



**United Nations  
Environment Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL



31 December 2003

ENGLISH ONLY

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**Intergovernmental Consultation on Strengthening the  
Scientific Base of the United Nations Environment Programme**  
Nairobi, 14-15 January 2003

**UNEDITED ADVANCE COPY**

**Strengthening the scientific base of The United Nations Environment  
Programme**

Note by the Executive Director

Annexed to the present note is a draft report analysing the additional questions regarding strengthening the scientific base of UNEP, asked by the UNEP Secretariat. The draft report has been prepared under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) of the International Council for Science (ICSU) by Dr. Jill Jäger and Elisabeth Dyck, MBA, Consultants. The views contained in the draft report do not necessarily represent the views of the UNEP Secretariat. The note has been issued without formal editing.



## Annex

### **Draft Report of Additional Questions on Strengthening the Scientific Base of UNEP**

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## List of Acronyms

CSD	UN Commission of Sustainable Development
DEWA	Division of Early Warning and Assessment, UNEP
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EEA	European Environment Agency
EU	European Union
GC/GMEF	Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
ICSU	International Council for Science
IEG	International Environmental Governance
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPEC	Intergovernmental Panel on Global Environmental Change
MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SI	Scientific Institution
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WEHAB	Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development



## Executive Summary

In February 2003 the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) initiated a consultative process on strengthening the scientific basis of UNEP through decision 22/1 I A (referred to as the Science Initiative by the UNEP Secretariat). In implementing this decision the Executive Director of UNEP contacted 627 institutions, including 197 Governments, 186 Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), 101 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and 143 Scientific Institutions (SIs), at the beginning of July 2003 to provide their views. A web-site was set-up to support the consultative process (<http://science.unep.org>).

Governments and institutions were invited to provide their views in any way they chose (by letter, fax or electronically). However, in order to facilitate the process, UNEP developed an optional web-based questionnaire to help respondents in making their submissions, assist in the analysis and synthesis of responses, and in making the submissions publicly available, as requested in decision 22/1 I A. The questionnaire had five sections:

0. Identification of responding institution;
1. Gaps and types of assessment needs;
2. Meeting assessment needs;
3. Options for meeting unfulfilled needs;
4. Optional statements.

Of the 627 institutions contacted, 122 provided substantive responses by the revised deadline of 12 November 2003 (59 Governments, 21 IGOs, 17 NGOs and 25 scientific institutions). These responses were analysed and the results are presented in two documents. A Synthesis Report (UNEP/SI/IGC/2) contains an analysis of the three questions and eight considerations contained in decision 22/1 I A. The Synthesis Report is complemented by an Issues Report (UNEP/SI/IGC/Add.1) and this Information Document, which summarizes responses to the additional questions included in the optional questionnaire by the UNEP Secretariat, i.e.:

- Question 0.9: respondents' self-evaluation on the level of participation in environmental assessment;
- Question 0.10: respondents' self-evaluation on their knowledge of the work of UNEP in environmental assessment;
- Question 2: thematic coverage by existing global environmental assessments;
- Question 5: views on options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessment);
- Question 6: optional statements to provide clarification of issues related to the implementation of decision 22/1 I A; and
- Question 7: any other comments relating to monitoring and assessment of the environment and global environmental change.

This Information Document also includes all Appendixes to the Synthesis Report.

Responses to the additional questions suggested that participation by governments in assessment processes at global and regional level was mainly considered moderate (Questions 0.9.1- 0.9.4), while participation on a national level was quite extensive. The self-evaluation of knowledge about UNEP's work on environmental assessment (Questions 0.10.1 – 0.10.4) indicated extensive or moderate knowledge about global and regional assessments, but a considerably lower level of knowledge about UNEP's work at national and sub-national levels.

With respect to thematic coverage (Questions 2.1 – 2.28), the majority of respondents considered "Atmosphere" and "Climate" to be very well covered by existing global assessment processes. Areas not considered well covered were:

- a) Consumption and production
- b) Ecosystem services
- c) Environment and conflict
- d) Environment and poverty
- e) Environment and trade
- f) Sustainable development.

Responses on options suggested by UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments (Questions 5.0 – 5.11) showed a clear preference by all groups for four options (which are not mutually exclusive):

- a) Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities
- b) An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism
- c) A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities
- d) A Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change

A pilot phase for an Intergovernmental Panel on monitoring and assessment of Global Environmental Change (IPEC) received some support among the various respondent groups (between 5 per cent and 24 per cent indicated a high preference) and in particular from scientific institutions as a freestanding mechanism (24 per cent). Arguments supporting an IPEC included the need for cross-cutting analyses of global environmental change, coordination and linking science and policy. Arguments against referred to the financial implications, the difficulty of covering the myriad of disciplines in global change, possible duplication of the work of the GC/GMEF and the risk of politicizing science.

For the optional statements included in the questionnaire by the UNEP Secretariat, there was a split between those that agreed and disagreed with the statement that *“The current institutional arrangements for assessing environment and environmental change are effectively responding to the information needs of policy and decision makers.”* (Question 6.1). All groups agreed that assessment of the environment and environmental change should include research priorities, future assessment priorities, policy relevant conclusions, policy options, policy recommendations and information to support policy implementation (Question 6.2). The options provided in the Questionnaire for enhancing scientific credibility, relevance and legitimacy (Question 6.3) were supported (more than 50 per cent agree or strongly agree), with the exception of *“An Intergovernmental process where the findings are subject to Adoption or Approval”*, which received considerably less support.

Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the options proposed in the Questionnaire with regard to the causes of inefficiency of assessment processes (Question 6.5). The highest response concerned inadequate coordination (60 per cent), inadequate harmonization of data (59 per cent), insufficient financial resources (59 per cent) and inadequate capacity building to ensure participation of developing country experts in the assessments (58 per cent). All respondents showed a high level of agreement with the options suggested for capacity building (Question 6.6), in particular training, financial resources, and tools and methodologies.

There were relatively few other comments on monitoring and assessment of the environment and global environmental change (Question 7.0). Government responses (mainly from developing countries) emphasized the need for improved collaboration, linkages between global, regional, national and local assessments and the need for support to developing countries. Other responses agreed with these priorities and emphasized the urgent need for support and funding to allow UNEP to achieve the goals and targets set by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.

## Draft Report of Additional Questions on Strengthening the Scientific Base of UNEP

*"The ultimate challenge underpinning UNEP's science initiative is how to better connect cutting edge science to policymaking and creating a true partnership for keeping our environment under review. We need to understand what is happening with our environment in order to protect it and secure the well-being of present and coming generations."*

**Klaus Toepfer**  
**Executive Director,**  
**United Nations Environment Programme**

### 1. Introduction

One of UNEP's main functions since its inception in 1972 is to keep under review the world environmental situation, in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments. There has been increasing recognition that human-induced environmental change has accelerated over the last three decades, as illustrated in UNEP's flag-ship Global Environment Outlook reports (GEO-1, GEO-2000 and GEO-3).

#### 1.1 Background

In 2002 the Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Ministers on International Environmental Governance (IEG) concluded that the increasing complexity of environmental degradation requires an enhanced capacity for scientific assessment, monitoring and early warning. Furthermore, the Group recommended that:

*"Further consideration should be given to strengthening UNEP's scientific base by improving its ability to monitor and assess global environmental change including i.a. through the establishment of an intergovernmental panel on global environmental change. The effective participation of developing countries in the work of the panel should be ensured, and the mandate, modalities and composition of any mechanism are to be decided by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum."* (UNEP/GC/SSVII/1, Appendix 1, para 11. (h) (i.))

In the follow-up of this decision, the UNEP Secretariat prepared background documentation for the further consideration of this recommendation at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC.22/GMEF) (see documents GC.22/4/Add1 and GC.22/Inf/15).

At its twenty-second session, held in Nairobi in February 2003, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) decided that further consideration of this issue was needed, and initiated a consultative process on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP. Governing Council decision 22/1 I A invites Governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and scientific institutions to submit their views on three questions and eight considerations relating to the assessment of the environment and environmental change and the work of UNEP and other organizations in this area (see Appendix I. Governing Council decision 22/1 I A). Paragraph 4 of decision 22/1 I A requests the Executive Director of UNEP to prepare a synthesis report on these views for the GC/GMEF at its eighth special session, which will be held in Korea from 29-31 March 2004.

Following the issuance of the synthesis report, the Executive Director of UNEP was also requested to facilitate an intergovernmental consultation in preparation for the eighth special session of the GC/GMEF. The intergovernmental consultation has been scheduled to take place in Nairobi from 14-15 January 2004. The synthesis report and outcomes of the intergovernmental consultation will therefore be important inputs to further consideration of this issue by the GC/GMEF. Financial support for the implementation of decision 22/1 I A has been received from the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands.

## 1.2 Implementation of the Science Initiative

In implementing decision 22/1 I A (referred to as the Science Initiative), UNEP set up a web-site and database to support the consultative process (<http://science.unep.org>). The Executive Director contacted 627 institutions, including 197 Governments, 186 IGOs, 101 NGOs and 143 scientific institutions, at the beginning of July 2003, inviting them to provide their views on the three questions and eight considerations in the GC decision, and on a number of optional additional questions added by the UNEP Secretariat. As the information requested and the issues covered by decision 22/1 I A are complex, UNEP recommended that governments and institutions bring together their relevant experts involved in environmental assessment to help formulate and consolidate their response through a participatory process. This would provide UNEP with a collective institutional response to the questions and considerations raised in the decision.

Master lists of the various institutions to be contacted were compiled for each of the major groups (Governments, IGOs, NGOs and scientific institutions). The list of Governments was the official list used by the UNEP Secretariat for Governing Bodies, with copies sent to the Permanent Missions. The list of NGOs was based on the official list of UNEP accredited NGOs, supplemented with the names of other UNEP NGO collaborators and inputs from other sources, such as the UNEP Regional Offices. The list of IGOs was compiled using a list of all UN organizations as the basis, supplemented with other international and regional IGOs. The list of scientific institutions was similarly compiled, using a list of global and regional scientific partners and collaborators as the basis, and supplemented by contributions from other sources including the UNEP Regional Offices. The Internet played an important role, enabling crosschecking and the filling of gaps.

Institutions were invited to provide their views in any way they chose (by letter, fax or electronically). However, in order to facilitate the process, UNEP developed an optional web-based questionnaire to help respondents in making their submissions, assist in the analysis and synthesis of responses, and in making the submissions publicly available, which was requested in operative paragraph 4 of decision 22/1 I A. The questionnaire is available at <http://science.unep.org>, as are all responses and relevant background documents. Organizations and institutions not included in the invitation process were able to register and participate in this exercise.

The initial deadline for submissions set by the Executive Director was 15 September 2003, but submissions received up to 12 November 2003 were included in the final analysis. However, all responses received by UNEP, including those received after 12 November, are publicly available on UNEP's web site at <http://science.unep.org>. A list of all participating institutions is included in Appendix 1.

An analysis of the responses and preparation of inputs for the Synthesis Report was carried out in October and November 2003 by independent consultants under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) of the International Council for Science (ICSU). The analysis was based on 122 substantive responses received by UNEP by 12 November 2003. The analysis of responses to the three questions and eight considerations in decision 22/1 I A are presented in the separate Synthesis Report (UNEP/SI/IGC/2). The Synthesis Report is complemented by an Issues Report (UNEP/SI/IGC/2/Add.1) and this Information Document.

This Information Document (UNEP/SI/IGC/INF/1) synthesizes the responses to the additional questions included in the optional questionnaire by the UNEP Secretariat. It also includes all Appendixes to the Synthesis Report. Appendix 2 includes the statistical data of responses to the questions and considerations in decision 22/1 I A. This Information Document will later be published as a UNEP technical report, which will include the Synthesis Report and the outcome of the intergovernmental consultations.

### 1.3 Analytical Process and Methodology Used

By 12 November 2003<sup>1</sup>, 133 institutions had responded to the invitation to provide views, including 11 institutions (5 IGOs and 6 NGOs), who indicated that they had no substantive contribution to make and were thus excluded from the analysis. Hence a total of 122 responses were used in the presented analysis.

The majority of respondents (89 per cent) used the questionnaire format developed by UNEP, while 11 per cent chose to respond by other means, such as letters or reports. About 40 per cent of those respondents who filled in the questionnaire used the on-line version on the UNEP web-site, while about 60 per cent filled in the questionnaire off-line and submitted it by e-mail, fax or in hardcopy (see Appendix 3).

The optional web-based questionnaire (see <http://science.unep.org>) comprised five sections (sections 0 to 4), one for each of the three questions in the GC decision and the eight associated considerations, and a number of optional additional questions included by the UNEP Secretariat:

Section 0: Identification of Responding Institution included administrative data on the respondent and the institution's self-evaluation of its knowledge of assessment processes and the work of UNEP.

Section 1: Gaps and Types of Assessment Needs dealt with Question (a) outlined in operative paragraph 2 of UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I A: *"What are the likely gaps and types of assessment needs with respect to the environment and environmental change?"*

Section 2: Meeting Assessment Needs addressed Question (b) outlined in operative paragraph 2 of UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I A: *"How are the United Nations Environment Programme and other organizations currently meeting those assessment needs?"*

Section 3: Options for Meeting Unfulfilled Needs dealt with Question (c) outlined in operative paragraph 2 of UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I A: *"What options exist with respect to meeting any unfulfilled needs that fall within the role and mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme?"*

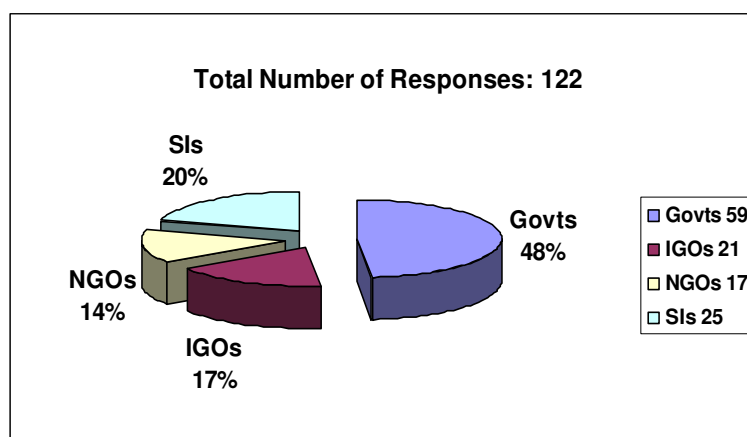
Section 4: Optional Statements contained a number of additional questions and statements related to Governing Council Questions 2 (a), (b) and (c), and were designed to provide additional clarification on issues related to the assessment of global environmental change. The additional questions were cross-referenced against the substance of operative paragraph 3 of decision 22/1 I A. Questions 2, 5, 6 and 7 in the questionnaire were additional to Governing Council decision 22/1 I A and are analyzed in this Information Document.

All responses received were transferred into a web-based system and database, which facilitated the synthesis and allowed statistical analyses using Microsoft Access and Excel 2000 where appropriate. The data were analyzed for the four groups of respondents, i.e.

- Governments
- Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)
- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Scientific Institutions (SIs)

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<sup>1</sup> By 31 December 2003, a total of 152 responses had been received from 74 Governments, 28 IGOs, 23 NGOs and 27 scientific institutions. The additional responses arrived too late to be included in the synthesis, but are publicly available on UNEP's dedicated website at <http://science.unep.org>.



*Fig. 1 Breakdown of responses (per cent).*

Responses came from institutions in all of UNEP's six geographical regions (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and West Asia). Any differences in views between industrialized countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition are pointed out in this analysis.

#### **1.4 Analysis of Respondents**

From the 627 institutions invited by the Executive Director to provide their views on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP, 122 (i.e. 100 per cent) sent a substantive response by 12 November 2003. This included views from 59 from Governments (48 per cent of all responses), 21 from IGOs (17 per cent), 17 from NGOs (14 per cent) and 25 from scientific institutions (20 per cent) (see Fig. 1).

Based on the total numbers of institutions contacted in each category, the overall response rate was about 20 per cent, with Governments providing the highest percentage of responses (30 per cent), and IGOs the lowest (11 per cent), as shown in Table 1 below; the response rates of NGOs and scientific institutions were about 17 per cent each.

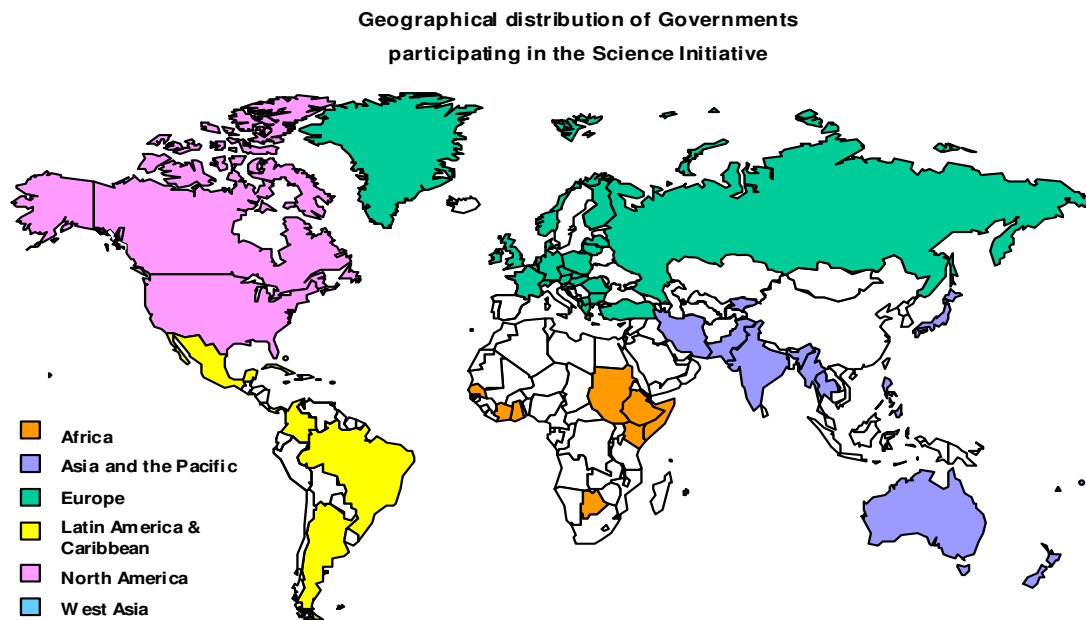
	All Groups	Govts.	IGOs	NGOs	SIs
Invitations sent out	627	197	186	101	143
Responses received	122	59	21	17	25
<b>Response rates in %</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

*Table 1. Response Rates to the UNEP Invitation*

##### **1.4.1 Government responses**

Responses were received from the following 59 Governments by 12 November 2003 (see also Fig. 2):

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia (local name: Hrvatska), Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.



*Fig. 2 Governments providing responses by 12 November 2003*

Appendix 4 shows the country breakdown by UNEP’s six geographical regions. Responses from a number of institutions, affiliated to but nevertheless programmatically largely ‘independent’ of UNEP, were included in the analysis:

- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
- Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC)
- Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) Water Programme
- Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)
- UNEP GRID-Christchurch/Gateway Antarctica.

Of the 122 responses received, not all responded to all questions posed in the questionnaire. The tables and graphs in the Appendixes identify unanswered questions as “blank”.

#### **1.4.2 Respondents’ participation in environmental assessment**

The optional UNEP questionnaire invited respondents to self-evaluate the extent to which their institution participated in environmental assessments at different geographic scales (global to sub-national), ranging from extensive, moderate, little to none. On average, about 80 per cent of all respondents replied to this question (see Appendix 5). An analysis of all groups combined indicated that 40 per cent considered their participation at global and regional levels to be moderate, while 50 per cent considered their participation at national level to be extensive (see Fig. 3).

#### **1.4.3 Respondents’ knowledge of UNEP’s work in environmental assessment**

The optional UNEP questionnaire also invited respondents to self-evaluate their degree of knowledge about UNEP’s work in environmental assessment at global, regional, national or sub-national levels, again ranging from extensive to none. On average, about 80 per cent of all submissions responded to this question (see Appendix 6). About 40 per cent of all respondents indicated ‘extensive’ knowledge at the

global level, and 30 per cent indicated ‘extensive’ knowledge at the regional level, while about 40 per cent indicated ‘moderate’ knowledge at both the global and regional levels. Compared to these numbers, the knowledge about UNEP’s work at national and in particular a sub-national level was considerably lower (see Fig. 4). This suggests that respondents were more familiar with UNEP’s assessment work at global level and less familiar with its work at sub-global levels.

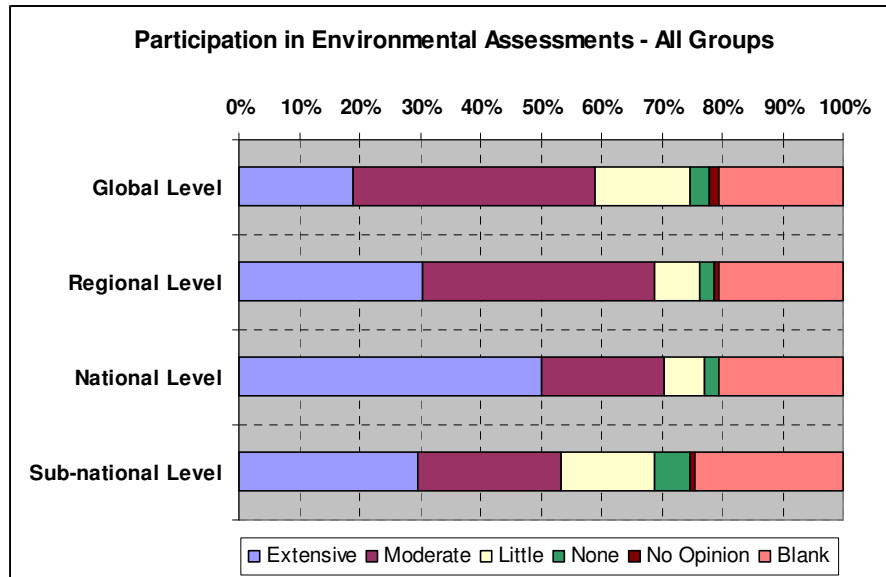


Fig. 3. Respondents’ self-evaluation of their participation in environmental assessments

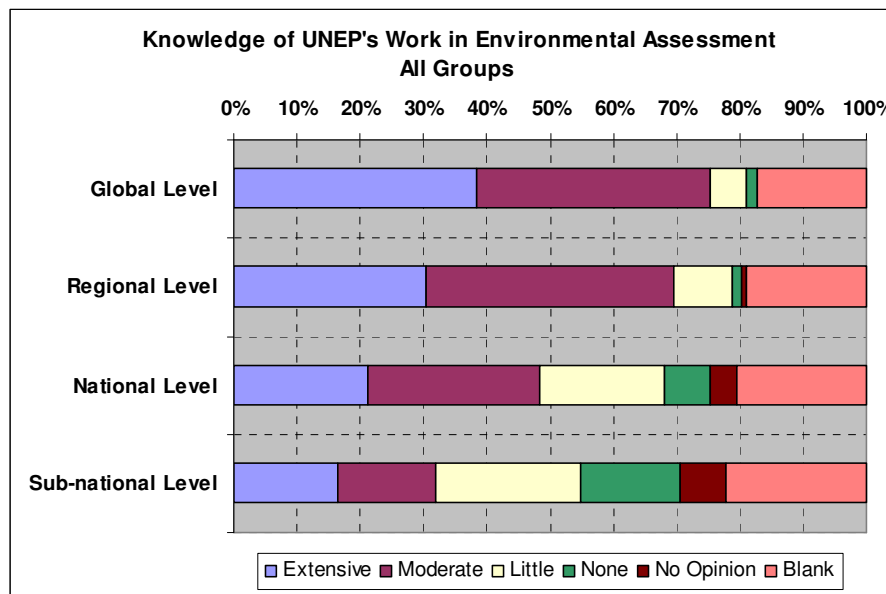


Fig. 4 Respondents’ self-evaluation of their knowledge of UNEP’s work in environmental assessment

The responding institutions’ self-evaluation of their participation in environmental assessments and their knowledge of UNEP’s activities in this field enabled a cross-comparison with responses to other questions and identification of linkages between the responses.

## 2. Analysis and Synthesis of Questions Included by the UNEP Secretariat

The main part of this Information Document analyzes and synthesizes responses to the optional additional questions included in the questionnaire by the UNEP Secretariat in addition to the three questions and eight considerations posed in Governing Council decision 22/1 I A. The purpose of these additional questions was to obtain further clarification on issues relevant to the assessment of the environment and global environment change. The presented analysis thus refers to Questions 2, 5, 6 and 7 in the optional questionnaire.

### 2.1 How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing assessments?

(UNEP questionnaire: Question 2.0-2.30)

Twenty-eight thematic areas were included in the questionnaire (see Table 2.), allowing respondents to express their views on whether these themes were covered “very well”, “moderately well” or “not at all well” by existing global environmental assessments. Respondents could also indicate if they were “not familiar” with a thematic area.

2.1 Atmosphere	2.15 Environment and technology
2.2 Biodiversity	2.16 Environment and trade
2.3 Chemicals	2.17 Forests
2.4 Climate	2.18 Freshwater
2.5 Consumption and production	2.19 Global environmental change
2.6 Coastal areas	2.20 Land and soil
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	2.21 Mountain areas
2.8 Environment related disasters	2.22 Polar areas
2.9 Ecosystem services	2.23 Oceans and marine
2.10 Energy	2.24 Small island developing states
2.11 Environment and agriculture	2.25 Sustainable development
2.12 Environment and conflict	2.26 Transport
2.13 Environment and human health	2.27 Urban areas
2.14 Environment and poverty	2.28 Waste management

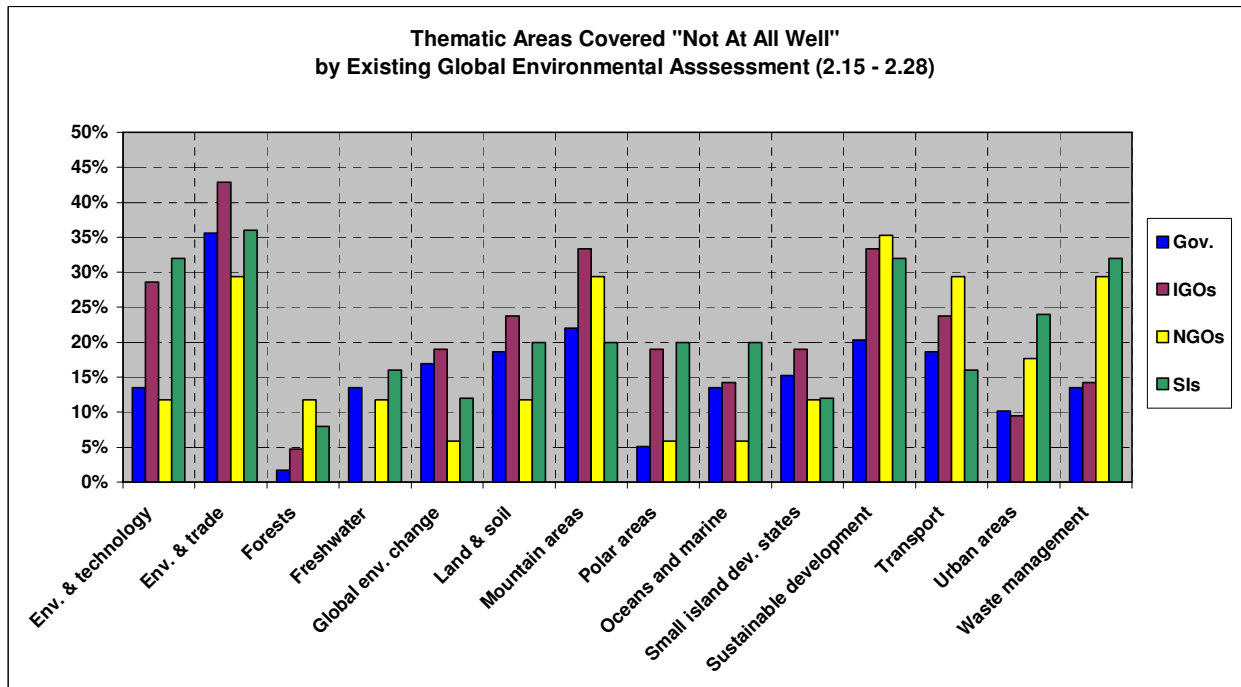
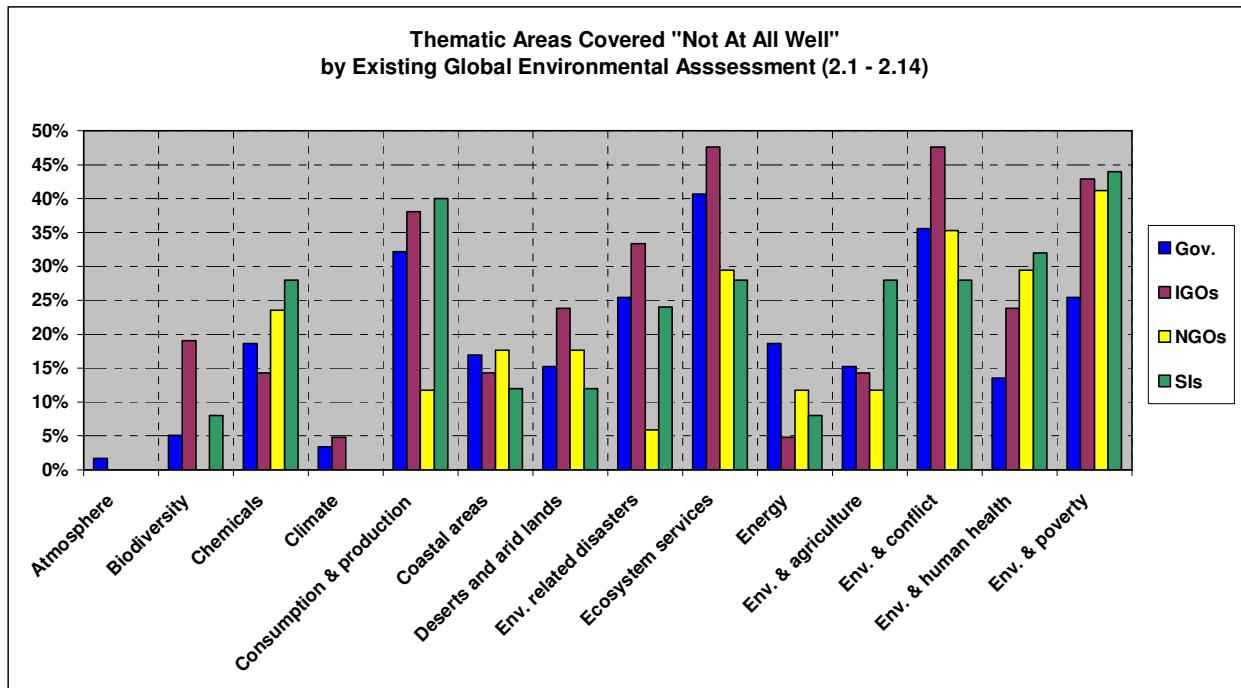
*Table 2. Thematic areas covered by existing global environmental assessments included in the UNEP questionnaire*

The option of naming other thematic areas was also given, but due to technical problems, only those responding off-line could include additional areas (see Section 2.1.3).

On average 72 per cent of all respondents replied to this question (see Appendixes 7a to 7e). Two thematic areas, “Atmosphere” and “Climate”, were considered by the majority of respondents to be very well covered, while most of the other thematic areas were considered to be moderately well covered. About a third of the respondents were not familiar with “Polar Areas” and “Small Island Developing States” (see Appendix 8 for graphic illustrations of responses by all four groups).

## 2.1.1 Thematic areas not well covered by existing global environmental assessments

The analysis focuses on those areas that were considered not to be well covered, as these point to the gaps and types of assessment needs, and could be linked to the responses to decision 22/1 I A Question 2. (a). Fig. 5 below illustrates the relevant responses by the four groups.



Appendix 8 summarizes the responses on thematic areas considered not well covered. Those themes for which between a third and almost half of the respondents in each group considered not well covered are highlighted in bold. The table shows that all groups considered four thematic areas not at all well covered:

- Ecosystem services
- Environment and conflict
- Environment and poverty
- Environment and trade

Thematic areas which between 30-40 per cent of three of the four respondent groups considered not well covered are:

- Consumption and production
- Sustainable development.

Thematic areas considered not well covered by one-quarter or more of particular groups are:

- Chemicals (scientific institutions)
- Environment related disasters (Governments, IGOs)
- Environment and agriculture (scientific institutions)
- Environment and human health (NGOs, scientific institutions)
- Environment and technology (IGOs, scientific institutions)
- Mountain areas (IGOs, NGOs)
- Transport (NGOs)
- Waste management (NGOs, scientific institutions).

For all thematic areas, the average Government response rate was 69 per cent (Appendix 7b). Governments agreed with all responses that “Atmosphere” and “Climate” are covered very well (Appendix 7a), and most thematic areas were considered moderately well covered. More than 40 per cent of the Government responses felt that “Ecosystem services” are not well covered, while 36 per cent felt that “Environment and trade” and “Environment and conflict” are not well covered. About a third of the Government responses found “Environment and poverty” to be moderately well covered, while a quarter of the responses thought that it was not well covered. 37 per cent of the Government responses suggested that “Sustainable development” is moderately well covered, while 20 per cent considered it not to be well covered.

The response rate of IGOs for all thematic areas was on average 71 per cent (Appendix 7c). IGOs also considered “Atmosphere” and “Climate” to be very well or moderately well covered. In addition, IGOs, as well as NGOs, also considered “Biodiversity” to be well or moderately well covered. Almost half of the IGOs suggested that “Environment and conflict” is the strongest priority assessment need. One-third of IGOs felt that “Sustainable development” is moderately well covered while one-third considered it not covered well.

For all thematic areas, the NGO response rate was on average 75 per cent (Appendix 7d). Responses were similar to the other groups in considering “Atmosphere” and “Climate” to be well covered, and most thematic areas to be moderately well covered. In contrast to other groups, NGOs suggested that “Oceans and marine” areas are covered very well and that “Consumption and production” is moderately well treated. About 30 per cent of the NGOs considered “Environment and human health” not covered well, compared with Governments (only 14 per cent). The highest ranked assessment need of NGOs was “Environment and poverty” (41 per cent). A further difference between the NGO responses and those of Governments is with respect to “Sustainable development”, where almost 40 per cent of the NGOs concluded that it is not well covered, while about the same percentage of Government responses felt that it is moderately well covered. Another difference between the NGO and Government responses regards the issues of “Transport” and “Waste management”, where more than a third of the Governments felt these themes to be moderately well covered, while about the same percentage of NGOs felt that they were not covered well.

The scientific institutions had an average response rate 78 per cent (Appendix 7e); they agreed with other respondents on the good coverage of “Atmosphere” and “Climate”. 44 per cent of scientific institutions considered “Environment and poverty” not well covered by existing assessments, and 40 per cent had the same opinion for “Consumption and production”. While about 28 per cent felt that “Environment and conflict” is not well covered, 32 per cent were not familiar with the theme. Other themes not considered well covered by 28 per cent or more of scientific institutions include “Chemicals”, “Ecosystem services”, “Environment and agriculture”, “Environment and human health”, “Environment and trade” “Environment and technology”, “Sustainable development” and “Waste management”.

### 2.1.2 Government responses

Table 3 below shows the distribution of Government responses for the four areas which all respondents agreed are not well covered. The responses are predominantly from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

<b>Ecosystem services ( 41 per cent )</b>	<b>Environment and conflict ( 36 per cent )</b>
Argentina, Brazil, Belgium, Colombia, Cote D’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, Ghana, India, Macedonia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Switzerland, Thailand	Argentina, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ghana, Finland, Hungary, Macedonia, Morocco, Monaco, Myanmar, Norway, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand
<b>Environment and poverty ( 25 per cent )</b>	<b>Environment and trade ( 36 per cent )</b>
Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Latvia, Morocco, Myanmar, Poland, Turkey	Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Ghana, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Samoa, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand

*Table 3. Government responses: Thematic areas considered not well covered by existing assessment processes*

### 2.1.3 Which other thematic areas should be covered?

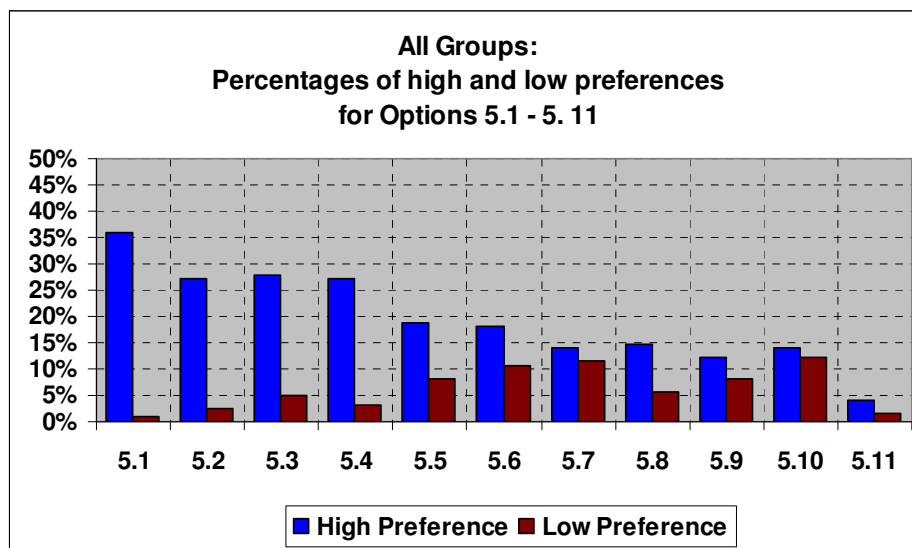
In addition to the 28 thematic areas listed in the questionnaire, space was provided to add and provide views on other thematic areas. Due to technical problems, those filling out the questionnaire on-line could indicate that there were other areas but they were unable to specify, whereas those submitting their responses offline were able to specify. In addition, several responses to Question 2. (b) of decision 22/1 I A indicated additional thematic areas. From both sources the following areas were mentioned:

- Coral reefs
- Environment and tourism
- Environmental education
- Environmental management and organizational needs
- Financing the environment
- Invasive alien species
- Institutions
- Land cover changes
- Rural development
- Wildfires.

## 2.2 Respondents' views on options suggested by UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments (UNEP questionnaire: Questions 5.0-5.11)

Respondents were invited to provide their views on 10 options suggested by UNEP, and propose any others, for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps related to environmental assessment. These options were not mutually exclusive, and were intended to supplement the responses to decision 22/1 I A Question 2. (c) (see Synthesis Report UNEP/SI/IGC/2) by obtaining more precise information on the nature of possible options. To obtain quantitative information on the degree of preference for a particular option, a ranking scale of 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) was used. The participating institutions were also invited to provide text comments on each option. From a total of 122 responses, on average 66 per cent responded to this question. Appendix 9 includes the statistics of responses by each of the four groups and total responses ('All Groups').

In addition to synthesizing written responses to the individual options, the number and percentage of responses to each option were analyzed for each of the four major groups. The degree of preference indicated for each option (high ranked 9-10, low ranked 1-2) was also taken into consideration in the analysis (see Fig. 6). The rankings of each group (Governments, IGOs, NGOs and scientific institutions) are included in Appendix 10. Quotes from a number of responses are used to illustrate the opinions voiced.



*Fig. 6. All Groups: high and low preferences for options 5.1 to 5.11 included in the UNEP questionnaire*

### 2.2.1 Option 5.1: Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities

*Description of Option 5.1: Strengthening current scientific networks and building better links between existing scientific/policy environmental fora and UNEP's assessment work, regionally and globally, by establishing an agreed functional framework for environmental assessments and providing increased financial support to developing country partners and experts.*

A total of 86 institutions (71 per cent) responded to option 5.1. This option was given a high preference by all groups, with 36 per cent of all respondents combined indicated a high preference for strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities and less than 1 per cent gave this option a low ranking. High

preference ratings came from 36 per cent of the Government responses (low preference 0 per cent), 29 per cent of the IGOs (low 0 per cent), 41 per cent of the NGOs (low 0 per cent) and 40 per cent of the scientific institutions (low 4 per cent).

Comments from Governments supported strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities and considered the links to policy development as essential. They pointed to the need for coordination with regional and national assessment processes, the need for new regional networks and strengthening of regional activities. Coordination and avoidance of duplication with other UN activities (e.g., CSD) and other assessment work (e.g., OECD, EEA) is also necessary. This would require financial and human resources, especially for the developing countries.

*"The assessment activities should be strengthened in countries with economy in transition; specifically within the UN-ECE Region more attention to countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia is needed."*

*Government response*

IGOs agreed that this step is critically important but pointed out the potential costs and the need to avoid political dominance. Again the importance of regional, national and local assessments was highlighted, as well as the need for networking and institutional linkages.

*"It is absolutely essential that UNEP work towards strengthening existing scientific networks and building stronger links between science and policy."*

*IGO response*

Scientific institutions generally agreed that strengthening existing assessment activities would be an important step. They noted the need to link environmental assessment with assessments of socio-economic development. Coordination with regional and national processes as well as with UNEP collaborating centers was emphasized. Strengthening links with other scientific bodies (e.g., ICSU) was also felt to be important. Inclusion of the most talented scientists in committees and assessment processes would also contribute. An analysis of achievements and results of assessments in the previous 10 years could indicate important lessons and gaps.

From the low level of response of NGOs (only 4 substantive responses to this question) there was support for improving existing networks, more efficient coordination and support for developing countries to participate in assessment processes.

*"...it makes sense for UNEP, probably within DEWA, to develop an overall strategy for environmental assessments"*

*NGO response*

### **2.2.2 Option 5.2: An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism**

Description of Option 5.2: A UN system-wide Earthwatch coordinated by the UNEP Secretariat, with an agreed interagency working arrangement, with UN system wide objectives and a division of agency responsibilities related to monitoring and assessment of the environment and environmental change

Eighty-six institutions (71 per cent) responded to option 5.2. More than a quarter of all respondents (27 per cent) indicated a high preference for this option and less than 3 per cent gave it a low priority. Government responses for this option mirrored those of all respondents, while 35 per cent of the NGOs indicated a high preference (low 0 per cent) and 36 per cent of the scientific institutions (low 0 per cent). However, only 10 per cent of the IGOs indicated a high preference, while 5 per cent gave it a low preference.

Governments noted the importance and urgent need for this option, but questioned, whether Earthwatch is able to deal with new and emerging issues and the broader sustainable development agenda (in particular links to the social and economic pillars). They also pointed to the need for quality-controlled data, methodological development and a concentration on data as well as indicators. A strengthening of Earthwatch with the use of information technology to realize distributed data and information management was felt to be important. Coordination (avoidance of duplication) with other international activities (e.g., the G-8 activities recently discussed at the Earth Observation Summit) was also emphasized.

*“(The) Earthwatch mechanism should be strengthened in order to be more coherent and to avoid duplications in monitoring. To this end a correctly linked (hyperlinked) system is needed both internally (inside Earthwatch) and externally (outside Earthwatch).”*  
*Government response*

IGOs pointed to the need for an independent evaluation of this activity at regular intervals, a regional approach and financial and human resources for implementation. Again the need for strengthening of networks, information exchange and coordination were reflected in several responses.

Scientific institutions agreed that a strengthening of Earthwatch is desirable. They pointed to the need to address priority issues (water, climate change, health and the environment) as well as new/emerging issues. Links to the major global observing systems were also felt to be important. Strengthening of existing networks and use of existing initiatives were emphasized as in the responses to option 5.1 (strengthening UNEP’s current assessment activities).

*“Improving the UN-system wide Earthwatch mechanism is highly desirable. Improving this mechanism must be an objective in its own right, to be pursued by all means, not just as a possible option.”*  
*Scientific institution response*

NGOs referred back to their responses regarding option 5.1. One NGO pointed to the need to distinguish between and create separate offices for monitoring and assessment.

### **2.2.3 Option 5.3: A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities**

*Description of Option 5.3: An information clearing-house mechanism constituted by the Executive Director of UNEP which compiles details of all monitoring and assessment of global environmental change, and makes this information available to the international community to avoid or minimize duplication or overlap of such activities*

A total of 86 respondents (71 per cent) commented on option 5.3. 28 per cent of all respondents gave this option a high priority, while 5 per cent considered it to be of low importance. A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities got a high ranking from 31 per cent of the Government respondents, 24 per cent of the IGOs and NGOs and 28 per cent of the scientific institutions, while the percentage of low preference was 2 per cent (Governments), 14 per cent (IGOs), 0 per cent (NGOs) and 8 per cent (scientific institutions).

Many Governments supported this option, in particular because it would contribute to a streamlining of reporting activities and improve access to data and information. It was pointed out that emphasis should be placed on validated data. The connections with the previous two options (in particular the strengthening of Earthwatch) were noted, including the need to coordinate with other ongoing activities (e.g. the G8 Earth Observation Summit). The need to involve developing countries was pointed out. One Government pointed out the necessity to liaise with the clearing-house mechanism of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Responses from the IGOs were less positive. The proposal for a clearing-house was considered potentially too static, given the evolution of environmental issues. As in the government responses, the need for data validation was emphasized. Involving other organizations and reducing bureaucracy were also seen to be important. One IGO suggested that an information clearing-house mechanism, especially if organized under the existing structure of the Earthwatch mechanism, would increase the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of global environmental assessment efforts.

*Potentially this could be quite useful to the modeling and research community which should be seen as the major user.”*

*IGO response*

Scientific institutions also supported this option, while pointing out the need to limit the clearing-house to a selected number of issues, to take more advantage of using web-links, and to open access to a broader group of stakeholders. This would require investment in financial and human resources.

*“It will require a lot of investment and capacity-building to be effective. But some definite (concrete) projects (step by step) can be done here. For example, to harmonize some key statistical definitions used in different reports (on the base of the GRID program).”*

*Scientific institution response*

The (only 4 substantive) NGO responses suggested that this option would require too much investment of human and financial resources. One NGO response emphasized the importance of keeping a clearing-house for monitoring separate from but linked to that for assessments.

#### **2.2.4 Option 5.4: A Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change**

*Description of option 5.4: Agreed working arrangements among all major partners engaged in global assessment processes ensuring maximum synergy and minimal duplication of effort in activities to monitor and assess global environmental change.*

Eighty-five institutions (70 per cent) responded to this option. 27 per cent of all respondents indicated a high preference for a Global Assessment Compact or Partnership, and only 3 per cent gave it a low preference. 25 per cent of the Government respondents, 24 per cent of IGOs, 30 per cent of NGOs and 32 per cent of the scientific institutions gave this option a ranking of 9 or 10, while low preferences ranged between 2 per cent (Governments) and 6 per cent (NGOs).

Government responses stressed the need for quality assurance and to coordinate with other international initiatives. IGOs requested more clarification of the scope and aims of this option, terms of reference and quantitative objectives, focus, organization and operation and an assessment of the feasibility.

*“This goes with 5.1. They go hand-in-hand, under the logic that clarifying the scope and aims of relevant assessments will help minimize, adapt and prioritize monitoring.”*

*IGO response*

Scientific institutions suggested that this option should be integrated within the concept of sustainable development and be considered together with the development of Earthwatch, including UN and other partners. On the other hand, questions were raised regarding who should be considered as a “major partner” and how the concerns and activities of developing countries would be reflected.

NGOs echoed the response of scientific institutions by asking who would be considered major partners, and questioning the feasibility of the implementation of this option.

### 2.2.5 Option 5.5: An *ad-hoc* Scientific Advisory Committee on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change

Description of option 5.5: *An ad-hoc Scientific Committee constituted by the Executive Director (ED) of UNEP from time to time as and when a scientific issue needs to be addressed, to provide UNEP with advice and guidance on that specific issue. The committee will be composed of relevant independent experts chosen on the basis of scientific merit while also paying due attention to geographic and gender balance.*

Eighty-three institutions (68 per cent) responded to this option. About 19 per cent of all respondents indicated high preference for an *ad-hoc* Scientific Advisory Committee, with a ranking of 9 or 10, while 8 per cent gave it a low preference. Seventeen per cent of the Government responses indicated a high preference for this option (low 9 per cent), as well as 19 per cent of the IGOs (low 0 per cent), 29 per cent of the NGOs (low 6 per cent) and 16 per cent of the scientific institutions (low also 16 per cent).

Some Governments expressed support for this option but acknowledged that it would be necessary to involve existing institutions as well. Others felt that an *ad-hoc* Scientific Committee would not be necessary, if the role of science in UNEP were strengthened as outlined in other options and if other existing institutions were used effectively. One Government response suggested that the Scientific and Technical Panel (STAP) of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) could assume this role. As in the discussions of other options, considerations of financing, committee membership and inclusion of developing countries were raised.

IGOs that responded to this question were generally supportive. The flexibility of the option was pointed out.

*“Assessments need to be policy-driven for legitimacy and saliency; an ad-hoc Committee may not even effectively contribute to credibility.”*  
IGO response

Scientific institutions supported the option, while pointing to the importance of decisions on “relevant scientific experts”, and on quality assurance. Furthermore, it will be important to ensure adequate communication between various scientific advisory committees and build on the experience of other international organizations (e.g., ICSU). The success of such an advisory group would depend on the scientific credibility of the experts, and other organizations could help in the identification of these experts. Some scientific institutions expressed concern that the “ad-hoc” nature of the committee could be problematic, especially with regard to legitimacy and further decision-making processes. With respect to the latter, a standing committee might be more effective, especially given the importance of the issues to be addressed. Again, the need to take the work of existing scientific centers into account was pointed out.

The NGO responses suggested that this option might be a bureaucratic solution and that it is not clear who will decide which scientific issues need to be addressed and therefore require an *ad hoc* committee. It was suggested that perhaps an *ad hoc* Committee would be more necessary for monitoring than for assessment.

### 2.2.5 Option 5.6: A Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change

Description of option 5.6: *A Scientific Committee constituted by the Executive Director of UNEP on a permanent basis, with possible thematic sub-committees and working groups, which considers scientific issues that are brought to its attention, and provides UNEP with advice and guidance on specific issues. The committee and its working groups will be composed of relevant independent experts chosen on the basis of scientific merit while also paying due attention to geographic and gender balance.*

The overall response rate to this option was 66 per cent, with 80 institutions providing comments. On average 18 per cent of all respondents indicated a high preference (rankings 9 or 10) and 11 per cent gave this option a low ranking (1 or 2). While 15 per cent of the Government responses and about a third of the responding NGOs and scientific institutions indicated high preference for a Standing Scientific Advisory Committee, none of the scientific institutions ranked this option high. Nine per cent of the Governments, 19 per cent of the IGOs, 12 per cent of the NGOs and 8 per cent of the scientific institutions expressed a low preference.

While some Government responses suggested that this could be an effective option, others felt that more clarification of the mandate is required, especially with regard to the work of other institutions, including the work of IPCC and GEO. This option could result in a drain on the resources of UNEP, duplication of other activities and it is not clear how the committee could address all of the issues (ongoing, new and emerging). As with Option 5.5, one government response pointed to the overlap with STAP and suggested that an extension of STAP would fulfill this goal. Others did not support this option or felt that it might not be the most efficient way to respond to the challenge of enhancing the role of science in UNEP.

IGOs also had divided opinions on this option. They suggested that a more dynamic approach to scientific advice is necessary, especially because issues evolve. They questioned the expense and feasibility of this option but also pointed out the possible advantages of a standing committee (e.g. continuity), as well as disadvantages (e.g., not having relevant expertise when new issues arise).

Some scientific institutions supported the option, while pointing out that an *ad-hoc* Scientific Advisory Committee (Option 5.5) has at least as many advantages in terms of cost efficiency and effectiveness. Others pointed to the potential costs and bureaucratic burdens of this option and the need to concentrate more on existing scientific activities. The latter comments were also the main points raised by NGOs.

*“Task focused ad-hoc committees are normally more successful, cost-efficient and effective means.”*  
*Scientific institution response*

*“It would be premature to constitute a permanent structure at this stage.”*  
*NGO response*

*“Seems to complicate the existing process.”*  
*IGO response*

### **2.2.7 Option 5.7: A sessional group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4 Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning: State of the Environment**

*Description of option 5.7: A sessional working group or subcommittee established by the GC/GMEF to work in session and address Agenda Item 4, Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning: State of the Environment, for its upcoming eight special session in 2004 and its twenty third session in 2005.*

Sixty-three per cent of all respondents (76 institutions) provided their views on this option, with 14 per cent ranking this option with a high preference of 9 or 10, while 12 per cent gave it a low ranking. A breakdown of responses from Governments showed 15 per cent for high preference and 14 per cent for low preference; IGOs and NGOs: 5 per cent high, 14 per cent low, and scientific institutions: 8 per cent high and 4 per cent low.

Government responses questioned the timing of this option, and there were requests for more information before further comments could be given. More than half of the Government responses stated that this option is not necessary.

*“Should not start unless there is a clear need for such a mechanism.”*  
Government response

IGOs recognized the importance of a state of the environment report as a benchmark and the need for a focus on links between assessment processes; one response preferred the option of an *ad hoc* working group (see Option 5.8 below). Responses from scientific institutions questioned the purpose, participation in, and desired outcome of this option, as well as the interaction with the UNEP Secretariat. The potential overlap with options 5.1 and 5.4 was also raised. While there was some support for this option, NGOs also suggested that this could be combined with other options and thought that more information would be necessary for a decision.

### **2.2.8 Option 5.8: An ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change**

*Description of option 5.8: An inter-sessional ad-hoc working group established by the GC/GMEF to work in between sessions to prepare for Agenda Item 4 Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning: State of the Environment, for its 23<sup>rd</sup> session in 2005. The group would be composed of government nominated experts on an ad-hoc basis possibly from a limited and agreed number of countries.*

Sixty-two per cent of all respondents (76 institutions) responded to this option, with 15 per cent of all respondents ranking this option with a high preference, while 6 per cent indicated a low preference. Governments had similar high and low preferences, while a breakdown of IGO responses was 14 per cent high and 0 per cent low; 12 per cent of the NGOs gave this option a high ranking and 12 per cent a low ranking. 16 per cent of the scientific institutions indicated a high preference and 8 per cent a low preference for an *ad-hoc* GC/GMEF Working Group.

While some Governments and scientific institutions referred back to their responses on Option 5.7 or did not support this option, others felt that there would be an explicit need to include developing countries. IGOs gave some support for this option, while expressing concern about de-linking the process from political decisions and assuring the highest level of scientific expertise (where the selection process would be critical). In linking back to responses to earlier options, one IGO suggested that much depends on the required flexibility of the group as well as the financial and administrative resources available. Scientific institutions also referred back to their comments on Option 5.7 and questioned the link between this option and the activities of GEO. ICSU suggested that a dialogue between scientists and the policy community would be necessary. One NGO pointed to the need to involve other ongoing initiatives, such as the Millennium Assessment. The need for representation of global ecosystems and countries was also highlighted in one NGO response.

*“In principle we would have no difficulty with the proposal, provided there is a clear purpose, added value, and balanced representation.”*  
Government response

*“Working with government designated experts would implicate a lot of politics in the way the assessment is performed since they are highly influenced by their national policy respectively.”*  
IGO response

### 2.2.9 Option 5.9: A pilot phase intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change as a subsidiary organ of GC/GMEF

Description of option 5.9: *An intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change established for a pilot phase, by the GC/GMEF as a subsidiary organ reporting to it. The panel would work in between sessions in accordance with agreed procedures to ensure scientific credibility, saliency, relevance and legitimacy and would establish thematic groups and working groups of independent experts. The panel would be composed of government nominated experts on an ad-hoc basis in accordance with its agenda and structure. The working groups would be composed of relevant independent experts chosen on the basis of scientific merit whilst also ensuring geographic and gender balance.*

The response rate to this option was 62 per cent (76 institutions). Twelve per cent of all respondents indicated a high preference for this option and 8 per cent gave it a low preference. A breakdown by groups of high preferences was 19 per cent for Governments, 5 per cent for IGOs, 6 per cent for NGOs and 8 per cent for scientific institutions, while low preferences were 7 per cent (Governments), 5 per cent IGOs, 12 per cent NGOs and 12 per cent scientific institutions.

Government responses on this option were mixed. Some governments rejected the option completely, while others agreed with or expressed strong support for this option. A number of Governments suggested a need for further clarification of the mandate, financial implications and responsibility of the panel and questioned the cost-effectiveness of this option. The need to link the work of an intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change to the Millennium Development Goals and WSSD Implementation Plan was pointed out.

*“Before creating a new subsidiary body on scientific and technical advice it is necessary to clearly define the needs that still exist. UNEP should reflect how the mandates of the existing bodies could be improved to fill in these needs. Besides being costly, creating a new subsidiary body on scientific and technological advice could result in more duplication, overlap etc.”*

*Government response*

*“The competencies and responsibilities of this virtually important institution should be further discussed and clarified; a pilot phase may verify and further specify its role and position.”*

*Government response*

*“This would be our preferred option for the final outcome of this process.”*

*Government response*

IGOs also noted the requirements for human and financial resources, the need for further study of this option and the dangers of embarking on an open-ended procedure. Scientific institutions pointed to the problems of increased fragmentation and reduced efficiency and cost effectiveness. The focus on “government nominated” experts could also reduce scientific credibility. Several scientific institution responses referred back to other options as preferable to the creation of an intergovernmental panel. An NGO response pointed out that the *ad-hoc* group proposed in Option 5.8 should provide a recommendation on option 5.9 after reviewing opportunities and challenges.

*“Why set up a separate bureaucracy to do what is already the mandate of the staff. Give the staff more resources, if that is the problem.”*

*NGO response*

## 2.2.10 Option 5.10: A pilot phase intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change as a freestanding mechanism

Description of option 5.9: *An intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change established for a pilot phase by the GC/GMEF as an independent freestanding mechanism served by the UNEP secretariat with the same function and composition as a subsidiary organ. The panel would respond to requests by all relevant UN governance fora.*

Seventy-three institutions (60 per cent) replied to this option. From all responses, 14 per cent gave the option of a pilot phase intergovernmental panel as a freestanding mechanism a high preference, and 12 per cent ranked it low. High preferences for this option were indicated in 14 per cent of the Government responses, 10 per cent of the IGOs, 6 per cent of the NGOs and 24 per cent of all scientific institutions. A low preference for Option 5.10 was expressed in 14 per cent of the Government responses, 5 per cent of the IGOs, 18 per cent of the NGOs and 12 per cent of the responses from scientific institutions.

Government responses were very mixed, with some suggesting that the panel would not be necessary, others suggesting that other options would be preferable, and still others requesting further discussion and clarification. IGO responses also referred back to other options and the need for clarification of a potential mandate and work plan of such a group. Scientific institutions were split between those that saw this as the most valid and feasible option and those that concluded that other options should be pursued first.

*“Creating a stand-alone, all-encompassing panel would add to the already difficult struggle for UNEP to obtain voluntary funding for existing panels such as the IPCC. As well, obtaining the necessary buy-on and participation of experts and the capacity of some of their national governments to support them at the expense of other work are already significant challenges. A more appropriate role for UNEP – perhaps for the clearing-house mechanism identified in option 5.3 - would be to build better bridges among existing and emerging “arms-length” science assessment and policy organizations, and to engage in outreach to the general global population.”*

*Government response*

## 2.2.11 Option 5.11: Other options proposed by respondents

Option 5.11 invited respondents to propose any other options. Due to technical problems, only those responding off-line could include additional options and only 8 per cent (10 institutions) gave a response. In principle, the few responses repeated statements made in Options 5.1-5.10.

## 2.2.12 Summary of comments on options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments

Appendix 10 includes the priority rankings from each of the four groups for Options 5.1 to 5.11. Table 4 (below) highlights options for which a high and a low preference were expressed. This is also illustrated in Fig. 6 above, which shows very clearly that when all groups of respondents are taken together, the following options have a level of preference above 25 per cent:

- Option 5.1 Strengthening UNEP’s current assessment activities
- Option 5.2 An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism
- Option 5.3 A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities
- Option 5.4 A Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change

This is also reflected in the preferences of Governments (see Fig.7). For IGOs, Option 5.2 (improved Earthwatch system) has a considerably lower level of preference than for the other groups. In addition to the above four options, NGOs and scientific institutions also gave a high ranking (around 35 per cent) to

option 5.6 (Standing Scientific Advisory Committee), whereas IGOs give this option the lowest preference.

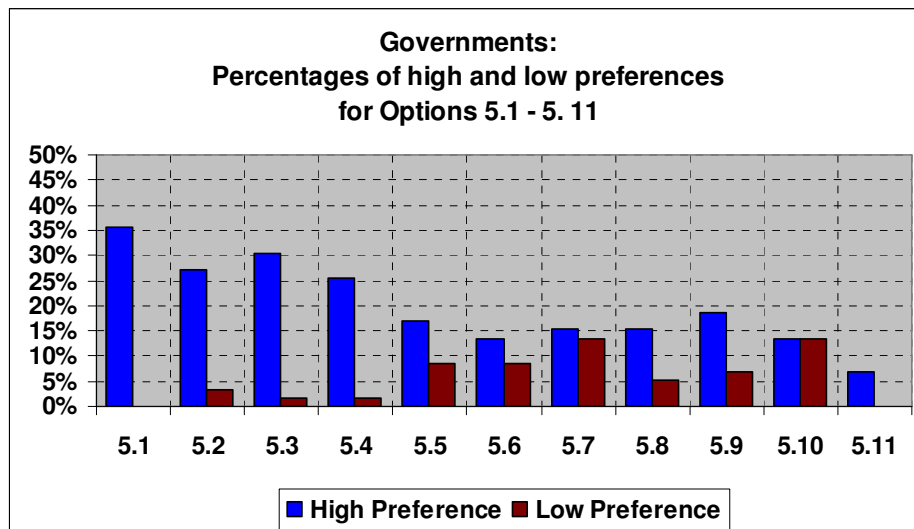


Fig. 7. Governments: high and low preferences for options 5.1 to 5.11 included in the UNEP questionnaire

	High Preference > 20 per cent (ranking 9-10)	Low Preference > 10 per cent (ranking 1-2)
<b>All Groups</b>	5.1 Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities (36 per cent) 5.2 Improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism (27 per cent) 5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (28 per cent) 5.4 Global Assessment Compact or Partnership (27 per cent)	5.7 Sessional group of the GC/GMEF on Agenda Item 4 (12 per cent) 5.10 Pilot phase IPEC as a freestanding mechanism (12 per cent)
<b>Governments</b>	5.1 Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities (36 per cent) 5.2 Improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism (27 per cent) 5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (31 per cent) 5.4 Global Assessment Compact or Partnership (25 per cent) 5.9 Pilot phase IPEC as a subsidiary organ of GC/GMEF (19 per cent)	5.7 Sessional group of the GC/GMEF on Agenda Item 4 (14 per cent) 5.10 Pilot phase IPEC as a freestanding mechanism (14 per cent)
<b>IGOs</b>	5.1 Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities (36 per cent) 5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (31 per cent) 5.4 Global Assessment Compact or Partnership (25 per cent) 5.5 Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee (19 per cent)	5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (14 per cent) 5.6 Standing Scientific Advisory Committee (19 per cent) 5.7 Sessional group of the GC/GMEF on Agenda Item 4 (14 per cent)

<b>NGOs</b>	5.1 Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities (41 per cent) 5.2 Improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism (35 per cent) 5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (24 per cent) 5.4 Global Assessment Compact or Partnership (29 per cent) 5.5 Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee (29 per cent) 5.6 Standing Scientific Advisory Committee (35 per cent) 5.7 Sessional group of the GC/GMEF on Agenda Item 4 (29 per cent)	5.6 Standing Scientific Advisory Committee (12 per cent) 5.7 Sessional group of the GC/GMEF on Agenda Item 4 (12 per cent) 5.8 Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group (12 per cent) 5.9 Pilot phase IPEC as a subsidiary organ of GC/GMEF (12 per cent) 5.10 Pilot phase IPEC as a freestanding mechanism (18 per cent)
<b>Scientific institutions</b>	5.1 Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities (40 per cent) 5.2 Improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism (36 per cent) 5.3 Clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities (28 per cent) 5.4 Global Assessment Compact or Partnership (32 per cent) 5.6 Standing Scientific Advisory Committee (32 per cent) 5.10 Pilot phase IPEC as a freestanding mechanism (24 per cent)	5.5 Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee (16 per cent) 5.9 Pilot phase IPEC as a subsidiary organ of GC/GMEF (12 per cent) 5.10 Pilot phase IPEC as a freestanding mechanism (12 per cent)

Table 4. Respondents' high and low preferences for options included in the UNEP questionnaire

A pilot phase for an intergovernmental panel on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change received some support (between 5 per cent and 24 per cent high preference) in the individual respondent groups, and in particular from scientific institutions. Table 5 below summarizes the number of governments supporting or rejecting the option.

	Africa	Asia & the Pacific	Europe	Latin America & the Caribbean	North America	West Asia	Total Number of Governments
<b>Yes</b>	6	4	12	3	0	1	26
<b>No</b>	3	3	8	3	2	0	19
<b>Maybe</b>	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
<b>No Comment</b>	1	3	2	2	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	11	11	26	8	2	1	59

Table 5. Establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Global Environmental Change: Government Support or Rejection presented by UNEP geographical region.

“.....in the long run we should move towards the solution of an independent body for environmental monitoring and assessment, and therefore an Intergovernmental Panel on Monitoring and Assessment of Global Environmental Change (IPEC) established for a pilot phase by the GC/GMEF as an independent freestanding mechanism, is the best solution”.

Government Response

### 2.3 Optional Statements: Clarification of issues related to the implementation of decision 22/1 I A (UNEP questionnaire: Questions 6.0-6.6)

These optional statements were questions not asked by Governing Council decision 22/1 I A but considered relevant by the UNEP Secretariat. On average, about 70 per cent (84 institutions) responded to the statements included in Question 6.0.

Respondents were asked to indicate their opinion on a number of statements, which intended to provide clarification of issues related to the implementation of Governing Council decision 22/1 I A. For each statement, preferences could be indicated, ranging from “strongly agree”, “agree”, “disagree” to “strongly disagree”. A fifth option was “no opinion”.

The responses to Question 6 were analyzed using an approach similar to a Likert scale analysis, assigning values of 4 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree) to the options. The subsequent calculation of number of responses and percentages allowed the extent to which respondents agreed or disagreed with a statement to be measured. The field “no opinion” was omitted from the statistical analysis, as assigning it a value would have influenced the other rankings. However, the percentage of those respondents marking this option was very low, usually between 0 and a maximum of 10 per cent (see Appendixes 11a to 11e for detailed statistical information on the responses to each statement). In addition, in order to identify trends, the mean values of responses to each statement for all groups and for Governments, IGOs, NGOs and scientific institutions were calculated, based on the actual number of responses.

#### 2.3.1 Statement 6.1: The current international institutional arrangements for assessing environment and environmental change are effectively responding to the information needs of policy and decision makers

Fig. 8 shows that all groups combined, slightly more respondents disagreed with the statement (34 per cent) than agreed (28 per cent). The statistics indicate that Governments were almost equally split between those that agree (32 per cent) and those that disagree (31 per cent). IGOs disagree (48 per cent), scientific institutions also disagree (36 per cent) but NGOs agreed (41 per cent) with this statement.

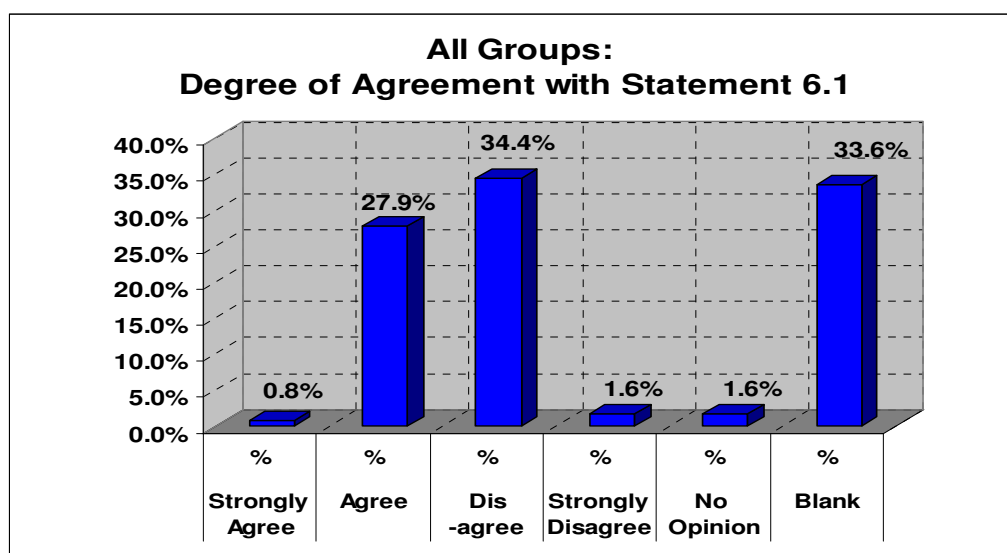


Fig. 8 All Groups: Degree of agreement ( per cent) with Statement 6.1 in the UNEP questionnaire

**2.3.2 Statement 6.2: Assessment of environment and environmental change should include findings such as:**

Respondents were asked to consider the following findings:

- 6.2.1 Research priorities
- 6.2.2 Future assessment priorities
- 6.2.3 Policy relevant conclusions
- 6.2.4 Policy options
- 6.2.5 Policy recommendations
- 6.2.6 Information to support policy implementation

Fig. 9 shows that all groups strongly agreed with these suggestions. For Governments, the strongest agreement was for policy relevant conclusions (48 per cent) and information to support policy implementation (48 per cent). For IGOs, strongest agreement was for policy relevant conclusions (43 per cent) and policy options (43 per cent). Scientific institutions agreed strongly with the need for research priorities (68 per cent), while also strongly supporting all of the other options. NGOs strongly supported all options about equally (41 to 53 per cent).

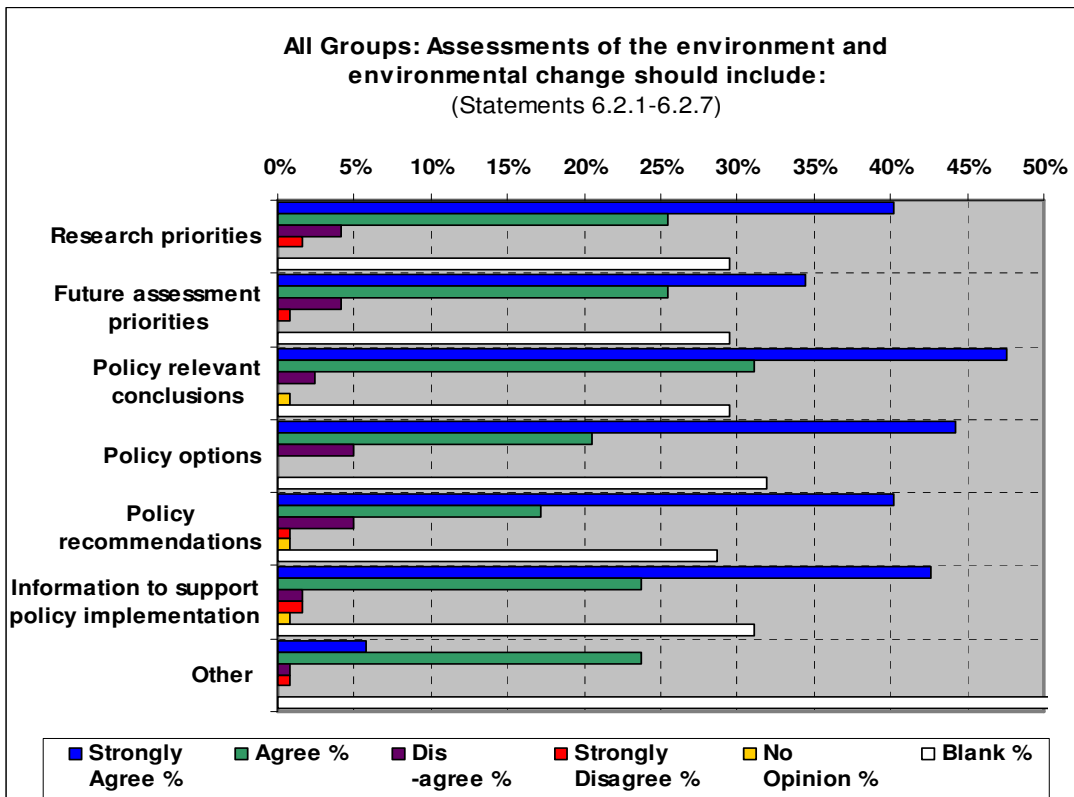


Fig.9 All Groups: Degree of Agreement ( per cent) with 6.2.1-6.2.7

**2.3.3 Statement 6.3: To be scientifically credible, relevant and legitimate an environmental assessment should include:**

Respondents were asked to consider the following possibilities:

- 6.3.1 An intergovernmental process that identifies the assessment needs from a policy perspective
- 6.3.2 Participation of experts chosen on the basis of their scientific merits

- 6.3.3 An inclusive participatory and geographically balanced assessment process (including developing countries and countries in transition)
- 6.3.4 Well developed assessment methodology
- 6.3.5 Appropriate assessment tools such as indicators, models, scenarios, and data management
- 6.3.6 Independent scientific expert peer review
- 6.3.7 Government review
- 6.3.8 A capacity building programme
- 6.3.9 An intergovernmental process that receives the assessment findings
- 6.3.10 An intergovernmental process where the findings are subject to **Acceptance**
- 6.3.11 An intergovernmental process where the findings are subject to **Adoption**
- 6.3.12 An intergovernmental process where the findings are subject to **Approval**

For all groups together, Appendix 11a shows that more than 50 per cent agree or strongly agree with Statements 1-10. Statements 11 and 12 receive considerably less support. This is reflected in Fig.10 below, which shows the mean values of the responses from all four groups of respondents, based on 1=strongly disagree to 4= strongly agree.

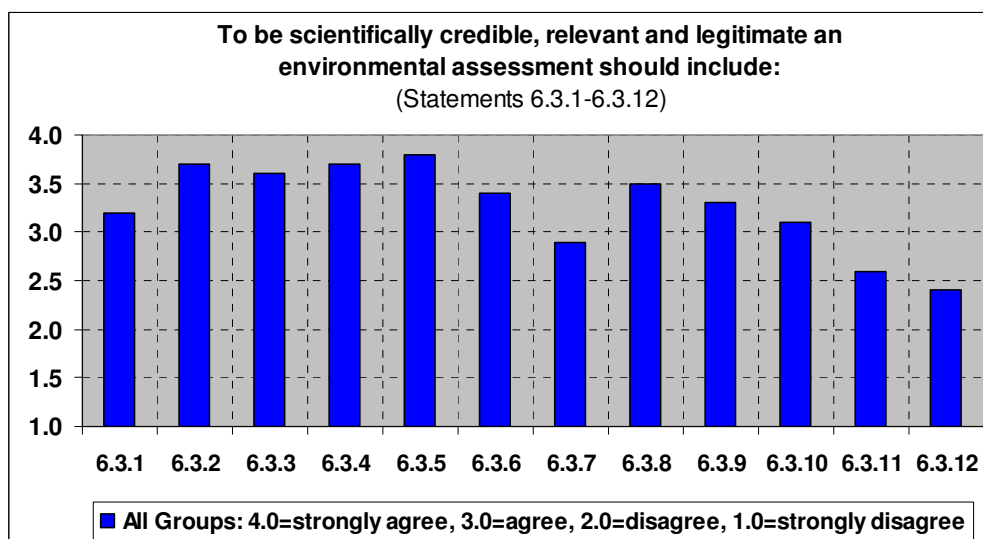


Fig. 10. All Groups: Average level of agreement (mean values) with Statements 6.3.1-6.3.12

Governments emphasized the importance of a well-developed assessment methodology and appropriate assessment tools. The preference is for “Acceptance”, which signifies that the material has not been subjected to line-by-line discussion and agreement, but represents a comprehensive, objective and balanced view of the subject matter.

Category 6.3.13 – Other Options – received some responses, but due to technical problems the respondents could not specify the other options that should be considered.

**2.3.4 Statement 6.4: The current institutional arrangements for assessing the environment and environmental change is overburdening the scientific community**

Not all respondents were able to provide their views on this statement due to technical problems. A decision was therefore made by UNEP to omit this question from the analysis and statistical interpretation.

**2.3.5 Statement 6.5: Assessment of environment and environmental change are not undertaken in an efficient way because there is or are:**

Options given to the respondents were:

- 6.5.1 Inadequate standard approaches, tools and methodologies to support the assessments
- 6.5.2 Inadequate appropriate data to support assessments
- 6.5.3 Inadequate harmonization of data to support the assessments
- 6.5.4 Inadequate monitoring to support the assessments
- 6.5.5 Inadequate research to support the assessments
- 6.5.6 Too many overlapping assessment activities
- 6.5.7 Inadequate coordination between assessment activities
- 6.5.8 Inadequate intergovernmental efforts to coordinate activities in the field
- 6.5.9 Inadequate interagency cooperation in the field
- 6.5.10 Insufficient financial resources to support the assessments
- 6.5.11 Inadequate capacity building to ensure participation from developing country experts in the assessments
- 6.5.12 Other (due to technical problems the respondents could not specify other options that should be considered, therefore this option was not analyzed).

Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the options proposed. As is pointed out in Appendix 11a, the highest agreement was with Statement 6.5.7 concerning inadequate coordination (60 per cent), 6.5.3 concerning inadequate harmonization of data (59 per cent), 6.5.10 concerning insufficient financial resources (59 per cent) and 6.5.11 concerning capacity building (58 per cent). The government responses (Appendix 11b) ranked Statement 6.5.2 concerning inadequate appropriate data (59 per cent) highest, but also gave high ranks to Statement 6.5.3 (58 per cent), 6.5.7 (58 per cent) and 6.5.11(58 per cent). Fig. 11 shows the average level of agreement (mean values) from all groups,

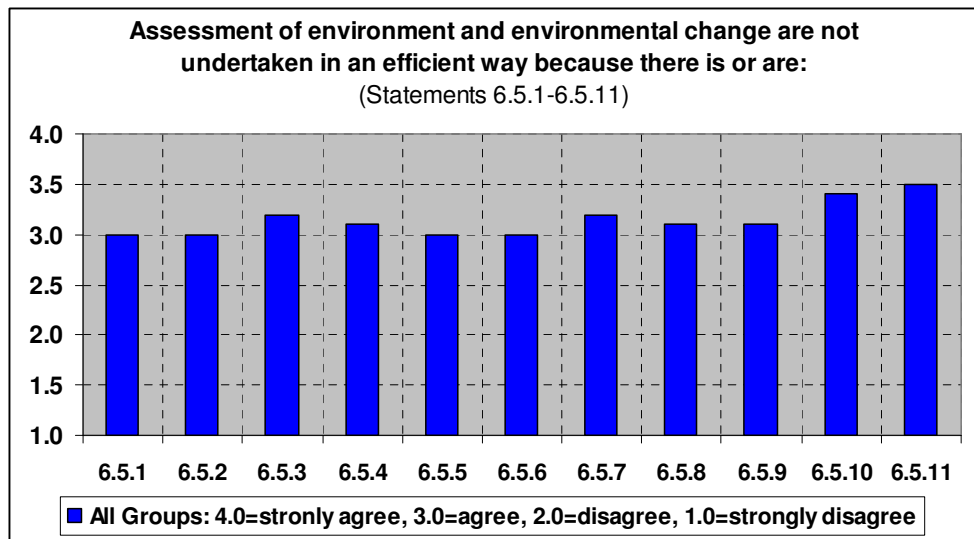


Fig. 11. All Groups: Average level of agreement (mean values) with Statements 6.5.1-6.5.12

### 2.3.6 Statement 6.6: Capacity building in the field of environmental assessments should include:

Options given to the respondents were:

- 6.6.1 Tools and methodologies
- 6.6.2 Training
- 6.6.3 Financial resources
- 6.6.4 Fellowships
- 6.6.5 Exchanges
- 6.6.6 North-south collaboration
- 6.6.7 South-south collaboration
- 6.6.8 Public-private partnerships
- 6.6.9 Other

Responses showed a high level of agreement with all options for all groups. Of those that strongly agree, the highest ranked option is training (52 per cent) followed closely by financial resources (50 per cent). This is also true for the government responses. For IGOs, the highest response of those who strongly agree is also for option 6.6.2 concerning training (48 per cent) followed by option 6.6.1 concerning tools and methodologies (43 per cent). Scientific Institutions had strongest agreement with option 6.6.2 on training. In the NGO responses, the highest level of “strongly agree” was for option 6.6.3 on financial resources (59 per cent), followed by option 6.6.1 (53 per cent).

### 2.4 Optional Statements: Other comments on monitoring and assessment of the environment and global environmental change (UNEP questionnaire: Question 7.0)

There was a low level of response to this optional question with only 13 respondents (11 per cent) providing additional comments. Eight responses came from Governments (Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Myanmar, Panama, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal), 3 from NGOs (in Nigeria and USA (2)) and 2 from scientific institutions (in Japan, Sweden).

The Government responses were predominantly from developing countries. They emphasized:

- the need for improved collaboration between collaborating centers,
- linkages between global, regional, national and local assessments, and
- the need for support to developing countries.

One scientific institution emphasized the need for collaboration between UNEP and international scientific research programs on sustainability issues. The NGO responses also addressed the need for more involvement of developing countries. One long response from an NGO emphasized the important role that UNEP, particularly DEWA, has to play in the development and implementation of environmental monitoring, indicators, reporting, assessment and policy dialogues at multiple societal levels. The level of funding and amount of resources needed to expand monitoring and assessment activities and to make information available at all levels of society is not available. UNEP thus needs to show that its activities are achieving the goals and targets set by the Governing Council; and the Governing Council needs to respond with the support and funding required to bring about this progress.

*“Two guiding principles for UNEP work could be: First, are our environmental activities (information, assessment, policy, capacity building etc.) helping to alleviate poverty and strengthen economic and social growth as well as sustain the environment? Secondly, are we effectively mainstreaming environmental issues into all other important development activities?”*  
NGO response

### 3. Conclusions

The implementation of Governing Council decision 22/1 I A requesting views on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP has been carried out over a 9 month period from March to November 2003. The main elements have been an extensive consultative process in which 627 institutions (197 Governments, 186 Intergovernmental Organizations, 143 scientific institutions and 101 Non-Governmental Organizations) were invited to provide their views in mid-July 2003.

In order to facilitate the process, UNEP developed an optional web-based questionnaire and database. All substantive submissions (a total of 122: 59 Governments, 21 IGOs, 17 NGOs and 25 scientific institutions) received by 12 November have been included in the analysis and synthesis. A synthesis of the responses to the 3 GC questions and eight considerations was produced on the basis of an independent analysis carried out in October and November 2003 (see UNEP/SI/IGC/2). This Information Document (UNEP/SI/IGC/INF/1) includes an analysis of the responses to the optional questions posed by the UNEP Secretariat as well as Appendixes with detailed statistics for all questions.

The responses indicate that participation by respondents in assessment processes at global and regional level was mainly considered moderate, while participation on a national level was quite extensive. Self-evaluation of knowledge about UNEP's work on environmental assessment indicated extensive or moderate knowledge about global and regional assessments activities, whereas knowledge of UNEP's work on a national and sub-national level is considerably lower.

An analysis of the optional questions posed by the Secretariat suggests:

a) The thematic areas "Atmosphere" and "Climate" are considered very well covered by existing assessment processes.

b) Areas that are not considered well covered include:

- Consumption and production
- Ecosystem services
- Environment and conflict
- Environment and poverty
- Environment and trade
- Sustainable development.

c) With regard to options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessment, the following options are supported:

- Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities
- An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism
- A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment activities
- A Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on monitoring and assessment of global environmental change

d) A pilot phase for an Intergovernmental Panel on monitoring and assessment of Global Environmental Change (IPEC) received mixed support, with the strongest from scientific institutions supporting a freestanding mechanism.

e) Assessment of environment and environmental change should include research priorities, future assessment priorities, policy relevant conclusions, policy options, policy recommendations and information to support policy implementation.

f) The options provided in the questionnaire for enhancing scientific credibility, relevance and legitimacy were supported, except for “An intergovernmental process where the findings are subject to Adoption or Approval”, which received considerably less support.

g) There is a strongly perceived need for capacity building to ensure participation of developing country experts in the assessments.

h) Capacity building requires, in particular, training, financial resources, and tools and methodologies.

i) Strengthening the monitoring and assessment of environment and environmental change requires improved collaboration, linkages between global, regional, national and local scales and assessments and support for developing countries.

j) There is an urgent need for support and funding to allow UNEP to achieve the goals and targets set by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.

**List of Responding Governments and Institutions  
as of 12 November 2003**

**Governments: 59**

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia (local name: Hrvatska), Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

**Intergovernmental Organizations: 21**

- Asian Development Bank, Philippines
- Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM), Finland
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, USA
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Chile
- Economic & Social Commission for Western Asia, Lebanon
- European Environment Agency, Denmark
- Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Italy
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Austria
- International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italy
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Morocco
- Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), Greece
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Malaysia
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), France
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Switzerland
- Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary
- Scientific-Information Center of the Interstate Sustainable Development Commission, Turkmenistan
- Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), Switzerland
- South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), Sri Lanka
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), USA
- United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development (DESA), USA

**Non-Governmental Organizations: 17**

- Arab Network for Environment & Development (RAED), Saudi Arabia
- Association for Protection of Environment and Culture (APEC-Nepal), Nepal
- Association for Research on Climate and Environment, Algeria
- Central European University, Hungary
- Centre for International Projects, Russian Federation
- Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, Namibia
- Emirates Diving Association, United Arab Emirates
- Emirates Environmental Group, United Arab Emirates
- Foundation for Environmental Development and Education in Nigeria (FEDEN), Nigeria
- General Union of Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations (GUN-GEO) in Palestine
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada
- Empowerment for African Sustainable Development, South Africa
- EnerWise International, South Africa
- South African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), Zimbabwe

- The Pajaro Jai Foundation, USA
- The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Switzerland
- World Resources Institute, USA

*Scientific Institutions: 25*

- Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
- Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry lands, Syrian Arab Republic
- Australian Antarctic Data Centre, Australia
- Centre For Environmental Studies (UWI), Trinidad and Tobago
- Development Observatory at University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica
- DIVERSITAS – International Programme on Biodiversity Science, France
- German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU), Germany
- Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Water Programme, Canada
- Global International Waters Assessment, Sweden
- Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), Italy
- International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, Sweden
- International Council for Science (ICSU), France
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
- National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan
- International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya
- Macaulay Institute, UK
- Moscow State University, Faculty of Geography, Russian Federation
- National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry & Petrochemistry, Ukraine
- National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, USA
- Scientific Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), Mexico
- The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Sweden
- Third World Academy of Sciences, Italy
- UNEP GRID-C / Gateway Antarctica, New Zealand
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Human Ecology Department, Belgium
- Warsaw University Department of Economics, Poland

## Appendix 2

### Responses to GC22./1/IA Questions 2.(a), (b), (c) and Considerations 3. (a) to (h)

Total responses n = 122

#### Governments n = 59

Total Responses	59									
	GC Q2.(a)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	53	37	42	39	36	35	35	33	34	22
%	89.83%	66.67%	71.19%	66.10%	61.02%	59.32%	59.32%	55.93%	57.63%	37.29%
	GC Q2.(b)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	45	34	34	33	30	29	29	27	30	18
%	76.27%	57.63%	57.63%	55.93%	50.85%	49.15%	49.15%	45.76%	50.85%	30.51%
	GC Q2 (c)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	44	28	28	28	26	25	25	24	25	22
%	74.58%	47.46%	47.46%	47.46%	44.07%	42.37%	42.37%	40.68%	42.37%	37.29%

#### IGOs n = 21

Total Responses	21									
	GC Q2.(a)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	19	14	13	14	14	13	12	12	14	8
%	90.48%	66.67%	61.90%	66.67%	66.67%	61.90%	57.14%	57.14%	66.67%	38.10%
	GC Q2.(b)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	17	14	14	13	11	10	12	9	11	6
%	80.95%	66.67%	66.67%	61.90%	52.38%	47.62%	57.14%	42.86%	52.38%	28.57%
	GC Q2 (c)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	17	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	10	5
%	80.95%	47.62%	47.62%	42.86%	38.10%	38.10%	33.33%	33.33%	47.62%	23.81%

#### NGOs n =17

Total Responses	17									
	GC Q2.(a)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	12	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	9	7
%	70.59%	58.82%	58.82%	52.94%	58.82%	52.94%	58.82%	58.82%	52.94%	41.18%
	GC Q2.(b)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	11	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	5
%	64.71%	52.94%	52.94%	52.94%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	29.41%
	GC Q2 (c)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
%	58.82%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	47.06%	41.18%

#### Scientific institutions n = 25

Total Responses	25									
	GC Q2.(a)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	24	20	21	18	16	15	17	18	16	10
%	96.00%	80.00%	84.00%	72.00%	64.00%	60.00%	68.00%	72.00%	64.00%	40.00%
	GC Q2.(b)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	19	15	15	15	14	13	13	10	12	9
%	76.00%	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%	56.00%	52.00%	52.00%	40.00%	48.00%	36.00%
	GC Q2 (c)	GC Q3.(a)	GC Q3. (b)	GC Q3. (c)	GC Q3. (d)	GC Q3. (e)	GC Q3. (f)	GC Q3. (g)	GC Q3. (h)	Other
Number	16	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	8
%	64.00%	36.00%	36.00%	32.00%	36.00%	32.00%	32.00%	36.00%	36.00%	32.00%

Formats of Responses to the Science Initiative				
	Questionnaire Format		Other Format	Total
Governments	Number	46	13	59
	%	78.0%	22.0%	
IGOs	Number	19	2	21
	%	90.5%	9.5%	
NGOs	Number	16	1	17
	%	94.1%	5.9%	
Scientific Institutions	Number	23	2	25
	%	92.0%	8.0%	<b>122</b>
	average =	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	

Responses Using Questionnaire Format				
	On-Line		Off-line	Total
Governments	Number	10	36	46
	%	21.7%	78.3%	
IGOs	Number	7	12	19
	%	36.8%	63.2%	
NGOs	Number	6	10	16
	%	37.5%	62.5%	
Scientific Institutions	Number	13	10	23
	%	56.5%	43.5%	<b>104</b>
	average =	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	

**Governments responding to the Science Initiative  
by 12 November 2003, presented by UNEP Geographical Regions**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>2. EUROPE</b>	<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>WEST ASIA</b>
Botswana Cote d'Ivoire Ethiopia Gambia Ghana Kenya Mauritius Senegal Seychelles Somalia Sudan	Australia India Islamic Republic of Iran Japan Kyrgyzstan Myanmar New Zealand Pakistan Philippines Samoa Thailand	Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Ireland Latvia Lithuania Macedonia Monaco Netherlands Norway Poland Romania Russian Federation Slovakia Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Bahamas Brazil Colombia Cuba Mexico Panama	Canada United States of America	Kuwait

**Respondents' Self-evaluation:  
Extent of institutions' participation in environmental assessments**

**All Groups**      n = 122

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	23	49	19	4	2	25
Regional Level	37	47	9	3	1	25
National Level	61	25	8	3	0	25
Sub-national Level	36	29	19	7	1	30

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	18.9%	40.2%	15.6%	3.3%	1.6%	20.5%
Regional Level	30.3%	38.5%	7.4%	2.5%	0.8%	20.5%
National Level	50.0%	20.5%	6.6%	2.5%	0.0%	20.5%
Sub-national Level	29.5%	23.8%	15.6%	5.7%	0.8%	24.6%

**Governments**      n = 59

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	6	22	13	2	2	14
Regional Level	12	25	6	0	1	15
National Level	37	5	2	0	0	15
Sub-national Level	22	14	4	2	1	16

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	10.2%	37.3%	22.0%	3.4%	3.4%	23.7%
Regional Level	20.3%	42.4%	10.2%	0.0%	1.7%	25.4%
National Level	62.7%	8.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	25.4%
Sub-national Level	37.3%	23.7%	6.8%	3.4%	1.7%	27.1%

**IGOs**      n = 21

**Numbers**

IGOs	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	4	6	4	1	0	6
Regional Level	9	4	2	1	0	5
National Level	7	4	3	2	0	5
Sub-national Level	4	2	5	3	0	7

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	19.0%	28.6%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	28.6%
Regional Level	42.9%	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%
National Level	33.3%	19.0%	14.3%	9.5%	0.0%	23.8%
Sub-national Level	19.0%	9.5%	23.8%	14.3%	0.0%	33.3%

NGOs n = 17

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	4	11	0	0	0	2
Regional Level	6	8	1	0	0	2
National Level	9	6	0	0	0	2
Sub-national Level	5	6	3	0	0	3

**Percentages**

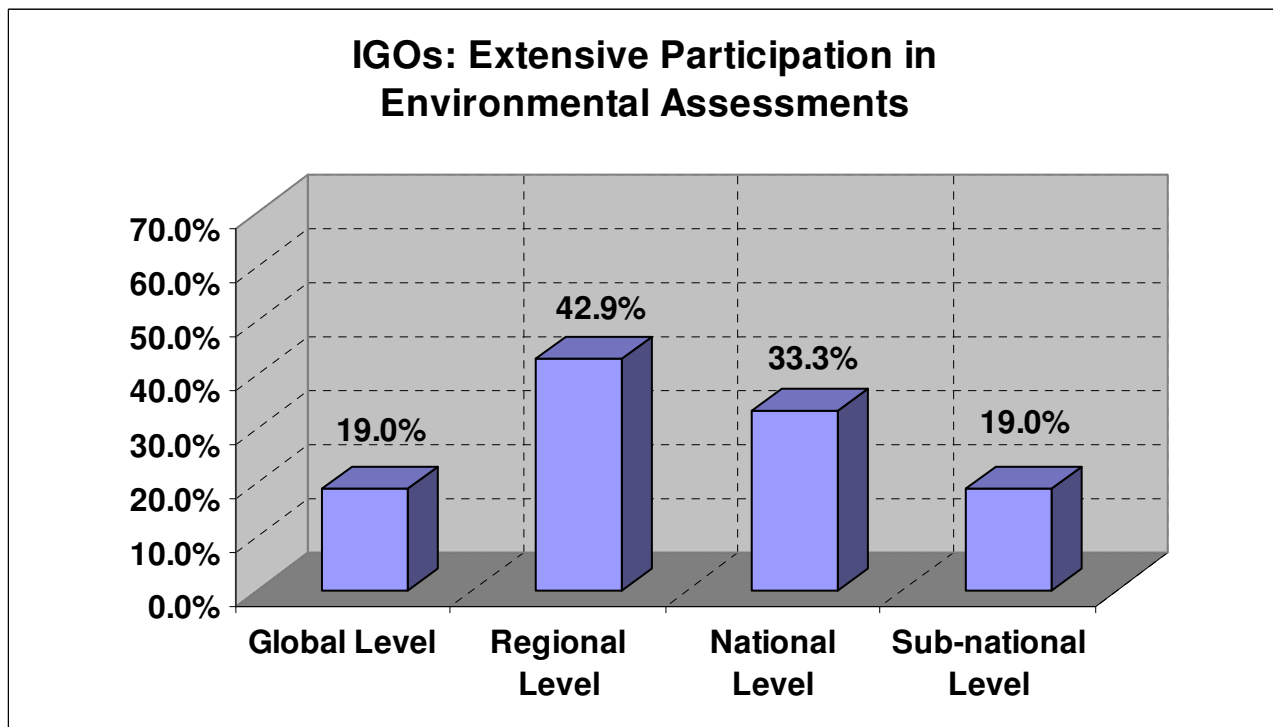
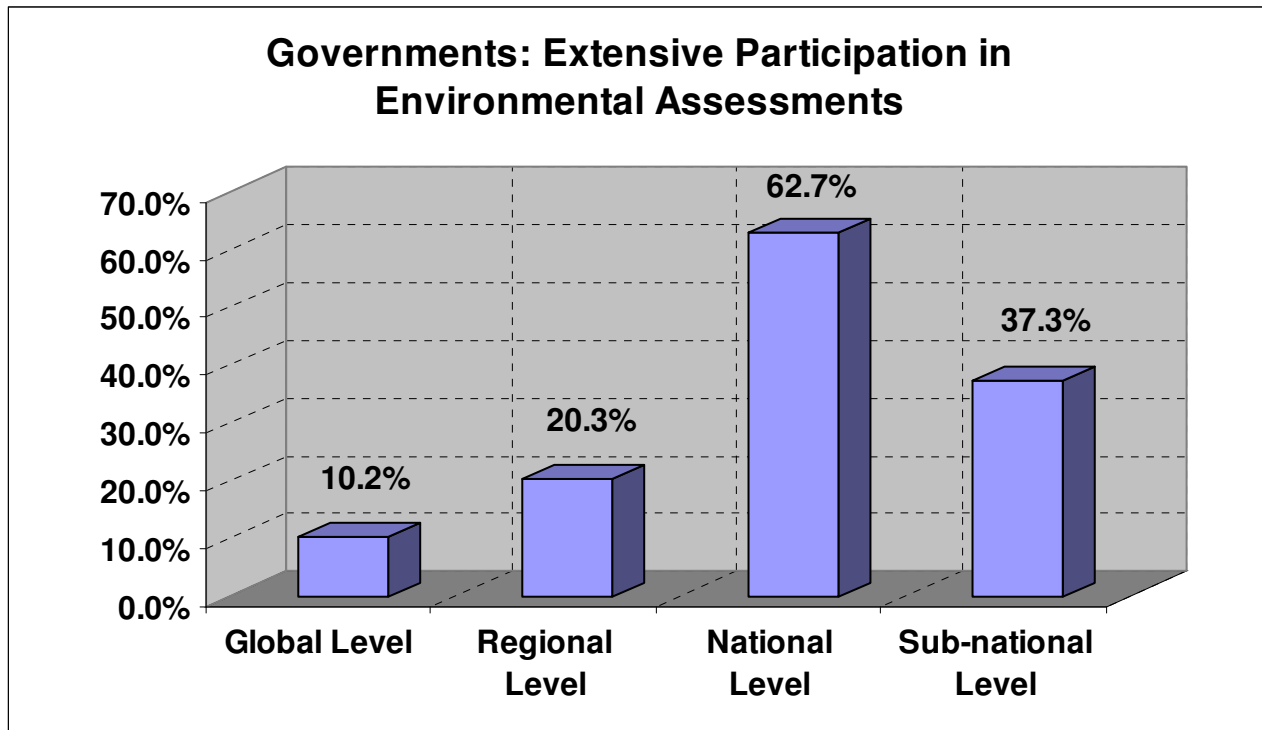
	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	23.5%	64.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
Regional Level	35.3%	47.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
National Level	52.9%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
Sub-national Level	29.4%	35.3%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%

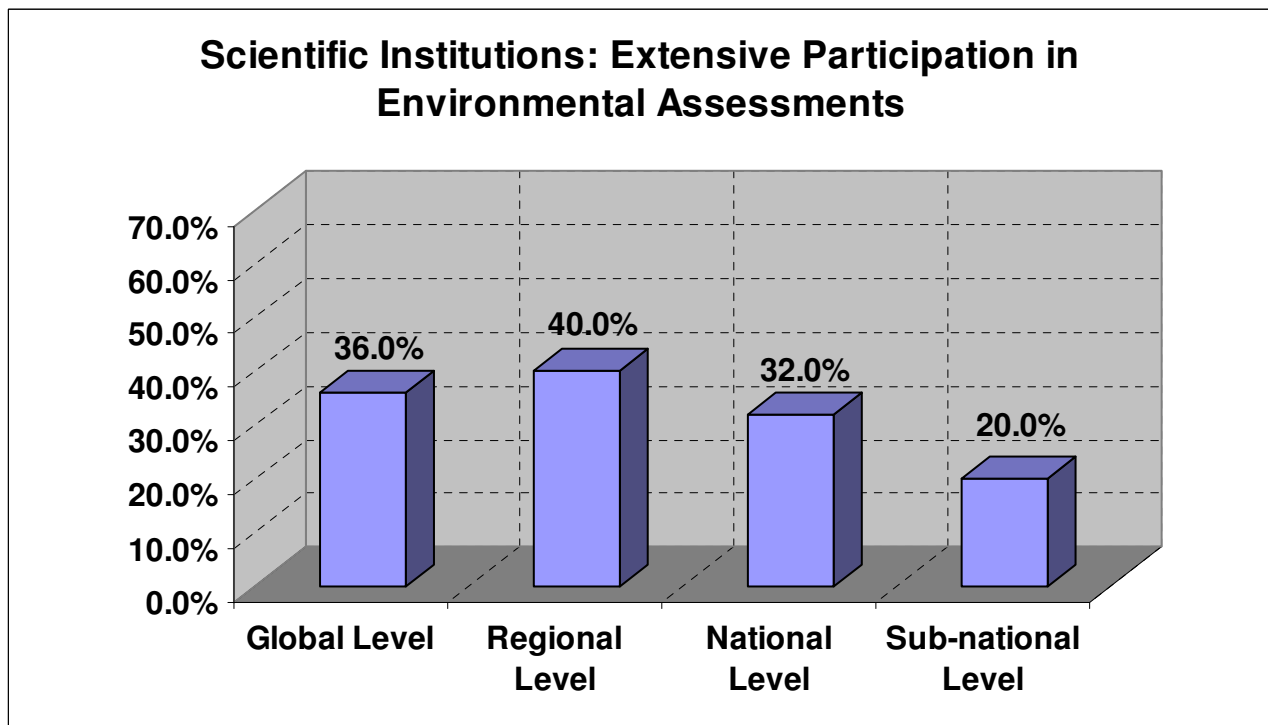
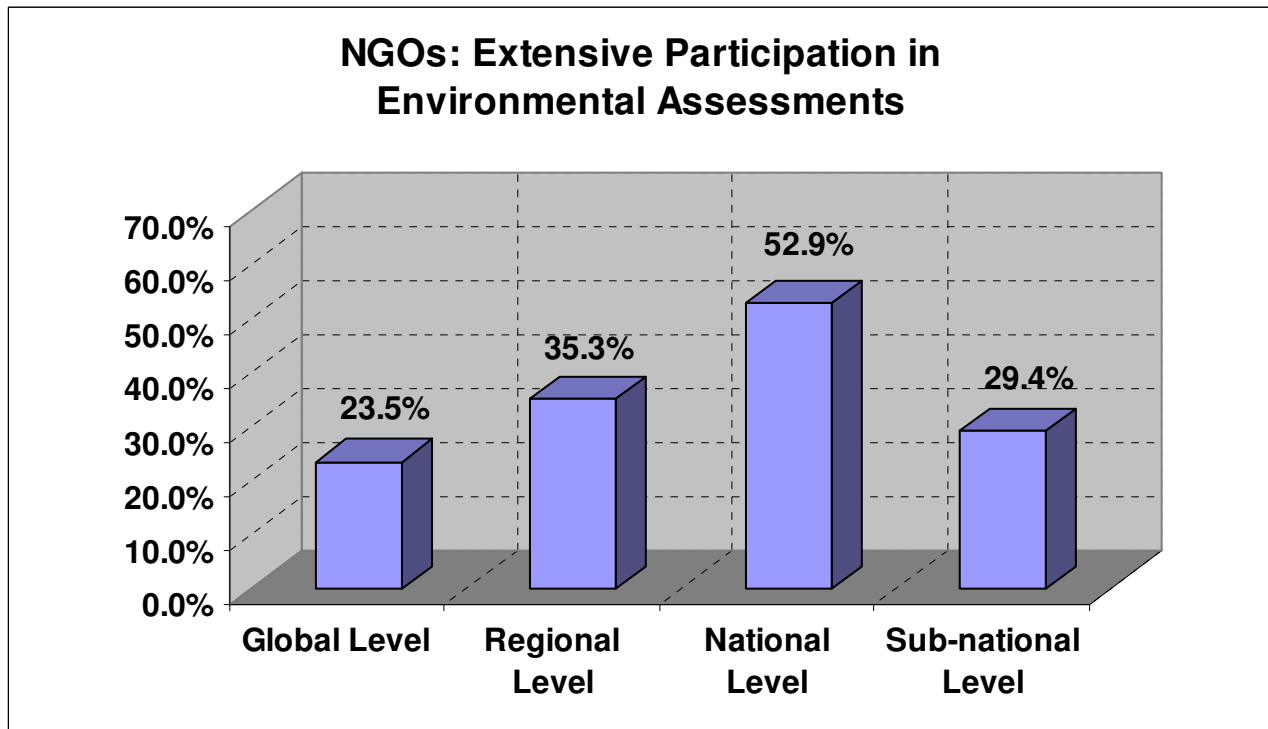
**Scientific****Institutions n = 25****Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	9	10	2	1	0	3
Regional Level	10	10	0	2	0	3
National Level	8	10	3	1	0	3
Sub-national Level	5	7	7	2	0	4

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	36.0%	40.0%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Regional Level	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	12.0%
National Level	32.0%	40.0%	12.0%	4.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Sub-national Level	20.0%	28.0%	28.0%	8.0%	0.0%	16.0%





**Respondents' Self-evaluation:  
Institutions' knowledge of UNEP's work in environmental assessment**

**All Groups**      n = 122

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	47	45	7	2	0	21
Regional Level	37	48	11	2	1	23
National Level	26	33	24	9	5	25
Sub-national Level	20	19	28	19	9	27

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	38.5%	36.9%	5.7%	1.6%	0.0%	17.2%
Regional Level	30.3%	39.3%	9.0%	1.6%	0.8%	18.9%
National Level	21.3%	27.0%	19.7%	7.4%	4.1%	20.5%
Sub-national Level	16.4%	15.6%	23.0%	15.6%	7.4%	22.1%

**Governments**      n = 59

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	18	23	3	1	0	14
Regional Level	14	23	4	1	1	16
National Level	16	9	12	4	3	15
Sub-national Level	13	7	9	11	5	14

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	30.5%	39.0%	5.1%	1.7%	0.0%	23.7%
Regional Level	23.7%	39.0%	6.8%	1.7%	1.7%	27.1%
National Level	27.1%	15.3%	20.3%	6.8%	5.1%	25.4%
Sub-national Level	22.0%	11.9%	15.3%	18.6%	8.5%	23.7%

**IGOs**      n = 21

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	11	5	1	0	0	4
Regional Level	8	7	1	1	0	4
National Level	2	7	4	1	1	6
Sub-national Level	1	3	6	2	2	7

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	52.4%	23.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%
Regional Level	38.1%	33.3%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	19.0%
National Level	9.5%	33.3%	19.0%	4.8%	4.8%	28.6%
Sub-national Level	4.8%	14.3%	28.6%	9.5%	9.5%	33.3%

NGOs n = 17

**Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	7	8	1	1	0	0
Regional Level	6	9	2	0	0	0
National Level	4	9	2	1	0	1
Sub-national Level	4	5	5	3	0	0

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	41.2%	47.1%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Regional Level	35.3%	52.9%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
National Level	23.5%	52.9%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%
Sub-national Level	23.5%	29.4%	29.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%

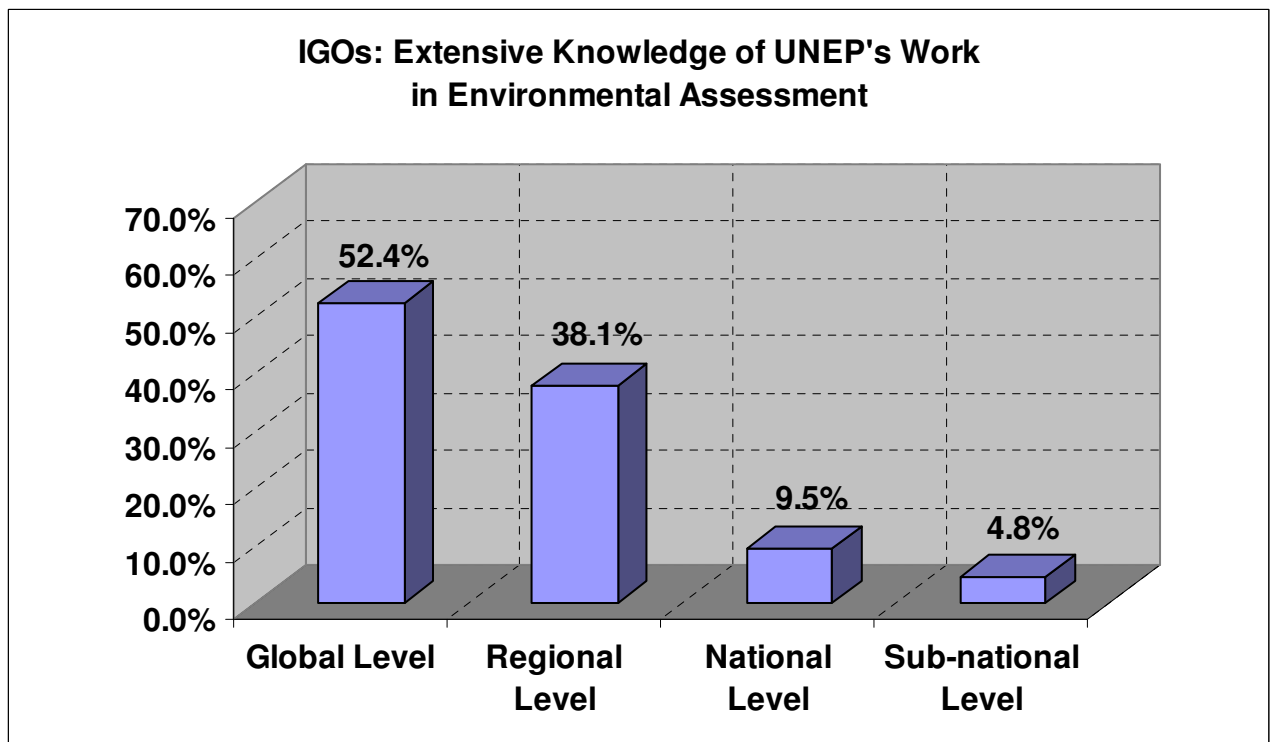
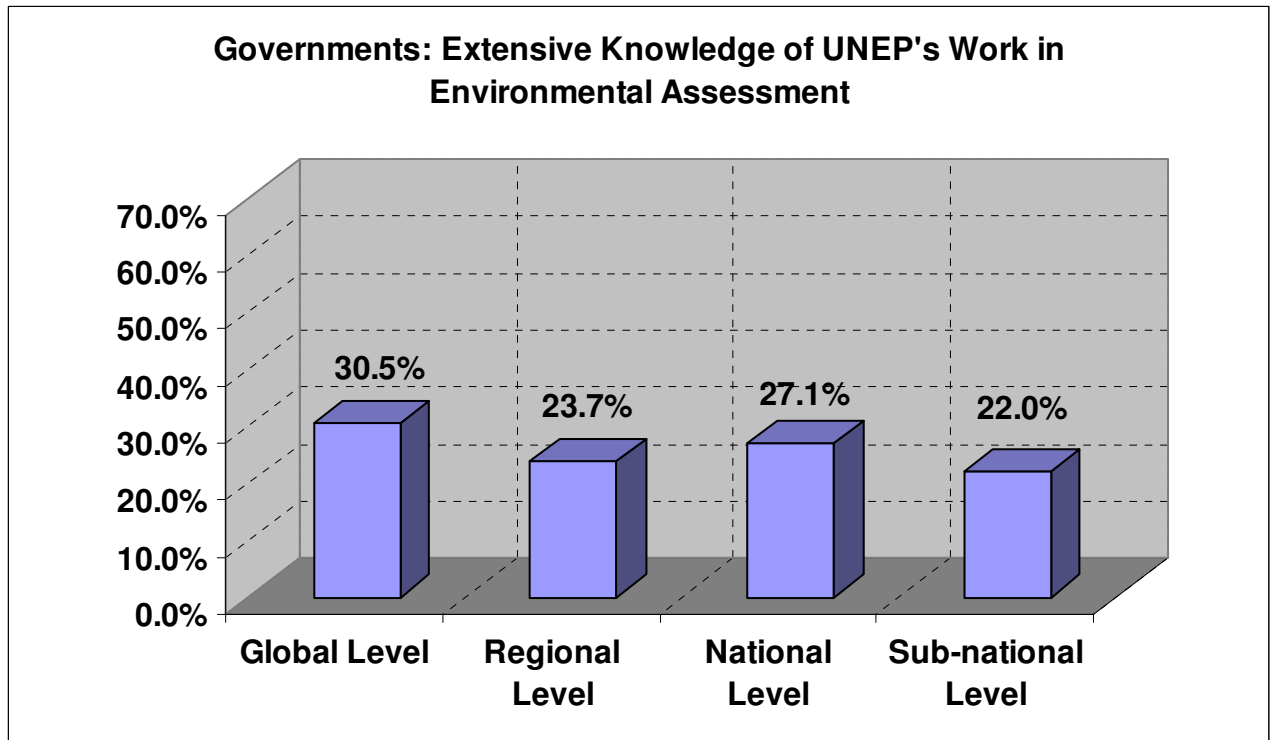
Scientific n = 25

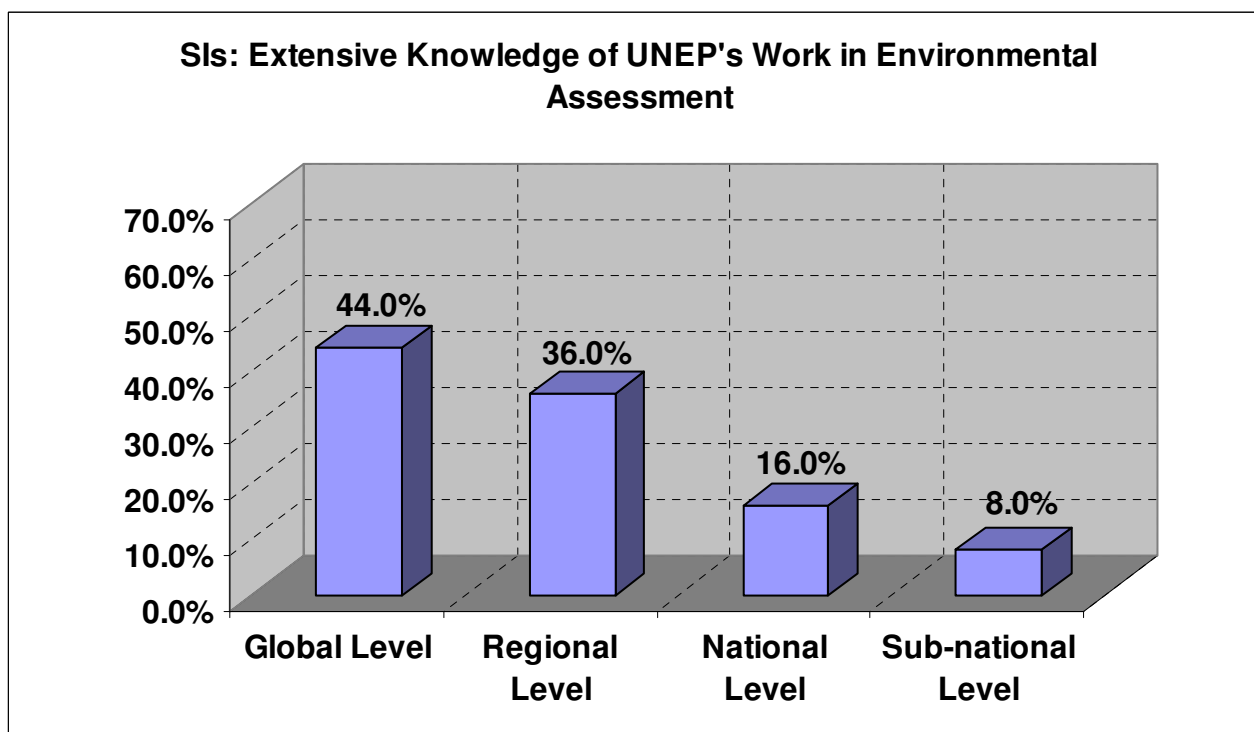
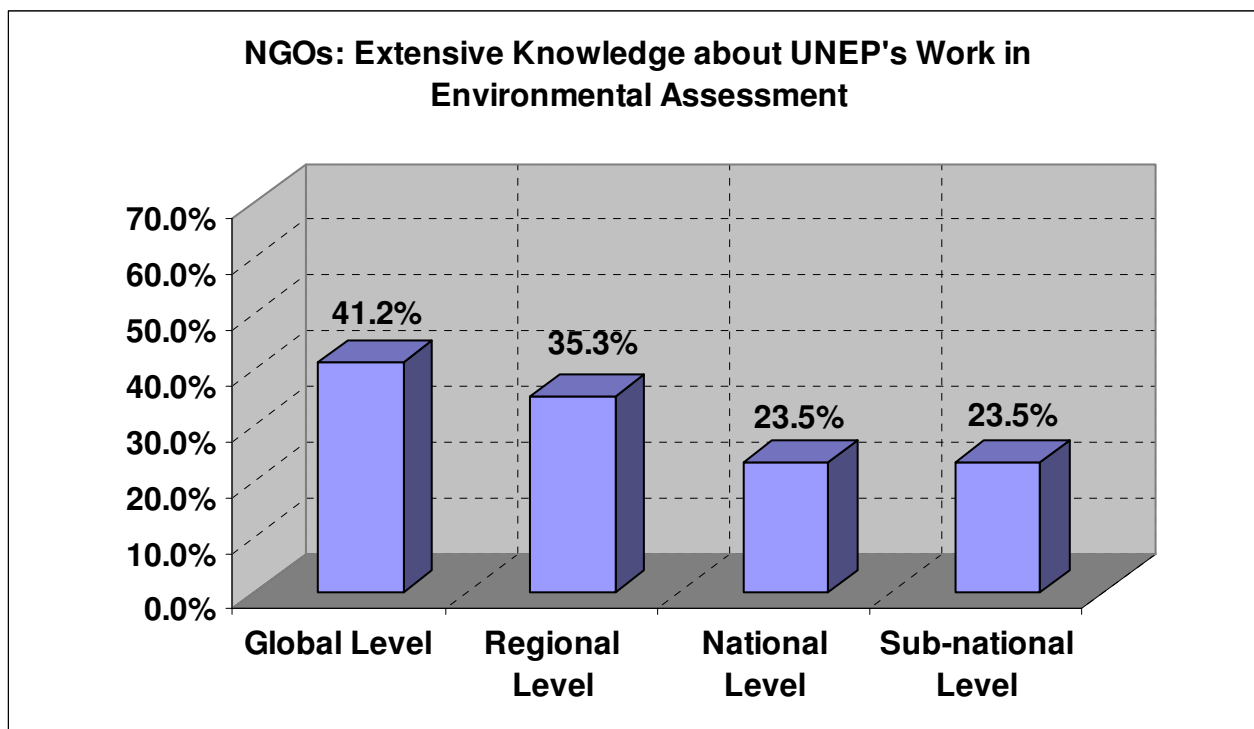
**Institutions****Numbers**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	11	9	2	0	0	3
Regional Level	9	9	4	0	0	3
National Level	4	8	6	3	1	3
Sub-national Level	2	4	8	3	2	6

**Percentages**

	Extensive	Moderate	Little	None	No Opinion	Blank
Global Level	44.0%	36.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Regional Level	36.0%	36.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
National Level	16.0%	32.0%	24.0%	12.0%	4.0%	12.0%
Sub-national Level	8.0%	16.0%	32.0%	12.0%	8.0%	24.0%





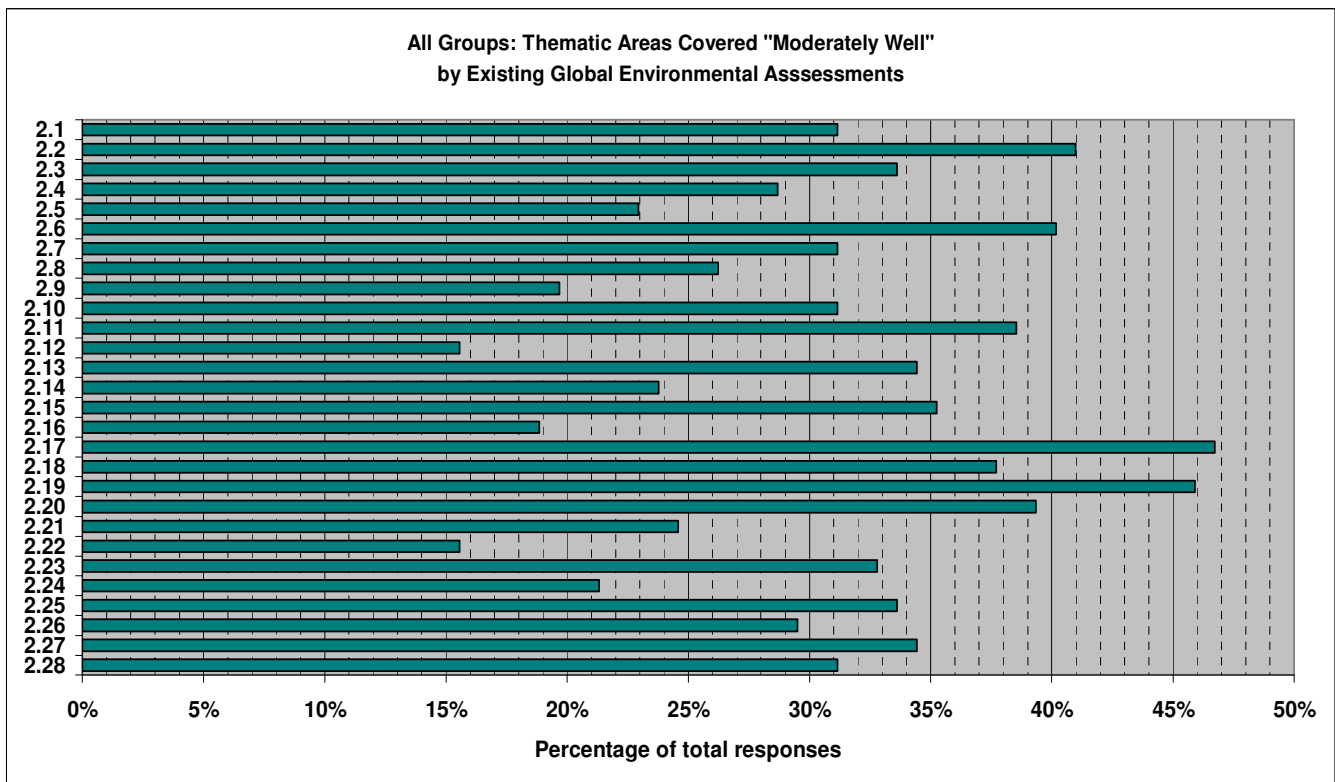
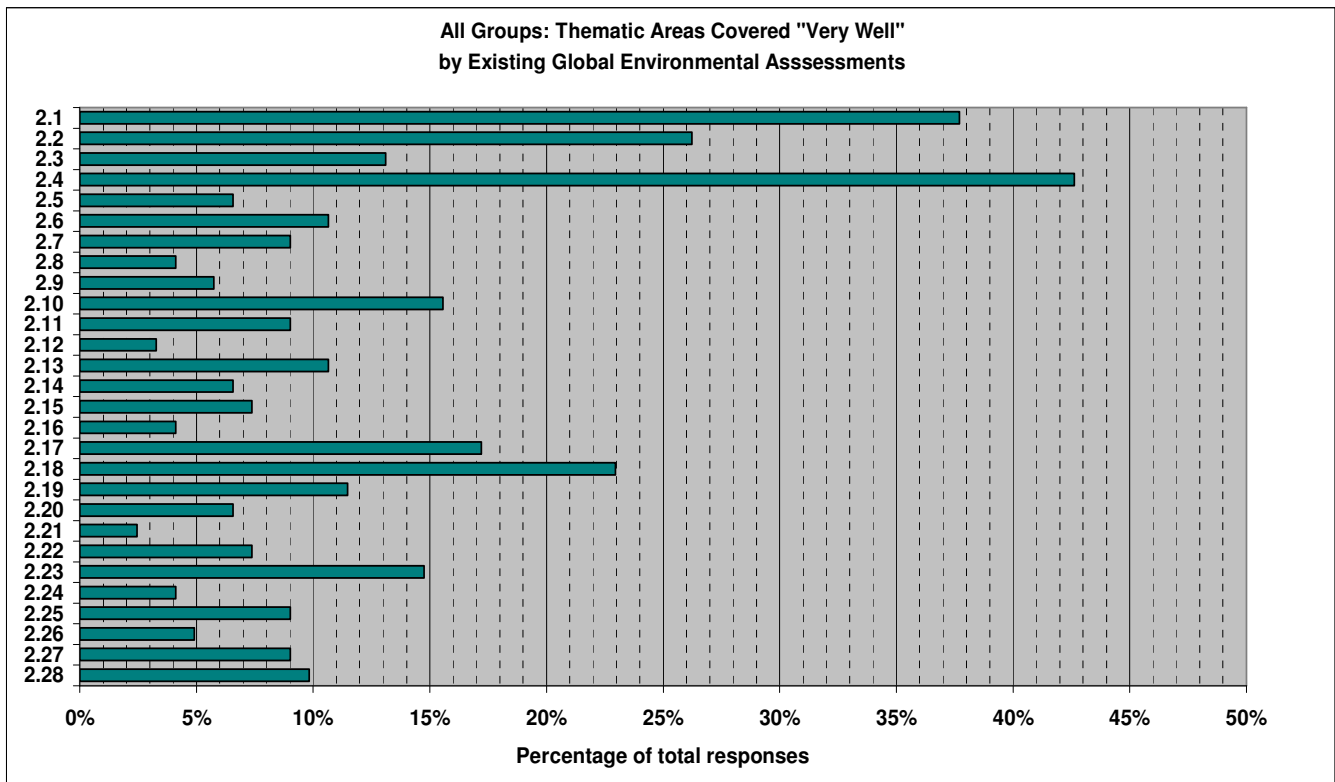
### Coverage of thematic areas by existing global environmental assessments

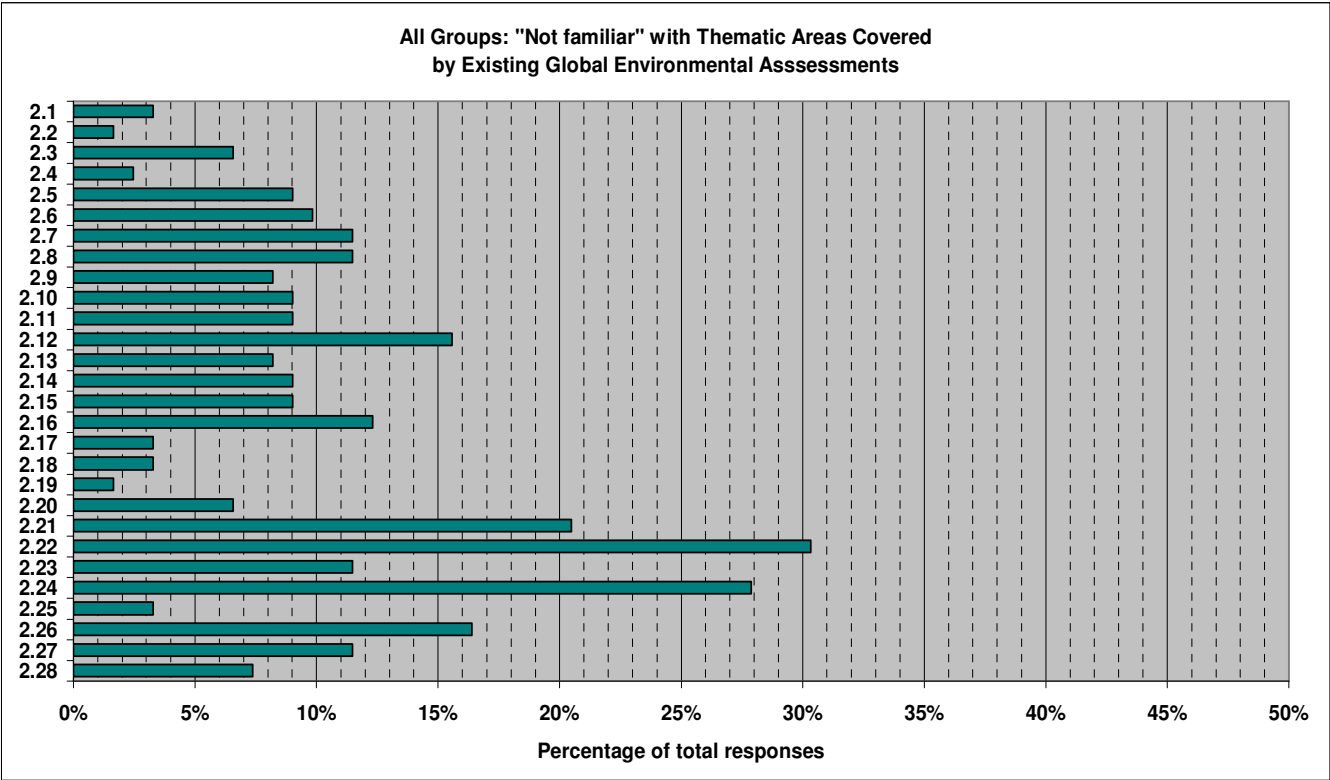
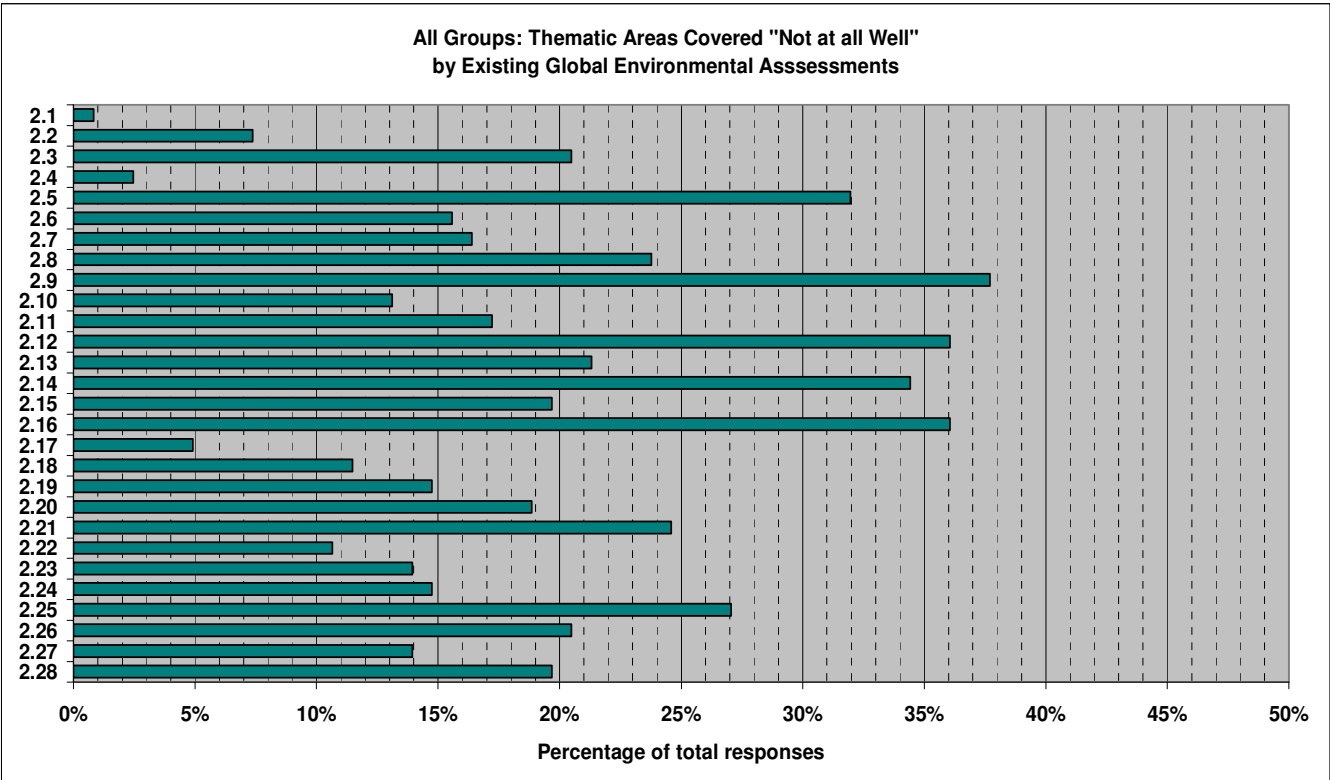
How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

All Groups

n = 122

	Very Well		Moderately Well		Not at all well		Not familiar		Blank	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2.1 Atmosphere	46	37.7%	38	31.1%	1	0.8%	4	3.3%	33	27.0%
2.2 Biodiversity	32	26.2%	50	41.0%	9	7.4%	2	1.6%	29	23.8%
2.3 Chemicals	16	13.1%	41	33.6%	25	20.5%	8	6.6%	32	26.2%
2.4 Climate	52	42.6%	35	28.7%	3	2.5%	3	2.5%	29	23.8%
2.5 Consumption & production	8	6.6%	28	23.0%	39	32.0%	11	9.0%	36	29.5%
2.6 Coastal areas	13	10.7%	49	40.2%	19	15.6%	12	9.8%	29	23.8%
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	11	9.0%	38	31.1%	20	16.4%	14	11.5%	39	32.0%
2.8 Env. related disasters	5	4.1%	32	26.2%	29	23.8%	14	11.5%	42	34.4%
2.9 Ecosystem services	7	5.7%	24	19.7%	46	37.7%	10	8.2%	35	28.7%
2.10 Energy	19	15.6%	38	31.1%	16	13.1%	11	9.0%	38	31.1%
2.11 Env. & agriculture	11	9.0%	47	38.5%	21	17.2%	11	9.0%	32	26.2%
2.12 Env. & conflict	4	3.3%	19	15.6%	44	36.1%	19	15.6%	36	29.5%
2.13 Env. & human health	13	10.7%	42	34.4%	26	21.3%	10	8.2%	31	25.4%
2.14 Env. & poverty	8	6.6%	29	23.8%	42	34.4%	11	9.0%	32	26.2%
2.15 Env. & technology	9	7.4%	43	35.2%	24	19.7%	11	9.0%	35	28.7%
2.16 Env. & trade	5	4.1%	23	18.9%	44	36.1%	15	12.3%	35	28.7%
2.17 Forests	21	17.2%	57	46.7%	6	4.9%	4	3.3%	34	27.9%
2.18 Freshwater	28	23.0%	46	37.7%	14	11.5%	4	3.3%	30	24.6%
2.19 Global env. change	14	11.5%	56	45.9%	18	14.8%	2	1.6%	32	26.2%
2.20 Land & soil	8	6.6%	48	39.3%	23	18.9%	8	6.6%	35	28.7%
2.21 Mountain areas	3	2.5%	30	24.6%	30	24.6%	25	20.5%	34	27.9%
2.22 Polar areas	9	7.4%	19	15.6%	13	10.7%	37	30.3%	44	36.1%
2.23 Oceans and marine	18	14.8%	40	32.8%	17	13.9%	14	11.5%	33	27.0%
2.24 Small island dev. states	5	4.1%	26	21.3%	18	14.8%	34	27.9%	39	32.0%
2.25 Sustainable development	11	9.0%	41	33.6%	33	27.0%	4	3.3%	33	27.0%
2.26 Transport	6	4.9%	36	29.5%	25	20.5%	20	16.4%	35	28.7%
2.27 Urban areas	11	9.0%	42	34.4%	17	13.9%	14	11.5%	38	31.1%
2.28 Waste management	12	9.8%	38	31.1%	24	19.7%	9	7.4%	39	32.0%





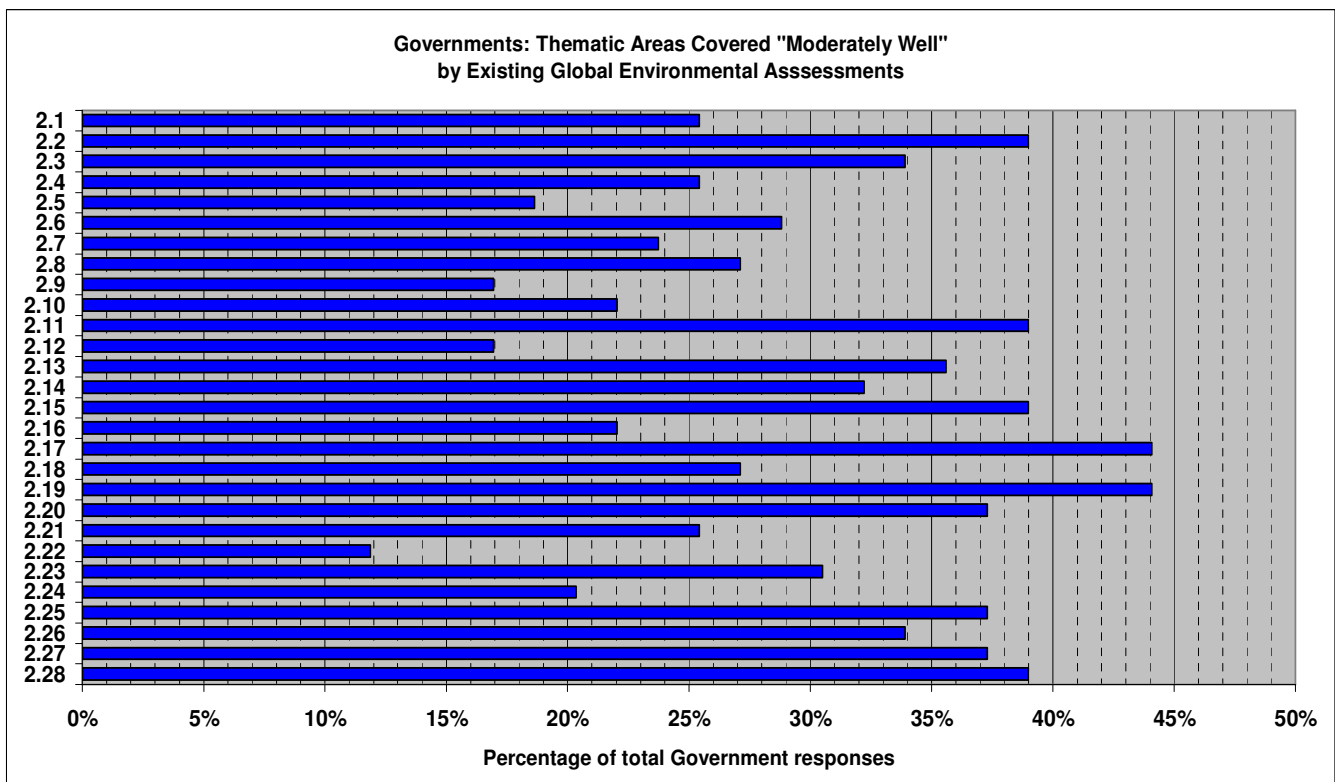
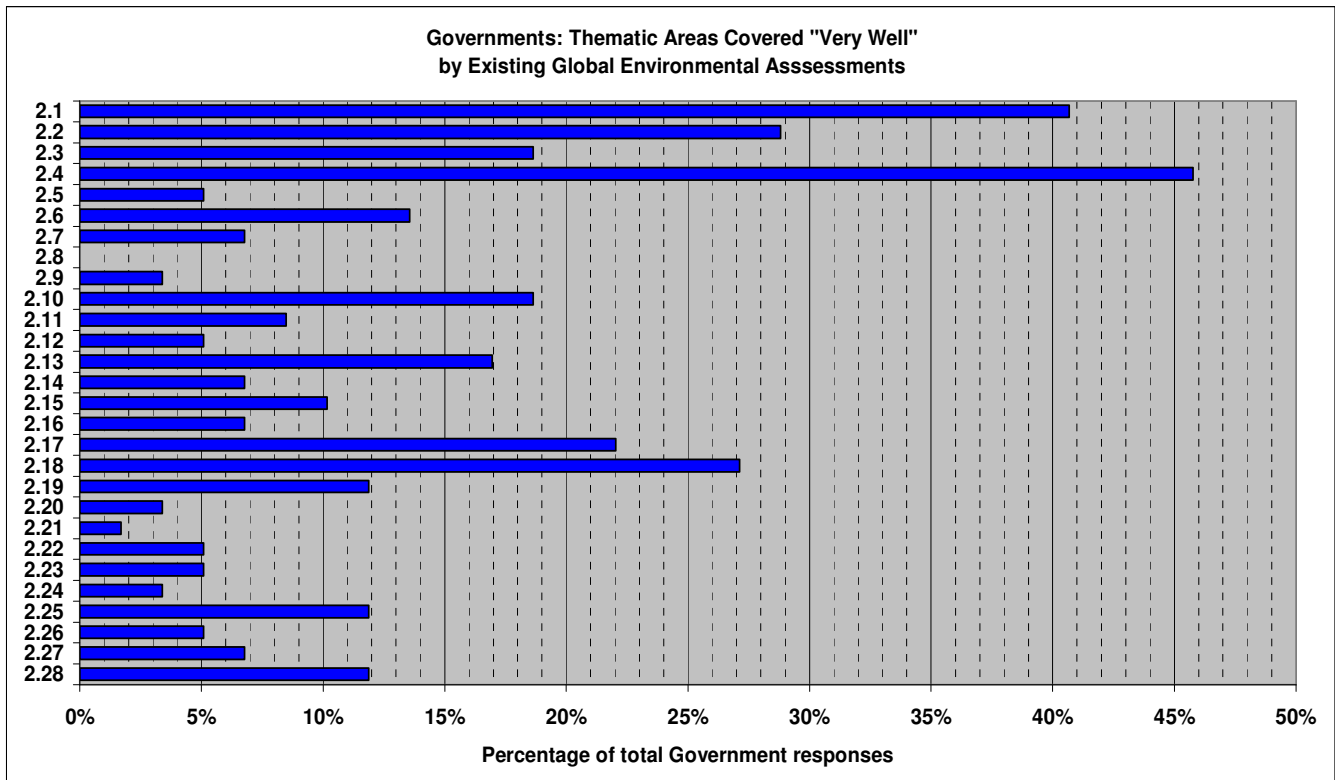
### Coverage of thematic areas by existing global environmental assessments

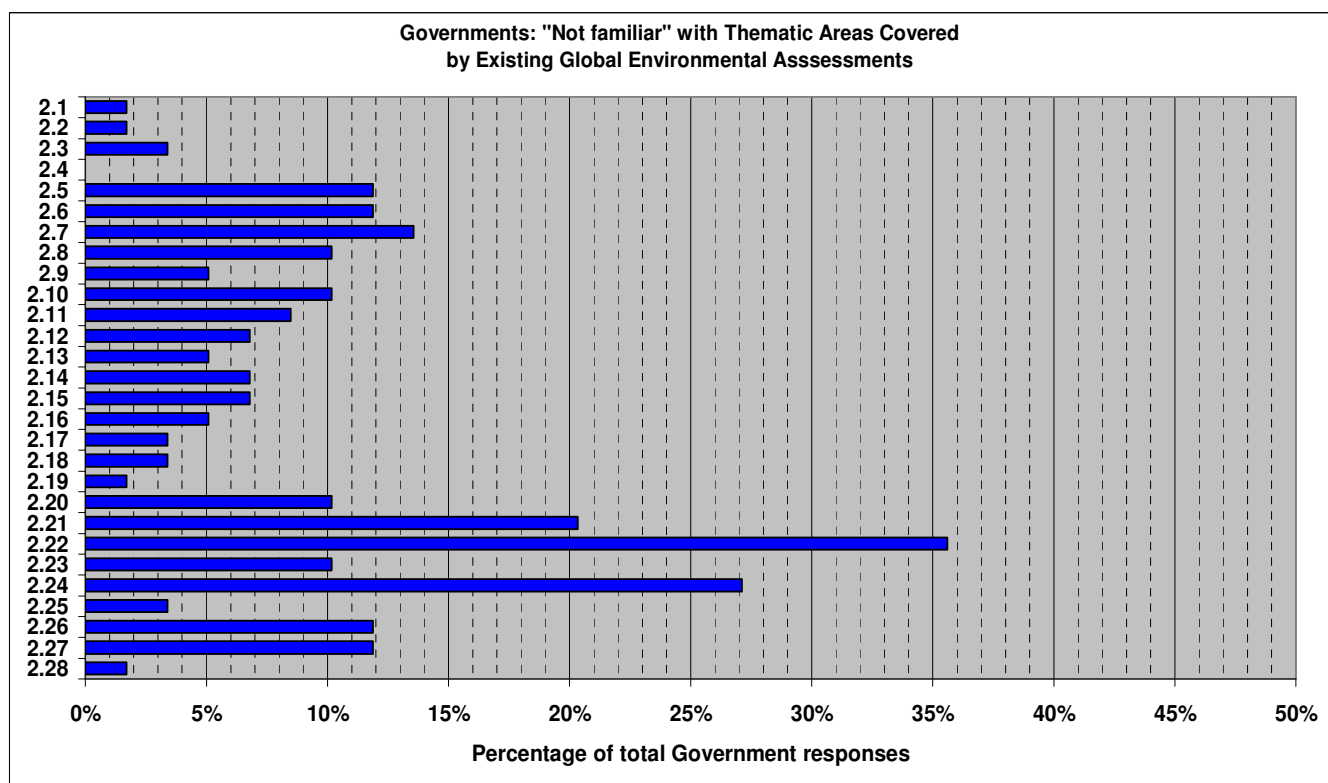
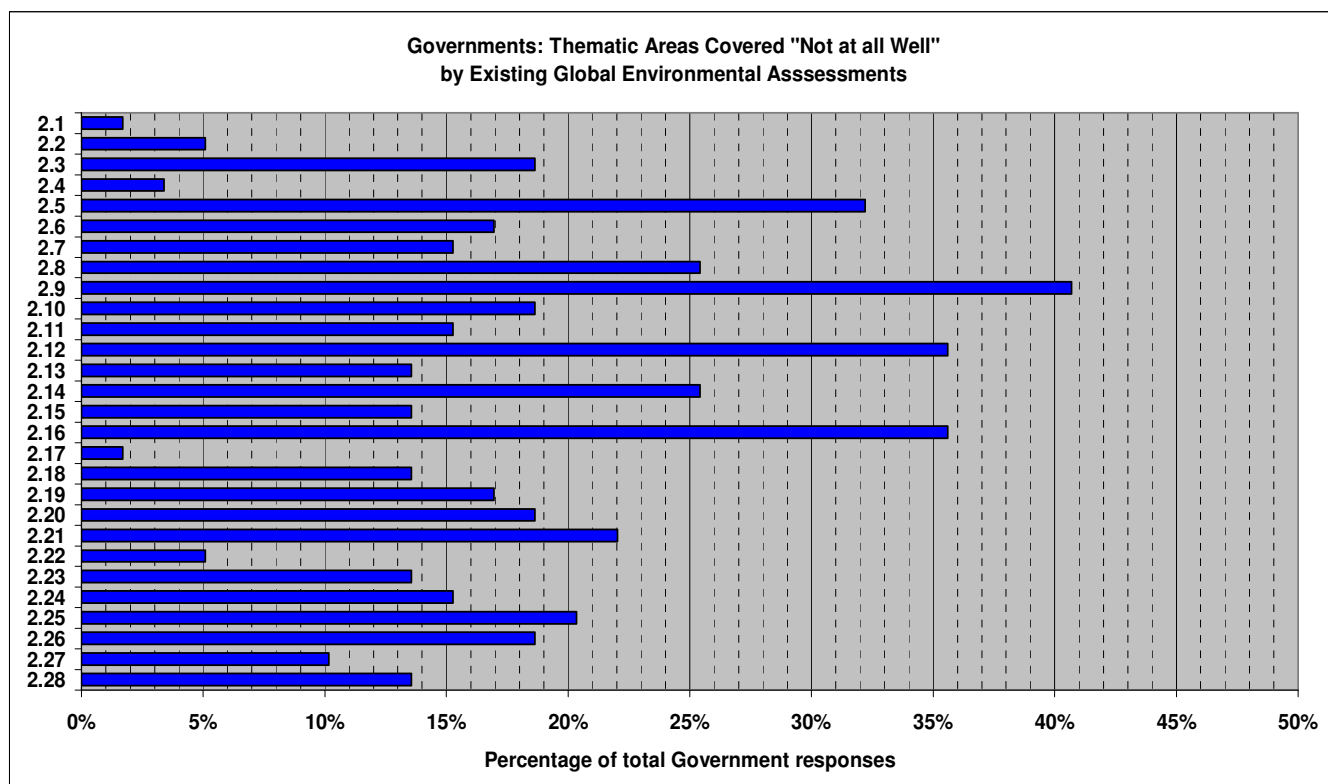
How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

Governments

n = 59

	Very Well		Moderately Well		Not at all well		Not familiar		Blank	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2.1 Atmosphere	24	40.7%	15	25.4%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	18	30.5%
2.2 Biodiversity	17	28.8%	23	39.0%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	15	25.4%
2.3 Chemicals	11	18.6%	20	33.9%	11	18.6%	2	3.4%	15	25.4%
2.4 Climate	27	45.8%	15	25.4%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	15	25.4%
2.5 Consumption & production	3	5.1%	11	18.6%	19	32.2%	7	11.9%	19	32.2%
2.6 Coastal areas	8	13.6%	17	28.8%	10	16.9%	7	11.9%	17	28.8%
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	4	6.8%	14	23.7%	9	15.3%	8	13.6%	24	40.7%
2.8 Env. related disasters	0	0.0%	16	27.1%	15	25.4%	6	10.2%	22	37.3%
2.9 Ecosystem Services	2	3.4%	10	16.9%	24	40.7%	3	5.1%	20	33.9%
2.10 Energy	11	18.6%	13	22.0%	11	18.6%	6	10.2%	18	30.5%
2.11 Env. & agriculture	5	8.5%	23	39.0%	9	15.3%	5	8.5%	17	28.8%
2.12 Env. & conflict	3	5.1%	10	16.9%	21	35.6%	4	6.8%	21	35.6%
2.13 Env. & human health	10	16.9%	21	35.6%	8	13.6%	3	5.1%	17	28.8%
2.14 Env. & poverty	4	6.8%	19	32.2%	15	25.4%	4	6.8%	17	28.8%
2.15 Env. & technology	6	10.2%	23	39.0%	8	13.6%	4	6.8%	18	30.5%
2.16 Env. & trade	4	6.8%	13	22.0%	21	35.6%	3	5.1%	18	30.5%
2.17 Forests	13	22.0%	26	44.1%	1	1.7%	2	3.4%	17	28.8%
2.18 Freshwater	16	27.1%	16	27.1%	8	13.6%	2	3.4%	17	28.8%
2.19 Global env. change	7	11.9%	26	44.1%	10	16.9%	1	1.7%	15	25.4%
2.20 Land & soil	2	3.4%	22	37.3%	11	18.6%	6	10.2%	18	30.5%
2.21 Mountain areas	1	1.7%	15	25.4%	13	22.0%	12	20.3%	18	30.5%
2.22 Polar areas	3	5.1%	7	11.9%	3	5.1%	21	35.6%	25	42.4%
2.23 Oceans and marine	3	5.1%	18	30.5%	8	13.6%	6	10.2%	19	32.2%
2.24 Small island dev. States	2	3.4%	12	20.3%	9	15.3%	16	27.1%	20	33.9%
2.25 Sustainable development	7	11.9%	22	37.3%	12	20.3%	2	3.4%	16	27.1%
2.26 Transport	3	5.1%	20	33.9%	11	18.6%	7	11.9%	18	30.5%
2.27 Urban areas	4	6.8%	22	37.3%	6	10.2%	7	11.9%	20	33.9%
2.28 Waste management	7	11.9%	23	39.0%	8	13.6%	1	1.7%	20	33.9%





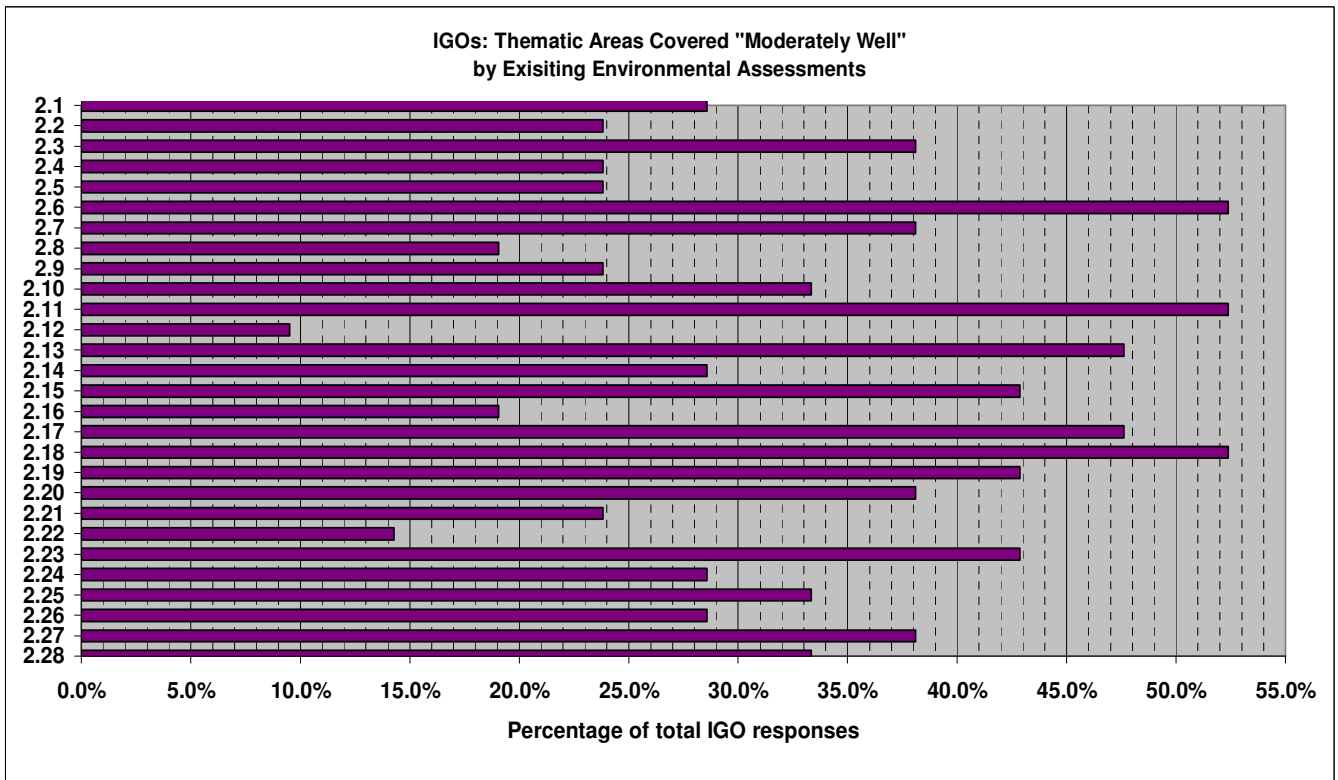
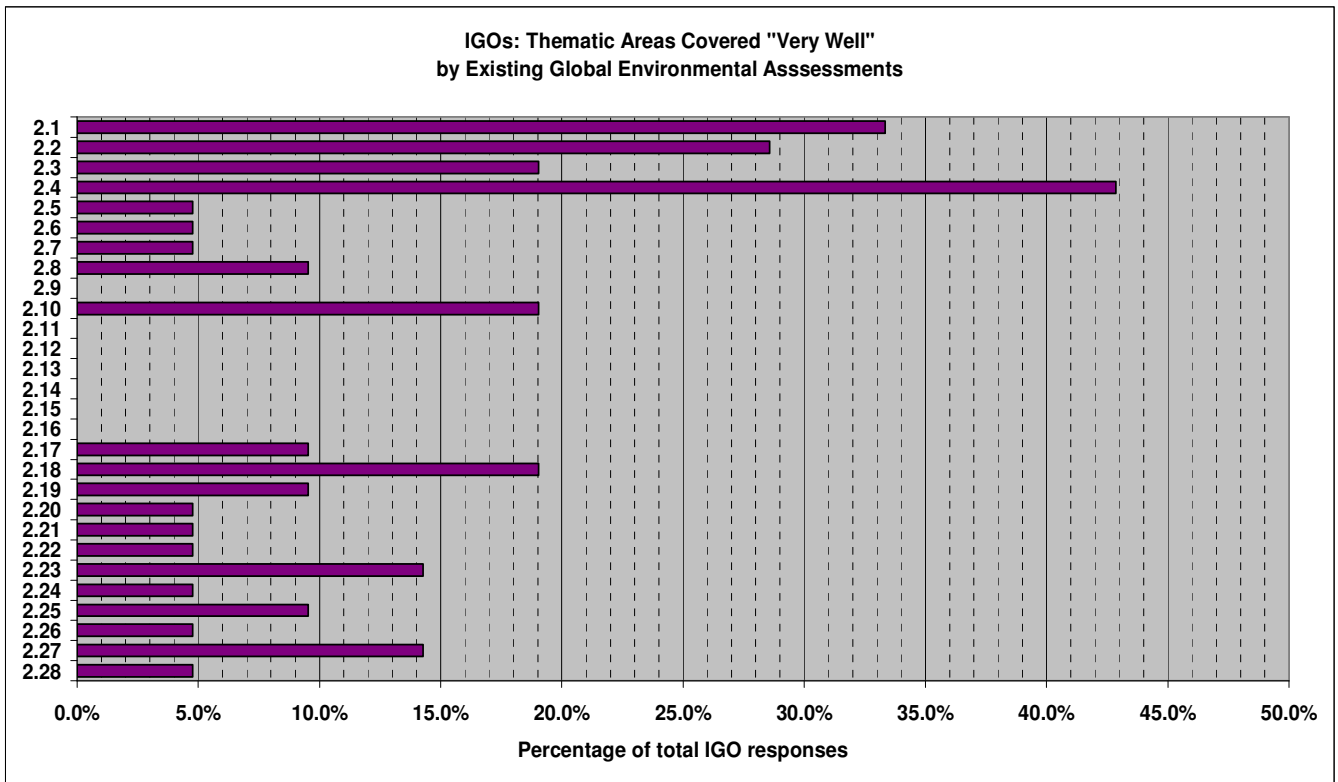
## Coverage of thematic areas by existing global environmental assessments

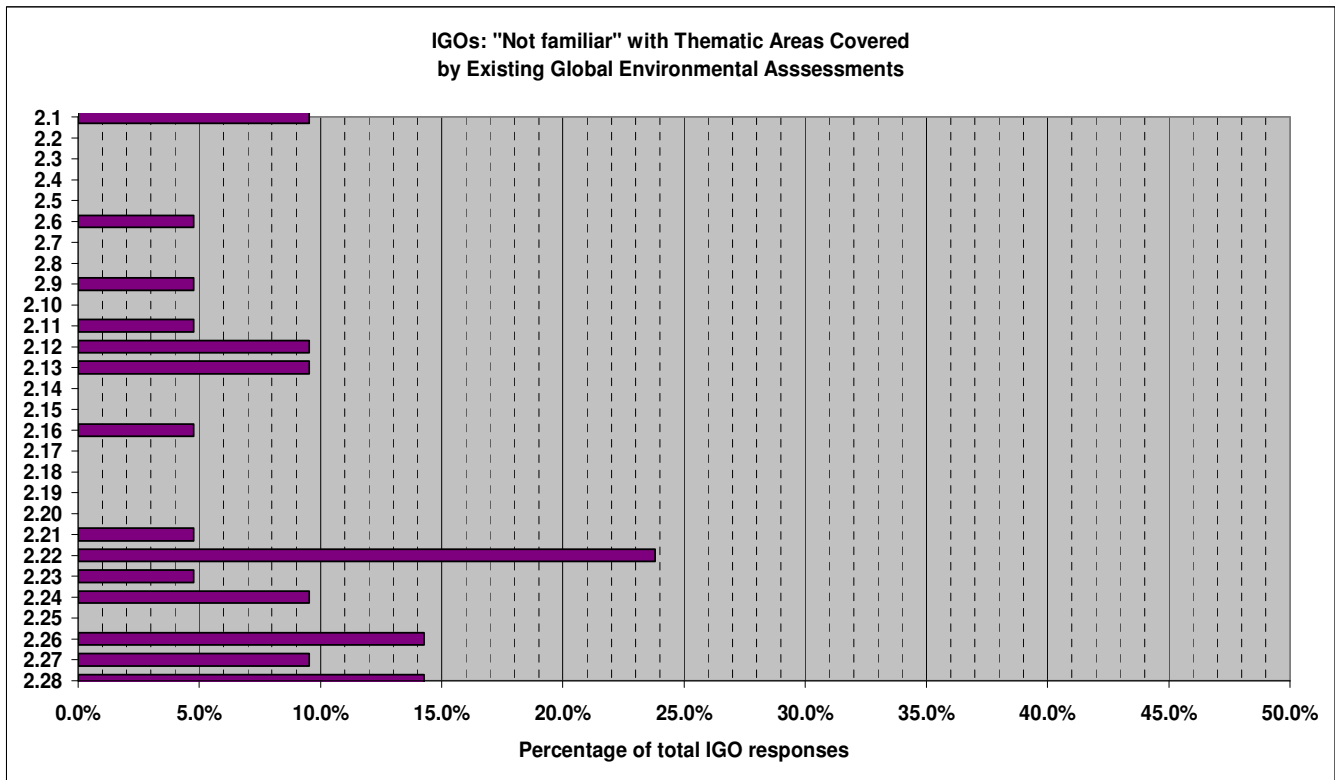
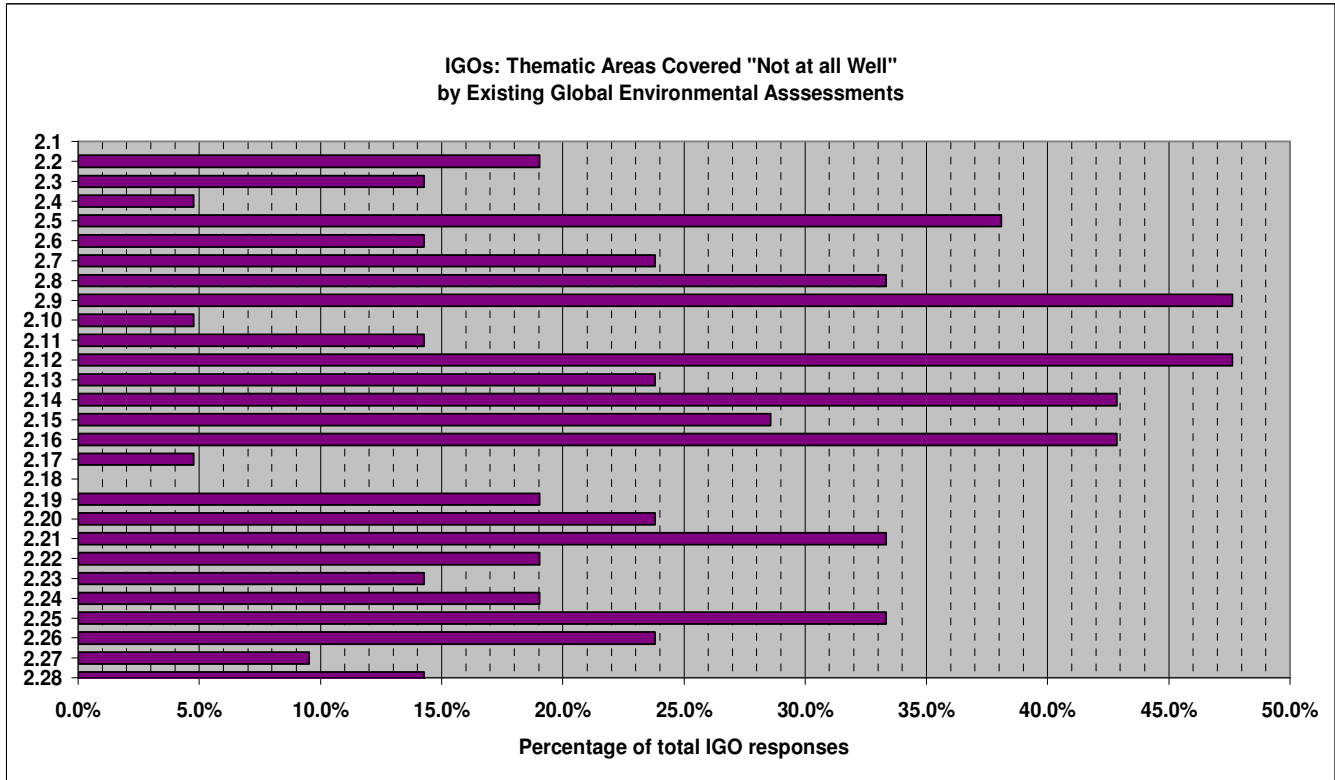
How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

IGOs

n = 21

	Very Well		Moderately Well		Not at all well		Not familiar		Blank	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2.1 Atmosphere	7	33.3%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	6	28.6%
2.2 Biodiversity	6	28.6%	5	23.8%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.3 Chemicals	4	19.0%	8	38.1%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.4 Climate	9	42.9%	5	23.8%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.5 Consumption & production	1	4.8%	5	23.8%	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%
2.6 Coastal areas	1	4.8%	11	52.4%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	5	23.8%
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%
2.8 Env. related disasters	2	9.5%	4	19.0%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	8	38.1%
2.9 Ecosystem Services	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	5	23.8%
2.10 Energy	4	19.0%	7	33.3%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	9	42.9%
2.11 Env. & agriculture	0	0.0%	11	52.4%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	6	28.6%
2.12 Env. & conflict	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	10	47.6%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%
2.13 Env. & human health	0	0.0%	10	47.6%	5	23.8%	2	9.5%	4	19.0%
2.14 Env. & poverty	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.15 Env. & technology	0	0.0%	9	42.9%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.16 Env. & trade	0	0.0%	4	19.0%	9	42.9%	1	4.8%	7	33.3%
2.17 Forests	2	9.5%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	8	38.1%
2.18 Freshwater	4	19.0%	11	52.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.19 Global env. change	2	9.5%	9	42.9%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%
2.20 Land & soil	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%
2.21 Mountain areas	1	4.8%	5	23.8%	7	33.3%	1	4.8%	7	33.3%
2.22 Polar areas	1	4.8%	3	14.3%	4	19.0%	5	23.8%	8	38.1%
2.23 Oceans and marine	3	14.3%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	5	23.8%
2.24 Small island dev. States	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	4	19.0%	2	9.5%	8	38.1%
2.25 Sustainable development	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%
2.26 Transport	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	5	23.8%	3	14.3%	6	28.6%
2.27 Urban areas	3	14.3%	8	38.1%	2	9.5%	2	9.5%	6	28.6%
2.28 Waste management	1	4.8%	7	33.3%	3	14.3%	3	14.3%	7	33.3%





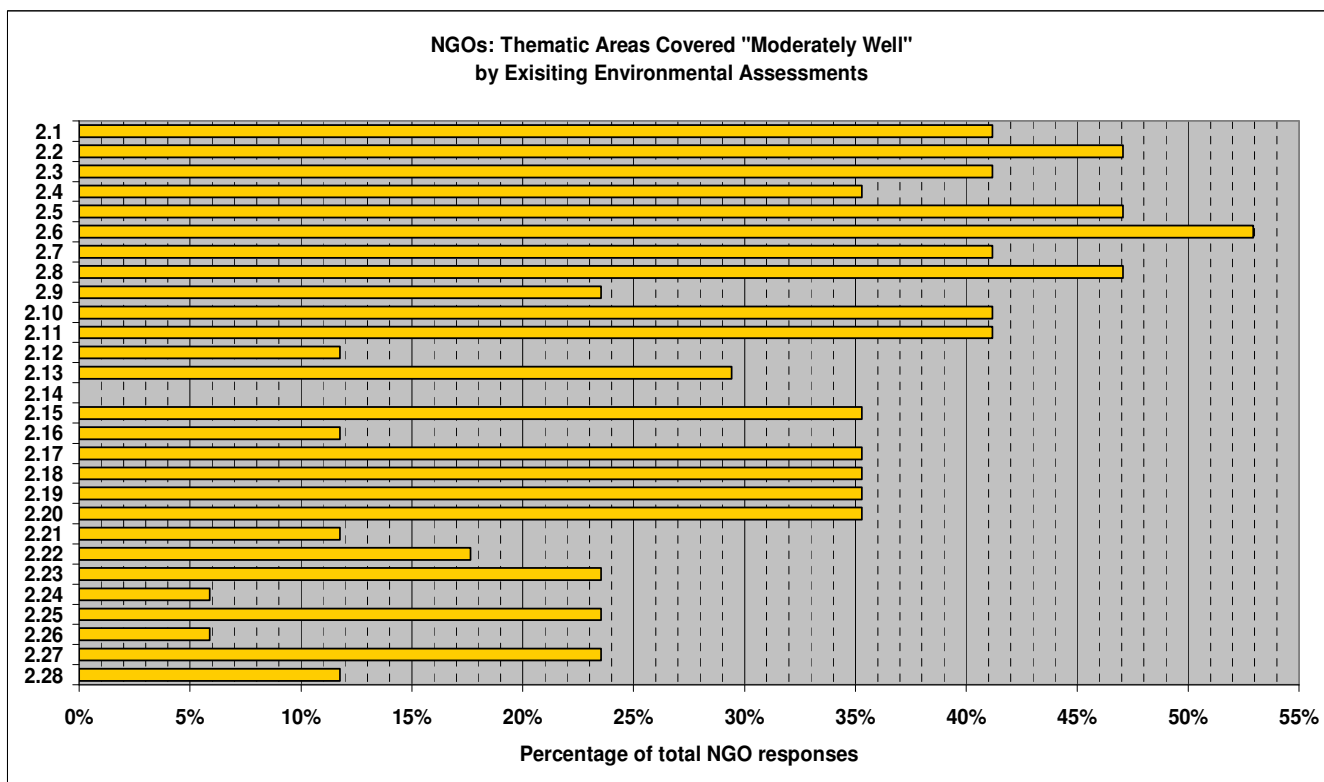
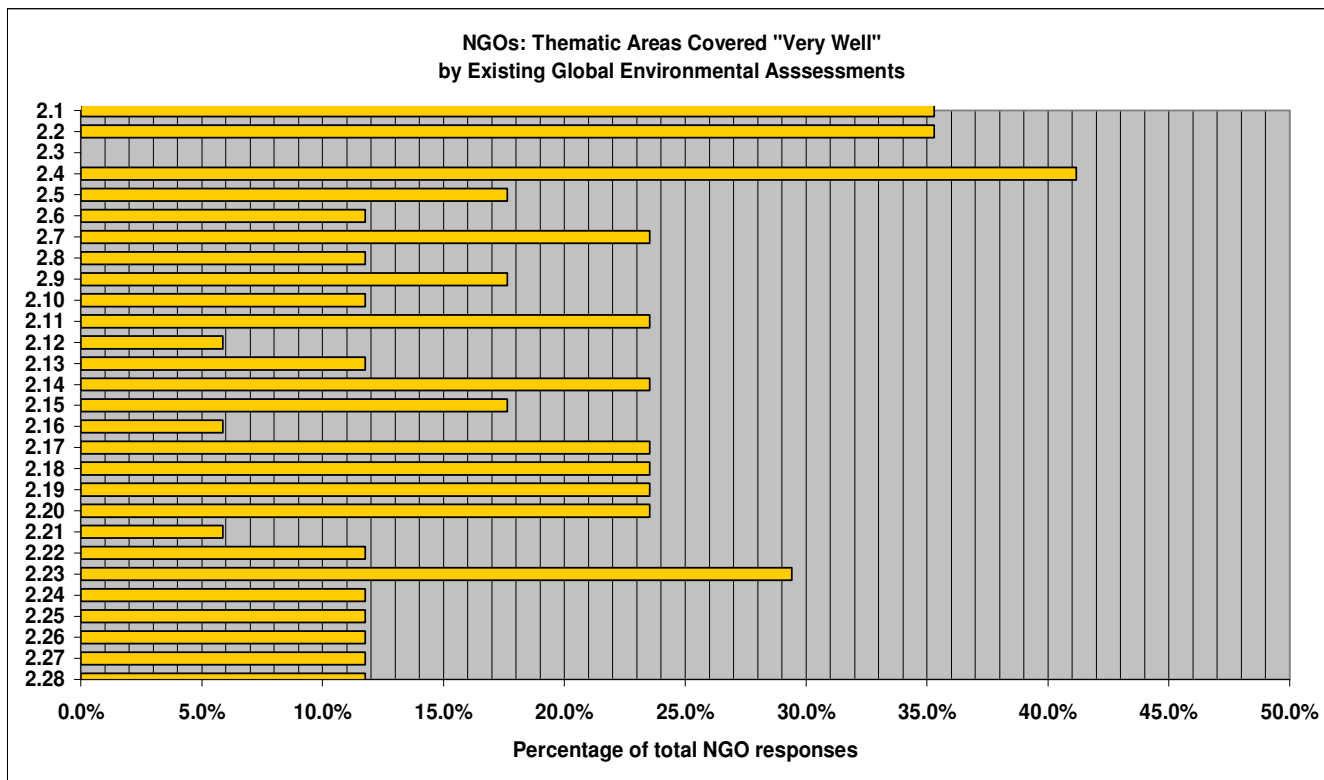
## Coverage of thematic areas by existing global environmental assessments

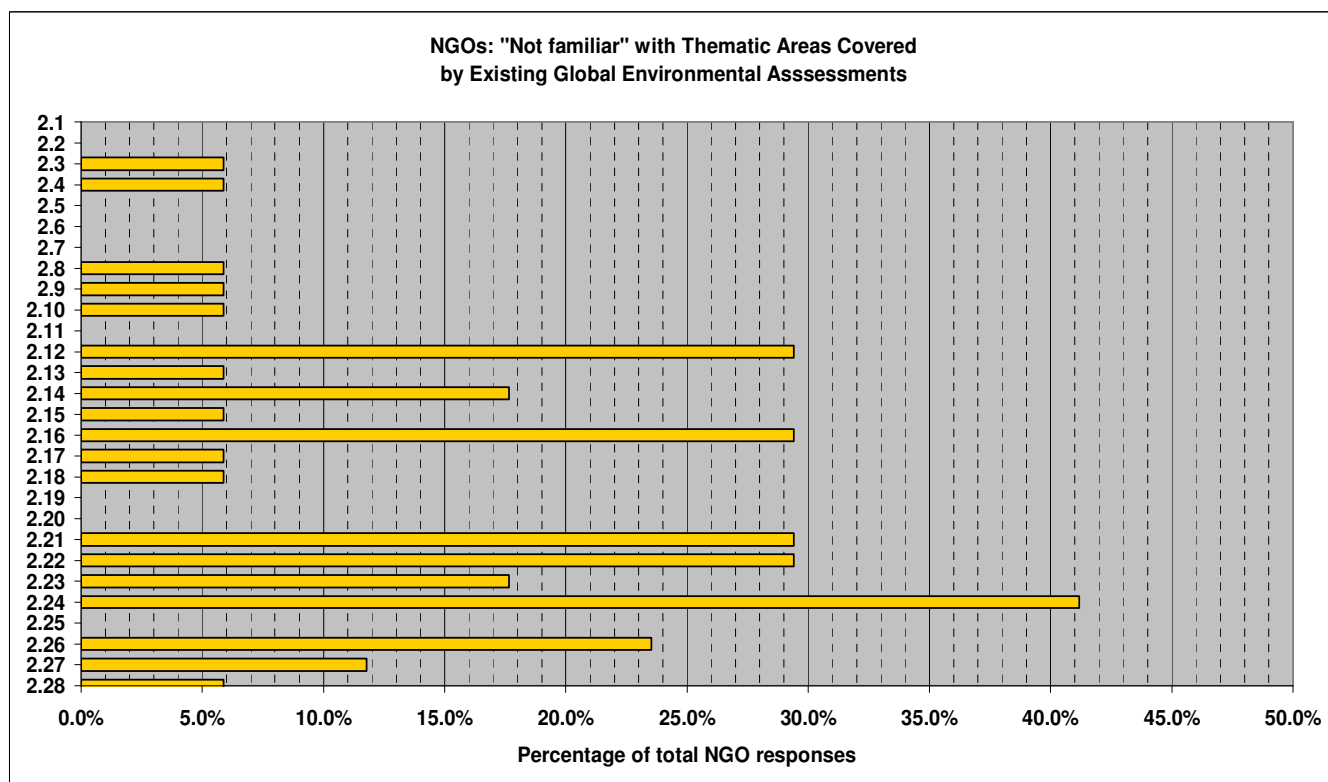
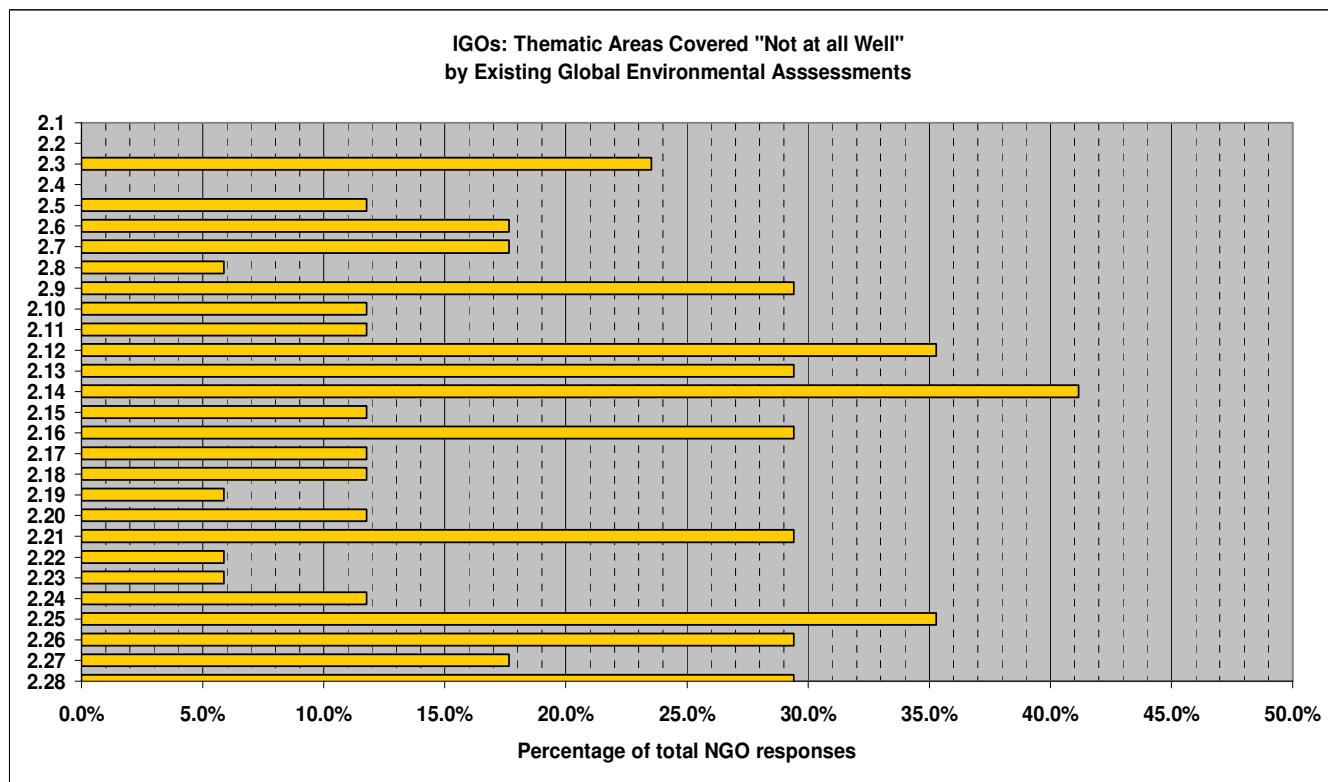
How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

NGOs

n = 17

	Very Well		Moderately Well		Not at all well		Not familiar		Blank	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2.1 Atmosphere	6	35.3%	7	41.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%
2.2 Biodiversity	6	35.3%	8	47.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%
2.3 Chemicals	0	0.0%	7	41.2%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%
2.4 Climate	7	41.2%	6	35.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	3	17.6%
2.5 Consumption & production	3	17.6%	8	47.1%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%
2.6 Coastal areas	2	11.8%	9	52.9%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	4	23.5%	7	41.2%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%
2.8 Env. related disasters	2	11.8%	8	47.1%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%
2.9 Ecosystem Services	3	17.6%	4	23.5%	5	29.4%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%
2.10 Energy	2	11.8%	7	41.2%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%
2.11 Env. & agriculture	4	23.5%	7	41.2%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%
2.12 Env. & conflict	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	3	17.6%
2.13 Env. & human health	2	11.8%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%
2.14 Env. & poverty	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	7	41.2%	3	17.6%	3	17.6%
2.15 Env. & technology	3	17.6%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%
2.16 Env. & trade	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	4	23.5%
2.17 Forests	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%
2.18 Freshwater	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%
2.19 Global env. change	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	6	35.3%
2.20 Land & soil	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	5	29.4%
2.21 Mountain areas	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	4	23.5%
2.22 Polar areas	2	11.8%	3	17.6%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%	6	35.3%
2.23 Oceans and marine	5	29.4%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	3	17.6%	4	23.5%
2.24 Small island dev. States	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	7	41.2%	5	29.4%
2.25 Sustainable development	2	11.8%	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	0	0.0%	5	29.4%
2.26 Transport	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	5	29.4%	4	23.5%	5	29.4%
2.27 Urban areas	2	11.8%	4	23.5%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%	6	35.3%
2.28 Waste management	2	11.8%	2	11.8%	5	29.4%	1	5.9%	7	41.2%



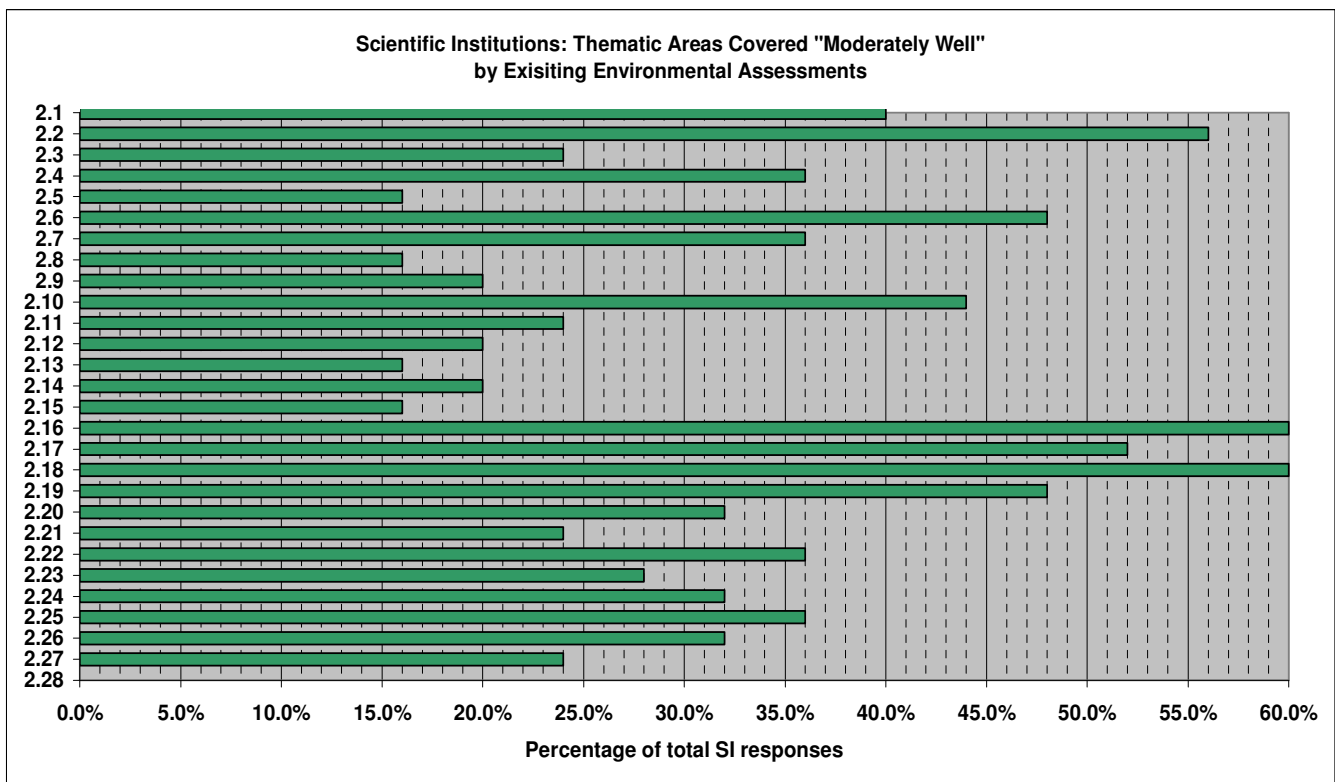
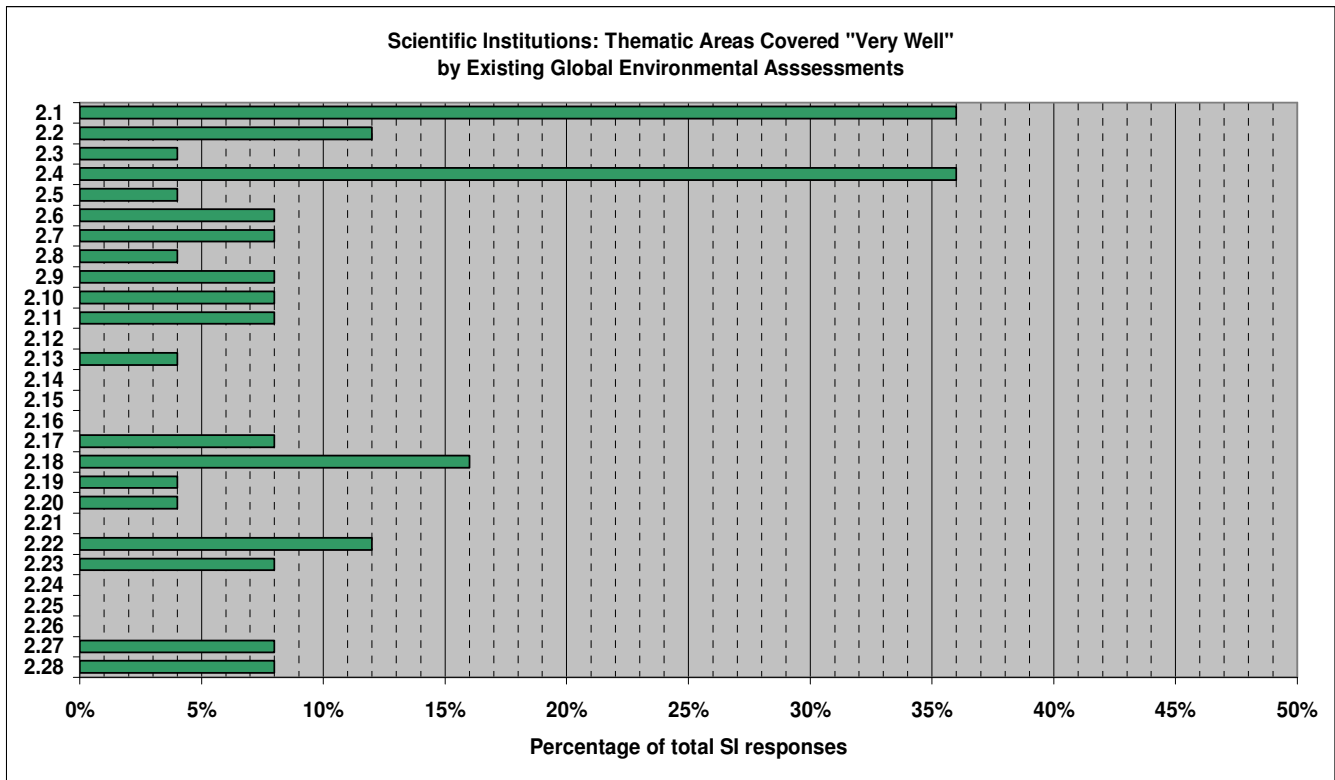


## Coverage of thematic areas by existing global environmental assessments

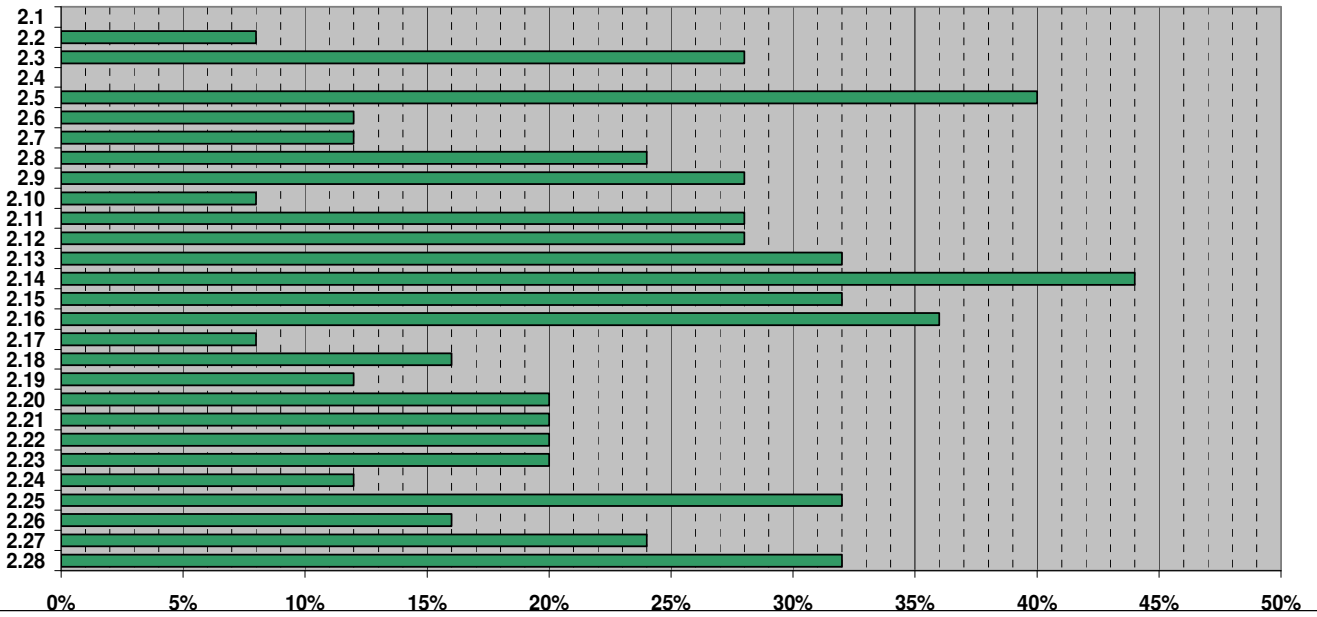
How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

Scientific Institutions n = 25

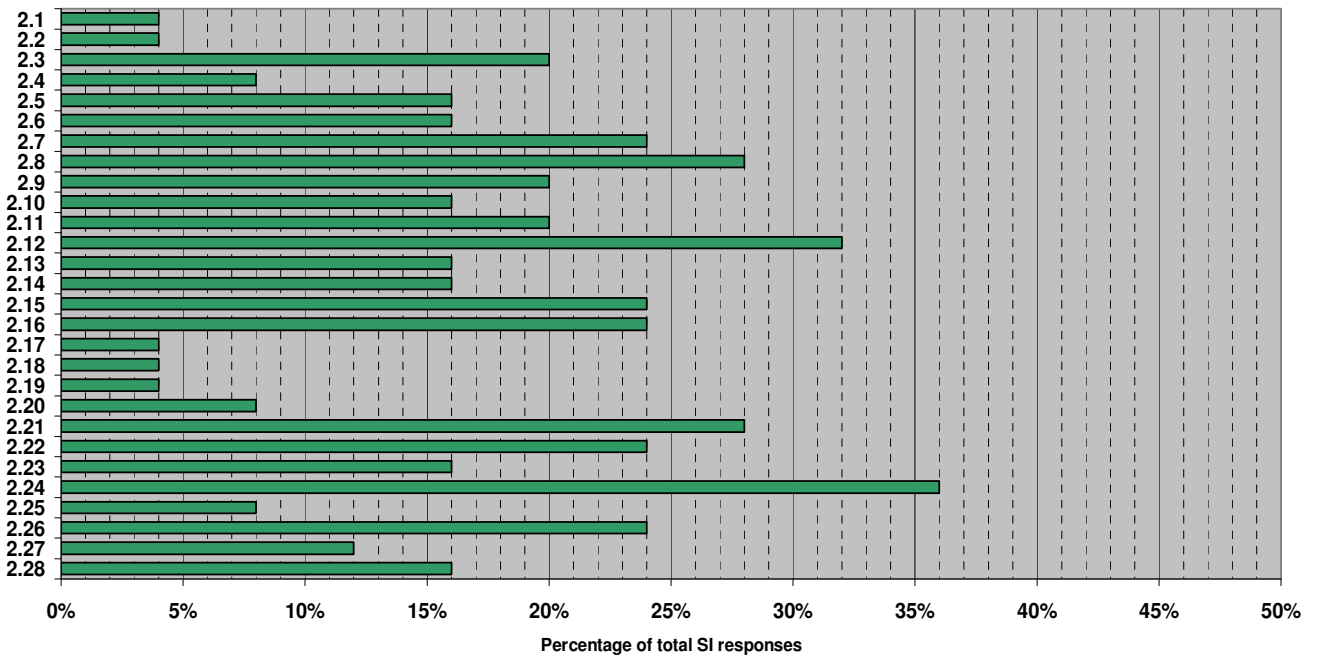
	Very Well		Moderately Well		Not at all well		Not familiar		Blank	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2.1 Atmosphere	9	36.0%	10	40.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	5	20.0%
2.2 Biodiversity	3	12.0%	14	56.0%	2	8.0%	1	4.0%	5	20.0%
2.3 Chemicals	1	4.0%	6	24.0%	7	28.0%	5	20.0%	6	24.0%
2.4 Climate	9	36.0%	9	36.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	5	20.0%
2.5 Consumption & production	1	4.0%	4	16.0%	10	40.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%
2.6 Coastal areas	2	8.0%	12	48.0%	3	12.0%	4	16.0%	4	16.0%
2.7 Deserts and arid lands	2	8.0%	9	36.0%	3	12.0%	6	24.0%	5	20.0%
2.8 Env. related disasters	1	4.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%	7	28.0%	7	28.0%
2.9 Ecosystem Services	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	5	20.0%	6	24.0%
2.10 Energy	2	8.0%	11	44.0%	2	8.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%
2.11 Env. & agriculture	2	8.0%	6	24.0%	7	28.0%	5	20.0%	5	20.0%
2.12 Env. & conflict	0	0.0%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	8	32.0%	5	20.0%
2.13 Env. & human health	1	4.0%	4	16.0%	8	32.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%
2.14 Env. & poverty	0	0.0%	5	20.0%	11	44.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%
2.15 Env. & technology	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	8	32.0%	6	24.0%	6	24.0%
2.16 Env. & trade	0	0.0%	15	60.0%	9	36.0%	6	24.0%	6	24.0%
2.17 Forests	2	8.0%	13	52.0%	2	8.0%	1	4.0%	5	20.0%
2.18 Freshwater	4	16.0%	15	60.0%	4	16.0%	1	4.0%	3	12.0%
2.19 GEC	1	4.0%	12	48.0%	3	12.0%	1	4.0%	5	20.0%
2.20 Land & soil	1	4.0%	8	32.0%	5	20.0%	2	8.0%	5	20.0%
2.21 Mountain areas	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	5	20.0%
2.22 Polar areas	3	12.0%	9	36.0%	5	20.0%	6	24.0%	5	20.0%
2.23 Oceans and marine	2	8.0%	7	28.0%	5	20.0%	4	16.0%	5	20.0%
2.24 Small island dev. States	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	3	12.0%	9	36.0%	6	24.0%
2.25 Sustainable development	0	0.0%	9	36.0%	8	32.0%	2	8.0%	7	28.0%
2.26 Transport	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%	6	24.0%
2.27 Urban areas	2	8.0%	6	24.0%	6	24.0%	3	12.0%	6	24.0%
2.28 Waste management	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	4	16.0%	5	20.0%



Scientific Institutions: Thematic Areas Covered "Not at all Well" by Existing Global Environmental Assessments



Scientific Institutions: Not familiar with thematic Areas Covered by Existing Global Environmental Assessments



How well are the different thematic areas being covered by existing global environmental assessments?

% Responses -- "NOT AT ALL WELL"

	Gov.	IGOs	NGOs	SIs	
2.1	Atmosphere	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.2	Biodiversity	5.1%	19.0%	0.0%	8.0%
2.3	Chemicals	18.6%	14.3%	23.5%	<b>28.0%</b>
2.4	Climate	3.4%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5	Consumption & production	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	11.8%	<b>40.0%</b>
2.6	Coastal areas	16.9%	14.3%	17.6%	12.0%
2.7	Deserts and arid lands	15.3%	23.8%	17.6%	12.0%
2.8	Env. related disasters	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	5.9%	24.0%
2.9	Ecosystem services	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
2.10	Energy	18.6%	4.8%	11.8%	8.0%
2.11	Env. & agriculture	15.3%	14.3%	11.8%	28.0%
2.12	Env. & conflict	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
2.13	Env. & human health	13.6%	23.8%	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
2.14	Env. & poverty	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>
2.15	Env. & technology	13.6%	<b>28.6%</b>	11.8%	<b>32.0%</b>
2.16	Env. & trade	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
2.17	Forests	1.7%	4.8%	11.8%	8.0%
2.18	Freshwater	13.6%	0.0%	11.8%	16.0%
2.19	Global env. change	16.9%	19.0%	5.9%	12.0%
2.20	Land & soil	18.6%	23.8%	11.8%	20.0%
2.21	Mountain areas	22.0%	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	20.0%
2.22	Polar areas	5.1%	19.0%	5.9%	20.0%
2.23	Oceans and marine	13.6%	14.3%	5.9%	20.0%
2.24	Small island dev. states	15.3%	19.0%	11.8%	12.0%
2.25	Sustainable development	20.3%	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
2.26	Transport	18.6%	23.8%	<b>29.4%</b>	16.0%
2.27	Urban areas	10.2%	9.5%	17.6%	24.0%
2.28	Waste management	13.6%	14.3%	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>

## Appendix 9a

### Respondents' views on the following options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments

All Groups n = 122

Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total		
		Numbers										High Preference	Low Preference	
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	36	0	1	1	1	6	8	11	14	8	36	86	70.5%
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	39	2	1	3	1	8	11	12	12	12	21	83	68.0%
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	36	1	5	4	3	7	11	5	16	15	19	86	70.5%
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	37	2	2	5	3	5	8	9	18	15	18	85	69.7%
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	39	7	3	11	5	6	7	9	12	11	12	83	68.0%
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	42	8	5	8	6	6	7	6	12	7	15	80	65.6%
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	46	4	10	5	6	9	10	8	7	8	9	76	62.3%
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	46	4	3	10	6	7	9	5	14	10	8	76	62.3%
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	46	5	5	5	7	6	9	9	15	3	12	76	62.3%
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	49	6	9	4	6	6	5	9	11	5	12	73	59.8%
5.11	Other (explain)	112	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	10	8.2%
Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total		
		Percentages										High Preference	Low Preference	
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	29.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	4.9%	6.6%	9.0%	11.5%	6.6%	29.5%	36.1%	0.8%
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	32.0%	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	0.8%	6.6%	9.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	17.2%	27.0%	2.5%
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	29.5%	0.8%	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%	5.7%	9.0%	4.1%	13.1%	12.3%	15.6%	27.9%	4.9%
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	30.3%	1.6%	1.6%	4.1%	2.5%	4.1%	6.6%	7.4%	14.8%	12.3%	14.8%	27.0%	3.3%
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	32.0%	5.7%	2.5%	9.0%	4.1%	4.9%	5.7%	7.4%	9.8%	9.0%	9.8%	18.9%	8.2%
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	34.4%	6.6%	4.1%	6.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.7%	4.9%	9.8%	5.7%	12.3%	18.0%	10.7%
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	37.7%	3.3%	8.2%	4.1%	4.9%	7.4%	8.2%	6.6%	5.7%	6.6%	7.4%	13.9%	11.5%
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	37.7%	3.3%	2.5%	8.2%	4.9%	5.7%	7.4%	4.1%	11.5%	8.2%	6.6%	14.8%	5.7%
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	37.7%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	5.7%	4.9%	7.4%	7.4%	12.3%	2.5%	9.8%	12.3%	8.2%
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	40.2%	4.9%	7.4%	3.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%	7.4%	9.0%	4.1%	9.8%	13.9%	12.3%
5.11	Other (explain)	91.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	3.3%	4.1%	1.6%

**Respondents' views on the following options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments**

**Governments**                      n = 59

Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
		Numbers										Total resp.	%
5.1	17	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	7	4	17	42	71.2%
5.2	18	2	0	0	1	3	3	10	6	7	9	41	69.5%
5.3	17	1	0	2	1	3	6	3	8	7	11	42	71.2%
5.4	18	1	0	2	1	2	5	5	10	8	7	41	69.5%
5.5	19	2	3	8	1	1	4	3	8	5	5	40	67.8%
5.6	21	4	1	4	5	0	4	2	10	3	5	38	64.4%
5.7	21	3	5	1	2	6	3	5	4	4	5	38	64.4%
5.8	20	2	1	7	1	6	2	4	7	4	5	39	66.1%
5.9	23	1	3	0	3	2	4	4	8	2	9	36	61.0%
5.10	25	2	6	1	2	1	3	5	6	2	6	34	57.6%
5.11	53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	6	10.2%
Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
Percentages												High Preference	Low Preference
5.1	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	8.5%	8.5%	11.9%	6.8%	28.8%	35.6%	0.0%
5.2	30.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.1%	5.1%	16.9%	10.2%	11.9%	15.3%	27.1%	3.4%
5.3	28.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	5.1%	10.2%	5.1%	13.6%	11.9%	18.6%	30.5%	1.7%
5.4	30.5%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	3.4%	8.5%	8.5%	16.9%	13.6%	11.9%	25.4%	1.7%
5.5	32.2%	3.4%	5.1%	13.6%	1.7%	1.7%	6.8%	5.1%	13.6%	8.5%	8.5%	16.9%	8.5%
5.6	35.6%	6.8%	1.7%	6.8%	8.5%	0.0%	6.8%	3.4%	16.9%	5.1%	8.5%	13.6%	8.5%
5.7	35.6%	5.1%	8.5%	1.7%	3.4%	10.2%	5.1%	8.5%	6.8%	6.8%	8.5%	15.3%	13.6%
5.8	33.9%	3.4%	1.7%	11.9%	1.7%	10.2%	3.4%	6.8%	11.9%	6.8%	8.5%	15.3%	5.1%
5.9	39.0%	1.7%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	3.4%	6.8%	6.8%	13.6%	3.4%	15.3%	18.6%	6.8%
5.10	42.4%	3.4%	10.2%	1.7%	3.4%	1.7%	5.1%	8.5%	10.2%	3.4%	10.2%	13.6%	13.6%
5.11	89.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	6.8%	6.8%	0.0%

**Respondents' views on the following options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments**

IGOs

n = 21

Ranking		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total			
		Blank	Lowest			Numbers						Highest		Total resp.	%
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	5	15	71.4%	
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	7	0	1	3	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	14	66.7%	
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	6	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	1	15	71.4%	
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	15	71.4%	
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	7	0	0	1	0	3	2	4	0	2	2	14	66.7%	
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	8	3	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	13	61.9%	
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	9	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	1	12	57.1%	
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	10	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	11	52.4%	
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	9	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	12	57.1%	
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	10	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	11	52.4%	
5.11	Other (explain)	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Ranking		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total			
		Blank	Lowest			Percentages						Highest		High Preference	Low Preference
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	14.3%	14.3%	4.8%	23.8%	28.6%	0.0%	
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	33.3%	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	9.5%	14.3%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	4.8%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	19.0%	4.8%	23.8%	14.3%	
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	28.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	19.0%	19.0%	4.8%	23.8%	4.8%	
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	9.5%	19.0%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%	19.0%	0.0%	
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	38.1%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	9.5%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	42.9%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%	
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	47.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	9.5%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	42.9%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	14.3%	9.5%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	47.6%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	14.3%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%	4.8%	
5.11	Other (explain)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

**Respondents' views on the following options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments**

NGOs

n = 17

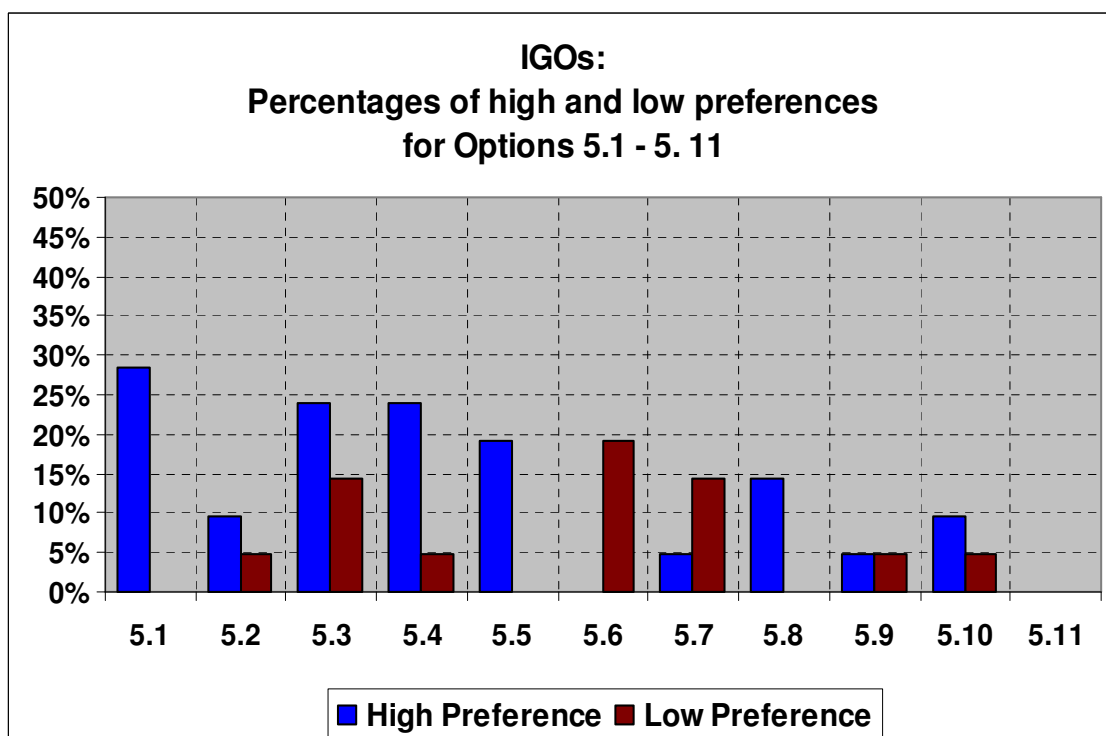
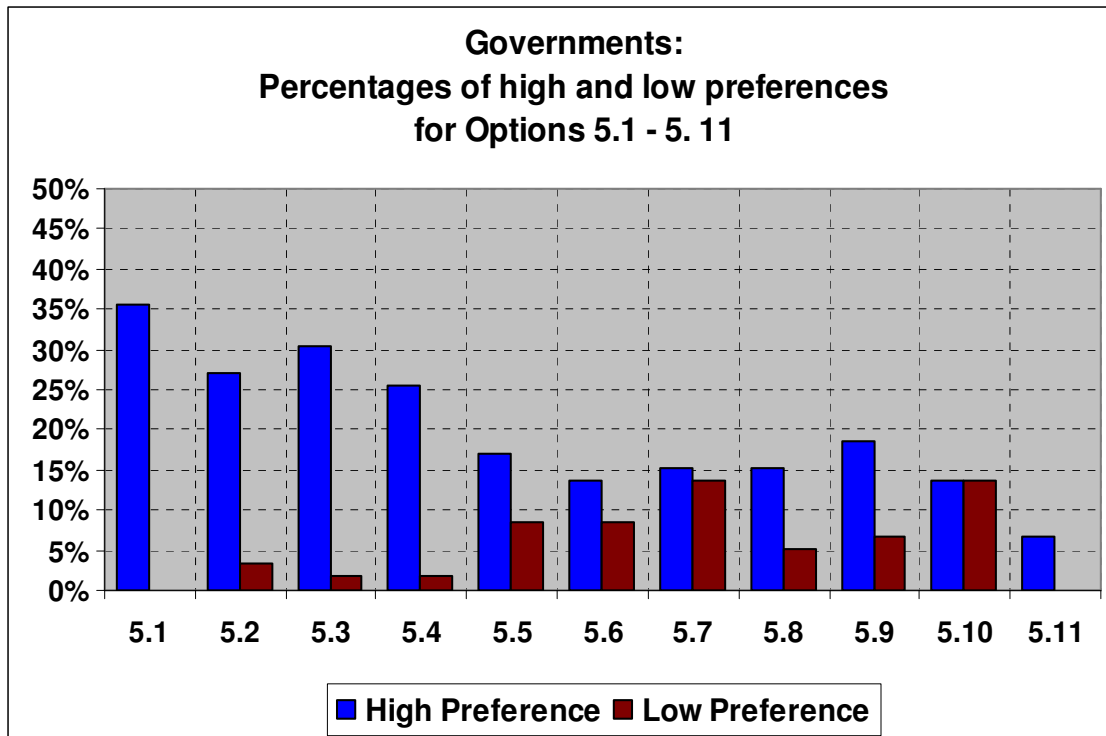
Ranking		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total		
		Blank	Lowest		Numbers						Highest		Total resp.	%
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	5	12	70.6%
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	3	12	70.6%
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	6	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	11	64.7%
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	5	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	12	70.6%
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	2	12	70.6%
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	5	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	12	70.6%
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	5	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	12	70.6%
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	12	70.6%
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	5	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	12	70.6%
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	5	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	12	70.6%
5.11	Other (explain)	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	17.6%
Ranking		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total		
		Blank	Lowest		Percentages						Highest		High Preference	Low Preference
5.1	Strengthening UNEP's current assessment activities	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	29.4%	41.2%	0.0%
5.2	An improved UN system-wide Earthwatch mechanism	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	17.6%	17.6%	35.3%	0.0%
5.3	A clearing-house for monitoring and assessment (m&a) activities	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	23.5%	0.0%
5.4	Global Assessment Compact or Partnership on m&a of GEC	29.4%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	29.4%	5.9%
5.5	Ad-hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	11.8%	29.4%	5.9%
5.6	Standing Scientific Advisory Committee on m&a of GEC	29.4%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	17.6%	35.3%	11.8%
5.7	Sessional Group of the GC/GMEF on its Agenda Item 4...	29.4%	0.0%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%	23.5%	5.9%	29.4%	11.8%
5.8	Ad-hoc GC/GMEF Working Group on m&a of GEC	29.4%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	17.6%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%
5.9	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a subsidiary organ to GC/GMEF	29.4%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%
5.10	Pilot phase intergov. panel on m&a of GEC as a freestanding mechanism	29.4%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	17.6%
5.11	Other (explain)	82.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%

**Respondents' views on the following options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessments**

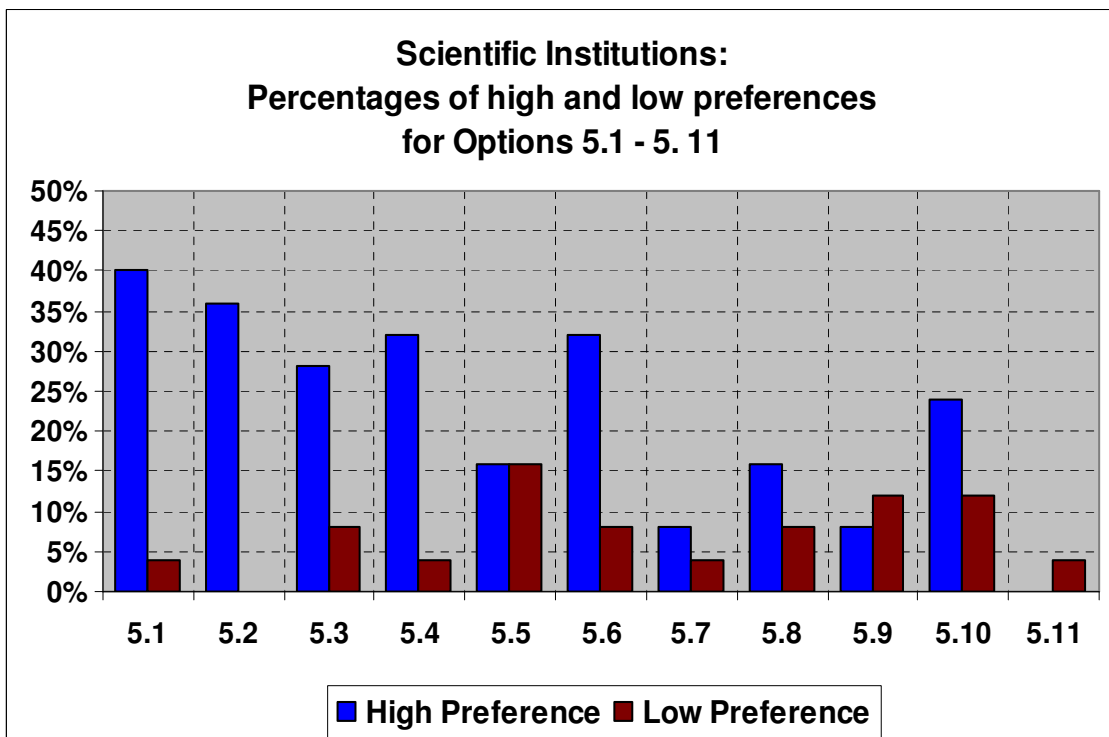
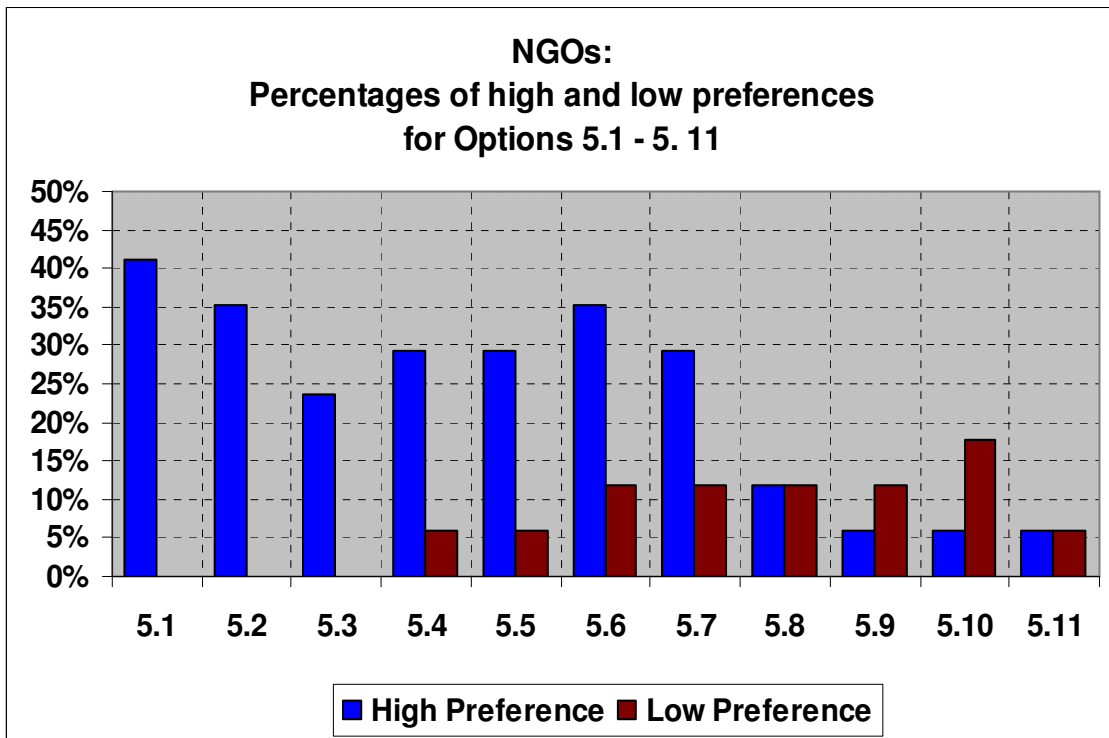
**Scientific Institutions**            n = 25

Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
		Numbers										Total resp.	%
		Lowest											Highest
5.1	8	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	9	17	68.0%
5.2	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	8	16	64.0%
5.3	7	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	5	2	5	18	72.0%
5.4	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	17	68.0%
5.5	8	4	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	16	64.0%
5.6	8	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	7	18	72.0%
5.7	11	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	12	48.0%
5.8	11	1	1	1	3	0	2	1	2	2	2	15	60.0%
5.9	9	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	12	48.0%
5.10	9	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	17	68.0%
5.11	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0%
Ranking	Blank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
Percentages												High Preference	Low Preference
5.1	32.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	4.0%	36.0%	40.0%	4.0%
5.2	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	12.0%	4.0%	32.0%	36.0%	0.0%
5.3	28.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%	4.0%	20.0%	8.0%	20.0%	28.0%	8.0%
5.4	32.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	12.0%	4.0%	28.0%	32.0%	4.0%
5.5	32.0%	16.0%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	12.0%	16.0%	16.0%
5.6	32.0%	4.0%	4.0%	12.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	28.0%	32.0%	8.0%
5.7	44.0%	0.0%	4.0%	12.0%	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%
5.8	44.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	12.0%	0.0%	8.0%	4.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	16.0%	8.0%
5.9	36.0%	8.0%	4.0%	12.0%	8.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	12.0%
5.10	36.0%	4.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	8.0%	16.0%	24.0%	12.0%
5.11	96.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%

**UNEP Questionnaire Question 5.0: High and Low preferences for proposed options for UNEP to meet unfulfilled needs and gaps relating to environmental assessment**



Appendix 10



**UNEP Questionnaire question 6.0: Optional statements to provide clarification on issues related to the implementation of Governing Council decision 22/1 I A**

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements, designed to provided clarification of issues related to the implementation of decision GC.22/1/IA														
All Groups n = 122														
122	Strongly Agree		Agree		Dis-agree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion		Blank		Total 1-4	Mean
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	4		3		2		1							
6.1	1	0.8%	34	27.9%	42	34.4%	2	1.6%	2	1.6%	41	33.6%	79	2.4
6.2.1	49	40.2%	31	25.4%	5	4.1%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	36	29.5%	86	3.5
6.2.2	42	34.4%	38	31.1%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	36	29.5%	85	3.4
6.2.3	58	47.5%	25	20.5%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	36	29.5%	86	3.6
6.2.4	54	44.3%	21	17.2%	6	4.9%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	39	32.0%	82	3.6
6.2.5	49	40.2%	29	23.8%	6	4.9%	2	1.6%	1	0.8%	35	28.7%	86	3.5
6.2.6	52	42.6%	29	23.8%	2	1.6%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	38	31.1%	84	3.6
6.2.7	7	5.7%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%	110	90.2%	9	3.7
6.3.1	35	28.7%	32	26.2%	14	11.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	39	32.0%	81	3.3
6.3.2	57	46.7%	25	20.5%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	37	30.3%	84	3.7
6.3.3	53	43.4%	27	22.1%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	31.1%	84	3.6
6.3.4	60	49.2%	24	19.7%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	36	29.5%	86	3.7
6.3.5	70	57.4%	15	12.3%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	36	29.5%	86	3.8
6.3.6	43	35.2%	35	28.7%	5	4.1%	1	0.8%	2	1.6%	36	29.5%	84	3.4
6.3.7	20	16.4%	43	35.2%	18	14.8%	4	3.3%	3	2.5%	34	27.9%	85	2.9
6.3.8	55	45.1%	20	16.4%	7	5.7%	1	0.8%	3	2.5%	36	29.5%	83	3.6
6.3.9	30	24.6%	44	36.1%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	37	30.3%	79	3.3
6.3.10	17	13.9%	44	36.1%	8	6.6%	3	2.5%	10	8.2%	40	32.8%	72	3.0
6.3.11	9	7.4%	34	27.9%	23	18.9%	7	5.7%	13	10.7%	36	29.5%	73	2.6
6.3.12	7	5.7%	30	24.6%	28	23.0%	9	7.4%	11	9.0%	37	30.3%	74	2.5
6.3.13	8	6.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	107	87.7%	9	3.8
6.4														
6.5.1	18	14.8%	41	33.6%	20	16.4%	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	37	30.3%	79	3.0
6.5.2	18	14.8%	48	39.3%	17	13.9%	0	0.0%	4	3.3%	35	28.7%	83	3.0
6.5.3	27	22.1%	45	36.9%	9	7.4%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	36	29.5%	81	3.2
6.5.4	26	21.3%	42	34.4%	12	9.8%	2	1.6%	6	4.9%	34	27.9%	82	3.1
6.5.5	22	18.0%	36	29.5%	24	19.7%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	35	28.7%	82	3.0
6.5.6	18	14.8%	39	32.0%	17	13.9%	0	0.0%	10	8.2%	38	31.1%	74	3.0
6.5.7	24	19.7%	49	40.2%	6	4.9%	2	1.6%	5	4.1%	36	29.5%	81	3.2
6.5.8	23	18.9%	46	37.7%	11	9.0%	1	0.8%	6	4.9%	35	28.7%	81	3.1
6.5.9	17	13.9%	56	45.9%	6	4.9%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%	36	29.5%	79	3.1
6.5.10	41	33.6%	30	24.6%	7	5.7%	1	0.8%	8	6.6%	35	28.7%	79	3.4
6.5.11	46	37.7%	25	20.5%	5	4.1%	1	0.8%	10	8.2%	35	28.7%	77	3.5
6.5.12	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	7.4%	111	91.0%	2	3.5
6.6.1	56	45.9%	31	25.4%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	34	27.9%	88	3.6
6.6.2	63	51.6%	24	19.7%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	34	27.9%	88	3.7
6.6.3	61	50.0%	23	18.9%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	35	28.7%	86	3.7
6.6.4	41	33.6%	34	27.9%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	38	31.1%	79	3.5
6.6.5	47	38.5%	31	25.4%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%	37	30.3%	82	3.5
6.6.6	46	37.7%	38	31.1%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%	34	27.9%	85	3.5
6.6.7	44	36.1%	38	31.1%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	34	27.9%	83	3.5
6.6.8	47	38.5%	29	23.8%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	37	30.3%	80	3.5
6.6.9	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	115	94.3%	2	3.073

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements, designed to provided clarification of issues related to the implementation of decision GC.22/1/IA														
Governments n = 59														
59	Strongly Agree		Agree		Dis-agree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion		Blank		Total 1-4	Mean
	4		3		2		1							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
6.1	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	18	30.5%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	21	35.6%	38	2.5
6.2.1	19	32.2%	18	30.5%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	18	30.5%	41	3.3
6.2.2	20	33.9%	16	27.1%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	33.9%	39	3.4
6.2.3	28	47.5%	10	16.9%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	33.9%	39	3.7
6.2.4	25	42.4%	8	13.6%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	22	37.3%	36	3.6
6.2.5	25	42.4%	12	20.3%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	19	32.2%	39	3.6
6.2.6	28	47.5%	10	16.9%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	33.9%	39	3.7
6.2.7	2	3.4%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	54	91.5%	4	3.3
6.3.1	15	25.4%	16	27.1%	5	8.5%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	21	35.6%	36	3.3
6.3.2	23	39.0%	14	23.7%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	19	32.2%	39	3.5
6.3.3	24	40.7%	11	18.6%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	35.6%	38	3.6
6.3.4	33	55.9%	6	10.2%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	40	3.8
6.3.5	33	55.9%	6	10.2%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	40	3.8
6.3.6	16	27.1%	19	32.2%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	19	32.2%	39	3.3
6.3.7	10	16.9%	24	40.7%	7	11.9%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	16	27.1%	42	3.0
6.3.8	27	45.8%	10	16.9%	2	3.4%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	40	3.6
6.3.9	14	23.7%	21	35.6%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	20	33.9%	38	3.3
6.3.10	8	13.6%	21	35.6%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	5	8.5%	21	35.6%	33	3.1
6.3.11	6	10.2%	17	28.8%	6	10.2%	5	8.5%	7	11.9%	18	30.5%	34	2.7
6.3.12	6	10.2%	16	27.1%	7	11.9%	6	10.2%	5	8.5%	19	32.2%	35	2.6
6.3.13	4	6.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	52	88.1%	4	4.0
6.4														
6.5.1	10	16.9%	18	30.5%	9	15.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	20	33.9%	37	3.0
6.5.2	8	13.6%	27	45.8%	4	6.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	18	30.5%	39	3.1
6.5.3	12	20.3%	22	37.3%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	19	32.2%	37	3.2
6.5.4	12	20.3%	21	35.6%	2	3.4%	2	3.4%	4	6.8%	18	30.5%	37	3.2
6.5.5	13	22.0%	18	30.5%	6	10.2%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	19	32.2%	37	3.2
6.5.6	9	15.3%	13	22.0%	13	22.0%	0	0.0%	4	6.8%	20	33.9%	35	2.9
6.5.7	12	20.3%	22	37.3%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	2	3.4%	19	32.2%	38	3.2
6.5.8	8	13.6%	22	37.3%	6	10.2%	1	1.7%	3	5.1%	19	32.2%	37	3.0
6.5.9	6	10.2%	25	42.4%	4	6.8%	0	0.0%	4	6.8%	20	33.9%	35	3.1
6.5.10	23	39.0%	13	22.0%	2	3.4%	1	1.7%	2	3.4%	18	30.5%	39	3.5
6.5.11	26	44.1%	8	13.6%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	3	5.1%	18	30.5%	38	3.6
6.5.12	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	54	91.5%	2	3.5
6.6.1	27	45.8%	12	20.3%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	40	3.7
6.6.2	33	55.9%	6	10.2%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%	40	3.8
6.6.3	31	52.5%	6	10.2%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	20	33.9%	38	3.8
6.6.4	22	37.3%	13	22.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	21	35.6%	36	3.6
6.6.5	22	37.3%	15	25.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	20	33.9%	37	3.6
6.6.6	24	40.7%	14	23.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	19	32.2%	38	3.6
6.6.7	21	35.6%	16	27.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	19	32.2%	37	3.6
6.6.8	24	40.7%	14	23.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	20	33.9%	38	3.6
6.6.9	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	57	96.6%	2	3.0

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements, designed to provided clarification of issues related to the implmentation of decision GC.22/1/IA														
IGOs n = 21														
21	Strongly Agree		Agree		Dis-agree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion		Blank		Total 1-4	Mean
	4	3	2	1										
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
6.1	0	0.0%	4	19.0%	10	47.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	2.3
6.2.1	4	19.0%	9	42.9%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.2
6.2.2	4	19.0%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.2
6.2.3	9	42.9%	5	23.8%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.5
6.2.4	9	42.9%	4	19.0%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.6
6.2.5	8	38.1%	5	23.8%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.4
6.2.6	4	19.0%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	38.1%	13	3.3
6.2.7	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	95.2%	1	4.0
6.3.1	5	23.8%	7	33.3%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.2
6.3.2	9	42.9%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	38.1%	13	3.7
6.3.3	7	33.3%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.5
6.3.4	6	28.6%	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.4
6.3.5	8	38.1%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.6
6.3.6	7	33.3%	5	23.8%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	7	33.3%	13	3.5
6.3.7	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	7	33.3%	13	2.8
6.3.8	7	33.3%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	7	33.3%	13	3.5
6.3.9	6	28.6%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	12	3.5
6.3.10	5	23.8%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	12	3.4
6.3.11	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	3	14.3%	7	33.3%	11	2.5
6.3.12	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	10	47.6%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	12	2.2
6.3.13	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	95.2%	1	4.0
6.4														
6.5.1	3	14.3%	6	28.6%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	14	2.9
6.5.2	3	14.3%	8	38.1%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	2.9
6.5.3	3	14.3%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.0
6.5.4	4	19.0%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.1
6.5.5	1	4.8%	7	33.3%	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	2.6
6.5.6	3	14.3%	9	42.9%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	6	28.6%	13	3.2
6.5.7	5	23.8%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.2
6.5.8	4	19.0%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.1
6.5.9	7	33.3%	7	33.3%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.3
6.5.10	5	23.8%	5	23.8%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	14	3.1
6.5.11	7	33.3%	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	15	3.5
6.5.12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	20	95.2%	0	0.0
6.6.1	9	42.9%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.6
6.6.2	10	47.6%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.6
6.6.3	8	38.1%	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	23.8%	16	3.5
6.6.4	5	23.8%	6	28.6%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	12	3.3
6.6.5	7	33.3%	6	28.6%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	14	3.4
6.6.6	6	28.6%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	5	23.8%	15	3.4
6.6.7	6	28.6%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	5	23.8%	15	3.4
6.6.8	6	28.6%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	6	28.6%	13	3.5
6.6.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	0	0.0

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements, designed to provided clarification of issues related to the implmentation of decision GC.22/1/IA

NGOs n = 17

17	Strongly Agree		Agree		Dis-agree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion		Blank		Total 1-4	Mean
	4		3		2		1							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
6.1	1	5.9%	7	41.2%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	1.9
6.2.1	9	52.9%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	29.4%	12	3.5
6.2.2	8	47.1%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.6
6.2.3	8	47.1%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.6
6.2.4	8	47.1%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.4
6.2.5	7	41.2%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.2
6.2.6	9	52.9%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.4
6.2.7	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	13	76.5%	3	4.0
6.3.1	7	41.2%	4	23.5%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.1
6.3.2	8	47.1%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.6
6.3.3	11	64.7%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.8
6.3.4	10	58.8%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.8
6.3.5	12	70.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.9
6.3.6	5	29.4%	8	47.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.4
6.3.7	3	17.6%	4	23.5%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	5	29.4%	12	3.0
6.3.8	9	52.9%	3	17.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.5
6.3.9	3	17.6%	9	52.9%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.0
6.3.10	2	11.8%	8	47.1%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	2.8
6.3.11	2	11.8%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	2.5
6.3.12	1	5.9%	7	41.2%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	2.5
6.3.13	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	13	76.5%	3	2.7
6.4														
6.5.1	2	11.8%	7	41.2%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	2.4
6.5.2	4	23.5%	4	23.5%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	2.3
6.5.3	4	23.5%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	2.8
6.5.4	3	17.6%	6	35.3%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	2.5
6.5.5	1	5.9%	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	1.8
6.5.6	2	11.8%	8	47.1%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	11	64.7%	11	2.9
6.5.7	3	17.6%	8	47.1%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	3.0
6.5.8	4	23.5%	7	41.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	3.1
6.5.9	0	0.0%	12	70.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	12	3.0
6.5.10	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	10	58.8%	11	3.5
6.5.11	5	29.4%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	10	58.8%	10	3.2
6.5.12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	17	0.0%	0	0.0
6.6.1	9	52.9%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.7
6.6.2	7	41.2%	6	35.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.5
6.6.3	10	58.8%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.8
6.6.4	4	23.5%	7	41.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%	12	3.1
6.6.5	8	47.1%	2	11.8%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	4	23.5%	12	3.2
6.6.6	7	41.2%	5	29.4%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.3
6.6.7	5	29.4%	8	47.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	13	3.4
6.6.8	8	47.1%	3	17.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	29.4%	12	3.4
6.6.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	15	88.2%	0	0.0

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements, designed to provided clarification of issues related to the implementation of decision GC.22/1/IA														
Scientific Institutions n = 25														
25	Strongly Agree		Agree		Dis -agree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion		Blank		Total 1-4	Mean
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	4		3		2		1							
6.1	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	9	36.0%	1	4.0%	2	8.0%	9	36.0%	14	2.2
6.2.1	17	68.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.9
6.2.2	10	40.0%	7	28.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	6	24.0%	18	3.5
6.2.3	13	52.0%	5	20.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.6
6.2.4	12	48.0%	5	20.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.2.5	9	36.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.3
6.2.6	11	44.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.6
6.2.7	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	23	92.0%	1	4.0
6.3.1	8	32.0%	5	20.0%	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	18	3.2
6.3.2	17	68.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.9
6.3.3	11	44.0%	7	28.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.3.4	11	44.0%	7	28.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.3.5	17	68.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.9
6.3.6	15	60.0%	3	12.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.7
6.3.7	6	24.0%	7	28.0%	4	16.0%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	6	24.0%	18	3.0
6.3.8	12	48.0%	1	4.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	6	24.0%	17	3.5
6.3.9	7	28.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	3	12.0%	6	24.0%	16	3.4
6.3.10	2	8.0%	8	32.0%	3	12.0%	1	4.0%	3	12.0%	8	32.0%	14	2.8
6.3.11	1	4.0%	7	28.0%	6	24.0%	1	4.0%	3	12.0%	7	28.0%	15	2.5
6.3.12	0	0.0%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	2	8.0%	4	16.0%	7	28.0%	14	2.2
6.3.13	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	22	88.0%	1	4.0
6.4														
6.5.1	3	12.0%	10	40.0%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	7	28.0%	16	3.0
6.5.2	3	12.0%	9	36.0%	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	7	28.0%	17	2.9
6.5.3	8	32.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	7	28.0%	17	3.4
6.5.4	7	28.0%	6	24.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	7	28.0%	17	3.2
6.5.5	7	28.0%	5	20.0%	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	7	28.0%	17	3.1
6.5.6	4	16.0%	9	36.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	3	12.0%	7	28.0%	15	3.1
6.5.7	4	16.0%	10	40.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	7	28.0%	16	3.1
6.5.8	7	28.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	7	28.0%	16	3.4
6.5.9	4	16.0%	12	48.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	7	28.0%	16	3.3
6.5.10	7	28.0%	7	28.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	3	12.0%	7	28.0%	15	3.4
6.5.11	8	32.0%	5	20.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	7	28.0%	14	3.5
6.5.12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	23	92.0%	0	0.0
6.6.1	11	44.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.6
6.6.2	13	52.0%	6	24.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.7
6.6.3	12	48.0%	6	24.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.6
6.6.4	10	40.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.6.5	10	40.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.6.6	9	36.0%	10	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	24.0%	19	3.5
6.6.7	12	48.0%	5	20.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	6	24.0%	18	3.6
6.6.8	9	36.0%	5	20.0%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	6	24.0%	17	3.4
6.6.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	24	96.0%	0	0.0