

ID	Reviewer Name	Country of residence	Affiliation	Government Representative	Chapter	From Page (start)	From Line (Start)	To Page (End)	To Line (End)	Comment	Answer
2	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	15	448	15	458	The different values of biodiversity are missing as mentioned in the Preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity (e.g. Zisenis, M., 2009. Check: To which extent is the interdisciplinary evaluation approach of the CBD reflected in European and international biodiversity-related regulations?. Biodiversity and conservation, 18(3), 639-648).	We have now included the values of nature mentioned in the CBD preamble
3	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	16	479	17	502	TEEB reintegrated the habitat value (intrinsic value) of biodiversity.	Added to the section on TEEB (1.1.4.1 Values of nature in non-IPBES assessments not related to IPBES and in international policy documents)
4	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	14	399	17	527	There should be a stronger focus on analysing the scientific and practical science-policy impacts as the title 1.3.1 suggests than rather a brief descriptive overview of evaluation approaches to biodiversity in a historical line. For instance, the ecosystem services approach is widely discussed in literature in leading to the undervaluation of certain values of biodiversity versus arbitrary selection of certain ecosystem services for man. Particularly the non-use, non-monetary values are underestimated (e.g. Zisenis, M., Mikos, V., Delbaere, B., den Herder, M., Bautista, P.F., Cools, J., Campling, P. and Gobin, A., 2013. European ecosystems: knowledge on their state and functioning. Interpreting environmental data for assessing ecosystem state and functioning and externalities.). As result, these were integrated again in TEEB in contrast to an accounting approach of the MEA. A negative example is the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) which has even left out "sustaining ecosystem services". "Cultural ecosystem services" are an intransparent mixture of diverse benefits for people, etc.	We have integrated this message
5	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	20	615	23	617	For IPBES, it should be mentioned that there is no clear framework for the different assessment themes neither horizontal (e.g. continents, techniques, drivers with an impact on biodiversity) nor vertical (pollinators very specifically, and land degradation, as well as global assessments on much larger scale). There was also no coherent evaluation framework applied which corresponds to the different values as mentioned in the Preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Another structure for IPBES assessments could be to focus on the main drivers with an impact on biodiversity. In addition, the paperwork is much too long, instead of caring out participatory bottom-up assessments together with the people directly and indirectly concerned, decision-makers, and experts (e.g. Ash, N., Blanco, H., Garcia, K. and Brown, C., 2010. Ecosystems and human well-being: a manual for assessment practitioners. Island Press.).	The comment is not clear, the suggested paper was considered but it wasn't clear how it linked to values and valuation. We understood that the main point is that values were not considered in the same way across assessment and this is highlighted in the current version of the document.
6	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	23	630	24	649	Yes, the most important point is to build-up bottom-up new ideas of IPBES together with the stakeholders to implement it. This should be short, precise and specific enough in workforce, financial support and common targets for biodiversity management (e.g. the more concrete analysis and approach of the still generic Agenda 21).	The detailed answers to this question are in the section on the methods used but we have now included a short sentence to anticipate such content in the section of the evolution of the IPBES Values Assessment 1.1.3.3.
7	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	25	650	50	1429	This part is too academic. There should be rather an action plan how to implement a participatory bottom-up evaluation of biodiversity for science-policy implementation. The structure can be based on main drivers per region in combination with biodiversity values of the Convention on Biological Diversity which are applied distinguished by common evaluation criteria, after the use of survey and analysis techniques of humanities and natural sciences (three level transparent biodiversity evaluation framework). It needs to be analysed who are the supporting and hindering stakeholders and structures, how can they be altered and which particular measures by whom are necessary for reaching the target on time (e.g. interdisciplinary Agenda 21 approach on different local to global scale).	Thank you. The conceptual framework will be tailored to connect with policy needs.

8	Marcus Zisenis	The Netherlands	European Expertise Centre for Biodiversity (ECNC) Group	No	Ch. 1	50.	1438	57	1648	Mainly producing long papers, instead of integrating multipliers for changing practically in a network of networks the deterioration of biodiversity values for people and nature on its own (e.g. Zisenis, M., 2015. The International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services gets profile. Biodiversity and conservation, 24(1), 199-203. IPBES should serve as medium for sustainable policy development coordination with focus on biodiversity).	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
18	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1	General				For Ch. 1 most of the key messages – not findings – the paragraphs primarily address the goals, structure and basis of the assessment – I would re-order and put the paragraphs together on goals, basis and structure. I would also try and shorten the text even though it is very well written	Thank you, the Key Messages have been entirely re-written.
19	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		3		10	Goal of the Assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
20	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		11		21	Basis of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
21	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		22		40	This does read as a finding – well written	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
22	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		41		58	Basis of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
23	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		59		77	Structure of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
24	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		78		102	Basis of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
25	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		103		117	Structure of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
26	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		118		135	Goal of the Assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
27	Bob Watson	United Kingdom	N/A	No	Ch. 1		136		145	Structure of the assessment	This review comment does not require any editions.
83	Arfanuzzaman	Bangladesh	Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	No	Ch. 1	11.	343	12	355	Please provide reference of the statements and state the types of valuation	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
84	Arfanuzzaman	Bangladesh	Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	No	Ch. 1	40.	959	41	976	A graphical presentation of valuation methods along with their pos and cons will provide more clear message	Thank you for this comment. This is the scope of Chapter 3 (review of valuation methods).
85	Arfanuzzaman	Bangladesh	Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	No	Ch. 1	47.	1156	48	1206	Only political and economic decision making are explained but social and environmental decision making parts are missing	They have been added
86	Arfanuzzaman	Bangladesh	Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	No	Ch. 1	51.	1307	51	1307	Only political and economic decision making are explained but social and environmental decision making parts are missing	They have been added
91	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	3.	100	3	101	It may rather be that the concern reflects the perceived loss of nature?	This KM has been removed from the main KM of Chapter 1. We agree that the concentration of papers in EU may reflect a greater concern about biodiversity loss and this is reflected in later sections.
92	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	4.	124			plural valuation provide options	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
93	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	4.	126			out more plural valuations.	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
94	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	9.	253			Values Assessment targets different	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
95	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	14.	404			Start with: People have always; Since etc is redundant	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
96	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	15.	429			Approaches this alliance has explored. Such merging between disciplines leads to the	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
97	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	15.	438	15	440	Some claims etc. The importance of this statement is lost in the complex obscure language	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
98	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	19.	588	19	599	This important list should be in bold	We are currently not using bold to emphasize important sections but rather to indicate section titles
99	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	19.	602	19	604	The difficulty of measuring Biodiversity is clearly dodged here (and throughout). Only when biodiversity is viewed as a quality does this become possible (see my papers!)	This is beyond the scope of this chapter. Ch2 and CH3 will deal more explicitly with different types of values and ways of measuring them
100	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	19.	607			methods enable different	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
101	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	20.	611			is desirable and will help	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
102	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	23.	618			the awareness of the role	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
103	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	25.	662			a team of experts appointed etc. Shows all the weaknesses of the Delphi technique; a self-selecting team of old experts with old ideas	Thanks. We understand that there are limitations to the IPBES procedures but those are not in our hands and have been recently acknowledge in the internal and external review process to further strengthen the platform
104	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	25.	Figure 1.3			See Maier & Feest for a critique of the conceptual framework. Why is biodiversity so small compared to human assets. Should not the box be the biggest since it is what the whole thing is about?	Thanks. The IPBES framework, as any framework, has strengths and limitations. The framework has now been approved by the plenary any further modifications to it are beyond the scope of this assessment.
105	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	26.	676			Do not some these elements need definition?	This has been sent to the an Annex where the concept is well explained. A simpler description of the concept in relation to values can be found now in section 1.2.1
106	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	27.	744			NCP etc. This sentence should be in bold since it reflects the weakness of the IPBES approach	The comment refers to text which is no longer present in the new draft.
107	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	31.	875			We can now consider biodiversity measurable/quantitative when dealing with specific taxonomic groups (or several together). Papers by Feest and co-workers.	The comment refers to text which is no longer present in the new draft.

108	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	33.	Figure 1.5			This figure is incomprehensible as explained. Much greater explanation is required	The figure this comments refers to has been deleted.
109	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	34.	959			methods designed to	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
110	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	36.	1019			operationalization = use	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
111	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	39.	1117	39	1123	independently communities	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
112	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	42.	1204			Communities	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
113	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	43.	1239			informants	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
114	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	43.	1240	43	1241	Political actors etc. This is a completely circular argument and therefore pointless/express in another way	This has been changed
115	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	43.	1249			lobbying	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
116	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	44.	1259			responsibilities	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
117	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	44.	1281			Interaction with other actors forms an important	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
118	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	51.	1462			As with all IPBES	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
119	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	55.	1566			Here we get IPCC mentioned (the first time) despite the seriousness of the damage caused by Global Warming. Is this deliberate?	Thanks Excellent point.
120	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	55.	1577	55	1580	Another (and very good!) example of the Delphi technique with all of its weaknesses. Who chooses the choosers? What are the objective criteria? Etc.	we are explicitly recognizing our biases product of the selected group of people working on the assessment and the processes involved and doing the best we can to overcome them.
121	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	58.	1665			as people's surroundings	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
122	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	59.	Figure 1,13			This figure is so complex and without any guidance as to be useless. Why so complicated? Do the various colours mean something. What is the hierarchy of indications?	Thanks. We have now removed this figure and addressed this otherwise
123	Alan Feest	United Kingdom	University of Bristol/ecosulis	No	Ch. 1	64.	1848			In the spirit of good science surely the critical article by Maier and Feest should have been referred to. Or is the IPBES perfect?	Thanks. The IPBES framework, as any framework, has strengths and limitations. The framework has now been approved by the plenary any further modifications to it are beyond the scope of this assessment.
138	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	5.	146	7	216	Only one subchapter exists 1.1.1 which is insufficient => either add another sub-chapter for example : « 1.1.1. The objectives of chapter 1 » and « 1.1.2 Aims and objectives of the Values Assessment », or remove 1.1.1 and change the title of the sub-chapter « 1.1 Introduction » by « 1.1 Aims and objectives of the Values Assessment » and write the text corresponding of the objectives of chapter 1 before 1.1 without specifying that it is an introduction	Structure of the chapter has changed, this is now corrected.
139	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	1.	3	1	3	It's missing « of nature » after « The Values Assessment » because we don't understand what you are talking about at this beginning of chapter and of report.	Noted
140	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	14.	405	14	406	It is wrong to write that « it is only over the past century that human activities have had an impact on nature » : In prehistoric times, it has been shown that significant deforestation and the sharp decline of some species such as bison have occurred in hunting techniques using fire encirclement and mass precipitation over the cliffs. So, it would be better to add a term like « global » or « climatic » or « important » before « impact »	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
141	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	26.	688	26	700	Considering nature as a social construct is shocking and inaccurate to me for the reason that nature is a concrete reality for all and not a concept for some! And also because it is important to find a definition accepted and understood by all. So it would be better to define nature as « Nature is a set of biotic and abiotic components that interact with each other but which can survive without human intervention ». This definition doesn't exclude the fact that humans can use, interact and live with nature. And this definition relates to concrete elements understandable by all and wide enough to be perceived at different levels, from the microscopic world to the level of globe.	The sentence has been reworded in such a way that we do not claim that nature itself is a social construct, but that each person's understanding of nature is socially constructed.

142	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	27	709	27	709	I am not agree : for me it is not nature that is a construction but the representation that the human being can make of it which is different. For example, by simplifying, a natural tree is constituted by a trunk and leaves and this is accepted by all men. But some men consider a tree sacred, which is a representation for them but not for all. It is therefore important to keep a concrete definition of nature if only for everything that one writes about it to be understood and accepted by all.	The sentence has been reworded in such a way that we do not claim that nature itself is a social construct, but that each person's understanding of nature is socially constructed.
143	Christine ALAUX	France	Interprofessionnelle	No	Ch. 1	59	1680	59	1683	Drawing (and therefore report) awesome! Excellent!	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
148	Kris Wyckhuys	Vietnam	Chrysalis consulting	No	Ch. 1	17	528	18	547	I am puzzled why IPBES has solely paid attention to pollination as insect-mediated ES, while biological pest control is equally important and has a monetary/societal value of \$24 ha-1y-1 (as compared to \$14 for pollination; Costanza et al. 1997)? Attention to this topic can even lower the environmental footprint of agriculture, e.g., by alleviating key stressors such as pesticide use and lowering associated carbon emission e.g., Heimpel et al. (2013) PlosOne.	Thank you for your comment, however, this discussion is out of scope for Chapter 1 of the Values Assessment.
149	Kris Wyckhuys	Vietnam	Chrysalis consulting	No	Ch. 1	28	761	28	763	Instead of the rather cryptic term 'regulation of organisms harmful to humans', might it be preferable to refer to 'biological pest control'. Natural pest control is a globally important service worth min. \$400 billion annually, acts in natural and human-made environments, is a tailor-made tactic for invasive species mitigation and is provided by e.g., insects, amphibians, fish and birds - but isn't properly emphasized. Why?	Redefining the categories of NCP falls outside of the scope of the values assessment
160	Michael Bordt	Canada	None (Member of SEEA EEA Technical Expert Committee and Editorial Board)	No	Ch. 1	23	520	23	522	Also under development are standard classifications for ecosystem types and ecosystem services.	The comment refers to text which is no longer present in the new draft.
161	Michael Bordt	Canada	None (Member of SEEA EEA Technical Expert Committee and Editorial Board)	No	Ch. 1	23	520	23	530	Overall, it is not clear how the Values Assessment intends to influence ongoing national planning processes. TEEB and SEEA work directly upon request of governments to conduct capacity building and technical assistance to conduct studies or develop accounts.	IPBES cannot influence directly UNSEEA and TEEB but collaborations have been set up
171	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	2	50	2	51	It is unclear this sentences. It should be written clear words rather than using the same phrasel verb.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
172	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	2	47	2	58	It can be clear that, first of all, it is written 'valuation'(from line 53 to 55) and then mentioned 'the diversity of values' (from line 47 to 53) after can be explained 'plural valuation'. It clearly understandable to see the difference between valuation and plural valuation.	Thanks. We have now clarified all these terms much better
174	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	11	342	12	355	it might be removed because in this chapter we can see the same information from line 47 to 55. Is this useful to put this information again here?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
175	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	12	356	12	358	Before starting, The explanation of the sustainable developments goals, it can be added a introduction paragraph to mention about sustainable goals, aichi targets and climate goals 'paris agreement'.	We have now included some text on interactions with the global agreement and the ongoing post 2020 Global Biodiversity framework that replaces the Aichi Targets
176	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	15	455	15	455	It should be added one paragraph about UK National Ecosystem Ass	Noted, but we have to limit the amount of external assessments covered due to space limit
177	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	25	671	25	971	Figure 1.3 can it be simplified? And, could you please give an information about in the paragraph for figure ?	The Figure is the approved IPBES conceptual framework, which is why it cannot be simplified. We have attempted to explain it better in the text as requested.
178	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	39	1120	39	1126	it is emphasized the process of valuation in terms of implicit factors but the example is unclear to understand this things.	Thanks. The text has changed quite substantially and is hopefully much clearer
179	Türkan ÖZDEMİR	Turkey	General Directorate of Forestry Republic of Turkey	No	Ch. 1	9	283	9	284	In this line, it accepted culture as a worldviews about human nature relation but the notion of culture is proposed seven pirnciple by Muradian and Pascual. That's why it can be mentioned this seven elementary to understand the content of culture.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
243	Miles Richardson	United Kingdom	University of Derby, Nature Connectedness Research Group	No	Ch. 1	15	444	15	447	Suggest end: and can be complemented by recent psychological work into nature connectedness, a measurable construct that describes human-nature relations, is associated to quality of life, pro-nature behaviours and can be improved with carefully design interventions (Lumber et al, 2017). Lumber, R., Richardson, M., & Sheffield, D. (2017). Beyond knowing nature: Contact, emotion, compassion, meaning, and beauty are pathways to nature connection. PloS one, 12(5), e0177186.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
255	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	1	33	1	34	There is an abrupt move from 'institutions' to 'people'. It would be beneficial for the reader to show the link between the two, for instance by explaining how institutions shape and impact on people's life/perceptions	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.

256	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	3	87	3	89	Would it be possible to suggest here how the value assessment may help overcoming this incommensurability challenge?	Added a sentence in 1.3.3 A values-centered leverage points based ToC – added a mention that highlights how addressing a diversity of values through diverse methods can help us in dealing with incommensurability at different stages of decision-making processes.
257	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	8	250	8	251	The beginning of this sentence sounds a bit tautological, consider revising.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
258	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	9	261	9	263	Since the work by Star and Griesemer (1989) is cited, it would be a good idea to mention their concept of "boundary object".	Added
259	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	10	311	10	315	Are there any 'success stories' which could support such a statement? If so, it would be helpful to cite them in order to reinforce the argument.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
260	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	19	600	20	614	As this section talks repeatedly about 'incommensurability' of values, it seems quite contradictory to use the word 'integration' afterwards. Sticking to the formulation 'inclusion of all values' seems more appropriate to me. Moreover, while it is good to recognize power relations, it could be go explain also in which way the guide and the different methods of valuation could offset negative power relations effects.	This has changed.
261	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	26	691	26	694	Is this an acknowledgement that IPBES adopts understandings of nature informed by the Western culture and tradition?	Here we attempt to explain that the concept of "nature" itself (as opposed to others, e.g. Mother Earth, Pachamama) emerges from a Western cultural tradition
262	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	26	694	26	694	Instead of calling them simply 'other knowledge systems', it could be more appropriate to refer to radically different 'ontologies'. See, for instance, the approach proposed by Blaser 2014. (Blaser, M. (2014). Ontology and indigeneity: on the political ontology of heterogeneous assemblages. Cultural Geographies, 21(1), 49–58. https://doi.org/10.1177/1474474012462534)	We agree that referring to them as "ontologies" may be more technically correct, but in an attempt to make the text as broadly understood as possible we try to avoid using jargon
263	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	27	710	27	713	The rationale for sticking to the Western-informed concept (and wording) of 'nature' may be understandable. However, the argument in favour of this understanding provided here sounds quite weak: something more should be done to justify such a choice, for instance claiming that the concept is widely appreciated across a variety of countries/peoples.	Added
264	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	29	785	29	797	The paragraph proposes a good way forward to updating the idea of 'good life' as initially conceived in the IPBES conceptual framework. However, it seems to give primacy to material and nutritional aspects such as food security and availability. It could be good to include also spiritual and health benefits (e.g. quality of landscape, purity of forests, clearness of water, etc.)	Added
265	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	31	869	31	870	What is it meant by 'facts' here? 'Truth'? If so, this sentence contradicts the paragraph just above. Instead of writing 'Are all kinds of evidence relevant?', it would be better to say 'what does constitute a value'? Or 'what counts as a value?'	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
266	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	35	985	35	988	These last three lines are confusing and in contrast with the previous statements about power: there should be more coherence in discussing this important issue. If one accepts the existence of power, the latter will always be there (though with different intensity, actors and outcomes, etc.). A possibility is to rewrite like this: "other ontological perspectives attach little or no importance to power, indicating other causal factors or mechanisms as the responsible for particular outcomes".	The text has been changed and the comment is no longer relevant given the current version of the text.
267	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	40	1130	40	1134	Do not the two actually almost always coincide? E.g. unequal position in a society is also an embedded case of power relations. I suggest to combine these two sentences.	Noted
268	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	40	1135	40	1136	Relying on this "hierarchical structure" may not be perceived as appealing by many. Could you better clarify why a hierarchical system would give more coherence and flexibility than, say, a horizontal one?	The hierarchical concept conveys there is a logical structure with a base and a peak which is often what is being visible, while the base tends to be less visible, but it is of great importance.
269	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	41	1181	41	1181	The concept of 'legitimacy' is suddenly introduced here: since this is a contest concept, could you elaborate on that or at least define it?	Thank you. Noted. Social Legitimacy of decision making is a well understood policy criterion and no further definition is needed in the introductory chapter.
270	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	44	1273	44	1278	However, they other way round may also be true in some cases: actors are not only passive vis-a-vis structures, but they may actively contribute to shape rules and norms (for instance, by contesting them)	Good point. This is noted.

271	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	46	1318	46	1318	Can this 'modes of governance' approach be linked with the 'polycentric governance' model proposed by Ostrom? That would make a good connection with the Ostrom's concept mentioned previously in the paragraph.	Noted. Links to Ostrom's work will be considered.
272	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	46	1336	46	1336	I would add "trust" to "reciprocity" here.	This has now been added.
273	Matteo De Donà	Sweden	University of Gothenburg	No	Ch. 1	54	1564	55	1569	I would add the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to this list.	Thanks for your comment, we now have include it.
296	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of China	No	Ch. 1	Table of content	1.1. Introduction	Table of content		1.6. How the aims and objectives of the Values Assessment are addressed within the different chapters of the assessment.	
297	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	3	90	3	92	In order to maintain consistency of content, it is recommended to combine the objectives of the assessment presented in section (1.6) and 1.1 sections, and put them into section 1.1.	We've moved the 1.6 section to 1.3.5, so that the roadmap of the assessment can be discussed directly in relation to the conceptual framing of the assessment.
298	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	8	217	13	390	Total proportions of diverse disciplinary background of experts should be 100 per cent.	The total is not 100% because it refers to the % of experts who have studied at least one degree in each discipline. However, many have studied an undergraduate degree in one discipline and a postgraduate degree in another discipline. The figures are correct.
299	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	15	455	17	527	There seem to be a bit awkward to explain the role of values about nature for the Paris Agreement on Climate directly, because it was not mentioned in the introduction.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
300	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	15	448	17	527	What types of values have been considered in UK National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA, 2014) ?	Noted, but we have to limit the amount of external assessments covered due to space limit
301	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of China	No	Ch. 1	20	615	23	617	It can be showed and compared in tabular form for different types of values have been considered in previous major initiatives.	Added a new figure summarizing previous assessments
302	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	23	630	24	649	The Table 1.1 needs to be adjusted. Because it is currently difficult to compare the evolution and differences in diverse values in previous IPBES assessments. In addition, it is recommended to add a time line diagram to show an evolution of how values have been conceptualised within IPBES assessments.	Added a new timeline figure
303	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	25	659	30	853	The title "1.3.4. What is new about the Values Assessment?" is not appropriate. It could be replaced with "What is new contributes to knowledge about the Values Assessment?", which may be more appropriate.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
304	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	30	842	30	848	The title "1.4.1. The IPBES conceptual framework" is not appropriate. It could be replaced with "The key concepts of Values Assessment in the IPBES conceptual framework".	Noted
					Ch. 1					Which references?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.

305	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	33	906	33	909	The nterpretation of the Figure 1.5 is not very clear.	The figure this comments refers to has been deleted.
306	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	50	1436	50	1436	The term of "Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK)", is not for the first time, please use shorthand.	The use of acronyms has been reviewed throughout the text.
307	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	50	1438	50	1438	The title "1.5.1. The IPBES assessment process. It could be replaced with "The Value s Assessment process".	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
308	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	59	1681	59	1683	Figure 1.13 seems to be a duplicate with Figure 1.5.	The figure this comments refers to has been deleted.
309	Dandan Yu	China	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of	No	Ch. 1	59	1684	61	1742	It is necessary to explain the links among six chapters.	Added
318	El Khitirma EL Awad	Sudan	N/A	Yes	Ch. 1	10.	316	10	317	it is very important to provide more explanation and to give some examples of the 3 concepts of: value of nature, value about nature and value for nature	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
319	El Khitirma EL Awad	Sudan	N/A	Yes	Ch. 1	11.	331	11	332	it looks same as above,it will be a repetition	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
320	El Khitirma EL Awad	Sudan	N/A	Yes	Ch. 1	13.	389	13	389	what meant by post Aichi targets...	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
321	El Khitirma EL Awad	Sudan	N/A	Yes	Ch. 1	20	625	21	615	under colom 5 of the table titled Opportunities of integrating values: opportunities reflect underlying dynamic or the circumstance that is essentia for the implementation. with this, some opportunities (for example opportunities in row 2 and 4) seem not be considered as opportunities unless, otherwise reformulated.	This table has changed
322	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	9	287	10	292	Include other purposes or examples related to purposes of IPLCs beyond the mainstream strategic areas for ecosystem services conservation; something that extends the purpose off valuation beyond conventional economic approaches.	This piece of text has disappeared, now the detailed description of valuation is included on a concept note in section 1.2
323	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	10	318	11	322	This is very inclusive - values of nature, values about nature and values for nature. However, it would be good to give brief examples of each.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
324	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	12	352	12	355	The definition of Valuation, Values for Nature is not included in the formal process of value assessment. The inclusion of latter could have been a very important value added to this Assessment.	These definitions will be included in the Second Order Draft of Ch1 (section 1.2)
325	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	15	442	15	447	Explicitly cite Earth Law including Rights of Nature as explicit manifestation of these approaches and as concrete example of policy instrument for these approaches e.g. "buen vivir", "living in harmony with nature"	It is now included in the section 1.4
326	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	29	773	29	775	Living in Harmony with Nature is an example of not only different perspective on a good quality of life but more than anthropocentric it is ecocentric where the intrinsic values of nature are given emphasis.	This comment references the old definition of QoL. We provide a new definition in the following paragraph
327	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	54	1553	54	1556	Give examples of these values also as much has been said about this repeatedly in many documents but has not been practiced in the mainstream. By giving examples of direct policy instruments e.g. Rights of Nature (as included in IPBES Catalogue of Policy Instruments website), that is rooted to IPLC beliefs and traditions, this Assessment will add value to the already many existing Assessments.	Thanks for your comment, we now have include these examples in the text.
328	Margarita N. Lavides	United States	Earth Law Center/Samdhana Institute/Independent	No	Ch. 1	60	1705	60	1712	It would be good to include what are the gaps in the kinds of methods and ways forward to include all the values -- values of, values about and values for nature, as put forwards in this Assessment.	This is the scope of Chapter 3. Chapter 1 merely summarises what Chapter 3 does.
348	Droz Layna	Japan	Kyoto University, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1	27.	741	27	745	Intrinsic values can be interpreted as a complex way to relate to nature (within the context specific approach), and do not have to be excluded from NCP perspective. See Chap. 2., p. 44-45, L.1121-1134: "Here we propose a slight modification of this understanding and use the term to indicate the values of nonhuman beings expressed independently of any reference to humans as valuers" etc. From the observer perspective, intrinsic values could be parametrized as NCP as means that the believer in intrinsic values uses to make sense of the world and lead a "meaningful" life in a "meaningful" world.	The original sentence has been modified

349	Droz Layna	Japan	School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1	28.	756	28	760	"is not a NCP category" - what does it mean?	The sentence has been rephrased.
350	Droz Layna	Japan	Kyoto University, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1	33.	922	33	926	The paragraph is unclear. What is "life-value frame" and "life-value", where is it defined? What specific aspect of value is "incommensurable"?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
351	Droz Layna	Japan	Kyoto University, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1	41.	1183	43	1205	Political legitimacy is not rooted in "civil society and citizens" in many political systems. It is important not to assume democratic political systems as desirable, as there is no consensus on this point. Civil society is not an important part of political decision-making in many political systems (e.g. Mainland China, Vietnam, etc.). Political legitimacy can have many other sources (ancestors, roots in the land, etc.).	Noted. The importance of civil society in "man" political systems is made more explicit.
352	Droz Layna	Japan	Kyoto University, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1	42.	1221	43	1228	Rephrase. There are many different types of "democratically elected parliament" with different purposes, not necessarily referring to the assumed "will of its people". "Some governments may not be democratically elected" sounds like democracy is the (desirable) reference point.	Thank you. This expression is deleted.
353	Droz Layna	Japan	Kyoto University, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	No	Ch. 1					In general, the Chapter often gives the impression that a democratic system is assumed, with "multiple political parties", distinct civil society and somehow independent media. This is a situated and normative perspective that might be frontally rejected by many governments and individuals. I think that the message of the assessment would be stronger without excluding anti-democratic political systems.	Noted. Democracy is used in a generic way to imply the use of the rule of law, accountability and the respect of civil rights.
370	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	1	79	2073	I understand that there are many complex aims, concepts, frameworks and processes to outline and justify within the introductory chapter but at 79 pages it is extremely long and this suggests a lack of clarity in its purpose - see comment below regarding intended audiences. Overall it has been difficult to review the content of the chapter due to the lack of clear, concise structure, the presence of unfinished sections and repetition, and the mixed quality of prose (I understand that it is a first order draft but these factors do not facilitate easy consideration of content). The chapter sections and subsections do not flow in a systematic and logical manner and could do with some restructuring and removal of unnecessary sentences and paragraphs.	The new structure of the chapter hopefully makes more sense.
371	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1					I have tried to address the following crucial issues within my review comments but wanted to also highlight them clearly: - It was difficult to thoroughly and reflectively review the content of the first chapter due to the lack of clear, concise structure, the presence of unfinished sections and repetition, and the quality of writing. - The tangible intentions of the assessment are not clear within the introduction, which is without clear reference to intended audiences and barriers to and indicators of success, and makes regularly makes reference to vague goals of transformational change which are not elucidated further at this point. - The significance of power relations and imbalances (primarily founded on economic inequality) to how value frameworks and elicitation processes affect decision-making is mentioned briefly in some subsections of the introductory chapter. However, the global progression towards neoliberal economic policy, implicitly identified as a main driver for environmental degradation in many paragraphs, is not explicitly detailed and addressed at any point. I believe that the introduction would benefit from further exploration of this political and economic context, in order to ground the aspirations of the report in reality.	We have considerably reworked the chapter in a way that addresses these concerns

372	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	1	79	2073	Nowhere within the introduction are the intended audiences for the assessment stated explicitly (other than a brief reference within the final paragraph on pg 79). Who will read it? How will it be utilised? How will the knowledge it compiles be imparted to policy-makers and decision-makers within IPBES member states? What will, or should, be the response when decision-makers within member states continue to ignore plurality and focus on economic value? What are the necessary conditions to promote an explicit focus on social power inequalities in relation to environmental justice? What will the indicators of success be? Over what timeline may a shift towards acknowledgement of the centrality of these issues to the health of the natural world occur? These last issues may be addressed within Chapter 6 but should be central within the introductory aims and objectives, even if they must be stated in a pragmatic and audience-sensitive way.	We now have a section dedicated to this called: "the audience of the values assessment"
373	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	1	79	2073	The significance of power relations and imbalances (primarily founded on economic inequality) to how value frameworks and elicitation processes affect decision-making is mentioned briefly in Sections 1.1.3 and 1.4.1 but must be emphasised more strongly throughout the introduction chapter, especially when referring to vague ideas of 'deep transformational change' and 'just and sustainable futures'. In general, the importance of the broader global movement towards neoliberal economic policy and its influence on the framing of environmental justice concerns is not laid out within this chapter in a structured manner, though it is hinted at in many subsections. In introducing how value frameworks regarding nature-based decision-making have changed throughout the past century and describing current trajectories, this progression must be clearly detailed and systematically addressed.	Thank you. The role of power is being reconsidered in the chapter.
374	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	1	79	2073	References throughout the chapter to 'just and sustainable futures' should be more detailed and justified, even if this concept is elucidated further in other chapters. The idea that a progressive society should be built upon democratised value expression is a complex one and must be accompanied by a strong rationale if it is not to be disregarded in many geographical contexts.	Thanks for this suggestion. We have re-worked our justification of the use of these words which can be found in section 1.2.3.4 (Sustainability and Justice) and is further supported by Annexes 7 and 8 (on sustainability and justice respectively).
375	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	33	1	34	"People's preferences, interests and objectives..." sentence clarity and specificity could be improved.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
376	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	1	36	1	36	"...which also become value expressions" clarify what is meant by this - why is this clause necessary?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
377	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	40	2	40	"opportunities for deep transformations..." clarify the significance of this by improving/elaborating on this sentence.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
378	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	54	2	54	Delete "the".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
379	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	58	2	58	Potential to elaborate on the meaning of "knowledge co-production" in this context.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
380	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	65	2	65	Comma after "decision-making".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
381	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	72	2	72	After "to ground..." change "them" to "the first two levels in" "... specific contexts and situations".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
382	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	2	72	2	72	"to cover" should read 'coverage of'.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
383	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	3	84	3	84	Replace "such" with 'this'.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
384	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	3	94	3	94	To specify percentage cover across UN regions would increase transparency (and consistency with specificity regarding inclusion of disciplinary background percentage cover).	The text this comments refers to has been deleted. The specific figures are presented in Annex 10.
385	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	4	118	4	118	Replace "into a" with 'in'.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
386	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	4	124	4	124	Move "can" to read 'to what extent, and how, plural valuation can provide...'	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
387	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	4	125	4	126	Caveat acknowledging cost of complex plural valuations does not fit smoothly here and could be moved to the final sentence of this paragraph and linked with "operationalization requirements". Note: American spelling of 'operationalization' here conflicts with English spelling 'operationalisation' in Line 144.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.

388	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	4	137	4	137	The word "about" here confuses previous distinctions between values 'about' and 'of' nature, and could be changed to read 'regarding' to improve clarity.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
389	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	4	140	4	140	Could insert 'currently' before "considered in decision-making".	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
390	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	5	151	5	151	Delete "ones".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
391	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	5	161	5	168	Could improve consistency by either referring to all section/chapter numbers in brackets or in capitals without brackets.	This will be done for the final version of the document. The SOD already begins to refer to sections in brackets.
392	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	5	169	5	178	Move this paragraph to before the start of Section 1.1.	This text has actually been moved to 1.3.5 to provide a clearer structure to the chapter.
393	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	6	180	6	183	Potentially don't need this justifying sentence. Paragraph could then be merged with the following paragraph.	We believe that this sentence provides a nice introduction to the section and presents important information.
394	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	6	209	6	210	Improve clarity in the wording of this sentence (e.g. repetition of "towards").	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
395	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	7	212	7	212	Reword "move beyond the state of the art", e.g. specify 'integration, implementation and further development of progressive valuation frameworks and methodologies'.	This phrase has been removed.
396	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	8	217	8	217	Title unclear, does it mean 'policy-relevant' as in relevant to policy-making?	Agreed. We have changed the titles of the sections and actually the whole structure
397	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	8	243	8	244	Sentence wording could be improved by using two clauses rather than "which".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
398	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	9	263	9	263	"Targets to" unclear/grammatically incorrect - improve wording.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
399	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	9	272	9	272	Potential to be more specific about what these changes in valuation are... Change "strongly associated to" to 'strongly associated with'.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
400	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	9	272	9	280	Here the value of nature has been dropped to only focus on the value of nature's contributions to people. I think that there must be consistency in talking about changing values, drivers and why values matter	This section has changed
401	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	10	296	10	298	"Values are also included in plausible futures" is very unclear. More specificity needed regarding the role of value recognition and conceptualisation in processes of explicitly motivated social change based on explicitly defined societal values. "Socially fair future pathways" is also unclear as one could easily argue that social equity is not currently considered a goal in many countries. I think the idea that society should be driven in a forward-thinking/progressive rather than reactive way through democratised value expression is a complex one and needs to be built more strongly within this paragraph.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
402	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	11	333	11	341	This paragraph is vague and repeats a lot that has been written previously (e.g. Section 1.2.1.). It could be improved by being more specific about how it may influence decision-making, how it may add on to and improve existing structures focused solely on economic value, and how improved consideration of diverse values would benefit society (the ideas of equity and democracy are repeatedly subtext but not stated in a clear manner anywhere in this section).	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
403	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	11	342	12	355	This box is unnecessary as it repeats definitions that have already been stated in previous paragraphs or sections (or should have been stated in previous paragraphs or sections). Definitions of value, diversity in values, and valuation are central to understanding all that has been said so far, and should have been stated at the beginning of the document in a clear manner as in philosophical academic writing.	Noted
404	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	12	367	12	367	"Depart" is unclear in this context. 'are built upon'?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
405	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	14	405	14	406	"It is only over the past century that human activities have had an impact on nature" - this is not true.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
406	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	14	412	14	412	should be "humans with nature".	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
407	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	14	416	14	416	"For instance..." please rephrase this sentence in a more nuanced and solid form. Maybe devote multiple sentences to describing how research into economic value and policy-making based on this research have recently dominated the discussion on nature's values, describing the historical progression of this trend.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
408	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	14	420	14	421	"Biases have emerged from globalisation" - please state which biases and perspectives clearly	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.

409	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	15	436	15	436	This is unclear - no need to link with policy on intrinsic and relational values alone?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
410	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	15	440	15	440	Delete extra end quote marks after commodity.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
411	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	15	443	15	443	"silent"?	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
412	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	16	478	16	478	"became" should be 'become'	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
413	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	19	572	19	607	I will now stop highlighting typographical errors and grammatically unclear sentences in order to attempt to review the content of the section. However, there are still many small grammatical errors and suboptimal phrasings of key ideas throughout this Chapter which must be addressed.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
414	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	31	854	31	854	The format of this section is drastically different to other subsections, with short paragraphs and a lot of rhetorical questions. As highlighted earlier, it is important to determine explicitly the intended audience for this assessment and decide upon a concise and coherent writing style which matches the intended purpose of the publication.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
415	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	35	977	35	985	Extremely important paragraph but phrasing and wording completely unclear. Please explain in more detail the process of suppression of alternative values and the groups that hold them, the role of power in this process, the forms of conflict that may result, and the political and economic challenges involved in assessing power and suppression as a driver of environmental conflict.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
416	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	38	1079	46	1343	The presentation of this (clear and understandable) typology could be improved through shortening this subsection substantially. Some illustrative examples could be removed and each paragraph should have a specific explanatory purpose of its own, there are too many add on and caveat paragraphs to facilitate easy comprehension and there is a lack of flowing systematic development between paragraphs.	Noted. The section has been restructured and shortened.
417	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	47	1375	47	1384	Why is this paragraph on the broad benefits of plural valuation at the end of a subsection 47 pages into the introductory chapter? All of this information has or should have been stated before this point.	The definition of the key concepts are now closer to the beginning of the chapter
418	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	48	1385	49	1393	Instead of presenting these three figures all together at the end of the subsection, they could be integrated throughout to provide coherent structure.	This section has changed.
419	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	58	1649	58	1649	Section 1.6, describing the narrative thread of the assessment and the conceptual ground covered by each chapter, could be presented after Section 1.1 to improve clarity in the introduction of the assessment, prior to Section 1.2's discussion of why such an assessment is relevant and necessary.	Thanks for this comment; we have moved the description of the assessment earlier in the chapter.
420	George Lee-Harris	United Kingdom	Independent	No	Ch. 1	61	1743	61	1743	Discussion of potential audiences and the usefulness of the assessment to these audiences could also come earlier within this Chapter.	Thanks for this comment; audiences are now covered in section 1.1
423	Riccardo Torelli	Italy	University of Parma - Department of Economics and Management	No	Ch. 1	41	1180	42	1184	The concept of legitimacy is fundamental and rightly taken up here. I suggest, however, that we insert a passage on the legitimacy that citizens can give not only to institutions, but also to companies (private, public, mixed), associations, groups, institutions (governmental or not). And these forms of legitimacy most probably have a significant impact, not inferior to what they have in political decision-making.	Noted
424	Riccardo Torelli	Italy	University of Parma - Department of Economics and Management	No	Ch. 1	50	1445	50	1445	Credibility is essential to enable the reference document or association to achieve the results it wants. I personally recommend that this concept be explored in greater depth in relation to this work. Can there be weaknesses that decrease credibility? Is everything in the document linked to certain and easily verifiable/accessible data? Are possible shortcomings and current gaps highlighted?	In following drafts we will make sure to include additional references or to signpost to the chapters/section of the assessment that cover those topics in more detail
425	Riccardo Torelli	Italy	University of Parma - Department of Economics and Management	No	Ch. 1	1		79		The figures are very interesting and well detailed but sometimes unclear because they contain a lot of information. In addition, they often have little sharpness and a size (especially of writing character) too small.	Thanks, graphic design will be improved in the Second and Third order draft.
426	Riccardo Torelli	Italy	University of Parma - Department of Economics and Management	No	Ch. 1	72		76		The tables are too big and the cells are too large. I suggest to reduce them.	Thanks, graphic design will be improved in the Second and Third order draft.

477	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	8.	249		call for promoting different conceptualisations is a very vague and ambiguous phrase. Sounds either like you solicited different conceptualisations, or that IPBES and Pascual emphasised the importance of. Please clarify here	This has changed.
478	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	9.	270		this is the kind of content that should be at the start of the intro and in key messages, not half way through	This has changed.
479	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	12.	356		link to Transforming Our World needed, also specify the aims of Agenda 2030, rather than jumping straight ahead to the SDGs. They are the how, not the why. Without readers understanding they are indivisible, they are too often used a bit like a bingo list. Also, strongly suggest that you include an appendix or table with the full title of each goal, as the icons don't capture that. So, nature is not just SDGs 13-15, as you sometimes hear. Be more specific about relevant targets: 11.4, 4.7, 12.8, 13.3, 16.7	This section has been removed
480	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	14.	391		there is a section missing on academic approaches to valuation of nature, rather than jumping straight ahead to application of that. A section on the work of Stephen Kellert etc etc, biophilia, Nature connectedness etc, about links between attitudes and proenvironmental/social behaviour	Chapter 3 will be covering in more depth the approaches to valuation. The biophilia hypothesis will be covered in Chapter 2.
481	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	26.	672		seems rather a mistake to separate out 'other knowledge systems'- can sound like you privilege a certain world view when you're trying to incorporate different ones. Serious mistake to put non-scientific/western in one category and [all] 'other knowledge systems' (i.e. all other knowledge systems) all together in another. This sets IPBES up for criticism. This won't bring people along with you, and is an error as so much biodiversity is cared for and managed by indigenous communities. Their contributions/views should be given more space in this intro.	We respectfully disagree. We include a reference to "other knowledge systems" recognizing that different ways exist to perceive and understand the world.
482	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	26.	688		Really needs a mention of intangible cultural heritage here. Also you should reference key conventions relating to cultural heritage, they are important in this	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
483	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	42.	1204		remove hyphen	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
484	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1	25.	fig 1.3		the framework is rather confusing. Suggest you have a legend/box alongside that explains each element (each box)	We now provide descriptions of the different components
485	Henry Mcghie	United Kingdom	Individual	No	Ch. 1		692		and concepts such as habitat, landscape, countryside, wilderness and many more concepts too	Added
497	Patricia Koleff	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1				Overall this chapter is long and complex, i suggest making it more synthetic and clear to engage readers, because it is the introduction and the first glance to the public into this assessment.	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter
499	Dolores Amelia Arreguín Prado	Mexico	Latin America Youth Biodiversity Network Mexico	No	Ch. 1				Think about how to help the reader to own what is presented in the assessment.	Noted.
500	Dolores Amelia Arreguín Prado	Mexico	Latin America Youth Biodiversity Network Mexico	No	Ch. 1				CBD itself is about different paradigms, different world models and the confrontation between conflicts and harmony.	Added
501	Dolores Amelia Arreguín Prado	Mexico	Latin America Youth Biodiversity Network Mexico	No	Ch. 1				Think about how to bring into the assessment, community experiences within different spaces.	Sorry it is not clear what is meant here, and there is no reference or explanation provided.
502	Dolores Amelia Arreguín Prado	Mexico	Latin America Youth Biodiversity Network Mexico	No	Ch. 1				This chapter needs to be prepared to tackle different groups of users. In this sense, select language and formats for different decision-makers. How to communicate with governants and citizens at different scales, also, with jpun people.	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter and make it more broadly accessible
514	Rafael Calderón Contreras	Mexico	Licenciatura en Estudios Socioterritoriales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad	No	Ch. 1				There is no reference to the concepts of justice and sustainability.	Thanks for this suggestion. We have re-worked our justification of the use of these words which can be found in section 1.2.3.4 (Sustainability and Justice) and is further supported by Annexes 7 and 8 (on sustainability and justice respectively).
515	Rafael Calderón Contreras	Mexico	Licenciatura en Estudios Socioterritoriales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad	No	Ch. 1				To talk about costs could bias the focus towards the economic values.	We now more clearly indicate the different types of value (beyond economic value)
516	Rafael Calderón Contreras	Mexico	Licenciatura en Estudios Socioterritoriales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad	No	Ch. 1				How can this assessment could help have radical changes which are not based on economic stimulus. So, a radical change on how and what we value needs new focus.	We have now included a section on Theory of Change

517	Rafael Calderón Contreras	Mexico	Licenciatura en Estudios Socioterritoriales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad	No	Ch. 1					The definition of transformation is missing to think about generating critical groups, and not only an economic interest.	Unclear what section of the text the comment is referencing
518	Rafael Calderón Contreras	Mexico	Licenciatura en Estudios Socioterritoriales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad	No	Ch. 1					The difference between values and valuation needs to be introduced here.	Section 1.2.3 will provide definitions for these key concepts
527	Juan Manuel Frausto	Mexico	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza	No	Ch. 1					Be very transparent when communicating what is happening with biodiversity, so as to inform different groups about how is biodiversity used and lost.	Noted
528	Juan Manuel Frausto	Mexico	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la	No	Ch. 1					Referencing economic value is crucial for this chapter.	Noted
529	Juan Manuel Frausto	Mexico	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la	No	Ch. 1					Powerful stakeholders have relevance in the application of public policies that come from other countries.	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
530	Juan Manuel Frausto	Mexico	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la	No	Ch. 1					Future business might not be doable in terms of sustainability.	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
540	Fernando Jaramillo Monroy	Mexico	FAUNAM, A.C.	No	Ch. 1					There have been reformulation of rights: the human right for water is now the biodiversity right for existing, and so, the right biodiversity has to exist. Consider rights of biodiversity. Also, there are rights about having water.	Non-human rights are now discussed in the sustainability and justice section, where ecocentric approaches to justice are mentioned.
541	Fernando Jaramillo Monroy	Mexico	FAUNAM, A.C.	No	Ch. 1					In terms of the national strategy on biodiversity: we need a cultural change in order to value more the biodiversity. Laws, economic politics, population - all are against biodiversity?	Cultural change and behaviour change are the scope of chapters 2 and 5.
542	Fernando Jaramillo Monroy	Mexico	FAUNAM, A.C.	No	Ch. 1					How do society value nature or biodiversity? Do we need cultural change?	Cultural change and behaviour change are the scope of chapters 2 and 5.
558	Raquel Jiménez Acosta	Mexico	Reforestamos Mexico A.C.	No	Ch. 1					Present the links between nature's value, different development visions, non-economic values and other visions that are not about development (coming from the South, as a way of not only suggesting to apply Northern models in the South).	The inclusion of a variety of knowledge systems, and specifically Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) was sought through a number of ILK experts, an ILK liaison group, ILK dialogues, as well as targeted literature searches in different languages and ILK networks.
559	Raquel Jiménez Acosta	Mexico	Reforestamos Mexico A.C.	No	Ch. 1					Civil Society understands the forests as a source of opportunities for sustainable development. They are not only about conservation or irrational usage, but they can bring development to nations.	This is correct, but the role of forest is outside the scope of Chapter 1.
560	Raquel Jiménez Acosta	Mexico	Reforestamos Mexico A.C.	No	Ch. 1					It is very clear and useful messages are presented. It helps understand the visions beyond economic value and economic development, as well as how to integrate non-sistemized visions.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
568	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Present a strong and explicit link with the Global Assessments key messages regarding the need to change current patterns, revert trends and deeply transform our values, visions and paradigms (transformative change).	These links are now more explicit throughout the chapter
569	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Importance of not conceiving productive sectors (particularly agriculture) as the enemy and instead transform them into environmental conservation allies (promote biodiversity mainstreaming - intersectoral policies).	Agree. In new draft we are aiming to focus on what can be done to make improvements, rather than pointing the blame. The chapter and the whole document already considers policy themes that follow this line of thinking e.g. agrobiodiversity, fisheries, protected areas, etc.
570	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Link the Assessment and the Chapter with the Scoping documents of the new assessments (Nexus and Transformative Change).	This cannot yet be done as the scoping documents have not been approved. Authors of the assessment have participated in reviewing the scoping documents but these cannot be cited or addressed in our assessment yet.
571	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Biodiversity needs to be valued by Governments and Society, at different levels and sectors of society. Developing countries (megadiverse countries) are expected to conserve biodiversity as a "global asset", compromising their development while the average consumption per capita of material goods (based on nature) in developed countries has large environmental costs. These inequities can also be seen in developing countries at the national and subnational level, where the burden of biodiversity conservation usually lies on indigenous peoples and local communities, while the economically wealthier population has unsustainable consumption patterns. Stress the importance of a change of paradigm in values to influence wealthier countries and sectors of population (particularly those that rely or highly consume imported products, such as coffee or avocado) to switch to sustainable consumption patterns understanding conservation as a shared responsibility.	This goes beyond the scope of the chapter which is to introduce the whole assessment. Also it takes a normative approach which is not desirable for an introductory chapter in an IPBES assessment. We have tried to address this by linking values and valuation to behaviour change in the presented Theory of Change.

572	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					The stepping-stone could be the needs that all sectors have to satisfy in order to internalize the externalities. Emphasize the findings of previous IPBES assessments that restoration costs are way higher than conservation (including the internalization of negative externalities), and that the depletion of biodiversity and ecosystem services puts at risk productive activities, and therefore, human well-being.	This is a good point, we've tried to improved connections to previous IPBES assessments in the current draft of the document.
573	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					It is important to address the needs of all countries as well as inequities among them, while promoting efficiency and mitigation/reduction of negative impacts (internalization of negative externalities of production and consumption). Address coherence of beliefs: someone may consider they value biodiversity (or even have a genuine concern that biodiversity must be protected), but their actions are not consistent as they may not be aware of the real impact of their actions, or believe they do not make a difference, or simply expect others (usually governments) to take full responsibility.	Thanks. The value-action gap is within the scope of chapters 2 and 5.
574	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Consider spiritual and religious values.	This is beyond the scope of this chapter. Chapter 2 will cover the different types of values in more depth.
575	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Environmental ethics, consumer ethics, individual choices - how individual values are included in global markets.	Thanks, this is beyond the scope of chapter 1 but is considered in chapters 2 and 5
576	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					To include the economic valuation tools and methodologies (EEA, TEEB, SEEA) is adequate, but that does not mean that we need to assign a monetary cost to biodiversity. Build upon the information presented by the Global Assessment and the Land Degradation and Restoration Assessment, and the associated costs to degradation, not to biodiversity.	Noted
577	Sofía Treviño Heres	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Importance of finding compatibility between productive sectors and conservation (biodiversity mainstreaming) and ensuring coherent intersectoral policies and aligned incentives, in order to avoid perverse incentives / distorting subsidies, and rather promote well-structured regulations that allow productive sectors to invest (directly or indirectly) part of their budget in conservation. Eg Redesign or align economic incentives / subsidies for agriculture (e.g. PROCAMPO in Mexico) to comply with their main objective while ensuring biodiversity conservation in productive activities.	This topic is essential and is the scope of chapter 6.
582	Mónica V. Alegre González	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					I think that this chapter, in the way it is presented, is a good way to integrate the concept or concepts of values. I find it relevant to consider values or diverse values, and not to focus on a single type of value.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
583	Mónica V. Alegre González	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Politics does not mean to centralize. It is important to explain values and the impacts to all actors on all territories.	Noted
584	Mónica V. Alegre González	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Take into consideration the failures of past generations actions.	We have included a section on the theory of change that can help to see this point
585	Mónica V. Alegre González	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					For biodiversity - Importance is linked to urgencies, which affects us directly; how to communicate about the urgency, and from there, establish the need to value.	Noted
586	Mónica V. Alegre González	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					We do not value nature until we lost it, for example, air quality.	Noted
597	Valeria Cruz Blancas	Mexico	Alianza Mexicana para la Biodiversidad A.C.	No	Ch. 1					The links to the SDGs need to be more evident: with migration, energy, poverty, hunger. Make visible the political discourse.	We agree that the VA is important to inform progress towards SGS and this is something that we are aiming to make more explicit in this revision. Importantly, we will be stressing that the values are important not only to the biodiversity-related SDGs, but to all SDGs. This was an attempt in the SOD but we are aware that further work might have to be done towards the final draft of the chapter.
598	Valeria Cruz Blancas	Mexico	Alianza Mexicana para la Biodiversidad A.C.	No	Ch. 1					Politicians are looking for votes and it is important to understand it in order to make this document appealing to them; consider health, security, conflicts, food sovereignty. Politicians working on the long-term: raw material for development and growth.	Noted
602	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					Nowadays, on the field, stakeholders prefer to hear that what an organization is arriving with are actions and not studies. Studies are perceived as an extractive way of collect information, and currently, what stakeholders want are actions. So, it needs to be defined what implementation is.	Unclear as to what section the comment refers to

603	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					There are many studies about values, but they are put aside, not getting attention. This is the chapter that is going to capture the reader's attention: it will be the key of whether the reader decides to continue with the assessment, or set the document aside. So, it needs to be written using a language that will be understood and interesting for different groups. The way the SPM of the Global Assessment was communicated, was using a language that could be understood by anybody, and this gave strength for the environmental area.	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter and make it more broadly accessible
604	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					Consider that 'Wellbeing' is in the speech of a many countries.	Noted
605	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					The links to the SDGs need to be more evident, as well as with the CBD.	We agree that the VA is important to inform progress towards SGS and this is something that we are aiming to make more explicit in this revision. Importantly, we will be stressing that the values are important not only to the biodiversity-related SDGs, but to all SDGs. This was an attempt in the SOD but we are aware that further work might have to be done towards the final draft of the chapter.
606	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					Keep in mind the different publics in order to create products that will be better communicated.	Thanks, this is outside the scope of Chapter 1.
607	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					The role of the territory and the governmental structures as users need to be presented in the chapter.	Governments are mentioned in the section on audiences of the Values Assessment.
608	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					About the chapter question of why is this assessment important for policy, it would be a good idea to ask directly to the stakeholders, as well as to get to know what presentation format of the assessment will be most useful.	Thanks. This is the purpose of the different review exercises throughout the assessment.
609	Jasmin Hundorf	Mexico	Coordinator bei Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					State - what is new about the assessment? There are many initiatives considering only economic value, while IPBES is moving beyond that, so, explain how is this happening. Also, explain why is the economic valuation important, the differences between the economic and non-economic strengths, and the participative processes (emphasizing the actions).	Section 1.1 on the scope of the values assessment mentions what is new about the values assessment.
619	Lizeth Moreno	Mexico	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	No	Ch. 1					For direct public policies to improve efficiency - it is important to how much will it cost and how is it going to be implemented (integrating plural values)	This topic is essential and is the scope of chapter 6.
659	Paola Ivanova Díaz Allen	Mexico	CONANP	No	Ch. 1					As values lead to action, it is helpful to document this to be helpful for further action, this needs to be discussed.	The relation between values and practices is the scope of chapter 2.
660	Paola Ivanova Díaz Allen	Mexico	CONANP	No	Ch. 1					How can we ensure that once accepted, the document will be operationalised/implemented? We can use national biodiversity strategies to operationalise the document.	The assessment cannot be normative and only provide options. Options for valuation and integration into decision making are presented in Ch. 6
695	Patricia Koleff	Mexico	CONABIO	No	Ch. 1					Overall this chapter is long and complex, I suggest making it more synthetic and clear to engage readers, because it is the introduction and the first glance to the public into this assessment.	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter and make it more broadly accessible
722	María Perevochtchikova	Mexico	CEDUA, COLMEX	No	Ch. 1					There is not yet a list of languages reviewed - which languages will be reviewed? And do you have a specific methodology for each language?	Thanks. We had quite an ambitious agenda to take on our literature review protocols to many languages, such as Spanish, Russian or Chinese. Then we thought we could do so for some key elements of our literature review. In the end it was quite daunting to do this especially because one key element is the interpretation of what is found in the literature. We show what is the state of the art of the literature review supporting the SOD in which we tackled some of the literature in other languages, but not as far as we had hoped for. A table will be added in the chapter to summarise the number and scope of all literature reviews performed in all chapters, that will include a mention of languages reviewed.
723	María Perevochtchikova	Mexico	CEDUA, COLMEX	No	Ch. 1					How can we include ILK from documented experience? We need a synthesis that goes beyond narratives of experiences and cultural tales.	Section 1.4.2 Discusses how the assessment bring ILK into the evidence provided beyond presenting narratives and cultural tales.
747	Eduardo Robelo	Mexico	CONANP	No	Ch. 1					Chapter 1 needs to include a more simple scheme of how each chapter helps addressing the general objective of the assessment.	We have significantly reworked the chapter to clarify this
748	Eduardo Robelo	Mexico	CONANP	No	Ch. 1					The language needs to be adequate for decision-makers (from communities to local level).	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter and make it more broadly accessible
749	Eduardo Robelo	Mexico	CONANP	No	Ch. 1					Literature review is very biased	Comment is just a judgement with no argumentation.

811	Mariana Machado García	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The term "value" needs to be defined and explained. We need to understand why this concept is so crucial with regards to environmental conflicts that result from a lack of inclusion of diverse values.	We have made this clearer
812	Mariana Machado García	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The chapter needs to mention the challenges associated with applying the VA in the "real world", for instance its use in public policy. One such challenge is subjectivity.	The theory of change presented in section 1.3 is an attempt to present these challenges in as closer as possible to "real world" issues, further evidence for these challenges will be presented in Ch. 4, 5 and 6.
820	Laura Rojas Gonzalez	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The chapter needs to mention what values are and how they are evaluated? (which parameters are used).	We have made this clearer
825	Erandi Rivera Lozoya	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The chapter should include a section on the scope, limits and challenges of the diverse conceptualisations of values of nature that the IPBES considers (and how that impacts decision making at all levels from local to global). In other words, reflect on the limits of the IPBES vision (as shown in its conceptual framework). The section needs to emphasise that these conceptualisations are a social construct, resulting from many negotiation processes across cultures (political, economic and social structures). It is not a final product/absolute truth, but a process of consensus-building at the global level. This construction has strength but also limitations that should be recognised (one limitation being to use one single definition of value why trying to avoid simplifying diverse perspectives).	Section 1.2.3 presents key concepts also in relation to the IPBES CF. It states also that values are diverse within and across knowledge systems, cultures, languages and social ecological contexts. It is also recognized that they are formed and change over scales and that there is influence from social groups, historical and physical context and power dynamics.
830	Aline Pingarroni	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The topic of multiple values is very interesting from a researcher's point of view. But for policy makers it may be too complex to grasp, so they may need something more specific. The question is: How to manage to produce something that policy makers can grasp without losing the concept of diverse values?	We have made efforts to simplify the chapter and make it more broadly accessible
837	Manuel Maass	Mexico	Transdisciplinary Socio-Ecosystem Management, IIES, UNAM	No	Ch. 1						The chapter needs a definition of "value" that is transversal (that is pertinent for the biophysical as well as the social/human/cultural world). So far it is quite anthropocentric. I suggest a description of "value" as a term that structures reality (entity, being, value, circumstance).	Noted. Simple definition of value is now used in the chapter.
845	Alejandro Torres García	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						Need a definition of value in general terms (why is something valued or appreciated?). This could help reach decision-makers, taking into account sectorial and cultural differences.	negotiation, command
851	Ana Maria Flores Gutierrez	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						I find the approach to values of nature very interesting and thorough, but I am worried about the bias towards European information, the weight given to an economic vision (see figure 1.19), and the little representation of culture and identity in that same figure.	Noted
855	Ana Claudia Nepote	Mexico	Academic Workshop IIES Morelia, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						The chapter is ample, synthetic and well organised. It is important to use this opportunity to recognise the diversity of valuation that each indigenous group, territory or country build about biodiversity. In this sense, there is a need to write about the epistemic differences that are generated and dominate the world.	Section 1.4 focuses on how the assessment was produced and recognizes the possibility of incommensurability between knowledge systems and the asymmetric power dynamics at play when "scientific knowledge" and other forms of knowledge come into contact. The section also recognizes that the assessment has made efforts to recognize the existence of different worldviews and ways of knowing in order to produce the assessment.
856	Hilde Eggermont - NFP Belgium	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	13		389	13	390	Might be insightful to also 'look back' and reflect on relation to the Aichi Targets (even if - by the time the Values assessment gets published - the post 2020 global biodiversity framework will be in place).	We agree that reference needs to be made to the post2020. This was an attempt in the SOD but we are aware that further work might have to be done towards the final draft of the chapter also considering the approval of the post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
857	Hilde Eggermont - NFP Belgium	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	25		659	31	854	It would be good if this section could give clearer guidance for the extent to which the current IPBES Conceptual Framework should be revised. Maybe even capture this in a key message. Is it only about modifying the definitions, or would a more substantial change be needed? It is mentioned that NCP is central to the current conceptual framework (line 725, pg 27) though the term is nowhere reflected in the conceptual framework as such	Changes to the IPBES conceptual framework are beyond the scope of the values assessment
858	Hilde Eggermont - NFP Belgium	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	40		1147	46	1344	Though I can see the importance of this section (decision-making typology) for the Values Assessment - it seems very technical with little or no reference to values/valuation. Looks like a very academic-type of analysis with little relevance for policymakers directly	Thank you. The more technical aspects are now outside chapter 1.
859	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	3		86	3	87	It is assumed that values can be incorporated into decision making through capacity building, without considering things like governance models or cultural practices.	The integration of diverse values into decision-making is described in more detail throughout Chapter 1, and is one of the primary focuses of Chapter 4

860	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	3		3	121	how is the change of values over time considered?	We recognize three processes for values: value formation, expression and change. There is little evidence on value change in the literature as identified by Ch. 2 in their reviews. However, we recognize the possibility of values changing over time and also consider values for future generations as part of the Theory of Change.	
861	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	10		307	10	308	How is the VA meant to "empower individuals and groups whose voices are typically unheard of"?	The section that this comment refers to has changed
862	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	12		347	12	355	The temporary, time-bound, adjustable characteristics of values are missing here	Indeed. We have now incorporated some text to reflect this issue later in the chapter, though it is fully addressed in chapters 2 and 6
863	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	18		539	18	540	Is this a good or bad thing?	This is a descriptive rather than normative statement meant to describe that the concept of nature's values has been evolving quickly
864	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	22	table	table			One paragraph would read NCP, while the next paragraph makes reference to nature's contributions to people. Use the same terminology throughout.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
865	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	31		852	31	853	Values underpin institution and governance systems, but these are also defined by values. It's a 2 way road.	Noted
866	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	33		906	33	906	It looks weird not to have a chapter 1 in the figure, but to start from chapter 2.	This figure has been removed
867	Jorge Ventocilla - BBPF	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	34		947	34	948	Are influencers the drivers or a reflection of society? Not clear from the statement.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1029	Tomas Declercq UNEP	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	8		235		239	Suggest that text acknowledges that TEEB did address this, but this has been a stronger focus in IPBES. Suggest therefore retaining reference to TEEB, but to add: "TEEB (2010, p151) did already acknowledge and recognize the "multi-dimensional and socio-cultural embeddedness of 'value', but IPBES has a stronger focus on this." See the following quotes: TEEB 2010, p. 161: "Values, as well as norms, beliefs, and conventions, are derived from worldviews and perceptions of a society that try to understand and delineate what is right or wrong or, more appropriately, what is invaluable, valuable, or valueless" TEEB, 2010, p.151: "Because of this multi-dimensional and socio-cultural embeddedness of 'value', any exercise of valuation is purely a reflection of how certain people perceive their natural environment, and their relationship to it, at a certain point in time" TEEB (2010), The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Ecological and Economic Foundations, edited by Pushpam Kumar, London and Washington D.C., Earthscan.	We now reflect this in the section where we describe TEEB
1030	Tomas Declercq UNEP	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	18		548		549	Text mentions: The scenarios and models methodological assessment does not address multiple values of nature (explicitly). You may want to expand on these implicit linkages, here or in subsequent chapters. It would be interesting to understand how many of the current valuation studies conduct scenario analysis (and if this influences policy impact). For example, throughout the current TEEB implementation phase, countries rarely decide to use 'traditional' economic valuation techniques ('revealed preference methods' or 'stated preference methods'), but the TEEB process would almost always include forward-looking scenario analysis, including biophysical modeling (marginal changes instead of TEV). Chapter 3 on valuation methods, annex 3.17 includes modeling tools, and scenario analysis	The section that this comment refers to has changed. However the concern raised by the reviewer will be covered in chapters 3 and 4 of the VA

1031	Tomas Declercq UNEP	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	20	608		<p>You may want to explain the concept of 'incommensurability' - at least for non-native English speakers - ie. in that they cannot be measured in the same units.</p> <p>Indeed, this is a valid concern, as the very idea of valuation exists on the dangerous premise that nature can be reduced to a single (usually monetary) metric, and is thus commensurable. Any estimate of TEV runs therefore the risk of leaving out important aspects. TEEB therefore suggests that it is essential to communicate monetary values with diligence, making clear which dimensions they do and do not cover, and communicating them as lower boundary, not as 'true value'.</p>	definition added the first time incommensurability is used		
1032	Tomas Declercq UNEP	Belgium	HILDE EGGERMONT - Belgian National Focus Point - collated comments BELGIUM	No	Ch. 1	37	1037	1047	<p>There may be an over-statement of TEEB's failings (Documentation of resulting outcomes were largely absent). You may want to add a reference to the following: "However, it is very difficult to provide evidence on 'representativeness' as almost every decision has some positive or negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity and thus there is no extant approach to determine representativeness.</p>	This section has changed		
1123	Patrick Giraudoux	France	University of Franche-Comté	No	Ch. 1	26	688	27	721	<p>New IPBES definition of "nature" as social construction fully agreed, however I wonder about the relevance of keeping the word "territory" here, which might not be fully understood and misleading. Territory is generally used to name administrative divisions (humans) or areas that are defended against foreign (e.g. animal behaviour), which is not the desirable meaning here. In French, the word "terroir", different from "territoire" (= territory), would be more adapted than territory, to the concept of "co-constructed aspects going beyond biodiversity and ecosystems and including not only landscape features but also social traditions and practices related to the biophysical context". However and unfortunately, to my knowledge, it does not have an equivalent in English. A "terroir" is not a "territory", but results from the exploitation over a long period, by a human society, of a part of the potentialities of a "natural" area. This translates into a form of co-evolution, with specific landscape, biodiversity, beliefs, social organisation, original agricultural products, etc. all together. Hence typically the concept IPBES wants to promote here. I suggest to adopt the word "terroir" as a neologism instead of territory, and if it cannot be adopted, I recommend to be at least very specific and explicit about the definition of the IPBES "territory" (what it is and what it is NOT) to avoid ambiguities that could be misinterpreted from a political viewpoint. For more about the "terroir" definition see e.g. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terroir.</p>	We indicate in the definition that the use of the term "territory" is particularly relevant for IPLCs, who ascribe a specific value-laden meaning to it	
1124	Mollie Chapman	Switzerland	University of Zurich	No	Ch. 1	0	0		0	<p>Too many uncommon acronyms, e.g., Just and Sustainable Future or Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities...these also come off a bit wrong...maybe even objectifying or disrespectful</p>	Some of these acronyms (such as Indigenous and Local Knowledge - ILK - or Indigenous People and Local Communities - IPLC-) represent IPBES concepts which have been approved in plenary. We decide to use them to use the common vocabulary of IPBES. Other terms are new to our assessment (for instance, Just and Sustainable Futures - JSF) - we will make sure to use as little acronyms as possible for those terms, and to explain them in every chapter they are used.	
1125	Mollie Chapman	Switzerland	University of Zurich	No	Ch. 1	27	732	27	745	<p>The generalizing/context specific distinction seems unnecessary to me. ES work can also look at specific contexts and their values to particular groups. And even in the COSUST issue on RV there were papers that looked at RV in a more generalized way. Why not just say that NCP is intended to capture a variety of approaches, including all the different ones you mention.</p>	The comment refers to text which is no longer present in the new draft.	
1126	Mollie Chapman	Switzerland	University of Zurich	No	Ch. 1	28	746		28	746	<p>I feel like this whole section could benefit from inclusion of a time dimension. It seems to be trying to straddle both the old MEA approach as well as incorporate more critical scholarship and new relational values approaches. I think it would be more helpful to explain what NCP adds to ES and what it removes from the MEA approach (e.g., CES). Other parts of this chapter do this quite well...explaining how the definitions have evolved</p>	The section on NCPs was removed from the chapter. The comment is no longer relevant.

						10				Let me give an example of why I think it is important to define "valuation" and "values" before this point. Here, you discuss three (not very obvious) grammatical distinctions designed to designate 3 categories of value. Values of nature (a noun, a thing), are defined as a process ("how people value nature") in which "value" is now used as a verb. How is "to value" different from "valuation"? Are they the same? How is a value as a THING the same as a PROCESS of valuation? Does the process of valuation create values? Or do values go into a valuation process to produce something else, like a decision? Do values determine the process of valuation, or is the process independent of the kinds of values? The other two kinds of values listed here have identical or similar terminological problems. This will just get more and more confusing if it is not cleared up early in the document. (I note this distinction is not taken up in further chapters. Is it really necessary?)	
1144	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1		318	10	323		The chapter now has a more clear definition of value and valuation
						11				Figure 1 makes no sense. WHAT is shown as embedded? The values? "how people value nature and its contributions to a good quality of life" is a subset of "how people value the relationship between nature and individuals or society"? As in, this is a Venn Diagram of the total set of values, and this is how they are assorted? That is a MAJOR theoretical claim that is not obvious and requires text justifying it. Or do you just mean that "nature" is a subset of "nature and its relation to society" which in turn is a subset of "society"? That also seems questionable, or at least itself strongly oriented towards a particular value orientation (i.e. society is somehow the origin of values rather than nature). Please clarify the intended relation of subsets illustrated here.	
1145	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1		325	11	326		The figure this comment refers to has been deleted.
						11				Values can be value indicators? Do you notice that this is a circular and unhelpful definition? A value cannot be both two kinds of things, and a way of measuring of them. This is like saying there are three kinds of trees: deciduous, evergreen, and how tall the tree is.	
1146	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1		342	11	346		The chapter now has a more clear definition of value and valuation
						14				It is absolutely mind-boggling to me that anyone could even write such a completely false statement in such a document. OK I want to be constructive here, but I think the most constructive thing you could do at this point would be to do a very basic google scholar search on human impact on the environment, there are THOUSANDS of papers out there that will contradict this statement. Humans are large disturbance-making niche-constructing animals, and as such have made an impact on the environment since they emerged as a species. Furthermore, the societal consequences of human impacts on nature have been very evident since the earliest civilizations if not before. Again, a very basic google search will lead you to hundreds and hundreds of examples.	
1147	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1		405	14	406		The text this comment refers to has been deleted.

1148	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1	27	710	27	713	<p>You are making a very amateur mistake of cultural relativity here. This is a document that is meant to help save the world. It is therefore inadequate that you merely recognise that "all concepts are value laden"--no kidding! congratulations!-- you have achieved relativity, but not learned how to deal with it analytically. To deal with cultural relativity analytically, it is necessary that you make an argument for WHY THIS PARTICULAR SET OF VALUES is going to be the RIGHT ONES to save the world. By not making that argument, you are unconsciously falling into the trap of arrogantly assuming that Western values are always the right ones, by default. I must note that numerous indigenous and academic commentators are NOT convinced that the particular values that come with "Nature" as described are the right ones to solve world problems, given that they have clearly also driven the creation of the main problems. This is like saying that if your abusive husband has made you miserable, the solution to regaining happiness is to turn the logic of abuse back onto him. It would be reasonable to ask whether this would not just result in a spiral of increasing negative outcomes. I think it is essential that you address here WHY the culturally relative values of the Western concept of Nature are the right ones to use to resolve world sustainability and conservation problems. As in "what do these values uniquely allow us to do? What actions do they uniquely allow us to leverage? What knowledge do they uniquely make available to us?" or whatever. How else can you claim to have any moral legitimacy?</p>	Language on Ch. 3 was changed to avoid portraying the idea that we think that western conceptualizations of nature are ones that portray the RIGHT VALUES
1149	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1	45	1306	45	1306	<p>I am very confused by this figure. So in Figure 1.5, "value articulation" happens once, at the beginning of the decision-making process, when stakeholders identify what their values are that are going to compete to enter into the valuation and decision-making process (how are valuation and decision-making different, by the way?) Here, values are articulated multiple times across the decision-making process, and I have no idea what it means. It looks like a kind of translation process, in which types of actors then carry out types of actions, which then lead to kind of decision-making, and then outcomes. So are you saying that values have to be re-identified at each stage, first as an identity thing (like, I'm an American woman so these are my values) and then narrowed down? Expressed differently? Changed? Used differently? across the process? Also, what do these feedbacks that you identify consist of?</p>	Thank you. The way value articulation occurs in different stages is clarified
1150	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1	48	1390	48	1390	<p>Figure 1.10: So, according to this figure, this report itself has many between "Less Plural" and "Moderately Plural". It uses more than one type of value (if I understood, according to the IPBES there are 3 types), it "recognises but simplifies incomensurability" (e.g. the discussion of "Nature", core to your worldview), it "Recognises multiple worldviews but focuses on one of them" (e.g. the discussion of "Nature"), it's a one-off assessment of values, its sort of multidisciplinary but mainly rests on the IPBES body of "theory", as far as I can tell it will recommend a single IPBES framework or method, its informative (it sure as hell isn't academic and I doubt it will ever be transformative given its low plurality), it has low stakeholder participation, it's a top-down expert driven report, and it ignores the existence of value conflicts--in this case about the nature of what values are (see all other literature on values from sociology, philosophy, anthropology, etc.). Does that bother you? It bothers me. I totally agree with you where you state, "Valuation, if carried out in a plural and context-sensitive way, can be a significant resource for a range of decision makers, including governments, civil society organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities, managers of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the private sector, in making informed decisions. Considering a narrow set of values into decisions may more likely lead to conflict, tensions and misunderstandings that limit transformation to a just and sustainable future." I see this report's lack of plurality as a major weakness. I don't know what kind of constructive comment to make here except to take this seriously and maybe get a new set of authors from different fields. Or just explicitly accept that you are a low/moderate plurality report, and the limitations that this places on the report's utility. If the latter, I really think that being explicit about it is the best way forward, if you want people to respect your product and</p>	Thank you for your comment. The VA is making continuous attempts to increase its plurality by broadening the sources of information, experts and disciplinary, including ILK/IPLCs

1151	Meredith Root-Bernstein	Chile	France; INRA AgroParisTech, Paris, France; Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Santiago, Chile; Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability	No	Ch. 1	52		1485	52	1485	I contest your auto-evaluation here, see comment above. Part of this might be that your failure to define any of your core terms and concepts earlier in the manuscript means you can interpret them any way you like, while I interpret them in the way that makes sense to me given my training, and so obviously we disagree.	This self evaluation is expected to change throughout the drafts of the assessment
1250	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	1		28	1	28	Change "Culture sets the context..." to "Cultures set the contexts" in order to highlight the multiplicity of perspectives and valuations.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1251	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	1		32	1	32	Change "institutions determine decision-making" to "institutions often determine decision-making" for accuracy, as counter examples may be found, such as when a popular movement replaces an institution.	This section has changed
1252	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	2		53	2	53	Change "scholarly traditions" to "scholarly and cultural traditions" in order to closer align to previous comments about cultures setting contexts.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1253	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	2		61	2	63	Change "The decision-making typology covers variations across socio-economic and cultural contexts, different actors, goals and constraints to determine how values interact with decision-making across scales" to include typically marginal groups. For example, within the same culture and SES, gender may effect values and valuations. Many feminists and ecofeminists have pointed out how universalizing women and men within a larger group silences the women. If the report does not specifically address differing valuations within a culture and SES (for example, along gender lines) then this becomes a general comment for improving the assessment. See for Reference Warren, Karen J. "Ecofeminist Philosophy: A Western Perspective on What it is and Why it Matters" Roman and Littlefield, 2000.	Thank you. Noted. The aspect of gender is touched upon in chapter 1.
1254	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	2		74	2	75	Change "The typology" to "This typology" for consistency with my previous comment and for accuracy; the report at this point is referring to a specific typology i.e., this one.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1255	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	3		115	3	114	Change "invitation of ILK knowledge holders to participate as reviewers, and as contributing authors to the assessment" to "invitation of ILK knowledge holders to participate as contributing authors to the assessment and as reviewers" in order to foreground their active/creative/leadership roles in the project and also eliminate excess comma.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1256	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	4		127	4	127	"Assessment also tests whether considering a narrow set of values would more likely lead to conflicts" Does it also test how?	Yes, this is tackled in Chapters 4 and 5 as well as how to deal with conflicts
1257	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	5		154	5	154	Is this chapter not interested in values for and about nature as mentioned on lines 44-46?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1258	Travis Wright	United States	University of North Texas	No	Ch. 1	6		197	5	198	Gender should be made explicit here.	This text merely repeats the scope of the values assessment as defined in the scoping document. We've added a reference to the scoping document to make this more explicit. Gender is within the scope of chapter 3 only.
1265	Elisa Peresbarbosa Rojas	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						This chapter considers values as something that is already there and people already have them, however, part of the problem is that there is no awarness about which values are out there. At least in our country, there is no formal or familiar education where we can exercise awarness and reflect about values.	Throughout the VA we will cover how values are formed (chapter 2), how to measure them (chapter 3), and how to tackle capacity building (chapter 6)
1268	Araceli Aguilar Meléndez	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1						It would be useful to have a glossary about terms, including concepts such as indigenous groups. In Mexico, for example, we use the terms "pueblos originarios" and "campesino". "Campesino" is a person that still has a background of indigenous people but does not consider themselves as indigenous, however, they are not from the city. It is important to define or explain the terms. / Do you have the minimum unity of study regards of the cases in order to talk about scales?	A glossary will be included as part of the Values Assessment.

1269	Ricardo Contreras	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					In relation to the references included, is there a way to compare national contexts, (i.e biodiversity and "patrimonio biocultural") in biodiverse countries? Why not taking these complex contexts (biodiverse countries) to analyze decision-making and public policies? I also wonder if at the end, these biodiverse countries share values and will make a valoration of the economist tradition? / Do you identify normalized valoration mechanisms in this analysis? / 90% of the references in a journal are academic, 74% of them are publications from University authors, there is a lack of content between academic reflection and the valoration-articulation scenarios. How can we incorporate these aspects in the analysis?	With respect to the first two questions: This is an interesting perspective but goes beyond the scope of chapter 1 (it is the scope of chapter 4). With regards to the last question, it is one we've been working hard to address, through the incorporation of grey literature and the participation of non-academic contributing authors.	
1274	Miguel Ángel Escalona Aguilar	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					About reference that could help contextualize the theory of values: "Desarrollo-escala-humana" of Maxin, where development is based on people and their needs that have historically been the same: measurable, finite, and they have always been there but now, there is a dispersion of values. "Dicotomy of values": what changes through time is not the need itself, but the form or way we choose to satisfy those needs. I recommend to use as references: Maxin, Victor Toledo (natural environment socially transformed) and Maslow.	Thank you for making us aware of this work. We will endeavour to include it in the assessment.	
1276	Miguel Escalona	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					Are Human Rights incorporated in the text? How are human rights considered in a more relational way? Values can be integrated more through human rights. / An example: The methodology to consider honey quality- by INANA A.C., constructed with people, (Gabriela Esqueda's thesis) is an example of local experience that promotes a regional process, such as COBIJA that works with "Enfoque de cuenca" in a social aspect. These examples could work as foundational elements that could help a lot to develop reflections with different people such as city people, "campesinos", etc.	Human rights are taken into account in Chapter 5.	
1277	Ricardo Contreras	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					It would be useful to describe the difference between the prepositions used with nature (para, sobre and de)	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1279	Ina Susana López Falfán	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					The document divides and compartmentalizes the values of diversity, contributions to people and biodiversity. This categorization gives an idea that nature is not a whole thing, but it is divided.	Correct, this is how nature is conceptualised in the IPBES conceptual framework. Chapter 2 unpacks this box and provides insights into diverse conceptualisations of nature. Chapter will also make reference to this work by briefly introducing the nature value frames, that illustrates how some people conceive nature as indivisible.	
1281	Elisa Peresbarbosa Rojas	Mexico	Workshop IPBES - Veracruz, Mexico	No	Ch. 1					"Nature" is an occidental concept, it is socially constructed and it is not universal. Nature is more than biodiversity and ecosystems. The background is based on scientific evidence, in this way, it is limited and does not include other ways to interact with territories. It is really valuable to integrate other lifestyles.	The definition we use of nature throughout the VA recognizes that the distinction between "humans" and "non-human nature" is dependent on each social group's worldview. Thus, when discussing IPLCs and ILK we adapt the definition to concepts that may be more relevant for the specific context: pachamama, mother earth, etc.	
1366	Malte Timpte	Germany / Sweden	Institute for Biodiversity Network (ibn)	No	Ch. 1	12		13		An introduction section on the policy relevance of the assessment for e.g. the CBD and the SDGs should reflect on and name Aichi Target 2 and SDG 15.9 and also reflect on the decisions by the CBD/UN member states that led to value related targets. The current para. on SDGs remains very general and is not mentioning, that there was a political consensus to include a specific target on the valuation of nature in the 2030 agenda. The findings of the IPBES global assessment regarding the progress towards Aichi 2 should also be reflected in this section.	We agree that reference needs to be made to the post2020 and SDGs. This was an attempt in the SOD but we are aware that further work might have to be done towards the final draft of the chapter also considering the approval of the post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.	
1367	Jean-Louis Martin				Ch. 1	29		29	797	It seems that an explicit statement about the minimum conditions to be met for achieving a good quality of life that prevents destitution of a persons is missing. These minimum requirements are: access to proper food, proper shelter and proper health should be listed as the minimum requirement on which variation across societies or across groups within societies would be superimposed.	Added	
1388	Charley Granvorka	Martinique	N/A	No	Ch. 1					This is a general comment on Chapter 1. I found it well organized and structured. It presents well what is about the developed Chapter to be in terms of evolution of concepts, it recalls the challenges in the Environment and Biodiversity fields framed by Agenda 2030 and its SDGs. Policies since Aichi, the Paris Conference and other Summits are well contextualized.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.	
1389	Charley Granvorka	Martinique	N/A	No	Ch. 1	17		17	324	This line presents a values matrix. I recommend to have a look at the values matrix designed by Annick de Witt in its paper titled "Worldviews and the Transformation to Sustainable Societies"	The text this comment refers to has been deleted. We are now basing our definition of value on the work presented in Chapter 2.	
1417	Teina Mackenzie	Cook Islands	Te Ipukarea Society (TIS) Cook Islands Environmental NGO	No	Ch. 1	3		104	3	104	Amend word "different" to "varied"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.

1426	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	1		6	1	7	Text says "to a good quality of life" which is a little restrictive in scope - suggest that the wording is extended slightly to encompass other major benefits?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1427	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	3			3	76	Not sure of the use of the words "among actors affect" without further explanation as to the word "actor" that could be misconstrued - perhaps short definition of the word actor in the context of this report would be helpful?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1428	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	6		201	6	202	"worldviews and cultural perspectives" - would think that this wording could be expanded to "worldviews, political, social, and cultural perspectives"?	Added
1429	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	9		273	9	273	Could perhaps include the words "the interconnectedness of nature" after "value nature" and before "how nature...?"	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1430	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	19		583	19	599	Think this paragraph could benefit from reference to the fact that changes (good or bad) can have impact on another geographical location - i.e. a change in one location may have more of an impact somewhere else, than at the place where there was a change?	The section this comment refers to has changed
1431	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	26		688	26	700	Given this is one of the most important aspects it would be great if this could also be represented in diagrammatic form?	The section has changed, the comment is no longer relevant
1432	Neville H McClenaghan	Ireland	Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GIT)	No	Ch. 1	35		997	35	997	To help the widest readership who will include the non-scientist, it may add value to add a short explanatory piece on why the availability of scientific evidence is "very limited"?	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1442	Cecilia Lindblad	Sweden	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	No	Ch. 1	25	figure 1.3	25			Why usnig this figure where Natures benefit to people is not replaces by Natures contributions to people as it is in the Global assessment	The figure has been corrected
1449	Melissa Vogt	Australia	UNSW, Australia	No	Ch. 1	8			8	323	The philosophical discussion about values could improve. It might not be desired to explain definitions within theory etc.. in this chapter but at a more basic level and directly related to the information provided about values of; about; and for nature (figure 1.1) (pg. 8, line 318-323) could be more obviously compared to nature's (intrinsic), human's (instrumental value); and interactional sake (relational value): (Pg. 14, line 411). The point of the assessment seems to be to improve understanding of the value of nature for humans, with argument from the assessment that considering value already assumes it must be valuable to someone – a person and relation to justice contributes further to value for humans. 'Values of nature' as presented in figure 1.1 is not therefore the same as intrinsic value which is mentioned in chapter 5 as somewhat an origin of biodiversity which required human value associations (example: pg. 53, line 1258); and justice toward non-human beings (example pg. 25, line 744-751; and chapter 2 pg. 22: line 572-586 – reference to anthropocentric and non anthropocentric values; chapter 2 pp 44-45 extended explanation of intrinsic value; and pg. 45, line 1062-1070 – minority of futures underpinned by intrinsic values. While it is not presented this way, a more obvious direct comparison between intrinsic value and value of nature (figure 1.1) in chapter 1 might better demonstrate how values for this assessment only consider 'as valuable for humans'. The 'Africa assessment' (pg. 18, line 561-567) from the IPBES regional assessment mentions intrinsic value. Addressing the point in a paragraph, as well as the existing sparse mentions, could improve the chapter as an introduction to the entire assessment, and complement considerations in chapter 5.	This figure has been replaced and we now provide more clarity on this issue
1450	Melissa Vogt	Australia	UNSW, Australia	No	Ch. 1	14		404	14	406	Damage has not only been in the last century, nor most impactful in that timeframe. It might have been most documented or most easily monitored and understood in the last century.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1451	Melissa Vogt	Australia	UNSW, Australia	No	Ch. 1	26			27	721	The discussion about concept of nature in relation to landscape features and abiotic features appears to confuse what I would consider human value about nature – when referencing territory. This appears something of a human constructed label and understanding of ownership and/or boundaries of land. As you make an effort to differentiate between what nature is, and then how humans value it, it seems separating how it is defined as 'owned' or 'governed' is part of valuing it rather than defining nature as a concept.	The definition tries to be as broad and flexible as possible in order to be relevant and applicable in different contexts. The reference to "territory" in the definition alludes to the IPLC understanding of this term
1452	Melissa Vogt	Australia	UNSW, Australia	No	Ch. 1	26		699			I am not sure that water bodies can be exclusively referred to as abiotic.	We have removed the reference to water bodies as abiotic
1488	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1						The literature is far too thin, and concentrated on some papers the authors themselves are been involved in. This chapter gives the impression that it is not based on science but the personal views of the writers.	We've expanded the review to reflect a broader set of evidence supporting the chapter. We've also integrated relevant papers that have emerged from the reviews of other chapters.

1489	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1					Too much repetition in the whole chapter.	Thanks, we've made an effort to re-structure the chapter and to avoid repetitions	
1490	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1					Overall, the chapter does not discuss trade-offs between different values within one person's decision making or within a group or nation. These are crucial in valuation (cannot achieve it all, but has to prioritise and compromise). This will come up in ch 6, but should be mentioned already here.	This might be too specific for the scope of this chapter to discuss, although this is reflected in Ch. 2, 4 and 6 in more detail.	
1491	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1				Key messages	It seems the focus is exclusively anthropocentric in Ch1 while there is some discussion about other possibilities in Ch2. Perhaps already in Ch1, at the key message level, it would be good to give also some thought for the rights and needs of non-human nature.	Thanks, this has been addressed in the sustainability and justice sections, where we now mention non-anthropocentric ethics and worldviews.	
1492	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1			36		The second last sentence in the rather long key message explains why decision makers need to be aware/interested in values. Such sentences might be considered to appear in the bold together with the current sentence.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.	
1493	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1			41		" provides a conceptual approach for the understanding" – helps to understand. Try to use as simple language in your key messages as possible. Remember through out the chapters and in particular in the key messages that you are talking to the decision makers who will not read much more than the key messages and possibly only the bolded part of the key messages.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.	
1494	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1			89		Are such figures really interesting for the policy maker? Consider moving to the body of text rather than keeping in the KMs.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.	
1495	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	26		26	691	It is not recognised in the text that there is no homogenous Western World. Many countries belong to the Indo-European language group but not all. The word "nature" has different meaning in different languages, some of them would include abiotic features into the concept.	We have attempted to make the definition flexible enough to allow us to apply it in different contexts, while still being a useful communication tool	
1496	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	26		704	26	704	The word "religion" appears here (in brackets) for the first time. In ch 2 religion's influence is discussed more intensively but it's strong influence on values should be further acknowledged.	Religion and spirituality is targeted more explicitly in Chapter 2 in relation to values and not in relation to the definition of nature only.
1497	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	33		911	39	1126	The structure of the text is confusing and repetitive, it does not correspond properly to the figure 1.5. Yes, it is a first draft, as said.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1498	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	33		911	39	1126	The references are missing! This does not seem to reflect scientific findings.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1499	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	34		950	34	951	Some statements are loosely put, time spent at work/hospital/etc. does not necessarily reflect the value placed upon the experience, but necessity. It is a luxury of middle and upper classes to have a plenty of leisure time and lots of options how to use it.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1500	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	37		1049	37	1049	Again, references are missing - some research...	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1501	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	38		1057	38	1057	It would be useful to put decision making into the context. Often there are not enough resources to conduct time and resource consuming large-scale investigations.	Noted. The DMT is applied in different ways across the chapters of the assessment.
1502	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	38		1083	38	1089	Repetition.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1503	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	47		1375	47	1384	The role of democracy in representing the values of people in decision making? Why there are so few explicit votes? What is the outcome of public explicit votes (think Brexit), which represent plural values?	Value articulation through voting is an issue covered in other chapters of the assessment.
1504	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	51		1462	51	1567	The chapter does not reflect this principle.	The chapter has been reworded, attempts have been made to be less policy prescriptive.
1505	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	54		1539	54	1563	The use of and relation to nature has not always been sustainable in indigenous communities when they are growing in population, and they are culturally developing, especially the younger ones wanting to have the facilities offered in different lifestyles (fridges, central heating, cooking facilities, schools, child care). All cultures develop, many of the young ones in western countries choose to move away from countryside to live in urban areas thus often losing their cultural and lingual originality and heritage, and often local knowledge as well. This is a very delicate issue, and the voice of the indigenous people should be heard, and not only their leaders.	Thanks for the comment. We now have clarified this issue and included a section of the limitations of the approach.

1506	Finnish National IPBES panel (Finland)	Finland	Finnish national IPBES panel (Luontopaneeli)	No	Ch. 1	57	1636	57	1636	Only less than a half of experts have a degree in social sciences - this is somewhat surprising as especially these disciplines study values and valuation. While multidisciplinary is crucial, the role of natural sciences even in this IPBES report seem not to reflect the principles of building on science and plural viewpoints.	We agree, however we note that the balance between natural sciences and social sciences has been almost reached in this assessment, which is an improvement compared to previous assessment. However, we agree that there could have been even more experts with degrees in social sciences.
1533	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	12	366	13	371	This sentence is confusingly incongruous & seems to create a "logic conflict" in that we expect that because the "selection of these goals, targets and indicators is inescapably value-laden", then they SHOULD NOT & WOULD NOT LINE UP & SHOULD NOT & WOULD NOT AGREE WITH the problematic ways the "current use, distribution and governance of natural resources" are conducted & executed. Perhaps all that is needed to rectify this incongruity would be to rewrite the sentence as follows: "The selection of these goals, targets and indicators is inescapably value-laden, not least in how they depart from the problematic ways in which the current use, distribution and governance of natural resources are widely assumed and/or viewed—hence, in departing from existing norms, the 17 SDGs allow us to envision pathways towards a more desirable future."	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1534	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	14	399	14	400	This seems to be missing a word, such as "what", after "academic literature".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1535	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	14	405	14	406	This is problematic in factual terms. It is true that we have only recently recognized the societal consequences of such human disruptions but deleterious human-caused impacts on nature have a much, much longer history. One typical example is for the disappearance of megafauna in North America that coincided with the arrivals & expansions of various human populations. These North American Pleistocene extinctions are likely to have been caused by complex combinations of both human hunting and climate change. ("Population reconstructions for humans and megafauna suggest mixed causes for North American Pleistocene extinctions"; Jack M. Broughton & Elic M. Weitzel; Nature Communications; volume 9, Article number: 5441 (2018); https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-078797-1). Much more recent research has begun to point to multiple occasions in human history when our activities have had, at least regional impacts even on climate. One very recent set of studies involves anthropogenic aerosol emissions from the Roman Empire, 2000 plus years ago. Aerosols from burning large quantities of organic matter, such as wood, & large scale land clearances for agriculture were so far-reaching in their impacts that together, these disruptions effectively cooled all of Europe. (Gilgen et al.; Did the Roman Empire affect European climate? A new look at the effects of land use and anthropogenic aerosol emissions, Clim. Past Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2019-56 , in review, 2019.)	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1536	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	15	442	15	444	This is a confusing sentence. It is not clear what precisely is the intended meaning & what is being communicated. I'd recommend that it should be reworked to improve clarity, perhaps by expanding the length.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.

1537	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	26	702	26	702	This description of nature as referring to "the non-human world" could have problematic repercussions & consequences in the near future, particularly from a biomedical perspective. As our understanding of the human microbiome has improved in leaps & bounds in recent years, we are moving towards a biological paradigm shift in our characterization of humans such that humans are now actually considered composite organisms, or "holobionts", or "holobionts", which include a composite of trillions of cells and genomes (eukaryotic and microbial) (Catania F, Krohs U, Chittò M, et al. 2016. The hologenome concept: We need to incorporate function. Theory Biosci. doi:10.1007/s12064-016-0240-z; Miller WB Jr. 2016. The eukaryotic microbiome: Origins and implications for fetal and neonatal life. Front Pediatr 4:96; Simon et al., Host-microbiota interactions: from holobiont theory to analysis. Microbiome volume 7, Article number: 5 (2019); https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-019-0619-4). This is not simply of academic interest because we, as human superorganisms, must necessarily utilize our microbiomes to guard & also to navigate the boundary that separates us from the external environment (Dietert R. 2016a. The Human Superorganism: How the Microbiome Is Revolutionizing the Pursuit of a Healthy Life. Dutton Penguin Random House. New York, NY, USA). How can that be reconciled with this definition of "non-human world"? Something such as "the environment external to humans", or "the non-human-holobiont world" are lengthy but might be more accurate & easier to reconcile with paradigm changes that are almost certainly almost here. Such types of definitions might also inform & influence "quality of life" issues that are described in pp29. Given that deteriorations in, & of, nature will impact human health in many ways that include the microbiome/beyond new & emerging viral &	We thank you for this very interesting observation. However, in order to maximize the communicative usefulness of the definition we have to make certain tradeoffs to simplify what are actually very complex concepts. We have done our best to include some of these concepts but bearing in mind the limitations imposed by the rules of procedure of IPBES (e.g previously approved definitions), the space availability and the nature of our audience
1538	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	33	925	33	926	An entire clause appears to be missing where the text hangs as "have multiple ways of relating to the world."	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1539	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	34	940	34	941	This is missing a phrase such as "those working in" between "familiar to" & "sociology".	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1540	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	35	978	35	980	These 2 sentences are confusing. The first sentence is awkwardly constructed & needs to be reworked. The second sentence is missing a specific Figure number.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1541	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	36	1006	36	1007	This is confusing because it seems to be missing at least a word, a phrase, or even a clause.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1542	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	36	1025	36	1030	This sentence is too long & consequently suffers from problems in construction as well as in grammar, & in clarity. Particularly problematic are what appear to be missing words/phrases at the end of line 1026, between "based" & "provided".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1543	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	37	(1033?) Fig.1.6	37	(1033?) Fig. 1.6	Box A in Fig. 1.6 (pp37) includes the following: (Living from, in, with and as Nature). I understand that point form constructions are used in all the boxes but here, it is confusing, & even quite strange, to have "Living as Nature" listed here without some clarification. I see that a definition is provided in pp 58, Lines 1665-1666 ("Living as is when nature is considered as integral to the self."), although this is still, in my opinion, of a rather awkward construction. Nonetheless, if enough experts have agreed on, & to, this definition, then it is obviously suitable & should stay as it is currently framed.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1544	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	37	1055	38	1057	This is simply a small typographical error whereby "speaking" needs to be included within the quotation marks framing 'money truth to power'.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1545	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	38	1057	38	1060	This sentence is long & quite unwieldy, & seems to be missing some words, such as "that" after "given" & possibly something like "vested" (?) to modify "interests with power".	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1546	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	38	1073	38	1075	Some information appears to be missing here as these 3 lines seem to be sub-headings.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1547	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	43	1230	43	1230	To improve clarity, switch "does" with "however" so that "however" precedes "does".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1548	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	44	1264	44	1264	To improve clarity, position "also" immediately before "notable".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1549	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	46	1343	46	1343	To improve clarity, position "therefore" immediately before "provide".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.

1550	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	54	1533	54	1534	To improve clarity, insert "in" immediately before "Different".	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1551	Baljinder Singh	Canada	Union of Concerned Scientists; The Alliance Of World Scientists	No	Ch. 1	55	1578	55	1579	To improve clarity, edit & rewrite "an ILK expert group and then assessed to the different chapters."	The paragraph has been edited, the comment is no longer relevant.
1558	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1		405		406	The first clause of this sentence is almost certainly incorrect. The second clause is probably incorrect	Thanks, we've deleted this sentence.
1559	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					John Passmore observed that environmentalism, as a political ideology, is recent ("Environmentalism," in A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy, ed Robert E Goodwin and Philip Pettit, Blackwell, 1993), but this is not the same as asserting that societal consequences of the human impact is similarly recent. The societal consequences, after all, do not require recognition to exist. Arguably human-nature interactions have had societal consequences since the dawn of human history, and the collapse of communities, such as that on Easter Island, have been blamed on ecosystem collapse induced by human activities.	We agree with this comment, thanks. It has been considered in the preparation of the new version of the chapter.
1560	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					There has been an intensification of the degradation of nature associated with the onset of the Anthropocene, which correlates with the start of the great acceleration in the 1950's (e.g. plastic production has been accelerating at a compound annual growth rate of 8.5% since 1950, there was very little before this date see Geyer et al "Production, use and fate of all plastics ever made," Science Advances , 2017). However there were observations of the impact of farming in the nineteenth century. For example in 1860 CC Babington was lamenting the decline of the pasque-flower and purple milk vetch in his native Cambridgeshire:	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1561	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					"Until recently (within 60 years) most of the chalk district was open and covered with a beautiful covering of turf, profusely decorated with Anemone Pulsatilla, Astragalus Hypoglottis, and other interesting plants. It is now converted into arable land, and its peculiar plants mostly confined to small waste spots by road-sides, pits, and the very few banks that are too steep for the plough. Thus many species which were formerly abundant have become rare; so rare as to have caused an unjust suspicion of their not really being natives to arise in the minds of some modern botanists. Even the tumuli, entrenchments, and other interesting works of ancient inhabitants have seldom escaped the rapacity of the modern agriculturalist, who too frequently looks upon the native plants of the county as weeds, and its antiquities as deformities."	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
1562	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					C.C. Babington Flora of Cambridgeshire, 1860 quoted by Oliver Rackham The History of the Countryside, Dent 1986).	Comment not understandable / no response needed.
1563	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					C.C. Babington Flora of Cambridgeshire, 1860 quoted by Oliver Rackham The History of the Countryside, Dent 1986).	Comment not understandable / no response needed.
1564	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1		891		893	The reference to multiple rationalities implies a fairly radical pluralist position. Isaiah Berlin, amongst others, has noted that most Western thought since Plato has been monistic rather than pluralist, in part this reflects the bad press received by the Sophists in general and by Protagoras in particular by Plato. It also reflects the dominance of ontologies based upon transcendent forms (Plato) or immanent forms (Aristotle). Berlin was fascinated by marginal and dissident Western thinkers such as Machiavelli (probably a dualist rather than a pluralist – he basically argued that humans were faced with a choice between saving their souls or living in a well-ordered polity; for Machiavelli himself the second option was the preferred choice) or Vico or Herder. He was able to sympathetically enter into the minds of thinkers he must have found very uncongenial, such as Joseph de Maistre.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1565	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					This pluralist framing will become more important when considering Chapter 2, especially the tripartite ethical taxonomy (I cannot bring myself to use the term trifecta since it sounds as if we are conducting our analysis and debate within the premises of a book maker) and the framing of anthropocentrism. Does a pluralist approach sit happily with the authoritarian dogmatism that can arise out of intrinsicism?	A pluralist approach aims to be all inclusive through accounting for the multiple values of nature, including intrinsic values. Clearly different stakeholders will have preferences for different types of values and therefore there may be conflict between value types. Chapter 1 aims to simply introduce the basic concepts of value and therefore it is not the place of chapter 1 to address your question specifically. However, Chapter 2 provides a more elaborate discussion of values, including issues of conflicting values.

1566	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1	40	1147	46	1206	The text distinguishes between economic and political decision making under the heading of "Generalised types of decision making." In so far as there is a continuum between allocating resources to completely commensurable and completely incommensurable goals, each society is faced with a decision by drawing the line between these two types of decision making.	Noted
1567	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1					Economic decisions tend to be based directly or indirectly upon exchange which can reasonably be applied to commensurable goals. Political decisions are the only option for incommensurable goals. Centrally planned economies attempted to expand the scope of political allocation far into the territory of economic decisions, but the information requirements this posed proved to be very burdensome in practice. The new institutional economics argued that an equilibrium between the information requirements of planning and markets can actually be found within firms operating in imperfectly competitive markets (RH Coase "The Nature of the Firm," <i>Economica</i> 1937). The firm will internalise market transactions and replace them by planning outcomes up to the point where the costs of this process equal the costs of transacting in the market. This has implications for the purpose of the firm which arises in the next section (lines 1207-1307 Key dimensions of decision making – types of actors and interaction formats – Level 2)	Noted
1568	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1	40	1221	46	1224	The missions of both democratically elected parliaments and firms are more complex than this. With respect to democratic assemblies consideration needs to be given to the distinction drawn by JJ Rousseau between the 'will of all' and the 'general will' (Social Contract Chapter 3). Concerning the corporation, whilst it is necessary for a firm to cover its cost of capital to ensure that it is sustainable, it is contentious to argue that this constitutes its purpose. Colin Mayer has recently argued in his book <i>Prosperity: Better Business Makes the Greater Good</i> (OUP 2018) that the corporate purpose has to be seen in much broader terms than Milton Friedman's dictum that the fiduciary responsibility of directors is to maximise shareholder value. He acknowledges RH Coase as the originator of the modern theory of the firm, a topic with which Marshall grappled with much less success. It is interesting to note that incorporation (recognising an asset as a legal person) has been used by IPLC to establish suitable governance for natural resources, for example the Whanganui River in New Zealand.	Noted
1569	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1		1414		1415	Whilst there is no objection to the use of equity, or the perhaps more easily understood term 'fairness' as a synonym for justice, it would be helpful if consideration were given to Rawls Theory of Justice. This stands in the deontological tradition, which is fundamental to some communities of practice such as demography. This tradition can be traced back to Mediaeval nominalists like William of Ockham, then through Grotius, Pufendorf and Hobbes to Locke and Rousseau. Economists like Rawls because his assumption of complete risk aversion behind the veil of ignorance his theory is readily operationalised as an idiosyncratic form of rule utilitarianism in which the objective is to maximise the utility of the least advantaged member of society.	Thanks for this comment. We are no longer using equity as a central concept in the assessment, and have written a review of the term "justice" in the literature in Annex 8.

1570	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1		1514	1518	Whilst it is not possible to know whether IPBES have reviewed UK policies, laws etc; there are definitely examples they could examine. I will leave it to Defra to describe the work of the Natural Capital Committee and the 25 year plan for the environment. In Wales these would include the Environment Act (Wales) 2016 which establishes a quinquennial policy cycle of State of Nature Report about six months before the scheduled Welsh Assembly elections which assesses the degree to which natural resources are being managed sustainably, a Natural Resources Policy (NRP) in the light of the SoNaRR assessment to be published by the subsequent incoming administration, and a series of Area Statements to integrate the NRP with local requirements. There is also the S6 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Duty on the public sector. Another example would be the draft National Development Framework 2020-2040 that is currently out for public consultation. This states on page 15	Thank you, these reviews are pertinent but outside the scope of Chapter 1. These documents may be reviewed in Chapter 4 or Chapter 6.	
1571	John Gossage	United Kingdom	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	No	Ch. 1				"Climate change and the decline in biodiversity are global challenges and the biggest issues faced by our nation. Addressing these is our greatest responsibility when considering the legacy we will leave for future generations and as a consequence we have declared a Climate Emergency. In response to the challenge, we are committed to decarbonising Wales and to delivering healthy, resilient ecosystems. The NDF, together with Planning Policy Wales, will ensure the planning system nationally, regionally and locally focuses on delivering a decarbonised and resilient Wales through the places we create, the energy we use, a circular economy, the houses we live in and the way we travel."	Thank you, these reviews are pertinent but outside the scope of Chapter 1. These documents may be reviewed in Chapter 4 or Chapter 6.	
1609	Maria Isabel Rodriguez Valero	Belgium	Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University	No	Ch. 1	53	1517	53	1518	Related to the difficulty to find appropriate laws: I am currently doing a global comparative legal research on wildlife laws and more particularly on environmental liability in 15 countries. Will be happy to share a folder with selected laws ar/or assist with legal analysis.	Thanks, this is the scope of Chapters 5 and 6.
1667	Rosendo Ahue Coello (Tikuna People: Magütá); Gloria Erazo; Andrea Cárdenas.	Colombia	Organizacion Nacional Indígena de Colombia (Onic)	No	Ch. 1					Chapter 1 is relevant due to it shows promising advances on public policies. That is specially relevant given the usual slow pattern on current policies related to the connection between environment and development. In fact, scientific evidence is already conspicuous but at the same time, current policies are shy and weak.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
1710	Felipe Guerra	Colombia	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNNC)	PNNC is part of the Colombian state	Ch. 1					The interaction between intrinsic, instrumental and relational values promotes a recognition of all living life forms e.g., value in its own right independently of its prospects for serving the ends of others. In line with this, the NCP concept is helpful although keeping an anthropocentric view (Could it include 'nature's contributions to nature?').	NCP is certainly an anthropocentric concept whose usefulness lies in trying to communicate all the ways in which nature can contribute to human wellbeing. The idea of "nature for nature" is closer to the concepts of "biodiversity" and "ecosystems"
1711	Felipe Guerra	Colombia	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNNC)	PNNC is part of the Colombian state	Ch. 1					Protected areas are one of the best examples to operationalise the interaction between intrinsic, instrumental and relational values.	We agree. This will be covered in Chapter 4.
1749	Margarita Rozo	Colombia	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNNC)	PNNC is part of the Colombian state	Ch. 1					Chapter 1 - It would be suggested to emphasise the use of local language in order to dialogue between different actors and knowledge systems.	We agree. The Summary for Policy Makers of the Values Assessment will be translated in the UN official languages.
1751	Margarita Rozo	Colombia	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNNC)	PNNC is part of the Colombian state	Ch. 1					Gaps in knowledge and data. It would be suggested to highlight many cases of valuations focused on subjects which frequently have not been a priority.	Thanks, this is essential, and will be covered by Chapter 3.
1753	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	1	6	1	7	a good quality of life = it means well-being or not? Need to be explicit	The IPBES conceptual framework uses the terms "Quality of life", "Wellbeing", "Living well and in balance with Mother Earth" to refer to the same concept from different perspectives
1754	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	1	23	1	23	again, the quality of life depends on your own culture and education	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.

1755	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	1		31	1	32	How many institutions are encouraged to show their own values?	Noted
1756	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	3		76		76	among actors: power relations in an asymmetrical informations	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
1757	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	3		88	89	3	Indeed, need to be more emphasize, it's the crucial issue	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
1758	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	8		228		8	human well-being: to improve coherence, what does the difference between human well-being and a good quality of life	Both concepts are used interchangeably in IPBES' conceptual framework. For consistency we have changed "wellbeing" to "quality of life"
1759	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	9		260	9	260	local needs: needs to be more emphasize	Thanks, this is a short introduction, but local needs are considered throughout the assessment and in particular in chapters 2, 3 and 4.
1760	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	9		267		9	please cite as an example "the earth charter" from the UNESCO : https://earthcharter.org	Thanks for this suggestion, however it's not clear how the earth charter directly relates to diverse values of nature.
1761	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	25		669	25	671	figure 1.3 : Human well-being is embedded in Good quality of life? Needs to be explicit	According to the IPBES conceptual framework, well-being is one type of perspective of a good quality of life: https://ipbes.net/glossary/well-being
1762	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	26		678	26	679	Mother Earth , is it(he) similar to Mother Nature- you cite Mother Earth, it's also to take into consideration of "Father Time"	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1763	Damien Marage	France	Landscape and territories planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	33		906	33	909	Figure 1.5: rather than Dominant values, a set of dominant values: it depends on how the MCDA is implemented see Choulak, M., Marage, D., Gisbert, M., Paris, M., and Meinard, Y. A meta-decision-analysis approach to structure operational and legitimate environmental policies—with an application to wetland prioritization. Science of The Total Environment 655 (2019), 384–394.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1764	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	33		925	33	925	of nature not of nature.	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
1765	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	34		934	34	944	Because of the confiscation of decision-making by certain categories of actors, we propose to develop Meta-decision-analysis (see Choulak et al. 2019)	Thank you, this is the scope of Chapter 4.
1766	Damien Marage	France	Landscape and territories planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	42		1219	43	1232	As researchers, instead of striving to identify the best way for us to solve managers' problems, we need to identify the actors (the decision-aid providers, DAPs) who are best placed to help managers, and we provide DAPs with the necessary tools (see Choulak et al. 2019)	Thank you for this point. This is covered in chapter 4 of teh assessment.
1767	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	43		1250	43	1255	In many cases, Different administrations hold different and potentially conflicting values e.g. increasinf biofuel and protected landscape quality	This is noted throughout the assessment
1768	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	44		1270	44	1270	economic remplace by econ-omic	Not clear what this message entails
1769	Damien Marage	France	planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	45		1305	45	1307	Figure 1.8: this figure needs to be improve: some of the political and economical actors have inter-relationships such as Public authorities both in political and economical decision makers...	Noted
1770	Damien Marage	France	Landscape and territories planning department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region	No	Ch. 1	49		1415	49	1415	Equity is used as synonym of justice: it's rather muddled, see [1] Reed, M. S. Stakeholder participation for environmental management: A literature review. Biological Conservation 141, 10 (2008), 2417–2431. [2] Warner Björkman, J. Equity and social policy: Conceptual ambiguity in welfare criteria. International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy 5, 2 (1985), 16–32.	Thanks for this comment. We are no longer using equity as a central concept in the assessment.

1794	Tomas Declercq	Belgium	UNEP, but comments in personal capacity	No	Ch. 1	8	235	239	<p>Suggest that text acknowledges that TEEB did address this, but this has been a stronger focus in IPBES. Suggest therefore retaining reference to TEEB, but to add: "TEEB (2010, p151) did already acknowledge and recognize the "multi-dimensional and socio-cultural embeddedness of 'value', but IPBES has a stronger focus on this."</p> <p>See the following quotes: TEEB 2010, p. 161: "Values, as well as norms, beliefs, and conventions, are derived from worldviews and perceptions of a society that try to understand and delineate what is right or wrong or, more appropriately, what is invaluable, valuable, or valueless"</p> <p>TEEB, 2010, p.151: "Because of this multi-dimensional and socio-cultural embeddedness of 'value', any exercise of valuation is purely a reflection of how certain people perceive their natural environment, and their relationship to it, at a certain point in time"</p> <p>TEEB (2010), The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Ecological and Economic Foundations, edited by Pushpam Kumar, London and Washington D.C., Earthscan.</p>	We now reflect this in the section where we describe TEEB
1795	Tomas Declercq	Belgium	UNEP, but comments in personal capacity	No	Ch. 1	18	548	549	<p>Text mentions: The scenarios and models methodological assessment does not address multiple values of nature (explicitly).</p> <p>You may want to expand on these implicit linkages, here or in subsequent chapters. It would be interesting to understand how many of the current valuation studies conduct scenario analysis (and if this influences policy impact). For example, throughout the current TEEB implementation phase, countries rarely decide to use 'traditional' economic valuation techniques ('revealed preference methods' or 'stated preference methods'), but the TEEB process would almost always include forward-looking scenario analysis, including biophysical modeling (marginal changes instead of TEV).</p> <p>Chapter 3 on valuation methods, annex 3.17 includes modeling tools, and scenario analysis</p>	The section that this comment refers to has changed. However the concern raised by the reviewer will be covered in chapters 3 and 4 of the VA
1796	Tomas Declercq	Belgium	UNEP, but comments in personal capacity	No	Ch. 1	20	608		<p>You may want to explain the concept of 'incommensurability' - at least for non-native English speakers - ie. in that they cannot be measured in the same units.</p> <p>Indeed, this is a valid concern, as the very idea of valuation exists on the dangerous premise that nature can be reduced to a single (usually monetary) metric, and is thus commensurable. Any estimate of TEV runs therefore the risk of leaving out important aspects. TEEB therefore suggests that it is essential to communicate monetary values with diligence, making clear which dimensions they do and do not cover, and communicating them as lower boundary, not as 'true value'.</p>	Incommensurability is defined in the glossary of the values assessment.
1797	Tomas Declercq	Belgium	UNEP, but comments in personal capacity	No	Ch. 1	37	1037	1047	<p>There may be an over-statement of TEEB's failings (Documentation of resulting outcomes were largely absent). You may want to add a reference to the following: "However, it is very difficult to provide evidence on 'representativeness' as almost every decision has some positive or negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity and thus there is no extant approach to determine representativeness.</p>	This section has changed
1805	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	2	39	2 39	<p>We should distinguish nature and nature contribution to people in this sentence and I suggest to modify as follow "...certain types of relation to nature that leads to degradation, conservation, restoration or distribution of nature and nature's contributions to people..."</p>	The key messages have changed
1806	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	4	120	4 121	<p>"Just and sustainable futures" may be understood in an implicitly purely anthropocentric perspective. I suggest to clearly write that this general statement concerns both humans and non-humans (or people and nature).</p>	We've tried to clarify this and explain what we mean by just and sustainable in the current version of the second order draft.

						1					It is very surprising that the word "ethics" does not appear in these key messages introducing the whole aims and structure of this assessment on values and valuation of nature. Most of this assessments actually deals with ethics, mostly environmental ethics but also a large range of other branches of ethics. It should be explicitly underlined in these key messages.	
1807	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1		1	4	145			A paragraph has been added to portray this idea.
1808	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	6		210	6	210	Same comment than previously: "sustainable future" should be explicitly defined for humans and non-humans (or people and nature)	We've tried to clarify this and explain what we mean by just and sustainable in the current version of the second order draft.
1809	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	12		358	13	390	Once again, "sustainable development" targets concern the sustainable development of humans and human societies. Its deeply anthropocentric roots should be signaled to highlight that it doesn't consider the future of nature outside of its contribution to people. This is a particular set of values (even mainstream) that does not embrace the wide range of nature values.	We've tried to clarify this and explain what we mean by just and sustainable in the current version of the second order draft.
1810	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	13		405	14	406	The sentence "However, it is only over the past century that human activities have had an impact on nature and the societal consequences of these impacts have emerged" is factually wrong and should be removed or strongly modified. Similarly, to all species, since the emergence of life, human being have been having ecological interactions, that induce impacts on their environment and on the other species they interact with, directly or indirectly, negatively or positively (see e.g. : Palumbi, S. R. (2001). Humans as the world's greatest evolutionary force. Science, 293(5536), 1786-1790.; Boivin, N. L., et al. (2016). Ecological consequences of human niche construction: Examining long-term anthropogenic shaping of global species distributions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 113(23), 6388-6396.; Sullivan, A. P., Bird, D. W., & Perry, G. H. (2017). Human behaviour as a long-term ecological driver of non-human evolution. Nature Ecology & Evolution, 1(3), 0065). But these impacts have been accelerating over the past centuries and particularly the last one and the last decades. Additionally, these impacts have existed in the long term history of a wide range of societies all over the world. But these impacts occurred at different local scales and different level of severity and this is the global acceleration and increase of intensity that is more recent.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1811	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1			417		420	Environmental ethics includes the wide range of debates about nature's value from intrinsic to extrinsic (instrumental value). They do not simply consider nature's intrinsic value and their advocacy for action is also debated from individual (biocentrism) to species of ecosystems (ecocentrism). Thus this sentence is a bit misleading and should be modified. I provide a suggestion here: "Important contributions and claims have been done also by philosophers on environmental ethics. Part of them developed concern about the conservation of the natural world, from individuals to species and ecosystems representing direct objects of value (e.g. O'Neill et al., 2008), quite independent of the use it might have for humans. These views promoted the creation of protected areas as well as the protection of species (Mace, 2014)."	Thanks, this sentence has been deleted, and environmental ethics is now discussed as part of the sustainability and justice sections.

1812	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	15	447	447	<p>At the end of this paragraph it is important to add an additional point about the concern for the long term evolutionary roots and consequences of ecosystem services approaches for both humans and non-humans. Sarrazin and Lecomte (2016, Evolution in the Anthropocene: taking account of the evolutionary effects of human actions is crucial for humans and non-humans. Science, 351(6276), 922-923. DOI: 10.1126/science.aad6756) defined scenarios linking values, ecosystem services and Anthropocene trajectories in such an evolutionary framework. These scenarios can be anthropocentric or evocentric (i.e. valuing the pursue of evolutionary trajectories) according to the way they link i) the targets of intrinsic value (dedicated to human well-being, human future generations, nature evolutionary potential); ii) the consequences of these values on the conservation of wilderness, wildness and different types of ecosystems services; and iii) the resulting type of Anthropocene (blind Anthropocene, deliberate Anthropocene or overcoming of Anthropocene). This approach discusses the evolutionary and cultural roots of our values. They also point out the level of evolutionary impacts on nature of these scenarios as well as the level of evolutionary transition they actually involve. Indeed, no life form has evolved a strictly selfless relationship to nature and thinking and acting for nature's intrinsic value is a real novelty at the scale of the history of life. A novelty that might be specific to human. This may explain why the conservation for nature itself (intrinsic value beyond human interest) may appear so hard to argue, achieve and maintain. This may have induced a recurrent return to anthropocentric arguments through ecosystem services, and even nature contributions to people in a broad sense, despite some human groups and societies may already have been implementing such selfless respect for nature for a long time.</p>	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1813	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	24	641	24 642	<p>Broadening the focus on value expressions beyond monetary valuation methods, must explicitly account for socio-cultural methods and ILK but it may also include research on ethics as well as biodiversity indicators accounting for ecological and evolutionary processes</p>	This is presented in the current version of the Second Order Draft although it is explained in more detailed in Ch. 3 which is focused on valuation methodologies accounting for all these expressions of values.
1814	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	24	647	24 649	<p>Define sustainability from the point of view of biodiversity (or nature) beyond the sustainability of human wellbeing</p>	We've tried to clarify this and explain what we mean by just and sustainable in the current version of the second order draft.
1815	Francois Sarrazin	France	Sorbonne University	No	Ch. 1	26	673	26 687	<p>The term Western Science is questionable. Science methods and approaches were partly developed in western societies but does that mean that IPBES considers that there are different kind of sciences? There are different kind of knowledge, perception and representations of the world, of its history, origins, functioning and future. But there is one scientific framework. It is largely imperfect, improvable, it is still unable to explain all issues particularly on nature or human and non-human interactions and there remain huge lacks in scientific knowledge and even scientific questions. It can of course be influenced by the cultural environment of scientist. But it includes its own way of improvement, of refutation and validation that allows scientist developing scientific hypotheses and facts up to the next improvement or disproof, confronting their ideas and finds regardless beyond their cultural origins. When IPBES describes the present state of biodiversity and its dynamics, is it just Western science that may be opposed by any nonwestern citizen as a matter of point of view? Is evolution a matter of western science? Is the shape of earth a matter of western science? IPBES defines itself as a "science policy platform" (see e.g. chapter 1 line 1498). Is IPBES a "western science - policy platform" ? Talking about the universality of science is definitely a huge debate that can't be solved in such brief and constraint comments. But we are living a period of great confusion about science and "fake news," particularly on environmental issues, and it is of first importance that IPBES doesn't reduce the main strength of science: its humility in front of the unknown, and its perpetual improvement through shared validation and refutation methods beyond cultural differences.</p>	The term western science is no longer present in the new definition.

1858	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	27	744	27	745	It is noted that NCP does not capture intrinsic values but doesn't follow this up with how this limitation is addressed. Perhaps including a parenthetical to refer the reader to the appropriate section, page, or paragraph would help the reader here.	The original sentence has been modified
1859	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	29	782	29	782	likely helpful and appropriate to include a reference for the "environmentalist's paradox"...Raudsepp-Hearne, Ciara, et al. "Untangling the environmentalist's paradox: why is human well-being increasing as ecosystem services degrade?." BioScience 60.8 (2010): 576-589.	Added
1860	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	30	829	31	850	At some point in the discussion about institutions it would be beneficial to note not only does this follow Diaz et al. 2015, but furthermore, this definition and conceptualization of 'institutions' aligns with North (1990) and Ostrom (1990)	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1861	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	33	917	33	920	it would be beneficial to clearly define the concept of "crowding" for those readers who may be unfamiliar with it.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1862	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	33	925	33	926	Seems to be an incomplete sentence.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1863	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	34	941	34	941	might consider removing ethnography. While sociology and anthropology are both disciplines, ethnography is a methodology.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1864	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	34	950	34	950	Consider including a reference as an example to support your statement. E.g., Richards, Daniel R., and Daniel A. Friess. "A rapid indicator of cultural ecosystem service usage at a fine spatial scale: content analysis of social media photographs." Ecological Indicators 53 (2015): 187-195. and/or Oteros-Rozas, Elisa, et al. "Using social media photos to explore the relation between cultural ecosystem services and landscape features across five European sites." Ecological Indicators 94 (2018): 74-86.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1865	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	36	1003	36	1004	This is a pretty bold statement. Could there not also be instances where valuation may be or has been employed to justify the status quo? Then it becomes an issue of whose values and what values have been considered.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1866	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	38	1081	38	1081	It would be helpful to reference the specific figure here when introducing the typology.	Section is now restructured to gain clarity
1867	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	53	1512	53	1513	You might consider drawing on the following recent publications here: Cámara-Leret, Rodrigo, and Zoe Dennehy. "Information gaps in indigenous and local knowledge for science-policy assessments." Nature Sustainability 2.8 (2019): 736-741. and Cámara-Leret, Rodrigo, Miguel A. Fortuna, and Jordi Bascompte. "Indigenous knowledge networks in the face of global change." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 116.20 (2019): 9913-9918.	Text has changed, the suggested citation does no longer fit with the content of the paragraph. A section on languages (in Chapter 2) and one on Knowledge (in Chapter 4) however are also part of the discussion and the reference has been shared with them.
1868	Steven M. Alexander	Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Yes	Ch. 1	54	1543	54	1546	You might consider drawing on the following recent publications here: Cámara-Leret, Rodrigo, and Zoe Dennehy. "Information gaps in indigenous and local knowledge for science-policy assessments." Nature Sustainability 2.8 (2019): 736-741. and Cámara-Leret, Rodrigo, Miguel A. Fortuna, and Jordi Bascompte. "Indigenous knowledge networks in the face of global change." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 116.20 (2019): 9913-9918.	The first reference has been added
1887	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	4	124	4	124	should be "provide" not "provides"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1888	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	6	201	6	201	syntax problem: "to what extent they may allow to create a bridge across"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1889	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	13	373	13	373	consider literature on SDG tradeoffs such as Nilsson, M., Griggs, D. & Visbeck, M. Policy: map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals. Nature News 534, 320 (2016), or International Council for Science (2017). A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation. France, International Council for Science.	Thanks
1890	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	15	427	15	436	several grammatical errors including: "approaches this alliance have explored", lead on line 427 should be "led", "the science...have been dominant"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1891	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	15	443	15	443	missing words? "an interpretation of value nature and even"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1892	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	20	611	20	611	Grammar: "Such integration is desirable will help"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.

1893	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	23	618	23	618	perhaps modify this: "conclusion, the awareness on the" to: "conclusion, awareness of the"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1894	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	25	655	25	655	Should be "Over time" not "overtime"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1895	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	27	718	27	718	spell out QoL first time it is used	Thanks, acronym is no longer used.
1896	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	27	727	27	272	delete "and" before energy	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1897	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	30	848	30	848	Missing a word? "Institutions and governance systems broadly" - should be "are" before broadly?	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1898	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	32	898	32	899	Delete one of "the assessment" in this phrase: the assessment is mobilising across chapters in the assessment.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1899	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	33	915	33	915	This sentence is not clear: "motivational logics of institutions they find themselves when"	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1900	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	33	924	33	926	This sequence is not clear: "Life value frames reflects the diverse ways in which they frame their relationship to the world and what this means for the importance of different elements of nature. have multiple ways of relating to the world."	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1901	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	34	934	34	934	perhaps avoid "don't" contraction?	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1902	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	34	938	34	938	delete period after values	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
1903	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	36	1008	36	1010	hopefully there will be more on feedbacks in future versions given their importance to these issues	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
1904	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	44	1266	44	1266	Not sure where this should go, but there is interesting research on confirmation bias in decision makers in sustainability indicators. this doesn't seem to be in this values assessment yet. For instance: Sébastien L., Bauler T. (2013) Use and influence of composite indicators for sustainable development at the EU-level. Ecological Indicators, volume 35, pp. 3-12.	Thank you for sharing the reference.
1905	Eleanor Sterling	Unites States	American Museum of Natural History	No	Ch. 1	overall comment				I am not sure the relationship between life value frames and worldviews is clear in this chapter and figure 1.13 seems to be making a strong differentiation as well as hypothesis on relationships.	Figure 1.13 has been removed.
1937	Holli-Anne Passmore	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1	22	2	40	Excellent section to introduce how it is values underlying the climate change issues today.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
1938	Holli-Anne Passmore	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	13		13	373	To incorporate somewhere – perhaps – Pawelski, J. O. (2016). Defining the 'positive' in positive psychology. Part II. A normative analysis. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 11, 357-365. doi:10.1080/17439760.2015.1137628. On page 363, Table 3 outlines an interesting perspective of how to decide if something is positive or not - and how positive. These 5 continuum criteria could be aapted to any decision, including sustainability decisions where, as the the IPBES draft point out, values may overlap.	Thank you. We will review this reference and include where relevant
1939	Holli-Anne Passmore	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	14	405	14	406	"However, it is oly during the past century that human activities have had an impact on nature and the societal consequences of these impacts have emerged." I suggest revising this. Human activities have always had an impact on nature, certainly longer than just the past century. I suggest reframing this to either include a bit broader history of the human-nature relationship. e.g., see: Cronon, William. "The Trouble With Wilderness or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature." The Great New Wilderness Debate: An Expansive Collection of Writings Defining Wilderness From John Muir to Gary Snyer. Ed. J. Baird Callicott and Michael P. Nelson. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1998. 471-499. This could build up to the problems that have advanced more so in the past century. (e.g., see: O'Neill, R. V., and Kahn, J. R. (2000). "Homo economus as a Keystone Species." BioScience, 50, 333-337.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.

1940	Holli-Anne Passmore	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	14		14	412	See also: Kellert's oft-cited biophilic values regarding nature: Kellert, S. R. (1993). Attitudes, knowledge, and behavior toward wildlife among the industrial superpower: United States, Japan, and Germany. <i>Journal of Social Issues</i> , 49, 53-69. See Ross, H., Witt, K., & Jones, N. A. (2018). Stephen Kellert's development and contribution of relational values in social-ecological systems. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 35, 46-53. See also Kellert, S. (2014). Biophilia and biomimicry: Evolutionary adaptation of human versus nonhuman nature, Intelligent Buildings International, DOI:10.1080/17508975.2014.902802	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1941	Holli-Anne Passmore	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	27		727	29	797	I would suggest incorporating a broader view of nature's benefits and contributions, and broadening the concept of "quality of life" by bringing in a psychology perspective on wellbeing and quality of life -- in particular the definition proposed for "good quality of life". There is a great deal of research, for example, on basic human psychological needs that have to be satisfied in order for people to assess their life as "a good life". See: Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 55, 68-78. See: Martela, F., & Ryan, R. M. (2014). The benefits of benevolence: Basic psychological needs, beneficence, and the enhancement of wellbeing. <i>Journal of Personality</i> , 84, 750-764. doi:10.1111/jopy.12215. See also nature's benefits to humans: Capaldi, C. A., Passmore, H.-A., Nisbet, E. K., Zelenski, J. M., & Dopko, R. L. (2015). Flourishing in nature: A review of the benefits of connecting with nature and its application as a wellbeing intervention. <i>International Journal of Wellbeing</i> , 5(4), 1-16. doi:10.5502/ijw.v5i4.1.	We have included the concept of psychological needs at the definition of QoL
1978	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	11	333	11	341	"The quality of decision making" is ambiguous with respect to numerous criteria that can be adopted to measure the "quality".	This expression has been adapted	
1979	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	14	420	14	424	The "biases" are not clearly articulated	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1980	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	15	437	15	447	The divergence between ecological and environmental economics, indeed, is not outlined in the above paragraph, hence, the opening of the sentence with "as a result" is not well grounded.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1981	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	15	443	15	443	"value of nature"?	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1982	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	14	399	15	448	I'm a bit concerned about section 1.3.1. Is it really answering the question in the title? 1. The evolution of the concepts in the academic literature; 2 it's consequences on policy making.	We agree, this subsection has been deleted.	
1983	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	17	500	17	500	"Ethical values". Is it appropriate? Aren't all values associated with adopted ethical positions, i.e. aren't they all ethical?	"ethical" values in this sense refers to "broad" values. Examples of values that are not explicitly "ethical" may be "indicators" (top of the values pyramid presented in chapter 2)	
1984	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	31	878	32	891	On irrationality, or bounded rationality of decision making, you can refer to Herbert Simon. For heuristics and biases in dynamic decision making contexts, you can please refer to John Sterman's Business Dynamics (McGraw-Hill, 2000) and several paper by Erling Moxnes on fisheries and rangelands management (Moxnes, E. (1998). "Not only the tragedy of the commons, misperceptions of bioeconomics." <i>Management Science</i> 44(9):1234-1248. Moxnes, E. (1998). "Overexploitation of renewable resources: The role of misperceptions." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> 37(1):107-127.)	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1985	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	31	878	32	891	I find the discussion here rather convoluted. I cannot really well understand! I believe here is a discussion on "evidence of values". Can it be structured focusing on this problematique?	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.	
1986	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	31				Whole section 1.4.2: Isn't it too scattered, without a smooth flow? May be its my lack of understanding, however, being an outsider of "values" literature, I find it hard to grasp the fundamentals of the framework, particularly when it is framed in response to its alternatives.	This section has changed.	
1987	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	59		59		Figure 1.13 much less informative than the text between the lines 1655-680. It may not be needed at all.	Figure 1.13 has been removed.	
1988	Ali Kerem SAYSAL	Turkey	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Çevre Bilimleri Enstitüsü	No	Ch. 1	10	297	10	297	Is referencing to Meadows's article on "leverage points" appropriate? I don't remember her taking about values in this particular piece where she discusses the "leverage points"	Noted	

2004	Lydia Cole	United Kingdom	International Peatland Society	No	Ch. 1	21		21		This is one example where "peatlands" could be explicitly included in the document, rather than simply using the umbrella term of "wetlands", in order to draw attention to this specific and very important (in terms of biodiversity, ecosystem services, health) ecosystem, which is currently under-valued at a local to global level.	This section has changed and the text has been simplified	
2008	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1					General comment: There is a need of an introduction about the effort of this revision and how the chapters are connected, the logic framework of the entire exercise	This is now reflected in the current second order draft and it is also part of the Theory of Change that has been introduced.	
2009	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	1		1	36	On the paragraph, institutions are mentioned, nonetheless it is important to be clear about what is call and "institution" on the entire chapter and preferable on the rest of the chapters, example: if it's referred to governmental institutions only or not. Mainly because the paragraph mentions a dispute between people and institutions, when people by itself can integrate institutions also	Thank you. This is now clarified.	
2010	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	2		43	2	44	The concept "good quality of life" is mentioned booth on this line as well as before, it's important to be clear about this concept because, just like "institutions" can be interpreted differently by the readers, is recommended to use a stablish definition regarding to value, it can be added as a note on the end of the page.	Section 1.2 will define all of they key terms
2011	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	2		53	2	58	Add a separated paragraph for the definition and types of valuation	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2012	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	2		59	3	77	As mentioned in this section there are several approaches, actors, contexts, etc. and typology is a tool for address them, the problem with this key message is that looks more like a recollection of information instead of a proposal of how this document will organize them, if this is the objective its clear to stated that way	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2013	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	4		136	4	145	As stated before, is important not only to describe the content of the chapters but also to provide information about how these are linked and the way they all relate and work together.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2014	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	6		197	6	210	As described in the document, most of the specific objectives of the document are related to "assess" different aspects of value and valuation of nature, is important to clarify how this assess will take place, is it consider any type of evaluation of this aspects? under which parameters?, or if it is only an "identification" of the most important or relevant	The chapter has undergone significant changes. we hope it is now clearer.
2015	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	7		211	7	213	Is important to be clear about the level of recommendations will be given by this document, because many necessities for operationalization can be recommended depending on the level of implementation or depending to who is directed the recommendations. It is necessary to clarify the levels intended to focus	The VA can not be prescriptive in terms of making recommendations, so there is a fine line regarding what we can say. We can present facts and suggest the implications of actions, but we can not make specific recommendations.
2016	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	10		316	10	317	Regarding to the note of the authors about developing more about the differences of "of, for and about", as stated before is recommended that a section for defining the most important terms of the document: value, valuation, institutions, culture, etc.	The glossary will provide a definition for all those words.
2017	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	11		339	11	340	It will be helpful to deepen about how this work can be helpful for improve the decision making, how this work differs from any other previously done	Contrast between this and previous assessments is presented in section 1.1.1.3.2. Additionally section 1.2.3.3. presents links between valuation and decision making, but the "how it could be helpful to improve" is also targeted in the Theory of Change presented.
2018	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	13		383	13	388	Is recommended that the description given could be complemented following the example given on the same topic, taking that example and translated into the evolution of the value assessment help given	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
2019	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	14		399	15	447	First, there is a need for a section (inside this or add another new) in which the definitions of value are described, and the evolution of this definitions. On the other hand, the section supposed to aim to describe how the consideration of "value" has affect decision making but is only described as part of the decision making not so much about the consequences or changes actually happen. Is recommended that the description of this section can be more focused on the impact of the decision making related to considering the concept of value	Thanks for the suggestion. Chapter 1 has been imprved for this matter, also Chapter 2 in which most of the definitions mentioned in this comments can be found.
2020	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	20		616	20	616	The information of the table and the text is basically the same, the recommendation could be use the table because is more easy on the eye and the section before this also converted into a table	Thanks for the suggestion. This has been improved.
2021	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	23		630	23	630	There is no description about the new information available regarding to value assessment, if the section is about aspirations than the title must be corrected	We agree though it is important to understand that the draft you revised was a very early version. In the SOD we now have a much clearer picture of the sources of evidence which are all clearly described.

2022	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	30	844	30	844	It will be helpful also to integrate the definition of "decision makers" which is part of the entire system and can be interpreted of different ways depending who is asking	We now go deeper into decision-makers in the "decision-making typology" section
2023	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	31	865	31	868	Depending on the type of valuation used, values can and should be a fact or an specific data that concede valuable information, is recommended not to generalize until all the approaches of valuation are stated and develop on the document	This section has changed
2024	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	34	945	34	958	Statements can be made from different type of media not only social media, is relevant to deepen into other type of communication channels	Noted
2025	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1	34	959	34	965	If this is the final valuation method recapitulation it needs a lot more work, listing, describing and comparing the different methods, if its only and introduction to the concept than is important to clarify	We have clarified this is only an introduction to the concept as it is the main focus of ch.3
2026	CONANP	Mexico	CONANP, Mexico	Yes	Ch. 1					General comment: The section 1.4 brings a lot of definitions to different concepts but there is not a general framework with subtitles that help the understanding of when each concept is going to be used later on the document, goes from definition of values, methodologies, evolution of concepts, etc. An example is that the definitions of methodologies is broad with no specific methods and later on the section the gaps/blindspots are only referred to economic methods. Is recommended that a more structural text is define	Thank you for this comment to improve the flow of the chapter
2054	Sana Okayasu	The Netherlands	TSU for Scenarios and Models at PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	No	Ch. 1	3.	89	3	102	Great to include this self-assessment of author balances/imbances. Maybe should become a common practice for all assessments in the future. Would also be good to see in next drafts the changes/improvements made through engagement of contributing authors.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2055	Sana Okayasu	The Netherlands	TSU for Scenarios and Models at PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	No	Ch. 1	10.	319	11	332	Regarding the values "of", "about", and "for" nature, although it is quite easy to understand, it does not seem to flow well with how Ch.2 has presented the higher level structure of value types - broad/specific/value indicators. It would be helpful to the reader if some link could be made between the conceptualisation of values "of", "about", and "for" nature and the first part of Ch.2, because it is hard to understand how they fit together. (Or alternatively maybe Ch.2 could start off from a reference to the values "of", "about", and "for" nature)	Thanks. We have removed this explanation from Ch1 and left it for Ch2 to fully expand on it
2056	Sana Okayasu	The Netherlands	TSU for Scenarios and Models at PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	No	Ch. 1	10.	319	11	332	Please note that the IPBES expert group on scenarios and models (now task force) has been developing a conceptual framework that makes explicit the diverse perspectives of people on their relationships with nature, based on results of stakeholder consultations. The perspectives form a gradient between three extremities: "nature for nature" (nature has value in and of itself, and its functions must be preserved); "nature for society" (nature is valuable for people, and therefore should be preserved); and "nature as culture" (humans are an integral part of nature and its functions). From the short placeholder text, it seems like these perspectives are straddled across the values "of" and "about" nature, and thus can fit well within the way you have structured these concepts. This may be more relevant to the discussions on the Life Framework presented in Ch.2 but happy to provide further information if deemed useful!	Thanks so much. We have shared this information with Ch2.
2057	Sana Okayasu	The Netherlands	TSU for Scenarios and Models at PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	No	Ch. 1	18.	548	18	549	The methodological assessment on scenarios and models did not delve into an analysis of diverse values itself, but it acknowledges the diversity throughout the assessment and explicitly states in the SPM that particular attention should be given to "the diverse values that need to be addressed and that determine the appropriate methods for assessing those values" (when choosing which scenarios/models to employ). The chapters also go into some detail on how the values being considered would impact the choice of models and scenarios, so it might be misleading to state that the assessment does not address multiple values of nature.	This comment has been added to Section 1.1.1.3.2 Previous IPBES assessments
2075	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	9.	273	9	274	I suggest to include not value, benefits and in the long term:The world is undergoing significant changes which are strongly associated to the way people value or not nature and how nature provides benefits and opportunities for securing and enhancing people's wellbeing in the long term.	Thanks

2076	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	10.	319	10	323	I consider the following inputs: -Values of nature: how people value nature and its contributions to have a good quality of life -Values about nature: how people value the relationship between nature its contributions and individuals or society -Values for nature: the values involved in decisions that will affect nature, its contributions and the human well-being.	Thanks. We have removed this text from Ch1 and Ch2 is very carefully revisiting this
2077	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	11.	333	11	335	I suggest to include The Values Assessment aspires to provide the most robust knowledge available to date on the fundamental role of values and valuation to understanding the past, present and possible futures scenarios of human-nature and its contributions as social and ecosystems systems relations in connection to decision-making, including policy making by public and private sectors.	Thanks
2078	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	23.	618	23	619	Feedback. More generally, the requirement for traceability of evidence is challenging in the study of conflict and transformation of institutions improving transparency because of feedback effects and the cause and effect.	The comment refers to text which is no longer present in the new draft.
2079	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	54.	1533	54	1538	No single worldview exists. Different regions of the world (and indeed within a specific region), there exists diverse ways of explaining, understanding and projecting reality. Many of these worldviews are product of the long history perspective of people social system interacting and co-existing with nature and its contributions in its many manifestations that have created and innovated a vast contextualized and placed-based knowledge systems, both indigenous and local. Some of these knowledge systems have been alive for millennia, others continuing living for centuries or decades.	Thanks for the comment! We try to recognize along the text that different worldviews exist and that these relate to different knowledge systems and values.
2080	Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	Peru	Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal	No	Ch. 1	54.	1550	54	1556	With this in mind, the Values Assessment recognize, and as much as possible, to incorporate and integrate different worldviews. While it is almost impossible to bring all different worldviews in to the assessment, there are many common concerns and issues regarding interactions with nature and its contributions to people. Also, there are remarkable cases and experiences of deeply held fundamental values by many Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLC) closely related to efficient stewardship of nature that can give important global lessons to change the current state of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Thanks for the suggested edition to the paragraph
2083	Dennis Fixler & Scott Wentland	Unites States	Bureau of Economic Analysis	Yes	Ch. 1	9.	287		288	There is discussion of using estimates for "awareness." For example, in Ch. 1, the Assessment states: "Valuation is understood as a process that can be used in different contexts and for different purposes. These can include promoting environmental awareness and education..." While it is true that information, broadly defined, can be used to raise awareness by users of the data; however, we caution international guidelines, manuals, and related documents to be careful when discussing this topic so it does not risk the credibility of the national statistical agencies (NSOs) generating the estimates. That is, NSOs publishing a number for the explicit purpose of "awareness" risks its credibility as pursuing activism. The numbers that are most useful to policymakers are ones that are objective and credible, which should be the focus of these types of documents/guides.	Thanks. We have now revised the definition of valuation. We nevertheless disagree on the fact that only hard numbers are essential parts of valuation. We argue in the document that many broad values, or moral principles, and world views, or visions of how people are linked to nature, have deep implications on the way decisions are made.
2095	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	20	612	20	614	Commend inclusion of discussion on power. Power-value relationship is recursive and vulnerable to the conscientization of the construct and nature of "power": see Flood & Romm, 1996: Diversity management: Triple Loop learning. Chichester, England. Wiley.	Thanks. Indeed we have now added more on the role of power in the decision making proceses, and thus in valuation and value formation and transformation
2096	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	24	639	24	640	Building bridges: could consider reference to practice of "knowledge brokering" as means of building bridges. See: Saarela & Rinne, 2016: Knowledge brokering and boundary work for ecosystem service indicators. An urban case study in Finland. Ecological indicators, 61: 49-62. And for blocking bridges and protection of Australian Indigenous knowledge against cultural contamination (Ngarrindjeri) see: Hemming, Rigney, Muller, Rigney, Campbell (2017) A new direction for water management? Indigenous nation building as a strategy for river health. Ecology and Society, 22(2).	Thanks for the suggestion, although the term "knowledge brokering" can be consider jargon for some readers.

									906	Suggest the figure/structure is missing "action" or "implementation". Practice-action-implementation are the modalities that materialise and mediate power/values, and the methodologies that design the nature of action are open to discourse, observation, monitoring and diffusion. Recommend action research literatures eg; Peter Reason & Hillary Bradbury, (Eds.) 2008: Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice.	This figure is no longer in the chapter
2097	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	33	906	33			
2098	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	33	917	33	919	Suggest clarification of this sentence and meaning of crowding in/out.	Thanks for pointing this out, wording has been changed
2099	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	35	977	35	988	Conflict as evidence of power, is an interesting insight; where systemic oppression is deeply embedded in the social psychology of both the oppressed and the oppressor, and the means of generating conflict (which requires resources) are removed from a people, power may be even greater and quite invisible.	the section referenced by the comment has changed
2100	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	36	1006	36	1007	What constitutes transformation: see: Mertens (2007) Transformative paradigm: Mixed methods and social justice. Journal of Mixed Methods Research, 1 (3) 212-225.	this section has changed
2101	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	47	1356	47	1364	See Guba and Lincoln (1989) 4th Generation Evaluation (SAGE Publishing) to build in the value of ontological and epistemological critique and diversity, and the use of alternative criteria for validity of knowledge including diversity, diffusion (rather than transfer) and the catalytic power of effective knowledge.	Thank you for your note
2102	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	54	1539	54	1549	Suggest recognising decolonising research. See: Tuhiwai-Smith (2000) Decolonising Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples. Zed Books. NZ	Thank you for your note. The issue of decolonizing research and methodologies is better portrayed in Ch. 2 and to an extent in Ch. 3 and 4
2103	Susan Goff	Australia	Government	Yes	Ch. 1	56	1605	56	1609	Participatory worldview and related theories of practice are essential to integrative sciences. Strongly recommend that this global field is brought into the scope of this work. See: Reason P. & Bradbury, H (2008) (Eds) The Sage Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice (as introduction).	This section has been removed from the latest version of Chapter 1.
2145	Fischer, Markus	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1					The conceptual framework of this assessment should be derived from the one of IPBES, e.g. by unpacking some of its boxes and arrows, and should be mapped on the IPBES CF. As it stands the values assessment CF appears unrelated to the IPBES functions and objectives.	Thank you for the comment. We have made changes to this section
2305	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	23	1	28	Institutions and governance systems depend on the values held by decision makers themselves." Seeing how the decisions in relation to the environment are decided by the governments in LAC, it seems to me that we must give a little more weight to the "pressures" of the big companies especially the energetic ones.	This relates to the relationship between actors in decision making. It is explained in the framing of the decision making typology used in the assesment
2306	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	34	1	36	"When people's values are ignored or suppressed by others, this may lead to conflict and mobilisation, which also become value expressions"	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
2307	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	3	98	3	100	It is very interesting that the bias (eurocentric, english language, academic) is recognized, and it would be important to initiate concrete actions towards the modification of this situation.	We agree and are doing our very best to address the biases as expressed in the the next version
2308	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	3	103	3	104	different sources of knowledge and different world views, These differences are almost always raised between Western scientific thinking and the ILK. However, in the western world there are many ideas about the environment, from deep ecology to environmental fascist movements. And many good ideas of living in harmony with nature. I think the vision of the West is simplified, as a materialist exclusively.	Thanks for the comment. We now have completely redo the key messages avoiding this oversimplification
2309	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	4	134	4	136	in that list, universities, academia are missing. They are also decision making organizations as knowledge is power.	Thanks. We have now included this
2310	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	6	201	6	201	across...GENDER must be included	This text merely repeats the scope of the values assessment as defined in the scoping document. We've added a reference to the scoping document to make this more explicit. Gender is within the scope of chapter 3 only.
2311	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	8	238	8	239	the recognition of the diversity of worldviews and values considered by decision-makers. Unfortunately, the pressures of extractive companies are lacking, as well as the corruption that is a tremendous problem that must be taken into account in the tension: values-corruption.	This is explicitly tackled i chapter 4.

2312	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	9	278		9	279	Not always "nature provides opportunities for securing and enhancing people's wellbeing" since many times nature generates very serious problems, in times of climate change, especially for the poor.	We agree that there are positive and negative contributions from nature. I think that the climate change is not the most useful because one could argue that it is the deterioration of nature that has led to lack of climate regulation and thus to those impacts. But there are certainly others linked for instance to poisonous animals which are very easy to address. We have nevertheless decided
2313	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	9	281		9	283	"such dramatic changes are ultimately connected with the way individuals and society conceive nature and the role of nature towards achieving a good life." Of course, the consumer society generates individuals who prefer to buy rather than think about the environmental damage of the product, but I think that this is not a problem of individuals and society as it is written, since there is a great concentration of power in very harmful companies for the environment. These companies are much more responsible for environmental damage than individuals and often use non-legal methods (bribes, violence) when their interests are at stake.	Indeed. We have actually put together a cross cutting team to address such power imbalances and provide the results of that cross chapter effort in a short summary in Ch1 and later on in more fully fledged ways in further chapters
2314	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	10	301		10	302	Values are also included in plausible futures and can be used to promote deep transformations. It would be very appropriate, that in the development of some chapters examples of proactive values for conservation are presented with specific case studies. For example I can, in the case that is useful, bring some paper in which it is shown; a) the relationship between conservation values and the recovery of vicuña from extinction, b) changes in the value of the species when saved, for sustainable use, c) changes in the valuations from a vulnerable species that it needs strict conservation, towards a species for sustainable use.	Sure. We only present the summary but these issues are thoroughly addressed in ch5
2315	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	10	312		10	313	"empowering individuals and groups whose voices are typically unheard or not attended to in valuation" is very interesting as one of the advantages of taking into account values. Are there examples or projects to carry this out?	Thanks. This is fleshed out thoroughly in ch6 and examples will be available there
2316	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	10	323		10	323	VA targets must be defined the first time used.	I am not sure what you mean by targets. We do have aims that are clearly stated in the text, that were approved by the IPBES plenary within the scoping document, and that have guided the development
2317	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	11	338		11	340	The Values Assessment aspires to provide the most robust knowledge available to date on the fundamental role of values and valuation to understanding the past, present and possible futures of human-nature relations in connection to decision-making, including policy making.	Thanks the edits were made and incorporated in a new section
2318	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	13	374		13	374	is an the assumption or a FACT?	We have removed this section. We will only stick to those examples that have been documented in later chapters
2319	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	13	382		13	382	building a hydropower plant and SDG example is very clear!	Positive feedback is appreciated.
2320	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	414		14	415	"It is only over the past century" My husband is an archaeologist and has a lot of data in his library that shows that this statement is incorrect. No doubt the impact of human beings has increased terribly but the impact is large also in ancient civilizations, thousands of years ago.	Correct, this statement has been deleted.
2321	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	426		14	427	this kind of generalization as "by philosophers on environmental ethics" is better to be avoided, not all the philosophers think the same way.	The text this comment refers to has been deleted.
2322	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	447		15	447	This philosophers are not the same as line 426. aren't they?	This paragraph was deleted.
2323	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	15	454		15	454	grounded in ILK AND transcendentalism (Thoreau and others), new age, new philosophies. ILK aren't the ONLY ONES which have "other approaches"	Thanks. Ch1 no longer considers this text but Ch2 has incorporated a much broader range of schools of thought in their presentation.
2324	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	17	525		17	626	I'm curious if this is being done and if in 2020 we will have that data.	The assessment has gone a long way since the FOD that you read. We invite you to revise the SOD. We have now much more concrete results and data to support it.
2325	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	17	527		17	527	I wonder ... what could be born of cross fertilization between IPBES and SEEA EEA. A new world ? or just more documents?	Thanks. We are indeed collaborating with SEEA. Several of our VA authors are also authors of SEEA. We have been in close contact along the different revision iterations. We believe that these tools are extremely useful to address some major issues and now show very clearly in chapter 3, 4, and 6 the contributions of SEEA as well as its limitations
2326	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	18	576		18	576	Perhaps the question that should go here is "true for whom?" instead of "value to whom?"	Thanks. The text has changed but we have carefully taken this into account

2327	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	20	622	20	623	methods of value elicitation account for power relations. And it must include pressures, bribes and illegal activities that can influence government policies	Thanks. We have now prepared a specific section on the role of power
2328	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	26	693	26	693	YES! This is tautological (circular)	Noted
2329	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	26	698	26	699	Interesting the incorporation of NON living things like mountains but also we MUST exclude GMOs from the definition of nature beings	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
2330	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	26	700	26	702	nature as a social construct. This concept is framed in postmodern relativistic paradigms and is based on a concept totally centered on a human person, a thinking being. Using this theoretical framework, if humans (who build it as a concept in their mind) had not appeared on Earth, "nature" would not exist. I do not agree with this theoretical framework.	The sentence has been reworded in such a way that we do not claim that nature itself is a social construct, but that each person's understanding of nature is socially constructed.
2331	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	703	27	712	to the non-human world is problematic, and need some clarification. A domesticated animal, like a llama is a human world entity? This was "made" by human through artificial selection. like the final part of the definition I found it very clear. I offer myself to help with this concept.	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
2332	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	717	27	717	"nature is a social construct". Nature is a real existing thing. The concept of nature is a social construct. The significance of nature is social. The different definitions of nature varies among cultures	The sentence has been reworded in such a way that we do not claim that nature itself is a social construct, but that each person's understanding of nature is socially constructed.
2333	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	721	27	721	Defining "nature" as a construct also leaves room for multiple understandings of the concept but also delete its real entity and existence.	The sentence has been reworded in such a way that we do not claim that nature itself is a social construct, but that each person's understanding of nature is socially constructed.
2334	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	732	27	733	I do really like the totemic understanding of NATURE	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
2335	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	28	740	28	740	After the list you must say, among others, since the list is not complete	The term inter alia was causing some confusion. We have changed it to "among others"
2336	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	28	758	28	759	NCP is not only a co production. Oxygen from photosynthesis to breathe, is an ONLY PLANTS production and clearly is a NCP	We have added the word "often"
2337	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	30	807	30	807	which can differ across cultures, contexts, GENDER and individuals.	this section has changed
2338	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	32	880	32	880	Include gender	
2339	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	33	921	33	921	Values are no facts. Very interesting!	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2340	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	34	966	34	967	the figure 1.5. is not very clear	Thank you for your comments, figure 1.5 has been removed
2341	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	35	983	35	984	environmental psychology needs a definition	this section has changed
2342	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	36	1012	36	1013	"some valuation outputs, such as monetary values, tend to be ignored". Monetary value ignored? This is not very clear	this section has changed
2343	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	38	1079	38	1079 1093	Environmental conflicts are strong explicit value expressions. Question: and also POWER?	This section has changed and therefore, the text this comment refers to has been deleted.
2344	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	39	1110	39	1111	Blindspot, "brightspot" or "sweetspot" must be defined and differentiated	Text has changed.
2345	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	39	1127	39	1128	The typology is developed to unpack the black-box of decision-making.. THIS IS NECESSARY	Thank you.
2346	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	41	1173	41	1173	why the ideological aspect is lacking?	Thank you. Ideology intersects values and interests. This is a core element of the assessment, though the word ideology may not be explicit
2347	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	42	1209	42	1209	Political decision-making is clear and well described	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2348	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	42	1227	42	1227	Economic decision-making is also clear and well described	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2349	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	43	1267	43	1267	types of actors should differentiate women from men and do a gender analysis	Noted.
2350	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	49	1416	49	1416	Research is often important as basis for political decision-making. THIS IS INTERESTING but most of the time political decisions are not based on scientific data but on economic pressures	The role of how information is used in decision making is covered in chapter 4.
2351	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	51	1462	51	1463	sustainability and justice being interdependent is very POWERFUL	Positive feedback is appreciated.
2352	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				in the list, MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE is ABSENT	Thanks. Now the role of the MC is much clearer.
										In IPBES there is a special care in gender representation for the authorship of the assessments, in fact in line 92, page 3 this is pointed out (gender-balanced 53% women, 47% men). Same in line 1466 and 1659.	Agreed, thanks for pointing this out.

2353	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				But in the documents, gender is not well represented as stakeholders or environmental actors. Just a brief mention on "addressing inequalities, especially regarding income and gender" (line 601, pag 19). But the voice of women's values in relation to nature is not incorporated, thoughts related to ecofeminism are absent and they generate visions, values and powers in relation to nature. It is clear that values in relation to nature have a strong bias in relation to gender, especially in rural areas. There are ways of relating to the natural based on naturalized power that usually have gender differences. Is proved that there is a patriarchal mode of domination of nature and maternal modes of care for nature and these modes or styles are usually related to gender.	Thanks. We have now added some text on this issue for the intro Ch1 and have further expanded into other sections of the VA
2354	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				It is also important to address the issue of young people, teenagers, who are setting an agenda in relation to environmental issues, attracting the attention of citizens and the media and calling for a healthier world.	Two target policy themes targeting grassroots environmental movements and education have been added. Evidence will be presented across the chapters so Ch. 1 will only introduce them. We expect chapters to integrate these themes if there is enough available evidence in the literature.
2355	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				It is very interesting that the assessment's bias (eurocentric, english language, academic) is recognized, and it would be important to initiate concrete actions towards the modification of this situation.	We have worked hard on addressing these biases, which should be reflected in the SOD. In Chapter 1, in the section "How was the assessment produced?", we'll add a summary of all the literature reviews undertaken, and in particular the special care taken to address those biases and mitigate them.
2356	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				The historical analysis is essential. Do we have it? Especially we need some data related to changes in values in different geographical contexts. For example, the effect on the valuation of nature that arrives with the European conquest in the southern continents. The tension between pre-european indigenous values and post conquest indigenous values, etc...and of course, the changes in the last decades.	Thank you for this interesting comment. A historical dimension to how values have been formed, coevolved with institutions, etc. is outside the scope of chapter 1. This is treated conceptually in chapter 2. A historical perspective of how values have been considered in different types of assessments is included though.
2357	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				The previous major (non-IPBES) initiatives are very well presented, clear and concise.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2358	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				I wonder, and maybe this is a taboo decided by the co-chairs, why don't we talk about ideologies (without taking side to any). For example say: for the liberal ideology the values of nature are evaluated like xxxx and decisions are made towards xxxx objectives, for ecofeminism the patriarchal way of using nature is the cause of its deterioration, for colonialism nature is a commodity extracted from colonized areas, for Marxism nature has xxxvalue... My question is based on whether an analysis of values can be done without touching these points, however difficult they may be. For example, I realize that in my own life the valorization of things and much of what I do is deeply linked to my own ideology, and from there I determine own values. Religions can also be treated as ideologies that shape the relationship with nature; Christian Jewish values with animals are not the same as the values expressed by Buddhism	In later chapters we do touch on the issue of how religious beliefs impact people's values. We also discuss in detail how different disciplinary perspectives (e.g. economics) will impact how values are considered and accounted for. Unfortunately, with the data collected in the reviews and given the scope of the chapter, we can't consider ideologies in detail. Further, we argue that this would be too detailed for chapter 1
2359	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				In the description of the process of drafting the assessment, the role of the management committee is not mentioned and I think it would be very important that the co-chairs rely more on the members of the committee who are eager to work in the assessment. In fact, the members of the MC have not been informed of the meetings that have taken place after the first meeting of authors, nor of their results.	The management committee is acknowledged in the front page of the chapters (and in the final version of the report in the front section of the assessment)
2360	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				The Annex 1.3 of the Indigenous and Local Knowledge dialogue workshops, is very clear and precise and details the way in which ILK is included in the assessment.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2361	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	General				Pag 25. Lines 678 and 679 "The aim of the Values Assessment is to 'unpack' some of these concepts to provide more clarity to the IPBES conceptual framework", in that sense I would be really grateful if you can consider some of my concerns relating the definition of nature that I pointed out in the Global Assessment and I offer to work on that definition with the co-chairs that are in charge of that subject. (see annex 1)	this is being addressed in Annex 3, engagements with the commenter have been made to integrate a few concerns

										<p>construct that reflects the fact that some social groups draw a distinction (to different degrees) between the human and non-human world. This concept is framed in postmodern relativistic paradigms and is based on a concept totally centered on a human person, a thinking being. Using this theoretical framework, if humans (who build it as a concept in their mind) had not appeared on Earth, "nature" would not exist. I do not agree with this theoretical framework.</p> <p>I am happy to collaborate with the work to find a definition with consensus (I like this challenge and I have read on the subject and have a lot of papers on this).</p> <p>Below some of my previous ideas on the Global glossary definition. (From the glossary) Nature: In the context of IPBES, refers to the natural world with an emphasis on its living components. Within the context of western science, it includes categories such as biodiversity, ecosystems (both structure and functioning), evolution, the biosphere, humankind's shared evolutionary heritage, and biocultural diversity. Within the context of other knowledge systems, it includes categories such as Mother Earth and systems of life, and it is often viewed as inextricably linked to humans, not as a separate entity (see "Mother Earth").</p> <p>For the following analyses (I made some consultation with a Phd in Philosophy, epistemologist) I was discussing the idea with some colleagues, based on published papers.</p> <p>One of the problems that I find is that the definition of "nature" of the glossary can be consider TAUTOLOGICAL (Oxford Dict: "The saying of the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style") as nature is defined as "that included in the natural world".</p>	Thank you for sharing these ideas. The Values Assessment takes a holistic approach to understanding the social construct of nature. This is conceptually further developed through the ideas on human-nature relationships, especially in chapter 2.								
2362	Bibi Vilá	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1														
2467	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	2	39		2	39	Add ecological resilience	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.							
2468	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	5	163		5	163	It's important to talk about the grey literature which also represents an important source of information	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.							
2469	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	5			5		<p>In the introduction is necessary to give a definition of value and valuation concept. Indeed, the values of nature are multiple and heterogeneous, but we could group them according to three categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there are strictly ecological values. Regardless of human interests, biodiversity has some value for the natural world in that it is critical to the functioning of ecosystems, their resilience, their ability to adaptation of animal and plant populations and the survival of living organisms. 2. there are instrumental values. Nature gives us "services". We collect many resources for food, heat, clothing etc. We also depend on many ecological processes such as pollination, flood control or recycling of greenhouse gases. We also derive less tangible benefits from nature, such as recreation or scientific discovery. 3. there are the cultural and moral values 	The chapter now has a more clear definition of value and valuation							
2470	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	13	398		13	398	Add a paragraph 1.2.4. How value assessment contribute to the sustainable use of wild species?	Thanks. We have added one paragraph that links to all the ongoing (e.g. sustainable use), future (e.g. nexus) and recently published (e.g. pandemics) IPBES assessments.							
2471	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	29	789		29	789	Good quality of life is a relative concept. Indeed, it's different between countries and between regions and also individual vision related to culture, religion, education etc. It's necessary to have an universal consensus (universal definition) and work on that.	We have proposed a new definition							
2472		NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	39	1004		39	1004	Add resilience after restoration	Sorry it is not clear what is meant here, and there is no reference or explanation provided.							
2473	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	40	1025		40	1025	I think in this case it's more judicious to talk about sustainable development because is more significant.	Sorry it is not clear what is meant here, and there is no reference or explanation provided.							
2474	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1						General comment: The value assessment requires a chapter describing the gaps and difficulties encountered during this evaluation	Chapter 6 has the role of synthesizing knowledge and data gaps identified throughout the assessment							
2475	Taleb Mohammed Sghir	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1						General comment: No focus has been done concerning the outreach and communication in the value assessment.	Thank you. The main stakeholders who would be the main recipients will be noted.							
2514	Gorucu Ozden	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	9	275		9	320	In this chapter, more economical explanations and socioeconomic reasons must be clarified about why value assignments to nature are needed.	Noted. We have clarified this throughout the chapter							

2515	Gorucu Ozden	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	13	350	13	357	Development bridges between global economic crises(employment, GDP etc) available and natural resources would be explained by mentioning new economic development models such as green economy and clean development mechanisms(partly SDG).	Indeed the assessment uses addresses issues linked to the green economy and the linkages to economic growth. We now have clarified early on in the text and further expand using cross cutting themes.
2516	Gorucu Ozden	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	18	559	18	582	Economics of Land Degradation(ELD) could be included and expanded by nexus here.Additionally action and inaction practices can be added to assess land degradation	Thanks. We were not aware of this initiative but now have it in the radar.
2517	Gorucu Ozden	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	35	973	35	1021	Market and non-market valuation approaches can be explained in this part	Added references to market and not market valuation in the section defining "valuation methods"
2523	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	GENERAL COMMENTS BELOW -----The FOD is considerably better written and articulated than the ZOD. It avoids many of the pitfalls we had noted upon reviewing the previous version. Several of the critical points noted do not apply anymore. However, despite this considerable improvement, the FOD follows the same basic approach as the ZOD and this is problematic in several regards. Below are the general critical comments the authors must consider when rethinking and writing the SOD. These general comments will be followed by more specific comments of chapters 1, 2 and 5.	Thank you, we respond to your specific comments below.
2524	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	Currently, the assessment seems to be operating under the premise that change in the values held by managers and decision-makers (with better incorporation of multiple values in their decision-making) will resolve environmental problems. There are several fundamental issues with this line of reasoning. The first is that (1) the FOD lacks a clear theory of change including the assumed role and place of values in the current situation and in the change process. It also lacks: (2) A systemic approach of values (instead, methodological individualism seems to be the approach, which introduces a systemic bias in the analysis); (3) a historical approach of value creation (in the economy) and the emergence and evolution of (ideal) values; (4) an analysis of the political economy of values -looking at them not in their direct operationality with decision-making, but through their systemic interrelations with the global economy and in relation to conflicting interests (not just values) about nature. Nature-related values and managing decisions will not be properly understood otherwise; (5) a view of values as value systems, made of "value sets", "value hierarchies" and "value configurations" that are linked to social reproduction (the incentive, drive and organization of a society to reproduce itself); it is more than one value at a time; (6) a definition of value and values, and a clear idea of what I would call "the soft boundaries of values". THE COMMENTS BELOW ARTICULATE THESE 6 GENERAL COMMENTS WITH A BIT MORE DETAILS.	This comment pertains the whole assessment and not just Ch. 2 1) A Theory of change has been introduced to the chapter and as part of the whole assessment, 2) We've tried to consider a more systemic approach to values through the different value dimensions and its connections addressed in Ch. 2 (Life frames, worldviews, broad values, specific values and indicators), 3) this is addressed as part of Ch. 2, values from economic approaches but also focusing on practical elements of this review to cater to other comments which demand more practicality of the assessment, it is also discussed in Ch. 5 as part of one pathway that addresses these (ideal) values 4) we've tried to include some of this elements in Ch. 1 but they are more strongly addressed in Ch. 4 and 5 which present these systemic interrelations based on empirical evidence on how values are reflected (or not) in decisions. 5) this is difficult to do as this is not how values are reflected in available literature, evidence reviewed tends to analyse and break down values in singular values, the assessment actually calls for the opposite with the little evidence available on plural values and plural valuation (which would include value sets, hierarchies, configurations), 6) A clearer definition of values has been introduced in this draft of the chapter and a more profound definition can be found in Ch. 2
2525	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	(1) The FOD implicitly assumes that the "values" of managers or decision-makers are the root cause of current environment problems - even though the wording of this remains excessively vague and implicit in Chap 1 and the other chapters reviewed (incl. Ch 2 and 5). This ambiguity is not going to serve the assessment. Whether values are the ultimate cause of, and solution to environmental problems, or whether they are a variable that needs alignment with other factors in order to contribute to transformative change is a fundamental question that the FOD must address. The FOD has to be very clear about what it sees as the main causes of environmental problems and situate possible change pathways and the role and place of values in that process. The assumptions or hypotheses have to be very clear in order to meet basic criteria of falsifiability.	Fine. We have now developed a Theory of Change (plural maybe) that puts forwards some of our main hypotheses. But, indeed, targetting further specific types of stakeholders is still not there, and it will really depend on the evidence whether we are able to address this.

2526	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	<p>(2, 1 thru 4) The FOD seems to have been put off track by a literal interpretation of the scoping objective. It is jumping head first into examining the values (singular and multiple) that enter into decision-making and supposedly affect human-nature relationships. It never asks the most basic and fundamental question of all: are the values of managers and decision-makers the fundamental reason why we are having environmental problems? Of course, not. The values of managers are themselves to be explained by the overall system and political economy of value creation in contemporary societies and in the global economy. Whatever the case, it's clear that the FOD currently lacks an explicit theory of change to help understand the rationale behind the assessment. That analysis should link dominant social values to system-level ways in which current extractive economies and practices degrade nature and impoverish people. This cannot be done without including historical and political economy perspectives, and without making from the onset the distinction and the rapprochement between the extraction of economic value (singular) and the emergence, consolidation, and evolution of social values (plural). This systemic connection (and not individual values as such) is the one determining the approach of managers and policy makers in their dealings with people and nature. Note that I put people before nature, because regardless of so-called anthropocentric or biocentric approaches, nobody can get around the basic fundamental fact that the existing conflicting views and values about nature are primarily a conflict among people about how they should deal with nature and related social issues.</p>	Thank you for sharing these interesting thoughts. We hope this is better reflected in the new Theory of Change in the chapter
2527	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	<p>societies; I don't know how an assessment can go after a million concepts of value and do justice to them. Notwithstanding the fact that a whole lot of social values would have no equivalence of meaning in English, the primary language of assessments. Embarking on an assessment of value(s), which doesn't identify the kind of value sets that are the most relevant, and which does not unpack what we mean by value (singular) and what kind of values (plural) matter most to the issue is problematic. With the current approach, the assessment risks going on a goose chase, with lots of interesting observations that would do little to fundamentally change the situation. In order to reduce the daunting task, we need recourse to history. Historicity is key if we want this exercise to find a solid theoretical and strategic anchor. History will help define our current historical moment and make evident the reasons why we need an assessment on values at this particular time, right after the global and regional assessments. Chap 2 has a subsection on history, but it's too recent and too much restricted to environmental approaches. We need something more systemic and fundamental that will address the structuring and organization of the modern world around some core fundamental values that superimposed themselves on the value of all societies and economic systems. It is striking that the ones that matters now, the capitalist system and the global corporate system are barely mentioned in the FOD... It's like operating in a vacuum by talking about how values can be "broad" and "specific" and embedded into institution and the like, without mentioning the historical sequence and socioeconomic system without which they'd have limited meaning and usefulness. The related sets of dominant values have taken the front, but not necessarily all the space. They co-exist with dominated but resilient</p>	Thanks. Ch1 will only present the tip of the iceberg of such exploration. Indeed Ch2 is finding better ways to understand how values are formed, change, and are embedded into insitutions and how the way the have been approaches and studied have also changed.
2528	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135	<p>(4) The absence up to this point of a political economy perspective is impossible to ignore. The assessment must not deal with values through a monistic, idealistic frame. It must include its polysemic nature from the onset, particularly by making a clear distinction between the extraction and capture of value (singular) in the economic sphere (a major concern of scholarly literature for the last 2 centuries) and the production and evolution of social values (plural) (see e.g. J. Weber 2002, Do Values have a price?). The distinct question of the relationship between cultures and dominant form of economic and value systems must be addressed from the beginning of the assessment.</p>	Thank you for this thought. We try to keep the political economy aspects in the main picture, e.g., theory of change of chapter 1

										(5 and 6) Another aspect of the question is what could be called the 'soft boundaries of values'. What are the boundaries between values, ideologies, perceptions and beliefs? None that is hard, clear and unequivocally definable. That may be why the FOD does not give a clear definition. This is a grey area inherent to the notion of values. It is difficult to say that value x starts here and stops there, and after that it is the domain of perceptions or beliefs or morals... There is an intricate interweaving of values with other ideal concepts; they make sense together and together they make up a system. We are talking of a universe of collective memories, experiences and beliefs that gives rise to an intellectual and cultural constructs of layered, interpenetrating ideal concepts. Some being more sedimented than others. The distinction between broad values and specific values is understandable but not extraordinarily interesting. Because the distinction does not help make the link between different types of value in order to extract their genetic and generic kinship and the reason why they make sense together as a value system.	We agree. Ch1 is only presenting some key elements and we now have concrete examples that speak to your comment. Much more developed discussions of all these concerns have been addressed by Ch2
2529	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	1	81	2135		
2530		NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1					SPECIFIC COMMENTS CHAP 1	Apologies, we do not understand the comment.
2531	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	3	1	7	This is interesting but, for a starting point, it should go the other way around. We are assessing values. So the priority should not be to pretend to re-assess history through values (primarily the work of historians), but, first, to see how "the past, present and possible futures" of the world might help understand human-nature relations and the nature, place and roles of values in such relations. History must be primarily used to explain and justify why values matter today.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2532	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	22	1	26	reinterpreting history through values. I say "reinterpret" because I have never heard of a serious theory of history being made through values. The closest I know is Emmanuel Todd's sociological reinterpretation of European history through the different structures of European families (The invention of Europe, 1990, original French version). Of course, there is the age-old, 'civilizing mission' of the West, which was debunked a thousand times as a terrible ideological veneer for imperial wars and colonialism. In the same way that exporting civilizing values was not the real reason for, and driver of colonialism, reconciling plural values is not likely to be the ultimate driver of transformative change in NCPs and in related aspects of the human condition. This, I believe, is backed up by voluminous amount of scholarly literature. Of course, believing that political and economic decisions and actions depend on the perceptions and values of social actors is a legitimate viewpoint. But many authors (including me, and probably others in this assessment) are closer to a systemic approach that understand values as the byproduct of longer historical processes primarily determined by the evolution of economic and financial structures backed by certain types of social organization and values (dependent). In other words, human-nature relations are not going to change just because more people adopt environmental values; change will happen through (transformative) change in the way we extract economic value from people and the environment; addressing the value configurations and hierarchies that reinforce these (old and possibly future) systems is a facilitating condition for the needed structural transitions and transformations. This, therefore, is a critical juncture in the assessment. The two viewpoints are legitimate, though, I believe, the second to be infinitely more robust and productive than the	We fully agree and have now rephrased several important sections of chapter 1, other chapters and the SPM. We are growingly paying attention to the historical processes that have led to the current conditions and explore ways to address the current huge imbalances. We can further discuss how much we have been able to address these for the SPM and in further iterations.
2533	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	26	1	27	Perhaps not the most important observation for this assessment, institutions are important but not more than the overall economic and social value system(s) that explain them and overdetermine the values of decision-makers. A fundamental distinction is to be made between individually-held values and value systems and hierarchies.	Noted

2534	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	28	1	31	This cultural relativism has been out of fashion for a while now. I don't think we need to bring it back with this assessment. Most sociological and anthropological analysis today agrees that cultures and their related worldviews do not operate independently of the dominant economic and power system, which is the determining factor in the establishment of certain types of social relationships and relationships with nature. "Acceptable worldviews" are ultimately dependent on the systems of value creation and value accumulation that define the hard boundaries of this system. The social values do not operate in a vacuum. In any given cultural configuration, there is a relation to be identified and understood between the historical, moral, ethic, aesthetic, and semiological values of a people and the values of the dominant system. Key concepts and worldviews, particularly regarding human-nature relations are not strictly cultural and are largely the result of the conflictive economic and political history of the world since the last era of conquests and colonization. The very concept of "nature" became instrumental and globalized through this process, which was economic, as much as political and epistemological, with the economy being the determining factor in the relationship. Environmentalism itself has to be understood within this broader explanatory framework.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2535	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	33	1	36	True, but this is constrained by system-level preferences and interests. It's not just the values of managers that count, while attitudes and behaviors are not always "a choice". Interests and rights and other conditions of natural justice are mentioned but not emphasized enough.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2536	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	1	36	1	39	Yes, but isolating values from other considerations (e.g. conflicts of interests and rights) inflates their causal importance relative to other systemic conditions, and it biases the analysis. We are going to lack the political economy perspective to address indirect drivers. A manager might make bad or good decisions based on values, but his personal preferences and values are likely to be less determining than the interests and values of his/her corporation and the value system at large. Marc Le Menestrel (2008) has made interesting cases in business ethics that actually show that managers may carry out orders and policies that conflict with their personal values, particularly the values they held in their youth (see, e.g. A Day at the Big Bank, 2008).	This comment has been considered to form the Theory of Change section in the chapter, also, this comment is reflected across the assessment with more dept. Ch. 2 explaining how values are formed and change (when they actually change trough time) and how values can be in conflict. Ch. 4 explaining how these conflicting values take part in decision making processes across scales. Ch. 5 explaining how this becomes particularly relevant as to understand transformation and how systemic conditions prevent us from integrating diverse values in decision making towards just and sustainable futures
2537	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	2	43	2	47	I am not sure of the relevance of that distinction. It seems to me that it is basically the same thing said differently, the same continuum of perceptions about nature: what value we give to nature and to our relation with it and how much we are ready to stick our necks on behalf of nature. To me, the formulation itself reflect a singular cultural-ideological perception of human-nature relations, which can be traced to evolving concepts of nature in the West. It would not do justice to other concepts of social relationships that impinge on human-nature relations but do not follow these categories. We do not want to put "other" value systems in a straightjacket based on what's currently in fashion in the West. Mobilizing ILK concepts of "mother nature" etc. is OK but probably not representative of the whole alterity of value systems out there. There are many documented examples of this.	Thanks for the comment. We agree that this distinction was creating confusion among readers and authors, we have now changed the key messages.
2538	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	2	50	2	51	I am curious to see the result of that typology. I doubt that it will be feasible without massive reductionism in the presentation of the alterity, diversity and rationality of these value systems.	(There is no need to respond to this comment)
2539	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	2	53	2	58	Do these values have a price? Economic valuation techniques, e.g. contingent valuation, were developed precisely for that purpose, which presupposes a market and dominant socioeconomic forces that, though outside the environment, have a determining weight on what happens to it. Talking about valuation without mentioning the creation of value and value chains in the economy and their link to conflicting social values and value systems both within societies and in world's geopolitics looks a bit disingenuous.	We are not really privileging economic values at all in the assessment. We are actually making explicit the power relations among the different world views but we will make sure these points come out much more strongly from the SOD

						2	59				There is a risk of reductionism. Will this typology provide a perspective on social reproduction and the historic value struggles that define the current situation? Will it link future economic transformations to the value shifts and "value rehabilitations" that will define the shape of social relations and social-ecological outcomes in the future?	Thank you. We hope this will be addressed in chapter 2 and chapter 5
2540	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1			2	59			
2541	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	11	338	11	344		See previous comments on history and systems thinking	Noted
2542	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	9	288	9	291		9. 288-291. See earlier comments on culture, economy and nature...	Noted
2543	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	10	307	10	320		10, 307-320. These are good objectives but the distortions in the current global economic system, the negative connections (Chichilnisky) and teleconnections between North and South and the overall extractive system are completely ignored. Is this a deliberate choice in this assessment. It cannot just be an omission all the time. We cannot just apply a "cost-benefit" analysis to this relationship with nature. A systemic approach is terribly lacking	We are making explicit the very different types of values, and will be making much more explicit the role of the global economic system in the imbalances among world views and types of values
2544	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	423	14	425		I wonder why this FOD is systemically shying away from calling a cat a cat and addressing the social-ecological impacts of the industrial revolution, capitalism, colonial expansion and globalisation. Those processes were critical in imposing new dominant types of values and value frames in 'our' dealing with nature and people.	this section has changed
2545	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	419	14	421		This is not exact. These lenses are not from "different traditions". They come from the same framework of total economic value since Pearce and Turner (1990) and Munasinghe (1992). Therefore, they can't be a substitute to the wider diversity of nature-related values and paradigms. I personally think that the opposition between caring and sharing values vs. acquisitive and egoistic values is much more significant and relevant to the current value crisis in the world economy.	this section has changed
2546	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	423	14	424		This incipient critique of "instrumental values" is not convincing. It dilutes the analysis of capitalism and extractivism by overgeneralizing the critique to all human uses of nature for the sake of humans. It is a form of exoneration. I can't see the science behind it. "Economic tradition" is, to say the least, an excessively shy way of addressing profit-maximizing plunders of the environment. .	this section has changed
2547	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	14	426	14	433		I am not convinced. Too much beating around the bush. This overall process has been a long standing conflict of interest and values between different groups of people. These include hard conflicts between local people and protected areas inspired by Western biocentric approaches. It does not help to diminish the reality of these old oppositions. See e.g. Diaw and Tiani 2010, Diaw 2010, and many others.	this section has changed
2548	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	18	570	18	576		This is a bit arrogant and quite reductionist. Value to whom is a fundamental question in the Africa assessment. Africa as whole makes less than 3% of the Global value added of timber on the planet, despite having more than 17% of the most valuable forests. This is because most of the value added is made in Europe and in new Asian markets. And you'd think that the assessment did not see that? Has the demand for hard economic value from nature become irrelevant or unfit of the highest ethical standard? On what basis do the authors assume that the Africa assessment is not aware that value is socially constructed? I hope the value assessment is not creating a new post modern yardstick to judge the development struggles of the world along an arbitrary "instrumental-intrinsic-relational" hierarchy that mixes extremely different systems under the same intellectual umbrellas.	Thanks. We have now revised the text to convey these arguments which are very relevant
2549	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	18	570	23	638		There is some good material there, and certainly good intentions. But I don't like the way the regional assessments are diminished in order to elevate the global assessment. I also don't agree with the instrumentalist typology of values (instrumental, relational, intrinsic), which does not reflect real historical processes and fails to describe the current global system and the key values that underpin its historic degradation of nature in a lot of places on earth.	The Global Assessment has been granted as much amount of text as any of the other IPBES assessments. The typology of values used in the VA is based on a very encompassing and wide process. Please read carefully chapter 2 to assess how sound was the process. We acknowledge that we were not able to convey the complexity in Ch1, and have done a better effort to do so, but given the scope and length of Ch1 we cannot really make a good enough job

2550	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	26	700		26	706	This is not great epistemology. It does not fully understand other conceptualizations of the world (not just nature). For many African cultures, e.g., what is fundamental is not (an externalized) nature, but concepts of Being - the mana and life forces that crisscross the universe and animate people, animal, plants, immaterial states and invisible beings. In their traditions, Africans externalized and named a universe of things that belong to the "natural" world in the Western sense; they also gave much more importance to their intertwining with, and significance for the lives of humans.	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
2551	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	702		27	703	I totally disagree. How can anyone speak on behalf of all IPBES stakeholders and say that "in the context of IPBES nature refers to the non human world"? Who decreed that? This is reductionist and a step backward from the doctrinal progress made over the last three decades, including in IUCN's categorization of protected areas.	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
2552	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	704		27	704	No. We can't say that biodiversity is a category of "Western cultural traditions". This is recuperation. Biodiversity emerged in the 70s out of an already globalized field of science and environmentalism (which has been elaborated upon and criticized by a host of World scientists (not just from the West). Western cultural traditions may have evolved to progressively separate nature from people but it is not solely responsible for concepts of biosphere, share heritage, and cultural biodiversity. These have come from large, UN-type international processes. It is not because Western interests and values dominate this process that the interests and contributions of other nations and peoples must be discarded and considered insignificant.	The final definition of nature will be approved by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel
2553	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	27	707		27	707	This is becoming a stereotype. Where are the conceptualizations of Nature in other non Western traditions? .. ILK is reduced and used as a convenient appendix of long standing Western Conservation agendas...	chapter 2 and chapter 3 look more in dept into tis diversity of conceptualizations of Nature across local and indigenous contexts presenting a wider range of understandings of the concept and how values and valuation link to them, we introduce this discussion by highlighting that the concept can have different meanings across contexts and that is imbued with diverse values.
2554	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	31	868		31	869	Yes, but the analysis must be rigorous and facilitate the systemic role and shifts of values, particularly in the future	(There is no need to respond to this comment)
2555	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	31	872		31	872	...and the systemic relationship between the two....	this section has changed
2556	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	32	879		32	880	Nicely said but vague. What does it mean? What are the respective positions of these concepts?	this section has changed
2557	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	31	883		31	891	This line of enquiry keeps not asking the most important question. How do values "make up and belong to a system", i.e. an ecosystem of relationships and conflicts in the economic, socio-political and environmental spheres? In particular, how does/did the creation of economic value (and the way it is done) affect the evolution of social values and conflicts between different types of value sets across the world? What is the historicity of this? What are the specific value configurations that this assessment must question in order to address transformative pathways to social-ecological change?	In this new draft we more explicitly account for the evolution of valuation and in particular discuss the prominence of economic values and the need now to extend this to social values. We don't necessarily argue that we need a transformative pathway to socio-ecological change, but rather change that is may be more plural in terms of accounting for a wider range of values. Section 1.2.3.3.1 touches on this and these ideas are developed further in this draft of the VA.
2558	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	31	899		31	904	Overly confused and confusing	this section has changed
2559	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	32	905		32	910	Really confused and confusing. This line of inquiry is putting its fingers on "something" but it's not yet clear enough in the writing. For inputs, see Diaw (1994, 2005, 2010, 2016a,b) on values and rationality in economic theory and economic alterity. The refs can be provided.	this section has changed

2560	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	33	921	33	923	This approach is extremely problematic. There is a total lack of system perspective and no discussion of the merit of the current agent-based approach. We must question the benefits of an agent-based approach rather than a systemic approach of values. what is the determining aspect of values that this assessment aims to address? Social values or individual values? From the onset, the FOD seems to have opted for methodological individualism and a vision of history made by enlightened individuals, but without saying so and being clear about alternative approaches to the assessment. I believe, with many other authors, that political and economic decisions are not ultimately "dependent" on the values of individual actors. Rather, the real game changers are the big social and economic value shift and values confrontation that have started around the world in link with the crises of nature, knowledge, climate, as well as the crisis of value in the digital economy and in broader society (see P2P networks, contributory accounting, automation ; Rifkin and the third industrial revolution + zero marginal cost society ; sharing and caring economy, etc...)	Point taken
2561	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	33	936	33	937	This is tautological. By definition, most, if not all, values are incommensurable. There are, literally, millions of values expressed within and across societies; there is no way an assessment can account for all of them.	this section has changed
2562	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	34	938	34	940	There are 2 unasked questions: What are the origins and drivers of values? Do they just happen or are they the product of something else (a society's history, economy and organization)? What are the aggregate roles and respective positions of decisions (managerial and political), values, interests, and other variables of human impacts on nature? Are these systemic in any way and what are the hypotheses about how the systems works? The current framework does not do justice to these fundamental questions	Agreed. The different chapters have been working on these key issues. Ch1 has reworded the presentation of the key issues.
2563	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	34	941	34	958	This is confusing. Why would chap 4 want to focus on "written" rules and eliminate in the process the billion unwritten, value-laden rules governing institutions, behaviors and societies? This subsection seems to have been drafted with a legalistic understanding of institutions and decision-making. It is not enough to say that the "evidence of values will be familiar to sociology, anthropology and ethnography" (all disciplines that, by the way, are far from exempt of ethnocentrism and primitivism); this inclusiveness has to show in the writing.	Agreed. We have now reworded. The whold VA has integrated much further the insights from the different disciplines
2564	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	33	927	34	958	34, 931 and 33-34, 927-958. There is a million values and value dimensions. Therefore, the risk of straying into many true but trivial considerations of values is high... In fact, with some imagination, every single human action could be related to some form of value or another. What would be the interest to this assessment? (Except make note of that and move on...)	this section has changed
2565	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	39	1110	39	1124	I don't think that "the black box of decision-making" rests only on the values of the manager. You will never unpack it by looking only at operational variables (stakeholder analysis, formality of process, motivation, scale, socioeconomic context) and ignoring the political economy of the whole system. It's evident that the authors already have a preconceived notion of what "a good decision" might be and that they intend to present it within a more or less neutral enumeration of a gradient of nature-friendliness in decision-making. Without system thinking, I doubt that this can be fully effective... I also wonder what the typology can achieve in actually policy- and decision-making and at what scale,	Thank you for sharing this thought.
2566	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	39	1116	39	1116	Individual or collective, from what I have seen so far, is still the individual unit of analysis (firm, household, government...), not the system...	Noted.

2576	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1733	61	1735	As already mentioned, I am not convinced of the strategic relevance and operationality of the Life value frame for a number of countries and regions. If you consider a region such as Africa, for instance, how will this value frame help them evolve their sustainable development strategies?	The LVF provides one way to frame the different ways people value and relate to nature. They are not meant to be prescriptive or necessarily useful in all situations, but instead are meant to be used as a communication tool. It is a complimentary way to think about all the ways that humans position themselves with respect to nature. We believe there is a need for a framing and overarching terminology that is inclusive of reciprocal values, embodied values and non-dualistic perspectives of nature where nature and people are not seen as separate, and where intrinsic values are acknowledged on a par with values of nature's benefits to people. NCP are anthropocentric; thus, in addition to unpacking NCP, the LVF also extends and bridges NCP to connect with non-anthropocentric values.
2577	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1732	61	1733	Again, this is an improvement from the ZOD, which specifically focused on "individual value systems". However, the new formulation does not resolve the ambiguity. Why would the value systems of individuals interest us??? The underlying methodological individualism does not impress as a very useful approach for eliciting transformative change in broad social-ecological systems	This section has changed.
2578	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1736	61	1737	Not just the "values of nature" but the broader complex of values that defines the values of nature in different countries and socioeconomic contexts	This section has changed.
2579	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1737	61	1743	This enumeration does not include anything that might suggest a search for values that are of systemic importance without directly expressing a cultural representation of nature. Many values and forms of valuation have a tremendous impact on nature without addressing it directly	This section has changed.
2580	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1744	61	1744	Narrow, not just the "values of nature" but also the way value is extracted or created from nature and the complex of social values that affect the overall social-ecological system without directly addressing nature. If we want an assessment truly representative of the diversity of nature-relevant values, we need to go beyond direct values of nature to embrace the value system(s). This will enable a more comprehensive explanation of our relation to nature.	This section has changed.
2581	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1744	61	1745	I doubt that culturally-sensitive decision-making (what all this really is about) will be enough for a solution. It can help, but it's not enough, and to some extent, it can even become a diversion. It's essential to go beyond operational decision-making to address system-wide impacts	This section has changed.
2582	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1749	61	1749	Yes! Buy looking at power relations is not enough. The assessment must also look at the economy, which is not even mentioned here	This section has changed.
2583	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1751	61	1752	I seriously wonder why these enumerations never include the economy. Why???? How can we look at valuation (ways of attributing value) without addressing the very creation and extraction of value in the economy?	This section has changed.
2584	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1754	61	1756	why is "individual transformation" of relevance to the assessment? Where are the most relevant levels and leverages for system-wide impact on decision-making? In the individual manager and decision makers or in other combinations of material and ideal transformation?	This section has changed.
2585	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1759	61	1760	Why are the modes of creating and appropriating value in the economy and wider society not part of what defines compatible futures??? It's the heart of the matter!	This section has changed.
2586	CHIMÈRE DIAW	NA	MEP/Bureau	No	Ch. 1	61	1762	61	1762	Much better than "capacity building" as used in the ZOD (such an horrible word!). It's also comforting to see that the assessment has moved away from the dubious notion that "different capacities (to be built) will lead to transformative change".	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
2672	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1		4		I suggest leading with bullets 3 and 4, which define values and the Values Assessment respectively. This would then provide the necessary context for the remaining bullets. ALSO, suggest moving the decision making typology bullet to the end, since it interrupts the flow of the conversation around values and valuation.	Thanks. We have changed completely the KM, but have tried to communicate clearly
2673	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1		4		I suggest shortening the narrative as much as possible to help ensure these Key Messages get across. I am an interested, educated, natural scientist and I had trouble parsing all the language and concepts. I really think this section needs to be distilled to only the most essential.	Indeed. We have now revised very carefully the messages. We may still need to refine them in the next iteration

2674	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1		4	From reading just the key messages (which many would like to do) the connection between the values assessment and the decision-making typology is not clear. As I reader, I am expecting to hear about valuation. I found the prominence of decision making confusing.	Thanks. We have now rephrased completely the key messages
2675	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1	10		Can remove "hereafter, the 'Values Assessment' (VA)" since the acronym is never used in the rest of the key messages.	We agree, the reference to the acronym has been deleted.
2676	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1	25		can remove 'a good'	Text has change. The comment is no longer relevant.
2677	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	1	25		change "are dependent on the way" to "depend on how"	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2678	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	2	50	2	change "by creating an operationalizable value typology taking into account" to "by creating a value typology based on"	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2679	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	2	52		Change "conceptual approach demonstrates that" to conceptual framing shows how"	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2680	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	2	53		Are these definitions (Valuation and Plural valuation) necessary to the Key Message?	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2681	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	2	60	2	Change "how values, valuation and decision-making that affects nature and its contributions to a good quality of life are linked" to "the linkages between values, valuation and decision-making that affects nature and its contributions to a good quality of life."	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2682	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	2	64	2	Consider omitting these details on the levels of the hierarchy from the key messages.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2683	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	3	78	3	A very long sentence that I suggest is trying to say too much. Perhaps replace with "The Values Assessment broadens the expression of values beyond those that exposed through formal valuation methods to understand how a diversity of values can foster just and sustainable futures." I suggest moving the rest of the sentence can be moved into the subsequent text - it would actually be a good way to end this bullet.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2684	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	3	90		These data are not appropriate in the key messages. Suggest they go in relevant portion of the main text and just references the section here.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2685	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	4	136	4	This bullet should go since the content is repeated on the next page in the intro, and its not really a key message.	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2686	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	5	151		the fragment "are the following ones" is not necessary	The text this comments refers to has been deleted.
2687	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	5	153	5	Delete these lines. They basically summarise the rationale and I'm sure the information appears elsewhere.	Accepted edit.
2688	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	5	157	5	As above, delete these lines.	Accepted edit.
2689	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	46	1344		The concept of plural valuation seems clearly linked to the cultural perceptions that underlie the idea of NCP. The relevance of this section could be much improved by making that link explicit and strong.	Thanks. We do not really agree but may have not been clear enough. We have now fully rephrased that section
2690	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	48	1386		This figure includes some valuable typology information regarding valuation methods.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2691	Edward Gregr	Canada	University of British Columbia	No	Ch. 1	49	1394		I really like this figure.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2735	Dr Pankaj Srivastava	India	and Water Conservation (ICAR-IISWC)	No	Ch. 1	8	229	8	NCP beifly can be used here because already elaborated in line 226.	Thank you for your comment!
2736	Dr Pankaj Srivastava	India	and Water Conservation (ICAR-IISWC)	No	Ch. 1	12	364	12	In figure caption short form of SDG can also used.	This figure was deleted
2737	Dr Pankaj Srivastava	India	and Water Conservation (ICAR-IISWC)	No	Ch. 1	28	763	28	Figure 1.4 is not mentioned in text	Noted. This has now been fixed.
2756	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	1	11	1	As the IUCN is conducting its second public consultation on the Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions ("actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits"), this can be included in the development of the Values Assessment as well as added to this paragraph.	Thank you for the information. There are a large number of assessments and initiatives that are relevant to the VA, as it would not be possible to list them all here. We will explore options for referring to the work of IUCN in other sections of the VA.
2757	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	9	276	9	The drivers of these dramatic changes are also the way humans interact with nature. The decline of nature is directly proportional to the adverse effects of human activity.	Agreed. We have changed completely the wording and the section and now provide a Theory of Change in which we explore all these drivers
2758	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	11	329	11	It would be helpful to provide some examples/case studies on the difference between: Values of nature; Values about nature; and Values for nature.	This discussion is indeed quite relevant and complex. It is fully addressed in Ch2. We have now removed it from Ch1 in order to focus only on the very key issues and leave room for Ch2 to expand and provide examples

2759	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	13	372	13	It must be mentioned here that some SDGs might conflict with each other due to their very nature. Another example to provide here is that of the Energy Goal (this has been adopted from Ban-Ki Moon's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative). The sub-goal states: "by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services." However, the word 'sustainable' is not mentioned in the goal and that allows coal to be used in its achievement.	Indeed. We have now treated these issues from a much wider perspective and provide a section on sustainability and justice where we address some of the key issues you raise
2760	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	15	458	15	Other initiatives that can be mentioned here include: The ValuES Methods Database; Invest software; CGIAR Research program on Water, Land and Ecosystems; ARIES (Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services)	We understand we only cover a few assessments that look at the values of nature in different ways, however we had to choose a limited set to delve into due to length considerations
2761	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	27	725	27	It must be mentioned here that NCP brings about a more inclusive framework to discuss human-nature relationships.	Added
2762	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	27	727	27	Add the following benefits as part of NCP: Food security	The term inter alia was causing some confusion. We have changed it to "among others"
2763	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	33	906	33	We recommend revisiting this figure as it is very convoluted. What is the gemstone metaphor?	Thank you for your comments, figure 1.5 has been removed
2764	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	35	978	35	Most of the chapter uses US English. However, the word '-mobilisation' here is written in UK English. Please revise for consistency.	Thank you, spelling and grammar have been corrected for the overall text.
2765	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	53	1521	53	Here, it is mentioned - "This suggests that although the papers cited encompass a diversity of regions, they do so from a predominantly Western, European perspective." As an active participant from the Middle East, we would like to know how you will resolve this situation and provide a more holistic and regionally-balanced perspective. It would be helpful to add this to the document too.	We have made attempts to conduct literature reviews in languages other than English when possible and we have also reached out to contributing from different regions of the world trying to gain some perspective on this. In many cases evidence gaps by regions have been identified and these gaps will be highlighted in chapter 6
2766	Habiba Al Marashi	United Arab Emirates	Emirates Environmental Group	No	Ch. 1	59	1684	59	For brevity, provide short summaries of the chapters in a box/figure.	Thanks. We have some pictorial representation but have also emphasized the questions posed by each of the chapters in response to specific comments to do so very explicitly, which we think provides a robust introduction to the following chapters
2797	Matilda Baraibar; Miguel Carriquiry; Lydia Garrido; Néstor Mazzeo; Ana Laura Mello; Laura Piedrabuena; Manfred Steffen; Micaela Trimble; Cristina Zurbiggen	Uruguay	South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies	No	Ch. 1				It adequately presents the general panorama of the subject considered, in particular, it is very functional for someone who is not linked to the object of analysis. It correctly explains the conceptual frameworks and their historical trajectory, it is very well written. It is introductory to the entire book, indicating which topics will be addressed in each chapter. The bibliography and the state of the art are very updated.	We thank the Reviewer for her/his positive appraisal of our chapter.
2798	Matilda Baraibar; Miguel Carriquiry; Lydia Garrido; Néstor Mazzeo; Ana Laura Mello; Laura Piedrabuena; Manfred Steffen; Micaela Trimble; Cristina Zurbiggen	Uruguay	South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies	No	Ch. 1				One aspect that should be further explored is: what is the definition of values and value systems? Different approaches are found in the different chapters. At times, it is talked about values as a system (value system), and there, "values" are anchored to the cultural. But when the concept is going to be operationalized, it is biased towards the economic, and in chapter 5 towards the behavioral. It is ascribed to "behaviorism", to the behavioral. Therefore, it is recommended to explain and explain what is meant by values, and also point out the paradigmatic framework in which they are conceived. This is important to have consistency between the chapters. It is necessary to deepen the different value systems, the need to address the human and non-human, what is understood by nature, and how artificial intelligence is situated.	Indeed we are working towards improving conceptual consistency among chapters. We are further exploring how best to frame all these definitions.
2799	Matilda Baraibar; Miguel Carriquiry; Lydia Garrido; Néstor Mazzeo; Ana Laura Mello; Laura Piedrabuena; Manfred Steffen; Micaela Trimble; Cristina Zurbiggen	Uruguay	South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies	No	Ch. 1				It is recommended to deepen the social and economic contexts in which each value system originates and is applied. It is important to link the valuations at the individual level with those that arise and consolidate at the company level. At this specific point, it is recommended to incorporate bibliography from the field of political science.	INTERNAL NOTE. This is hopefully tackled by the new decision making typology or by the work from Ch6. Will be good to make sure we are addressing this