in life expectancy in Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union during the 1990s, or foreseen the explosion of AIDS or the relatively rapid spread of antiretroviral therapy in the poorest corners of the world? Such events fall outside the parameters of demographic projection models<sup>11</sup>. Generally, those projections elaborate the problems of the demographical population's conflicts in a future world. On one hand size of the global population is most affected by fertility rates in countries with moderate to high population growth and also Across regions, only sub-Saharan

Africa's fertility still averages above 5 (classified as very high), ensuring continuing population growth there into the 21st century. High fertility rates persist principally in 35 of the world's poorest countries, with Afghanistan, Nigeria, Uganda, and Yemen on course to see their populations triple by 2050<sup>12</sup> On other hand, Mortality rates determined chiefly by child mortality and longevity show an improvement worldwide. Child mortality rates appear to be improving after a period of stagnation, while more and more developing countries are experiencing gains in longevity<sup>13</sup> thus improving health and live expectations in the world (such us HIV index in world table 2) affected to the demographical population problems in 21 century<sup>14</sup>. Another important social behavior is the movement of people across borders is the third force shaping population size, age structure, and distribution. Since the focus of the Demography and Development Project is on immigration from poor countries to richer ones and, to a lesser extent, to other poor countries, this section does not discuss trends in migration patterns among more developed countries. In 2005, approximately 60 million people migrated from a less developed country to a more developed one, roughly the same number that migrated from one less developed country to another less developed one<sup>15</sup>.

An also some slowing in the growth of immigration may appear in the first quarter of the 21st century (compared to the last quarter of the 20th century) as sending countries experience slowed rates of population growth and economic improvements. One unknown is sub-Saharan Africa, which is yet to be the source of mass emigration experienced from other poor regions (e.g., Asia, Latin America and the Middle East)<sup>16</sup>. Therefore fertility continues to decline and live expectation improves, demographers see emerging in the first decades of the 21st century a global population that will be bigger but slower growing than in the previous century<sup>17</sup>. These overall changes directly affected to the future policies such as Poverty and inequality, Immigration and economic development, Public finance, including poverty reduction, old-age and health and food security, and provision of public services and infrastructure. This section constitutes of demographic changes and policy options<sup>18</sup> Demographic factors affect poverty levels and inequality within and among countries in fundamental ways. Such as age population influences unemployment and economic growth rates; and globally, immigration is both a cause and a result of differing levels of economic development linkages to demographic change<sup>19</sup> also, see a positive relationship between total fertility rates and poverty across developing countries because developing countries over time a strong inverse relationship between fertility and per capita income, and fertility and life expectancy two common

<sup>12</sup> The African Sahel's fragile ecosystem continues to be burdened with a population increase of 3 percent each year. (See Mary Kent and Carl Haub, 2005. *The Global Demographic Divide*. Population Bulletin, vol. 60, no. 4. December.)

<sup>13</sup> Hans Peter Kohler, personal communication, September 5, 2008.

<sup>14</sup> Robert Black, Saul Morris and Jennifer Bryce, 2003. "Where and Why are 10 Million Children Dying Every Year?" *Lancet*, vol. 361: 2226-34.

<sup>15</sup> Philip Martin and Gottfried Zurcher, 2008. "Managing Migration: The Global Challenge." Population Bulletin, March. Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Joel Cohen, 2005. "Human Population Grows Up," *Scientific American*, Vol. 293, Issue 3. pp. 48-55.

<sup>18</sup> Asian Development Bank, 2004. "Poverty in Asia: Measurement, Estimates, and Prospects." Manila.

<sup>19</sup> Alex De Sherbinin and George Martine, 2007. "Urban Population, Development and Environment Dynamics." Policy Paper 3, Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED). Paris

<sup>9</sup> UN World Population Prospects The 2015 Revision

<sup>10</sup> Marxist vs. Malthusian Theories of Population Growth

<sup>11</sup> Bongaarts, John and Rodolfo Bulatao, editors. 2000. *Committee on Population, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Beyond Six Billion: Forecasting the World's Population*. Washington, DC vol. 60, no. 4. December.)

indicators of well-being<sup>20</sup> (Table 03) and also In developing countries economic growth policies in and of themselves are not guaranteed to benefit the poor (Asian Development Bank, 2004). 32 Countries stuck in the high fertility-poverty trap need policies to help them break the cycles that create poverty and low life-expectancy traps<sup>21</sup>. Economic growth and employability under the population growth have to be effecting for another conflict in the future century such as labor effect and a savings effect. When a country enters a period of lower dependency, a higher proportion of people are in their productive life years, so GDP per capita rises. This is the labor part of the bonus. The savings component of the bonus arises because the worker cohort has less need to support large numbers of children or (grand)parents, and can, therefore, put 32 Asian Development Bank, 2004. "Poverty in Asia: Measurement, Estimates, and Prospects." Manila. More of their earnings into savings rather than consumption. The macro-economy benefits in the long run from greater savings per capita<sup>22</sup>. Another most important conflict have to be facing in a future world, public financing, and intergenerational fairness and it sets forth principles that are useful at all times and to all governments, irrespective of their current leverage. Keeping the government debt in check and maintaining the ability to issue debt when needed is essential for the smooth functioning of the economy<sup>23</sup>. Such as Health and Education cost, Pensions, public dept. foreign Aid etc. According to the Pensions, in countries where publicly financed pensions cover a large share of the population, the impact of an aging population will have a strong effect on pension financing. To get a sense of the potential magnitude of demographic shifts on pension outlays Acceding to the data Analyze show 2010 the countries of the East Asia region will spend between 1 and 2 percent of GDP on pensions. 2010 and 2025, their pension expenditures are expected to increase to 4 percent of GDP. By 2050, this figure could rise to as much as 8 to 11 percent of GDP in countries like Korea and Taiwan that have relatively comprehensive publicly financed pensions<sup>24</sup> therefore governments must, therefore, focus attention on financing pension deficits, containing fiscal costs, eliminating adverse incentives associated with government guarantees, and increasing coverage of some kind of minimum benefit, especially for the poor. In countries dependent on remittances<sup>25</sup>, and health and education expender have been taken critically affecting to the world conflicts Health care expenditures for the elderly are roughly three times higher than for the rest of the population, largely because of the kinds of illnesses cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular disease to which the elderly are prone. Countries that today find it difficult to dedicate 3 to 5 percent of GDP to health care may have to consider the implications of spending upwards of 8 to 10 percent<sup>26</sup>. Because the 21st century will bear witness to unprecedented increases in longevity in Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

<sup>20</sup> Population Reference Bureau, Population & Economic Development Linkages 2007 Data Sheet.

<sup>21</sup> Asian Development Bank, 2004. "Poverty in Asia: Measurement, Estimates, and Prospects." Manila.

<sup>22</sup> Asian Development Bank, 2004. "Poverty in Asia: Measurement, Estimates, and Prospects." Manila.

<sup>23</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-semester\\_thematic-factsheet\\_public-finance-sustainability\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-semester_thematic-factsheet_public-finance-sustainability_en.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Rakesh Mohan, 2004. "Fiscal Challenges of Population Aging: The Asian Experience." Symposium on Global

Demographic Change: Economic Implications and Policy Challenges. Jackson Hole, Wyoming. August 26–28.

<sup>25</sup> Jackson, 2005.

<sup>26</sup> Demographic Change: Economic Implications and Policy Challenges. Jackson Hole, Wyoming. August 26–28. IPES, 2000. *ibid* p.87.

As populations live longer, become wealthier and urban, and as the elderly grow as a relative share of the population, we can expect health care costs to escalate. On the other hand, in education cost may led spending on education in many second wave countries ranges between 2 and 4 percent of GDP. In settings where public financing is concentrated in the primary years (such as India), and where governments provide relatively little financing for secondary and tertiary education, one might expect to see this share fall to 1 percent as early as 2010<sup>27</sup>. This will be a challenge for Latin American and Asian second wave countries. India and Indonesia and even China will need to address illiteracy among aging workers. For example, projections of illiteracy rates for adults 25 years and older in 2026 in India are comparable to the levels of illiteracy found in many Latin American countries circa 1970 (between 30 and 35 percent)<sup>28</sup>. Another most important phenomena is food security, Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life<sup>29</sup>. Global food demand is expected to grow significantly in upcoming decades. This will be caused mostly by population growth, though rising incomes of people in developing countries will also influence demand<sup>30</sup>. Every day, more than 200,000 people are added to the world population. Population size is projected to increase to 9.2bn by 2050, and most population growth is expected in developing countries<sup>31</sup>. But the challenge is, In the past two decades, the demand for better quality produce and exotic foods has risen. More recently, larger numbers of people have started caring more about healthy food and about the impact of food on the environment. It is expected that both these trends will continue. At the same time, affordability and convenience are important, and people choose to eat outside their homes more frequently<sup>32</sup> this is the another challenge world face in future century. Finally last chapter illustrate Global environment today is far different than the one in which the last massive urban the transition took place, with the result that there is real concern about the impacts of further industrial development in the face of climate change and the rapid loss of ecosystems<sup>33</sup>.

**Demographic Dynamics and Climate changes in future conflicts:** Resent climate change research data represented demographic change expressed in consumption indicated that approximately 15 percent of climate change could be attributable to such population factors. New research suggests population growth in both developed and developing nations is expected to play a very important role in global greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions. For developed countries, per capita, carbon emissions have stabilized or even decreased in the last two decades.

<sup>27</sup> Rakesh Mohan, 2004. "Fiscal Challenges of Population Aging: The Asian Experience." Symposium on Global

Demographic Change: Economic Implications and Policy Challenges. Jackson Hole, Wyoming. August 26–28.

<sup>28</sup> Nicholas Eberstadt, 2006. "Growing Old the Hard Way: China, Russia, and India." Policy Review. The Hoover Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

<sup>29</sup> Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS). (n.d.). Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.fao.org/energy/befs/definitions/en>

<sup>30</sup> Can We Meet the World's Growing Demand for Food? (n.d.). Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.agmrc.org/renewableenergy/renewable-energy/can-we-meet-the-worlds-growing-demand-for-food/>

<sup>31</sup> UNEP. (n.d.). THE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOD CRISIS. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from [http://www.grida.no/files/publications/FoodCrisis\\_lores.pdf](http://www.grida.no/files/publications/FoodCrisis_lores.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Cabinet Office. (2008). Food Matters Towards a Strategy for the 21st Century. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from

<http://www.ifr.ac.uk/waste/Reports/food%20matters,%20Towards%20a%20Strategy%20for%20the%2021st%20Century.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> See, for example, the scant attention given to demographic factors by the Intergovernmental Panel on

Climate Change (IPCC) and in the 2007 Kyoto Protocol.

This means that emission increases in the developed world are now primarily driven by population growth<sup>34</sup>. specially increasing average world tempter in between 2.6 RCP to 8.6 RCP end of the century therefore this effect rising the average sea level from 0.4m to 0.9 m between 2010 and 2100 (IPCC 2014) as a reason the world need anticipate really negative demographical change end of this century because world land spaces will melt to the sea according to this effect, therefore London, Paris, Mississippi Miami and mush more economic and demographical valuable places despair in this plant. This effect directly makes number conflicts in future world<sup>35</sup> Specifically those common areas in Saving the Earth, Reversing Poverty, Steadying Population Growth, Achieving Sustainable Lifestyles, Preventing All Out War, Dealing Effectively with Globalism, Defusing Terrorism, Cultivating Creativity, Conquering Disease, Expanding Human Potential, The Singularity, Confronting Existential Risk, Exploring Trans humanism, Planning an Advanced Civilization, Modeling the Planet's Systems, Bridging the Skill and Wisdom Gaps<sup>36</sup>. (James Martin, 2017).

Climate change and health, global assessment are that premature death and disease can be prevented through healthier environments and to a significant degree. Analyzing the latest data on the environment-disease nexus and the devastating impact of environmental hazards and risks on global health, According to the WHO the analysis shows that 23% of global deaths (and 26% of deaths among children under five) are due to modifiable environmental factors. Sixty-eight percent of these attributable deaths and 56% of attributable Daly's could be estimated with evidence-based comparative risk assessment methods, the assessments of other environmental exposures were completed through expert opinion. Stroke, ischemic heart disease, diarrhea, and cancers head the list. People in low-income countries bear the greatest disease burden, with the exception of no communicable diseases<sup>37</sup>. And also Climate change is exacerbating the challenges faced by the agriculture sector. Climate change induced increases in temperatures, rainfall variation and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are adding to pressure on the global agriculture system which is already struggling to respond to rising demands for food and renewable energy. The changing climate is also contributing to resource problems beyond food security, such as water scarcity, pollution, and soil degradation. As resource scarcity and environmental quality problems emerge, so does the urgency of addressing these challenges<sup>38</sup>.

According to the AFO Currently accounting for 58% of total anthropogenic nitrous oxide emissions and 47% of total anthropogenic methane emissions, agriculture is expected to remain the main source of these non-CO2 gases in the coming decades. This trend is particularly concerning given the significantly higher global warming potential of nitrous oxide and methane relative to CO2. In addition, the sector generates emissions indirectly due to changes in land use, including land clearing and deforestation<sup>39</sup>.

According to the all resent academic result proved population and climate change effect to the world demography, health, food security, immigration, economic development and growth and ect. thoes problems have been affecting to the future conflicts in world the next chapter mainly elaborate about the policies for this matters

### ***Development Policy in future world***

Policymakers in the next century will need to pursue development across a transformed economic, political, and social landscape. Examines the contours of the changing development landscape and charts the way forward. , in that point they need to focuses on two change: the integration of the world economy and the increasing demand for self-government, which will affect responses to key issues such as poverty reduction, climate change, and water scarcity. The forces of globalization and localization will require nation states to sustain a dynamic equilibrium with international and subnational partners. The nature of this equilibrium will have far-reaching implications for the gains from trade and capital flows, the fruitfulness of global environmental agreements, the pace of regional growth, and the scope of urban development. By drawing on a wealth of recent research on cross country experience, the Report proposes a rich menu of rules and policies that can serve as the ingredients of a comprehensive approach to development. It explores their applicability<sup>40</sup>. Another important paradigm the context in which it is developed and used. Every stage in the generation and implementation of new technology involves a set of choices between different options. A range of interrelated factors economic, social, cultural, political, organizational affect which options are selected. Thus, a field of research has emerged where scholars from a wide variety of backgrounds seek to increase the understanding of technological development as a social process<sup>41</sup>. because The relation of technology to society has been reconsidered, and the conventional assumption that technological change is subject to a purely technical logic or economic imperative has been challenged. The design and the "technical" content of artifacts and systems are now seen to be amenable to social science analyses and explanation<sup>42</sup>. Finally, these ecological Visions describe ideas about future technologies shared by communities of individuals, institutions, and organizations involved in the research and development process<sup>43</sup>. They take the common understanding of the ideas' desirability and feasibility and project them in the not-too-distant future. These visions, therefore, become flexible and dynamic goals that exert great influence on the direction of innovation processes. They shape the complex multi-actor process of making decisions on whether to pursue certain 21st technological options and eliminate others in research and development efforts<sup>44</sup>.

### **Conclusion**

To achieve these objectives we will need to address a host of issues, from gender parity and aging populations to skills development and global warming.

<sup>34</sup>Presentation. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC February 20. Meyerson, Frederick, 1998. Population, Carbon Emissions and Global Warming: The Forgotten

<sup>35</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5\\_SYR\\_FINAL\\_SPM.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.elon.edu/docs/e-web/predictions/17\\_great\\_challenges.pdf](http://www.elon.edu/docs/e-web/predictions/17_great_challenges.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Preventing disease through healthy environments: a global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risks

[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/publications/preventing-disease/en/](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/publications/preventing-disease/en/)

<sup>38</sup> Based on Ignaciuk and Mason-D'Croz (2014)

<sup>39</sup> OECD agriculture 2015 [www.oecd.org/agriculture](http://www.oecd.org/agriculture)

<sup>40</sup> World Bank. 1999. World Development Report 1999/2000 : Entering the 21st Century. New York: Oxford University Press. © World Bank.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/5982> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO

<sup>41</sup> (Dierkes and Hoffmann, 1992, p. 6)

<sup>42</sup> Hofmann, 1996, 1997)

<sup>43</sup> (Dierkes, Hoffmann and Marz, 1996)

<sup>44</sup> (Dierkes and Marz, 1994).

Agriculture sectors will have to become more productive by adopting efficient business models and forging public-private partnerships. In addition, they need to become sustainable by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water use, and waste. The push for economic growth in recent decades has led to substantial increases in wealth for large numbers of people across the globe. But despite huge gains in global economic output, there is evidence that our current social, political and economic systems are exacerbating inequalities. A growing body of research also suggests that rising income inequality is the cause of economic and social ills, ranging from low consumption to social and political unrest, and is damaging to our future economic well-being. Put simply, we need jobs for the hundreds of millions of unemployed people around the world, and we need the skilled employees that businesses are struggling to find. Every country will implement its own climate action plan that will be reviewed in 2018 and then every five years to ratchet up ambition levels.

Wealthier countries also committed to deliver significant flows of money and technical support to help poor countries cope with curbing their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Providing access to credit and savings is a major challenge in the battle against global poverty yet 2 billion people do not have access to high-quality, affordable financial services. Additionally, 200 million small and medium-sized enterprises worldwide have no access to formal financial services. There has been a significant increase in awareness of the importance of gender parity, international organizations, civil society, governments and business. Despite fundamental changes in the way, business is done across borders, international regulations have done much, and agreements have not evolved at the same speed. In addition, negotiations to reach a new global trade agreement have stalled. Investing for the long term is vital for economic growth and social well-being. Whether it is building new infrastructure or maintaining what already exists, funding is vital to maximize the economic benefits that flow from it. To cope with this huge demographic shift and build a global healthcare system that is fit for the future, the world needs to address these future conflicts now.

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See, for example, the scant attention given to demographic factors by the Intergovernmental Panel on

The African Sahel’s fragile ecosystem continues to be burdened with a population increase of 3 percent each year.

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Appendix

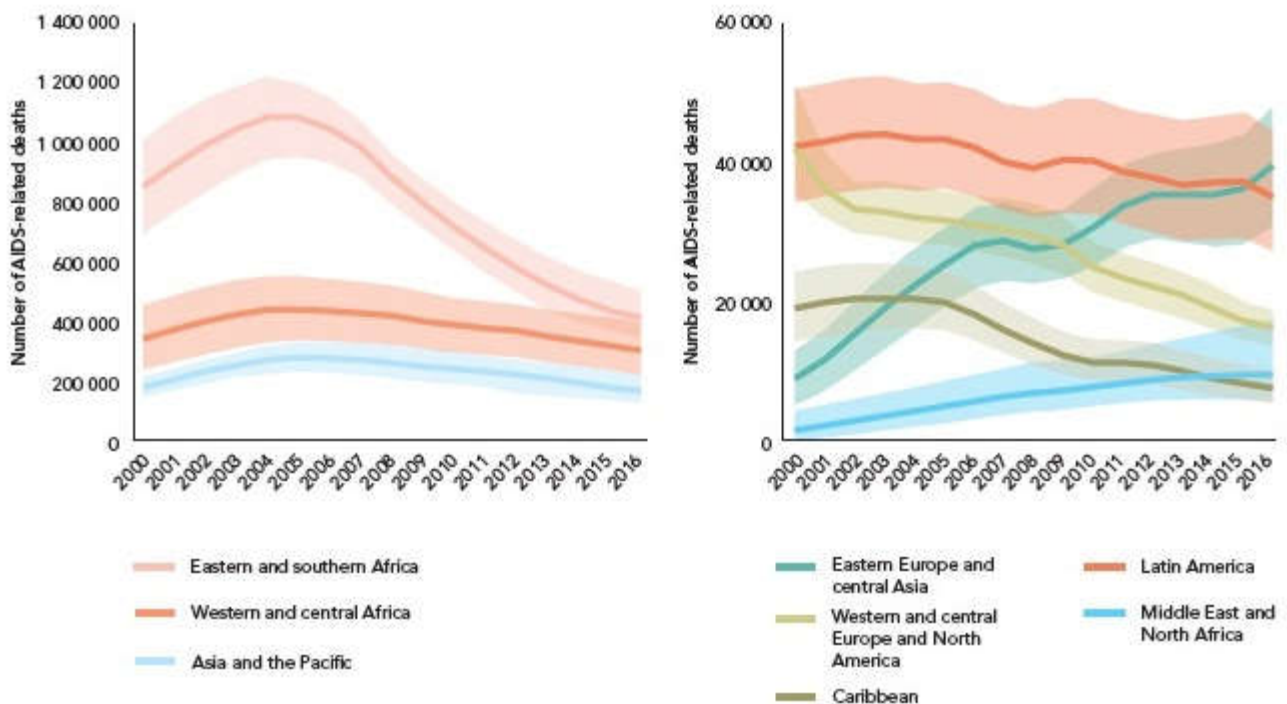
Table 1. Population of the world and major areas, 2015, 2030, 2050 and 2100, according to the medium-variant projection

Major area	Population (millions)			
	2015	2030	2050	2100
1) World .....	7 349	8 501	9 725	11 213
2) Africa .....	1 186	1 679	2 478	4 387
3) Asia .....	4 393	4 923	5 267	4 889
4) Europe.....	738	734	707	646
5) Latin America and the Caribbean.....	634	721	784	721
6) Northern America.....	358	396	433	500
7) Oceania .....	39	47	57	71

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. New York: United Nations

Table 2

DECLINE IN DEATHS SHARPEST IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

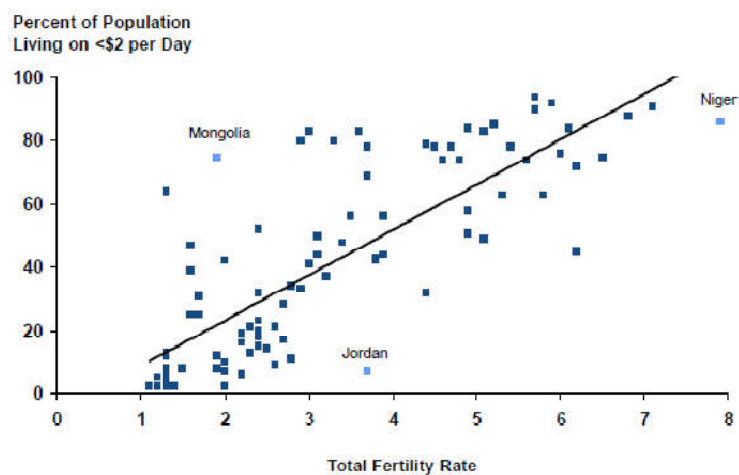


AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, BY REGION, 2000-2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



Table 3

**Association Between Fertility and Poverty**

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *Population & Economic Development Linkages 2007 Data Sheet*.  
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