



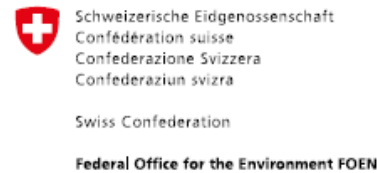
HEALTHY  
PLANET  
HEALTHY  
PEOPLE

## UPDATE

January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019



Producing an assessment of this scale requires many generous contributions. The following organizations provided funding directly or indirectly to the sixth *Global Environment Outlook*: The Government of Norway, the European Union, the Governments of Italy, Singapore, China, Mexico, Switzerland, Denmark, Egypt and Thailand. Together with UN Environment's Environment Fund and Regular Budget, these contributions allowed for the production of GEO-6 and its accompanying Summary for Policymakers, as well as subsequent outreach activities.



[www.unenvironment/global-environment-outlook](http://www.unenvironment/global-environment-outlook)

## Negotiation of the Summary for Policy Makers of the 6th Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6)

21-24 January 2019 | Headquarters of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya

About

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Summary

Daily#1 | EN ( [HTML](#) | [PDF](#) )

### Highlights for Monday, 21 January 2019



**95 Countries** Represented  
(*GEO-5: 56*)

**251 Participants** including governments, stakeholders, authors, advisory bodies

**4 days** of negotiation

**37 pages** Summary negotiated

**Additional Co-Chairs' Key Messages (2-pager)** being finalized with advisory groups and lead authors

**Environmental Dimension of the SDGs - Score Card**

<b>SDG 1: End Poverty</b>	Land tenure (SDG 1.4.2)	<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>	Action plans for sustainability (SDG 12.1.1)
Disasters: persons affected (SDG 1.5.1)	Disasters: economic loss (SDG 1.5.2)	Material footprint (SDG 12.6.1)	Domestic material consumption (SDG 12.6.2)
Disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 1.5.3)		Food loss and waste (SDG 12.3.1)	Chemicals convention reporting (SDG 12.4.1)
<b>SDG 2: Food Security</b>	Sustainable agricultural practices (SDG 2.4.1)	Hazardous waste generation (SDG 12.4.2)	Keyencing (SDG 12.5.1)
Secure genetic resources for food (SDG 2.5.1)	Local breeds for agriculture (SDG 2.5.2)	Corporate sustainability reporting (SDG 12.6.1)	Sustainable public procurement (SDG 12.7.1)
<b>SDG 3: Health</b>	Air pollution mortality (3.9.1)	Education for sustainable lifestyles (SDG 12.8.1)	Research for sustainable lifestyles (SDG 12.8.2)
Water-related mortality (3.9.2)	Unintentional poisoning mortality (3.9.3)	Sustainable tourism strategies (SDG 12.8.3)	Fossil fuel subsidies (SDG 12.8.4)
<b>SDG 4: Education</b>	Environmental education (SDG 4.7.1)	<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>	Disasters: persons affected (SDG 13.1.1)
<b>SDG 5: Gender</b>	Women agricultural land owners (SDG 5.a)	Disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 13.1.2)	Climate change action plans (SDG 13.2.1)
<b>SDG 6: Water</b>	Safe drinking water (SDG 6.1.1)	Climate change education (SDG 13.3.1)	Community based approaches for climate change (SDG 13.3.2)
Wastewater treatment (SDG 6.3.1)	Water quality (SDG 6.3.2)	Resources mobilised for climate action (SDG 13.3.1)	Climate action support for LDCs (SDG 13.8.1)
Water efficiency (SDG 6.4.1)	Water resource management (SDG 6.5.1)	<b>SDG 14: Oceans</b>	Marine litter and coastal eutrophication (SDG 14.1.1)
Water cooperation (SDG 6.5.2)	Water ecosystems (SDG 6.6.1)	Management of marine areas (SDG 14.2.1)	Marine acidification (SDG 14.3.1)
Investment in water and sanitation (SDG 6.6.1)	Local water management (SDG 6.6.1)	Sustainable fish stocks (SDG 14.4.1)	Marine protected areas (SDG 14.5.1)
<b>SDG 7: Energy</b>	Reliance on clean fuels (SDG 7.1.2)	Fishing regulation (SDG 14.6.1)	Fishing contribution to GDP (SDG 14.7.1)
Renewable energy (SDG 7.2.1)	Energy intensity (SDG 7.3.1)	Research on sustainable marine technology (SDG 14.4.1)	Ocean conservation instruments (SDG 14.4.1)
Clean energy research and technology (SDG 7.a.1)	Investment in energy efficiency (SDG 7.b.1)	<b>SDG 15: Land and Biodiversity</b>	Forest area (SDG 15.1.1)
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	Material footprint (SDG 8.4.1)	Protection of key biodiversity areas (SDG 15.1.2)	Sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)
Domestic material consumption (SDG 8.4.2)	Employment in sustainable tourism (SDG 8.9.2)	Land degradation (SDG 15.3.1)	Mountain protected areas (SDG 15.4.1)
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	CO2 Emissions (SDG 9.4.1)	Mountain green cover (SDG 15.4.2)	Endangered species (SDG 15.5.1)
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>	Domestic material consumption (SDG 9.4.1)	Strategies for sharing biodiversity benefits (SDG 15.6.1)	Trade in poached or illicitly trafficked wildlife (SDG 15.7.1)
Domestic material consumption (SDG 9.4.1)	<b>SDG 16: Peace and Justice</b>	Strategies for preventing invasive alien species (SDG 15.8.1)	Investment in biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 15.8.1)
<b>SDG 11: Cities and Communities</b>	Access to public transport (SDG 11.2.1)	Participation in global governance (SDG 16.8.1)	Investment in sustainable forests (SDG 15.9.1)
Land consumption (SDG 11.3.1)	Urban planning (SDG 11.3.1)	<b>SDG 17: Partnerships and Means of Implementation</b>	Science and technology cooperation (SDG 17.6.1)
Investment in cultural and natural heritage (SDG 11.4.1)	Disasters: persons affected (SDG 11.5.1)	Funding for environmentally sound technologies (SDG 17.7.1)	Public and private partnerships (SDG 17.8.1)
Disasters: economic loss (SDG 11.5.2)	Urban solid waste management (SDG 11.6.1)	Funding for capacity building (SDG 17.9.1)	Mechanisms enhancing policy coherence (SDG 17.14.1)
Ambient air pollution (SDG 11.6.2)	Public and private partnerships (SDG 11.7.1)	<b>SDG 18: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>	
Local disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11.8.1)	National disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11.8.2)		

■ Represents a change in condition based on this indicator in a negative direction between 2000-2017.  
 ■ Represents very little negative or positive change in this indicator between 2000-2017.  
 ■ 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).  
 ■ Some data is available, but not enough to analyze changes over time.  
 ■ No data is available.

# Next Steps

**SPM:** under editing and translation in all UN languages

**Full GEO-6 document:** completed, going to print with Cambridge University Press [and plans for translation in all UN Languages]

**GEO-6 on-line:** will be available on **UNEP Publications App** and on interactive **Yudu platform with Environment Live Data Download** from thousands of References

### 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

**Significant progress**

Nearly all countries have phased out lead in gasoline – an outstanding global success story. There is evidence that leaded petrol is still used in six countries. Lead from other sources such as paint still may be used in some countries. Lead poisoning, at all levels of exposure, causes adverse and often irreversible health impacts, in particular in children. 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<sup>10</sup>

### Outdoor Air Pollution

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

**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 1.1 million premature deaths each year, 2% of the total number of deaths worldwide,<sup>11</sup> but a more recent study has estimated there are 3.7 million deaths each year from outdoor particulate matter alone.<sup>12</sup> Ground-level ozone causes an estimated 700 000 respiratory deaths each year,<sup>13</sup> over 70% of them in Asia, and reduces agricultural yields, with global economic losses estimated at US\$ 14.26 billion.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> Nitrogen emissions have remained constant worldwide with regional differences.<sup>16</sup> 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 (mainly 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.

**GEO-6** HEALTHY PLANET HEALTHY PEOPLE

# GEO-6 Derivative Products

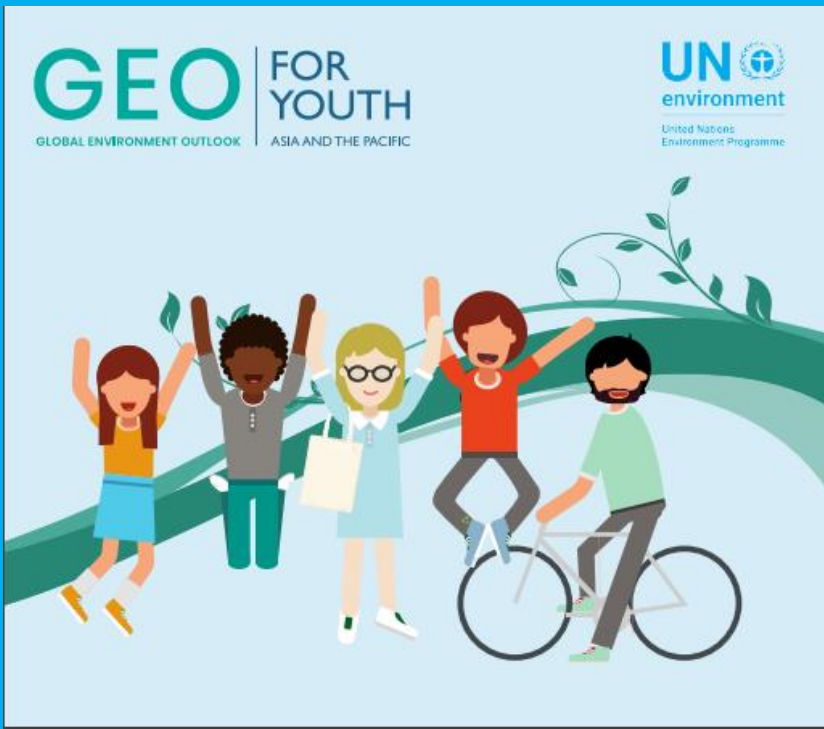
**Measuring Progress** across the environmental dimension of Agenda 2030 – will be presented at UNEA 4

**GEO-6 Derivatives:** Youth, Cities, Business, Technical Summary, Vital Arctic Graphics – preparations ongoing

# Communications and Outreach



- **Infographics** for all 25 chapters and SPM
- **Data visualization** and **social media** story boards
- **Short Videos** with key messages
- **Media Launch and presentation of GEO-6** at UNEA 4 [*Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 – morning session*]
- **Outreach Campaign** in all regions and languages and presence at key UN events to enhance synergy with major policy processes



# GEO for Youth Asia

Launched January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019 and the Asia Regional Ministerial Forum, Singapore

[https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27285/GEO-6\\_Youth\\_AP\\_EN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27285/GEO-6_Youth_AP_EN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)




&  
GEO-6 for Industry, Asia  
(in-preparation)

# Asanteni Sana – Thank You



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 Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment



This project is co-funded by the European Union



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE  
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE



Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources



**SEMARNAT**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES



 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation  
Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark  
Environmental Protection Agency



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