

Future Challenges

Overpopulation:

- By 2025 the world's population is going to reach 8 billion people.
- Rapid increases in population occurs when the birth rate is higher than the death rate in a country.
- The death rate in LICs is declining due to modern medicines and treatments for diseases such as malaria and HIV.
- Increases in population puts pressure on food, water and energy in a country.

Climate Change

- Climate change has occurred throughout the Earth's history. Temperatures have risen and fallen again.
- The temperature change over time links to the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Currently, the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is at record levels.
- This is causing the temperature of the earth to increase and the ice caps to melt.
- The sea levels will rise and also the climate of the Earth will change. This means we need to tackle this issue.

Development Gap

- Currently, 62 people have the same amount of wealth (money) as 3.5 billion people.
- LIC countries are currently poorer than NEEs and HICs for a number of reasons.
- LICs are landlocked countries which makes trading goods and services more expensive. This is because trade has to occur across multiple countries.
- LICs are impacted by diseases such as malaria and HIV. This means young people cannot work as much.
- LICs don't have running water or electricity which makes running a business or getting educated harder.

Key Terms

Overpopulation	This is when a country is populated with excessively large numbers.
Climate Change	This is the long term change in the earth's climate and temperature.
Development Gap	This is the difference between the richest countries and the poorest countries in the world.
Undernutrition	This is when people do not receive enough calories to cover their energy needs or to have a healthy immune system
Mitigating	Action taken to reduce the long term risk of natural hazards or climate change. E.g. Renewable Energy
Adaptation	Actions taken to limit the impact of climate change. E.g. changing the crops we grow or building sea walls.
International Aid	Money, goods or services given to help improve the quality of life in another country
Fairtrade	Producers in LICs are given a better price for their goods such as chocolate, coffee or tea.
Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country lives in towns or cities.
Famine	Widespread and, often, deadly shortage of food.

Future Solution

Overpopulation:

- To reduce the size of the global population there needs to be a reduction in infant mortality.
- International aid from Children in Need and the Red Cross provides nets to protect babies from malaria.
- To reduce the size of the population you also have to make the population of LICs richer. By making LICs richer this means the cost of each baby rises.
- Educating women will also help to reduce the birth rate.

Climate Change

- To tackle the challenge of climate change we have to mitigate the causes whilst also adapting to the changes in temperature.
- Firstly, we have to switch to renewable energy, electric cars and reduce our fossil fuel use.
- Secondly, we have to prepare to adapt to the impacts of climate change. We have to alter our diet to eat more drought resistant crops. We have to build sea walls and raise houses to adapt to rising sea levels.
- The signing of the Treaty of Paris (2016) by the United Nations committed the countries of the Earth to attempt to keep the temperature of the planet at 2°C above pre-industrialisation.

Development Gap

- To help reduce the gap between the richest and poorest countries international aid is key. Providing aid will improve the health of the workers.
- International Aid charities, such as Water Aid and Solar Aid, help to improve the infrastructure of LICs.
- Providing clean water and energy reduces mortality rates which then creates more healthy workers.
- Healthy and happy workers can then boost the economy of the LICs.
- Clean drinking water and energy allows more women to be educated and again contribute to the economy.

