

And the outlook for 2030 and beyond is... uncertain with a hint of optimism?

By Hilary Allison, head of the Ecosystem Assessment and Policy Support Programme, UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre

On 13th March 2019, the world's environment ministers agreed to the [sixth edition of the Global Environment Outlook \(GEO-6\)](#), UN Environment's flagship integrated environmental assessment, at the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly.

While the last truly global assessment on the environment as a whole was published in 2012, major environmental assessments are coming thick and fast at present. These are requested by governments in response to specific issues of common concern—for example, in February the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' [State of Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture](#) was published, and in April the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services will launch its Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the successor to the [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#).

Of course, such assessments don't focus exclusively on the relentless historic decline in biodiversity and the state of the world's ecosystems, though sadly that is a consistent underpinning message. As well as taking stock of the present state of our environment, assessments also look at how effectively policy has addressed this situation and, even more importantly, many look ahead at possible pathways based on scenarios and modelling to show how the world might move to a different and more sustainable kind of future, bending the downward curve of environmental degradation.



The full GEO report is an independently produced, rigorously reviewed assessment prepared by nearly 200 scientists over a period of two years which covers a huge amount of ground—examining air, freshwater, oceans, land and biodiversity in turn, as well as numerous cross-cutting issues. I have been privileged to have seen this process from the inside; UN Environment coordinates this mammoth process and I have played a small part in its production by coordinating the biodiversity chapters and working with a great team of authors from around the world who have weighed up the evidence published since 2012 and drawn robust and well-argued conclusions from it.

That said, most decision makers will go straight to the [Summary for Policy Makers](#), a document linked umbilically to the full 700-page report but summarising the science into bite-size conclusions. The summary also provides a road map for change, fusing independent scientific conclusions with the political reality of diverse national interests and perspectives on policy solutions. This document represents the meeting of the scientific and policy community—two groups who speak rather different languages and who don't meet as often as they should!

我们的产品



大数据平台

国内宏观经济数据库

国际经济合作数据库

行业分析数据库

条约法规平台

国际条约数据库

国外法规数据库

即时信息平台

新闻媒体即时分析

社交媒体即时分析

云报告平台

国内研究报告

国际研究报告

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14200

