

Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6)

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PAN-EUROPEAN REGION

Key findings and priorities

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Regional context and priorities

- Regional context and priorities
- Healthy planet, healthy people



Strengthening environmental governance

- The challenges ahead
- The pan European environmental governance system
- Enabling conditions and means of implementation

Environmental state and trends

- National state of the environment reporting
- Climate change
- Air quality
- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Chemicals and waste
- Freshwater
- Coastal marine and oceans
- Land

Outlooks and emerging issues

- Setting the scene
- Outlooks for 2030 and beyond
- Insights for knowledge, policy and governance towards sustainability

Structure and content:

- Decided at REIN Conference in Istanbul (April 2014), then slightly revised by HLG / SAP and adapted to the pan-European region;
- Priorities of the GEO5 report have been taken into account;
- Sections on Governance and Outlooks have been split into two autonomous parts;
- Sub sections on oceans and land are coherent with the global GEO 6 assessment;
- Readability of the overall RA has improved substantially, moving figures and pictures to Layer 2;
- Each section contains specific parts on Introduction and Conclusions, for ease of reference throughout the volume;
- Scientific evidence is ensured through detailed references;
- Policy responses and recommendations are integrated throughout the text;
- Policy tools and instruments have been broadened;
- Cross sectoral tools for sustainable development cover a relevant part in the text;
- SDGs are integral component of future outlooks

Key findings and policy messages:

- It reflects the structure and the content of the RA Assessment;
- It specifically addresses policy makers and it highlights that urgent actions are needed;
- Key findings for each section and sub section are provided;
- The first part makes a robust connection between regional trends and global trends;
- It introduces the concept of planetary boundaries, clearly stating that the region alone cannot halt the depletion of resources and reverse the negative trends;
- The interlinkages between environmental policies and economic-social component is underlined
- It urges policy makers to take on the responsibility of an ambitious agenda, and the implementation of SDGs can contribute to it significantly;
- It states that a new governance for sustainable development is a fundamental prerequisite for governments to address these challenges;
- It calls upon Governments to act for a transformational change in order to make overall life more sustainable;
- It identifies green economy and other cross cutting instruments as the major players for this paradigm shift.



State and trends:

- GHG emissions are decreasing in the EU and increasing in the South Eastern region;
- Efficiency gains and mitigation actions;

Policy responses

- Strengthened Government actions in different sectors such as energy, water, land, infrastructure,



State and trends:

- Improvements in air quality thanks to effective regulations;
- More problematic for particulate matter and ozone;

Policy responses

- Implementation of regional conventions;
- Efficiency measures; reduction of emissions at their source



State and trends:

- Loss and ecosystem degradation continue apace;
- Pressure exerted by land use change, agriculture, urbanization, infrastructure;

Policy responses

- Full implementation of existing instruments of Ecological networks, strengthening policy instruments; integration of ecosystems into spatial planning

State and trends:

- New toxic chemicals in consumer goods pose new challenges;
- Heavy metals and POPs still remain in air and soil, with different grade across the region;

Policy responses

- Implementation of global conventions and other systems;
- Enhanced law enforcement and regulations



State and trends:

- Waste volume continue to grow, and incorrect disposal such as landfilling in several parts of the region;
- Growing concerns from correct handling of RAEE;

Policy responses

- Implementation of regional and global conventions;
- Recognition of the waste hierarchy as major approach to waste management

State and trends:

- Freshwater pollution, mainly from agriculture is the main reason for poor water quality;
- Large differences within the region regarding collection and treatment of wastewater;

Policy responses

- Implementation of global conventions and other systems;
- Enhanced law enforcement and regulations



State and trends:

- Degradation of marine ecosystems continues, with increasing risk of irreversible loss of ecosystems services;
- Threats coming from urbanizations, fisheries, industries, chemicals, agriculture, plastics;

Policy responses

- Global policy response and international cooperation;
- Ecosystem based management approach

State and trends:

- Land use change is leading to deterioration of soils, causing water and air pollution;
- Soils are under threat, urban sprawl and urbanization have exacerbated deterioration;

Policy responses

- Enhancement of legislation;
- Sustainable land management policies



Global megatrends can affect the longer term environmental outlook



- Population and migration trends
- Urbanization
- Resource scarcity
- Climate change and environmental crisis

Environmental degradation

It can exacerbate social problems and economic injustice



Environmental governance



Well designed policies,
adequate implementation and enforcement



obrigado

Dank U

Merci

mahalo

Köszí

спасибо

Grazie

Thank
you

mauruuru

Takk

Gracias

Dziękuję

Děkuju

danke

Kiitos