

DOCUMENT	World Population Projections	REVIEWED BY: Colin Thompson
AUTHOR/DATE	United Nations population Division. The World Population Prospect: 2012 Revision, provides the most recent data available (released on June 13, 2013). Together with the US International Programs Centre data	
LOCATION	http://www.worldometers.info/world-population	
BROAD DESCRIPTION	Establish the effect of the forecast world population growth on the Plan	
WHAT DOES THE POLICY SAY THAT HAS DIRECT RELEVANCE TO THE PARISH?	BROADBAND	<i>Nothing</i>
	DESIGN	<i>Nothing</i>
	EDUCATION	<i>Nothing</i>
	ENVIRONMENT	Agricultural Land Use
	HEALTH	World Food Supplies
	HOUSING	<i>Nothing</i>
	TRANSPORT	<i>Nothing</i>
	RENEWABLES	Preservation of depleting resources, particularly water.
	ROADS/RoW	<i>Nothing</i>
	WORK	Nothing
IMPACT ON POLICY	Subject to policy formulation.	
OTHER COMMENTS	This evidence has been collated based on the contention, that with the rapidly growing world population, global food production will become a major issue for us and our children, in the next 5 - 25 years. The impact of increasing demand for food with the subsequent increase in price, will inevitably lead to considerable pressure to produce more food in the UK. The Neighbourhood Plan area is predominately prime agricultural land. To meet our overall sustainability objectives, the NDP needs to recognise the effect in the future, of inappropriate planning developments on viable agricultural land.	

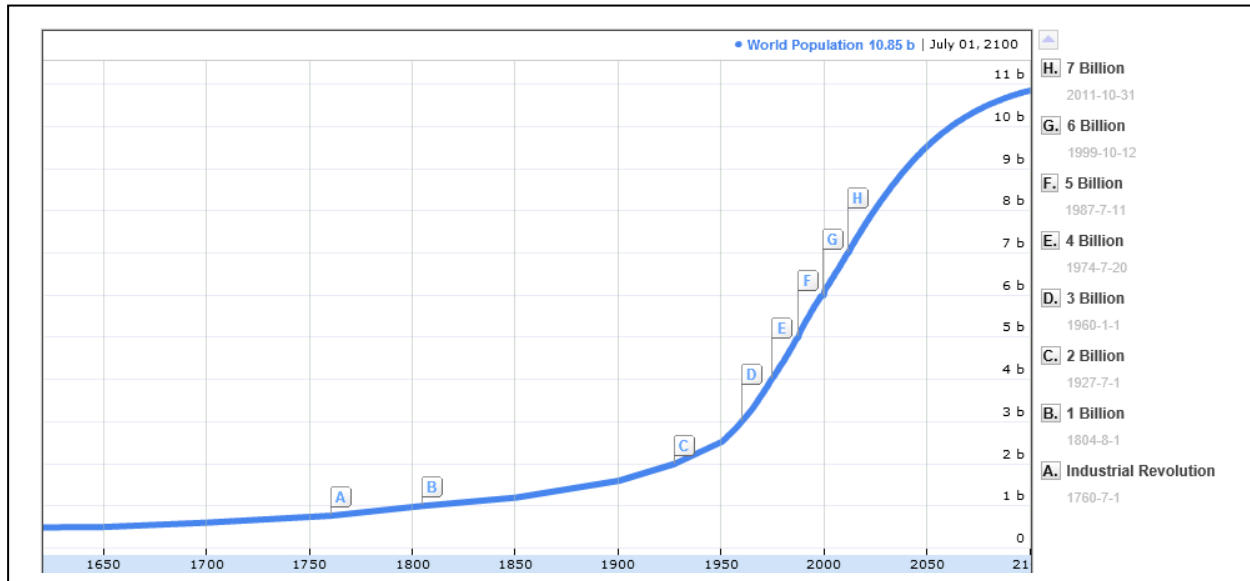
Current World Population @ August 2013 is 7,175,637,000 (7 Billion)

@ October 2013 is 7,187,516,600 + 12,000,000 @ February 2015 is 7,294,708,515 + 107,191,915

Global population is growing exponentially as can be seen by the charts below

Summary Table		
	1 - 1804 (1803 years): 0.2 to 1 bil.	1804 - 2011 (207 years): from 1 billion to 7 billion
Year	1 1000 1500 1650 1750 1804 1850 1900 1927 1950 1960 1975 1980 1987 1999 2011 2020 2024 2030 2040 2050 2062 2100	
Pop, (billions)	0.2 0.275 0.45 0.5 0.7 1 1.2 1.6 2 2.55 3 4 4.5 5 6 7 7.7 8 8.4 9 9.5 10 10.8	

By 2024 the population will be 8 billion and 16 years later 9 billion an increase of 14.2% & 12.5% respectively



Currently Britain has a population of 63,137,000 and is forecast to reach 73,131,000 by 2050 = + 15.8%

There is no comprehensive data to use as a basis for evidence to support the plan, as the threat of global food shortage, has yet to come to the surface, as a major political issue. While many parts of the world regularly experience food shortages and famine, the richer highly developed nations are as yet unaffected. However, with a little research on available data and snippets of news, it is possible to conclude that a very serious risk to all nations is imminent and to start to understand the potential effect on our community.

Food Consumption

Apart from increasing population, there are other factors that have a major or minor affect on global food stocks.

Short term famine in one or more parts of the global food chain, which can be caused by harvest disasters, arising from drought, flood, earthquake or war. Often these short term reductions in output are exacerbated by market forces profiteering on the shortages.

Alongside population growth, there is a commensurate globalisation of food products, particularly from the emergent nations, who are increasingly able to buy more food in the global market. There is also an increase in these and other countries, purchasing food products that are not part of their normal diet or culture. This has arisen from people's ability, to travel around the globe and experience different food products, instilling a desire to import and eat them at home.

On 14th August 2013, the National Farmers Union stated that British-produced food would have run out, if Britain had to rely on domestically produced food alone. This is due to a sharp fall in UK production in the past two decades.

Recently, there was a shock shortage in the UK of baby milk, resulting in Supermarkets rationing customers to small quantities at a time. This was the result of a poisonous contaminate in Chinese produced baby milk, which killed many children and made a large number of others, seriously ill. Many Chinese were afraid to buy their home produced milk. Some Chinese people in the UK started to buy and export baby milk to China, causing a short term shortage in the UK.

“A sharp rise in the amount of British Pork sold to China in the first half of 2013 reported by the Food & Drink Federation. Export of pork rose by 591% to a total of £45m during the period lifting China into the top 10 big international food markets for the first time. Overall food exports rose 1% to European Union while non-EU exports rose 7.5% “

Reported in the Daily Telegraph 17th September 2013

*“The major issue facing mankind is over population and it is not talked about. Since I commenced making my animal programmes the **population of the world has doubled**. We are totally dependent for food and the very air we breathe, on the natural world.*

Where women have religious and political freedom and education it empowers them to take responsibility for their bodies and the birth rate drops.”

Sir David Attenborough OM CH CVO CBE FRS FZS FSA 18/9/13

“The so called ‘Green Revolution’ which began during the 1960s and quickly enabled global food production to expand and keep pace with the accelerating growth in population has also, among other things, caused the dangerous depletion of fresh water around the world, made a huge contribution to climate change, caused massive loss of biodiversity and damaged soils worldwide.”

HRH the Prince of Wales

From the forward to Tony Juniper’s book ‘What has Nature Ever Done for Us?’ January 2013

Increase in Food Production

Of course there is a constant search to increase meat and crop yields by improving plant and animal strains, animal feeds, veterinary practices, insecticides, herbicides and growing techniques and these are helping to combat shortages. Also much experimentation is being carried out to find and produce other sources of nutrition, such as seaweed, algae, fungi and insects, all of which could produce great quantities of nutritious food, if people are prepared to eat it!

Conclusion

While not accurately quantifiable, there is a clear indication that to be sustainable and economically viable, all nations must protect their own food production industries, in particular agriculture, for the future. Once viable food producing land is built on, it is gone for ever from the food chain.