



## ORIGINAL PAPER

# Societal Challenges, Population Trends and Human Security: Evidence from the Public Governance within the United Nations Publications (2015-2019)

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### Abstract

The present paper monitors the publications of the United Nations launched in the period 2015-2019. Furthermore, the research introduces key approaches in the field of the population trends by relating them to the field of the socio-economic processes, the spatial distribution and the policy implications. From a methodological perspective, the research enables an in-depth analysis of these publications released in the period 2015-2019, focusing on the following aspects: the new social challenges, the demographic estimation, the population trends: “population momentum”, the urbanization prospects, the international migration, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the policy integration, the equal access to services, the public governance, the human development, the human security and the “demographic dividend”. As research strategy, the paper aims for a multi-level examination of the current policies, the urbanization, the population decline, the human development, the poverty reduction and the environmental interdependence.

**Keywords:** *United Nations; population; policy; urbanization; social cohesion.*

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## **Introduction**

During the last ten years, the interest in monitoring the publications of the United Nations has enabled various analysis aimed to assess and focus the conceptual development and the well functioning at micro and macro level by pointing: the future scenarios on population ageing and population growth, the outcomes of the demographic policies, the institutional responses and the migration policy (Olimid, Olimid, 2016; Alho, 1997; Kendig, Lucas, Anstey, 2013). As research strategy, the paper aims for a multi-level examination of the urbanization, the population decline, the human development, the human security, the poverty reduction and the environmental interdependence (Li, Zhou, Eom, Yu, Asrar, 2019; Kinsella, 2001; Jiang, O'Neill, 2018).

Moreover, the analysis contributes to the research in the field of the population studies and policy implications by documenting the links between the population trends and the urbanization prospects. In addition, the study faces the challenging of monitoring the urbanization prospects, the changing population age structure and functioning, and the family planning. The research serves three main purposes: (i) the monitoring of the main publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in this period by pointing the urbanization prospects and the populations trends; (ii) the approach to the different categories of the input and output indicators: e.g. the rural-to-urban migration, the equal access to services, the public infrastructure, the economic and social data, the population change, the gender equality, the political participation etc.; (iii) the focus on the areas to consider when determining the policy implications here highlighting: the new social challenges, the city growth, the social cohesion, the demographic estimation, the population trends: the “population momentum”, the urbanization prospects, the international migration, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and family planning, the policy integration, the equal access to services, the public governance, the administration and the citizen services, the human development and population trends, the human security, the population prospects and the “demographic dividend”, the climate change and the population growth.

## **Methodology**

From a methodological perspective, the research enables a focused analysis of the publications released by the United Nations in the period 2015-2019. Furthermore, we consider various types of publications such as: data, reports, data sets and booklets from the United Nations launched in the period 2015-2019. First, we focus the patterns of the social, legal and economic publications by drawing on various trends. Second, the approach to the different categories of the input and output indicators: e.g. the rural-to-urban migration, the equal access to services, the public infrastructure, the economic and social data, the population change, the gender equality, the political participation etc. Third, we focus on various areas when determining the policy implications here highlighting: the new social challenges, the city growth, the social cohesion, the demographic estimation, by monitoring the following: i) the publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in 2015: “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1” (United Nations, 2015a) and “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 (United Nations, 2015b); ii) the publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in 2016: “Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development. Compendium of Innovative Practices in Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development” (United

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Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016); iii) the publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in 2017: “The impact of population momentum on future population growth” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2017a); “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017b) and “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Methodology of the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections, Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.250” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017c); “International Migration Report 2017 (ST/ESA/SER.A/403)” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d); and “World Family Planning 2017 - Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/414)” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017e); iv) the publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in 2018: “World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Methodology. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.252” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018a); “Working Together: Integration, institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals, World Public Sector Report 2018” (United Nations, 2018b); “Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c); v) the publications (reports, data sets, data booklets etc.) launched in 2019: “Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a); “World Population Prospects 2019” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b); “Emission Gap Report 2019” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019c).

As such, we consider the following research questions: Q1) What are the key faces of the urbanization and populations trends in the United Nations publications launched in the period 2015-2019? Q2) What are the main focuses of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the period 2015-2019? Q3) How the policy integration and equal access to services are detailed in the United Nations publications in the period 2015-2019? Q4) What are the fundamental tasks of the city growth and social cohesion?

### **Results**

The article faces the population trends and the urbanization prospects, characterized by rural-to-urban migration, the challenges of the equal access to services, the public infrastructure, the population change and gender equality. Given the documentation of the United Nations, we provide also an in-depth analysis of how the new policy changes, the city growth or the social cohesion may operate similarly by using the data from the main publications launched in the period 2015-2019. Most directly, these internal or external factors may interact with the public policies in ways that influence the effects on population trends and urbanization prospects.

**The population trends: “population momentum”** [“The impact of population momentum on future population growth” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2017a); “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division,

2017b) and “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Methodology of the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections, Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.250” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017c)]

A key objective of the research is to monitor the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs ambitious agenda by focusing the recent publications in the field of the population trends. Our results indicate the use of a new conceptual development in the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs publication entitled: “The impact of population momentum on future population growth” namely the “population momentum” indicating “the effect of a population’s age on its future growth” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2017a). More specifically, the new population study tool uses three variables: the mortality rates, the fertility statistics and the net migration factor. Furthermore, the United Nations prospects on the world population provide new approaches to the sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248” links the population trends to the fertility levels, the “population momentum”, the life expectancy and the migration flows (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017b).

The third publication researched is entitled: “World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Methodology of the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections, Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.250” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017c). The same publication operates on the United Nations principles and projections on population and housing censuses and focuses the links between population, fertility and mortality. It also addresses the multifaceted patterns of the new international migration connecting various data and sources to estimate the population dynamics (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017c). However, the publication shows also the adaptive strategies focused to enable a sense of continuity in the field of the data collection and evaluation by pointing four major phases namely: the “data collection, evaluation and estimation”, “further evaluation and adjustments”, the “country-specific consistency and cross-validation” and “checking consistency across countries” by considering new links between population, mobility and life expectancy (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017c).

Moreover, the study additionally investigates also the complex processes of “modeling of the gap between female and male life expectancy” from the perspective of two factors: the data pointing the period of crisis and the period of conflict. The publication also reveals key contributions to the perspectives of the international migration, the labour migration flows and the demographic change for the recent period.

**The urbanization prospects** [“World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Methodology. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.252” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018a)]

In particular, the publication entitled: “World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Methodology. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.252” offers an expanded notion

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of the levels of urbanization and the criteria used to define the urban area (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018a).

Rather than focusing on the urban environment and the structural patterns of the urban areas, the publication explores the relationship between the number and the type of the selected criteria highlighting the changing understandings of the rural and urban areas (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018a). The publication focuses various criteria: i) first criteria namely: the administrative and economic landscape; ii) second criteria such as: the population size and the population density etc.; iii) third criteria such as: the urban population patterns (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018a).

**The international migration** [“International Migration Report 2017 (ST/ESA/SER.A/403)” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d)]

Furthermore, other publications individually draw the network between the parameters of the levels, trends and legal provisions of the international migration. Focusing explicitly on the increase of the number of the international migrants coming from South and North areas, the publication entitled: “International Migration Report 2017 (ST/ESA/SER.A/403)” points the origin and the region of destination of the international migrants (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d).

The publication also reflects the migration levels and the prospects for Asia and Europe by discussing the annual changes by region of destination and the largest regional corridors of the international migration (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d). Similarly, the publication discusses the gender and the age dimension and argues that the migration levels are also the outcome of the life expectancy and the levels of the working ages.

A broader aim of the publication points the “net migration” and the “net inflow of migrants” and reflects the regional trends, the intra-regional migration, and the levels of net migration for Northern America, Oceania, Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean. Moreover, the publication explores the “traditional countries of immigration” and discusses the increase of the levels of immigration in the last twenty years (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d).

Furthermore, the publication focuses the net immigration countries, the emigration countries for the periods 2000-2010 and 2010-2015, the age structure, the total population change and the estimations based on the “zero-net-migration scenario” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017d). At the same time, the publication points an important pillar of the international migration, namely the international legal instruments by underlining the protection of the status of the refugees and/ or the asylum seekers, the migrant workers, the human trafficking etc.

Moreover, the legal instruments highlight in the field of the migrant workers the respect of the principle of equal treatment, the equal access to employment, the individual fundamental rights, the equality of opportunity, the freedom of association etc.

**The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the family planning** [“Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

A/RES/70/1” (United Nations, 2015a), “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 (United Nations, 2015b) and “World Family Planning 2017 - Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/414)” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017e)]

The section focusing the sustainable development and the family planning provides an overview of the aims of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the publication entitled: “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1” launched in 2015 (United Nations, 2015a). The publication maps the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter SDGs) as a data source by pointing two perspectives: i) the well-being of the population and ii) the gender equality. The publication focuses on specified aspects: a focused 17 SDGs and 169 “associated targets” (United Nations, 2015a: 7). Moreover, the two concepts (“universal policy agenda” and “global development”) reflect the societal context and the factors comprising three dimensions of population change with two or three aspects in each dimension: (i) the first dimension: “the rights and obligations of the States” covering two aspects: the international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 2015a: 7-8); ii) the second dimension: “the achievement of full human potential” covering three patterns: the “education”, the “economic resources” and the “political participation” (United Nations, 2015a: 8); (iii) the third dimension: the sustainable development covering three patterns: the policies, the “regional and subregional dimensions” and the “interconnectivity” (United Nations, 2015a: 8). Additionally, “the gender perspective” and the development policies are linked through their common area namely: the “equal perspectives” (United Nations, 2015a: 8). Moreover, by focusing on resources, the publication reflects the effectiveness of the “regional economic integration” and the “urban development and management” (United Nations, 2015a: 7-12).

The publication entitled: “World Family Planning 2017 - Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/414)” links the global and regional trends by targeting the strategies and the counseling aspects (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017e). Combining these two approaches leads to significant indicators for the next period: the annual estimations considering the internationally agreed aspects. Moreover, the publication focuses various perspectives of the family planning and the sustainable development including the government policies and programmes, the support of the international community, counseling and information, the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (hereinafter MDG) (United Nations, 2015b).

The publication “World Family Planning 2017 - Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/414)” focuses all data and information from national, regional and global sources and examines the “family planning indicators”, the “international investments in family planning programmes”, the population trends and “planning information” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017e). Moreover, the publication entitled: “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015” launched in 2015 is also enabling an integrated vision of the human development for the implementation of the MDG namely (Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 5 and Goal 8): i) Goal 3: the promotion of the gender equality and women empowerment (United Nations, 2015b: 5); ii) Goal 4: the reduction of the child mortality (United Nations, 2015b: 5); iii) Goal 5: the improvement of the maternal health (United Nations, 2015b: 6); iv) Goal 8: the development of a global partnership for development (United Nations, 2015b: 7).

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**World Public Sector Report 2018 (WPSR 2018) and policy integration** [“Working Together: Integration, institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals, World Public Sector Report 2018” (United Nations, 2018b)]

The analysis of the publication entitled: “Working Together: Integration, institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals, World Public Sector Report 2018” (hereinafter WPSR 2018) presents two important conceptual advances for the SDGs implementation namely: i) a broad understanding of the “allocation of resources” (United Nations, 2018b) and ii) the definition of the term “integration” (United Nations, 2018b).

Moreover, the publication considers the complex linkages between the sustainable development-policy integration and the political legitimacy by focusing three key factors: i) the “horizontal integration” by pointing the budget processes, the public services, the human resources management and the role of parliaments (United Nations, 2018b); ii) the “vertical integration” by focusing: the 2030 Agenda goals, the multi-level governance and the connection between the national and subnational strategies and plans (United Nations, 2018b); iii) the policy integration in the context of the SDGs by engaging the legal and functional mechanisms. In this way, the WPSR 2018 details: i) the challenges for the state in the post-conflict situations; ii) the fundamental functions of the state and the protection of the basic rights and freedoms; iii) the multiple governance outcomes and developments; iv) the social development, the integrated approaches to inclusion and the “equal access to public services” (United Nations, 2018b). Finally, the WPSR 2018 explores also the multisectoral patterns namely: the “community health”, the “capacity development”, the “science-policy interface”, the “health technologies and innovation”, the “health-SDG linkages” (United Nations, 2018b).

**The equal access to services** [“Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a)]

The publication of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs entitled: “Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities” launched in 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a) examines four main categories of factors, namely: i) the access to health care services covering “physical, financial and attitudinal barriers” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a: 102); ii) the “access to education”, the “use of the internet” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a: 117), the social and economic conditions; iii) the “availability of accommodations”, the “labour force”, the demographic factors, the “access to employment”, the “workplace, the “job opportunities”, the “education levels” and the “protection against discrimination” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a: 152); iv) the “access to assistive technology”, the “various areas of development” including “reducing inequality” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019a: 190).

**The public governance, the administration and the citizen services** [“Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development. Compendium of Innovative Practices in Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016)]

The research of the publication entitled: “Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development. Compendium of Innovative Practices in Public Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development” launched by the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management in 2016 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016) examines the new developments and innovation in the area of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the impact of the government-society interlinks. Specifically, the document measures the interactions between citizens, the public administration and the public services by focusing: a) “a more people-centered governance”; b) “a greater use of ICT technologies” and c) a new demand in the area of the “high-quality human resources” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 3). Findings suggest that the validations of the “technology advancement”, the “people-centered service delivery”, the “e-government”, the “digital inclusiveness”, the “e-participation” and the “open government” are associated with the public services. In response to the societal challenges and populations trends, the publication proposes a multi-dimensional framework based on four fundamental arguments: 1) the focus on the 2030 development agenda; 2) the detailed perspective on the role of information and public engagement; 3) the various coordination forms between the public governance and the sustainable development; 4) the decision-making determinants pointing “the expanding capacities of government institutions” and scalling up the decision theme to focus: the “resilient governance”; the “collaborative governance” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 12-13); the “people-centered governments” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 14); the “good governance” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 15-17, 20, 48-49, 51, 66); the “governance processes” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 17).

Moreover, the publication increasingly engages the role of the ICT technologies and of the social media (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 15-17, 21) to illustrate the policies and strategies in the area of the “people-centered service delivery” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 14, 21). Furthermore, the publication considers the effects of the innovation, public investments and human resources “by engaging people in policy development” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 16). More interestingly, the publication provides guidelines for the public governance and for the public sector by focusing a multi-dimensional structure namely: i) the first dimension – the “people-public institution relationship” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 20); ii) the second dimension – the “government decision-making processes” demanding public information, transparency and the “community engagement” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development



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Management, 2016: 20-21). On the other hand, the publication examines the factors determining and transforming the public services here including: “the recognition of the ICTs as ‘means of implementation’ for the SDGs” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 32) and “the role of leadership” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 49).

The publication also uses two approaches based on the “citizen engagement” and the “participatory decision making” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 3, 22). The two aspects engage not only the innovative strategies in the public governance, but also an enhanced access to technology by focusing the following outcomes: the “policy formulation processes”, the “policy design”, the “policy-making”, the “policy actions”, the “policy development”, the “policy implementation”, the “policy strategies”, the “policy options, the “policy monitoring” and the “policy evaluation” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 3-4, 13, 16, 22, 33, 48). Next, the publication uses three operational indicators: i) the cooperation between the “government agencies and external stakeholders” which refers to the procedures and networks (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 33); ii) the new software applications here including the amount of big data which refers to the “personalized interfaces to government e-filing systems” and the “quality of data” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 33-34); iii) the advancement of the technologies that sets the relationship between innovation and accessibility (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, 2016: 32-34).

**The population prospects and the “demographic dividend”** [“World Population Prospects 2019” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b)]

The publication entitled: “World Population Prospects 2019” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b) traces the key aspects of the population prospects and the “demographic dividend”. Given the discussion between the “demographic changes”, the “sustainable development” and the “population trends”, the results expressed in this publication give some insights for the key policies and strategies addressed to assess the monitoring mechanisms. Moreover, it considers the key issues of the population dynamics and the SDGs by developing the framework of the “population momentum” defined as “the implication of the current population age structure for future population growth” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b: 5-8). The publication also locates the objectives, the resources and the relationship between the “future population growth” and the “family planning” (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b: 9). Moreover, the publication projects a “momentum scenario 2020-2100” by focusing the role of the “demographic dividend” defined by “creating a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth” (United

Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019b: 10-14).

**The human development and the population trends** [“Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c)]

The publication entitled: “Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c) also focuses on examining the reasons associated with the socio-economic components and the institutional components. The socio-economic components deal with “the state of global human development in 2018” and the “social, economic and environmental realms” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c: iii). Furthermore, the institutional components and the statistical updates undertake self-directed actions here including: the “trends in human development”, “the gender inequality”, the “overall progress”, the “quality of human development”, “the environmental degradation”, the “multidimensional poverty”, the “composition of resources”, the “status of fundamental human rights treaties” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c: vii, 20, 78). Thus, the institutional component represents the main foundation for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals indicators. Therefore, at the structural level, the publication addresses a direct linkage between the “Human Development composite indices”, the “Human Development Index values by country grouping, 1990-2017” and the “Human Development indicators” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2018c: vii). As mentioned before, by using the three dimensions framework, the publication: “Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update” illustrates the practices, the relationship between the “quality of human development” and the “environmental sustainability” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c: 2). An alternative observation is based on a pluralism of practices and policies. The observation also suggests the key indicators of the human development namely: the “population trends”, “the health outcomes”, “the human security”, “the human and capital mobility”, but also the diversity of “the perceptions of well-being” (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, 2018c: 74-76).

**The climate change and the population growth** [“Emission Gap Report 2019” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019c)]

In the publication entitled: “Emission Gap Report 2019” launched in 2019, the question of the population growth is influenced by a practical angle, namely “the medium fertility variant” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019c: 11). The publication notes the challenges of the population health in the rural and suburban areas by pointing the importance of other factors: the energy emission, the household size, the residential dwellings, the urbanization, the local resources, the developing strategies etc. (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019c: 58). However, it also addresses the question of the “technology developments” by specifying “the impact of policies” and of the “current policies scenario projections” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019c: 7).

### Conclusions

The results demonstrates that the three dependent variables (the population trends, the human security, the societal challenges are discussed in relation to their effects for the policy integration. Additionally, the study investigates the effects of the United Nations publications on the development of the new public infrastructure, new dimensions on population changes, the gender equality, the human security and the new societal challenges.

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