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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION

Second meeting
UNESCO, Paris, 9-13 July 2007
Item 9 of the provisional agenda**

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

Lessons learned from the preparation of the second edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook and proposals on the scope and focus of the third edition

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through decision VIII/14, the Conference of the Parties requested a review of the outcome and impact of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as lessons learned from its preparation, and the development of proposals on the scope and format of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including the organization of preparatory work.

Based on surveys of media, scientific literature and an electronically administered questionnaire, the adequacy of the launch, distribution, form and content of the second edition was assessed. While greater efforts are required for the production of language versions and various products targeting specific audiences, the second edition of the Outlook has been generally appreciated for its substance and form.

Overall, and as far as this can be judged one year after the launch of the second edition, its impact on policy makers, the scientific community or the informed public was limited. This may be partly a consequence of delays in the availability of language versions and ancillary products. Improvements in the report-writing process to enhance credibility, a coherent communication strategy coupled with a more effective distribution strategy and the production of a greater range of products are expected to increase the impact of the next edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

The second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook reported on 14 of the 19 headline indicators agreed by decision VIII/15, which had been sufficiently developed to report on global trends. Of these 14 headlines indicators, eight were considered to be based on good methodology with globally consistent time-series data, while the six others had limitations in methodology of data coverage (spatial

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/1.

** UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/1.

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and/or temporal). Although significant progress is expected prior to the third edition, it is unlikely that methods and data will be sufficiently developed for all indicators. In addition to reporting trends on individual indicators, efforts should be made to carry out analyses across data sets and indicators.

While the focus of the third edition should be on global and, where available and appropriate, regional analyses, general trends and recommended actions should be illustrated with examples drawn from national reports, national and subglobal assessments and regionally-based response scenarios and other relevant sources. This will depend, however, on the timely submission of national reports.

Publication of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook should be planned for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, following peer-review of different sections by relevant specialists, a second peer-review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and a review of the communication strategy. It should be envisaged to also publish a summary for policy makers in the six languages of the United Nations.

The content of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook should include information on:

(a) Status and trends of biological diversity and an assessment of the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target at the global and, where available, regional level complemented by storylines based on relevant examples and case studies derived from national reports;

(b) Global and regional trends in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity i.e. the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources based *inter alia* on a review of implementation of the Strategic Plan;

(c) The implementation of the biodiversity agenda within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and, more generally, progress made in mainstreaming biodiversity into the development agenda;

(d) Actions for significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, including considerations for a framework to set targets for implementing the Convention beyond 2010, taking the previous information into account.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to:
 - (a) *Note* the progress made in preparing products that complement and strengthen the messages contained in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; and
 - (b) *Request* the Executive Secretary to continue disseminating the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and future supplementary products to different audiences in all the regions.
2. SBSTTA may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties *urge* Parties and *invite* other Governments and organizations to make available relevant data on status and trends of biological diversity, progress in the implementation of the Convention including its Strategic Plan and lessons learned in carrying out actions designed to contribute to a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss, including by timely submission of the fourth national reports.
3. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation may wish to:
 - (a) *Request* the Executive Secretary to prepare a work plan, communication strategy and financial plan for the development of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to make this available for comments by national focal points, the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness and other specialists before finalizing it;
 - (b) *Request* the Executive Secretary to continue collaborating with other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant processes and organizations and to engage them in the preparations of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as appropriate and in accordance with their respective agendas.
4. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation may also wish to invite the Conference of the Parties to *urge* Parties and *invite* other Governments and donors to make timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and ancillary products in accordance with the work plan and financial plan for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as the communication strategy, the scope and format for the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook contained in section V of the present note.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of decision VIII/7, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to communicate the results of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook in all official languages in a strategic and effective way, including through the clearing-house mechanism and the mass media, using, *inter alia*, a short graphic summary that highlights the headline indicators and actions needed to achieve the 2010 target, and case studies that highlight the importance of biodiversity for human well-being. In paragraph 6 of the same decision the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to make available the information and analyses used in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as an input to the fourth edition of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) being prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme.

2. In paragraph 18 (a) of decision VIII/14, the Conference of the Parties further requested the Executive Secretary to review the process, outcome and impact of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as lessons learned from its preparation, and develop proposals on the scope and format of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the organization of preparatory work, by making appropriate use of the third and fourth national reports, global indicators for the 2010 target and other relevant global and regional assessment initiatives, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and/or the Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI), as appropriate, prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

3. In accordance with these provisions, SBSTTA and/or WGRI may wish to review and draw lessons from the process for preparing the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (see section II below) and consider the progress made in preparing products that complement and strengthen the messages contained in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (see section III and annex I below). Based on a review of the process and a preliminary survey of the impact and outcomes of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (see section IV and annex II below), the Subsidiary Body and/or the Working Group are invited to consider the proposals on the scope and format of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the organization of preparatory work (see section V below).

4. An earlier draft of this note was posted for review from 26 February 2007 to 13 March 2007 in accordance with notification 2007-026, and review comments have been incorporated as appropriate.

II. PROCESS OF PREPARATION OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

5. In decision VI/25, the Conference of the Parties decided that the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-2) should be prepared for publication in 2004, drawing upon information contained in the second national reports, the thematic reports on the items for in-depth consideration at its sixth and seventh meetings, and on the review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan to be undertaken in 2003.

6. Following delays in the availability of information on which the second edition of the GBO was to be based, the Conference of the Parties revised the timetable for the production of the outlook and decided in decision VII/30 that the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international organizations, should prepare the second Global Biodiversity Outlook for publication prior to the eighth

meeting of the Conference of the Parties following peer review and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meeting.

7. The decision further agreed on a framework for assessing progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including a limited number of trial indicators, and specified that these should be developed and used in reporting, including in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. More specifically, the Outlook should communicate trends in biodiversity based on the outcome-oriented indicators contained in the framework for assessing progress in implementing the Strategic Plan. The Conference of the Parties decided that SBSTTA should review the use of these indicators and the draft of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) to assist SBSTTA in this endeavour.

8. Based on the work of the expert group and the review by SBSTTA, at its eleventh meeting, of a draft of the second edition of the Outlook prepared by the Secretariat, in collaboration with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international organizations, the Executive Secretary launched the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook at the opening of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

III. COMMUNICATION OF THE MESSAGES OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

9. In keeping with the goals of the draft communication strategy for the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the launch of the Outlook included a release to global and local media agencies. This was facilitated by partnerships with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Reuters news service.

10. Publication of a Portuguese language version of the Outlook by the Government of Brazil also facilitated communication with the Brazilian national press corps. Versions of the Outlook in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish are expected for the first half of 2007. Other language versions are in preparation.

11. Distribution of the second edition of the Outlook was directed to national focal points, international organizations, researchers, and national libraries. Copies were also made available at relevant technical meetings. All available versions as well as summaries and background documents have been made accessible on the Convention website (<http://www.biodiv.org/gbo2>).

12. A variety of other products derived from the Outlook are planned. In particular, a photographic exhibit on the achievement of the 2010 target is under preparation with IUCN – The World Conservation Union, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and GEO Magazine, for release on World Environment Day 2007. Annex I lists these products and how they are being disseminated.

IV. REVIEW OF THE OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK AND LESSONS LEARNED

A. Review of the outcomes and impacts of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

13. Pursuant to a recommendation by the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA-IAC), the Executive Secretary conducted an electronic survey of

usage of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to determine its impact (<http://www.biodiv.org/gbo2/survey.shtml>). The summary results are presented in annex II below.

14. Of the 119 responses received by 25 February 2007, the majority of respondents represented research bodies (40), tertiary education (36) and Governments (29). Responses concerning the effectiveness of communicating the Outlook indicated that the launch of the report was moderately effective. Subsequent distribution and communication, however, fell short of expectations.

15. The majority of respondents agreed that the Outlook was written in a style that makes it generally accessible. Nevertheless, a significant number (i.e., almost one-third of those with an opinion) felt that the Outlook was not easily accessible to its target audience. The majority of respondents also agreed that most of the key messages and conclusions came out clearly. The majority of respondents reported that the Outlook had contributed to a better understanding of key issues on biodiversity and on the Convention processes and tools. Respondents also felt that the scope, form and content of the Outlook generally followed the guidance provided by Parties and that this format was effective.

16. The reception by the general public, through the media, was also generally positive. The launch at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties generated print, web and radio coverage of the report around the world including in newspapers throughout North America, Latin America and some European countries. Web coverage was also extensive and included the websites of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), *The Guardian*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Le Monde* and a number of syndicated newspaper web sites around the world. This continued for up to six weeks after the launch, which is an editorial impact comparable to that generated by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment's Biodiversity Synthesis Report in 2005.

17. A content analysis of editorial coverage shows a focus both on the rate of loss of biodiversity as reported through the set of indicators in chapter 2, and on the steps required for achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target from chapters 4 and 5. Given that both of these were identified as important messages to be communicated, this outcome represents a successful reception of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook by the media.

18. Although these findings are significant for the launch, it remains premature to assess the full impact of the Outlook amongst other target audiences. There has not been sufficient time for other target audiences to use the results in their own work. A number of local language editions remain under preparation, and their finalization would extend the audience reached by the publication.

19. The electronic survey of users suggests that the second edition of the Outlook has been less effective at communicating its unique contribution to global discussions of biodiversity. One user, for example, commented that the added value of the Outlook in the wake of the publication of various reports of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was not significant.

20. In December 2006 the CEPA-IAC reviewed the impact of the second edition of the Outlook. In general, it indicated satisfaction with the format and content of the Outlook and commented that it represented a positive progression from the first edition. The second edition proved to be a valuable document for national focal points, both as training materials for new staff, as well as a source of basic messages and material for communication on outreach and policy development. The figures and graphs were cited as valuable resources. It was recommended that in future editions, these should be made even more user-friendly.

21. The CEPA-IAC also stressed the importance of distribution of a range of products targeting different audiences for the second edition of the Outlook and for all future editions. While the main

document of 80 pages was a format suitable for the use of national focal points, a shorter document of 5-10 pages for each of the key target audiences was also recommended. The production of a number of supplementary products, such as a video, Power Point presentations and a poster display were also recommended.

B. Lessons learned from the use of outcome-oriented indicators in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

22. Chapter 2 of the Global Biodiversity Outlook provides current trends in biodiversity on the basis of the indicators adopted through decision VII/30 with subsequent refinements recommended through SBSTTA recommendation X/5 adopted through decision VIII/15. Delivery of each indicator relies on organizations identified to coordinate the necessary efforts.

23. A total of 19 headline indicators were identified while processes were agreed for the identification and development of indicators for the status of access and benefit-sharing, additional indicators for the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and indicators for technology transfer.

24. The second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook reported on 14 of the 19 headline indicators. The remaining five headline indicators had not been sufficiently developed to report on global trends in a coherent way. They relate to the focal areas on ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services and on sustainable use.

25. Of the 14 headline indicators reported on in the Global Biodiversity Outlook, eight ¹ were considered to be based on good methodology with globally consistent time series data. The six other indicators had limitations in methodology of data coverage (spatial and/or temporal).

26. Through the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, progress has already been made on some of the more complex indicators. It is therefore expected that the third edition will cover a larger number of indicators and make use of additional data sources. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the third edition will be able to report on trends for all indicators. For some headline indicators, no suitable indicator methodology is available as yet while for others the underlying data are limited in coverage. In some cases, additional funding could accelerate the production of improved indicator methodologies and the compilation and analysis of underlying data.

27. The production of the indicators is the responsibility of partner organizations. Some of these can dedicate more resources to the development of these indicators than others. Nevertheless, attributing ownership to the responsible organizations and acknowledging their contribution is likely to ensure that the indicators are policy-relevant and that the trends they detect are communicated through a variety of channels including channels outside the Convention process.

28. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed on headline indicators and left some flexibility as to the specific measures used under each headline. This flexibility is expected to facilitate the identification of suitable measures and allow the use of methods and data that are yet to become available. This flexibility will also allow for the selection of datasets and indicators on the basis of their complementarity with the other indicators so as to ensure that the information provided by any indicator will be supplemented with additional qualifications on the basis of the information

^{1/} Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; change in status of threatened species; coverage of protected areas; Marine Trophic Index; water quality of freshwater ecosystems; nitrogen deposition; and ecological footprint and related concepts.

provided by other indicators. Efforts have already been undertaken by members of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to examine how linkages between existing datasets can be improved and which additional attributes and metadata already exist or could be added to improve future analyses.

29. In the long term, it will be critical to ensure that data and information for biodiversity monitoring are systematically collected and deposited in a way that enables analyses across datasets and thereby facilitates the calculation of realistic scenarios to support evidence-based decision-making. The document on the implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment on the work of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/4) addresses this point in greater detail.

C. *General lessons learned for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*

30. Lessons learned through the process of the preparation and publication of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook fall under four categories: collaboration, preparation, peer review and products. In all cases, the experience of the second edition demonstrates the need for adjustments to the process for the third edition. The Global Biodiversity Outlook is a collaborative effort drawing on information from a range of sources and depends on significant contributions and inputs from organizations and individual scientists. To ensure its timely production it is recommended that Parties provide adequate resources for meaningful collaboration and wider ownership of the results. Preparation of a work plan and financial plan early on should enable Parties to make a commitment to financial support for this process.

31. Formulation of a communication strategy should accompany the production of the Global Biodiversity Outlook at all stages of the process, with room for flexibility for preparation and implementation of the strategy. Moreover, resources need to be dedicated for formulation and implementation of this strategy, including resources for the launch itself, for training of journalists and for follow-up.

32. Global Biodiversity Outlook is a product designed to communicate to a variety of audiences. Although the central messages remain the same for all, the form and emphasis may differ according to the target group. This suggests that the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook should be based on a central document, with a variety of satellite products, each targeted to a different group. Preparation of the central volume and other satellite products should be undertaken with the assistance of partner agencies, both for formulation of the products, as well as for distribution.

33. The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook is expected to draw substantially on the fourth national report. In order to facilitate the preparation and timely submission by Parties of the fourth national report, a notification with the format was circulated on 28 July 2006 urging Parties to submit their contributions no later than 30 March 2009 in accordance with decision VIII/14.

34. Above all, the experience of the second edition emphasizes the importance of allocation of sufficient time for the Secretariat to coordinate, manage, write and produce the project. To avoid delays in the production process there is a need to develop and agree on a work plan at an early stage and for timely allocation of financial resources at all stages of the project. Budgets allocated over multiple years, including after the release of the product, are therefore required.

**V. PROPOSED SCOPE AND FORMAT OF THE THIRD EDITION
OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK AND
ORGANIZATION OF PREPARATORY WORK**

A. Scope and format of the third edition of the Outlook

35. The year 2010, when the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook is scheduled for release, will be a milestone in the life of the Convention. In light of this, the third edition will contain not only information on the status of biodiversity and the drivers of its loss; rather it will also present a global account of the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target. Furthermore, with 2010 being the International Year for Biodiversity, the third edition of the Outlook will be a major communication tool that should contribute substantially to the enhancement of awareness of: (i) the importance of biodiversity for human well-being through the delivery of diverse ecosystem goods and services; and (ii) the impact of different human actions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

36. Proposals for the scope and format of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook are based on the experiences in the process, outcome and impact of the second edition. More than the previous editions, the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook should draw on information contained in national reports and supplementary information provided by Parties. It should include a substantial section on trends in biodiversity, which should be prepared in collaboration with relevant international organizations. This section should draw on the relevant information from various assessments, including, where available, updates on data and information from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, coordinated by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); additional peer-reviewed scientific information; and other relevant sources, as appropriate.

37. The third edition should contain information on:

(a) Status and trends of biological diversity and an assessment of the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target at the global and, where available, regional level, complemented by storylines based on relevant examples and case studies derived from information contained in the fourth national reports;

(b) Global and regional trends in the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, i.e., the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources based, *inter alia* on a review of implementation of the Strategic Plan;

(c) The implementation of the biodiversity agenda within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and, more generally, progress made in mainstreaming biodiversity into the development agenda;

(d) Actions for significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, including considerations for a framework to set targets for implementing the Convention beyond 2010, taking the previous information into account.

38. While it is recommended that focus be on global and, where available and appropriate, regional analyses, general trends and recommended actions will be illustrated with examples drawn from national reports, national and sub-global assessments and regionally based response scenarios and other relevant sources.

39. The central information product of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook should remain a monograph of a size comparable to the second edition containing detailed data and case studies

on the content listed above. The datasets, analytical methodology, assessment of data quality and description of the degree of certainty/uncertainty used for the creation of this monograph should be made available, *inter alia*, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

B. Supplementary products

40. In addition to this central product, a number of satellite products should also be developed to communicate the messages, in a format suitable to each of a number of target groups including, *inter alia*:

(a) The private sector, with a focus on important economic sectors for which mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns is a priority to the Convention, including, *inter alia*, agriculture, energy, forestry, mining, trade and development assistance;

(b) Educators (primary and secondary), through the creation of a teacher's kit and versions of the document suitable for presentation to school children in primary and secondary education;

(c) Indigenous and local communities;

(d) Decision-makers in government and business; and

(e) Parliamentarians and local governments

41. Important considerations should also be given to the production of a variety of information products that present the data from the Outlook. Sufficient human and financial resources should be provided for their production. Such products could include, *inter alia*:

(a) Key messages and stories that underpin these messages for use by various media. Stories should typically be derived from national reports and be accessible by subject and country to increase relevance to, and interest by, national media;

(b) A web-based data portal, where datasets are available for downloading. Common formats and standards should govern the presentation of data therein;

(c) Power Point presentations;

(d) A promotional video, which should include stock images suitable for use by media organizations;

(e) Figures and charts in various electronic formats;

(f) Royalty-free photographs;

(g) Posters and display panels illustrating the main messages of the Outlook, suitable for use at major international meetings.

C. Organization of preparatory work towards the production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

42. The following steps are proposed for inclusion in the process of preparing the third edition of the Outlook:

(a) Preparation of a work plan and a financial plan, early enough to enable adequate mobilization of financial and human resources, and identification of collaborators;

(b) Formulation of a communication strategy taking into account comments by national focal points, the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness and other specialists. Sufficient human and financial resources should be provided for the preparation and implementation of the communication strategy. This should include resources for consultations with global media organizations and other partners who can contribute to the outreach process, and resources for a promotional campaign that includes distribution of the document at major conferences through an outreach team.

(c) Drafting of the central volume and preparation of other satellite products with partners

(d) Peer-reviews: by relevant specialists followed by a second peer-review by SBSTTA

43. Finalization of products (including a summary for policy makers in the six languages of the United Nations) and dissemination in 2010. Funds will be needed for the launch of the Outlook, which should include the collaboration of the host of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, media and other international organizations. The level of resources should permit reproduction of documents in sufficient quantities for all target groups and for wide distribution.

Annex I

**SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK: LIST OF PRODUCTS
 AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION**

Media type	Product	Distribution
Textual	English printed version of GBO-2	4000 copies distributed.
	Portuguese	1000 copies printed
	German version	pending
	Other UN language versions	pending
	Summary of GBO-2	pending
	Short illustrative summary	pending
Internet (as of 12 February 2007)	Visits to web page of GBO-2 (unique visits)	17426
	Downloads of GBO-2 English PDF	15906
	Downloads of GBO-2 Portuguese PDF	721
	Figures, photos and tables as JPG	73
	Figures, photos and tables as PDF	33
	PPT	N/A
	Main messages	3271
	Supporting documents	2405
Illustrations	Photo exhibit	In collaboration with IUCN, GTZ and GEO magazine, photo exhibition in preparation, due for release on World Environment Day 2007.

Annex II

**SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK (GBO-2) – SUMMARY
 RESPONSES TO THE ELECTRONIC QUESTIONNAIRE ^{2/}**

Section A.

1. What is your primary affiliation (tick one)?
 - a) Government 29
 - b) Education/university 36
 - c) Science/research 40
 - d) Private sector 3
 - e) United Nations organization 3
 - f) Inter-governmental organization 3
 - g) Non-governmental organization 5
 - h) Indigenous and local community organization 0
 - i) Media 0
 - j) Other 0

2. Where did you hear about GBO-2 (tick one or several)?
 - a) Received/saw copy at a CBD meeting 22
 - b) Found it on CBD website 32
 - c) Received it in the mail 52
 - d) Found it through a web search 7
 - e) Other 13
 - f) I have not heard about GBO-2 14

Section B. – Launch of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-2)

1. GBO-2 was launched at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and a range of language versions and other products is available. In order to assess the launch of GBO-2, do you agree that:

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Media coverage of the launch of GBO-2 was extensive.	16	34	16	36	17
Media coverage of GBO-2 was an accurate representation of the conclusions of the work	23	30	10	11	45
Media coverage of GBO-2 was sensationalist.	10	18	22	24	45

^{2/} Posted at <http://www.biodiv.org/gbo2/survey.shtml>.

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
GBO-2 was presented in a way that was accessible to a general audience.	25	25	13	16	38
Since the launch, the results of GBO-2 have been communicated in a strategic and effective way	11	29	16	40	23
The profile of biodiversity on the political agenda was raised through GBO-2	26	30	21	25	17
GBO-2 is easily accessible to its target audience (non-technical decision makers, public and the media)	27	35	13	26	18
The range of GBO-2 ancillary products already prepared or in preparation is adequate	18	29	12	16	44
The results of GBO-2 are communicated in a strategic and effective way	15	30	22	26	26

Section C. – Content and reception of messages in GBO-2

1. Would you agree that GBO-2:

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Provides an accurate assessment of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target at the global level	47	34	8	9	21
Communicates effectively trends in biodiversity related to the three objectives of the Convention	46	33	11	8	21
Contains clear and concise messages covering all the focal areas of the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target	43	36	8	10	22
Makes effective use of/gives a high profile to the indicators agreed as part of the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target and provides a clear presentation of the trends of biodiversity loss	42	31	14	8	24
Indicates the key actions required at the individual, institutional and systemic levels to achieve the 2010 target	37	28	22	10	22
Fosters the application of the ecosystem approach	52	25	8	9	25
Draws on the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other relevant assessments to avoid duplication and potential overlaps	48	37	8	5	21

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Highlights, in applying the indicators agreed as part of the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target, methodological limitations and uncertainties as well as the challenges of monitoring progress towards the achievement of the 2010 target	42	34	7	4	32
Underlines the gaps that need to be addressed at policy, institutional and data levels, as well as the priority challenges and efforts necessary to achieve the 2010 target	32	40	12	7	28
Considers the challenges that lie beyond 2010 and demonstrates, using scenarios and options, the efforts and timescales required to both significantly reduce the rate of and subsequently halt the loss of biodiversity	31	39	13	8	28

2. Would you agree that the following conclusions come out of GBO-2?

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Biodiversity is important for human-well being	84	11	2	3	19
Biodiversity loss and its drivers are increasing	82	13	2	2	20
The Convention on Biological Diversity has the tools required to address biodiversity loss	31	38	12	19	19
We can achieve the 2010 biodiversity target, with a redoubling of efforts	28	33	18	20	20
Biodiversity considerations must and can be mainstreamed into the work of important economic sectors	69	20	5	4	21

3. From reading GBO-2 I have a better understanding of the following issues:

	Agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Don't know
The 2010 biodiversity target	58	24	8	8	21
The framework of targets and indicators	48	37	7	6	21
The programmes of work of the Convention	54	28	8	6	23
The Strategic Plan of the Convention	41	35	12	7	24
The importance of biodiversity for human well-being	66	21	5	7	20
What is required to halt biodiversity loss	35	26	18	16	24

Section D. – Use of GBO-2

1. I use GBO-2 primarily for (*please list in order 1 for primary use up to 5; use 0 if not applicable*):

Learning / teaching about the Convention 23

Reference on data on biodiversity trends 27

Policy recommendations 17

Research recommendations 21

Other: for sensibilization at all levels; to guide development of indicators at regional and national levels;

2. In an average month, I refer to GBO-2:

Never 31

5 times or less 66

Between 5 and 10 times 9

More than 10 times 5

3. How could the messages of GBO-2 be best enhanced:

Increase effort to the media 58

Produce more copies 13

Produce more products 41

Other Short summaries for policy makers in UN languages; development of regional trends in biodiversity using indicators; analysis of cost-efficiency of different scenarios and conclusions for economic sectors; film production; distribution through a variety of media (radio; website; email; TV; video clips; web bulletins; list serves; print media); copies/products to be made available to meetings in other sectors; need to bring key points to the attention of economists; finance ministries and Parliamentarians; target private sector and educators.

Other comments: GBO-2 adds little value compared to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; need for more critical analysis of shortcomings of the Convention; need for better geographic coverage (e.g. arctic areas).
