



RAPID GROWTH IS BOTH CAUSE AND SYMPTOM OF SLOW PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT

For low-income and lower-middle-income countries, the continuing high levels of fertility that drive rapid population growth

are both a symptom and a cause of slow (n.6 (e c)-2.9 (o)(n)3.7 (d a cp)-8.6 (o3t)-23. cpIT45)1.3 9 0 (ap)/Lang (en-GB)/MCID 196 BDC BT0 v,Am

When population growth slows due to reduced fertility, the age distribution of the population shifts towards older ages, leading at first to a swelling in the working-age population and eventually to an increased concentration at older ages. As a result, the global increase in the population above 65 years is expected to be greater during the transition from 8 to 9 billion compared to the one from 7 to 8 billion (). In this context, there is an urgent need for policies and programmes to protect and promote the well-being of growing numbers of older persons.

WHAT DOES POPULATION GROWTH MEAN FOR SUSTAINABILITY?

Coupled with unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, the rapid growth of the human population has contributed to various forms of environmental dete