



Sustainability	Development
<p><b>Nature</b></p> <p>Anthropogenic interference with one-half of the terrestrial ecosystems and one-quarter of the freshwater supply.</p> <p>Biodiversity continues to decrease at rates 100 to 1,000 times their pre-human levels.</p> <p>Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil-fuel burning, cement manufacture, and gas flaring have increased at an accelerated rate. They increased from 24.8 GtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2000 to 35.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2012 - the largest increase in any decade in human history.</p> <p>41 per cent of the oceans showed high human-induced impacts on marine ecosystems in 2012.</p>	<p><b>People</b></p> <p>World population reached 7 billion people, 80 million added each year.</p> <p>Life expectancy extended by 22 years with persistent gaps between regions and a widening gap between men and women and since 1950.</p> <p>Better global health and shifting disease, but more years in injury and illness.</p> <p>The 2000s were the first decade since 1980 when both the absolute numbers and the proportion of people in absolute poverty declined. However, the number of relative poor in the developing world has continued to increase ever since 1980.</p> <p>850 million people suffer from hunger which is slightly more than in 1990 but 150 million less than in 1970.</p> <p>Universal primary education achieved in most parts of the world. The literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds in developing countries reached 88 per cent in 2011. In stark contrast to twenty years earlier, today women dominate tertiary education in most parts of the world.</p> <p>740 million people lack access to safe drinking water (i.e., 500 million fewer than in 1990) and 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation (650 million more than in 1990). Water pollution continues to claim the lives of millions.</p> <p>Great improvements in modern energy access since 1990, but in 2010 there were still 1.27 billion people without access to electricity and 2.59 billion without access to clean cooking fuels.</p> <p>Increased aging including in many developing countries. 810 million people are now older than 60 years.</p> <p>In 2010: 215 million international migrants (59 million more than in 1990) and 740 million internal migrants.</p> <p>383 million employed people getting by on less than US\$1.25 per day – half the number of 1990, but no reduction in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>Intergenerational social mobility earning, wage and educational mobility varied widely across countries</p> <p>Mixed progress on human security and human rights.</p> <p>Overall well-being of people – as measured by HDI - has substantially improved since 1950</p>
<p><b>Life support</b></p> <p>Human settlements now cover 7% of the world's ice-free land cover and their croplands another 21%.</p> <p>The protected terrestrial and marine areas have been greatly expanded in developed and developing countries.</p> <p>Loss of half of the world's forests historically to domestication. Tropical forests declined at around 12-14 million hectares per year in both the 1990s and 2000s, and a similar amount was degraded. In contrast, temperate and boreal forests were reforestation since the 1980s.</p> <p>Global arable land and permanent crops expanded by 160 million ha since 1961, due to expansion in developing economies, but the world likely reached peak farmland by 2010.</p> <p>Humanity claims about 24 per cent of the global terrestrial net primary production, more than ever before.</p> <p>Local and regional freshwater shortages, and water stress was widespread in one-third of the world.</p> <p>The proportion of overexploited fish stocks tripled from 10% in 1970 to 30% in 2012.</p> <p>Many concentrations of local air pollutants have decreased, but the health burden of local air pollution remains large, especially in megacities of developing countries.</p> <p>Ozone layer on a long-term path to stabilization by 2020/2030.</p> <p>Degraded coastal zones where half the world population lives.</p>	<p><b>Economy</b></p> <p>Affluence has increased amidst persistent poverty. The world economy doubled since 1990 to US\$69 trillion in 2012. The Genuine progress index per capita has slightly decreased since 1978.</p> <p>Consumption remains grossly inadequate for the poorest.</p> <p>Greater material consumption and less per unit of value, but progress in technology access and performance has fallen far short of the requirements for sustainability.</p> <p>From 1988 to 2008, all gains in real income gains have been reaped by the super-rich in all countries and the rising middle-class in developing countries.</p> <p>Growing income inequality in many parts of the world.</p> <p>Trade has grown at more than twice the rate of economic growth since 1950.</p> <p>Total assistance to developing countries more than doubled since 2000 to US\$126 billion in 2012.</p> <p>The proportion of net ODA to donors' gross national income regained their 1990 levels of 0.32% in 2010, up from 0.22% in 2002. Estimates for 2012 are 0.29%.</p> <p>Energy almost tripled between 1970 and 2010 – reaching 493EJ. Renewable energy share increased from 5.4% in 1970 to 7.0% in 2000 and 8.2% in 2010.</p> <p>Growing but slowing water withdrawals.</p>
<p><b>Community</b></p> <p>More State-based armed conflicts than in the cold war.</p> <p>Greatly reduced number of deaths from non-State armed conflicts, including terrorism.</p> <p>Diversity of cultural heritage, traditions, and traditional knowledge and 90% of indigenous languages threatened, but also indications of some revivals.</p>	<p><b>Society</b></p> <p>Extraordinary changes in developed and developing countries alike, in terms of values, attitudes, and actual behaviour, in particular the attitudinal and behavioral shifts in sex and reproduction, the role of women, the environment, and human rights.</p> <p>Fewer stable families in most developed and developing countries than in past decades. In developed countries, crude marriage rate halved since 1970 and divorce rate increased. The average duration of marriages has stayed constant at 10-15 years.</p> <p>Widening governance and globalization. Power has shifted from the nation State upward to the global level and downward to the local level, and at all levels from the public to the private. Crisis of multilateralism.</p> <p>In most countries where a high level of societal consensus existed on intergenerational equity, it has been lost or come under pressure.</p>

Note: Red colour indicates areas that many would see as areas of concern, green colour indicates what most would consider positive trends.