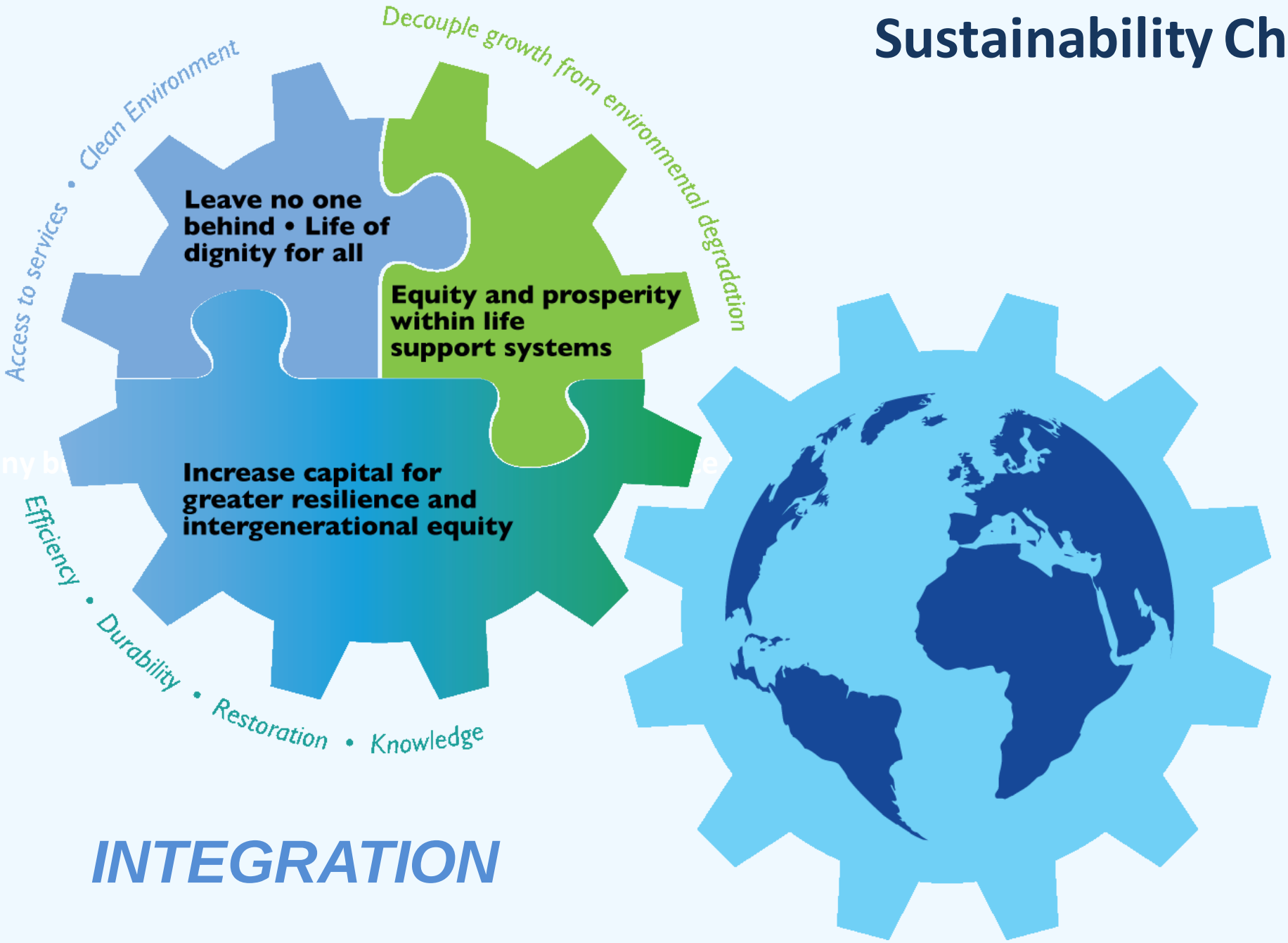
Sustainability Check 2015

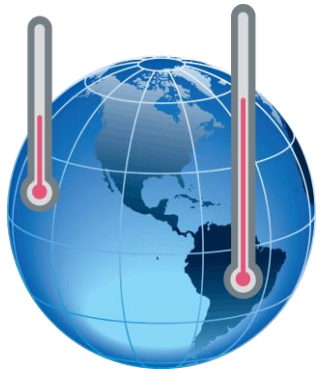


INTEGRATION

GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

1972 3.6 billion 2015 7.6 billion

> 1°C rise in ocean and global average temperatures



50% of people living in cities

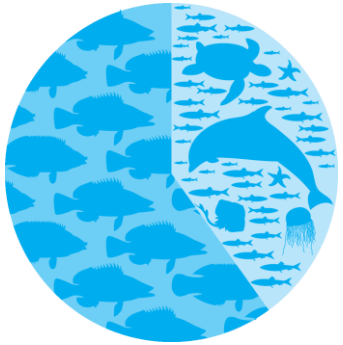
8m premature deaths from air pollution

30-40% of the planet is used for plant production

40% natural vegetation legally protected

25% of global soils are degraded

90% wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into freshwater systems



>50% marine regions unprotected

UNHEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

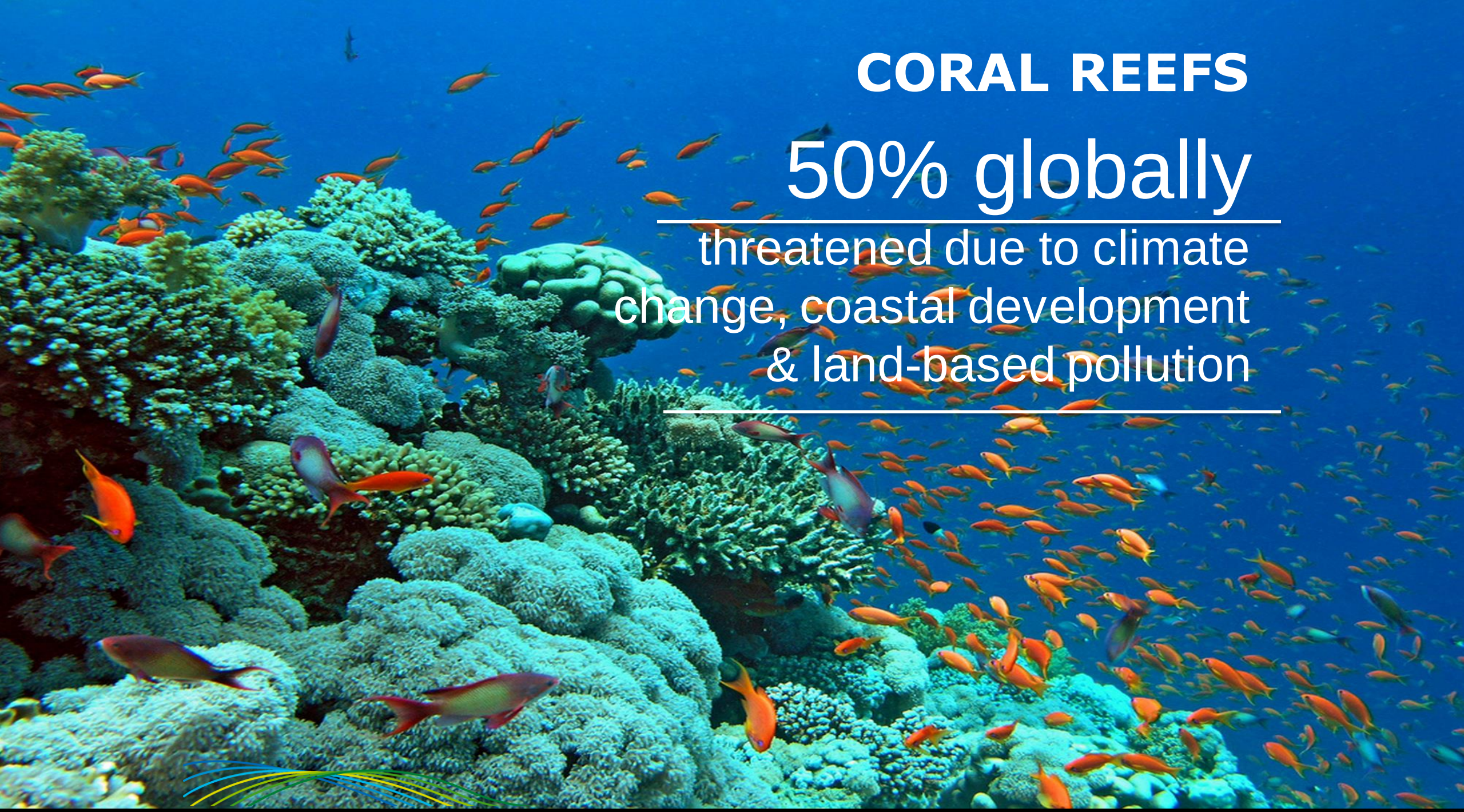
WIDESPREAD OBSERVED IMPACTS

A CHANGING WORLD

Temperature increases, sea-level rise, ocean acidification, changing seasons, new rainfall patterns

VULNERABLE STATES

threatened by sea level rise
and extreme events

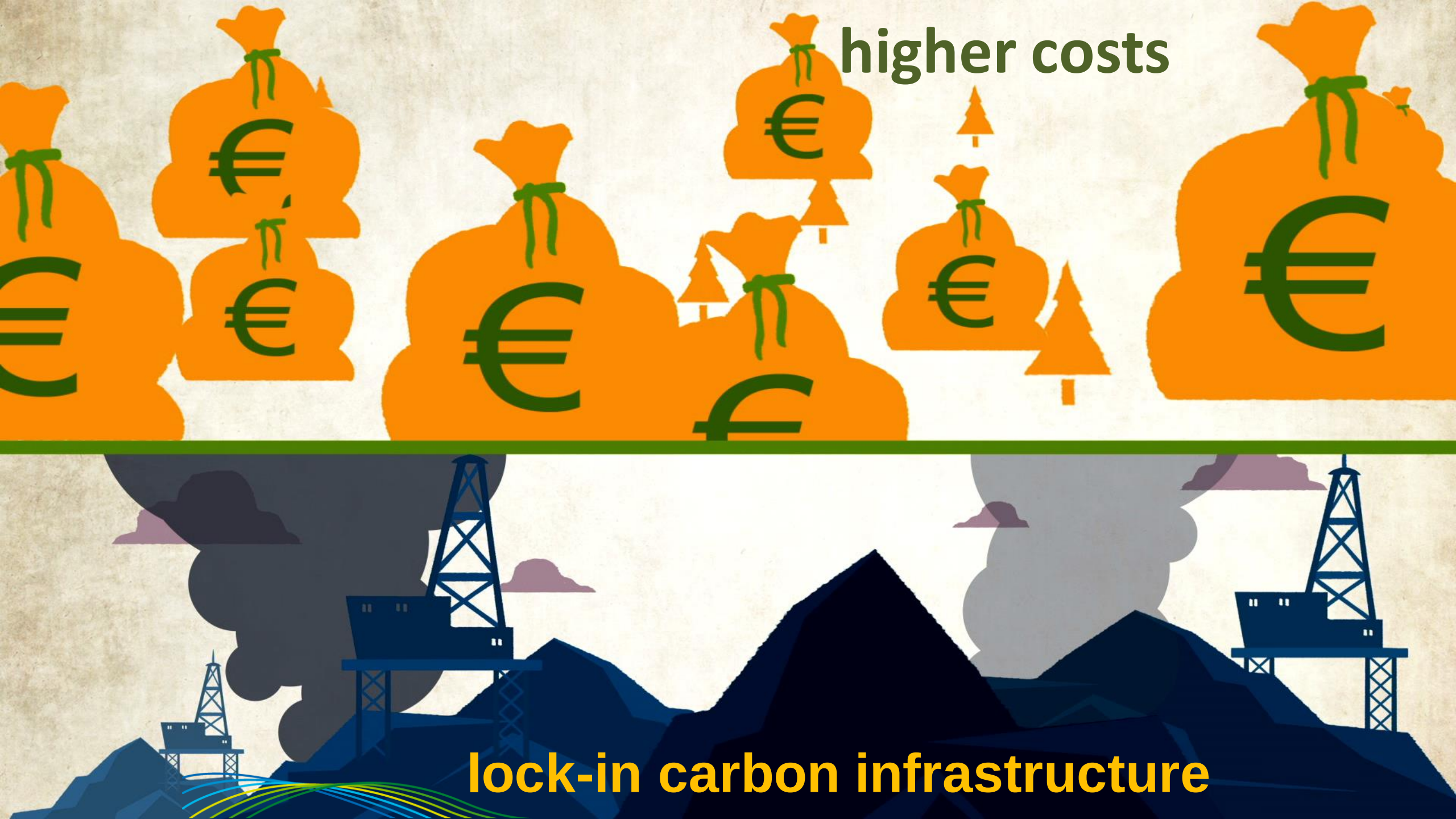

CORAL REEFS
50% globally
threatened due to climate change, coastal development & land-based pollution

Human health and ecosystems

Ebola spread illegal trade in bush meat due to urbanisation and deforestation

Land use access rights,localised soil productivity loss and farming

Water conservation and wwater rights


higher costs
lock-in carbon infrastructure

Urbanization

60-80%

of global energy consumption is used by urban cities

75%

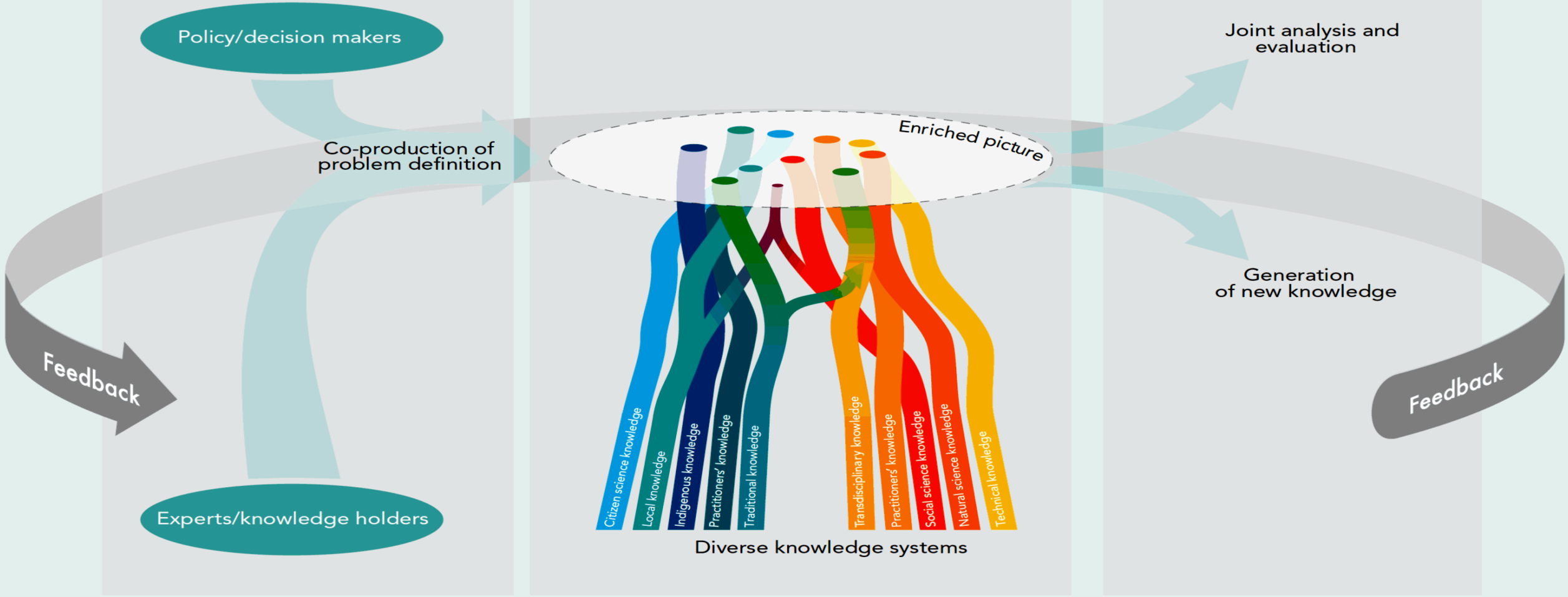
of carbon emission comes from urban cities

UNSUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

GLOBAL ECONOMY

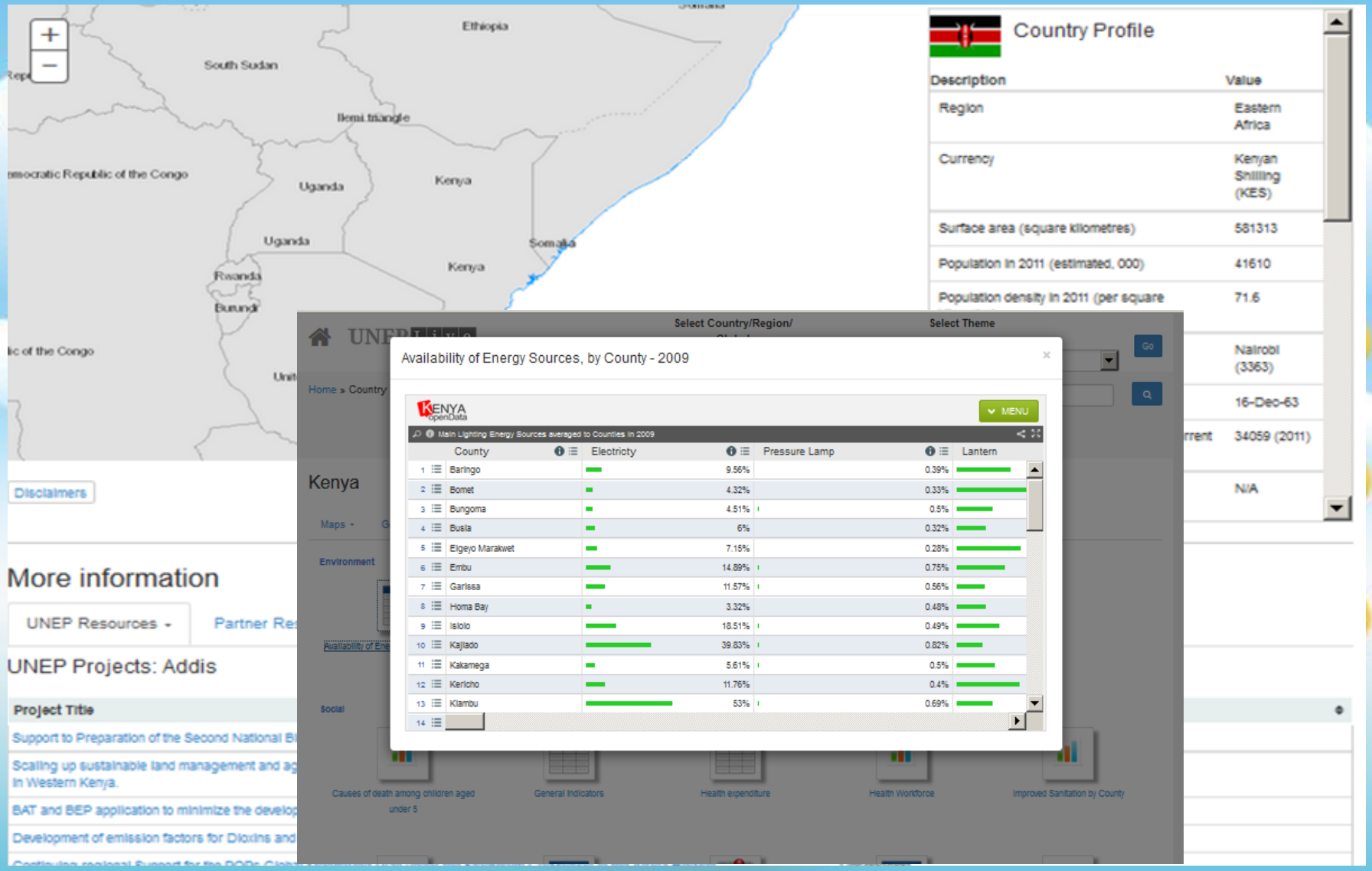
wealth of 85 people = 3.5 billion poorest

Building sustainability using indigenous, traditional, local and scientific knowledge systems



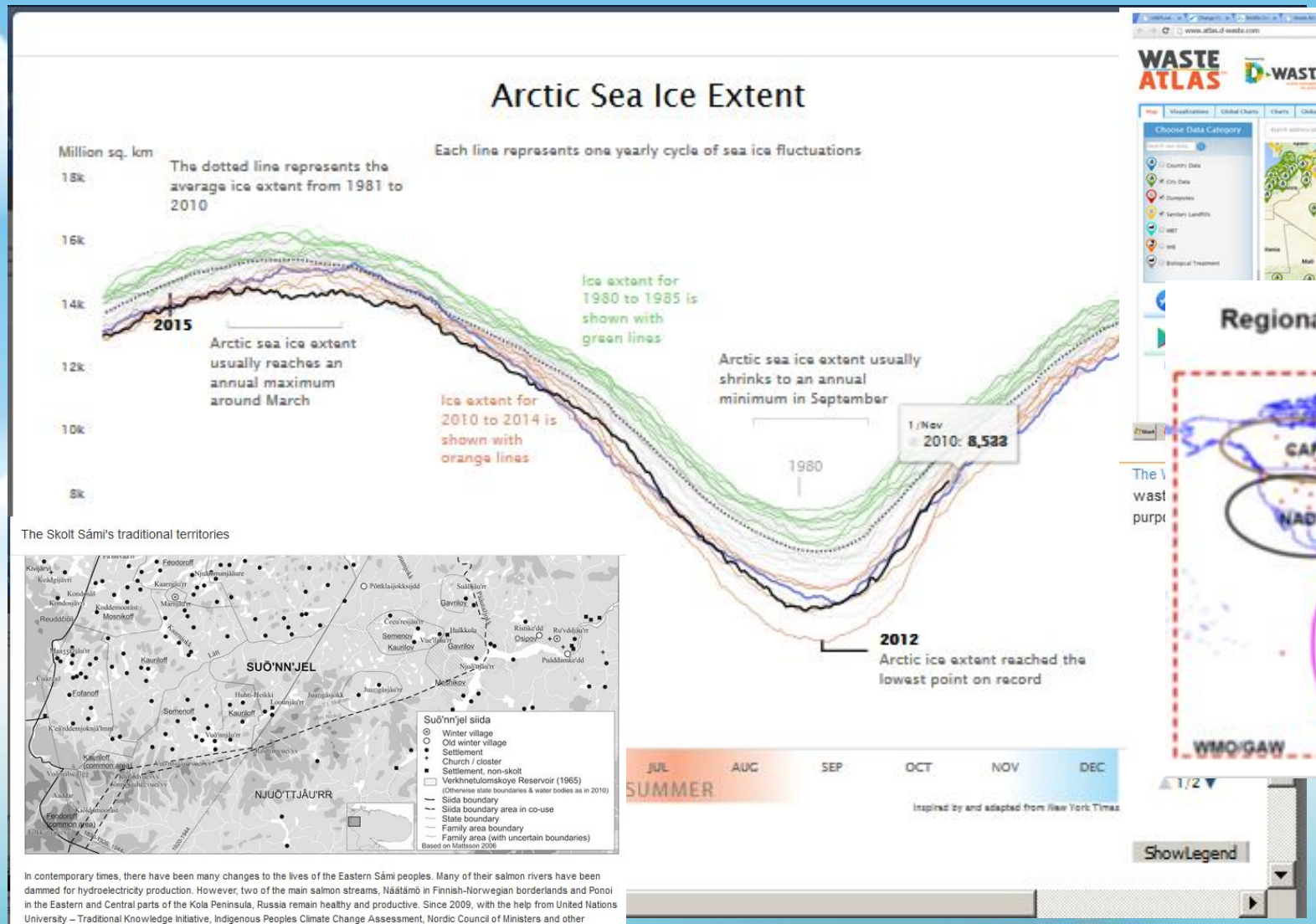
UNEP Live

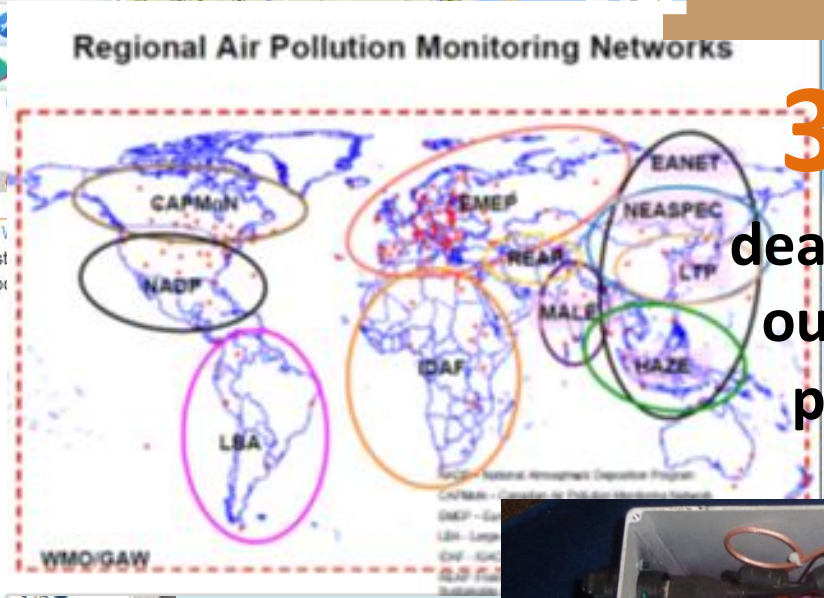
Open Data & National Policies



UNEP Live

Traditional Knowledge, Citizen Science and Monitoring





3.7m

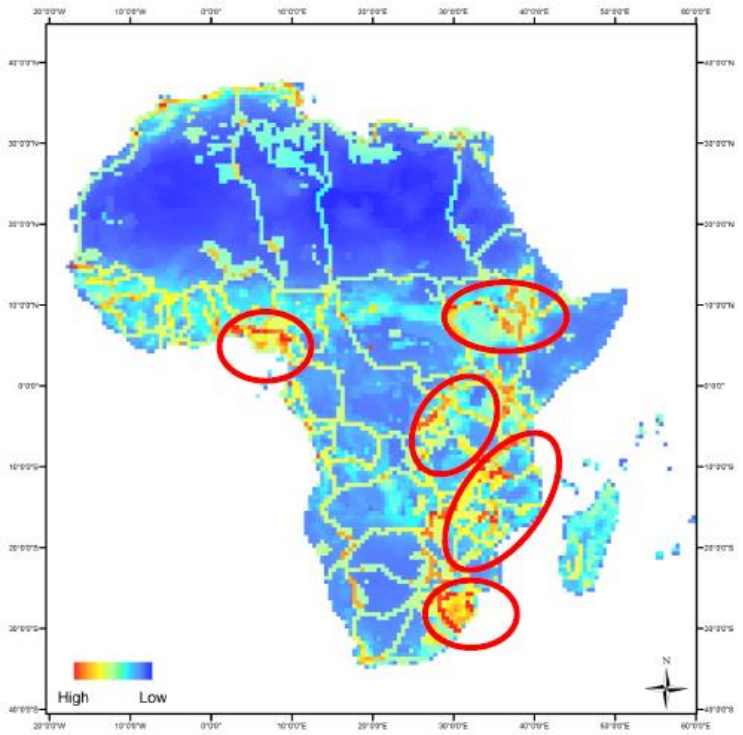
deaths due to outdoor air pollution

The Skolt Sámi's traditional territories

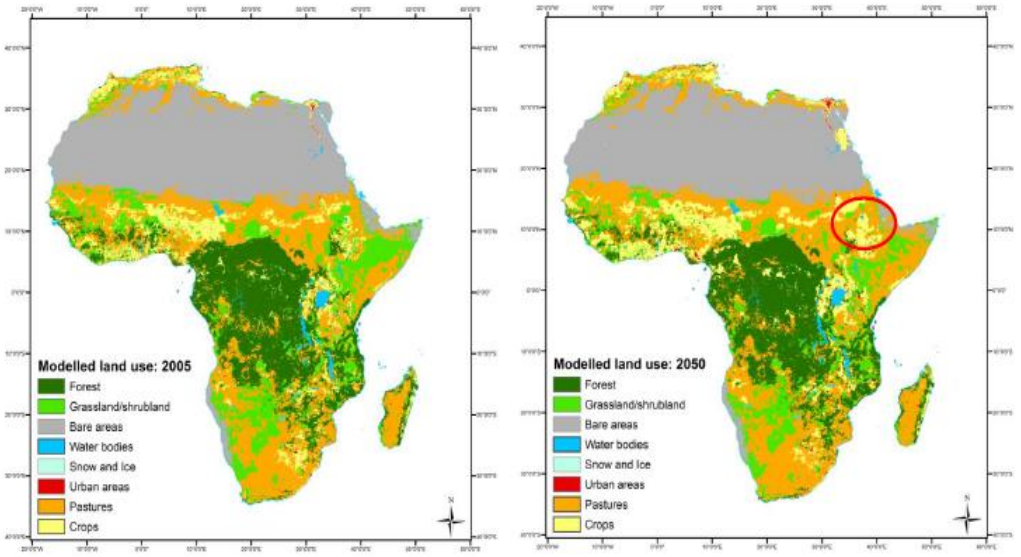
In contemporary times, there have been many changes to the lives of the Eastern Sámi peoples. Many of their salmon rivers have been dammed for hydroelectricity production. However, two of the main salmon streams, Näätämö in Finnish-Norwegian borderlands and Ponoi in the Eastern and Central parts of the Kola Peninsula, Russia remain healthy and productive. Since 2009, with the help from United Nations University – Traditional Knowledge Initiative, Indigenous Peoples Climate Change Assessment, Nordic Council of Ministers and other partners, the Eastern Sámi communities have started to document changes to salmon using traditional knowledge, and in cases where it has been appropriate, begun to install collaborative management measures to try to preserve the salmon in the context of rapid changes.

Source: Adapted from the Mustonen, Tero and Mustonen, Kaisu (2011): Eastern Sámi Atlas, Snowchange Cooperative, 2011.

Infrastructure Development, People and Nature



Overlap between Ecosystem Service assets and biodiversity and human development pressures showing main areas of impact



Modelled land use change in Africa

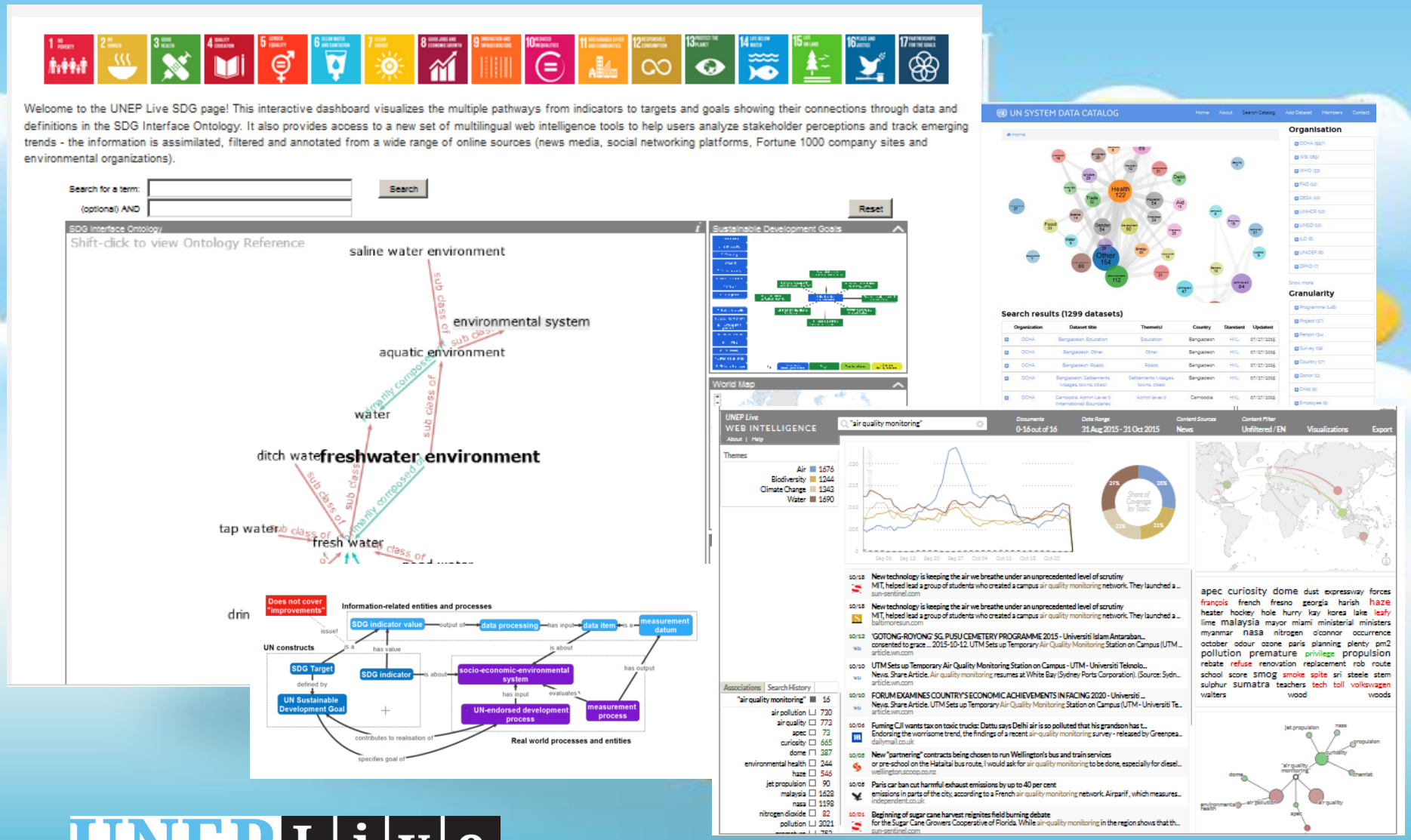
UNEP

UNEP Live

GEO 6 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK

HEALTHY PLANET HEALTHY PEOPLE

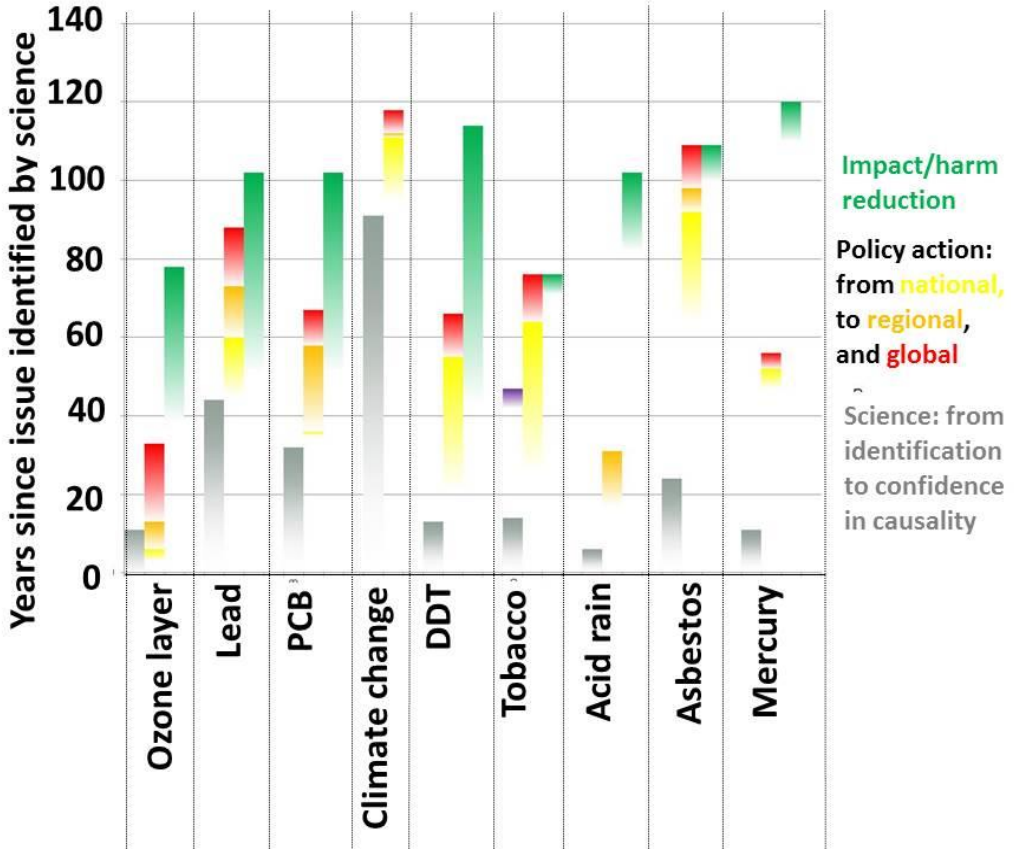
SDG Indicators, Ontology & Web Intelligence



UNEP Live

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Time delays between science and policy



INNOVATION

USD 3.7 trillion estimated savings from clean low-carbon technologies