

2023 Year in Review

Communications

Earned Media



- Media placements
 - New York Times (x2)
 - Boston Globe
 - Denver Post
- Unpublished submissions
 - letters to the editor on blog, begin with Re:
 - op-eds repurposed as blog posts
- Members' media hits
 - let us know when you get published!
 - use our media guide if you need starting talking points
 - selected facts and figures to considering incorporating

Blog



- Over 50 blog posts in 2023
- Example topics covered:
 - Q&A with Global Partners
 - China's population peak
 - India becoming most populous country
 - UN survey on overpopulation concerns
 - Overshoot/planetary boundaries
 - Low fertility/aging
 - Climate change
 - Ocean health
 - Deforestation
 - Water scarcity
 - Air pollution

Global Partners

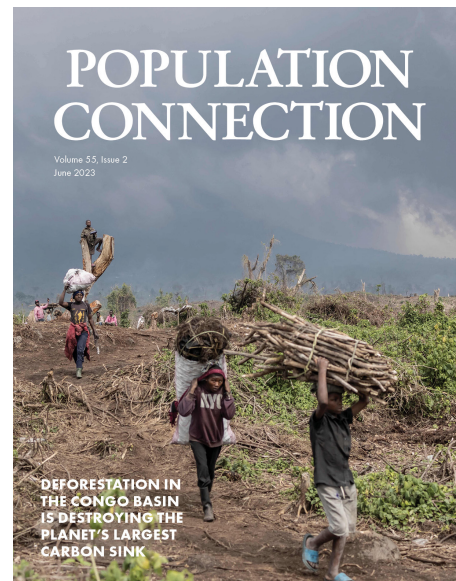


Organization	Country
<u>African Education Program</u>	Zambia
<u>Awakening Horn for Inclusive Rural Development</u>	Tanzania
<u>Conservation Through Public Health</u>	Uganda
<u>Girl Up Initiative Uganda</u>	Uganda
<u>Hope for Kenya Slum Adolescents Initiative</u>	Kenya
<u>Kakenya's Dream</u>	Kenya
<u>Lemur Love</u>	Madagascar
<u>Maasai Harmonial</u>	Kenya
<u>Manos Abiertas</u>	Guatemala
<u>Maya Health Alliance</u>	Guatemala
<u>Nasaruni Academy for Maasai Girls</u>	Kenya
<u>Nashipai</u>	Kenya
<u>Rural Women's Development and Unity Center</u>	Nepal
<u>Stretchers Youth Organization</u>	Kenya
<u>Seeds for a Future</u>	Guatemala
<u>Tareto Africa</u>	Kenya
<u>Turimiquire Foundation</u>	Venezuela
<u>WINGS</u>	Guatemala
<u>Women for Conservation</u>	Colombia

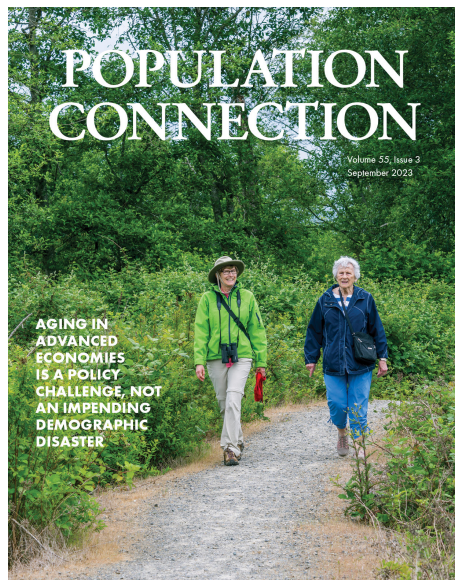
Quarterly Magazine



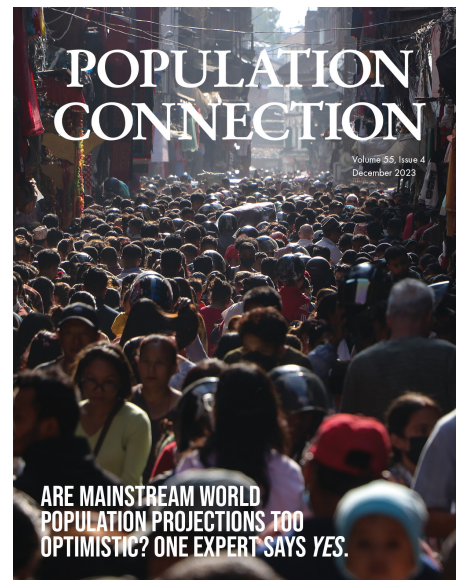
March 2023



June 2023



September 2023



December 2023



Population and Climate Change: What Are the Links?



Climate change is one of humanity's most critical challenges. The warming of the planet threatens food security, freshwater supply, and human health. The effects of climate change, including sea level rise, droughts, floods, and extreme weather, will be more severe if actions are not taken to dramatically reduce emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere^[1]. While the link between human action and the planet's recent warming remains an almost unanimous scientific consensus, the links between population growth and climate change deserve further exploration^[2].

In 2023, the global population surpassed 8 billion. With 1 billion people projected to be added to our human ranks by 2040 and an additional 1 billion more by 2060, demographic trends and variables play an important role in understanding and confronting the world's climate crisis^[3]. Population growth, along with increasing consumption, tends to increase emissions of climate-changing greenhouse gases. Rapid population growth worsens the impacts of climate change by straining resources. It also exposes more people to climate-related risks^[4-6].

Including population dynamics in climate change-related education and advocacy can help clarify why improving access to reproductive health care, family planning options, girls' education, and gender equity are important climate mitigation strategies. Increased investment in health and education, along with improvements in infrastructure and land use, would strengthen climate resilience and build adaptive capacity for people around the world^[5, 9, 10].



Downtown Cairo. Egypt's population is projected to reach 121 million in 2030. Adobe Photos



Photo by Taylor Wilcox on Unsplash

EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IS RISING

Earth's average temperature is higher than at any point in recorded history, with new temperature records now being set on a regular basis^[11]. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that human emissions of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, and nitrous oxide, have raised the global average temperature by 1.1°C (2°F) above pre-industrial levels^[12].

To limit the risks posed by climate change, countries around the world agreed to hold the average temperature increase well below 2°C, aiming for a 1.5°C threshold^[13]. If current warming trends continue, the Earth's average temperature increase is likely to reach 1.5°C by the 2030s^[15, 14]. Global warming above this level would significantly increase the risk and frequency of extreme weather events and damage to many of the planet's terrestrial and marine ecosystems^[15].

Holding the temperature rise to 1.5°C involves fundamentally changing the processes that produce the most greenhouse gas emissions, especially burning fossil fuels for energy, industry, and transportation. A global energy transition involving using energy more efficiently, generating it from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, and electrifying transportation would reduce emissions from coal, oil, and natural gas. This is especially relevant for high polluting areas such as the United States, Europe, China, and India^[16]. Stopping forest loss, planting new forests, reducing food waste, and managing land to conserve soil carbon also are additional important steps to limit warming for both the industrial and developing countries.



Rainforest being cleared in the Amazon. Adobe Photos

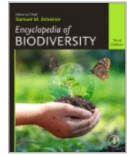
Global warming at or above **1.5°C** will significantly increase the risk and frequency of extreme weather events.

[View full info brief](#)



Encyclopedia of Biodiversity (Third Edition)

Volume 3, 2024, Pages 512-525



Population Stabilization, Human

Justin Stoler, [Hannah Evans](#), [Alexandra Casey](#)

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-822562-2.00172-9> ↗

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Abstract

The exponential growth of the global human population during the 20th century was perhaps our most profound impact on Earth since the dawn of civilization. The 21st century, on the other hand, is already characterized by slowing population growth, negative growth in some countries, and the prospect of global population stabilization by 2100. This chapter summarizes the population history, trends, and policies that led to a world of 8 billion humans; the causes and consequences of demographic change around the world; and visions of achieving population stabilization.

[View abstract online](#)

College Presentations



75 presentations to college and university classes in 2023



UNCG Summer Course



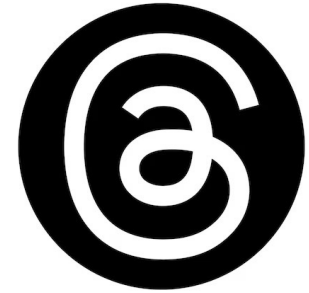
- University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- “World Population Problems”
- Five-week virtual summer course for 14 students, four days a week
- Selected survey feedback:
 - “The Professor was fantastic! Very relatable and easy to understand and approachable with questions. The speakers that she brought in were also a huge highlight for me to see really the “boots on the ground” so to speak and was encouraging to see real action being taken within their respective fields.”
 - “I really enjoyed being able to hear from and have discussions with guest speakers who have practical experience with the topics we learned about in class!”
 - “I really enjoyed the guest speakers. Hannah was awesome and really passionate about women's empowerment and the environment and a great instructor!”

World Population Day Panel



- World Population Day Panel:
 - population and environment
 - population milestones
 - aging and economies
 - pronatalism
 - media coverage of above topics

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