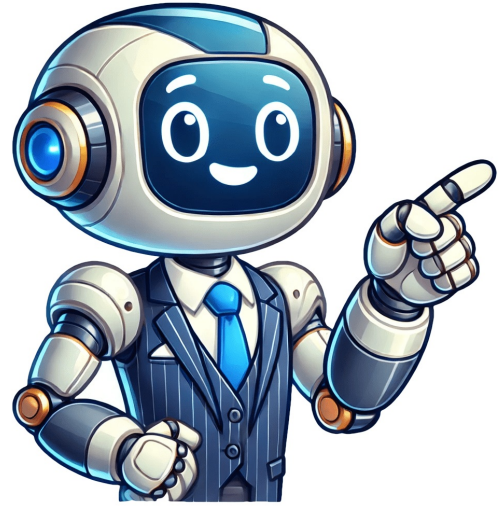


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The most pressing issues in the world today? What will demand the most intensive research the next 10, 20, and 20+ years? In this article, which frequently refers to the World Economic Forum's 17th Edition of the Global Risks Report, we'll highlight 20 current global issues we must address, including issues related to climate change, COVID-19, health, and more. While it's hardly a comprehensive discussion, it's a solid introduction to the kinds of concerns facing our world today. In fall 2022, the World Bank will update the International Poverty Line from \$1.90 to \$2.15. This means anyone living on less than \$2.15 is in "extreme poverty." Why the change? Increases in the costs of food, clothing, and shelter between 2011-2017 make the "real value of \$2.15 in 2017 prices equal to \$1.90 in 2011 prices. As for the World Bank's goal to reduce extreme poverty to 3% or less by 2030, the pandemic has made it even harder. Extreme poverty isn't the only poverty we have to contend with. 62% of the global population lives on less than \$10/day. While there's been progress over the years, the end of poverty is still far off. Learn more about tackling poverty with an online course: [Poverty & Population: How Democracies Shape Policy](#) (Columbia University) The IPCC released its sixth report in 2022. In its summary for policy-makers, the report's authors outlined a series of near-term, mid-term, and long-term goals for warming below 1.5°C. If global warming reaches 1.5°C, it could mean increased droughts, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather events. But what if we don't act? Climate change's connection to other issues on this list – it's one of the most serious concerns facing humanity. Learn more about climate change in an online course: [Science and Engineering of Climate Change \(EDHEC Business School\)](#) According to the 2022 Global Report on Food Crises, which was produced by the Global Network against Food Crises, the number of people in crisis or worse is the highest it's been in the six years since the report has existed. Close to 193 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity in 2021, which is an increase of almost 40 million since 2020. This represents a staggering 80% increase since 2016. Causes include "economic shocks," like an increase in global food prices. Domestic food price inflation in low-income countries also rose a lot. "Weather-related disasters" are also a big driver. For 15.7 million people in 15 countries, it was the primary driver of acute food insecurity. Learn more about food insecurity with an online course: [Feeding the World](#) (University of Pennsylvania) According to UNHCR, the war in Ukraine sparked the fastest-growing refugee crisis since WWII. Almost 6 million (as of May 10, 2022) people have fled. The UNCHR's Refugee Brief, which compiles the week's biggest refugee stories, has recently described situations in places like Somalia, where thousands of people were displaced due to severe drought. Between January and mid-April, more than 36,000 refugees from Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso arrived in Niger. These are only a few examples of the refugee crises, which endanger already marginalized groups – like women and children – and puts them at an increased risk of trafficking, violence, and death. Learn more about the refugee rights with an online course: [Refugees in the 21st Century](#) (University of London) The WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic in March 2022. It will continue to be a major issue for the world. The WEF's Global Risks Report 2022 discusses COVID's effects at length, including major economic recovery disparities and social erosion. According to a study published in *Nature*, the impact of the pandemic on mental health has been significant. One in five people reported symptoms of anxiety or depression in 2021. The WHO outlined 14.9 million excess deaths linked to COVID-19 with an online course: [Life After COVID-19: Get Ready for our Post-Pandemic Future](#) (Institute for the Future) COVID-19 taught the world the importance of preparedness. In a Harvard blog, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, director-general of the WHO, outlined the lessons the world should take to learn. The first: science has to guide policy. The politicization of the pandemic led to a lot of unnecessary damage. Another lesson is that science must pair with equity or it can actually make inequalities worse. This is obvious when looking at how low-income countries struggled to get the vaccines while wealthier countries stocked up. More resilient healthcare systems are also a must, as well as more coherent, global plans on how to respond. The world must also invest in research on contagious diseases, zoonotic diseases, the effectiveness of outbreak responses, and more. Learn more about future pandemic response with an online course: [Pandemic Preparedness, Prevention, and Response](#) (Politecnico di Milano) The healthcare industry has experienced major shifts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the World Economic Forum, there's been new investments and innovations, especially from the technology and telehealth sectors. In 2021, \$44 billion was spent on health innovation. The world will be seeing the effects of these innovations for years to come, though equity will no doubt be a major issue. In places like the United States, the pandemic also reaffirmed how broken healthcare systems can be. In an MIT News blog, Andrea Campbell, a professor of political science, says the pandemic revealed a "dire need" for investments in public-health infrastructure, as well as a need to expand healthcare access and insurance coverage. Learn more about health inequity issues with an online course: [Addressing Health Inequities in Healthcare](#) (University of Michigan) Globally, almost 1 billion people have some form of mental disorder. The pandemic made the world's mental health services, including services for substance abuse. Countries need to ensure access to mental health services as part of their COVID-19 recovery plans and beyond. It's an economic decision, as well. The Lancet states that anxiety and depression alone cost the global economy around \$1 trillion a year. Learn more about mental health with an online course: [The Science of Well-Being](#) (Yale University) According to the WHO, over 1 billion people have some form of disability. Half can't afford healthcare. They're also more likely to live in poverty than those without a disability, have poorer health outcomes, and have less access to work and education opportunities. Human Rights Watch lists other discriminations disabled people face, such as an increased risk of violence. There's been progress regarding disability rights, but many countries lack strong protections. The world still has a long way to go to ensure equality for those with disabilities. Learn more about disability rights with an online courses: [Disability Awareness and Support](#) (University of Pittsburgh) Members of the LGBTQ+ community face discrimination in many forms. According to Amnesty International, discrimination can target sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics. Even in more progressive countries like the United States, people face violence and discrimination. According to the Human Rights Campaign, more than 300 anti-LGBTQ+ bills were proposed in 2022. At least a dozen states are considering legislation that forbids schools from discussing or using a curriculum that covers sexual orientation and gender identity. Considering the United States' influence in the world, this attack on LGBTQ+ rights will likely have global ramifications. Learn more about LGBTQ+ rights with an online course: [LGBTQ+ Rights and Social Justice](#) (University of California) Reproductive services. It's better in some places than others, but we've seen with other issues on this list, even "progressive" countries like the United States are experiencing major shifts. In June 2022, the Supreme Court is expected to overrule *Roe v. Wade*, a milestone court case that protected a pregnant woman's right to abortion. The impact would be immediate and will likely influence other countries. Learn more about reproductive justice and women's rights: [International Women's Health and Human Rights](#) (Stanford University) Children are a very vulnerable group. In 2019, around 5.2 million children under five from mostly preventable and treatable causes. 2.4 million were newborns exposed to vector-borne diseases like malaria. Child labor also remains an issue. At the beginning of 2020, around 160 million were forced to labor while COVID-19 put 9 million more kids at risk. That's almost 1 in 10 children globally. Almost half are in dangerous environments. As is often the case, the other issues on this list – climate change, poverty, COVID, gender equality, etc – factor into children's rights. Learn more about children's rights: [Children's Human Rights](#) – An Interdisciplinary Introduction (University of Geneva) Global gender equality has gradually improved over the years, but data from the 2021 Global Gender Report shows that the end of the global gender gap is still 135 years away. The pandemic played a huge role in reversing positive trends as women were hit hardest financially. According to Oxfam, women experienced a 5% job loss while men experienced 3.9%. That means women lost about \$800 million in 2021. This is a low estimate since it doesn't count the informal economy, which includes millions of women. Women are also disproportionately affected by climate change and environmental degradation. According to the World Economic Forum, women are responsible for 60% of the world's unpaid care work. Government stimulus packages are necessary, but many countries are now left with debt burdens. For corporate and public finances in large economies, debt burdens can lead to defaults, bankruptcies, insolvency, and more. This is a far-reaching effect as it affects budgets for areas like healthcare and green energy. Learn more about the debt: [Finance for everyone - Debt](#) (McMaster University) Corruption encompasses a host of actions such as bribery, election manipulation, fraud, and state capture. The World Bank Group names corruption as a barrier to ending extreme poverty and "boosting shared prosperity" for the poorest populations. When it comes to addressing poverty, climate change, healthcare, gender equality, and more, corruption gets in the way. Because corruption is a global problem, global solutions are necessary. Reform, better accountability systems, and open processes will all help. Learn more about tackling corruption: [What Is Corruption: Anti-Corruption and Compliance](#) (University of Pennsylvania) According to Freedom House, global democracy is eroding. That includes countries with long-established democracies. In their 2022 report, the organization reveals that global freedom has been declining for the past 16 years. 60 countries face declines in the last year. Only 25 saw improvements. Only 20% of the global population lives in Free countries. China, Russia, and other authoritarian countries have gained more power in the international system, while countries with established democracies – like the United States – are losing their freedoms. What can be done? Freedom House says success "requires a bold, sustained response that establishes support for democracy and countering authoritarianism." Governments and citizens engage and stand for democratic values. Protecting democracy depends on strong cooperation between countries. As the report says in its preface: "Restoring trust and fostering cooperation within and between countries will be crucial to addressing these challenges and preventing the world from drifting further apart." The challenges threatening global cooperation are just as clear as the need, however, which makes it one of the most serious issues of the day. Learn more about global cooperation: [Global Diplomacy: the United Nations in the World](#) You are not alone if you feel worn down. It has been a trying year on the world scene, as the forces of disarray grew stronger. Ongoing wars ground on, while new ones erupted. Geopolitical competition increased, to the point where a meeting between rival heads of state became front-page news even though their talks yielded little tangible progress. In all, good news has been in short supply. So here are my top ten world events in 2023. You may want to read what follows closely. Many of these stories will continue into 2024 and beyond. And if you would like visuals to go along with the list, here is the companion video my colleagues in CFR Digital have created recounting all ten events. 10. The global democratic recession continues. Optimists are predicting a fourth wave of global democratic expansion. That prediction was a bust in 2023. Freedom House started the year by announcing that 2022 marked the seventeenth straight year in which global freedom and democracy declined. As if to prove the point, Africa's coup epidemic continued. In July, Nigeria's military ousted the country's democratically-elected president. Neighboring states threatened to intervene if the coup wasn't reversed, but the military junta's running mate, General Burhane Abacha, died before he could take office. In August, Georgia's army took power and canceled elections. Thailand's military also ousted the prime minister. In September, Myanmar's military overthrew the government. In October, the Taliban took control of Afghanistan. In November, the Russian Federation annexed four Ukrainian regions. In December, the Chinese government announced it would launch a campaign to suppress dissent. In January, the Pakistani government arrested the leader of the opposition. In February, the Indian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In March, the Brazilian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In April, the Mexican government arrested the leader of the opposition. In May, the Turkish government arrested the leader of the opposition. In June, the Egyptian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In July, the Iranian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In August, the Venezuelan government arrested the leader of the opposition. In September, the Cuban government arrested the leader of the opposition. In October, the North Korean government arrested the leader of the opposition. In November, the Syrian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In December, the Haitian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In January, the Bolivian government arrested the leader of the opposition. 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In March, the Grenadian government arrested the leader of the opposition. In April, the Belizean government arrested the leader of the opposition. In May, the Surinamese government arrested the leader of the opposition. In June, the Guyanese government arrested the leader of the opposition. In July, the French Polynesia government arrested the leader of the opposition. In August, the New Caledonia government arrested the leader of the opposition. In September, the Wallis and Futuna government arrested the leader of the opposition. In October, the Saint Pierre and Miquelon government arrested the leader of the opposition. In November, the French Southern Territories government arrested the leader of the opposition. In December, the French Antarctic Territory government arrested the leader of the opposition. In January, the French Caribbean territories government arrested the leader of the opposition. In February, the French Pacific territories government arrested the leader of the opposition. In March, the French overseas departments government arrested the leader of the opposition. In April, the French overseas collectivities government arrested the leader of the opposition. In May, the French overseas communities government arrested the leader of the opposition. In June, the French overseas territories government arrested the leader of the opposition. In July, the French overseas regions government arrested the leader of the opposition. In August, the French overseas provinces government arrested the leader of the opposition. In September, the French overseas districts government arrested the leader of the opposition. In October, the French overseas municipalities government arrested the leader of the opposition. In November, the French overseas communes government arrested the leader of the opposition. 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