



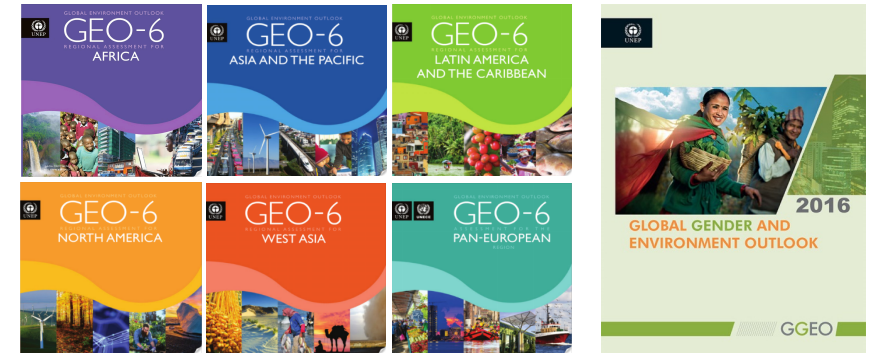
The sixth Global Environment Outlook

UPDATE & NEXT STEPS

Thematic CPR Meeting, 8 November 2018

- 2-year process nearing completion. Hundreds of authors and stakeholders involved.
- **Draft of the Summary for Policy Makers available in 1 week**
- **Process now largely funded** thanks to stepped-up UN Environment core resources and support from: Norway, EU, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, China, Mexico, Singapore, Egypt, Thailand, Netherlands, Germany.
- Scientific Advisory Panel has provided a **positive opinion on the scientific integrity** of the Global Environment Outlook process.
- They were particularly impressed with the **peer review process**, the **geographic and gender balance** achieved and the extent to which the Secretariat adopted the Panel's recommendations.
- UN Environment Chief Scientist has convened **major UN assessments** (IPCC, IPBES, IRP, GSDR and GEO) to compare success stories and identify synergies across these assessments.

On track for delivery at UNEA-4



Some Numbers

- **Members of Advisory Bodies: 78** [High Level Group – 33; Scientific Advisory Panel – 23; Assessment Methodology Group – 12]
- **Authors: 146** [Authors – 120; Young Fellows- 26]
- **Quality Assurance: 41** [Review Editors- 36; Science and Copy Editors- 5]
- **UN Team: 301** [UN Environment chapter coordinators- 15; GEO-6 core team- 7; Wider team of UN expert reviewers- 279]
- **Peer Reviewers: >1,370** [Technical reviewers- 1,006; Intergovernmental reviewers and government review focal points- 364 (noting that each government focal point coordinates inputs from several experts)]



Some Numbers

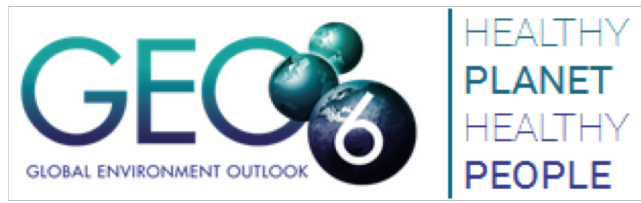
- In total the GEO-6 assessment has been **reviewed five times** at different stages of its development and the process has yielded a **total of 14,388 comments** that were addressed by the authors.
- The **gender and geographical balance** in all advisory bodies and in the community of authors was ensured through close collaboration between the UN Environment team and the Scientific Advisory Panel
- The GEO-6 Global process was completed over a period of **18 months**, with a total of **7 face-to face meetings** organized and several **hundred virtual conference calls** to coordinate and support advisory bodies and the community of authors



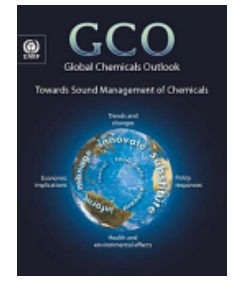
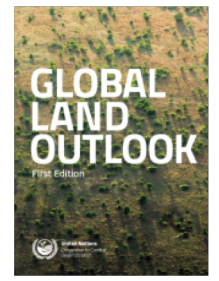


Global Sustainable Development Report 2019

Unique cross-sectoral and forward looking analysis by GEO-6



Thematic Assessments



GEO-6 & UN Agenda 2030

Environmental Dimension of the SDGs - Score Card

<p>SDG 1: End Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure (SDG 1.4.2) Disasters: persons affected (SDG 1.5.1) Disasters: economic loss (SDG 1.5.2) Disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 1.5.3) <p>SDG 2: Food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable agricultural practices (SDG 2.4.1) Secure genetic resources for food (SDG 2.5.1) Local breeds for agriculture (SDG 2.5.2) <p>SDG 3: Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution mortality (3.9.1) Water-related mortality (3.9.2) Unintentional poisoning mortality (3.9.3) <p>SDG 4: Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education (SDG 4.7.1) <p>SDG 5: Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women agr... <p>SDG 6: Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe drinking Wastewater Water quality Water effici Water resou Water coope Water ecosy Investment i Local water <p>SDG 7: Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on e Renewable e Energy intens Clean energ Investment i <p>SDG 8: Decent work and economi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material foo Domestic ma Employment <p>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO2 Emission <p>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</p> <p><i>dimension is not represented in Geo</i></p> <p>SDG 11: Cities and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to pu Land consum Urban plann Investment i Disasters: pe Disasters: ec Urban solid waste management (SDG 11.6.1) Ambient air pollution (SDG 11.6.2) Public land in cities (SDG 11.7.1) Local disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11.b.1) National disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11.b.2) 	<p>SDG 12: Responsible lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plans for sustainability (SDG 12.1.1) Material footprint (SDG 8.4.1) Domestic material consumption (SDG 8.4.2) Food loss and waste (SDG 12.3.1) Chemicals convention reporting (SDG 12.4.1) Hazardous waste generation (SDG 12.4.2) Recycling (SDG 12.5.1) Corporate sustainability reporting (SDG 12.6.1) Sustainable public procurement (SDG 12.7.1) Education for sustainable lifestyles (SDG 12.8.1) Research for sustainable lifestyles (SDG 12.a.1) Sustainable tourism strategies (SDG 12.b.1) Fossil fuel subsidies (SDG 12.c.1) <p>SDG 13: Climate action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disasters: persons affected (SDG 13.1.1)
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Lead in Gasoline

Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by... supporting the phasing out of lead in gasoline.

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 54(B)

significant progress

Nearly all countries have phased out lead in gasoline - an outstanding global success story. There is evidence that leaded petrol is still sold in six countries.⁹ Lead from other sources such as paint still needs to be tackled globally. Lead poisoning, at all levels of exposure, causes adverse and often irreversible health impacts, in particular in children.⁹ The removal of lead from petrol and the consequent reduced health risks to the nervous, immune, reproductive and cardiovascular systems) has estimated economic benefits of US\$ 2.45 trillion/year, or roughly 4% of global GDP.⁹

Source: Swedish National Health and Environmental Progression

Outdoor Air Pollution

Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution [and] acid deposition...

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 39

some progress

Despite some progress, outdoor air pollution continues to have serious impacts on the environment and human health. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that it causes about 1.2 million premature deaths each year, 2% of the total number of deaths worldwide,¹⁰ but a more recent study has estimated there are 3.7 million deaths each year from outdoor particulate matter alone.¹¹ Ground-level ozone causes an estimated 700 000 respiratory deaths each year,¹² over 75% of them in Asia, and reduces agricultural yields, with global economic losses estimated at US\$ 14.26 billion.¹³ Sulphur dioxide emissions have serious health impacts and are a leading cause of acid rain. Emissions have fallen considerably in Europe and North America but have increased in some rapidly developing countries in Asia.¹⁴ Nitrogen emissions have remained constant worldwide with regional differences.¹⁵ They have significant health impacts and damage aquatic ecosystems. Particulate matter (PM), including extremely small dust and soot particles, is the leading cause of health damage (mostly lung and heart disease) from air pollution. There has been little progress in addressing high PM levels and ground-level ozone in some countries and large urban areas in Asia and Africa. Some countries lack national standards for PM and do not monitor PM levels.

Source: WHO: World air quality, between 2003 and 2010

SDG 17: Partnerships and means of implementation

- Science and technology cooperation (SDG 17.6.1)
- Funding for environmentally sound technologies (SDG 17.7.1)
- Funding for capacity building (SDG 17.9.1)
- Mechanisms enhancing policy coherence (SDG 17.14.1)

Legend:

- Orange: Represents a change in condition based on this indicator in a negative direction between 2000-2017.
- Yellow: Represents very little negative or positive change in this indicator between 2000-2017.
- Light Blue: Represents a change in condition based on this indicator in a positive direction between 2000-2017 (does not represent that the SDG target will be achieved).
- Grey: Some data is available, but not enough to analyse changes over time.
- Dark Grey: No data is available.



Overview of Member State Negotiation

The GEO-6 Summary for Policy Makers

- Planned from Jan. 21-24, 2019 in Nairobi
- All Member States invited to send delegations
- Regional Groupings invited to nominate co-chairs and vice-chairs
- Negotiating the wording of a 30-page document with 10 graphics
- Summary for Policy Makers must be a fair reflection of what is present in the main Global Environment Outlook report
- Advance English version of the draft Summary for Policy Makers sent to Member States by Nov. 14 (2 months prior to negotiation)
- Comments on the draft Summary for Policy Makers are welcome before the negotiation meeting
- Embargoed copy of main GEO-6 report available to Member States the week of Dec. 3, 2018.

Format of the negotiation

- Main negotiation will be done in full Plenary
- 6 breakout rooms available to Member States for daily preparations
- Schedule of negotiation is 10h00 to 13h00 and 15h00 to 18h00 each day
- Simultaneous translation during the main daily negotiating sessions
- If negotiations need to continue past these times, simultaneous translation will not be available
- Breakout rooms can be used for '*friends of the chair*' groupings, where difficult issues can be discussed and solutions brought back to plenary

Other details

- Negotiation will follow UN Environment Assembly rules
- Co-chairs and vice-chairs will be elected on the first day of the negotiation
- Secretariat will fund one negotiator from each developing country who wishes to attend
- Secretariat will make efforts to fund negotiators from economies in transition, but funding is limited
- Coordinating lead authors and the co-chairs of the main Global Environment Outlook report will be present to assist with any ‘line of sight’ issues
- Major Groups and Stakeholders will be present as observers



The Global Environment Outlook

Asante Sana

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