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# Analysis On The Effects Of Population Growth

As a consultant to the United Nations, I have been asked to examine how the continued increase in the use of natural resources by the global population is partially leading to the release of greenhouse gases and how their release affects developing countries, namely Sierra Leone, West Africa.

In this analysis, I will have background information on what 'greenhouse gasses' are, what are the effects of 'greenhouse gasses' on Sierra Leone, and, ultimately, how 'greenhouse gasses' lead to global warming. In the next part, I will try to address the question of how pollution can cause problems for the developing world. To provide a focus on which countries emit the most 'greenhouse gasses' and on the fiscal, protection, and political problems of these emissions globally and to Sierra Leone. In section three, I would like to present the origins and remedies of 'greenhouse gases,' there are possible remedies to fix the root cause and, ultimately, the relationship between population control and 'greenhouse gases.' In conclusion, give a description of what I have learned in my studies that can aid the United Nations in its attempts to tackle the impact of 'greenhouse gases' on population development.

The Republic of Sierra Leone of West Africa is the government that I consider to be the United Nations' analysis of population development and 'greenhouse gases.' The Republic of Sierra Leone is a nation of approximately 7.4 million people, the capital of which is Freetown. Sierra Leone's most recent history also includes a bloody civil war that ended in 2002, followed by an Ebola outbreak in 2014, and Sierra Leone has experienced tremendous economic growth as the country is rich in minerals, primarily diamonds. The county ranks 180th out of 187 in the 2011 Human Development Ranking for the poorest countries. Sierra Leone's greenhouse gas emissions are land-use change and forestry, agriculture, pollution, and industrial practices with energy emissions that are well below estimates.

Sierra Leone should strive to encourage energy sustainability and the diversification of energy blends by green energy sources, improve waste management systems, and implement smart climate and conservation agriculture.

## SECTION I: BACKGROUND

A French mathematician named Joseph Fourier was credited with coining the term 'greenhouse effect' since his 1824 conclusion that the Earth's atmosphere was much like a wooden box insulated with a lid made of clear glass. The greenhouse effect is characterized as the warmth of the Earth's surface and troposphere (the lowest level of the atmosphere). The longer these gasses occur, the more radiation is stopped from leaking into space, which in essence means that the planet is becoming hotter. The greenhouse effect is caused by the presence of the following greenhouse gasses in order of abundance:

1. Water vapor,
2. Carbon dioxide,
3. Methane
4. Nitrous oxide

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## 5. Fluorocarbons

Although certain greenhouse gasses in our atmosphere are natural and will not have a greenhouse impact on our biodiversity. Carbon dioxide greenhouse gas has risen by 40%, fueling fears over the importance of the greenhouse effect to global warming, throwing out arguments between multiple countries over targets for the elimination of greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon dioxide is the key contributor to the greenhouse effect, particularly when the combustion of fossil fuels creates methane naturally when the plant is burnt, digested, or rotted without oxygen. Significant volumes of methane are emitted from dairy farming, waste dumps, rice farming, and oil and gas processing. Nitrous oxide produced by chemical fertilizers and fossil fuel combustion has a global warming effect 310 times that of carbon dioxide. It is calculated that natural and man-made greenhouse gasses increase the surface temperature of the planet by 33 degrees Celsius.

Greenhouse gasses contribute to global warming by increasing the natural greenhouse effect, and like glass greenhouse gasses in our atmosphere, they support life on Earth by absorbing the heat of the sun. These gases, however, cause the sun's rays to penetrate through and warm the planet but prevent this radiation from leaving our atmosphere into space. Without naturally occurring, heat-absorbing gases, primarily water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane, our Planet must have been cold to support life as we know it. They ought to fear us all ...

## **SECTION II: How Emissions Causes Problems for the Developing World**

As of 18 August 2015, it has been reported that 63% of annual emissions come from developed countries. Economic prosperity behind this is a very positive idea, but it has a dangerous side effect, namely carbon pollution. Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and North America, India and China are all developed countries that contain the most greenhouse gases. Among these nations, the Republic of Sierra Leone contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, with 51.3 percent from land-use reform and forestry, 25.7 percent from agriculture-rice production, enteric fermentation from poultry, 23 percent from waste and manufacturing processes, and very little from energy. Indeed, Sierra Leone has taken ambitious strides to minimize greenhouse gas pollution by establishing a strategic strategy for 2018-2021 to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% over time, making solar and hydroelectric power more energy efficient. This country is taking huge measures and will also need to continue working to mitigate greenhouse gasses generated by agriculture and enteric fermentation, the conflict has contributed to a large-scale relocation of farmers, cutting off large portions of the land from development. Many farmers have lost productive properties, such as seeds, equipment, and storage facilities, resulting in a dramatic decrease in agricultural production. Post-war emissions increased, powered by enteric fermentation of livestock or manure left on the pasture and by the cultivation of rice. This country will need to discuss how it plans to support its producers to get them back on track so that they can continue to move towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Economic development would be dictated by the success of Sierra Leone's businesses and sectors, encouraged by a favorable market climate, including a sound institutional system, sufficient infrastructure, access to credit, and the supply of skilled labor.

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In Sierra Leone, because the country has been experiencing an uptick in its economy, it has not produced much-desired, lucrative employment, partly because production has remained undiversified, dominated by subsistence agriculture. Economic development has not reduced poverty in this region, with more than half the population living in poverty; 45 percent of households living in food insecurity.

The social protection policies needed to help solve this problem are inconsistent and lacking in coverage, and initiatives to improve social protection policies would complement the benefits of economic development and thereby create resilience.

The security issues emerging from these greenhouse gas emissions vary, the various countries, economic and resource sectors will face different impacts from climate change, their capacity to withstand and respond to these impacts, and will thus differ in their decisions on the possible threats raised by climate change. In the Republic of Sierra Leone, the continuing depletion of natural resources by unlawful construction and unregulated creation of wetland settlements, resulting in the loss of natural resources, will be a security issue that needs to be resolved. Creatively by encouraging green energy-based mini-grids for beneficial use in remote areas, such as wetlands, to support those populations threatened by climate change.

Public threats to greenhouse gas emissions are likely to come from special interest interests working to suppress the consensus that global warming is taking place, and greenhouse gas emissions need to be slowed down. The politics of global warming have been influenced by the skepticism of climate change and the national debate over global warming, disrupting attempts to combat climate change. The Republic of Sierra Leone does not, in my view, have a political problem as the governments of this country truly realize and appreciate the importance of adapting to greenhouse gas emissions in the face of sluggish climate change and protecting their non-renewable capital, economy, and population.

## **SECTION III: Causes and Solutions of Greenhouse Gases**

Climate change due to greenhouse gas pollution is a serious cause of deforestation, such as forestry, mining and burning are some of the causes of deforestation, and as trees are toppled, almost a billion tons of carbon is released into the atmosphere per year. Burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas is another source of greenhouse gas pollution when CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted into the environment, producing greenhouse gas emissions. Solar energies will be an alternative for burning fossil fuels and switching from deforestation to agriculture would be another alternative for tackling greenhouse gas emissions. As the world's population increases, so do the will to tackle climate change and be responsible for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by alternative sources of energy such as solar and hydroelectric power.

In conclusion, other world countries should follow the example of Sierra Leone, and its leaders have recognized that greenhouse gas emissions are significant, as is the climate change that we now need to intervene to protect our natural and man-made resources. Save the World in the meantime.

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