

Comments from 1st Review Phase of Chapter 6. Deliverable 2b. Americas Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

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Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				For each Chapter background, methodology and key findings are well structured and helpful, particularly for new readers.	Thank you.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Some sections in Chapter 6 are addressing general (and or global relevant) aspects that are of (the same) importance to all Regional Assessments - this should be kept as short as necessary. Main focus should be on examples with special relevance for the Americas Regions.	We tried to do that throughout and we only failed to do so wherever our literature search did not find any references. We improved our search this time, and we hope to have provided more regional examples, addressing all sub-regions.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Please make sure that all contents and outline on Chapter 6 in IPBES/3/6/Add. 1 are reflected.	We have been trying to do so. There is, however, a thin line that divides following this document and avoid being policy prescriptive.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Important hints concerning knowledge gaps are of utmost importance and the authors are therefore encouraged to outline major knowledge gaps more clearly with the end to include them in the upcoming SPM, in terms of capacity building needs and/or research needs at the regional/subregional and national levels. The authors are also encouraged to outline major regional discrepancy in available knowledge and knowledge gaps more clearly as their identification and classification are necessary contributions to support decisions, conservation and for ongoing and future assessments.	We attempted to do that throughout the text. We have also indicated gaps and needs in the Executive Summary and the Conclusion section.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Please select certain relevant key messages for the upcoming SPM and add uncertainty statements or qualitative confidence levels to all of them to ensure the credibility of the assessment.	This is now included.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				We appreciate all links in this Chapter with existing international agreements and treaties with relevance for the conservation and use of biodiversity (especially CBD, Aichi Targets, ABS, Cartagena Protocol, UNFCCC , SDG). We would like to suggest to include also UNCLOS, ITTA and expand information on Arctic Treaty, WTO, CITES and reveal corresponding impacts.	This remains to be done and will be addressed in the next draft
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Especially the represented case studies from all regions (north to south) are greatly appreciated.	Thanks

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Case Study on Amazon (Chapter 1, Page 21, Line 613 to 683) is focussing on global leakage effects, too. Leakage should be in the focus on (sub)regional AND on global level; please provide more relevant research data on leakage effects.	We have now included examples of leakage and included a bullet point in the Executive Summary. We did not make reference to the Case Study in Chapter 1 because it does not represent a case of leakage according to definition we provided in the Glossary
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	General Comment				Consider quoting and reference to publications "Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet" and "The trajectory of the Anthropocene: The Great Acceleration" (both Steffen et al 2015) to include reflections and links on global, regional and subregional levels.	Agreed and thanks for the reminder. Planetary boundaries is now cited in line 161. Great acceleration in line 149
CONABIO	General Comment				En términos generales, consideramos que este capítulo tiene más coherencia que los demás, pero aún tiene vacíos que hay que llenar. Sugerimos complementarlo considerando información de los otros 5 capítulos.	Agreed, in this SOD we attempted to cross-reference with other Chapters. Now there are some citations to other Chapters all across the text.
CONABIO	General Comment				Sugerimos que el capítulo cubra información relacionada con el impacto de la gobernanza a distintas escalas y de manera constructiva. Por ejemplo, consideramos que el monitoreo ciudadano y otros esfuerzos de este tipo deberían de considerarse quizá incluyéndose en recuadros como buenas prácticas.	We hope to have covered that now in 6.2 and in examples across 6.3. Citizen monitoring is given as example of good community practices in Table 6.1
CONABIO	General Comment				También consideramos importante incluir información sobre los indicadores que existen y que aún es necesario definir y construir para evaluar los avances de la región respecto a la Agenda 2030 y los ODS.	Done. Please see 6.4.3

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
CONABIO	General Comment				Como en los demás capítulos, éste también debe evaluar y guiar un poco hacia el escenario deseable; ofrecer opciones de hacia dónde debemos ir o en qué debemos enfocarnos de manera prioritaria.	Thank you. The main guidance we receive from IPBES is to be policy informative and avoid being policy prescriptive. This is why we avoided defining priorities or setting goals. However, we allude to that all across the text as we call attention to SDGs and specific indicators. We now also mention knowledge gaps and the fact that there is an overall shortage of policy/governance evaluation that is often related to absence of metrics, indicators, etc
CONABIO	General Comment				Como se mencionó en los comentarios generales, consideramos conveniente cerrar este capítulo con "conclusiones" o "reflexiones" que abarquen la información tanto de éste como de los otros 5 capítulos.	Done. Please see Conclusions section.
CONABIO	General Comment				Esta evaluación sería de gran utilidad si se logra convertir en una especie de diagnóstico crítico de la situación de la biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos en el continente americano, para de esta forma no ser un documento más entre tantos.	As mentioned above, policy/governance evaluation is still a major gap in many countries in the region.
Diego Pacheco	4	30	68	4	There is the need to mention the larger cultural diversity of the region shaping many systems of production and for management of natural resources.	Agreed. We have redrafted the "Setting the scene" section and we now include this comment.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ricardo Gomes Luiz	4	65	4	66	Mention regarding economics interests (production that does not respect biodiversity) and weakness governmental structures regarding biodiversity protection (management of protected areas and precariousness to monitor) are aspects that could be added	The new "Setting the Scene" section attempts to address all this from a broad viewpoint (and not from a subregional viewpoint). So, we tried to be as broad as possible in make statement that apply to all four subregions. We go into specifics in the sections that will follow.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	4	30	5	75	Could be useful to include a socio-ecological analysis of the territory, although it is recognized the socio-environmental relation, but it is necessary to include in this part "setting the scene" some reference to the conflicts where the relation between BES and the dynamics in the territories creates differentiated governance regimes in the Americas at local, regional and national levels.	We agree, we inserted Figs 1 and 2 to cover that and introduced some more text in this respect.
David Douterlungne	4	39	4	39	Replace "from highest to lowest, as well as the full spectrum of" for "and"	We have thoroughly changed the text in this section. Please see now lines 115-117.
David Douterlungne	4	47	4	50	Climate change is a good example here, but the limits of adaptation are perhaps better illustrated by more acute problems from the last decades, such as air or water pollution and massive land use conversion.	Agreed. We have changed the text following this logic and added reference to Steffen et al's work on planetary boundaries.
David Douterlungne	4	65	5	70	I'm not sure whether America has the largest wealth of renewable natural resources, the largest potential for agricultural expansion and the highest proportion of urban population on the planet. You may consider including a reference or hard data that can back this up. --- ok – line 74-75) see you will address this ---	Agreed. Done.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	4	31	4	53	I think this information is most relevant for Chapter 1. The chapter should introduce the governance, institutions, private and public decision-making context in Americas in relation to BES.	Agreed. Changes have been made in this respect and previous material has been shared with colleagues in Chapter 1
Ram Pandit	4	60	4	64	BES is also affected through CC, more explicit link to BES would help here.	Agreed. Addressed on lines 213-219
Orlando Rey	5	85	5	87	Without being prescriptive about the policies, consider the convenience of highlighting action that, while protecting BES, are justified on their economic merits, for material or other well benefits to human quality of life.	In this SOD, we attempted to do so throughout the Chapter
Diego Pacheco	5	77	5	108	A broader perspective of governance is needed, for example the view of Elinor Ostrom and colleagues referring that governance varies according to the type of good, such as public, private or common-pool resources. This differentiation is very much important in the context of this chapter, because the three types of property are present in the region. This is key for the analysis of governance in the region.	We attempted to do so now, but recognize that we must expand towards the final draft
Margot Hurlbert	5	76	5	88	Another definition of governance appears here. The definition and chapter 2 should be the same	We present this and other definitions in the Glossary and followed the IPBES guidelines on policy document
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	5	70	5	74	We appreciate the context with SDG and are looking forward to development of Chapter 6.5.3 (Page 22, Line 861).	Thanks, agreed.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	5	78	5	80	There is a reference of the difference between governance and government, based on the actors that participate. It is a very strange approach. From the political science perspective, the difference is so simple: the Government is a governing body in representation of the State and the governance is the act of governing, of ruling, everybody has a level of governance. (see p.e. Rohdes or Hyden or Fasenfest) In that sense the difference based on actors is not common	Agreed; the sentence was reformulated to fit the recommendation
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	5	85	5	86	Socio-environmental landscapes: important to have a clear understanding of what it means. Not all the American countries use this concept.	We now use socio-ecological landscape, which is more broadly used
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	5	89	5	108	Under the view of policy and governance is truly important to have a perspective from territorial management and its dynamics from a socioecological point of analysis. That perspective allows to understand the different scales and governance systems and the role of different actors in their relation with BES.	We attempted to do so now, all across the text.
David Douterlungne	5	78	5	78	Governance is not limited to political actors. A word with broader signification may be handy (such as "decision-maker").	Agreed. Sentence re-phrased.
Ram Pandit	5	76	5	108	Section 6.1.2 focuses on governane and policy, with institutions implicit. I think institutions needs to be explicit and dealt accordingly. For example, how global, regional and country-specific institutions are affecting (+ively or negatively) the BES in Americas.	Agreed. Text has been changed in order to highlight and define institutions and institutional arrangements.
Rafael Loyola	6	110	6	110	First time you mention BES; better to spell it out "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES)"	agreed. Done.
Rafael Loyola	6	119	6	121	It would also be nice to define what is a problem-centered and a community-centered approach. Then, give examples.	Agreed. Definitions and examples are now given.
Rafael Loyola	6	133	6	133	replace "ecosystem" by "biodiversity"?	Agreed. We replaced "ecosystem" by "BES"

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rafael Loyola	6	139	6	143	This whole paragraph is confusing... first, it lacks a link with the previous one. Then, "drug policy innovation" sounds your talking about medication and biodiversity prospection... maybe "trafficking policy" would make it more clear. The example of McSweeney sounds interesting, but it is too vague here; "rethinking the war on drugs" in what way? How it relates to reducing pressure on forests? Either you could provide more details or just remove the paragraph entirely, in my opinion.	Agreed. We have now provided more details and changed the position of the paragraph in the text. The case offers a good practical example of the point made by Bennett et al on problem-centered x community-centered approaches (see review comment 35, above). So, we have moved this paragraph upwards and merged it with the paragraph on Bennett's paper.
Diego Pacheco	6	26	28	997	It is only related to one single perspective of IPBES: biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being. The other perspective brought by ILK is missing, which is: systems of life, nature gifts, living in harmony with Mother Earth; a complementarity of visions is necessary in the whole chapter. The theoretical framework for analyzing governance is very narrow. The following document could be used as a framework for this chapter: Elinor Ostrom, et al. A General Framework for Analyzing Sustainability of socioecological systems. Elinor Ostrom et al. Science 325, 419 (2009);	We attempted to expand on this angle but we recognize more has to be done in this respect. There is a vast predominance of published literature on the BES, hwb angle.
Diego Pacheco	6	110	8	209	The policy analysis taking into account simple sectoral and integrated and cross-scale and cross-level is very simplistic and is not the way forward for analyzing policies in a complex environment of types of property rights and decentralization schemes in the region. The Institutional Analysis and Development Framework (IAD) developed by Elinor Ostrom can be used for a better analysis of policies.	We attempted to expand on this angle but we recognize more has to be done in this respect. There is a vast predominance of published literature on the BES, hwb angle.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ricardo Gomes Luiz	6	149	6	149	"environmental" in this case need to be unfolded into a biodiversity and ecosystem services meaning. In the opposite, "environmental" can keep only a general sense and not address BES issues	Agreed, rephrased
Margot Hurlbert	6	110	6	153	The linkage of BES policies to other sectors (power, water, agriculture) in addition to those of interest to IPBES should be made; this is the reality of policy landscape There is no discussion on integration here?	We attempted to do so now, by inserting content on energy, water, mining and agriculture. More on that topic appear again on 6.3.5, offset and compensation.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	6	144	6	153	An insightful study for the conflicts over mining in Peru, for example, would be: Jaskovski, M (2014): Environmental Licensing and Conflict in Peru's Mining Sector: A Path-Dependent Analysis. World Development Vol. 64, pp. 873–883, 2014.	Thank you. Reference inserted.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	6	112	6	121	Has a short view of the mainstreaming of BES with sectors. There is a lack of understanding of sectors and BES as a crosscutting issue as is remarked in SDGs or the CBD (see results of last SBI and SBSTTA meetings, GBO4, etc).	We believe we have addressed this now, by giving examples of ag, energy, and mining sector.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	6	122	6	130	It is not clear the reference to Joshi et al. That author presents data at global level, and it is not very useful to understand the reality of the situation in the Americas, the message between the quotation of Joshi and the paragraph for the Americas case is not clear. Maybe information from World Bank, the results and inf docs from the Anti-Corruption Summit of Americas countries, OAS and Transparencia Internacional, can be useful for authors to complete this analysis.	Thank you. We cited Joshi to give the global picture, but also to quote some specific references he made to US, Canada, and LAC. To attend to this comment, we have added references from CEPAL and Kauffman on corruption, more specific to the region.
David Douterlungne	6	137	6	137	Contrary to what?	thank you. "on the contrary" deleted.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Douterlungne	6	111	6	153	Given the title of this section (“sectorial vs integrated policies”), consider including clear definitions and relevance for BES of both sectorial and integrated policies and mentioning the mayor contrasts between both categories of policies.	We hope to have achieved this now by including examples of sectorial vs integrated policies related to energy, ag and extractive sectors.
Ram Pandit	6	122	6	130	How this information relates to BES? The link is more improtant than the economic indicator itself. How the higher income and better governance affect BES and is affected by the state of BES in the region?	We now attempt to address that in "Setting the Scene", figure 1, which we make reference too again in this paragraph.
Ram Pandit	6	146	6	146	environmeental and social variables? What they mean in particular? Seems to vague.	We now include examples of what Franks et al’s paper means by environmenta and culture
Margot Hurlbert	7	154	7	198	There is alink tobe made to scal e of watershed, and the chosen biomes, and nation jurisdiction.	It has been agreed that biomes would be used as examples only.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	7	177	7	196	Once REDD[+] has been introduced, it requires a somewhat more thorough reporting and discussing. A recent publication supports the major conclusion in this paragraph that REDD[+] needs substantially good governance [and this PES scheme might otherwise become a major failure, reviewers own comment]: Ochienga RM, Visseren-Hamakersa JJ, ArtsaB, Brockhaus M, Herol M (2016): Institutional effectiveness of REDD+ MRV: Countries progress in implementing technical guidelines and good governance requirements. Environmental Science & Policy 61, 42–52. At the same time, the broad body of also critical perception of REDD[+] might be better represented except the well-referenced Evans et al. (2014) article, for example: Phelps J, Friess AD, Webb EL (2012): Win–win REDD+ approaches belie carbon–biodiversity trade-offs. Biological Conservation 154, 53–60.	Thank you for these important references. We have now discussed the results of Ochieng et al in this paragraph, and the discussion of Phelps et al we have used as an example of the argument of problem-centered vs community-centered focus (see reviewer comment in line 35, above)
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	7	172	7	176	In considering the governance at multiple scales, and the mismatch between national and local ones, is important, in the case of the Americas, to consider the governance of indigenous people and some other ethnicities or minorities (such as afroamericans, raizales, etc) that by law has their own governance and/or territories. Talk just about local communities as a whole doesn't give the real picture at the territories.	We have now rephrased the text and cited new references to be more explicit about indigenous peoples and other minorities (see item 6.2.2, lines 335-347)

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	7	197	8	200	The concept of border objects can be very interesting, although has to be extended. Regarding protected areas in general, now there is a new perspective to intend to define areas for integral management, in which the conservation also implies the impacts and relations with the communities, not only protection strictu sensu. Is the case of Paramos (very important ecosystem for Andean countries) where it can be found activities such as agriculture and mining that clearly impacts the BES that supplies, p.e. water to whole cities, there is no possibility close that ecosystems to the people. In a integral management approach of areas for special protection such as paramos, the first thing is to work together with the communities to give sustainable solutions. See a very interesting approach at http://www.humboldt.org.co/es/component/k2/item/827-gobernanza-relacional	We have expanded a little bit on "boundary objects" and added another example. On the topic of protected areas, we believe we have covered the reviewer's point on lines 580-602 of the new version, without making specific references to countries or biomes. Our option was to use meta-analyses available on the topic.
David Douterlungne	7	173	7	176	This sentence is somewhat confusing and hard to understand.	The whole paragraph has been re-written. See our reply to comment on the line 51 of this sheet.
David Douterlungne	7	198	7	198	Consider using "objects and/or processes"	Agreed. Done.
Ram Pandit	7	155	7	157	Scale can be temporal, spatial, organisational, and decision-making types. I am not sure quantitative and qualitative analytical scale fit well with the temporal and spatial scale to assess the state of BES in the region?	Agreed. Sentence re-phrased.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	7	168	7	176	These are the required set of conditions? How are they reflected on in the approach to manage BES in the region? The critical reflection fo this is more more improtant here.	Originally, this paragraph did not list any set of required conditions. Either way, the paragraph has been thoroughly revised as mentioned in lines 51 and 53 of this excel sheet (see item 6.2.2, lines 335-347, of the draft)
Ram Pandit	7	177	7	196	can be shortened and added with other examples here.	We have incorporated one new example and have two more at placeholder
Rafael Loyola	8	233	9	246	It would be nice to give some (maybe just two) examples of participatory governance... maybe show how protected areas (both terrestrial and marine) are established or how mechanisms (laws, market-based decrees like the soy moratorium in the Brazilian Amazon) for avoiding deforestation are implemented.	Thank you for this suggestion. We give now two examples, one of them about the soybean moratorium.
Diego Pacheco	8	226	8	238	There is the need to explain that beyond participatory governance, there are in the region a self-governance developed through centuries by indigenous groups, that have been recently recognized by governments. Also, the importance of decentralization in the region needs to be analyzed deeply. There is a lot of literature in the region about the implications of decentralization in forestry and water governance (Ribot, Pacheco, Andersson, among others). Also, there is the need to explain the devolution of rights not only to decentralized units of government at the local level but also through the recognition of indigenous rights in the region.	Agreed. We attempted to do so now by including a whole new paragraph under 6.2.3., in lines 497-504.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ricardo Gomes Luiz	8	222	6	223	Based on the information from previous paragraph, this portion of the text suggests to understand that these institutions have good approach related to conservation of biodiversity. Is this the case? I suggest that this need to be clarified	We disagree that the paragraph suggested value judgement (good or bad). It mentions the historical conditions leading to one given type of self-governance. We revised the text to try to improve clarity in this respect.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	8	202	8	209	Targeting Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and the international efforts is highly appreciated to emphasise significance of this biome for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. Providing a list or map with an overview on all MAP in Americas might be very helpful (see comment on Line 356ff).	The text now provides a lot more info on MPAs, but we felt a map would be excessive, since the Chapter is already beyond the determined size.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	8	217	8	225	Maybe wold be good to mention the countries that where under military regimes until the 1990's, because as it reads, the sense is almost all LA was outside democracy....and as far as I can recall it is not true. Also, if authors can read about the evolution of economics in LA (p.e. CEPAL), will find that the influence of international/multilateral actors comes by the 60's, not after 1990.	We disagree with the first part: several means some and not "almost all", as the reviewer interpreted. We did not find necessary to list which ones, since it does not bring further clarification to our argument. We agree with the second part and change the text according to the suggestion. Thanks.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	8	232	8	233	Between this two paragraphs it is important to highlight the impacts in the Americas of the international multilateral events, that are the root of the Contemporary International Environmental Law. In the case of Colombia, for example, in paralell to the Stockholm Summit in 1972 we where strengthening our environmental law and institutions (Inderena), we participated with one expert in the Brundlant Comission that in 1987 produced the report "our common future", before CNUMAD 92 we established a new Constitution with the basis of the environmental principles that finally also where adopted in the Agenda 21 in Rio. And calling that need to strenght the environmental governance, was created the National Environmental System in 1993, with decentralized functions and local, regional and national levels that includes all the stakeholders as part of that System. As authors can see, the international history of the evolution of environmental law also have deep implications in the evolution of national policies and governance in the Americas. I am totally sure that in the other countries, with their own rythms they follow that music.	Given the space constraints of the Chapter, we have chosen not to go too deep in history in the region or of the role of specific countries.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	8	236	8	236	Please check with MEP the right reference to "traditional population". It is necessary to standarize the language already used at IPBES.	Replaced by "local and indigenous"
David Douterlungne	8	231	8	231	Can you be more specific with "these governance systems". Do you mean self-governance and state-centered governance systems?	Clarification has now been made: state-centered.
Ram Pandit	8	200	8	200	Needs to elaborate what is meant by weakly and strongly structured?	We decided to delete any reference to "weakly vs strongly" structure in this paragraph

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	8	206	8	208	Seem redundant - perhaps not needed.	We redrafted this Chapter with some editing and with the addition of other examples. We hope to have eliminated possible redundancies.
Ram Pandit	8	210	9	305	The discussion needs to be focused on enabling environment. May be a better way to present is to list them in the very beginning and then assess them afterwards? As such the text seems disjointed a bit. First few paragraphs needs to be more specific to the context of the assessment.	We have revisited this topic but some rearranging with the text still has to be done
Rafael Loyola	9	269	9	269	What is a slow variable or a slow feedback? Not clear...	Explanation is now given
Rafael Loyola	9	285	9	285	Replace "Network" by "Network governance"?	Done.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	9	253	9	271	I consider that is better to quote the analysis of Ostrom as cited above: A general Framework of Socioecological systems, and related the analysis of this section with such framework. Here the larger textual quotation to Biggs does not bring value added to the explanation, since is not related to specific situations of the Americas.	We disagree. Biggs et al. reviewed nearly 200 publications to produce this review (including several articles by Ostrom). The 7 principles proposed by Biggs et al. are comprehensible enough to be applicable to any SES. Moreover, it focuses on ecosystem services, which is a very important element of the IPBES assessment. The reviewer's suggestion that we should provide an analysis based on Ostrom's framework would imply a substantial change in the chapter, which we disagree with: Ostrom's framework is designed to analyze sustainability of SES and the Chapter is supposed to cover beyond that. Furthermore, the same criticism the reviewer poses to Biggs' work (not being specific to the Americas) is also applicable to Ostrom's framework: it is not specific

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Margot Hurlbert	9	266	7	271	More is needed to explain these principles and why they are important, and how they fit into this study	In direct opposition to the reviewer comment in line 71, above, this reviewer asked for more explanation on those principles. We have now done that in the same paragraph.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	9	283	10	305	Maybe if authors want to have another view regarding governance, policy and legislation around BES in the case of Colombia, I invite you to read the e-book "biodiversidad y bienestar: elementos de reflexión para partidos políticos" http://www.humboldt.org.co/es/test/item/754-biodiv-bienestar . Only in Spanish	Thank you.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Orlando Rey	10	306	10	306	6.3 Policy instruments, support tools and methodologies related to BES. Consider instruments as ex situ conservation and “species-based approach” in addition to habitat approach. Considerer the possibility of including adaptation policies as a policy instruments by it self an not only in relation to conservation or restoration. Adaptation policies as expressed in national adaptation plans and programmes, have a strong influence on BES. the role on land use plans, water management,, sustainable agriculture and fisheries practices and strengthening of institutional capacity, among others. Consider also the possibility of introducing some sub categorization of the instruments. E.g, the MEA employed a categorization by grouping “responses with a primary goal of conservation”, “responses with a primary goal on sustainable use”, “Integrated responses which address both conservation and sustainable use”, “responses that address direct and indirect drivers”, ...-- While it is not necessary to copy this or other specific system, it seems to be useful to group and categorize the different categories, and to represent that in a Box.	We felt the topics conservation and restoration are still disproportionately long in size, so we opted not to cover this suggestion
Orlando Rey	10	325	11	386	On assessing the effectiveness of protected areas, consider factors as lack of representativeness and unsustainable tourism. Regarding the challenge of climate change, several issues are under discussion, including the need to strengthening the PA system and its connectivity.	We have addressed some of that in other parts of the text, such as in 6.5.1, 6.5.3

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rafael Loyola	10	330	10	330	You might want to update this figure for Brazil to ~17%, according to Ferreira & Valdujo 2014. Ref.: erreira, M.N., Valdujo, P.H., 2014. Observatório de UC's: Biodiversidade em Unidades de Conservação. WWF, Brasília. 64p.	Thank you. To keep it in unison with the other subregions, we decided to stick to the 2005 data. We keep looking for more recent data for all subregions + Brazil so we can update that information.
Diego Pacheco	10	306	15	526	There is only a view of sectoral policies such as conservation, restoration, but there is not a link with this policies with sustainable development and eradication of poverty. Therefore the analysis is very partial and incomplete.	We strongly disagree with that. We discuss ABS, conservation incentives, multi-use protected areas, market policies - all in this section. Elsewhere in the text we refer to the problems that emerge when policies are treated as sectoral boxes rather than in an integrated fashion, considering development and human wellbeing.
Joel Houdet	10	306			Policy instruments, support tools and methodologies related to BES should discuss at length the opportunities and barreirs to ecological tax / fiscal reform	We will address that in the next version
Thomas Brooks (IUCN)	10	325	11	362	This text on protected area coverage is good, but quite a lot more important information could be drawn in here. For a template of how this might be done, see the IPBES ECA assessment, Ch 3, Lines 151-157 and Lines 2562-2616. IUCN stands ready to help with synthesis or interpretation if useful: please feel free to contact me directly (t.brooks@iucn.org) if so.	Thank you, but due to space constraints we have decided not to expand too much on this topic

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	10	318	12	412	Concerning protected areas and biodiversity corridors and connectivity please cross-check with projects under ICI/LifeWebInitiative and the List of biodiversity projects in Americas funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety at: https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2014-project_list_biodiversity.pdf .	We felt that due to space limitations further examples along these lines would not be necessary
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	Peru promotes investments in the restoration and conservation of ecosystems through the following instruments:	Thank you

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>1. Conditioned direct transfers (TDC) Developed in 2011 as a tool to conserve the Amazon community forests of Peru in the regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Ucayali, San Martin and Madre de Dios. It is in these regions where a huge variety of flora and fauna are harbored, the same which are threatened by changing land use.</p> <p>The TDC mechanism is driven by the Ministry of Environment through the National Forest Program for Climate Change Mitigation (Forest Programme). This program's mission is to conserve 54 million hectares of tropical forests by 2021 and up to date it serves 58 native communities belonging to six ethnic groups: the Ashaninka (88.703 people), Awajún (55.366), Kewcha-Lamista (16.929) , Wampis (10,163), Nomatsiguenga (8,016) and Yanesha (7,523).</p> <p>The mechanism aims to promote sustainable production systems in the Amazon forests. For this, the Forest Program establishes an alliance with indigenous peoples entitled to conserve tropical forests where native people perform control and surveillance activities and the implementation of sustainable production systems in these forests. In that sense a social contract between the government and indigenous people is born "responsibility" for the conservation.</p>	Thanks. We now mention this program in the section on conservation incentives (6.3.3).

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>The TDC, commits and transfers a monetary payment of 10.00 per hectare (approximately 3.52 USD) a year, conditioned to forest conservation actions. The TDC also aims to contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty. Under this TDC scheme, it is planned to conserve 3.5 million hectares of Amazon forest, benefiting 48,000 people in 180 native communities, all this with the goal to reduce to 0% the rate of deforestation in community forests.</p> <p>The native communities titled in a voluntarily manner are joined to the Forests program, mentioning the number of hectares of forests that are intended to preserve. To do so they present their investment plan, develop the forests zoning for 5 years, whose performance is evaluated and monitored. The economic incentive or payment given must be used in the implementation of the investment plan, in that sense the economic incentive is handled by the community management committee and overseen by the monitoring committee of the community.</p>	Same as above. Due to space limitations we cannot give all the details kindly provided here.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>In addition, the Forestry Program gives the communities, the strengthening of the capacities to the management committees, also advises through technicians the ability to earn additional income from sustainable forest use, either by improving the productivity of cocoa, coffee, fruit, medicinal plants, poultry or fish farms.</p> <p>It is expected for the future, that the TDC can be incorporated in regional public budgets and for the regional governments to assume this responsibility in the context of joint programs and sectoral projects such as agriculture, education, health among others, and other actors such as universities and institutes to join the capacity building for forest conservation</p>	Same as above. Due to space limitations we cannot give all the details kindly provided here.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>2. Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services (Payments for ecosystem services)</p> <p>Created in June 2014 through the Law 30215 "Law of Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services - MRSE"; in that law the ecosystem services are defined as economic, social and environmental, direct and indirect benefits that people obtain from the proper functioning of ecosystems, such as water regulation in basins, biodiversity maintenance, carbon kidnapping , scenic beauty, soil formation and provision of genetic resources, etc.</p> <p>The mechanism of compensation for ecosystem services is a scheme of voluntary agreements between two or more agents to promote and implement recovery actions, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems that generate ecosystem services. The law also establishes conditions, functions and roles for the operation of a compensation mechanism for ecosystem services.</p>	Thanks. We now mention this program in the section on conservation incentives (6.3.3).

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>In the country, the compensation mechanisms for ecosystem services most known are of the Water (21 schemes of water MRSE, 6 of which have been incorporated into the companies that provides potable water), carbon (REDD +), and biodiversity, being the last one an aspect even without major lights unlike water and carbon scheme.</p> <p>In regards to MRSE water, 3 types have been found, the first with the intervention of the company that provides drinking water for raising money from users of drinking water, the second one with international financing from donations and the third one it is through a percentage of the profits of private partnerships, and in some ways, the regional governments, which add leverage resources. The money raised aims to implement projects of public-private investment for recovery, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. For example the city of Lima belongs to the Rimac basin, and it is planned to invest 28 million dollars in 5 years through projects of public investment for recovery and conservation of ecosystems, the money to be invested comes from a percentage of the collection of the company providing drinking water in Lima (Lima has about 10 million people, the 3rd part of inhabitants of Peru).</p>	Same as above. Due to space limitations we cannot give all the details kindly provided here.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>The carbon MRSE operates through the REDD + scheme. Currently the scheme is under construction, where it is conceived REDD + in managing large landscapes, and for its implementation adjustments in the policy framework at different levels are required, being essential the multi-sectoral and intergovernmental coordination to reduce pressures on forests. The Forests Ministry of Environment Programme is the one leading the process REDD + in the country, and up to date, tools are being built, among them we have: a) reference level of forest emissions; b) national forest monitoring system based on a satellite system; c) National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change, which is expected to be approved in the coming weeks.</p> <p>It is noteworthy that the Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services schemes have a platform for recording water and carbon schemes, the platform facilitates the recognition and monitoring of voluntary investment and recovery and conservation of ecosystems.</p>	Same as above. Due to space limitations we cannot give all the details kindly provided here.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>3. Environmental Compensation</p> <p>In December 2014, the Ministry of Environment, through Ministerial Resolution 398-2014-MINAM, approved the guidelines Environmental Compensation within the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA). The SEIA demands the environmental compensation on projects of public or private investments or mixed capital investment requiring detailed Environmental Impact Studies, which generate significant negative environmental impacts. It is noteworthy that the Environmental Compensation is "Nature for Nature" it is not monetary compensation nor compensation for damages, or social.</p> <p>Environmental compensation is mandatory, and it is required when there is residual impact. That is to say, when the impact persists despite having respected the sequence to avoid-minimize and rehabilitate the site impact (mitigation hierarchy) and yet the impact does not disappear "residual impact." This impact must be neutralized through environmental compensation; which is why environmental compensation seeks to achieve zero net loss in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.</p>	In sections 6.3.2.1 and 6.3.2.2 we now provide a broader cover of environmental compensation

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	<p>Environmental compensation is implemented through conservation measures and/or restoration at equivalent or similar to the impacted ecosystems. Restoration measures are aimed to improve the status or condition in ecosystems that are in process of degradation, while the conservation aims to stop threats or pressures on ecosystems. It should be mentioned that it is the investor (polluter-payer principle) that causes residual impact is responsible for the design, implementation and effectiveness of restoration measures and / or long-term preservation.</p> <p>To date, the Ministry of Environment has worked the criterion "same for same" to determine how to compensate through "ecological value x ha" (hectares quality), where the lost ecological value equals the ecological value gained . In order to estimate the gains and losses on ecological value, for environmental compensation, a draft guide has been developed applied to high Andean ecosystems (grassland, tolar and grass puna) where the process of estimating losses or gain of ecological value has been illustrated; The guide is expected to be approved in the coming days. It is noteworthy that the guide is the product of scientific knowledge at the service of public policy, in that sense the support of scientists from the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina and specialists in the environmental sector have been given to create a tool for easy understanding.</p>	In sections 6.3.2.1 and 6.3.2.2 we now provide a broader cover of environmental compensation

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	Finally, in order to guide and strengthen environmental compensation in the country, in a process of learning and tools construction, a roadmap to develop in the medium term has been given, among the most important tools that the Ministry of Environment has to develop which are: a) map of ecosystems reference, b) guides of conservation status by ecosystem type, c) best practice guidelines on restoration by ecosystem type, d) assessment methodology on threats at national level, and e) registration platform for environmental compensation, which ought to be articulated with the National <u>environmental Information System</u> .	Same as above.
Magaly Ramos	10	306	17	617	The implementation of the instruments (Conditional direct transfers, Mechanisms Compensation for Ecosystem Services, Environmental Compensation and others) the conservation and restoration requires reflections on how to design and implement actions for restoration and conservation of ecosystems, In order to perform them in strategic manner for the country in a context of territorial management resilient to climate change. In that sense there is a responsibility to design public articulated policies and build the necessary tools to guide the process.	As above.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	10	306	17	617	Maybe authors that read spanish wold be interested in consult the new publication of the Status and Trends of Biodiversity in Colombia, BIO 2015, that includes a series of analysis of gaps and instruments related to the conservation and sustainable use at the different levels of BES in Colombia. It can be downloaded at http://www.humboldt.org.co/es/component/k2/item/898/bio2015	Thank you
Ram Pandit	10	308	10	309	this statement is quite strong. Need to reconsider it.	We disagree and kept it as it was.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	10	322	10	323	Citations needed.	Refs are given in the following paragraphs
Rafael Loyola	11	338	11	338	Please also see Nori et al. 2015 - for a recent global analysis. Ref.: Nori, J., Lemes, P., Urbina-Cardona, N., Baldo, D., Lescano, J., Loyola, R., 2015. Amphibian conservation, land-use changes and protected areas: A global overview. <i>Biol. Conserv.</i> 191, 367–374. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2015.07.028	Thanks, ref inserted.
Rafael Loyola	11	338	11	339	overall positive impact of protected areas... but see Pressey et al. 2015. Ref.: Pressey, R.L., Visconti, P., Ferraro, P.J., 2015. Making parks make a difference: poor alignment of policy, planning and management with protected-area impact, and ways forward. <i>Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.</i> 370, 20140280. doi:10.1098/rstb.2014.0280	Thanks. Reference incorporated to the argument
Rafael Loyola	11	351	11	352	May I suggest also Lemes et al. 2013. Ref.: Lemes, P., Melo, A.S., Loyola, R.D., 2013. Climate change threatens protected areas of the Atlantic Forest. <i>Biodivers. Conserv.</i> 23, 357–368. doi:10.1007/s10531-013-0605-2 ... Loyola et al. 2012. Ref.: Loyola, R.D., Nabout, J.C., Trindade-filho, J., Lemes, P., Urbina-Cardona, J.N., Dobrovolski, R., Sagnori, M.D., Diniz-filho, J.A.F., 2012. Climate change might drive species into reserves: a case study of the American bullfrog in the Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot. <i>Alytes</i> 29, 61–74.	Thanks. All references incorporated
Rafael Loyola	11	351	11	352	... AND... Loyola et al. 2014. Ref.: Loyola, R.D., Lemes, P., Brum, F.T., Provete, D.B., Duarte, L.D.S., 2014. Clade-specific consequences of climate change to amphibians in Atlantic Forest protected areas. <i>Ecography (Cop.)</i> . 37, 65–72. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0587.2013.00396.x	Thanks. Reference incorporated
Rafael Loyola	11	351	11	352	... the later paper assessing more complex structures of biodiversity such as evolutionary diversity.	Agreed. Argument incorporated to the text.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rafael Loyola	11	362	11	362	Placeholder 14: Please have a look at: Coad, L., Leverington, F., Knights, K., Geldmann, J., Eassom, A., Kapos, V., Kingston, N., de Lima, M., Zamora, C., Cuadros, I., Nolte, C., Burgess, N.D., Hockings, M., 2015. Measuring impact of protected area management interventions: current and future use of the Global Database of Protected Area Management Effectiveness. Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci. 370, 20140281. doi:10.1098/rstb.2014.0281	Thanks. Reference incorporated
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	11	356	11	262	Targeting Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and the international efforts is highly appreciated to emphasise significance of this biome for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, providing a list or map on MAP in Americas might be very helpful (see comment on Line 202ff).	As explained before, we decided this would be excessive given our current space constraints.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	11	363	12	386	Please consider input from results of the Dialogue Workshop for the Americas Region to be held in Sucre, Bolivia, during the week July 20-22, 2016 .	Done. Lines 800-808
David Douterlungne	11	335	11	335	Remove "This is also the case for Brazil".	Agreed, done.
David Douterlungne	11	349	11	349	Remove ("e.g., Belize). Extractive activities are common in many countries	Disagree. Extractive activities are common in many countries, but not inside National Parks. For coherence with other examples used in the paragraph, we decided to keep Belize as na example
Rafael Loyola	12	421	13	423	Placeholder 15: please have a look at Hidasi-Neto, J., Loyola, R.D., Cianciaruso, M.V., 2013. Conservation Actions Based on Red Lists Do Not Capture the Functional and Phylogenetic Diversity of Birds in Brazil. PLoS One 8, e73431. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0073431	Thank you. Ref inserted.
Rafael Loyola	13	445	13	445	CBD... spell it out? First time mentioned, if I'm not wrong.	You were right. Thank you for noticing.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rafael Loyola	13	447	13	448	Please, see also this recent paper: Crouzeilles, A.R., Curran, M., Ferreira, M.S., David, B., Grelle, C.E. V, Benayas, J.M.R., 2016. Ecological drivers of forest restoration success: a global meta- analysis. Nat. Commun. 7, 1–8. doi:10.1038/ncomms11666	Thank you. Ref inserted.
Thomas Brooks (IUCN)	13	422	13	423	In this respect, please see Mace et al. (2008) Conservation Biology, especially page 1437 on "Listings determined on the basis of decline rates only and the status of large populations"	Thank you. We cite this ref now as an important one to understand the mechanism and some of its limitations
Sally Valdes	14	476	15	526	Under the US Farm bill there are various conservation incentives . See http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/	We now list several examples from the US, in lines 811, 873, 901
Royal Gardner	14	474	14	474	Minor edit: offsets are discussed in 6.3.5 (not 6.3.4) and thus the section may need to be move before the IAS discussion.	Agreed. We have also altered the order by which each of the topics were displayed.
David Douterlungne	14	496	14	509	Particularly this part may be usefull for decision makers.	Thank you. We hope so!
Ram Pandit	14	475	14	509	Conservatin incentives in North America are also relevant policies, they are not covered in the text	We now list several examples from the US, in lines 811, 873, 901

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Bruno Paris	15	527	16	572	<p>Regarding coordination across jurisdictional boundaries, one of the CBD Guiding Principles on IAS is Cooperation (https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7197):</p> <p>"Depending on the situation, a State's response might be purely internal (within the country), or may require a cooperative effort between two or more countries. Such efforts may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes developed to share information on invasive alien species, their potential uneasiness and invasion pathways, with a particular emphasis on cooperation among neighbouring countries, between trading partners, and among countries with similar ecosystems and histories of invasion. Particular attention should be paid where trading partners have similar environments; - Agreements between countries, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, should be developed and used to regulate trade in certain alien species, with a focus on particularly damaging invasive species;"... <p>Examples of existing coordination/collaboration mechanisms for North America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North American Plant Protection Organization (under the International Plant Protection Convention): http://www.nappo.org/ - Forest Insects & Disease and Invasive Plants Working Group of the North American Forestry Commission (under the FAO): http://www.fs.fed.us/global/nafc/insects/aboutus.htm 	Thanks. Info incorporated to the text.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	15	535	16	572	<p>Considering EU policies on IAS might be helpful for further development of national and international strategies and for better knowledge sharing (see EU strategies and legislation http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm).</p>	We did not give this specific example but in this new version we discuss the relevance of international strategies

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	15	548	15	549	Considering Galapagos Islands (cross check with Page 21, Line 809) and Channel Islands of California might be helpful.	These are still missing as examples in the text, and we hope to address in the next version depending on our space constraints.
David Douterlungne	15	512	15	524	Mexico has also a popular and widely distributed PES program: PRONAFOR (former PROARBOL), executed by the national ministry of forestry (CONAFOR). http://www.conafor.gob.mx/web/apoyos/pronafor/	Agreed. Two new references inserted in this respect.
David Douterlungne	15	527	16	573	Control of invasion species can be interpreted as a study-case of restoration. It is not clear whether this is a policy instrument, support tool or methodology (see title of section 6.3)	We respectfully disagree. The CBD provides separate treatment to restoration and to control of IAS, and so does scientific literature.
Ram Pandit	15	526	16	572	Same comment as above, integration of the works done in north america would help (or even needed)	We have now included examples of North American collaboration on IAS and also of some specific cases.
Sally Valdes	16	574	17	617	Would it be appropriate to include here the concept of Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Recovery? In the US if an entity causes loss of natural resources (including wildlife) they may have to pay damages. The monies they pay go to restoration of the lost resource. There is a lot of flexibility on how these funds might be used. They might, for example, be used to restore damaged habitat or protect undamaged habitat. To learn more about NRDA see https://www.fws.gov/midwest/es/ec/nrda/index.html	We did not include this example, but we provided several examples of compensatory mechanisms

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	16	573	17	617	There is a biased interpretatoin of policies. Only introduces policies of offsets and compensation, which are related to payment of ecosystem services. In order to have a more balanced approaches is necessary to introduce the alternative policies to offsets and compensation, which are based not in economic rationale but in expansion of rights of peoples and nature, such as the instrument of the management of the "system of life" applied in Bolivia, based in rights, duties and obligations. A section about "management of systems of life" needs to be introduced here. This approach seeks for the balance between protection of environmental functions, sustainable development systems of production, and eradication of poverty. This approach has also been introduced in the information document of IPBES about the assessment of multiple values. See Pacheco, Diego. Hacia la descolonización de las políticas ambientales y de los bosques. Fundación de la Cordillera. 2014. La Paz, Bolivia.	We attempted to expand on this angle but we recognize more has to be done in this respect. There is a vast predominance of published literature on the BES, hwb angle.
Joel Houdet	16	573	17	612	a more critical analysis of offset schemes is warranted. There are many ways to do it... and a long history of failures, especially in the USA.	We now attempted to do so, by adding a more detailed overview of the region and highlighting some of the setbacks in the US, in wetlands and coastal ecosystems.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ricardo Gomes Luiz	16	573	17	617	Information on relevant mechanisms from private sector or civil society, which are in course seeking the involvement of private sector in favour of biodiversity, could be added in this session. It is the case of the work addressing ecosystems made by World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and their National branches around Americas (like Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável - CEBDS -- in Brazil). Other relevant initiative is LIFE Certification (http://institutolife.org/en), which is under way in Brazil and has a plan to reach international scale	Examples not yet included. We will decide on inclusion or not based on our limitations for space
Ram Pandit	16	575	16	588	This is all about introduction of biodiversity offsets, I think. Rather a focus on assessment of the performance of this instrument is needed. I don't think elaborative introduction is needed in the assessment report.	Agreed. We have transferred some of the introductory elements to the Glossary section.
Rafael Loyola	17	637	17	639	Placeholder 23: it might be worth mentioning the Environmental Reserva Quotas (CRAs); a market-based instrument proposed in the new Brazilian Forest Code to help farmers achieve compliance with this legislation. Have a look at: Soares-Filho, B., Rajão, R., Merry, F., Rodrigues, H., Davis, J., Lima, L., Macedo, M., Coe, M., Carneiro, A., Santiago, L., 2016. Brazil's Market for Trading Forest Certificates. PLoS ONE 11, e0152311. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0152311	This is now included. Please see lines 1099-1103.
Royal Gardner	17	600	17	603	An additional reference could be Ramsar Resolution XI.9, which encourages "Contracting Parties to undertake research, resources permitting, on the feasibility, methodology, and outcomes of mitigation and compensation measures, and to share results of such research with other Contracting Parties and as appropriate with wetland managers and decision makers at national and local levels" (page 3, para 16). see also paragraphs 93-95 of the Annex to Resolution XI.9: http://ramsar.rgis.ch/pdf/cop11/res/cop11-res09-e.pdf	Agreed. We now cite a paper by Hrabanski (2015) on Ramsar and compensation for damage.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Royal Gardner	17	608	17	610	For a summary of LAC offset policies, see http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/marketwatch/biodiversity/latin-america/ . A 2010 UNDP report on the feasibility of habitat banking in Latin America is available at https://www.cbd.int/financial/offsets/g-offsethabitatbanklac-undp.pdf .	We have now included reference to a recent review paper by Villaroya et al. (2014) on offsets in Latin America.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	17	602	17	603	As basically indicated with placeholder 20, this important sections on the mitigation hierarchy and finally compensatory mitigation and biodiversity offsets require substantial further elaboration and referencing. Inspiring insights into the important 'no net loss' policies of freshwater ecosystems and wetlands in the United States provides the book of RC Gardner (2011): <i>Lawyers, Swamps, and Money - U.S. Wetland Law, Policy, and Politics</i> . Whether such approaches perform successfully remains a major topic at the same time, see e.g.: Matthews JW, Endress AG (2008): <i>Performance Criteria, Compliance Success, and Vegetation Development in Compensatory Mitigation Wetlands</i> . <i>Environmental Management</i> 41, 130–141. On how to properly calculate required compensation and/or offsets, one might refer to: Quétier F, Lavorel S (2011): <i>Assessing ecological equivalence in biodiversity offset schemes: Key issues and solutions</i> . <i>Biological Conservation</i> 144 (12), 2991–2999. As for marine ecosystems, the following article might be worked with, e.g.: Levrel H, Pioch S, Spieler R (2012): <i>Compensatory mitigation in marine ecosystems: Which indicators for assessing the “no net loss” goal of ecosystem services and ecological functions?</i> <i>Marine Policy</i> 36 (6) 1202–1210.	Thank you. These and other references have now been inserted and discussed.
David Douterlungne	17	601	17	602	It would be useful to know which research is needed. What are the open questions and the knowledge gap?	We cover some gaps across the text and we now attempt to summarize those in the Conclusion section

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Douterlungne	17	618	17	639	It is not clear whether this is a policy instrument, support tool or methodology (see title of section 6.3). The effect of international trading is properly explained. However, this paragraph could be more informative if some clues would be given regarding possible options for decision-makers.	The whole organization of this section has been rearranged to address this
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	18	669	18	679	Maybe is important to mention that Colombia is not part of the Nagoya Protocol, and in that sense the ABS regime is the one given by the Andean Decision 391. For actual information regarding the state of the contracts of access in Colombia you can find it online in the webpage of the Ministry of Environment (at June, 2016): https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article?id=782:plantilla-bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistematicos-57#documentos-de-interés	Thank you. The text on ABS now contains specific information about Colombia.
Diego Pacheco	19	708	19	709	As one of the policies, it should also be introduced 1) the "recognition of indigenous rights" in the region linked to the recognition of self-governance. Also 2) there is the need to introduce the "decentralization policies" in the region and the analysis of the recognition of "autonomous" entities of governance. It is missing. Finally; 3) alternative policy approaches linked to the "living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth" needs to be highlighted such as the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth. An assessment of this can be found in Pacheco, Diego. A new global relationship between human beings of nature. Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. Fundación de la Cordillera. 2014. La Paz, Bolivia.	We attempted to expand on this angle but we recognize more has to be done in this respect. There is a vast predominance of published literature on the BES, hwb angle.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	19	709	21	65	Here there is the need to mention that in the region there is a diversity of views about the relationship between society and nature; these views have been included in the multilateral agreements. Also, the book of Pacheco, Diego. A new global relationship between humanbeings and nature. Fundación de la Cordillera. La Paz, Bolivia 2014, can be quoted.	We attempted to expand on this angle but we recognize more has to be done in this respect. There is a vast predominance of published literature on the BES, hwb angle.
Floyd Homer	19	711	19	729	It would be important here to include a discusion on why policy documents like the NBSAP or even the articles of the CBD (in the absence of national biodiversity policy), or local biodiversity related policies do not directly influence the work programmes of national agencies, particularly in Caribbean SIDS. Where such policies exist, there seems to be little direct or consistent implementation. Understanding the reasons for lack of implementation, may help guide how uptake can be improved for IPBES inspired policies.	We have expanded the contents on the CBD (6.4.1) but more still has to be done
Royal Gardner	19	709	19	709	As Ramsar National Focal Points are identified as a key audience of this assessment, it may be useful to include a discussion of the Ramsar Convention in "Regional adherence to global policies."	This remains to be done and will be addressed in the next draft
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	19	710	19	729	Regarding the CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, Colombia in 2012 following the results of the COP, included this international agenda in the new National Biodiversity Policy. There you will find our new conceptual framework to manage BES in a integrated way (please, find the English version of the Policy in http://www.humboldt.org.co/images/documentos/pdf/documentos/pngibse-ingles-web.pdf Also, Colombia is finalizing the National Action Plan and will present it at the COP in Cancun next December)	We have expanded the contents on the CBD (6.4.1) but more still has to be done
David Douterlungne	19	709	21	Special Cases	Given the scale and the funding of REDD+, consider including this global program in this section	Done

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	19	710	19	729	This section needs to be elaborated with examples covering from range of countries in the region	We tried to do that now
Orlando Rey	20	741	20	754	6.4.3 Update, INDC are moving into NDC, as the Paris Agreement have been signed by 177 countries (exceptions in the Americas are Chile, Ecuador and Nicaragua), and there are also 7 countries from the region which already ratified the agreement (from a total of 19 current ratifications)	We need to expand and update this section towards the next draft
Rafael Loyola	20	742	20	742	"Brazil" is misspelled; please correct.	Thanks. Correction made.
Royal Gardner	20	756	20	757	This states that global multilateral agreements that relate to BES in the Americas will be assessed. Again, as Ramsar National Focal Points are identified as a key audience of this assessment, it would be helpful if Ramsar was included in this discussion.	We still need to include some discussion on Ramsar towards the next draft
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	20	755	21	779	We would greatly appreciate to include also international conventions UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Seas) and ITTA (International Tropical Timber Agreement).	It still remains to be done. They will both be addressed towards the next draft
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	20	731	20	740	Colombia is advancing as one of the first countries around the world to show how we are going to implement the SDGs and the Agenda 2030. Under the guidance of the National Planning Department, all sectors are reviewing the SDGs and defining national indicators. In the case of BES, there is a thematic group working on SDG 15 according with the indicators also relevant coming from BIP and others. There is an interesting analysis about challenge of SDGs for Colombia in the local context, provided by UNDP. See at http://www.co.undp.org/content/dam/colombia/docs/ODM/undp-co-ODSColombiaVSWs-2016.pdf	We need to expand and update this section towards the next draft
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	20	742	20	754	Regarding climate change and biodiversity: http://conexioncop.com/la-biodiversidad-una-herramienta-frente-al-cambio-climatico/	We may not use this due to space limitations
Ram Pandit	20	755	21	779	This section also needs to be elaborated.	We need to develop that

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	21	755	22	777	The Policy Dialogue Process in Science and Technology between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (http://alcuenet.eu/policy.php) started in the late nineties of the past Century and has advanced on the goal of the strategic partnership through policy dialogue in regular summits of Head of States from the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean. From January 2013, the summit process is known as European Union-Community of Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-CELAC). A bi-regional Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (JIRI) was adopted by the VI Madrid Summit in 2010, aimed to deliver greater benefits from scientific cooperation between the two regions. The Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) with EU-CELAC representatives was established as a regular bi-regional dialogue on Research & Innovation (R&I) to consolidate EU-CELAC cooperation to implement the JIRI by updating common priorities, encouraging mutual policy learning and ensuring the proper implementation and effectiveness of cooperation instruments through biannual Action Plans. Five Working Groups in the following priority areas were established: Energy, Information and Communications Technology, Bioeconomy, Biodiversity & Climate Change and Health. In the past years, the Working Groups have elaborated concrete suggestions for the implementation of the JIRI in the respective fields.	Thank you. At this point we are not sure how much we can expand in this direction given the current space constraints

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	21	755	22	777	In Chapter 6.4.4. add further information on the results and the suggestions elaborated by the Working Group (EU-CELAC) are 1) "Biodiversity&Climate Change": Thematic report presented to the SOM (Brussels, March 16, 2016): See http://alcuenet.eu/assets/SOM%20Thematic%20Report%20Biodiversity%20&%20CC%202016.pdf and 2) Publication "Mapping the collaboration between Europe and Latin America/Caribbean for Research on Biodiversity" see http://alcuenet.eu/wp5.php -> download clicking on "Journal Paper".	same as above
David Douterlungne	21	801	21	801	So is Mexico	Agreed, inserted.
David Douterlungne	21	806	21	806	benefits: specify what benefits (incomings, conservation, ...)	Conservation and social. Inserted.
Diego Pacheco	22	828	22	859	I suggest not include the GMO as one case study, since there is not an agreement in the region about the use of GMO, and there are countries opposing to this production system, such as Bolivia and Perú, among others.	Thank you but we disagreed with this suggestion. The region is the largest producer of GMO-based commodities which has a number of issues associated to it. So, we felt this is na unresolved issue we could not overlook
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	22	828	22	859	Findings from the recently published IPBES report on pollination (3a) might be helpul for completion on genetically modified (GM) crops.	Important point but we did not address this yet.
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	22	861	22	861	As support information of the relation between poverty and biodiversity in Colombia, you can consult the V National Report to the CBD http://www.undp.org/content/dam/colombia/docs/MedioAmbiente/undp-co-informe-biodiversidad-2014.pdf Also, could be interesting to have a point of view from the values of biodiversity. One book is http://www.humboldt.org.co/es/component/k2/item/835-vibse-en	Thanks. We will use this document to search for EbA examples.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Douterlungne	22	853	22	857	One of the mayor problems here are the high levels of corruption. According to first hand (unpublished) data, GM pilot plots are even located inside Natural Protected Areas. More information, contact Remy Vandamme (rvandame@ecosur.mx)	This is indeed reason for concern. We, however, can deal only with published information. On the other hand, now in topic 6.2.1 we address the issue of corruption as a key governance setback in Latin America and the Caribbean
Rafael Loyola	23	862	23	862	Communication BETWEEN science and policy making?	We know call the section "Science-policy communication", which is a terminology widely accepted
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	23	879	23	879	We appreciate the integration of different values and views and would suggest replacing the wording "social sciences" with "social sciences and humanities (SSH)" to take into account the broader definition. For better integration of SSH see http://www.de-ipbes.de/media/content/IPBES%202016%20Biodiversity%20Policy_final.pdf .	Agreed. Thanks
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	23	880	23	884	Please see previous comments (Line 755) on existing Policy Dialogue Process in Science and Technology between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (http://alcuenet.eu/policy.php).	Already addressed above
Diego Pacheco	24	928	24	929	I suggest to include as a case study the policies of the "Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth" developed and applied in Bolivia. See Pacheco, Diego . 2014. A new relationship between humanbeings and nature. Living well-in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. Fundacion de la Cordillera. 2014. La Paz, Bolivia.	We are considering this as an option, since we did not cover much of this in the text. We had so far difficulties in accessing references however. We will circumvent that towards the final draft

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	24	920	24	928	Communicating science to interact with policy making is not only a conceptual problem. In Colombia, at the Humboldt Institute as national scientific institution that has to give options for policy makers around biodiversity, we needed to understand why everybody cares about climate change but the biodiversity appears as an abstract concept: First, because scientists use a language that nobody understands; second, the science does not care to answer the questions arising from the policy and the decision makers does not know how to make questions; third, the environmentalists try to push so hard the economic sectors and appears as activists against development, and that is something that the government does not accept.	Thank you. Your arguments seem to fit the two models we describe: information-deficit and power dynamics
Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar	24	929	25	967	The title "Policy outlook for the Americas" is not related to the content of paragraphs from 929 to 967. There is an interesting information regarding biodiversity and climate change, but maybe that information is better placed in the related section starting in the line 742. ¿What is the idea of the authors for a policy outlook for the Americas?	Our intention with this section is to discuss how current policies can deal with ongoing issues and future issues (such as climate). We still need to link this better with Ch.5, which we hope to do towards the next draft.
Rafael Loyola	25	969	25	959	SWOT... spell it out?	Agreed. Done
Margot Hurlbert	25	969	25	973	A swot analysis is great, but it doesn't relate back to figure 1. What was learned about the arrows and the influence of institutions and governance, and the instruments that were discussed? Which ones improve nature and the good quality of life? Which ones handle or respond to which drivers?	Our decision was to produce a Conclusions section and transform a SWOT analysis in a figure. Yet to be done.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	25	960	25	961	Concerning combination of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation please consider projects under ICI/LifeWebInitiative and the List of biodiversity projects in Americas funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety at: https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2014-project_list_biodiversity.pdf .	Missing for now. Depends on available space
David Douterlungne	25	960	25	967	Mention that many examples exists to avoid pessimistic visions	Agreed, done. We take advantage of this to expand on the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change.
Rafael Loyola	26	984	26	984	Remove "and", before the "but"	Thanks. Correction made.
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	26	988	28	1002	All Boxes , Tables and Figures should be directly linked with the relevant sections in the Chapter.	Done
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	27	991	27	992	Box 6.2 is appreciated and could be a relevant prototype for all four Regional Assessments to merge all relevant entities and agreements.	Thank you. We will bring this to the attention of our colleagues in the other regional chapters
Rafael Loyola	28	994	28	996	Revise Table's caption; many typos here.	Done, thanks
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	28	994	28	999	Table 6.1. is appreciated and a very valuable and illustrative source of information.	Thank you
German IPBES Coordination Office and national scientists	29	1005	40	1464	Please provide cross check and coherence of references with all sources mentioned in the text.	Done
David Douterlungne	30	1054	30	1054	L>S: Name spelled incorrectly	Thank you. Correction has been made.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz & Lucía Almeida-Leñero	6.8. Boxes, Tables and Figures	987			To include the box "El monitoreo comunitario como una herramienta de gobernanza ambiental", as an example of community-based water monitoring experiences in Mexico.	Thank you. Instead we have produced a new Table (6.1) that includes examples of citizen monitoring

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ram Pandit	Section 6.2				This section would benefit by providing the big picture of the governance, institutions and policy in Americas. Then assessing the representative cases within the big picture. I feel like the big-picture is not clear in the current text.	We hope to have done that now in the "Setting the Scene" section
Margot Hurlbert					General comment: It isn't clear how this table of contents relates back to Figure 1 the Analytical Conceptual Framework	The table of contents aims to reflect instructions provided by IPBES/3/6/Add.1. It was agreed upon by all authors, approved by Co-Chairs, and by the IPBES plenary
Margot Hurlbert					General Comment: this chapter, or chapter one didn't have an explicit statement of the study's limitations (I note chapter 2 did) Is the entire report Phenomenology? Wouldn't critical realism be a better ontological theory?	Not done yet.
Margot Hurlbert					A few important concepts from chapter two would be beneficial to revisit. This includes the distribution of benefits of ES, p. 10ch 2 Learning.	We aimed for this alignment and built a Glossary of terms
CONABIO					Consideramos necesario aterrizar más la discusión de las instituciones, leyes, participación ciudadana, etc., para lo cual se sugiere incluir ejemplos de buenas prácticas en toda la región. También hay que reforzar la información respecto al papel de las comunidades y los bienes de propiedad común, que actualmente se tratan de manera muy somera.	Please see new Table 6.1 and examples across the text
CONABIO					También es necesario abordar a profundidad las disparidades económicas que hay en América, entre el norte y el centro y sur, así como considerar las distintas visiones a lo largo del Continente y el impacto de los movimientos sociales. El capítulo tiene un enfoque muy académico que debe ser ampliado.	Agreed. This is now done in the section "Setting the Scene", by inserting Figure 1 and reference to one of Cepal's assessments of disparities within the region.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz & Lucía Almeida-Leñero					<p>El monitoreo comunitario como una herramienta de gobernanza ambiental</p> <p>Adriana Flores-Díaz¹ Lucía Almeida-Leñero² 1 Centro de Investigaciones en Geografía Ambiental, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 2 Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</p> <p>La participación ciudadana se encuentra de manera cada vez más presente en diversos ámbitos sociales, en aspectos importantes de la vida cotidiana de las personas (Tena y Flores-Díaz 2004). Esta participación es particularmente importante en el ámbito ambiental, lo cual responde a la creciente preocupación de las personas por el lugar donde viven, y por la forma como éste se encuentra ligado a la calidad de vida que tienen. El hecho de que los ciudadanos y otros actores sociales, participen de forma creciente en la toma de decisiones, sin que ésta recaiga únicamente en las instituciones gubernamentales, refiere a la noción de gobernanza (Aguilar 2007). Una de las herramientas de participación que ha sido utilizada por diversos actores sociales es el monitoreo, en donde las personas se involucran en el aprendizaje y seguimiento de variables ambientales que son de su interés. En los siguientes párrafos se presentan dos aproximaciones al monitoreo ciudadano que, aunque corresponden a dos escalas distintas, se han encaminado a lograr que el</p>	<p>Thank you for this example. To address this important issue, we are using published examples of community monitoring in Table 6.1</p>

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
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Adriana C. Flores-Díaz & Lucía Almeida-Leñero

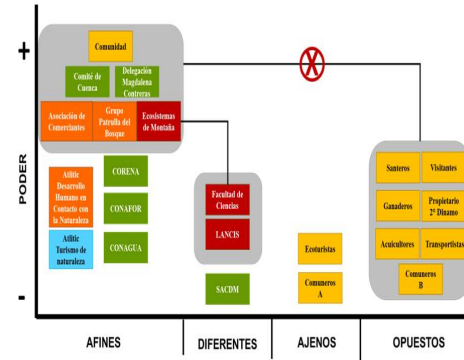


Figura 1. Sociograma con los actores que intervienen en los monitoreos del árbol y el río Magdalena en la Ciudad de México. El eje X representa la posición de los actores y el Y el grado de poder de cada actor respecto a los proyectos de monitoreo. El color amarillo representa a la comunidad en sentido amplio. El verde al sector gubernamental. El rojo a la academia y el naranja a las asociaciones civiles. El grosor de la flecha indica el grado de relación entre los actores. El símbolo X significa conflicto entre los actores.

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Adriana C. Flores-Díaz & Lucía Almeida-Leñero



Figura 2. Modelo de Global Water Watch para el Cuidado Co-participativo de Cuencas.