

The Future is Coming! Are We Prepared?

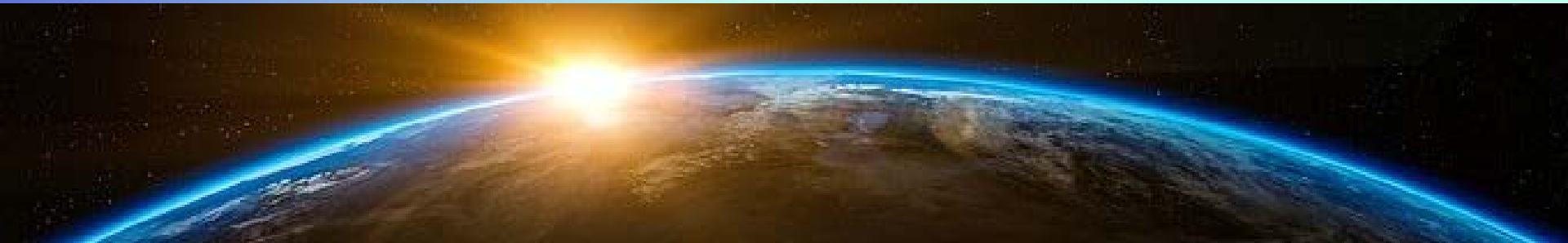
Six Mega-Trends and Their Implications for “Global Health” in the 21st Century

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Global Virome Project Core Team

Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University

February 4, 2020



Is Our Global Health Vision Ready for the Future??

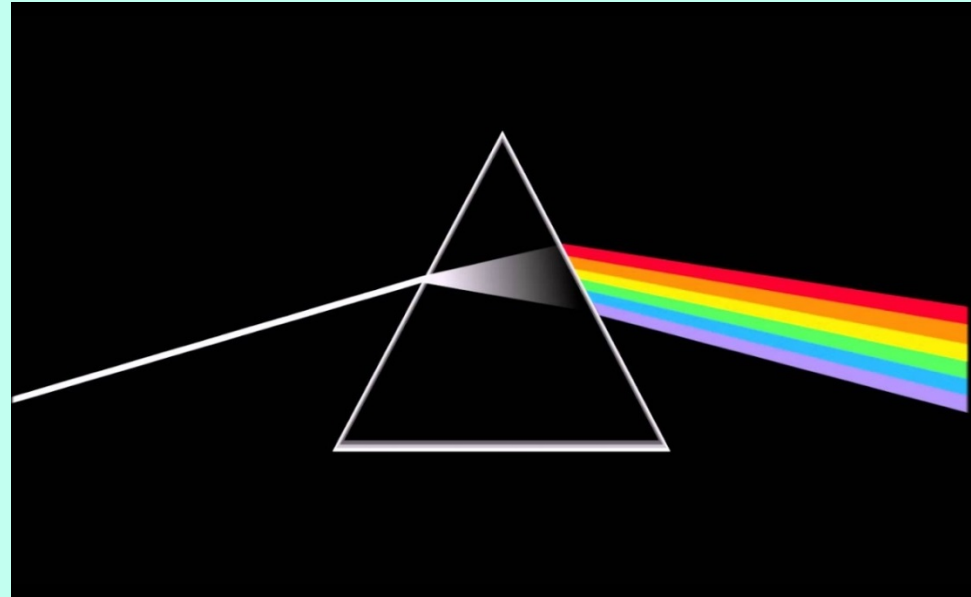
As we consider the challenges to be faced in the world of “tomorrow” is our vision for “Global Health” adequate?

- What are future trends?
- What are their likely consequences?
- What are the implications for “Global Health”?



Peering into the Future: *Six Mega-Trends Thru 2100*

- Population Change
- Changing Demographics
- Urbanization
- Climate Change
- Land Use Change
- Transformative Technologies



And what they mean for the world we live in and our futures?

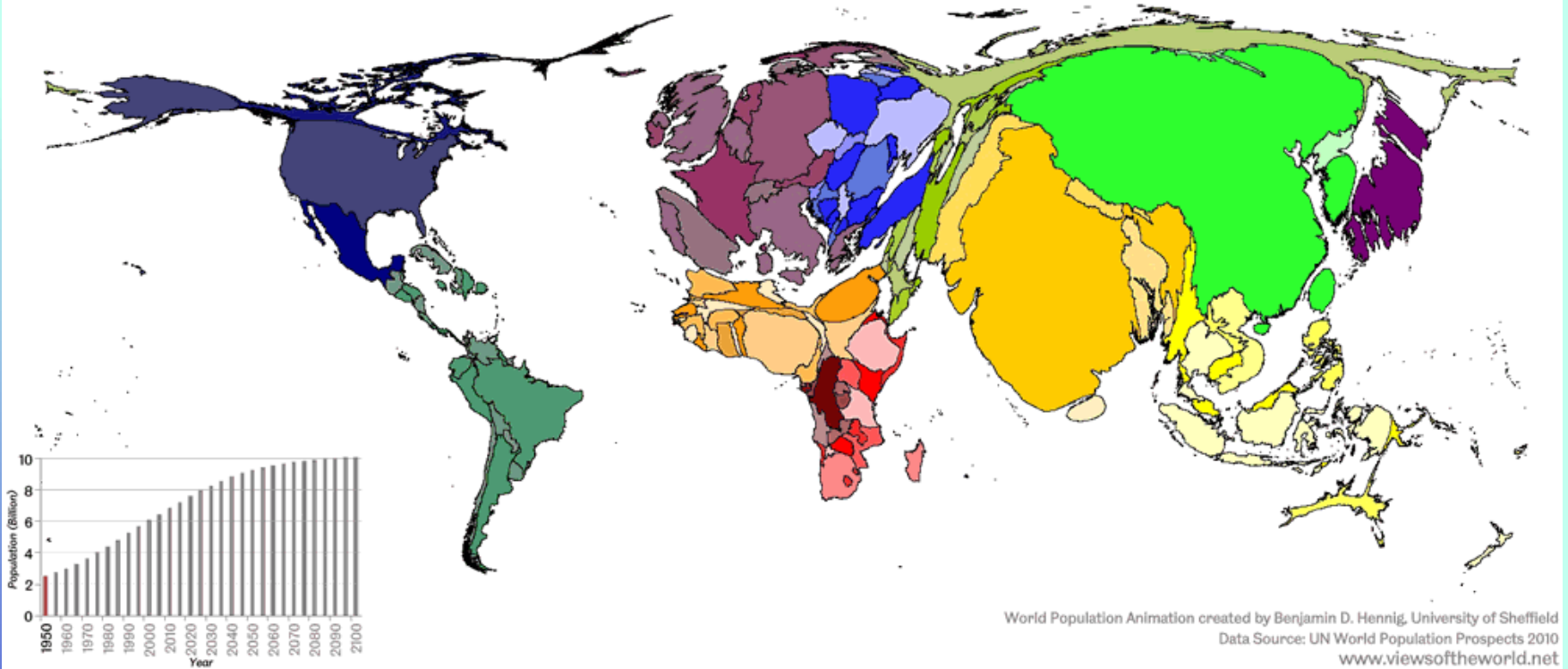


Population Change



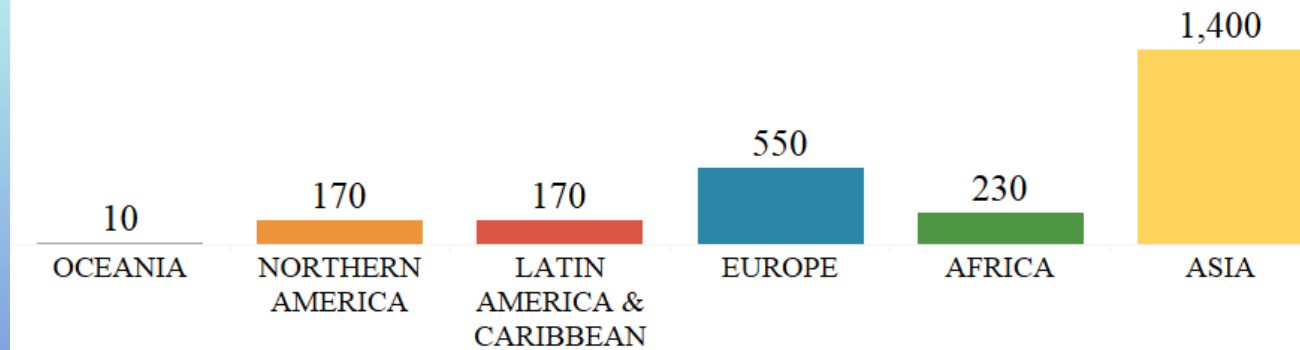
World Population 1950 - 2100

World Population 1950



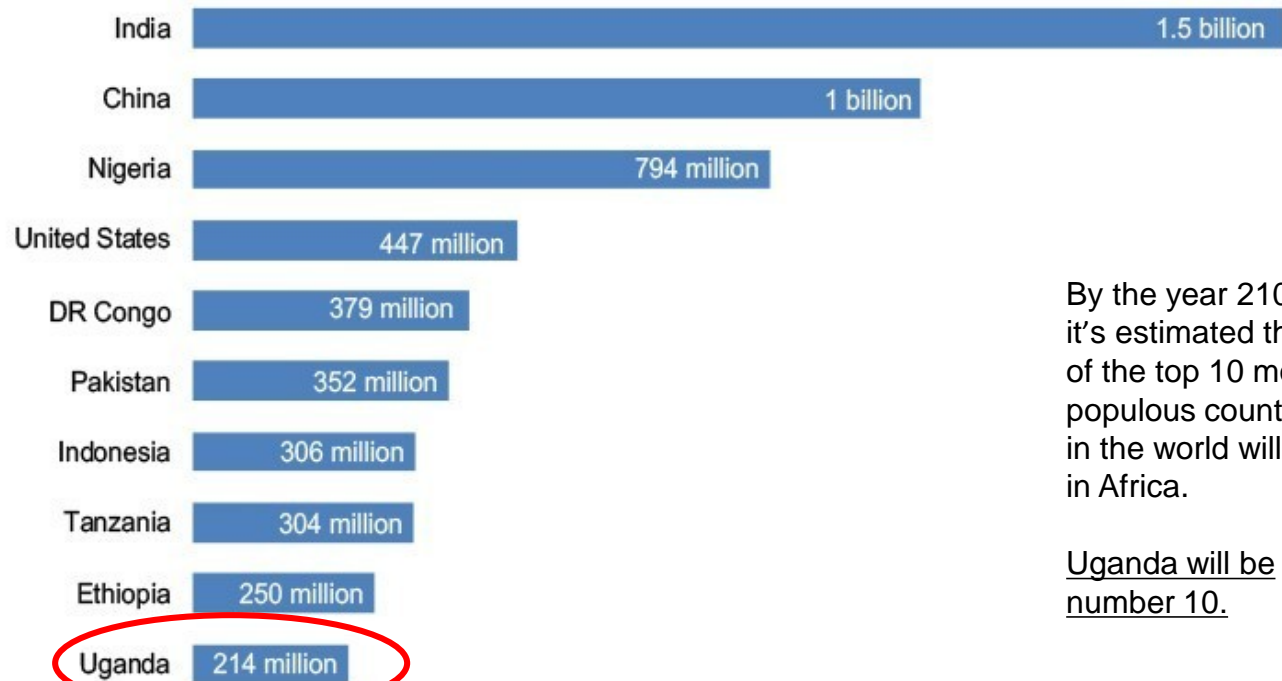
Population in millions by region **1950**

Share of world population **2.5B**



These will be the world's biggest countries by population in 2100

Figures are rounded to the nearest million based on UN data



By the year 2100, it's estimated that 5 of the top 10 most populous countries in the world will be in Africa.

Uganda will be number 10.

Source: UN

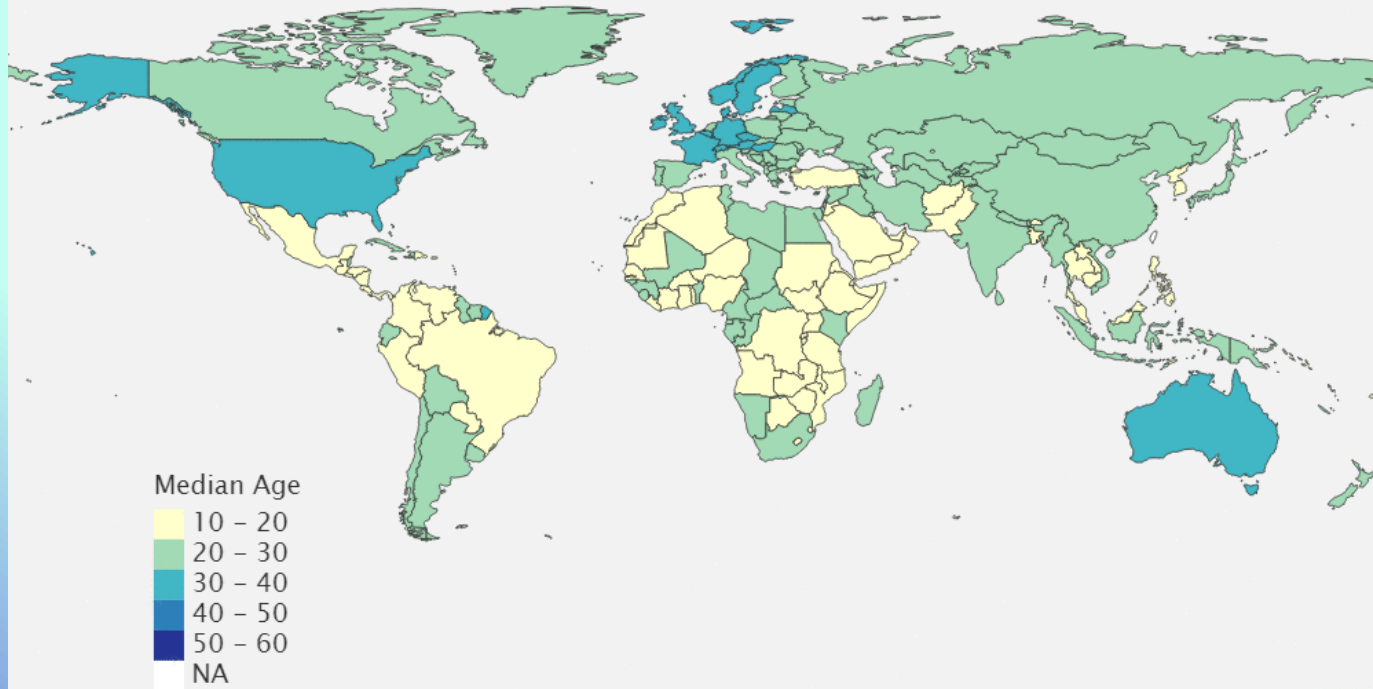


Changing Demographics



1950

How Is the World Aging?



Data Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

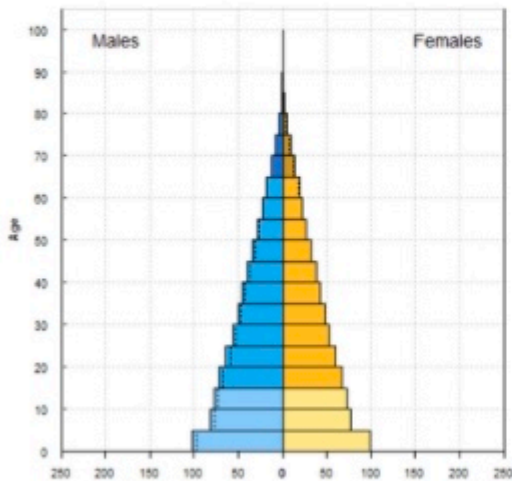
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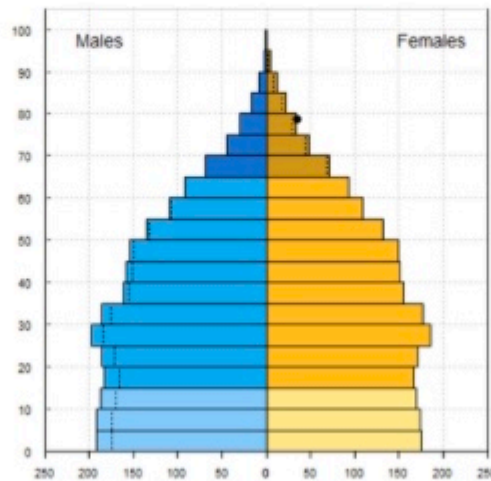
Asia's Aging Population

Changes in age pyramids in Asia

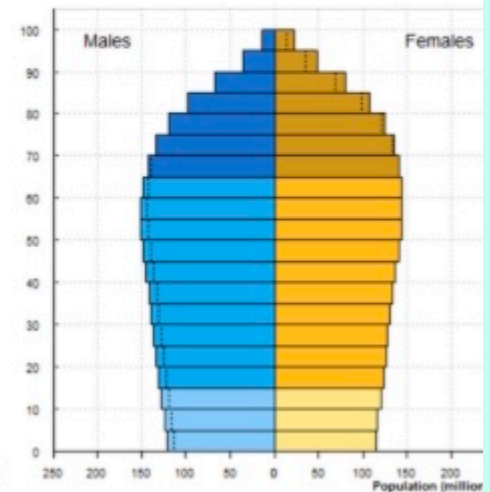
1950



2017



2100

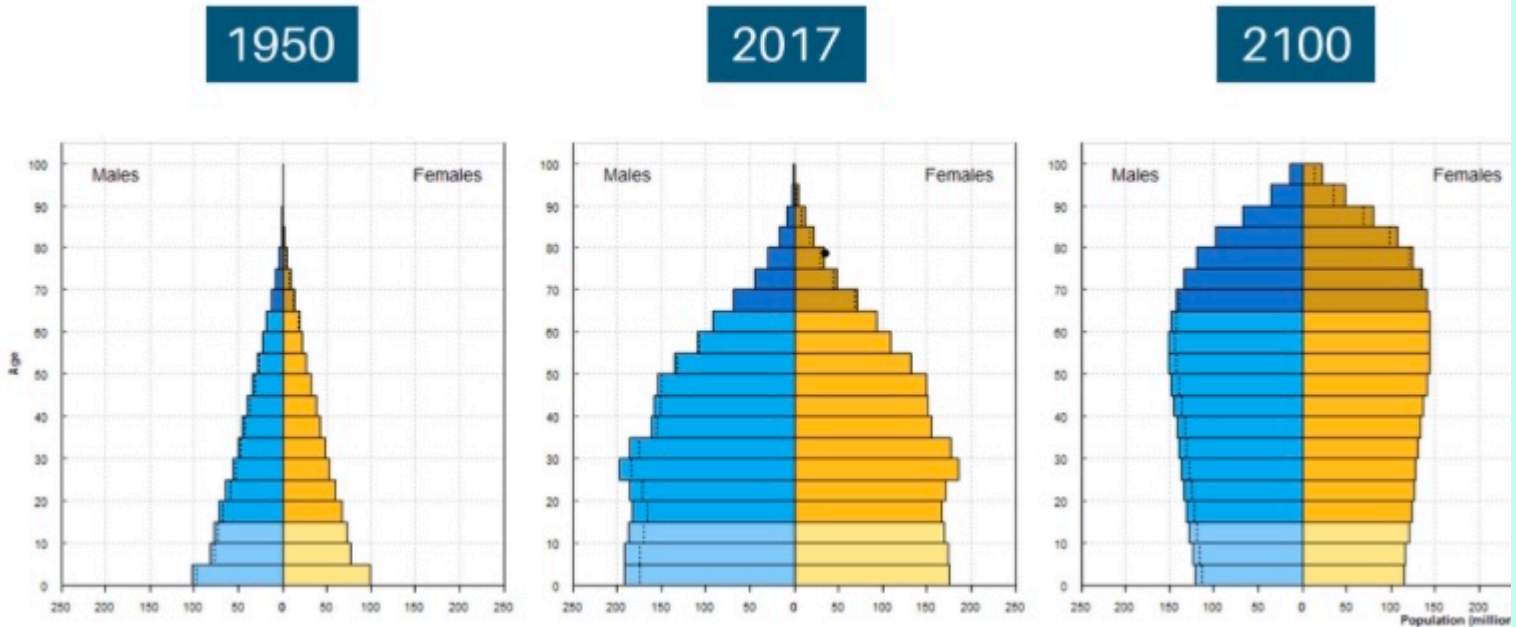


Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.



Asia's Aging Population

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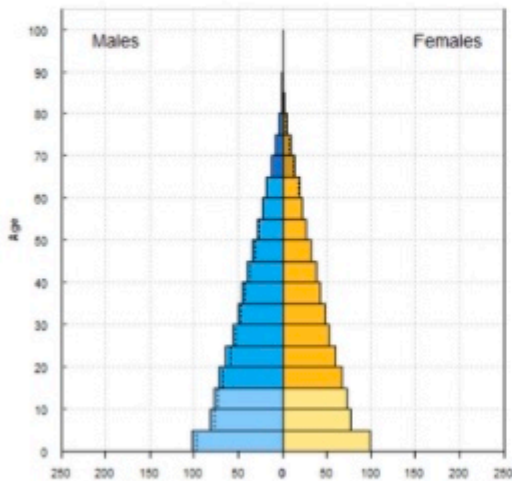
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.



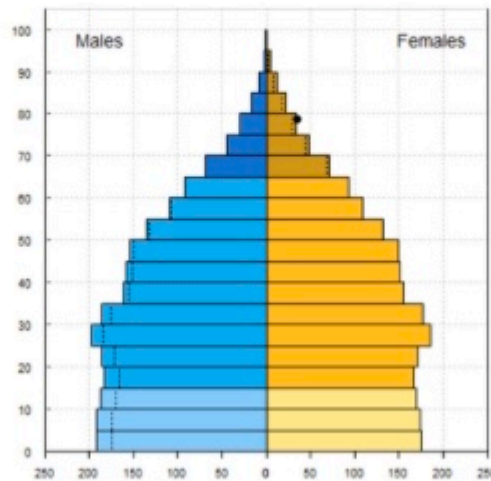
Asia's Aging Population

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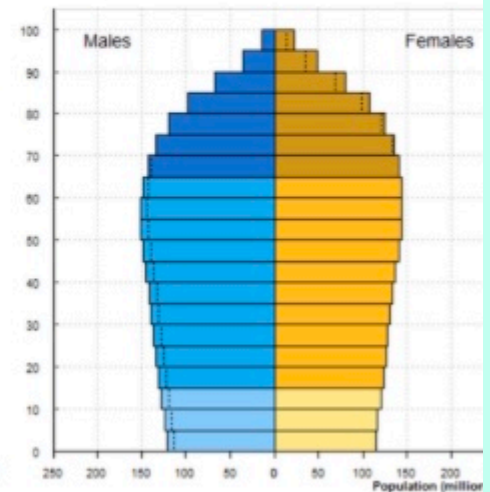
1950



2017



2100



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.



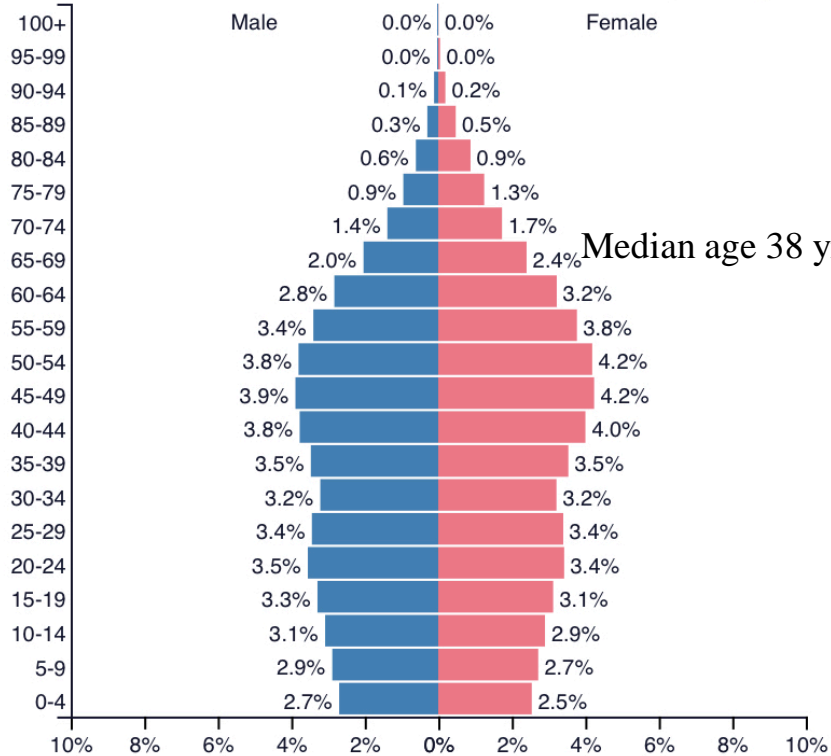
Thailand's Aging Population

Thailand ▼

2019

Population: 69,625,581

Median age 38 yrs

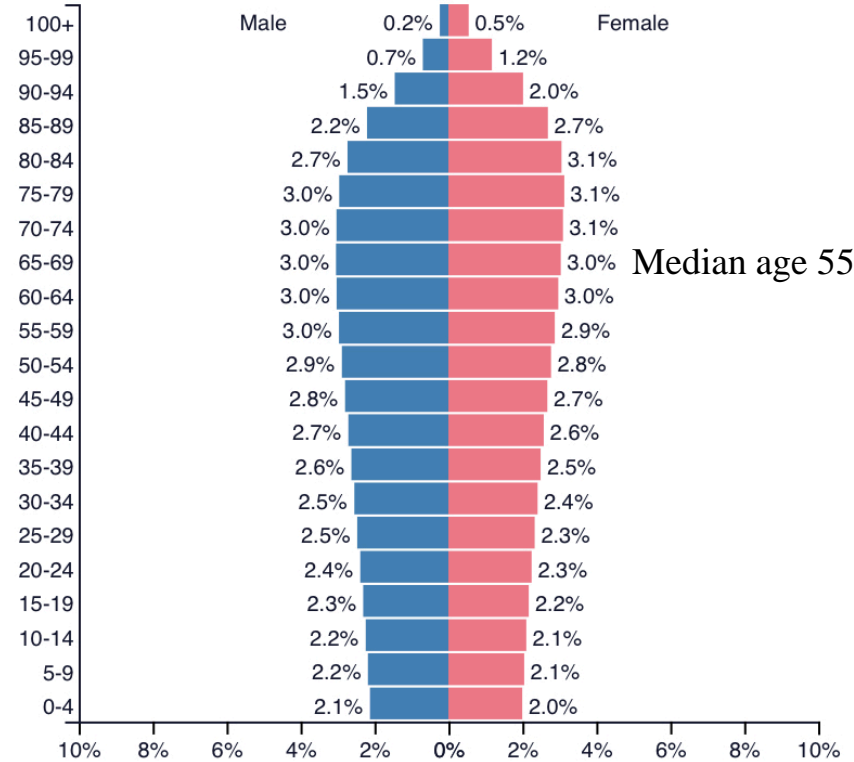


Thailand ▼

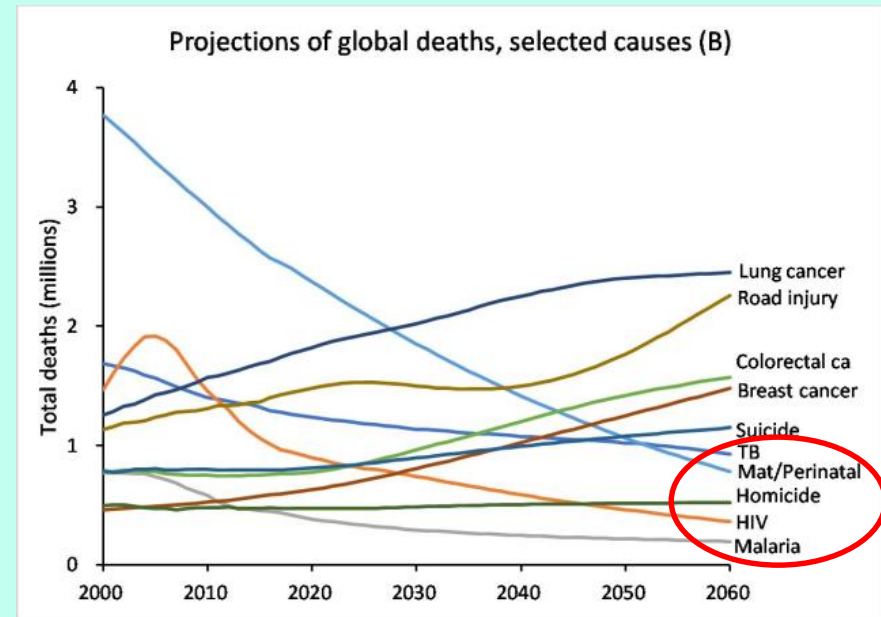
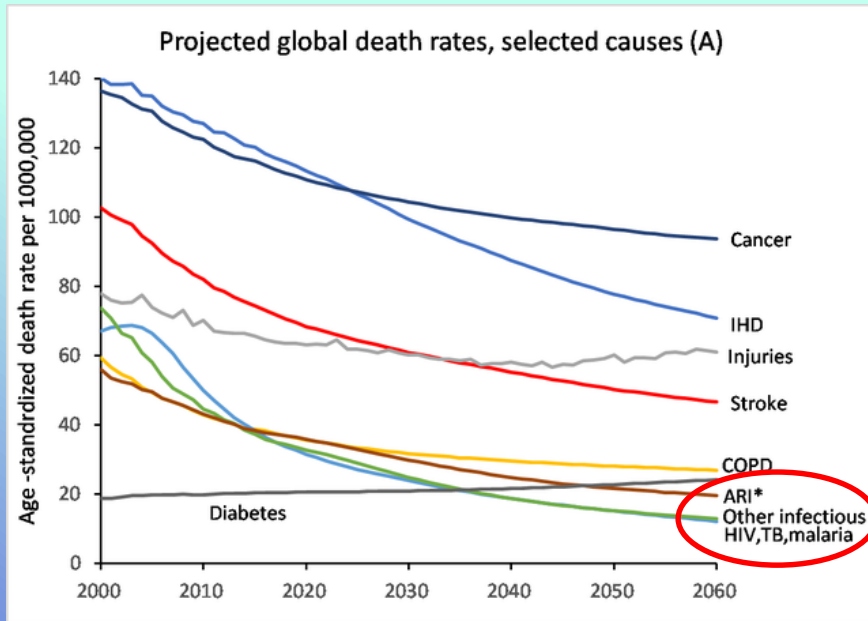
2100

Population: 46,015,553

Median age 55 yrs



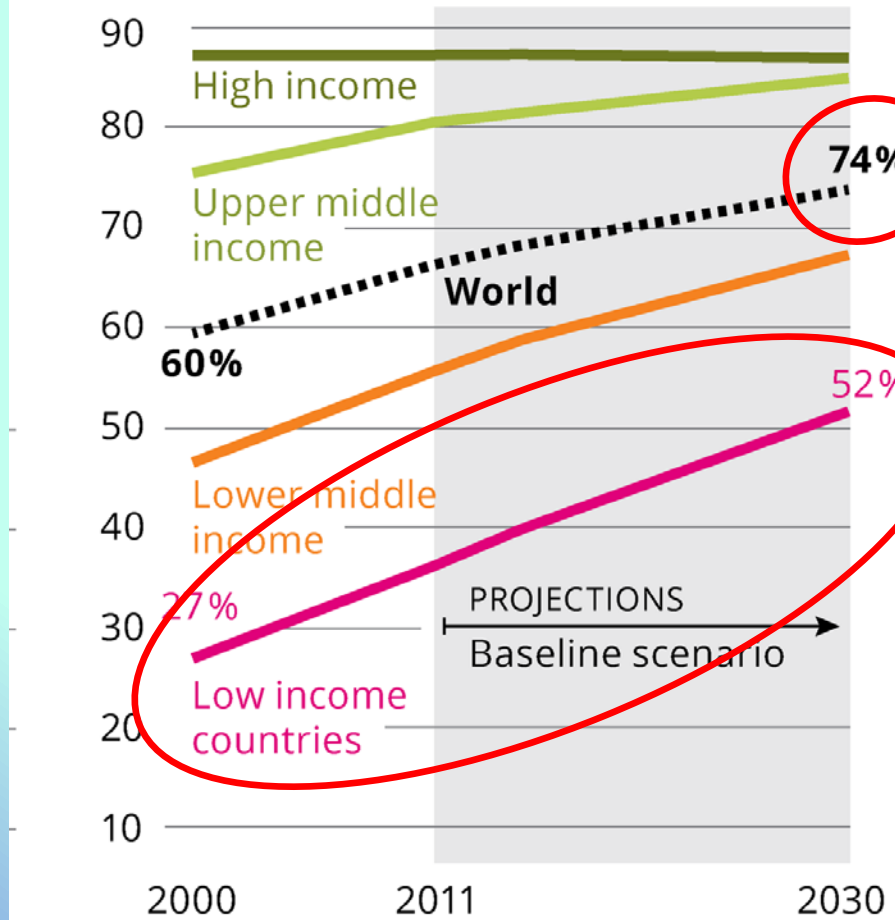
Causes of Global Mortality Changing – The Rise of Non-Communicable Diseases



Colin Mathers: New projections of Mortality and Causes of death to year 2060 (Nov 2018)



Deaths related to non-communicable diseases (in percentage of total deaths)



“Life Style Diseases” are closely associated with increased GDP



Urbanization



2100

- #1: LAGOS - 88M
- #2: KINSHASA - 83M
- #3: DAR ES SALAAM - 73M

#16: Kampala - 40M



The Twenty Largest Megacities in 2100

Rank	Population (2100)	City	Country
#1	88.3 million	Lagos	Nigeria
#2	83.5 million	Kinshasa	DRC
#3	73.7 million	Dar Es Salaam	Tanzania
#4	67.2 million	Mumbai	India
#5	57.3 million	Delhi	India
#6	56.6 million	Khartoum	Sudan
#7	56.1 million	Niamey	Niger
#8	54.3 million	Dhaka	Bangladesh
#9	52.4 million	Kolkata	India
#10	50.3 million	Kabul	Afghanistan
#11	49.1 million	Karachi	Pakistan
#12	46.7 million	Nairobi	Kenya
#13	41.4 million	Lilongwe	Malawi
#14	40.9 million	Blantyre City	Malawi
#15	40.5 million	Cairo	Egypt
#16	40.1 million	Kampala	Uganda
#17	40.0 million	Manila	Philippines
#18	37.7 million	Lusaka	Zambia
#19	36.4 million	Mogadishu	Somalia
#20	35.8 million	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia

By the year 2100, it's estimated that **13 of the world's largest megacities will be located in Africa.**

Meanwhile, India will hold three of them – and there will be zero of them found in the Americas, China, or Europe.

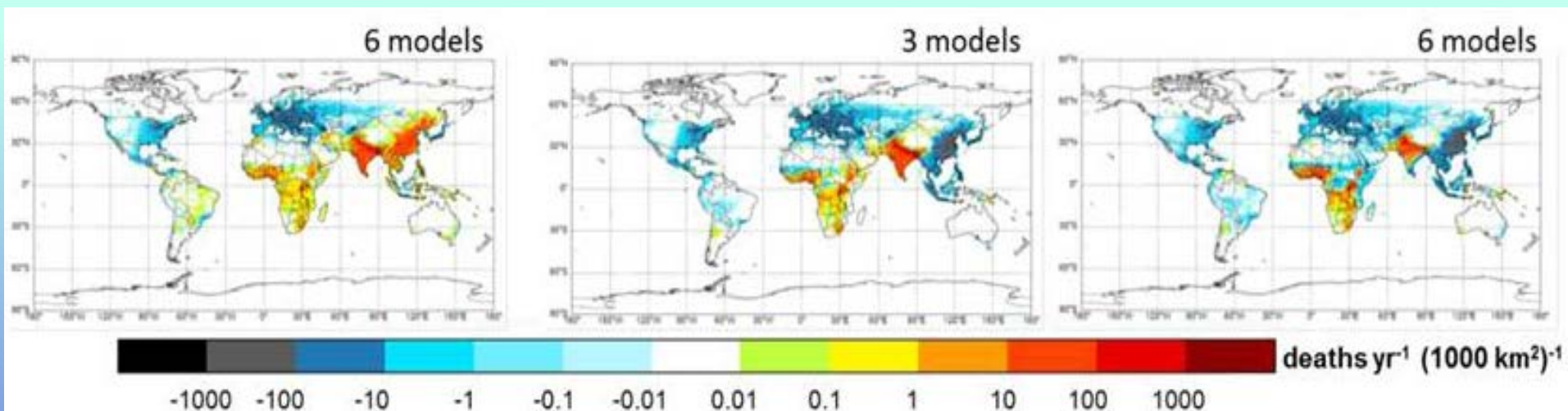


Urbanization and the effect of future ambient air pollution on human premature mortality

2030

2050

2100



Future premature mortality



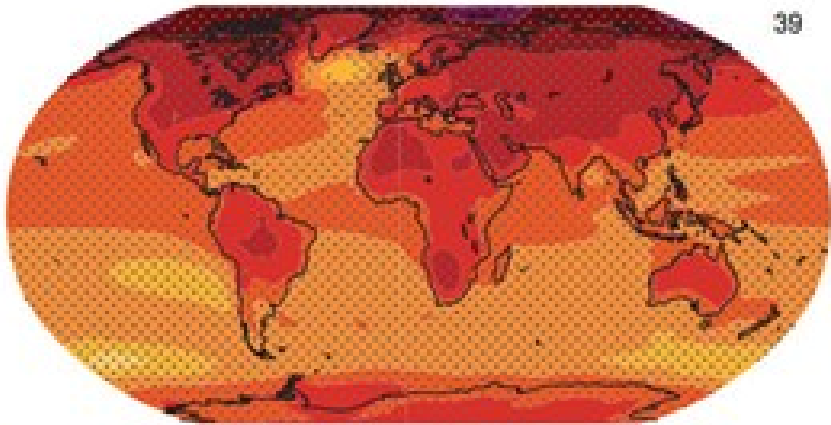
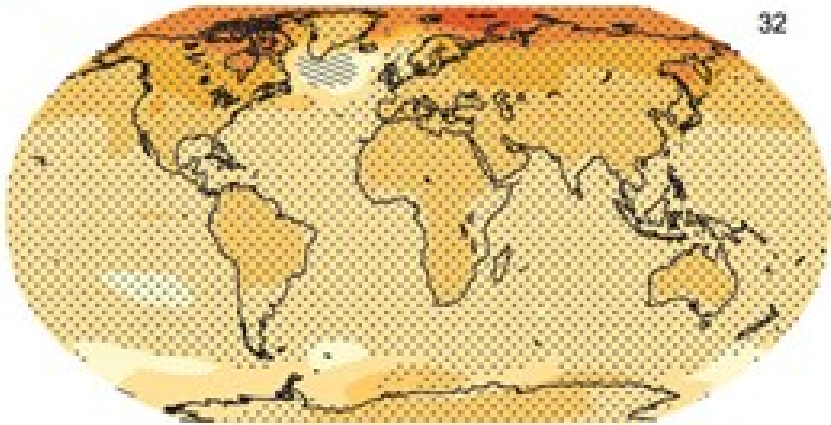
Climate Change



Change in Average Surface Temperature thru 2100

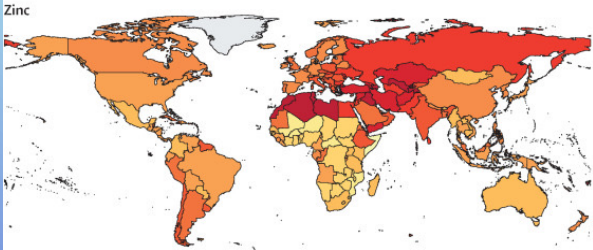
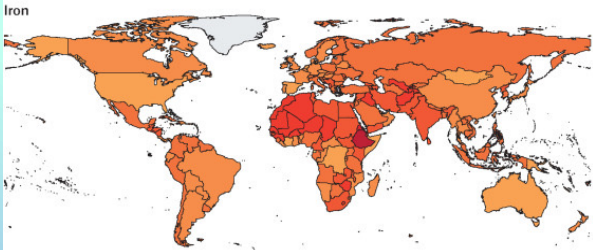
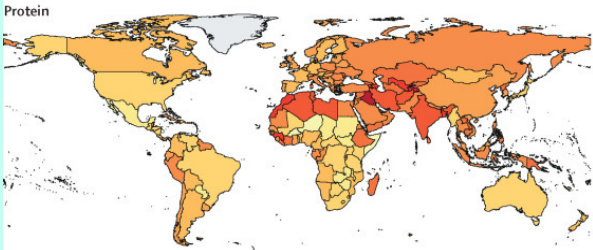
Paris Climate Change Accord Target: +1.5 °C

Current Trajectory >4 °C

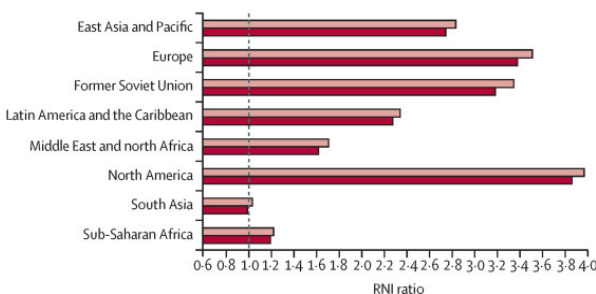
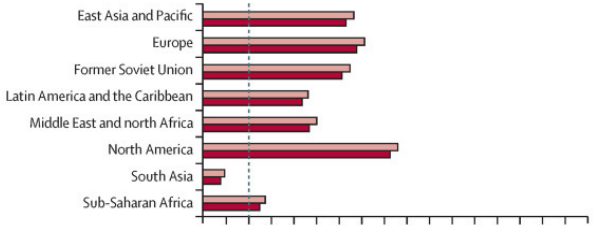
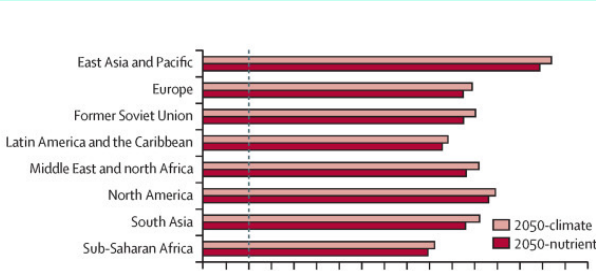


Net Effect of CO2 and Climate Change on Nutritional Availability

Myers et al (2014)¹⁹



Legend for maps:
 <math><-6.0\%</math> -5.0% -4.0% -3.0% -2.0% -1.0%
 -5.5% -4.5% -3.5% -2.5% -1.5% ND

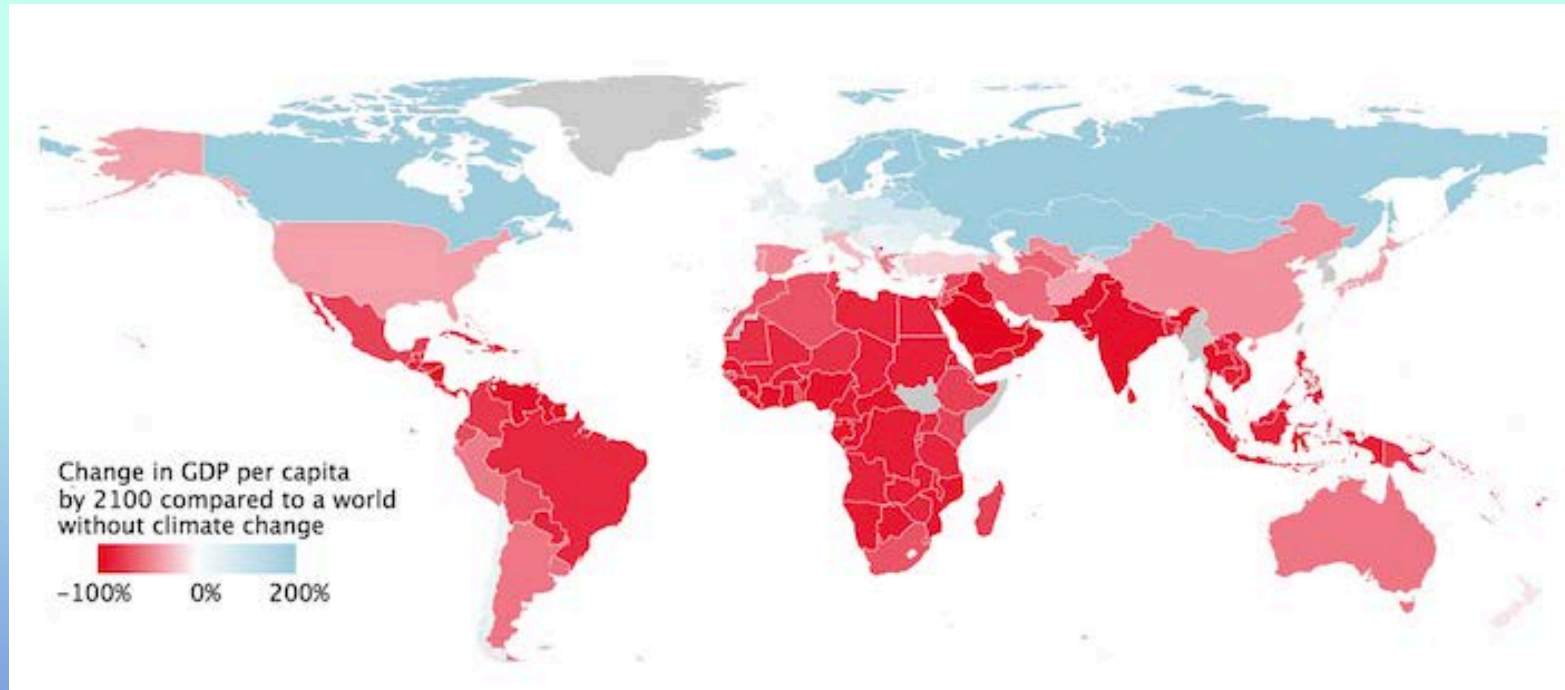


Elevated CO2 and Temperature negatively impact on crop protein and micronutrient yields

R Beach, Lancet, July, 2019



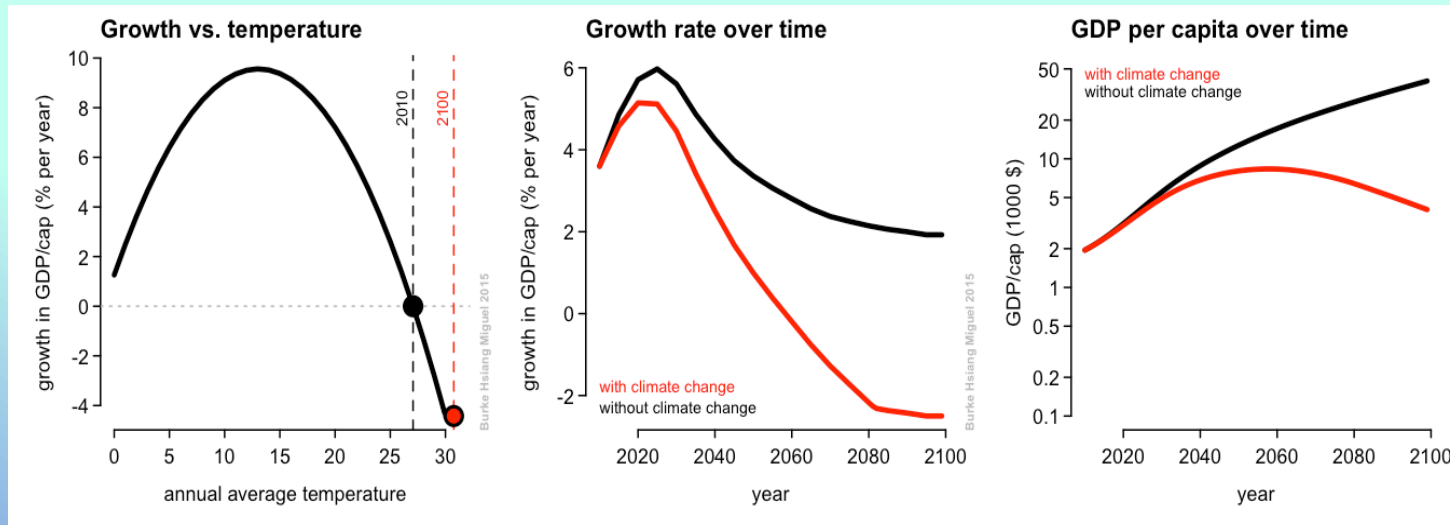
Economic Impact of Climate Change



[Interactive map](#)



Temperature vs Growth Rate, and GDP per Capita for Thailand - 2100

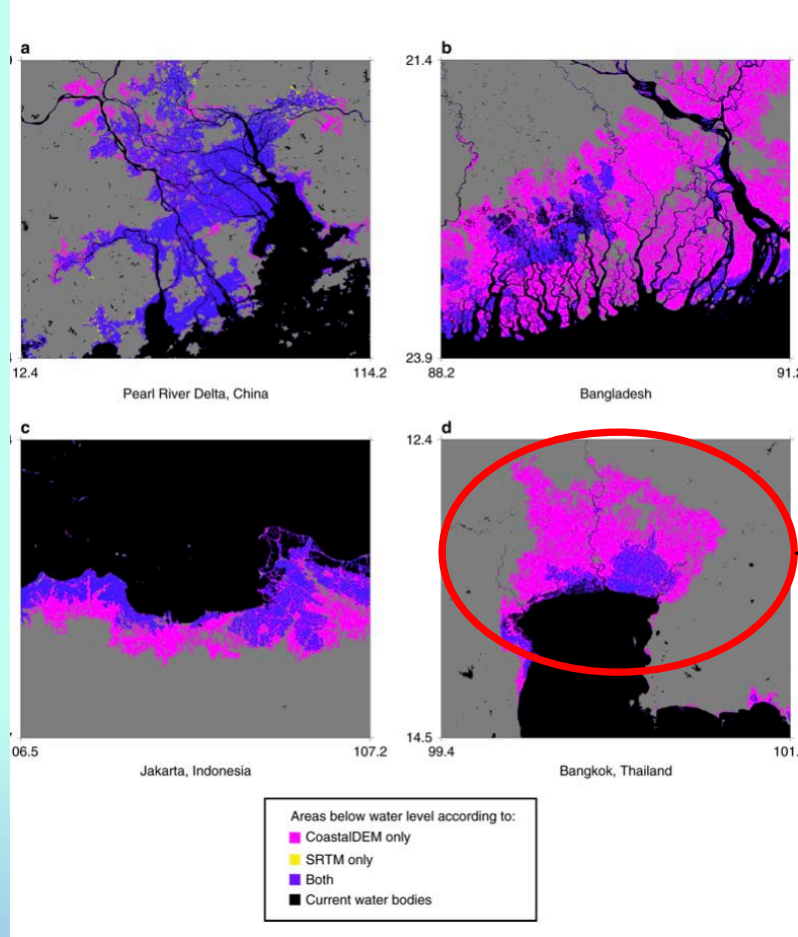


>40,000 USD

< 4,000 USD



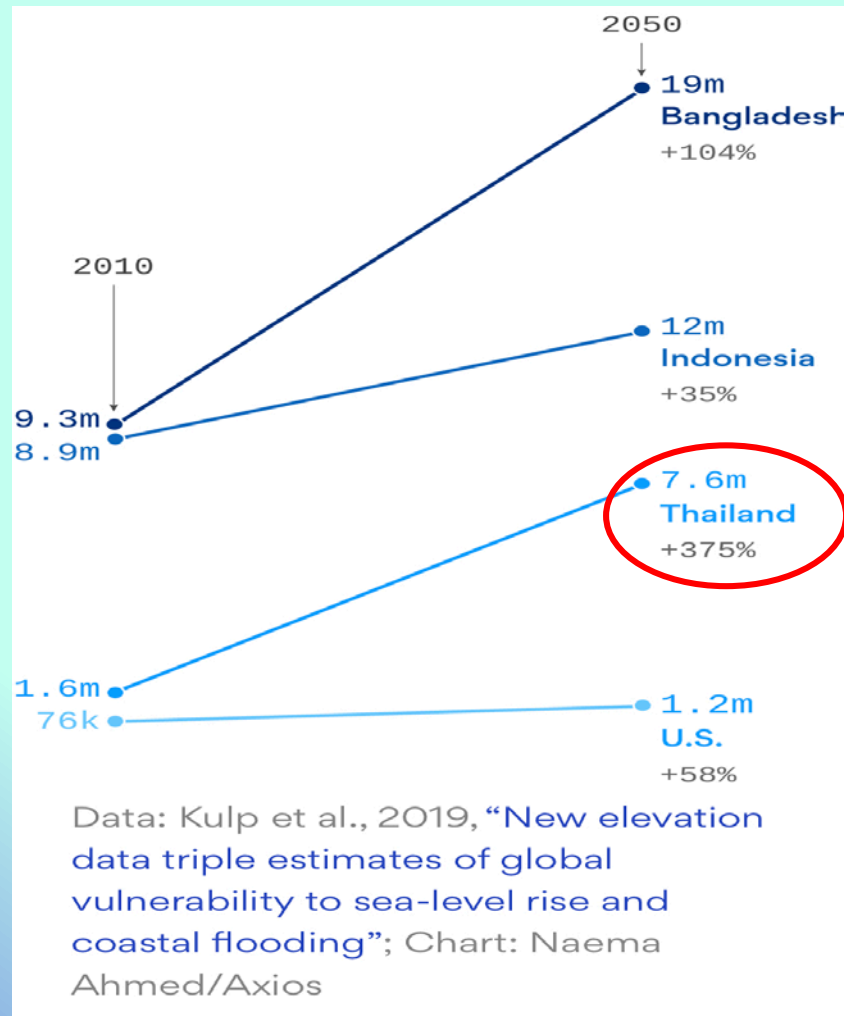
Vulnerability to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Flooding - 2050



Greater Bangkok



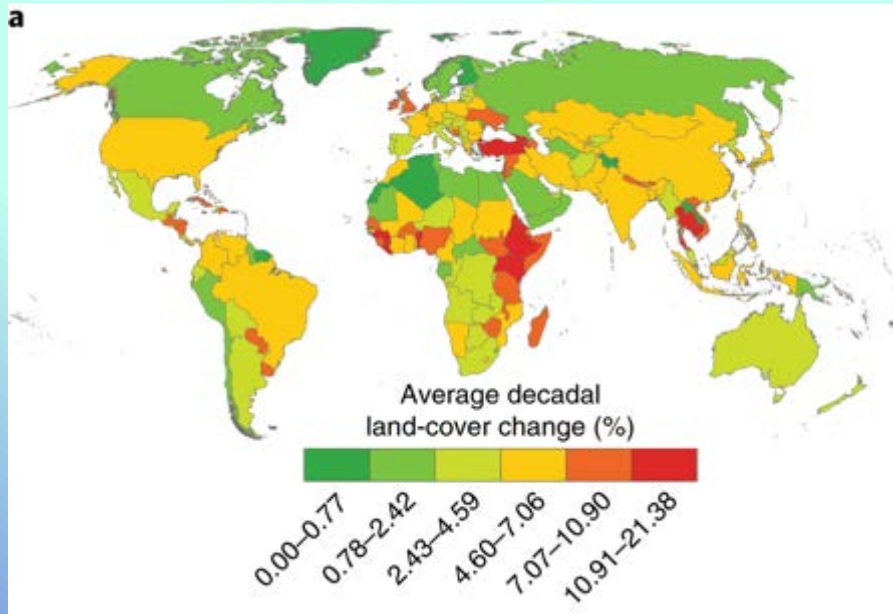
Populations Projected to be Below High Tides - 2050



Land Use Change



Projected Land Use Change for 2015 - 2100



Projected Land Use Change for 2015 - 2100

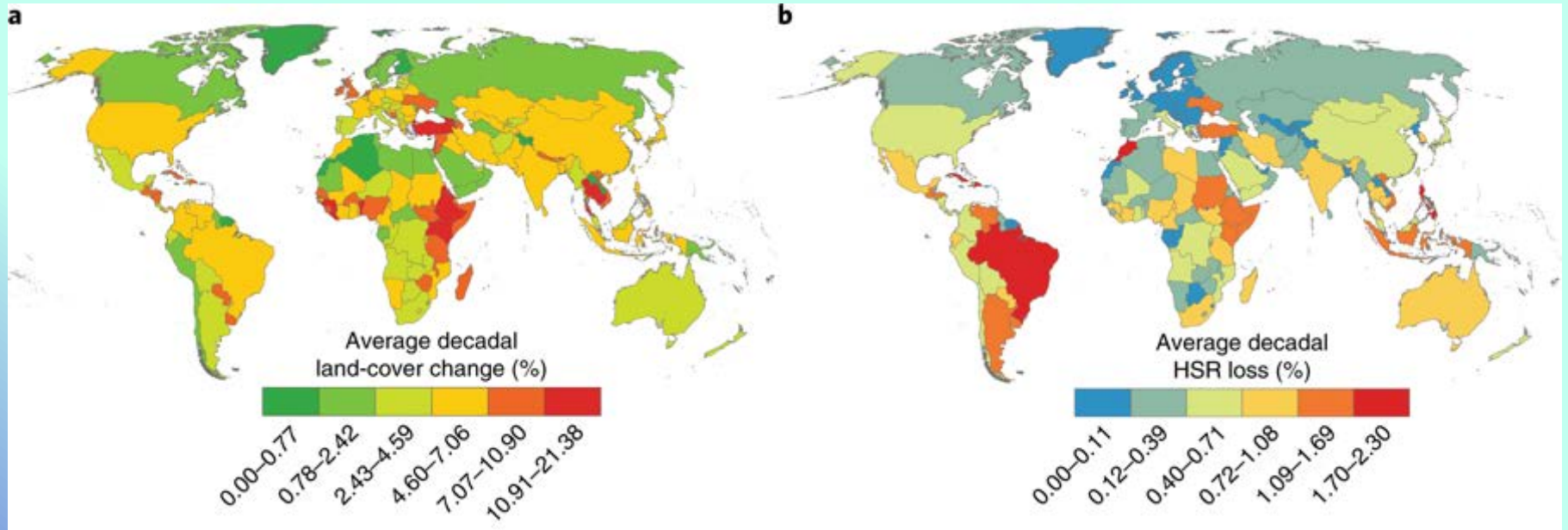
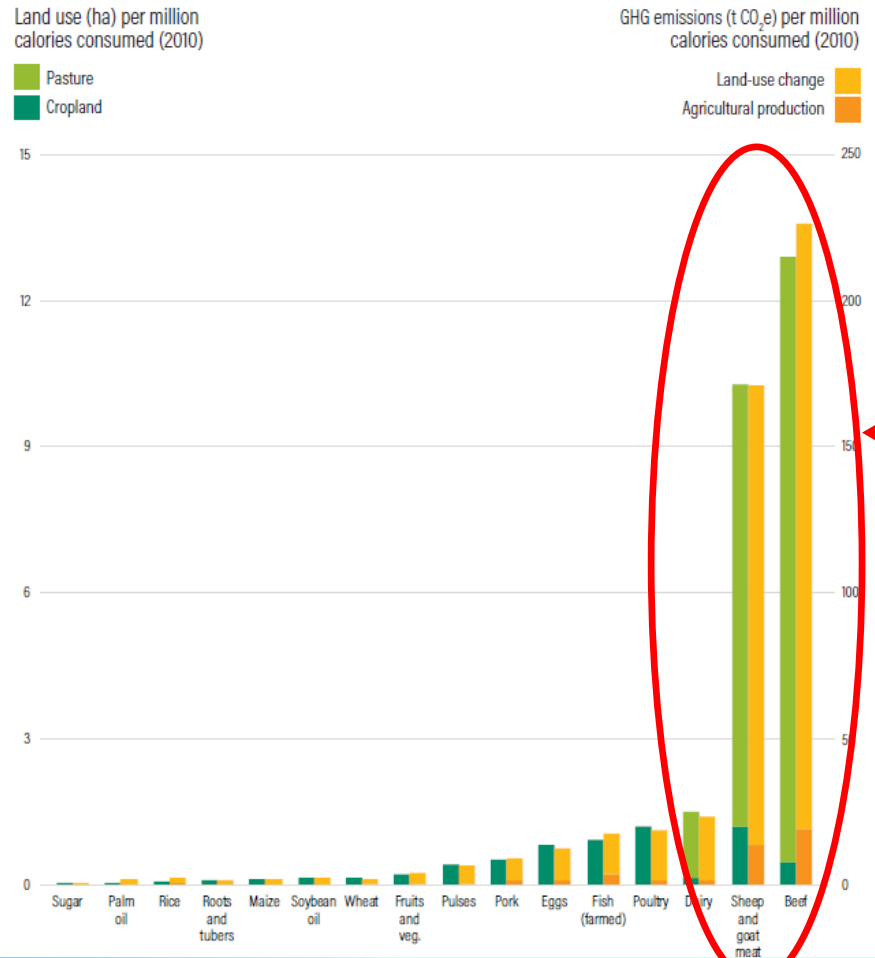


Figure 5 | Animal-based foods are more resource-intensive than plant-based foods

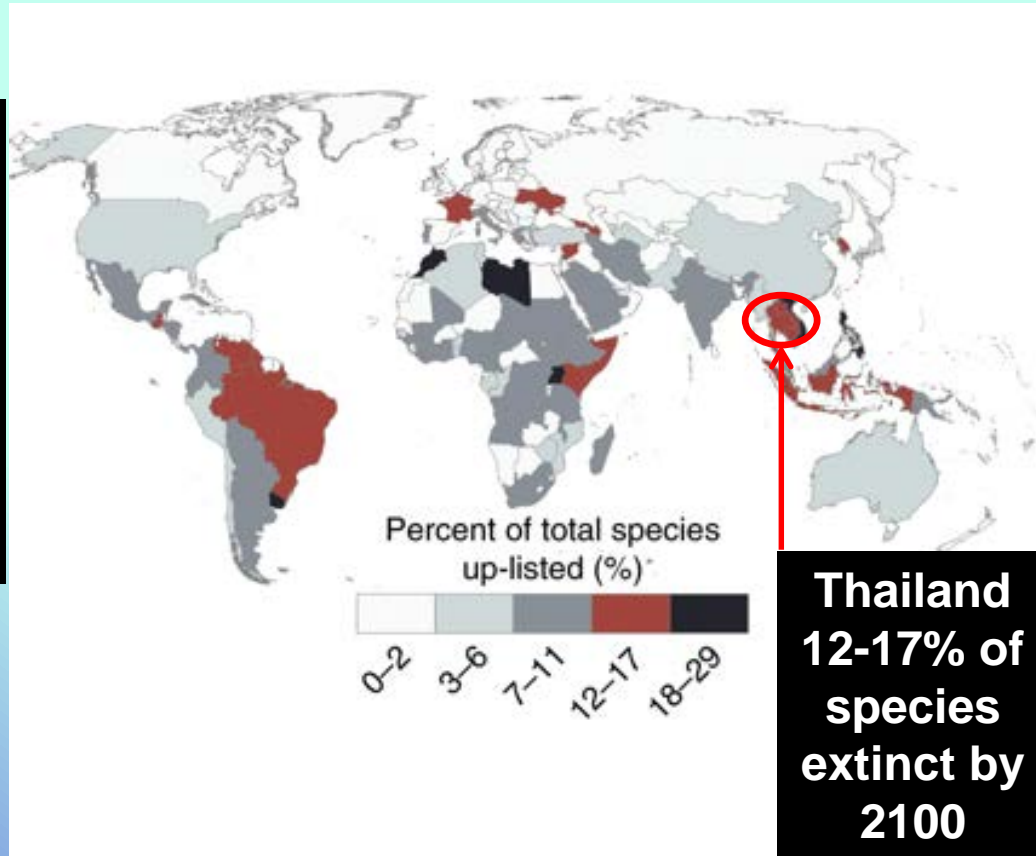


The biggest drivers behind land use change



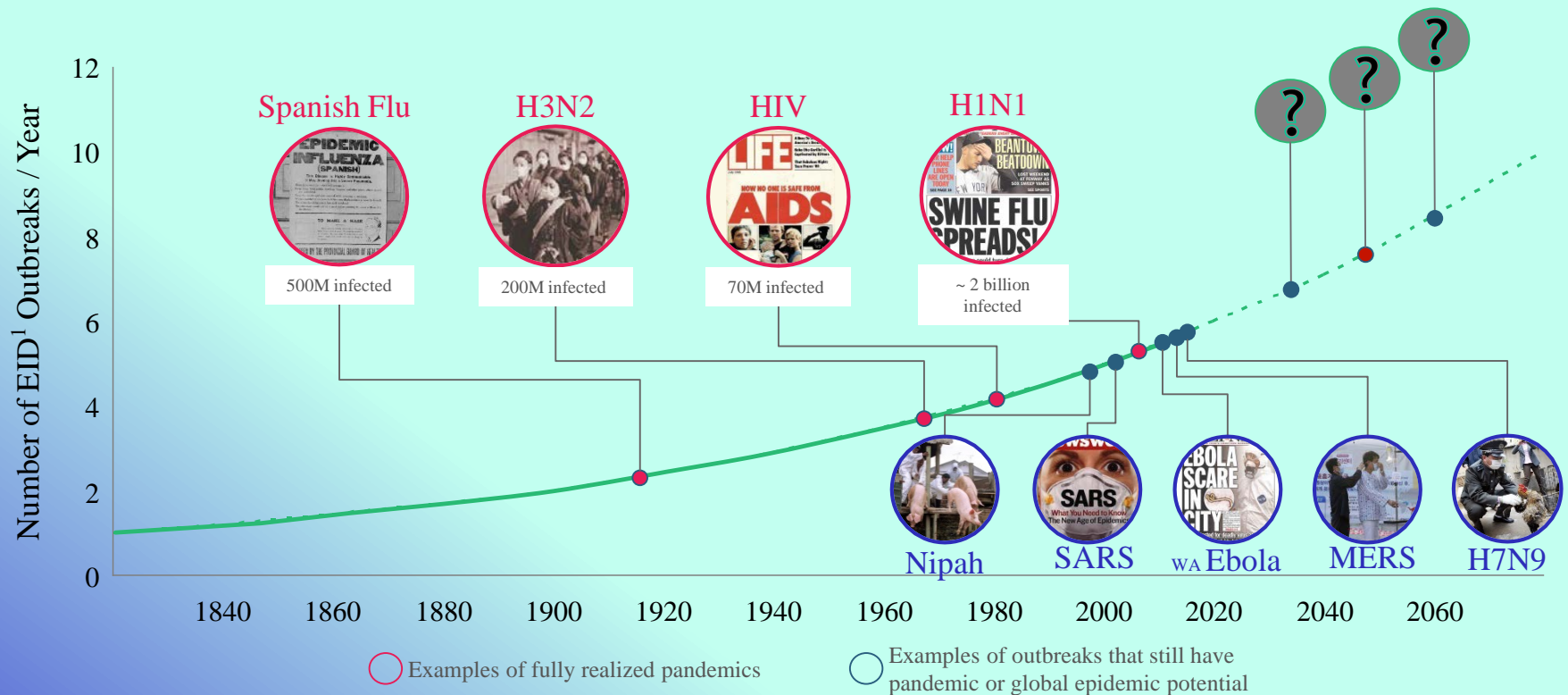
Species Extinction: Impact of Projected Land Use Change by 2100

Globally, 9% of the world's 5.9 million terrestrial species are threatened with extinction by mid-century



Other Consequence: The threat of viral outbreaks is growing rapidly...

Driven by population growth, land use change, and globalization

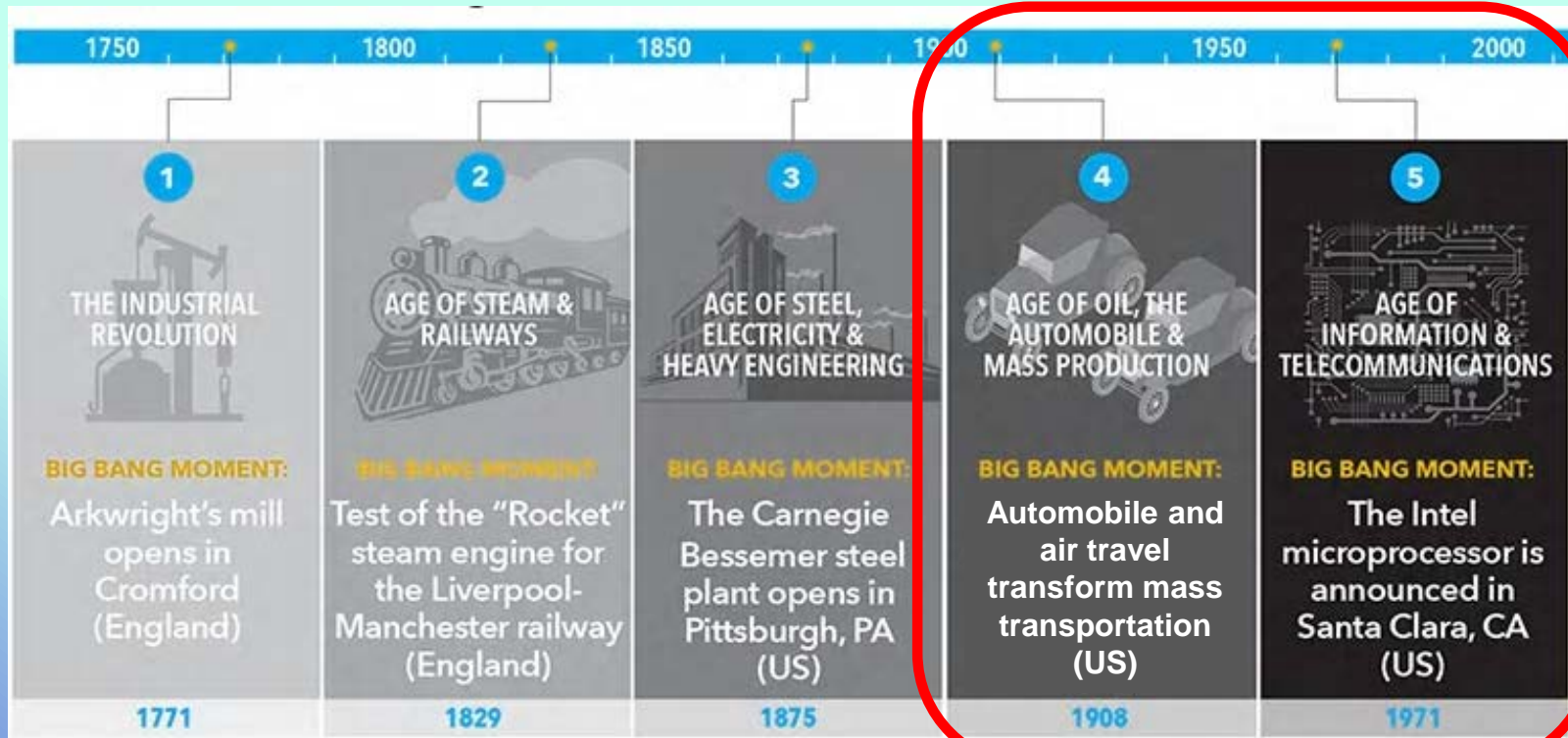


1. EID: emerging infectious disease; only diseases with zoonotic emergence are included; Reference for graph: Allen et al. (2017) Nature Communications

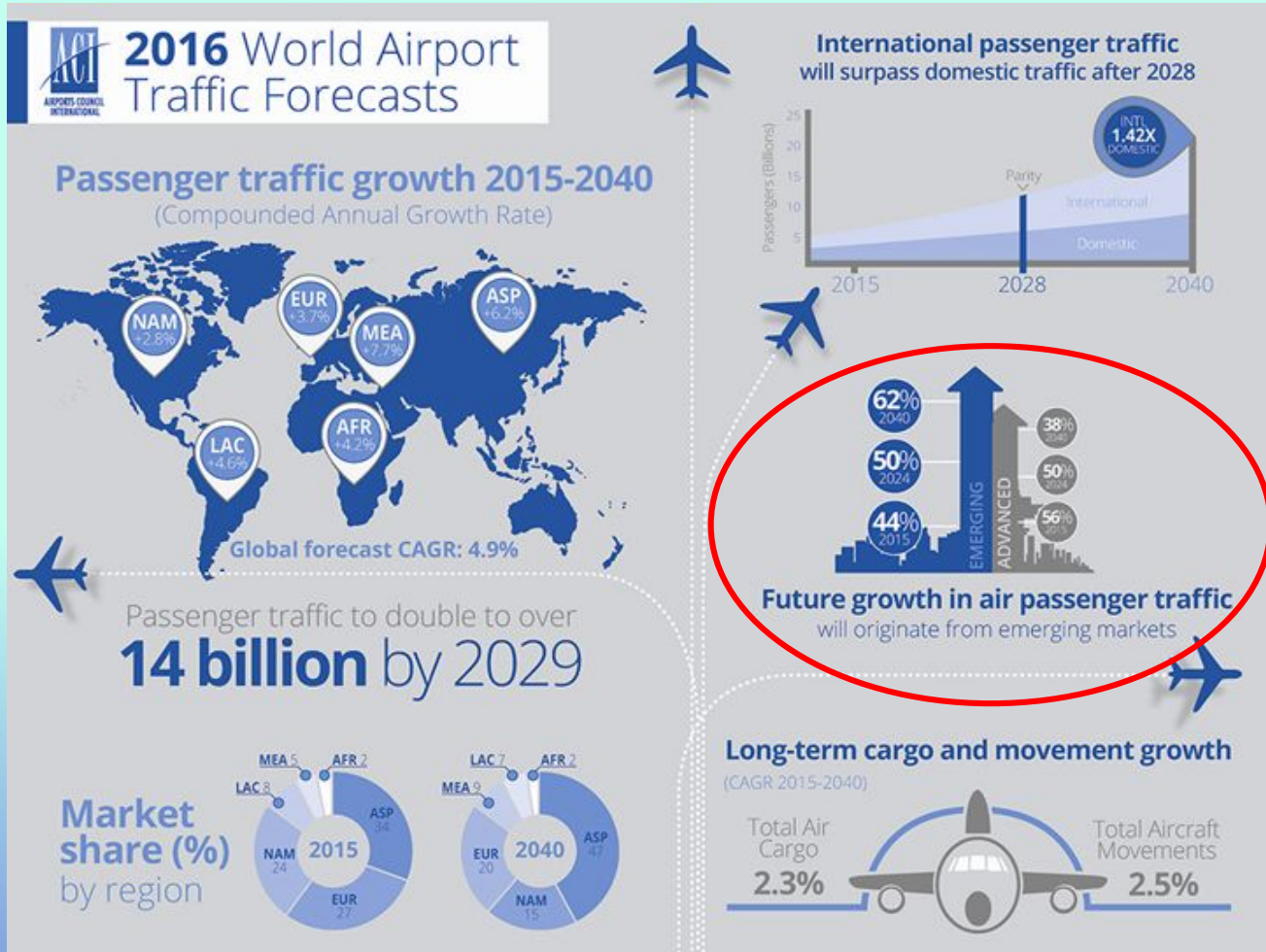
Transformative Technologies



Successive Technological Revolutions



Air Travel thru 2040



IT Revolution: We are Increasingly Connected

JAN
2019

INTERNET USE: DEVICE PERSPECTIVE

BASED ON ACTIVE INTERNET USER DATA, AND ACTIVE USE OF INTERNET-POWERED MOBILE SERVICES

TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE
INTERNET USERS



4.388
BILLION

we
are
social

INTERNET USERS AS
A PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL POPULATION



57%

global
web
index

TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE MOBILE
INTERNET USERS



3.986
BILLION

we
are
social

MOBILE INTERNET USERS
AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION



52%

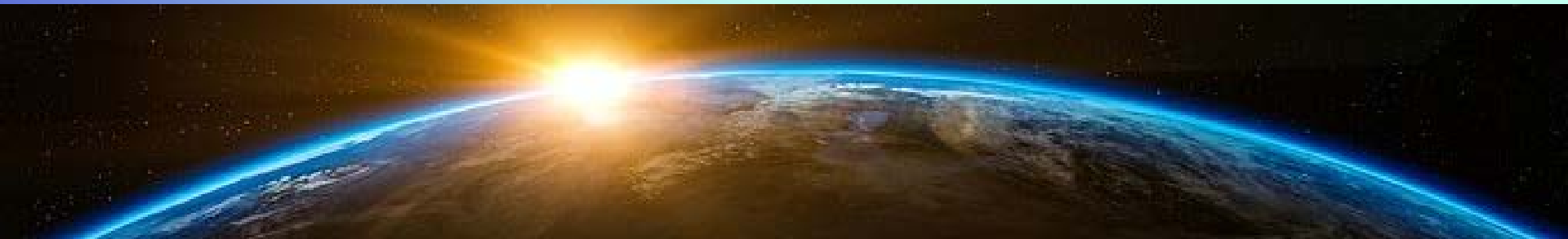
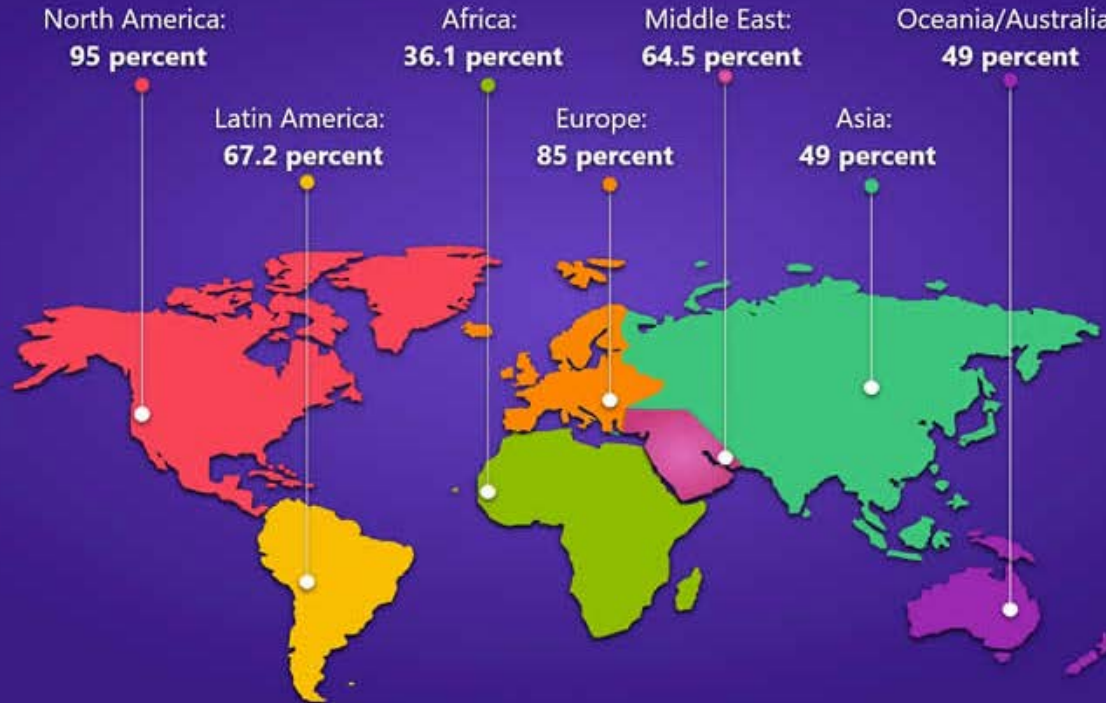
32

SOURCES: INTERNETWORLDSTATS, ITC, WORLD BANK, CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, EUROSTAT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, MIDEASTMEDIA.ORG, REPORTS IN REPUTABLE MEDIA. **MOBILE SHARE DATA:** A COMBINATION OF DATA FROM GLOBALWEBINDEX (Q2 & Q3 2018) AND EXTRAPOLATED DATA FROM THE SELF-SERVE ADVERTISING TOOLS OF VARIOUS SOCIAL NETWORKS (JANUARY 2019). DATA FROM GLOBALWEBINDEX REPRESENT THE FINDINGS OF A BROAD SURVEY OF INTERNET USERS AGED 16-64.

 **Hootsuite™** we
are
social

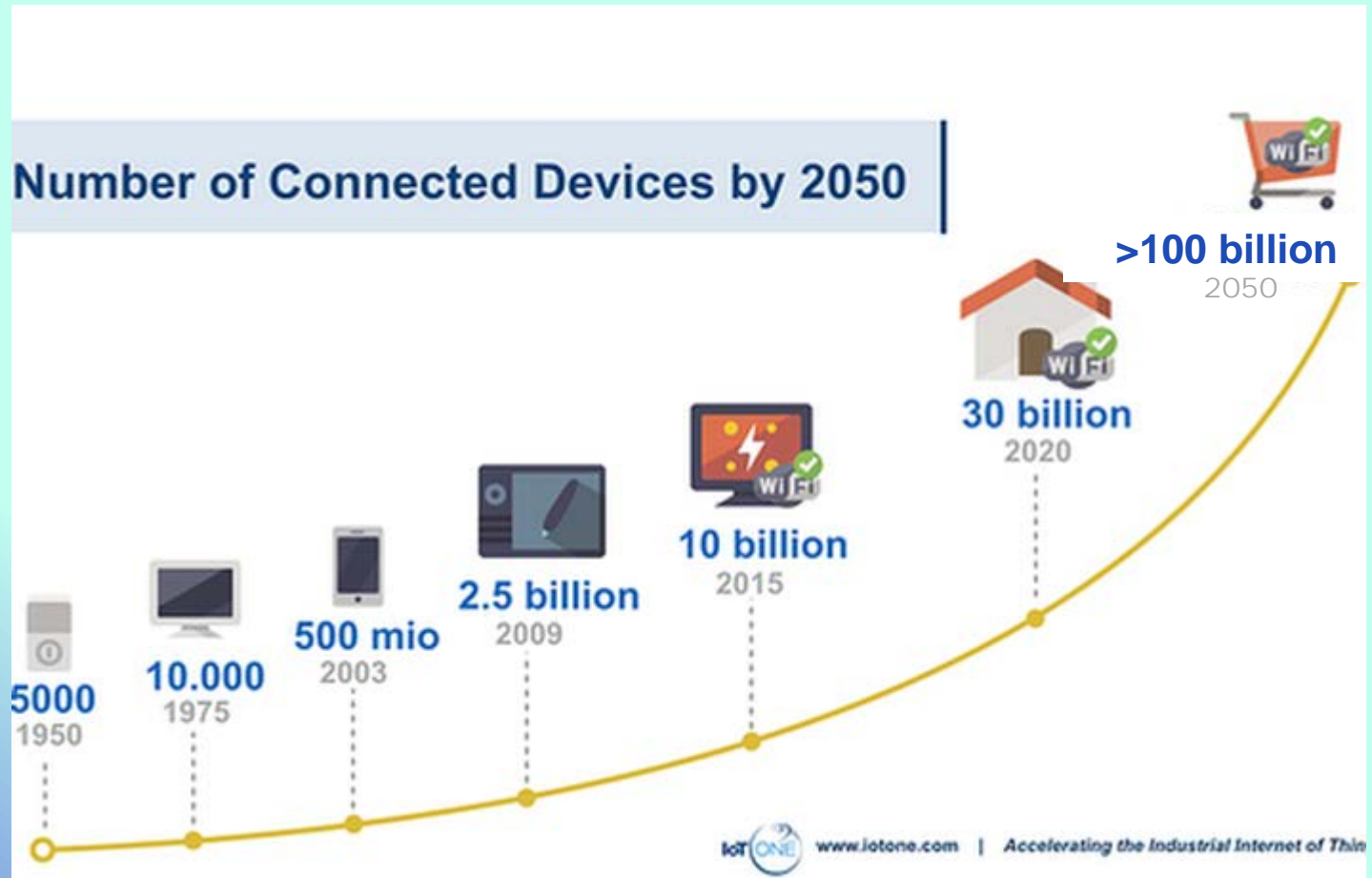


Global Internet Penetration Map

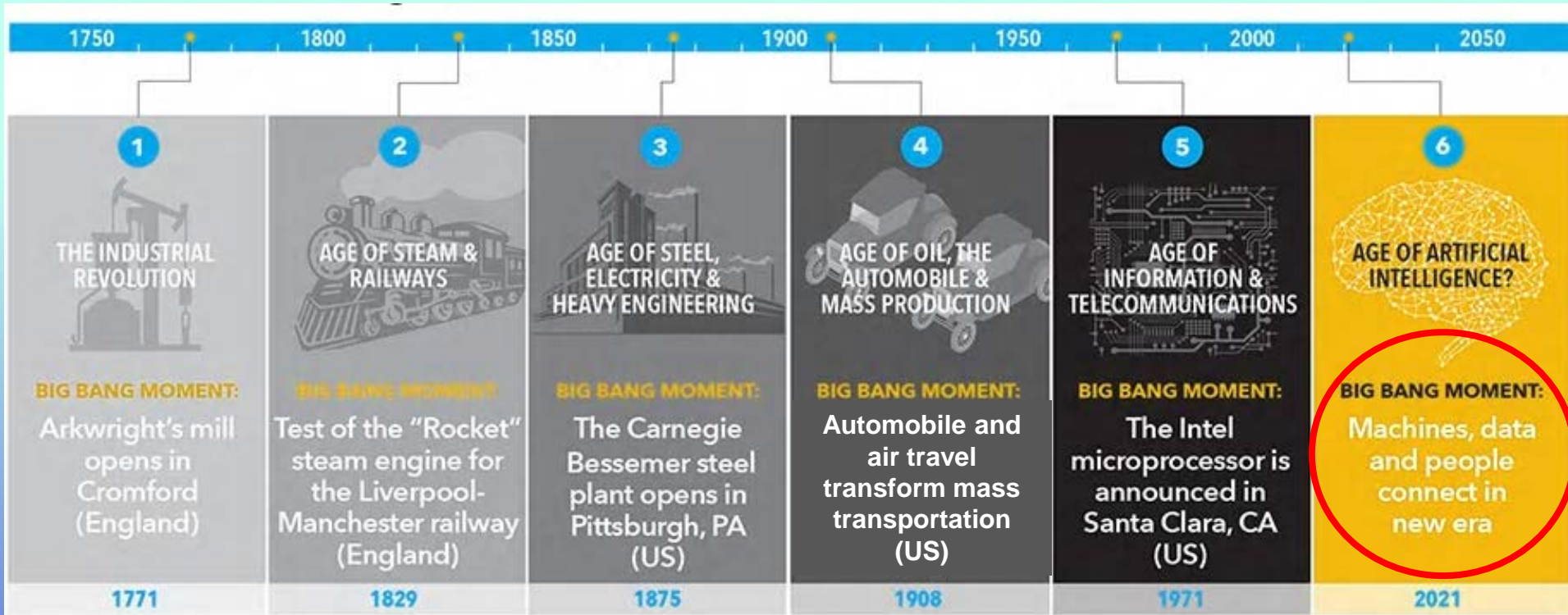


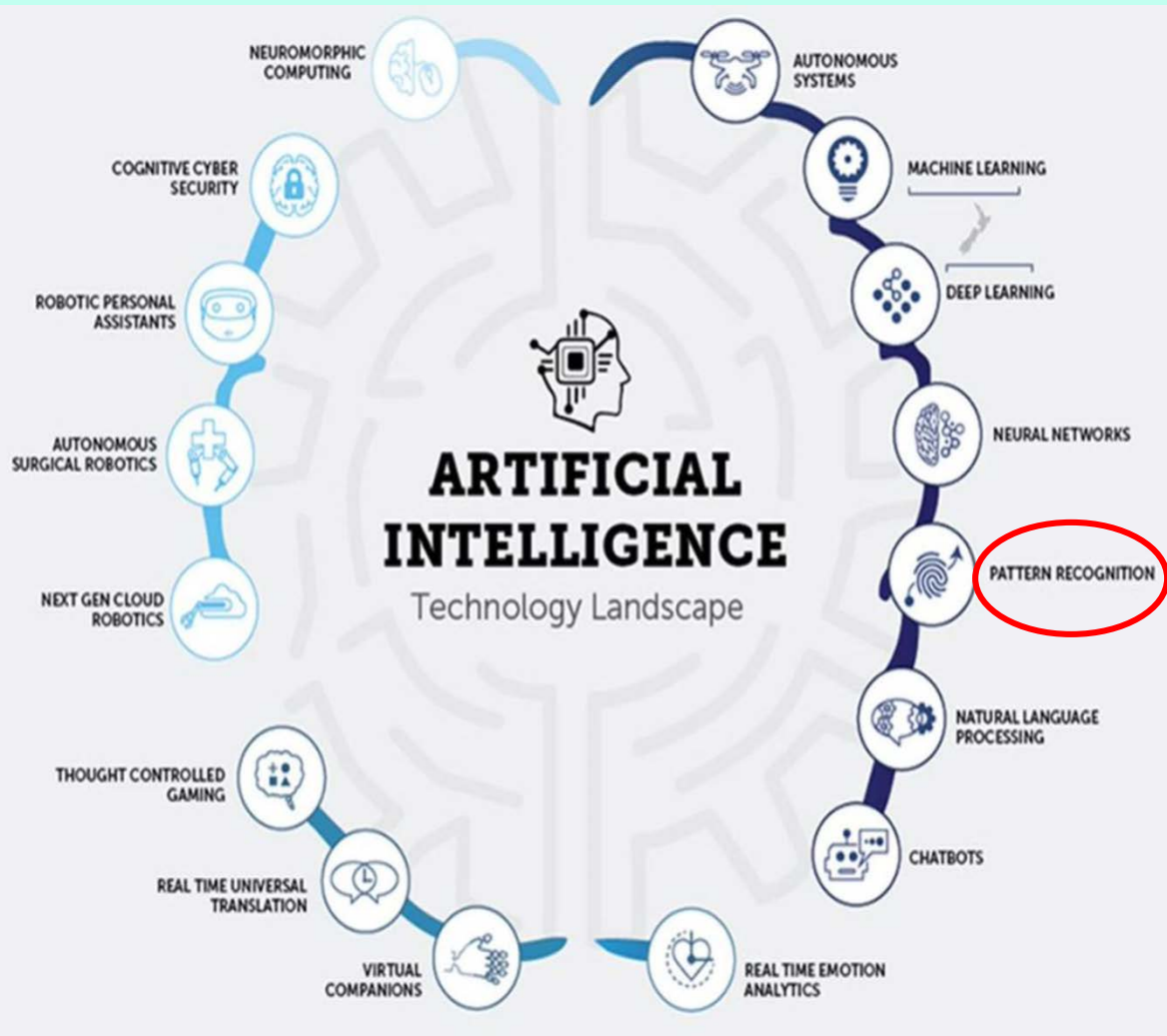
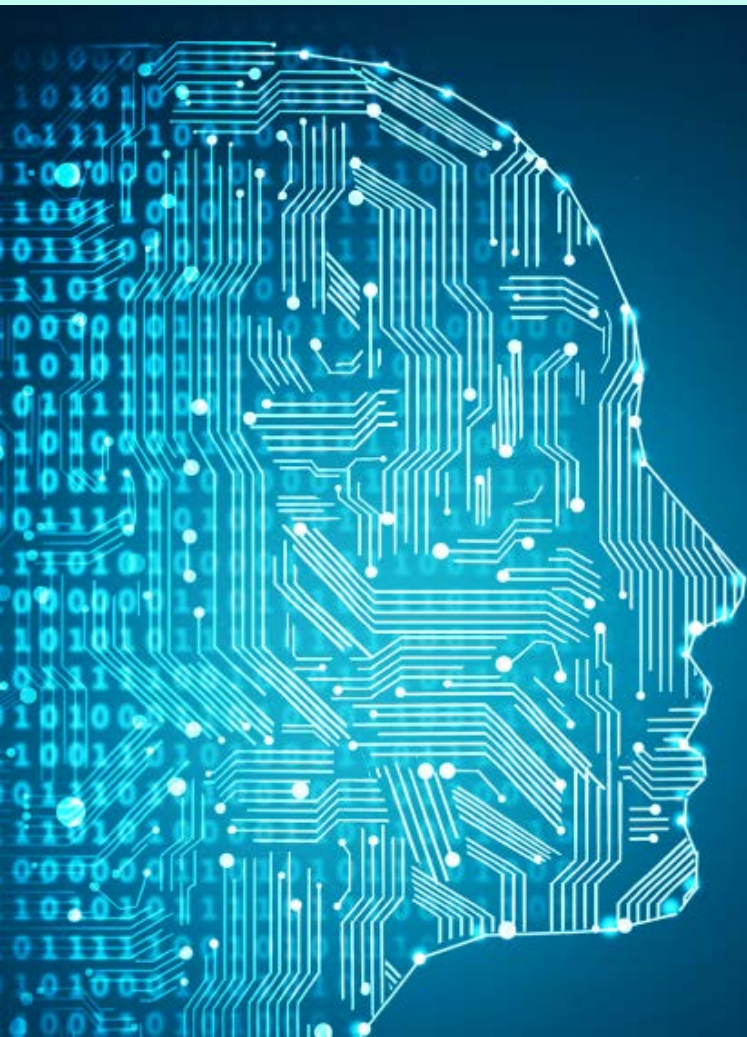
Global Growth of the Internet of Things

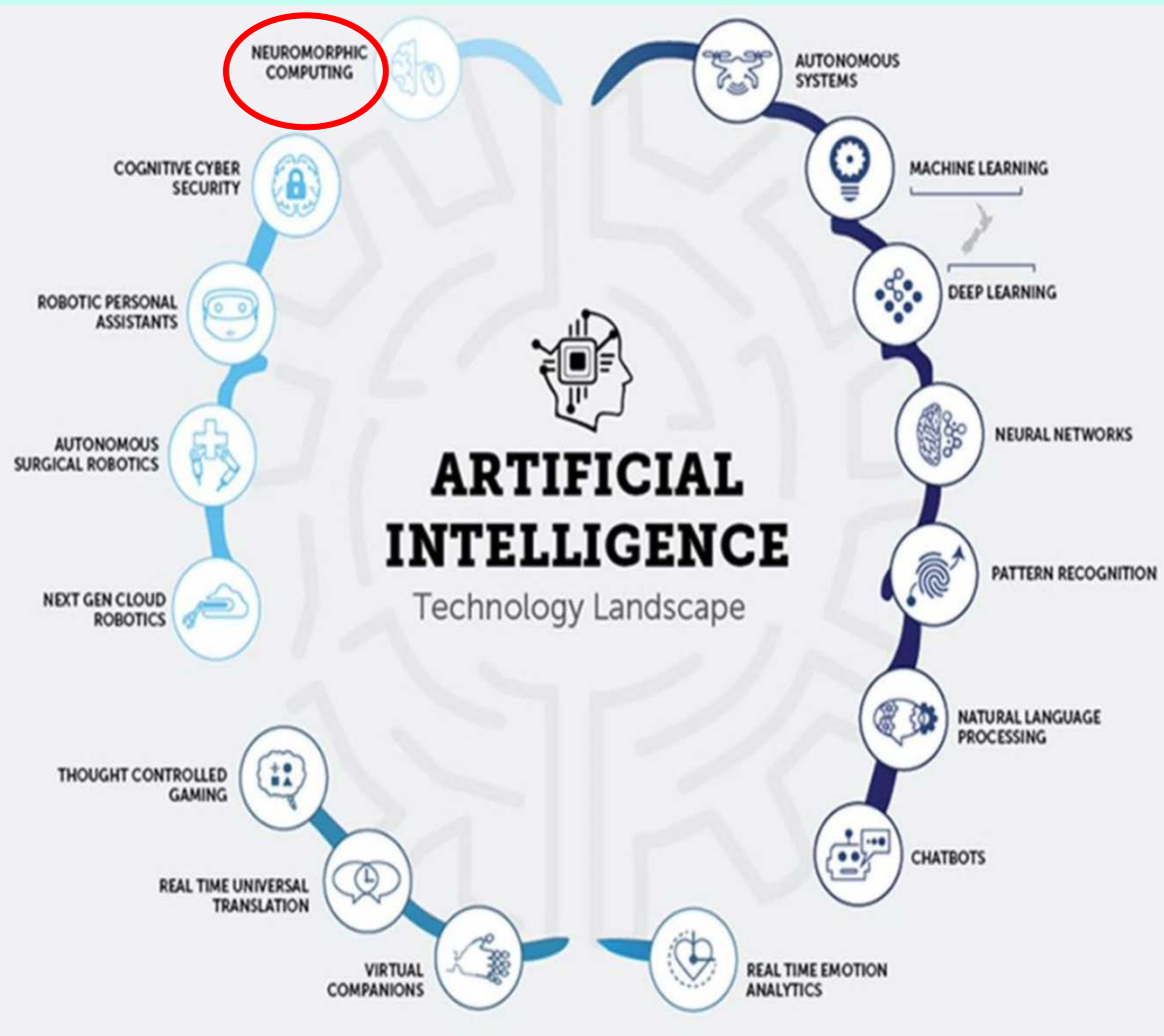
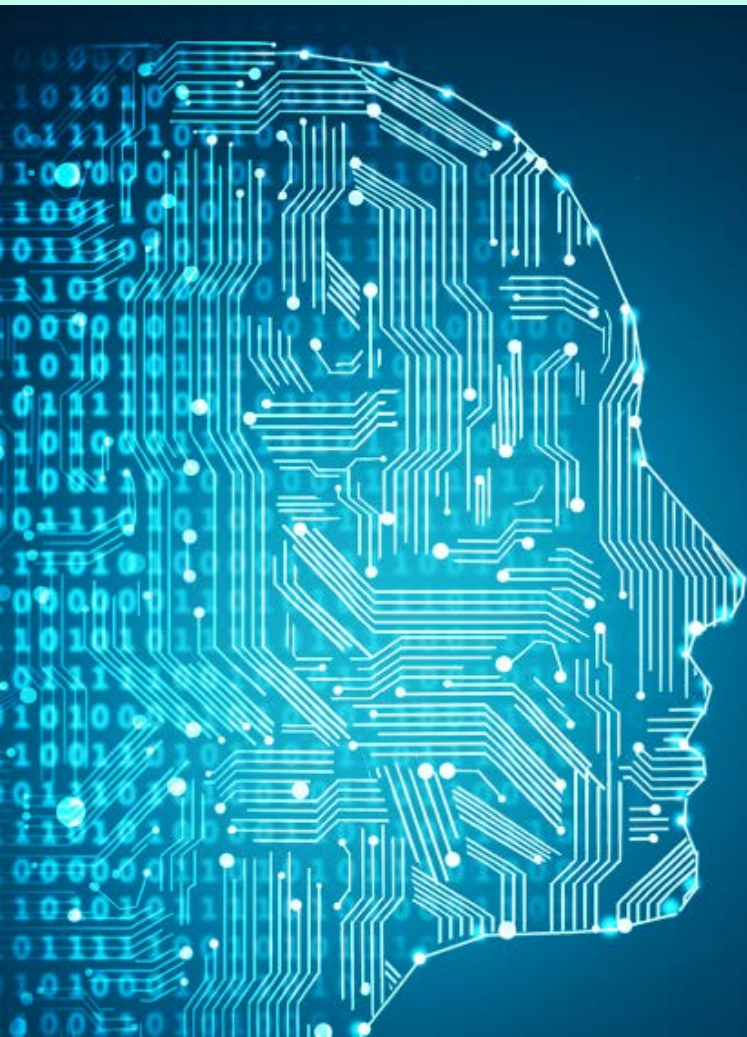
97.5% of the world connected

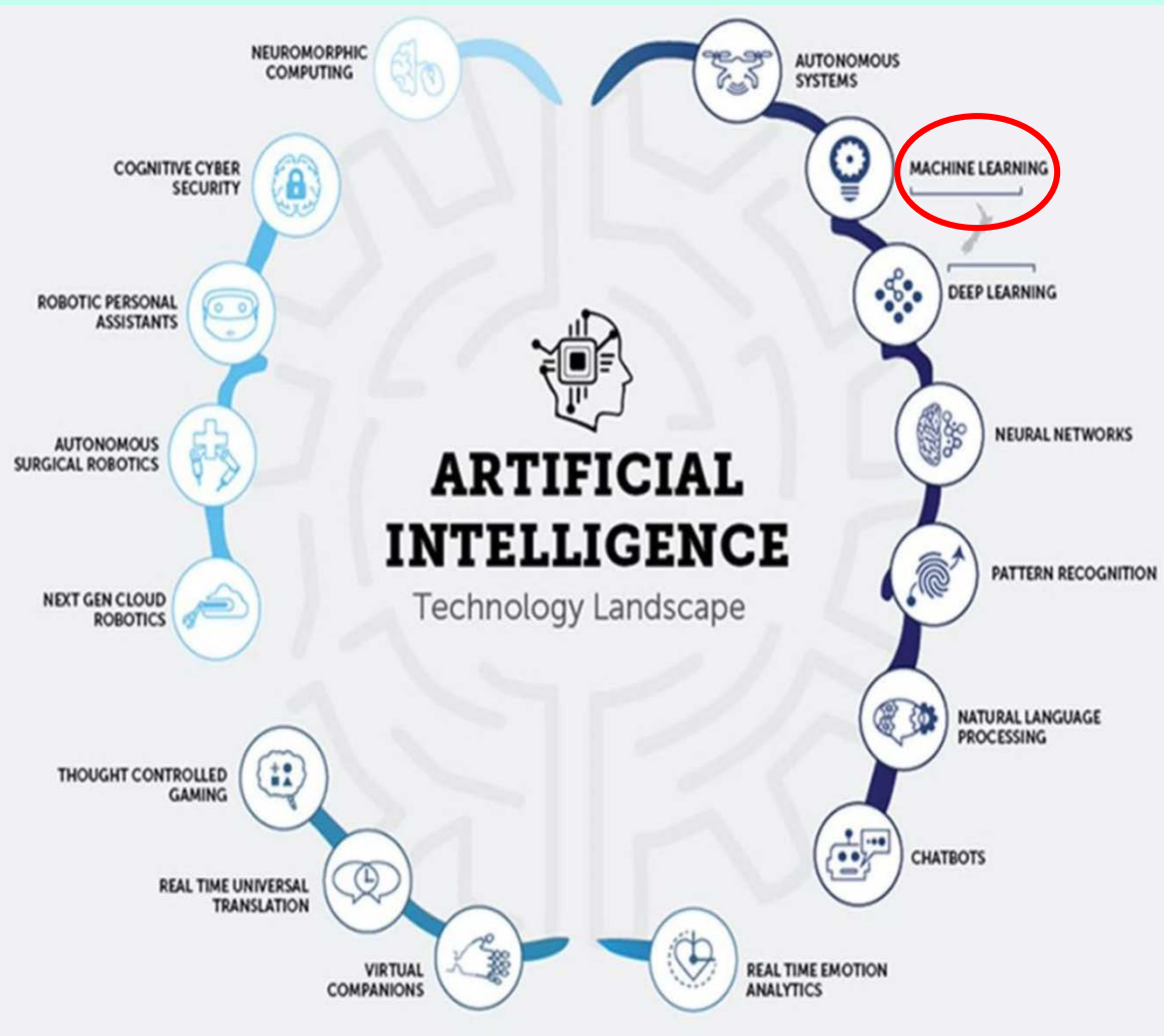
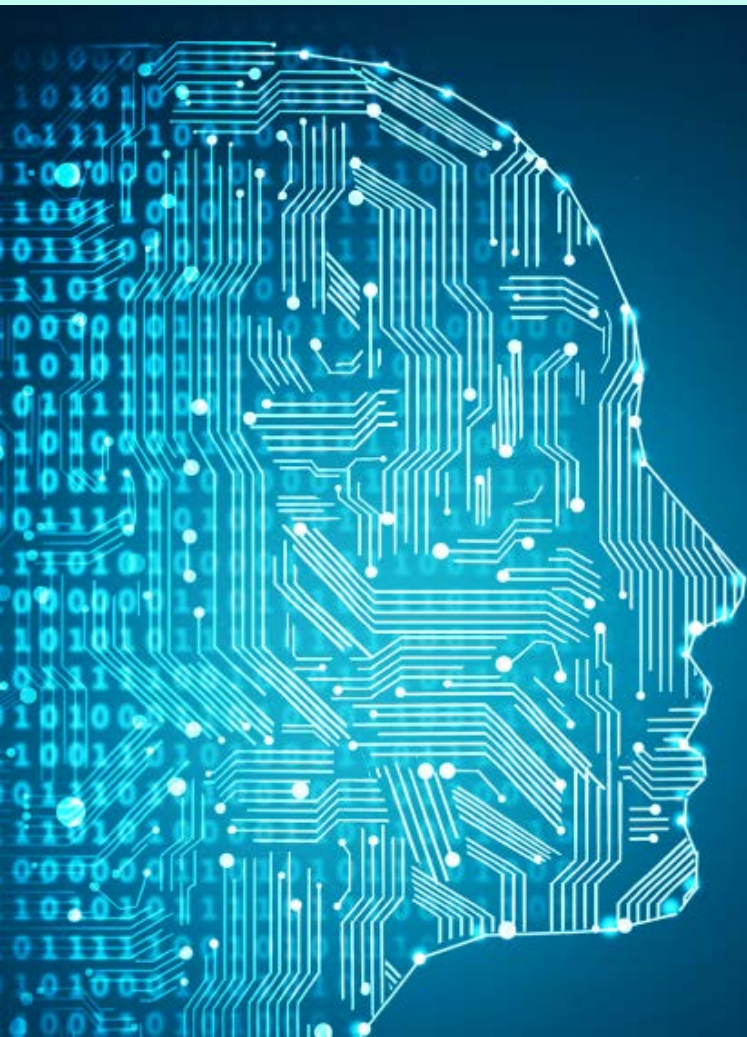


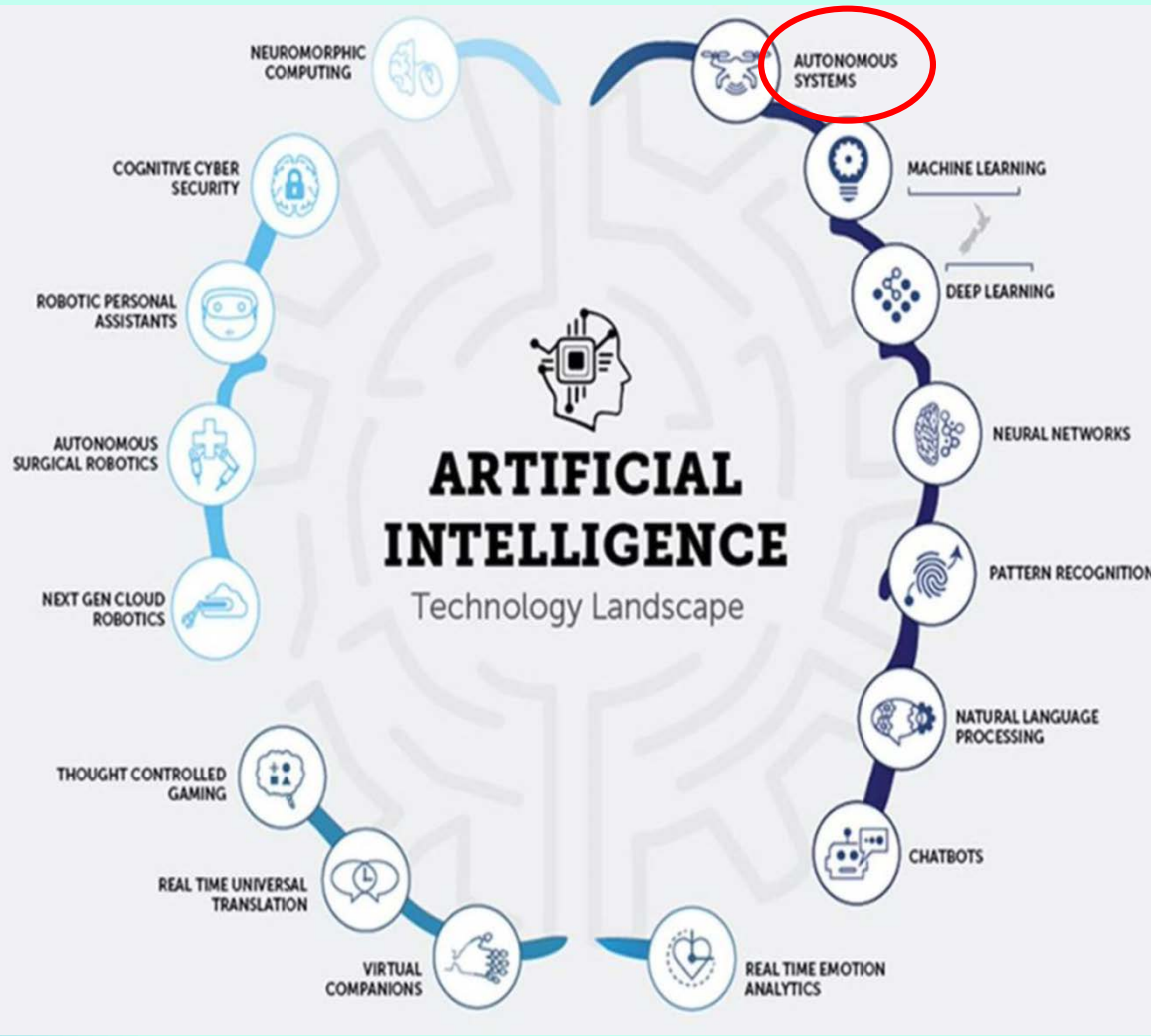
The Sixth Technological Revolution: AI











Artificial Intelligence: Implications for “Global Health”



Public Health

- Designer Medicines
- Transformative technologies
- Predictions and forecasting
- Resilient Infrastructure
- Power of big data



Climate change

- Clean power
- Smart transport options
- Sustainable production and consumption
- Sustainable land-use
- Smart cities and homes



Biodiversity and conservation

- Habitat protection and restoration
- Sustainable trade
- Pollution control
- Invasive species and disease control
- Realising natural capital



Healthy Oceans

- Fishing sustainably
- Preventing pollution
- Protecting habitats
- Protecting species
- Impacts from climate change (including acidification)



Water security

- Water supply
- Catchment control
- Water efficiency
- Adequate sanitation
- Drought planning



Clean air

- Filtering and capture
- Monitoring and prevention
- Early warning
- Clean fuels
- Real-time, integrated, adaptive urban management



Weather and disaster resilience

- Prediction and forecasting
- Early warning systems;
- Resilient infrastructure
- Financial instruments
- Resilience planning



Consequences



What are the Consequences?

By 2100

- 5 Mega-Trends will totally transform the world we live in:
 - More of us, particularly in Africa
 - Older with new health and life style challenges
 - Urbanized with elevated air pollution
 - Hotter with extreme weather
 - Collapsing habitat loss and mass extinction
- Transformative technologies will:
 - Bring us closer together – in space and thought
 - Revolutionize our ability to solve our problems
- Africa and South Asia will be at the center of these trends

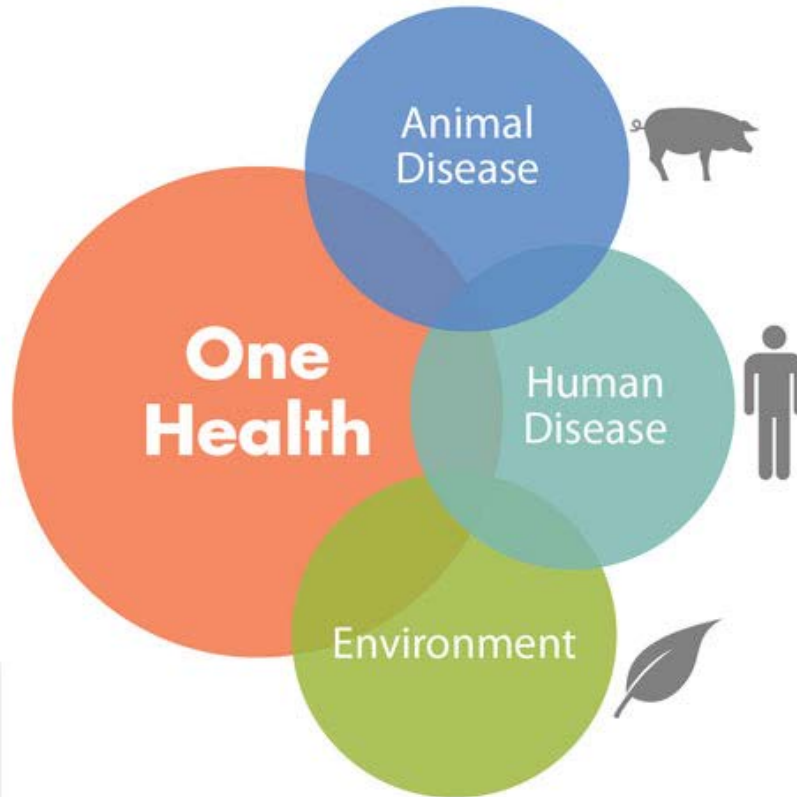


Can Our “Global Health” Vision Meet the Challenge?

- The drivers underlying all these Mega-Trends span multiple sectors
 - **Changing Demographics:** health, urban planning, labor
 - **Urbanization:** health, water/sanitation, energy, transportation
 - **Climate Change:** energy, agriculture, health, environment
 - **Land Use Change:** agriculture, water management, environment
- Likewise, the “solutions” will need to be multi-sectoral
- Global Health will need to broaden its vision and scope to be even more inclusive – and learn from One Health



The Origins of the One Health Concept



The One Health concept emerged in response to the threats posed by zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance – with the interrelationship between animal, human and animal health at its core



The Necessary Evolution of “Global Health” in the 21st Century



The challenges of the 21st century will require even more expansive multi-sectoral partnerships. The Next Gen leaders will only be prepared to meet these challenges if our Global Health vision is ready for the future



The “Global Health” Evolution: Powered by Artificial Intelligence



The evolution of GH will need to be powered by the transformative effect of **Artificial Intelligence** and associated technological revolution.



What are the Implications for “Global Health” and Education?

- Is our GH Workforce vision “aligned with this future”
- What skills does the future require?
- Will GH harness the transformative power of the new technologies?
- What is the organizational framework required to empower a future GH workforce?
- What policies need to be in place to enable the success of the Work Force?
- Are government and academic communities and their private sector counterparts planning for this future together?





DON'T
PANIC

