

The Global Environment Outlook-6

**Presentation to the Expert Group
Meeting on SDG 15**

Why is GEO a 'Flagship Report'?

United Nations
General
Assembly
Resolution
2997, 1972

2. *Decides* that the Governing Council shall have the following main functions and responsibilities:

(a) To promote international co-operation in the field of the environment and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;

(b) To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

(c) To receive and review the periodic reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, referred to in section II, paragraph 2, below, on the implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

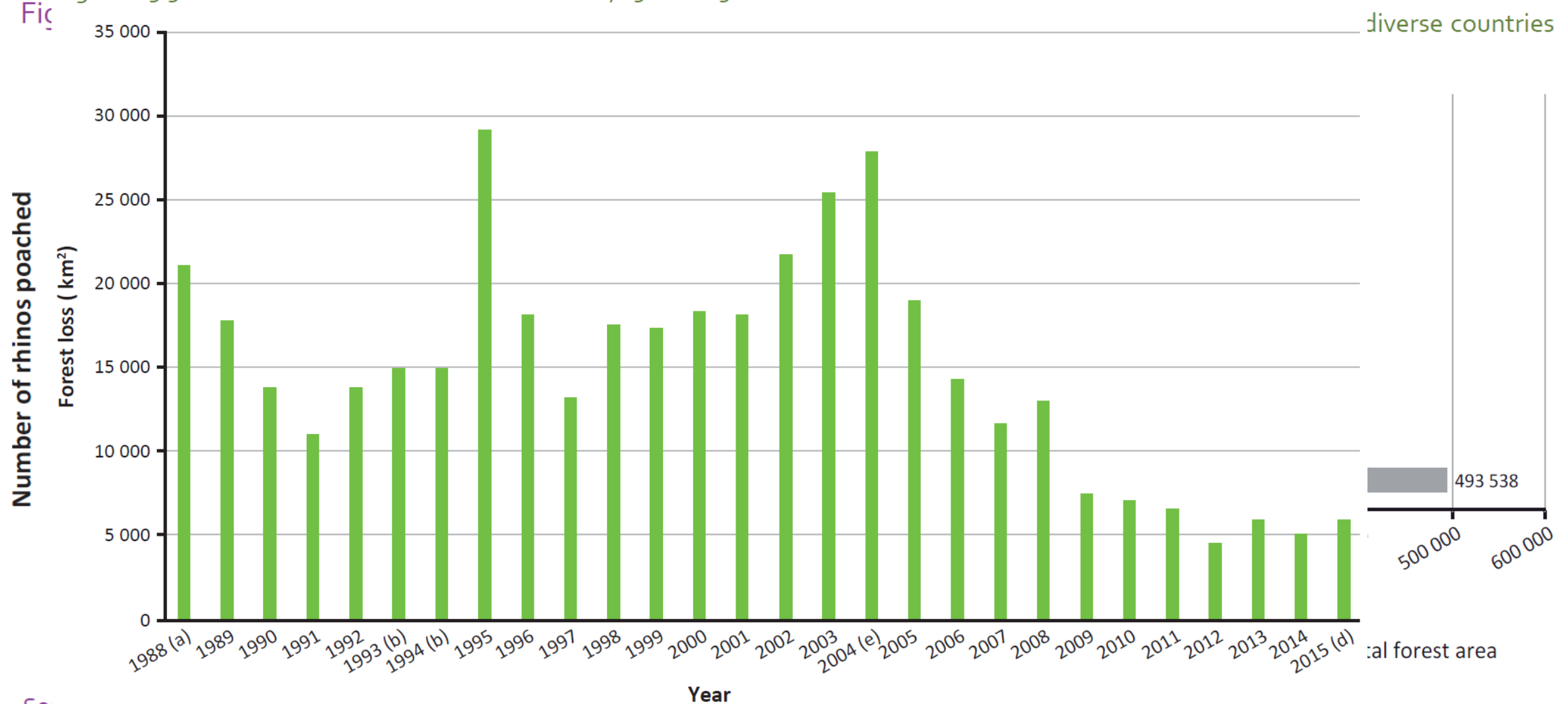
(d) To keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments;

(e) To promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information and, as appropriate, to the technical aspects of the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation.

Findings from Regional Assessments

Figure 2.5.5: Deforestation rates in Brazilian Amazon, 1988-2015.

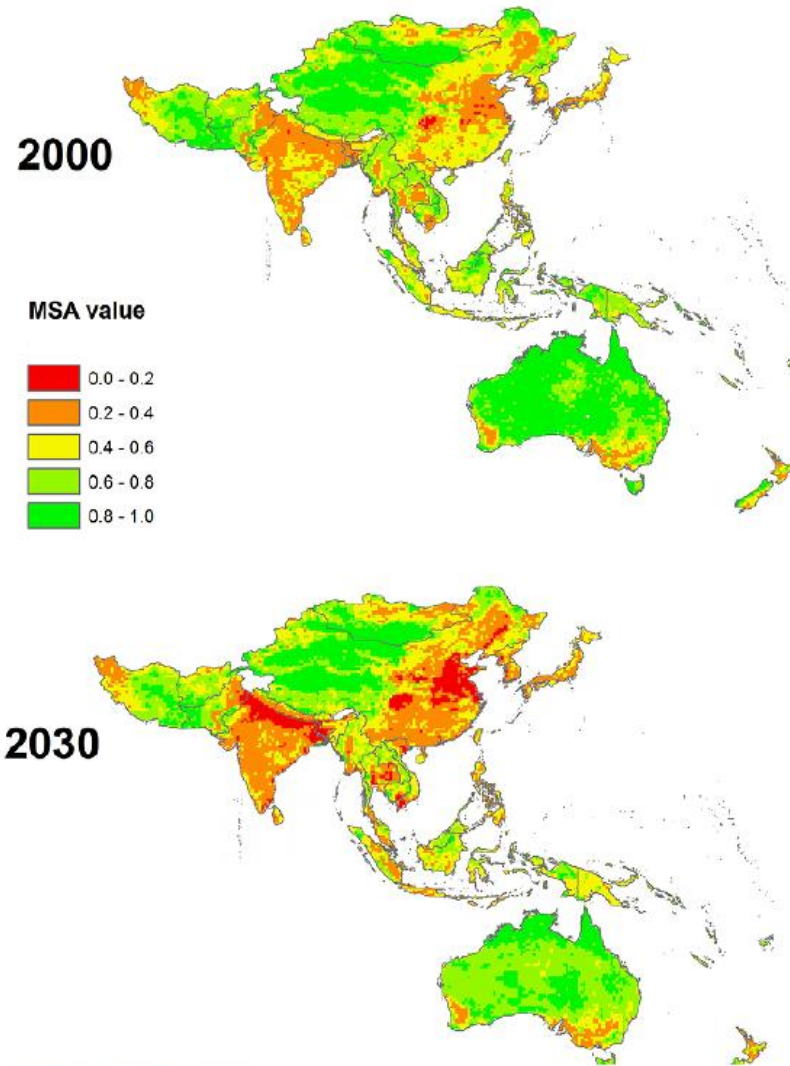


Note: a) measured between 1977 and 1988; b) measured between 1993 and 1994; c) consolidated annual rates; d) estimated rate; and e) beginning of PPCDAm.

Source: PRODES 2015

Findings from Regional Assessments

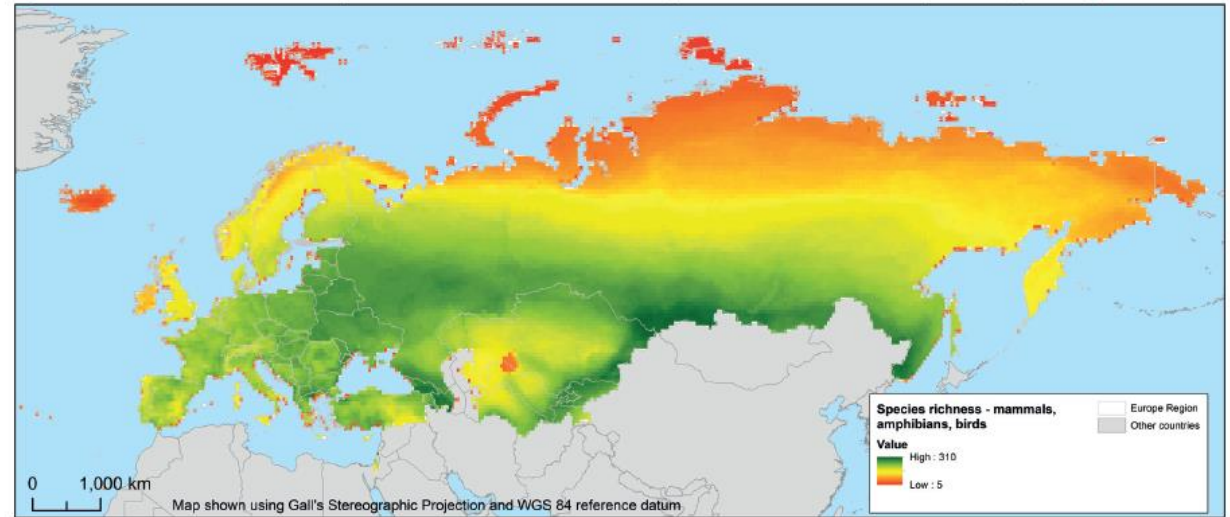
Box 2.3.1: Projected mean species abundance (MSA), 2030



The Global Bio model (GLOBIC) to assess the re environmental biodiversity. Pre in the model co in land use (agri and settlement infrastructure, f nitrogen deposi results related t pressures, the c in biodiversity i: terms of mean : (MSA ranking fr destroyed) to 1 extent of ecosy al. 2009).

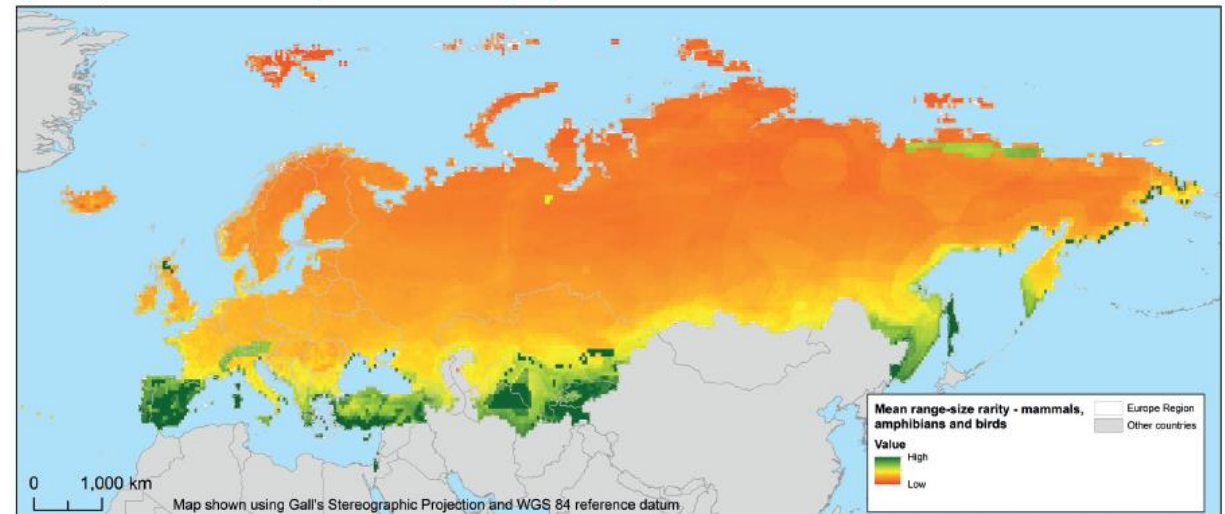
Source: Alkemade *et al* 2009

Figure 2.4.1: Current measure of species richness for mammals, amphibians, and birds in the pan-European region



Source: Map developed by UNEP-WCMC based on IUCN (2014b) data

Figure 2.4.2: Current endemic species of mammals, amphibians and birds



Endemic species are measured by the mean range size rarity found within a 0.5 degree grid cell (approximately a 50 km x 50 km area)

Source: Map developed by UNEP-WCMC based on IUCN (2014b) data

Preliminary Findings from Global Assessment

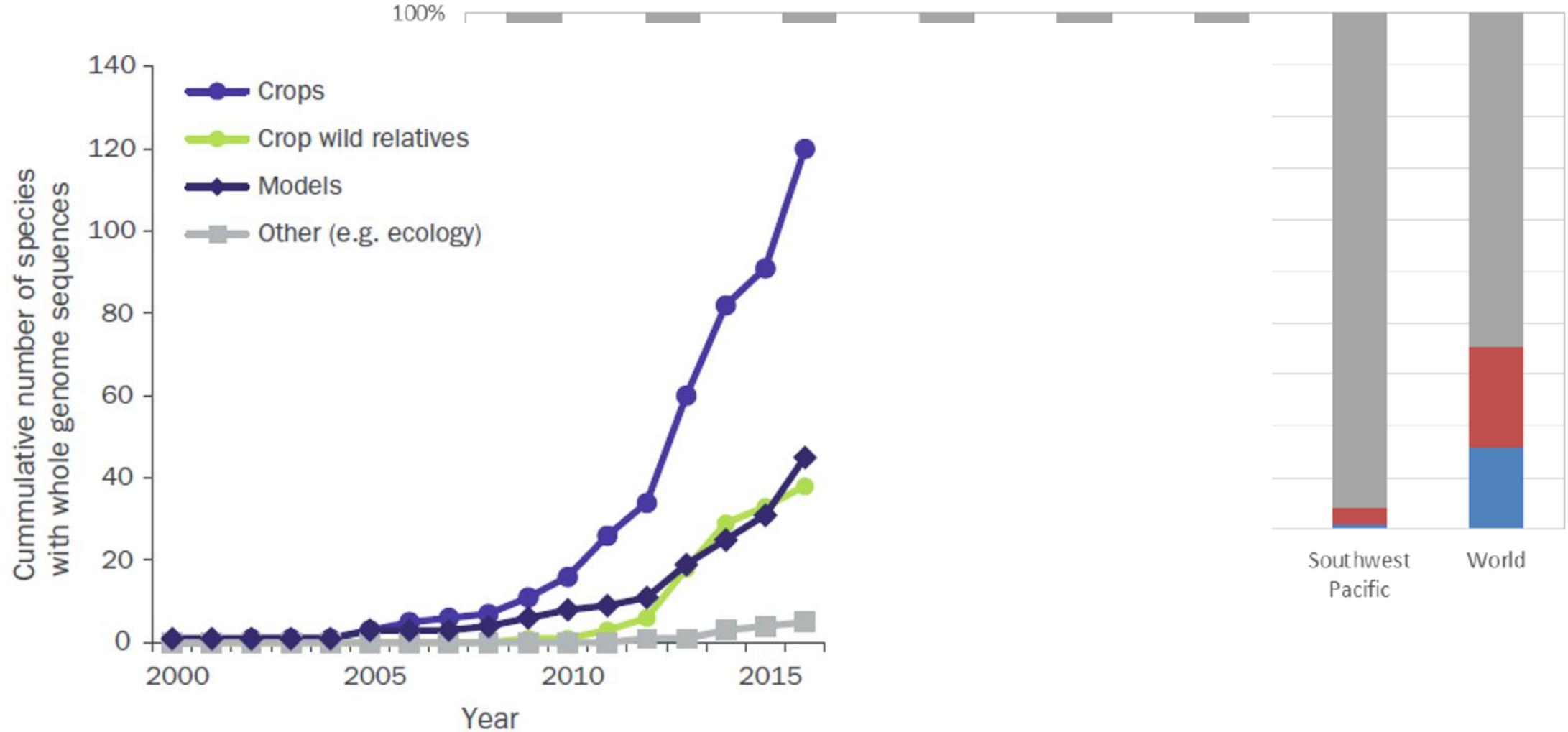
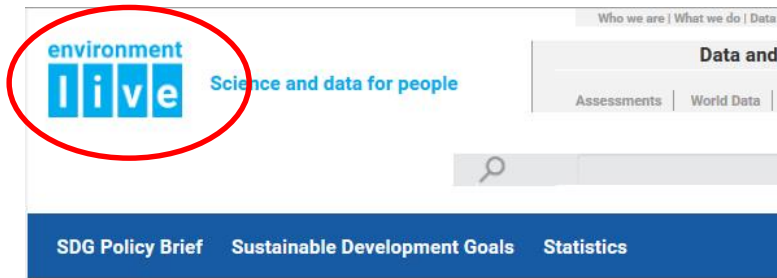


Figure
number
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Figure 6.8: Cumulative number of species with whole genome sequences (2000–2016). Source: RBG Kew (2017)

not-at risk or unknown

Custodian of SDG15 Indicators



Goal 15



Goal 15



Life On Land



Preserving diverse forms of life on land requires to and other ecosystems. Goal 15 focuses specifically on successfully combating desertification and stopping ecosystems, including sustainable livelihoods, will

Indicator

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial by ecosystem type

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

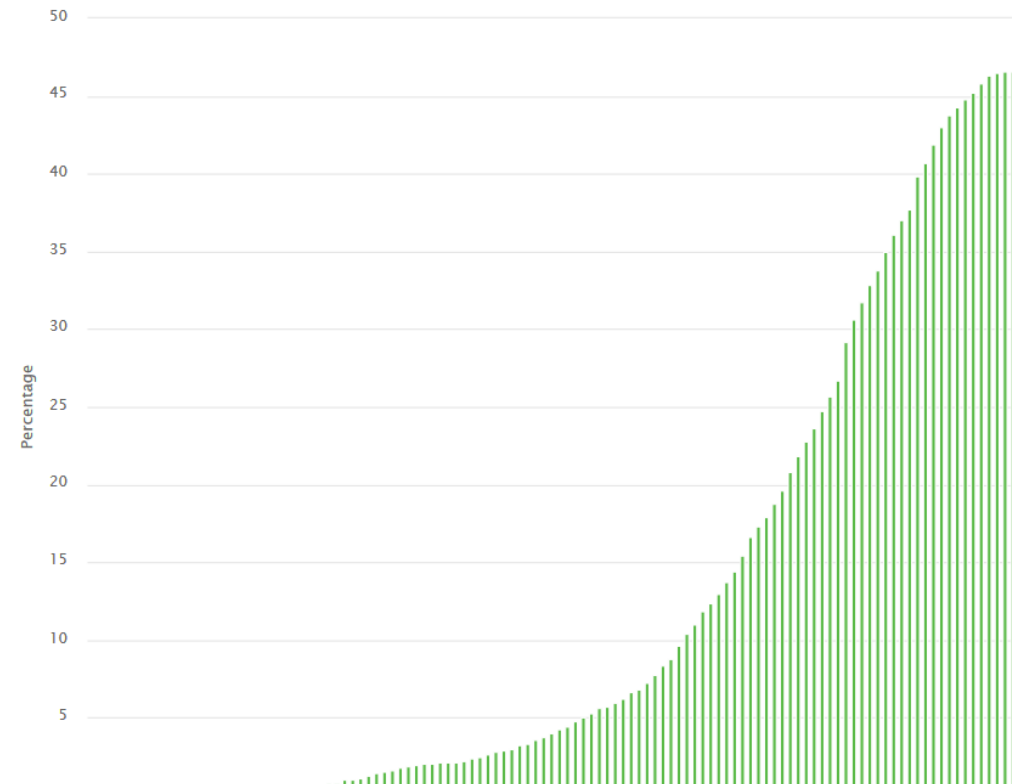
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

This indicator shows the temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e. those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected area. This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and digital polygons for terrestrial and freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas. The value of the indicator at a given point in time, based on the year of protected area establishment recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas, is then computed by dividing the total number of KBAs wholly covered by protected areas by the total number of KBAs in each country, and multiplying by 100. The metadata is available [here](#).

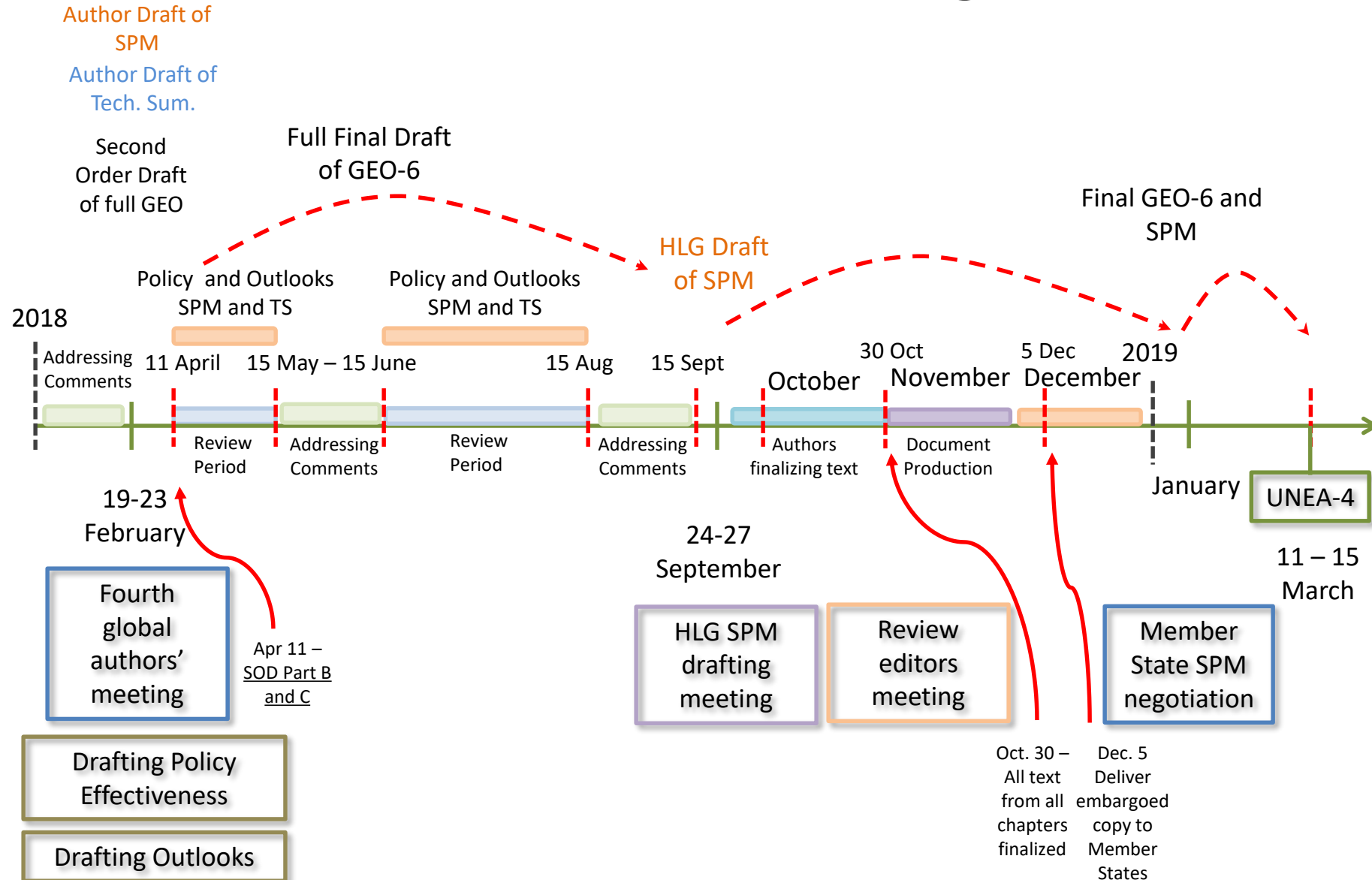
[Download all 15.1.2 data](#)

World

Terrestrial KBAs completely covered by protected areas



GEO-6 2018/19 Work Programme



Acronyms: High Level Intergovernmental and Stakeholder Advisory Group (HLG),
Global Environment Outlooks (GEO), Summary for Policy Makers (SPM), Review Editors (RE)

Questions?

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