

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Binaya Raj Shivakoti	General	0	0	0	0	APR includes a lot of general statements, definitions, and references with global scope (not necessarily APR focused). Some of the statements are duplication from already existing UN publication and are not direct fit to IPBES scope	The chapter now includes references from various sources.
Government of Japan	General	0	0	0	0	Data gaps exist throughout the draft assessment report. For improvement of the current and future reports, data gaps, especially those on contents that have very limited scientific reports (e.g. EcoDRR, incentives and mainstreaming but not limited to these), should clearly state the existence of the data gaps in the report and possibly on the SPM as well.	In assessment of governance options, the chapter includes confidence terms. Data/information gaps were highlighted in sections ... private-public partnerships, gender, conclusions...
IPBES Knowledge and Data Task Force (KD TF)/ Task Group on Indicators (TGI)	General	0	0	0	0	This review provides feedback from the IPBES Knowledge and Data Task Force (KD TF) / Task Group on Indicators (TGI) on the use of IPBES core indicators in your assessment. We see potential for inclusion of additional core indicators and for the more consistent use of the standardized visuals provided. For information on core indicators potentially relevant to a given chapter, please see http://www.ipbes.net/indicators (or see the tab named, "core indicators" in this spreadsheet) and check the indicator trend graphs shared by your TSU. For the trends of IPBES core indicator, standardized visualizations should be used as much as possible to ensure the consistency between and within the assessments. The KD TF/TGI aim to follow up with specific recommendations in the near future. In the meantime, do not hesitate to reach out to them through your TSU or the KD TF TSU (ipbes.kdtsu@gmail.com).	The chapter includes relevant IPBES core indicators. In chapter 6, the case studies include information on success and constraints, and success stories are linked to the governance options.
IPBES NFP - Australia	General	0	0	0	0	In addition to our specific comments on the SPM and individual chapters, we also have some more general feedback below. We hope this feedback will be considered in the final drafting process to produce a comprehensive final paper, thus ensuring relevance and usefulness for a range of decision makers. Australia appreciates this is a second order draft and notes along with major final editing to ensure consistency of acronyms and references for example. 1. There is a lack of clear guidelines and recommendations for policymakers, particularly in the Summary for Policy Makers which is where we would expect to see them. What is really needed is a quick and easy guide to help a range of decision makers develop and implement policies which reflect the latest scientific data which this report should include. o The SPM is a summary of the Executive Summaries of each chapter. Rather than a summary of key findings the SPM needs to cover in brief what is the state of the environment in the APR, what could it look like in the future and what are the actions that could be taken for the region. Presenting the information in its current format is not helpful to those who cannot read the document in full due to insufficient technical expertise or time constraints.	The SPM provides clear guidelines and recommendations, including specific policy options. Chapter 6 refers to case studies in other chapters, unless the information provided is not enough to explain the case.
IPBES NFP - Australia	General	0	0	0	0	2. The case studies in the report are not detailed enough in their current state to be broadly applicable, with little information on their outcomes, methods, and successes. o Case studies are frequently repeated across the chapters. More examples including possible applications in different landscapes/areas/political environments would be useful as well as the case studies effectiveness, implementation and any lessons learned.	We have checked the case studies throughout the chapter in different sub-sections and aimed to present them in a more systematic and consistent manner.

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IPBES NFP - Australia	General	0	0	0	0	<p>3. Lack of consistency throughout the report's chapters, including definitions used for essential concepts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For example, terminology with 'bio' in front should be referenced accordingly. Definitions exist for these terms and concepts in other international documents such as biocultural (CBD) and biosphere (UNESCO) where these definitions exist they should be referenced as such and if they are new concepts they must be referenced. 	Thank you, we have checked and included definitions in the glossary.
IPBES NFP - Australia	General	0	0	0	0	<p>4. The use throughout the report of references which are significantly dated or not consistent throughout the chapters. This makes the assessment appear to have a lack of a clear methodologies which seek to establish the quality and clarity of the evidence base used to make claims throughout the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cross referencing across chapters needs to be fully considered. The statistics or information is conveyed differently across the chapters despite it discussing the same topic or issue. For example, the references to MEAs should be as per their official name and referenced consistently throughout. References to other things such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook are referenced inconsistently. 	Chapter 6 cross referenced to other chapters whenever appropriate and needed.
Pham Ngoc Bao	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 -Many repetitions and inconsistencies (words) are found in the report. Significant re-structuring (within and across the chapters) and editing are necessary.</p>	We have edited our chapter.
Ramsar Convention Secretariat	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 We recommend that as in the regional assessments for Africa and the Americas, the area of Ramsar Sites, wetlands protected under the Ramsar Convention as internationally important by sub-region, be included in this assessment as an indicator. See: https://rsis.ramsar.org/</p>	Chapter 6 discussed Ramsar sites in several sections. There was no need to include an indicator.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 We would recommend that the IPBES Core Indicator 'Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net. This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Ed Lewis (email: Edward.lewis@unep-wcmc.org)</p>	Ch3 has addressed this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 We would recommend that the IPBES Core Indicator 'Percentage of Undernourished People' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net. This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Carlo Cafiero (email: Carlo.Cafiero@fao.org)</p>	This did not fit in this chapter.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'The Wildlife Picture Index (disaggregated by protected area)' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net. This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Jorge Ahumada (email: jahumada@conservation.org).</p>	This did not fit in this chapter.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	<p>0 We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Wetland Extent Trend Index' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net. This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Sarah Darrah (email: Sarah.Darrah@unep-wcmc.org)</p>	This did not fit in this chapter.

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The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Trends in invasive alien species vertebrate eradications' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Shyama Pagad (email: s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz)	Ch4 has addressed this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator RAMSAR areas is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Maria Rivera (email: RIVERA@ramsar.org)	Ch3 has addressed this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Number of countries with national instruments on biodiversity relevant tradable permit schemes' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . These indicators are country-specific, so they can be disaggregated by countries in your region. However, given the incomplete country coverage, any regional aggregates cannot be taken to represent the entire region. Currently we have data on about 58 countries. [Just to note, we also have information on countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes in place]. More information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Katia Karousakis (email: Katia.KAROUSAKIS@oecd.org)	The data was not available in a form that could be used for the assessment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Trends in potentially harmful elements of government support to agriculture (produced support estimates)' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator is available for the OECD as a whole and has not been disaggregated as such. The original data on (total) government support to agriculture is available on the OECD website by country. More information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Katia Karousakis (email: Katia.KAROUSAKIS@oecd.org)	The data was not available in a form that could be used for the assessment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Better Life Index' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . The data is available for only 38 countries and therefore it would be difficult to be used regionally the way IPBES has classified these. More information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Katia Karousakis (email: Katia.KAROUSAKIS@oecd.org)	The data was not available in a form that could be used for the assessment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Protected area coverage of terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecoregions' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Ed Lewis (email: Edward.Lewis@unep-wcmc.org)	Ch3 takes care of this. Ch6 looks at PA effectiveness, but not coverage
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Growth in species occurrence records accessible through GBIF' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Tim Hirsch (email: tirsch@gbif.org)	Ch3 has addressed this.

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The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Shyama Pagad (email: s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz)	Ch4 has addressed this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Robert Hoft (email: robert.hoft@cbd.int)	We could not obtain the data in a form that was usable for the assessment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Information provided through the financial reporting framework, adopted by decision XII/3' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Robert Hoft (email: robert.hoft@cbd.int)	We could not obtain the data in a form that was usable for the assessment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the IPBES Highlighted Indicator 'Number of world natural heritage sites per country per year' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the IPBES Indicator portal and the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Douglas Nakashima (email: D.Nakashima@unesco.org)	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Trends in Loss of Reactive Nitrogen to the Environment' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Albert Bleeker (email: Albert.Bleeker@pbl.nl).	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Ocean Health Index' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Benjamin Halpern (email: halpern@nceas.ucsb.edu)	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Benjamin Halpern (email: halpern@nceas.ucsb.edu)	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Shyama Pagad (email: s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz)	Ch4 has addressed this.

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The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Biodiversity Barometer' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Rik Kutsch Lojenga (email: rik@ethicalbiotrade.org)	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Red List Index (impacts of utilisation)' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Tom De-Meulenaer (email: Tom.DE-MEULENAER@cites.org)	Ch3 has addressed this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Water Quality Index for Biodiversity' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Hartwig Kremer (email: hartwig.kremer@unep.org)	We could not find an appropriate place to incorporate this.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	General	0	0	0	0	We would recommend that the Indicator 'Number of Parties to the CBD that have deposited the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Nagoya Protocol' is used in this assessment. Indicator information is available from the BIP website www.bipindicators.net . This indicator can be disaggregated/made available for this region, more information on this is available from the Indicator Focal point Beatriz Gomez (email: beatriz.gomez@cbd.int)	This has been added.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	1. Clearly introduce the concept of the Governance for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES governance), biodiversity governance and ecosystem governance as analysis tools for the whole chapter.	Chapter 6 included framework for governance analysis.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	2. Make clear difference between BES management and BES governance, to use the term MANAGEMENT as fewer as we can, instead, try to replace MANAGEMENT with GOVERNANCE as possible as we can, for governance is quite different theory or tool with management.	management was used whenever appropriate.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	3. In this case, a lot of sections, paragraphs or sentences are to be adjusted accordingly.	management was used whenever appropriate.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	Use term BES governance in Chapter 6 for the assessment.	Governance is overarching term that goes beyond BES, so it is better to use BES management.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	Adjustments are needed according to the three recommendations made for executive summary and CH6.	This has been taken into account in revisions
Faith	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	this chapter uses the term "BES" which is misleading in giving the impression that biodiversity and ecosystem services can be considered together in decision making; it may be useful to point to this AP case study showing the disconnect: · Faith Daniel P. (2014) Ecosystem services can promote conservation over conversion and protect local biodiversity, but these local win-wins can be a regional disaster. Australian Zoologist Online pp1-10. DOI 10.7882/AZ.2014.031 available at: http://catalog.ipbes.net/system/assessment/141/references/files/710/original/Faith_Australian_Zoologist_2014.pdf?1422606347	Thank you for the thoughtful input. We have considered this where possible.

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IPBES Secretariat/TSU	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	The guidance from the IPBES MEP and Bureau on the Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) has pointed out that the key findings should highlight subregional similarities/differences wherever possible, as all four regions are quite heterogeneous ecologically, socially and politically. Since any statement in the SPM must be backed by evidence contained in specific sections of the main chapter text, this means that each chapter needs to have covered all of the subregions (to the extent possible) in order to respond to the above guidance. Please therefore check whether it would be possible to improve the balance of the coverage of subregions in your chapter, in particular for the sections of the text that are biased towards only some parts of the Asia-Pacific.	Chapter 6 assessment has aimed to highlight subregional differences in the final iteration.
IPBES Secretariat/TSU	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	The MEP have advised that it would be good to highlight what policies implemented in the region show promising results, so that it can be taken up in the SPM.	It is difficult to pin point specific policies because success depends on all other circumstances. But policy options were recommended, including examples of best practices.
Joanne Perry NZ Focal point	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	general comment - this is a reasonably well written chapter, however it could do with more country specific examples and an assessment of what is or is not working in the AP. This should not be just a expose of governance and decision making theories.	We have provided specific case studies in countries.
Kwan-Sung Song (NFP Korea)	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	It is encouraged to address the necessity of effective implementation of NBSAP to achieve the Aichi Target 2011-2020.	We have discussed in detail NBSAPs to highlight the importance for the Aichi Targets.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	So far, this Chapter is the best written and most coherent within and with other Chapters but there are some few minor grammatical errors which both the chapter authors and the the language editor should correct.	Thank you this has been corrected to the extent possible.
MDFortes	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	I may have missed it in the text, but our research with The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research found that grey literature and material are more useful to local stakeholders than journal publications, which are too technical, generally inaccessible or expensive to come by. Mentoring of students and non-governmental organization activists ensures that, after training, the critical aspects of the project are continued. Please emphasize that this fact is crucial for the APR. It has been adopted by FCC-SBSTA in its 46th Session in Bonn last May 2017.	Authors have considered grey literature in preparing SOD.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	Overall I feel the ch 6 is over general in many ways. First, it suffers from lack of analysis of Asia-specific policies in many places; for example, the section on PES doesn't really assess any of the growing literature that looks at successes and failures of specific PES policies in specific AP countries. Second, right now a lot of the chapter has 'governance needs to be improved" language that gives no sense of the specifics of change that are needed. Third, I don't see much comparison between groups of countries (eg the four subregions of Asia, or between democratic/nondemocratic governance regimes, etc). Much of the chapter is individual country laws without summaries of patterns at the regional level	Chapter 6 includes subregional assessment and provides example for specific countries through case studies.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	There is a lot of overlap between discussion of policies throughout the chapter. For example, REDD is discussed in 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3, 6.3.4., 6.6.1.3 but none of these sections where it is mentioned really tells the reader key questions: which countries in Asia have REDD? Why those countries and not others? What are the assessments of effectiveness in countries that are farther along? Indonesia and Vietnam have a lot of peer reviewed literature on REDD implementation now, none of which seems to be referenced in the chapter yet.	REDD is an instrument that is related to different foci of discussion in the chapter. It is not the intension of the chapter to make detailed subregional or country assessment of one specific instrument.

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Pam McElwee	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	Throughout the chapter there is heavy use of the article by D Squires 2013, which is not in a prestigious journal nor a comprehensive review of the lit on AP biodiversity. Relying on this article so much rather than doing a stronger lit review for many topics (PES, REDD, offsets, etc) is very problematic, given the very rich literature in peer reviewed journals on these topics.	Squires is only mentioned twice in the chapter.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	0	0	0	0	Shrimp farming and aquaculture development is major driver of mangrove loss in SEA but barely mentioned in chapter. Destructive fishing also has major human rights issues - e.g slavery on Thai ships that has gotten a lot of press lately. What policies have been effectively applied to both these issues? I don't see any discussion of mangrove protection policies, nor sustainable seafood, except on line 928 that there should be labelling. More needs to be developed on these key ideas, particularly with an Asia-focus. We know more about how labelling works for western consumers. What are the challenges for AP (trust in labelling, low awareness, etc).	Aquaculture is included in the chapter.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	1	1	1	1	Title changed from "Options for Governance and Decision-Making across Scales and Sectors" into "Options for the Governance for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" or "Options for BES Governance"	This cannot be changed, it is given by the IPBES Secretariat through coordination across regions.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	3	1444	33	1444	REDD+ is not being implemented, except in some demonstration activities and projects validated for the voluntary market. We are still at the stage of countries preparing their national REDD+ systems. For more information, refer to the IGES REDD+ online database (http://redd-database.iges.or.jp/redd/) and the GCP REDD Desk (http://theredddesk.org/).	chapter used the word adopted, not implemented. Chapter 6 presents and discusses REDD as projects.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	4	100	7	254	Executive Summary: Generally the language is prescriptive here (should be..), perhaps what happened (the assessment part) needs to be emphasized first then followed by 'what should be' in a if-then format. Governments may not like the prescriptive language (NOT sure!!)	We have deleted "should" in the executive summary, and whenever appropriate in the chapter.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	4	102	4	102	Change "management" into "governance"	Management is used when appropriate.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	4	102	78	3341	Like in Chapter 3, in many sections of the document, the use of articles should be checked as many are missing, and for consistency 'the APR' should be used throughout (instead of sometimes 'APR' or 'AP region').	We have no longer used these acronyms in the chapter.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	4	102	78	3341	Throughout the document, check the use of the comma (many are missing, making the text difficult to read in places)	The chapter has been edited for typo error.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	4	107	4	107	Change "management" into "governance"	Management was used whenever appropriate.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	4	120	4	120	Change "management" into "governance"	Management was used whenever appropriate.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	4	126	4	126	Change all 6 "BES management" into "BES governance"	Management was used whenever appropriate.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	4	134	4	148	The key message in this paragraph is about private sector, but the supporting text seems to be more than that. I am not sure about whether MBIs are the status quos in AP. I sense there are quite a variations in the regions. So may need to qualify this statement with recognition of this diversity in policy instrument as well as well functioning MBIs in some countries (eg. Australia?).	The section on private sector has been revised.
Shamik Chakraborty	Ch.6	4	134	4	148	For examples of mainstreaming see also https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6026/UNUIAS_PB_8.pdf	We cannot add references in the executive summary. We have included it in the appropriate section 6.4.2.3
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	4	142	4	142	Change "management" into "governance"	The use of management in this sentence is correct.

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Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	4	144	4	148	Market- based instruments are not the status quo and have not long been embedded in governance systems. To the contrary, voluntary certification, a market-based instrument, is viewed by some governments as not their business. See for example: Bun, Y. A., & Scheyvens, H. (2007). Forest certification in Papua New Guinea: Progress, prospects and challenges. Hayama: IGES.	Many governments are now embracing voluntary certification schemes.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	4	145	4	145	"strong regulatory frameworks"	We have revised as "strict regulatory framework "
Shamik Chakraborty	Ch.6	5	150	5	166	For more works on indicators with an sustainable landscape approach see also: "Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio Ecological Production Lanscapes and Seascapes" http://archive.ias.unu.edu/resource_centre/Indicators-of-resilience-in-sepls_ev.pdf	We cannot add references in the executive summary. We included it in the appropriate section 6.4.2.8
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	5	150	5	194	There seems to be overlaps in key messages here. Lines 150 to 166 and 187 to 194 have some commonalities. Similarly, lines 168-177 and 179 to 185 have some overlaps. Can these be either make quite distinct or be combined in a non-overlapping ways.	Key messages have been revised.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	5	150	6	250	Can the policy integration texts between the lines 179-185, 196-206, and 231-241 be aligned together to avoid overlaps.	We have corrected this when revising key messages.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	5	153	5	153	"cross-border monitoring systems"	The term cross-border is used to imply beyonds one national border.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	5	162	5	162	Change "protection' into "conservation, governance"	We have corrected this when revising key messages.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	5	172	5	173	"further enhancements of the network"	We have corrected this when revising key messages.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	5	176	5	176	Change "co-management' into "co-governance"	Co-management is the term used for collaborative management. It is not appropraite to call it co-governance.
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	5	179	5	180	In the context of this assessment, which is better to put as an object of mainstreaming and conservation ("nature and NCPs" or "Biodiversity/BES") ? We might need some clarification with regard to relationship or difference of intention in use between these terms.	This is corrected in the chapter.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	200	6	201	"considering the fultifarious aspects of [...] only environmental policy making, but"	The phrase has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	220	6	220	"effects of perverse incentives need to be"	The phrase was deleted when revising the chapter
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	6	223	6	223	Change "Enabling environment for sustainable management BES requires good governance' into "Enabling environment for sustainable development requires good BES governance"	The phrase was deleted when revising the chapter
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	223	6	223	"management of BES"	The phrase was deleted when revising the chapter
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	6	223	6	229	Please check to avoid mis-match between the key message and the supporting text.	Key messages have been revised to be consistent with the chapter.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	231	6	231	"Efforts for achieving the 2020 global Aichi biodiversity targets are"	This has been corrected as suggested

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	6	231	6	231	I reiterate my comments as found in Chapter 1 regarding the use of (established but incomplete); (well-established); (established but inconclusive) etc. Please see my comments in Chapter 1 (re-pasted here): => I realized at this point that the use of the following: (Well-established); (Established but incomplete); (Established but inconclusive) are all over the document. If I correct every other sentence for that, I would not finish APR Regional Assessment for review. Therefore, I suggest to authors to limit from using these vague, confusing and contradicting phrases i.e. established but inconclusive??. especially when the sentence is a compound one. The reader is left confused with which one is established and which one is inconclusive. Also at which context it is established or inconclusive, spatially? temporally? or for which element in the sentence? Its also distracting for readers. I understand these 'phrases' are IPBES' but if its going to be used especially heavily in this document, it has be ensured that at the beginning these phrases are well-explained and defined. I came across these 'phrases' since the first sentence of Chapter 1 page 3 but only in page 36 under Communication of Uncertainty was the meaning of the 'phrases defined. There are also a number of grammar errors which external expert reviewers were guided not to comment on but which errors affect the intended message of each sentence and or paragraph. For example, missing 'as' ; 'to' etc. in between main words. There are also misspelled words.	Confidence levels have been used only in key messages, and have to be used whenever relevant. The figure on options has also used confidence levels and there is a guideline for its use in IPBES.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	233	6	233	"Thus, the majority of targets are unlikely to be met by 2020 under the"	The key message has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	234	6	234	"reason is the limited number of actions taken by only a few countries and"	The key message has been revised.
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	6	243	6	246	It could be "maximize synergies and minimize trade-offs", rather than "maximize synegies and trade-offs."	The key message has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	6	247	6	247	"There are potential trade-offs between"	The key message has been revised.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	6	250	6	250	minimises trade-offs	The key message has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	7	251	7	251	"the SDG's bottom-up approach. Good"	The key message has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	262	8	263	"spectacular Himalayan mountains, forests [...] Central Asia, rainforests and arid"	This has been corrected as suggested.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	273	8	273	"populous countries, including some of the"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	295	8	295	"The region is facing rapid"	The sentence has been revised.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	8	295	8	296	The sentence is vague. Its not even a sentence.	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	297	8	297	"countries of the region are also facing serious water shortages in dry seasons"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	301	8	302	"mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into other sectors, while developing policies to deal with the numerous"	The sentence has been revised.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	8	303	9	314	There are several misspelled words e.g. boarder (broader); multisectorial (multisectoral), loos (loss)	The chapter has been edited for typo error.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	304	8	304	"policy framework of the SDGs (UNEP-WCMC"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	8	306	8	306	"national and local levels involving the general"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	9	312	9	312	"biodiversity loss"	The chapter has been edited for typo error.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	9	326	9	326	"in the Indo-Malayan realm"	The sentence has been revised.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Jiang Zhigang	Ch.6	9	337	9	441	Definitely, we need to add new information about climate change in Asia. For an example. The climate in the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, known as "The Roof of the World". Now the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau is getting warmer and wetter according recent monitoring. Annual mean carbon dioxide density on the Plateau increased from 360 ppm in 1994 to 395 ppm in 2013, up by 9.5 percent (1). Tibet Climate Center and Tibet Remote Sensing Application Research Center jointly issued <i>The 2016 Rain Season Climate Change and Ecological Environmental Monitoring Bulletin in Tibet</i> recently. Rain season average temperature increases significantly in Tibet, on average every ten years rise by 0.3 °C. The amount of precipitation also increased, increasing by 10.1 mm per decade on average from 1981 to 2016. The grassland biomass increased as well (2). Such climate change brings good news as well as bad news. There will be more forage on pasture for their livestock. However, the extent of permafrost on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has reduced 240,000 km ² , thus damaged some roads on the plateau. Long-term remote sensing and ground monitoring found that glaciers on the Tibetan plateau have shrunk by 15 percent during the past 30 years. Consequently, the climate change on the plateau has caused a surge of melt-water from 61.5 billion m ³ to 79.5 billion m ³ in the last 30 years. The long term and extent impact of such a climate change on the countires bords the Plateau is unknown. The dramatic change of climate also hastens the status of endangered species on the Plateau (4-5).	Discussion on impacts of drivers including climate change is covered in another chapter. Chapter 6 foci are on governance, providing only relevant text on drivers when necessary.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	9	338	9	339	"climate change are already evident in terms of [...] which is reflected in 45"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	10	366	10	367	"institutions in maintaining and enhancing [...] from a governance perspective."	This has been corrected as suggested
Prakash Nellyyat	Ch.6	10	369	11	415	Under the "Governance framework and analysis for APR" a nodal agency should be formed and facilitates for the co-ordination of different biodiversity related agencies different activities. Then only the combined results of various agencies efforts towards ecosystem and biodiversity management are in effective.	The framework was revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs
Elise Belle	Ch.6	10	381	10	391	I would delete the long citation 'The IPBES defines [...] benefits to people' or synthesize.	The definition is important. We have revised to put in separate quotation.
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	Add "Bilateral" behind the "Multilateral";	The figure has been revised, the comment was considered in the revision
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	Replace hierarchical with " Vertical, Horizontal"	This is the term used in other assessment reports, so we have stuck with it for consistency.
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	Add integrated before Decentralized"	The framework was revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	In the box on Governance contexts: Add Global above International;	The framework was revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	Add new sub-block Biodiversity bullet above the Ecosystem bullet: Biodiversity Genetics, Species Ecosystems	The framework was revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	11	412	11	415	In the box on Organizations & Actors: Divide "Non-government or private" into two parts as "Business or Private" and "Civil society organizations" or CSOs.	The framework was revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	11	414	11	415	Replace "Figure 1 Analytical framework for governance, institutional arrangements ad private and public decision-making in Asia Pacific Region" with "Figure 1 Analytical Framework for BES Governance in Asia Pacific Region"	Headings of the figure have been revised to make it suitable to the assessment needs
Elise Belle	Ch.6	11	434	11	434	"scenarios described in Chapter 5"	The chapter has been edited for typo error.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	12	437	12	437	Could delete this sentence as already said.	The sentence has been deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	12	444	12	450	"different pathways are [...] measures are [...] for BES are analysed"	The section has been completely revised.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	12	458	12	465	What are these MEAs. The text talks about them without mentioning any. They need to be spelled-out as a way of examples.	The sentence has been revised to refer to table with list of agreements.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	12	458	14	538	In the sub-section 6.2.1: as such the text describes what is happening interms of EAs but we also need to evaluate the impacts of these EAs on BES.	Case studies were included to show impacts of selected agreements. Impacts are further discussed in the next section.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	12	459	12	460	"Bilateral Environmental Agreements (BEAs) (Chapter 1)."	The section was revised, and this has been corrected.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	12	486	12	486	What do you mean by 'fishing mortality'?	This has been corrected to mean fish mortality
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	13	493	13	505	The establishment, objectives and accomplishments so far of ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB) should be mentioned here: https://aseanbiodiversity.org/	The ACB was mentioned, but it is not the intention of the chapter to assess each individual organisations.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	13	497	13	497	"But even when it came into force"	This has been corrected in the text
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	13	511	13	515	It is necessary to confirm whether NEASPEC can be categorized as MEA, as NEASPEC is a non-legally-binding intergovernmental cooperation program by UN/ESCAP	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	13	517	13	518	"are anchored in subregional"	This has been corrected in the text
Elise Belle	Ch.6	14	541	14	542	"such as the Asia [...] (ABCDNet), established on"	This has been corrected in the text
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	14	559	14	574	An updated brief discussion on the Paris Agreement viz a vis APR countries should be mentioned here.	The text has been revised to mention the paris agreement
Elise Belle	Ch.6	14	560	14	562	"cooperation is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 51 out of 58 [...] Protocol to the UNFCCC. Having ratified"	The sentence has been revised.
Government of Japan	Ch.6	14	571	14	574	Chapter 6 could be improved by citing IPCC's assessment report. For instance, climate-change adaptation measures are written in the chapter, but it is somewhat abstract and limited. On the other hand, such adaptation measures for nature conservation are written (elaborated) for Asia region in the fifth Assessment Report by the IPCC (https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIAR5-Chap24_FINAL.pdf , see 24.5 section). Thus, by checking and (if appropriate) citing the IPCC's reports, the IPBES assessment could be strengthened. As the IPBES and the IPCC are relevant to each other, mutual citation and synergy between the two bodies reports may be preferable.	This is subregional assessment so not much discussion on global agreement. It will surely be the focus of the IPBES global assessment.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	14	573	14	573	"afforest mangrove forests"	The text has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	14	580	14	581	"broad issues in various sectors"	The text has been revised.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	15	588	15	589	Additional information on China's national governance modernization including environmental governance system reform.	It is not the intention of this section to describe policy development in specific countries, but highlight similarities and differences, and how early they have initiated environmental policies.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	15	606	15	606	Add a Box 2: institutional arrangement for eco-civilization	We think that it is not appropriate to include such box here.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	15	607	15	619	Agree. What are the outcomes of these high level institutions on BES?	These are mentioned at the end of the section.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	15	627	15	627	"integrating climate change considerations"	The word integrating was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	16	671	16	672	"partially prohibiting logging"	We have revised as suggested.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	16	675	16	676	Forest laws have also been revised in some countries to reduce the environmental impacts and ensure the sustainability of logging concessions, e.g. Papua New Guinea's the Forestry Act 1991. For a reference, see Scheyvens, H., & Lopez-Casero, F. (2013). Managing forests as a renewable asset for present and future generations: Verifying legal compliance in forestry in Papua New Guinea. Hayama: IGES.	We have revised as suggested and inserted the citation.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	16	676	16	679	Useful supporting references are: Scheyvens, H., Hyakumura, K., & Seki, Y. (2007). Decentralization and state-sponsored community forestry in Asia: Seven country studies of transitions in forest governance, contemporary forest management and the prospects for communities to contribute to and benefit from sustainable forest management. Hayama: IGES. Scheyvens, H. e. (2011). Critical review of selected forest regulatory initiatives: Applying a rights perspective. Hayama: IGES.	We have inserted the citation.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	16	680	16	680	"federal systems of government"	We have revised as suggested
India NFP	Ch.6	17	689	17	690	India Forest Act was enacted first in 1865, which was later amended in 1927. Further, in 1980, India enacted another legislation, the Forest (Conservation) Act, which is not a revision of 1927 legislation as reflected.	The table has been deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	17	706	17	707	"countries, REDD activities are one of"	We have corrected the sentence by removing activity
Elise Belle	Ch.6	17	709	17	711	"2011). Additionally, because [...] actions consistent with the [...] diversity and to incentivize to enhance"	The sentence has been revised
Elise Belle	Ch.6	18	743	18	749	The box is short and probably not necessary. It could be moved to the text.	The section has been completely revised and a new box has been included
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	18	751	20	854	The food production section does not do justice to the complicated nature of this problem. Asian food production is fully commercialized in many areas - eg Thailand and Vietnam are top 2 suppliers of export rice to the world. What are the implications of this for land change within AP. Also AP is a net importer of some foodstuffs as well and this will only grow - (eg soy production in Brazil for China market). So what are policy options on consumption that are specific to AP - for example, organic production for consumers in AP - where are success and failures? How can trust be won for organic labels? Further, how have the food security policies in many AP countries created perverse incentives for production on marginal lands or overuse of pesticides/other inputs? These are key questions for the food production section that are not yet well addressed.	The section has been completely revised and a new box has been included. A new paragraph on organic production has been added.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	18	757	18	759	Rephrase sentence.	The sentence has been rephrased
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	18	757	18	761	The sentence is long and winding, making it vague. I suggest the following: Asian food production is characterized by being subsistence and semi-commercial systems which are expectedly less concerned with collapse of endemic biodiversity. However, huge deforestation due to expansion of oil palm agriculture significantly destroys southeast Asian biodiversity.	The sentence has been revised.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	18	761	18	762	RSPO is not an intergovernmental initiative as suggested. Govt.s do not become members. For its membership, download one of the files at http://www.rspo.org/about/who-we-are	That part did not say "RSPO" is an intergovernmental initiative" or " a country is a member". However, to avoid such misunderstanding, "Those countries ... has establishes" was deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	18	765	18	765	Any other reference?	There are not many because the decision was very new. I added one more information only available at a website.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Elise Belle	Ch.6	18	769	18	772	"regarding palm oil [...] those countries the environmental ministry may establish laws and policies without the involvement of local governments and/or other sectors, the increas of oil palm plantations still continues despite the regional agreements (Shibao 2015)."	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	19	781	19	781	"by directly eliminating non-pest organisms by using"	We have revised as suggested
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	19	781	19	788	Grammatical errors in these sentences e.g. eliminate (eliminating); as seen the (as seen in the)	We have revised as suggested
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	19	784	19	791	Better to be specific on reulation and how it promote or prevent BES.	No box was provided, slight change on the sentence to highlight examples of countries
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	19	793	19	796	The sentence is long and winding, making it vague. I suggest the following: Although the number of organic farmers and the amount of their production have been increasing due to encouraging policies. However, farmers and countries challenge good techniques for organic farming including better price for the products but less labor and future inclusion of ecological and environmental perspectives.	First sentence adopted as suggested. The paragraph was revised so the other suggested sented is not anymore relevant.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	19	804	19	804	Delete: that have not ratified it	We have revised as suggested
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	19	808	19	812	Both Australia and New Zealand are known to have a strict system for introduction of exotic species based on " Protection and biodiversity conservation act 1999 " the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and " Biological control act 1984 " The Biosecurity Act 2015 in the former and "Biosecurity Act 1993" in the latter, that enable quick actions for eradication once it was is introduced (Jay, M, & A, 2003; Mack et al., 2000) (Australian Government 2017b; Ministry for Primary Industries 2017). Please note the correct name for the Australian legislation and please note the Australian Biosecurity legislation was updated in 2015 (https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2017C00148).	We have revised as suggested
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	19	809	19	809	"Environment(al) Protection and BC Act 1999" Check the name.	We have revised as suggested
Government of Japan	Ch.6	19	816	19	819	Please remove "probably because of...environmental sectors" (818-819) since it is not based on fact.	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	20	832	20	853	Box 3: "The Satoyama Initiative, a multisectoral approach to"; "is one good example for"; "World Heritage"; "Convention on Wetlands"; "ceasing poverty (Pagiola"	We have revised as suggested
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	20	833	20	834	To be correct, CBD-COP10 did not "agree" to Satoyama initiative itself, rather, it welcomed initiative's development and recogized its potential usefulness.	This has been revised as below.
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	20	833	20	835	Box 3: Satoyama Initiative, a multi-sectoral approaches to maintain a good agricultural and coastal landscape agreed recognised during COP10 of the CBD in CBD/COP10 is one of good as a potentially useful tool examples for conservation of heterogeneous agricultural landscape (IPSI (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative), 2010). This statement does not reflect the decision taken by the COP in 2010. Propsed text factors in the language of the decision X/32.	The first sentense was revised as suggested but the second one suggested was not used because it was considered unnecessary.
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	20	835	20	837	"UNESCO world heritage agricultural landscape" should be replaced by "GIAHS (Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems)", recognized under an initiative launched by FAO in 2002. There is no such category for listing agricultural landscape as a UNESCO world heritage site.	We have revised as suggested
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	20	837	20	840	To be correct, "decision" by ramsar convention should be "resolution" of ramsar convention	We have revised as suggested
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	20	843	20	843	Seems a comment is still there (an English name....), needs to be deleted?	We have revised as suggested

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	20	865	20	865	The following should be included: Although The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 amended in 2015 focused on fisheries; however, the legislation also encompasses conservation and management of coastal resources including marine sanctuary, fishers' settlement, disaster risk reduction and other coastal community concerns.	This has been included as suggested
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	20	877	20	878	"conservation of marine BES" would better be read as "conservation and enhancement of marine BES." Ecosystem service seems not to be an object of the conservation. By the same token, the term "BES conservation" may need improvement. In "Conclusions" part (6.9), you have wording of "conservation and sustainable management of BES"	The sentence has been revised.
NFP of China	Ch.6	21	883	21	883	change "such as the Fisheries law of the Peoples Republic of China in 1986" to "such as "Fisheries law of the People's Republic of China" in 1986"	We have revised as suggested
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	21	891	21	891	In the Philippines, although fisheries sustainability is part of a number of national policies including NBSAP 2015-2028 and other more focused fisheries legislation, executive or administrative order; but full implementation remains elusive. The fisheries agencies tend to be too focused only on fisheries production and detached from fish conservation and sustainability.	Although this would be true, I think this comments are too much about Philippines. So we have changed line 940 in line with this comment (inserting "trying to")
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	21	902	21	917	Do we know what happened as a result of these provisions? I mean we need to assess these provisions as well.	Maybe this comment is for other lines? We could not understand the comment.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	21	917	21	917	The following should be included: A global survey (Cinner et al 2016) including the APR where ecosystems are substantially better (bright spots) or worse (dark spots) reveals that bright spots are characterized by strong sociocultural institutions such as customary taboos and marine tenure, high levels of local engagement in management, high dependence on marine resources, and beneficial environmental conditions such as deep-water refuges. Alternatively, dark spots are characterized by intensive capture and storage technology and a recent history of environmental shocks. Results suggest that investments in strengthening fisheries governance, particularly aspects such as participation and property rights, could facilitate innovative conservation actions that help communities defy expectations of global reef degradation. Link of scientific paper: https://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v535/n7612/full/nature18607.html	We have read Cinner et al (2016) and agree with its importance. However, this article is about the coral reef management survey at the global scale, and the main points are basically the same as that of the existing manuscript. So Cinner et al (2016) should be referred to in the Global Assessment, not the AP assessment.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	22	940	22	941	I disagree with this last statement which is making it appear as a generally true for all SEA countries. For example, in the Philippines, Ecosystem based fisheries management policies has not been fully implemented. In fact many coastal and marine fisheries remain unmanaged and which is one of the major causes of local reef fish disappearances in the fishers' catches since the 1950s in the Philippines (Lavides et al 2016).	We agree with the comments, and believe many other countries in the AP area are same. We have changed the manuscript as "trying to".
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	22	945	22	958	This paragraph is quite generic. Needs to provide a few examples as well as appropriate citations.	The section has been revised
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	22	962	22	971	As this section is about regional NGO networks, you could mention the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT) partnership. http://www.responsibleasia.org/	This has been included
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	22	962	23	985	It is sensitive but needs to be acknowledged that env NGOs are not welcome throughout Asia (eg problems in China, Vietnam, etc). Many are seen as threatening to governments and are shut down, and leaders jailed. Can a non-adversarial NGO role work in AP is a key question the assessment should discuss.	We cannot provide an appropriate citation to this sensitive issue

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	22	962	23	985	Provide some examples on how effective NGOs are?	The section has been revised to address the comment.
Thomas Brooks	Ch.6	22	965	22	971	This text is useful. However, it is not correctly placed in Section 6.2.2.2 because IUCN is not an NGO. Rather, it is an international organisation, with both government and NGO Members (https://www.iucn.org/about). Move to Section 6.2.1, around Line 544.	The heading of the section has been revised to fit with the discussion and additional information
Elise Belle	Ch.6	22	968	22	968	"World Heritage"	The section has been revised and this has been corrected.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	22	976	22	978	Sensitive issue for China? Year?	The phrase was deleted and replaced with another example.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	22	978	22	979	The following should be included: Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources is the pioneer Filipino environmental NGO founded in 1972. It remains to this day a major contributor to the country's biodiversity conservation and human well being including strengthening of protected area networks (terrestrial, marine, freshwater), promoting local conservation areas and critical habitat and threatened species protection and reconciling conservation with sustainable livelihoods, among others.	This has been included as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	23	989	23	989	"in management and policy issues"	This has been corrected as suggested
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	23	1000	23	1002	Hill Community Forestry is a old story. What is happening lately that needs to be assessed. Check the stats at Department of Forest, Community Forestry Division, Nepal web sites. For recent stats, Check Pandit, R., Neupane, P. R., & Wagle, B. H. (2017). Economics of carbon sequestration in community forests: Evidence from REDD+ piloting in Nepal. Journal of Forest Economics, 26, 9-29.	We have considered the example of Nepal
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	23	1002	23	1003	Indonesia also introduced regulation to support the issuance of village forest licenses (Hutan Desa). See http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2015/09/08/village-forest-licenses-in-indonesia-what-are-they-really-for/	This has been included as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	23	1008	23	1010	"Community managed protected areas, and especially those in the marine realm, have experienced".	This has been included as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	23	1029	23	1030	Delete last sentence or combine with paragraph above where LMMAs were introduced.	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	24	1032	24	1032	"of protected areas often critique [...] for three main reasons"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	24	1044	24	1046	"present some specificities that could solve [...] First, MPAs should produce"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	24	1056	25	1088	Box 5: "more stable funding and regulations"; private foundations and sector"; "and on biodiversity as a public"	We have revised as suggested
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	25	1089	25	1089	Weeks et al 2014 (http://coraltriangleinitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/Developing%20Marine%20Protected%20Area%20Networks%20in%20the%20Coral%20Triangle%20Good%20Practices%20for%20Expanding%20the%20Coral%20Triangle%20Marine%20Protected%20Area%20System.pdf) is a good Reference by which to base a Coral Triangle wide MPA management system and where the importance of local community participation is also highlighted. A brief description of this article is also a good jump off to the next section on multiple partnerships and where this article emphasized the need for multi stakeholder and cross level management institutions.	The order of the sections have been changed so the suggestion is no longer valid. The coral triangle is discussed in 6.4.2.2 Strengthening transboundary governance for shared natural areas

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	25	1090	25	1142	Chapter 6 lacks any discussion on the role of foreign direct investment and banks as lending institutions. Many forestry and land developments are only possible because the developers are able to secure external financing. Banks can thus play an important role in protecting BES by including environmental criteria in their lending requirements. Governments can also provide environmental guidelines for their foreign investors, as China has done. See p. 94 in Scheyvens, H. (2015). Sustainable management of natural forests in the Asia-Pacific region: Implications of regional economic integration and measures to avoid potential environmental harm. In Greening Integration in Asia: How Regional Integration Can Benefit People and the Environment, IGES White Paper 5, 2015. https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/sustainable-management-natural-forests-asia	The chapter expanded the section on 6.2.2.2 Role of development organizations and private sector, which covers discussion on financial institutions.
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	25	1108	25	1115	We have provided text in relation to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 offset policy for your consideration. Biodiversity offsetting provides another opportunity for private sector corporations to pursue development activities while ensuring no net loss, or in some cases, net gain in biodiversity outcomes. Biodiversity offsets are measurable conservation outcomes that compensate for the negative impacts of development for nationally significant matters. Australia has a national offset policy, the 'Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy', and numerous offset policies that operate at the state and territory level. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recognizes offsets as an effective tool for both biodiversity conservation and compensating for development impacts (OECD, 2013). Appropriate offset measures come in various forms and can include funding for restoration (Miyazaki, 2011).	This has been revised although not exactly as suggested.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	25	1108	25	1115	Offset is a policy instrument adopted by the government, but it is controversial. Check this paper for its effectiveness or applicability. Maron, M., Gordon, A., Mackey, B. G., Possingham, H. P., & Watson, J. E. M. (2015). Conservation: Stop misuse of biodiversity offsets. <i>Nature</i> , 523(7561), 401-403. doi:10.1038/523401a	The reference has been included. There is also an additional section on biodiversity offsets on 6.4.1.3. which mentions the controversies.
Thomas Brooks	Ch.6	25	1108	25	1115	It may be useful here to refer to the "IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets" (WCC 2016 Res 059)	This has been included.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	25	1115	25	1118	Cannot use the PEFC and FSC websites to support the statement that forest certification works successfully as they have a vested interest in saying this. It could also be worthwhile mentioning that national forest certification schemes have been developed in some AP countries, such as the Indonesia Ecolabelling Institute and the Malaysia Timber Certification System (the latter has been endorsed by PEFC). Do a Google search and you will find their websites.	We have revised and added references.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	25	1116	25	1127	This review of FSC and other certification standards is very thin and relies on the FSC website - need review of independent studies showing where FSC has operated in AP, and what the effectiveness has been. Particularly for certification, this chapter needs to discuss the role of consumers outside the AP region as driving certification (namely Europe) and the implications of that for AP policies.	The chapter now has a new section which discusses certification, section 6.4.2.7
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	25	1119	25	1121	The statement about voluntary forest certification not giving adequate treatment to the rights and participation of local communities and indigenous peoples is not supported with references. This statement would be widely disputed. Note that the FSC generic standard contains principles and criteria that promote the rights of LCs and IPs.	The sentence has been deleted..
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	25	1125	25	1127	Refer to the CCBA and VCS project databases (online) to provide a fuller description of the types of BES related projects they have validated and verified.	We have revised and added references.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	25	1130	25	1130	What are these other types of funds? Provide some examples...	We have referred to Box 6.11 for examples
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	26	1138	26	1142	Other governments based organizations such as similar to the Montreal Process including Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea in the Pacific-Asia region , is the Regional Initiative for the Development and Implementation of National Level Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Dry Forests in Asia. This includes Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea and is formed a network to promote forest conservation of forest. . This Initiative which is also acknowledged linked within the CBD, the FAO and other forest related NGOs also participate. This sentence is unclear proposed language may assist?	The suggested revisions do not capture what is meant in the sentence. The countries were put in parenthesis to avoid confusion.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	26	1142	26	1142	The following should be included after the last sentence: On the other hand, a good example of well-established NGO-based international partnership is BirdLife International. It celebrates its 90 th anniversary in 2012 and now is the world's largest Partnership of civil society organisations for conservation and nature, comprising 119 NGOs. In Asia alone, it comprises of 12 NGOs and grassroots organizations working for the conservation of birds, forests and other habitats and promotion of human well-being.	We were not able to add this as we could not the reference to support it.
NFP of China	Ch.6	26	1179	26	1179	As China has no indigenous, so the statement of Australia remains, but the statement about China should change to " autonomous regions"	We have revised as suggested
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	27	1181	27	1183	We have reviewed the figures for Australia in Table 2. The figures are out of date for native title in particular - see the map provided with Australia's response for up to date native title area figures. We suggest the draft chapter make it explicit that figures in Table 2 are not current or updated accordingly.	We have revised as suggested
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	27	1181	27	1183	Vietnam, Malaysia and other countries not listed in this table also have indigenous peoples, although they may not be formally recognized by these countries or called something else (ethnic minorities, Orang Asli, etc). By not including nonrecognized IPs in the table this may lend tacit support to those countries refusing to recognize their rights and claims.	We have revised as suggested
India NFP	Ch.6	27	1182	27	1182	Total Country Area for India may be corrected as 328.726.	We have simplified the information by presenting in figure only countries with large indigenous communities. The area for India is thus not needed anymore.
R K Pundir	Ch.6	27	1182	27	1182	Subregion Total Country And Country Area (Mha) India 297.32 to be corrected as 328.726 (State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16)	We have simplified the information by presenting in figure only countries with large indigenous communities. The area for India is thus not needed anymore.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	27	1182	27	1183	You could delete 'designated for [...] communities' in last column and keep only 'Total Area'.	The table was deleted and replaced with a figure without total area
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	28	1214	29	1252	What are the AP specific gender issues that relate to resource use? EG fuelwood provisioning, women's role in land management, etc. Needs to use AP literature, such as the extensive writing on women's roles in forest panchayats in India and how they have had an impact on forest cover (eg Bina Agrawal research).	Some examples are already mentioned in other chapters. We referred to them in chapter 6.
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	28	1214	29	1253	Add Box 6. GEF Gender Policy in China as NIE	We referred to Box 2.7 in chapter 2, which discusses several examples on gender role in BES

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	28	1220	28	1222	Gender development index should be defined. What is meant by a high or low gender development index? The definition of index at this point should be reconciled with the definition found in Line 1249-1251 page 29.	We have revised as suggested
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	29	1258	30	1311	This section (6.3.1) is a bit more abstract. It needs to be linked with what is happening in AP region with some examples.	The section has been revised.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	29	1291	29	1292	Reference needed	The reference has been added.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	Ch.6	31	1332	13	1332	Figure 3 is not a good way to present the information about NBSAP development/updating. I would recommend not to over-emphasize the date of completion as many different factors can result in such a process taking longer than envisaged. Key is the process leading to the NBSAP to be participatory and aligned with other plans and programmes and policies and for it to have political status. The number of countries with developed or revised NBSAP for the Asia-Pacific, by sub-regions: North-East Asia: 5 (China, DPR Korea, RoK, Japan and Mongolia); Oceania: 14 including Australia and New Zealand; South-East Asia: 11; Western Asia: 11. Numbers are different if we just count updated or revised NBSAPs only.	We have retained this because it is an IPBES indicator
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	31	1349	32	1384	The text here is also academic. Provide examples from the region to make it more applied.	This section only presents the context for the next sections. The drivers were discussed in an earlier chapter, this only highlights the issues most relevant in the AP such as poverty, food security and climate risks.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	32	1412	32	1412	"driver that damages natural ecosystems"	The sentence has been revised.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	32	1412	32	1415	Poverty is not the driver of oil palm plantations! These are driven by consumer demand and multinational companies, who have driven many smallholders off their lands and actually caused poverty. This chapter needs a more careful and thorough review of either the previous chapters discussions of poverty/env linkages in AP or do their own lit review on this topic. Where have we seen pov reduction gains without accompanying loss of BES in AP?	The sentence has been revised.
Thomas Brooks	Ch.6	32	1412	33	1431	An additional useful citation here might be: Sodhi et al. (2006) Biodiversity and human livelihood crises in the Malay Archipelago. Conservation Biology 20: 1811–1813.	The reference has been cited.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	32	1414	32	1414	"highly detrimental to biodiversity"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	32	1415	32	1415	"countries have joined the CBD"	The section was revised and the phrase deleted.
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	33	1142	33	1142	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+)	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1422	33	1422	"illegal harvests, as is the case in Thailand"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1424	33	1425	"but misinterpretation of the goal by exclusively focusing on protected area coverage may prevent the effective"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Liucui Zhu	Ch.6	33	1427	33	1427	TBC: China have small fragmented lands that are not able to maintain habitat qualities?	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1430	33	1430	"These cases highlight the importance of scientific evidence, including in the design and monitoring of"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	33	1437	33	1440	A more recent paper (Kolding et al 2016) on Balanced Harvesting (BH), with link below, can be good Reference for a little more elaboration on BH and where different views and arguments are presented including those from other published papers on BH: https://academic.oup.com/icesjms/article/73/6/1616/2459106/Balanced-harvest-utopia-failure-or-a-functional	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1442	33	1442	"(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation)"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1444	33	1444	Reference?	The sentence has been revised and the number of countries deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	33	1464	33	1464	"people and local communities"	This has been edited to correct typo errors
Elise Belle	Ch.6	34	1467	34	1467	"national sovereignty (UNFCCC"	We have revised as suggested
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	34	1475	34	1478	The term "risk assessment of cost" may be somewhat strange and it would be clearer to state, for example, "risk assemmnt including cost and damages on products (and so on)"	The section has been revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	34	1496	34	1498	"in expanding protected area coverage, conserving species, and implementing community-based management, innovative financing mechanisms remain insufficient to"	We have revised as suggested
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	37	1588	66	2942	There is overlap and unclear differentiation between sections 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 . How are options different than measures? 6.4 focuses on scale but talks about measures as policy types within scales. There needs to be a clearer organization and storyline here.	The section has been revised to clearly differentiate options from measures
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	37	1603	37	1605	The sentence should read as follows: Expressing multiple values of nature and NCP can greatly assist in making informed policy choices in their integration development trajectories perused at various scales and within various sectors (Pascual et al. 2017)	We have revised as suggested
Thomas Brooks	Ch.6	37	1607	37	1607	Change title to "Expanding biodiversity coverage and improving governance of protected areas", and add a paragraph or so into the subsequent text accordingly. Certainly improving governance (and management) of existing protected areas is essential, but there are also currently large shortfalls in coverage, with only a third of key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas. https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/44902 is a key source. Improving this coverage is essential, given the crucial importance of protected areas in safeguarding the biodiversity of important sites (http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529), as well as policy alignment given that this indicator is used to track progress towards SDG Targets 14.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1 and Aichi Target 11 (https://www.bipindicators.net/indicators/protected-area-coverage-of-key-biodiversity-areas). It is an IPBES "core" indicator (http://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/pdf/ipbes-5-inf-5.pdf , p10) and included in Chapter 1, Table S4 (Page 73, Line 2611). Data for this indicator, disaggregated to the Asia-Pacific region and its subregions, were published in https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata20167 .	We have inserted a paragraph and new citation to address comments.
Stuart Butchart	Ch.6	37	1607	39	1656	Add text on protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas into this section (and change title to Improving governance, effectiveness and coverage of proteted areas). See Butchart et al 2012 http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529 and Butchart et al 2015 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/conl.12158/abstract , plus Brooks et al 2016 with the relevant regional data https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata20167 .	We have inserted a paragraph and new citation to address comments.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Elise Belle	Ch.6	37	1610	37	1610	You could add some statistics on present coverage, e.g. 'in the APR, 13.3% of the terrestrial areas and inland waters, and 15.7% of coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction are currently protected (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN 2017).' Reference: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2017). Protected Planet. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.	We have revised as suggested, and added reference
Elise Belle	Ch.6	37	1615	37	1615	"impact of the South Asian protected area"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1621	38	1621	"a national scale analysis"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1623	38	1623	"for others, and not for regulating services" Maybe you could explain a bit more what is meant by that.	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1625	38	1625	You could also add the following: 'The Republic of Korea was the first country in Asia to complete a management effectiveness evaluation of its protected area network in accordance with the WCPA management effectiveness framework, and it has been described as a leader in the establishment of protected areas in the region (UNEP-WCMC and Korea National Park Service, 2016)'. Reference: <i>UNEP-WCMC and Korea National Park Service (2016). Protected Planet National Technical Series: Republic of Korea. UNEP-WCMC: Cambridge, UK.</i>	We have revised and added reference
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1629	38	1630	"this direction, these areas [...] due to a lack of [...] and the absence of community"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1634	38	1636	"only a few were being effectively managed (ASEAN Centre"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1636	38	1636	You could also add that 'Assessing management effectiveness is also an issue at the global level, and more assessments are needed to better understand the contribution of protected areas to biodiversity (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2016). Reference: <i>UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2016). Protected Planet Report 2016. UNEP-WCMC and IUCN: Cambridge UK and Gland, Switzerland.</i>	We have added as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1638	38	1638	"enabling national frameworks"	We have corrected as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1647	38	1647	"sustaining NCPs, the protection of ecosystem services can also be"	We have corrected as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1648	38	1648	Table 5.1 is missing, or is it in another chapter?	We have deleted reference to Table 5.1, and only refer to Chapter 5.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	38	1649	38	1649	"such as water scarcity"	We have corrected as suggested
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	39	1654	39	1654	Figure 5: We would like to confirm the source and question the accuracy of this figure and would like to see the analysis behind this reference.	The source is indicated which is IPBES indicator, please refer to the source.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	39	1655	39	1655	Increase the resolution and size of Figure 5.	The figure has been improved
Government of Japan	Ch.6	39	1655	39	1656	The origin of the data of the figure is not clear. The footnote says that raw data were provided by indicator holders, but we would like the footnote to be more specific so that readers can access the original data.	The sources of figure have been indicated
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	39	1656	39	1656	The title of figure 5 is misleading and may need to be improved. The figure only shows proportion of PAs assessed for management effectiveness, not result or score of their management effectiveness.	We have revised as suggested
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	39	1658	39	1658	Change "co-management" into "co-governance"	The text makes reference to co-management which is considered more appropriate in the current context.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	39	1682	39	1683	"main ways to manage small-scale fisheries in developing countries"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	39	1686	39	1687	"of research exploring the decision making and other aspects of governance in fisheries"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	40	1694	40	1694	"Traditional or customary owners"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	40	1695	40	1696	"critical issue for MPAs in the South Pacific"	The sentence has been edited and corrected

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	40	1705	40	1714	The sentences should read as follows: This study also claims that this community-based management approach are very successful in the wake of the challenging issues the region is facing with respect to food security, biodiversity conservation and climate change. However, ensuring considerable environmental or fishery benefits from increasing number of marine protected areas or no take zones may involve solving problems in the wider fishing area and watersheds. Addressing the issues of harmonisation of national law, custom and benefit sharing mechanism, is also vital for the success of community-based natural resources management system in the South Pacific (Clarke & Jupiter, 2010). It is also critical to consider the policy implications of flexibility and heterogeneity of custom and culture as well as socio-political barriers in managing natural resources in the South Pacific Islands countries (Foale & Manele, 2004).	The sentences have been edited
Elise Belle	Ch.6	40	1708	40	1709	"environmental and fisheries benefits from the increasing number of marine protected areas or no take zones [...]"	We have revised as suggested
Elise Belle	Ch.6	40	1710	40	1710	"Addressing the issues of harmonisation of national law, custom and benefit"	We have revised as suggested
Government of Japan	Ch.6	41	1764	41	1764	"Mainstreaming nature" should be changed to "Mainstreaming biodiversity".	We have revised to align with the SPM
Government of Japan	Ch.6	41	1764	42	1841	Mainstreaming biodiversity is recommended here by citing some references such as TEEB (2011). However, many people are already aware of biodiversity mainstreaming, while few people are aware of actual benefits of the mainstreaming on biodiversity conservation. For instance, if the mainstreaming recommended in this section is actually undertaken, how much of nature/biodiversity can be protected? Visualizing actual benefits of the mainstreaming in concrete ways is needed.	We have revised to align with the SPM
Elise Belle	Ch.6	41	1767	41	1767	"indicated population growth and"	The sentence has been corrected
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	43	1868	43	1880	The Mekong River Commission is one of the most prominent transboundary mechanisms in Asia. I would expect a more thorough assessment of it's role and effectiveness (or lack thereof, as the case has been). Why is transboundary river governance so challenging? What are lessons for rest of AP?	Mekong is discussed in chapter 6 and chapter 2.
Pham Ngoc Bao	Ch.6	43	1868	43	1880	(See: Pham Ngoc BAO, Bijon Kumer MITRA, Tetsuo KUYAMA (2017). Integrated Approach for Sustainable Hydropower Development in the Mekong River Basin. Environment and Natural Resources Research, 7(1), pp.60-74....for further information)	The reference has been cited.
CMS	Ch.6	43	1887	43	1887	We recommend to refer to CMS here, rather than only to AEWA, which is only one of the agreements developed under CMS which is relevant to the region. Suggest revising along these lines: "CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range. The convention provides for the development of agreements tailored for specific taxa and geographic regions. Several CMS agreements already in place are applicable to the APR"	We have revised as suggested
U.S. government	Ch.6	45	1194	46	1194	What are the 1994 ABS regulations? Also, recommend redrafting to state that "ABS regimes generally intend to address . . ."	There is no 1994 ABS regulation mentioned in the text.
Prakash Nelliya	Ch.6	45	1946	46	2012	For the effective implementation of the 'Nagoya Protocol' or the Access and Benefit Sharing principles in APR effective measures need to be urgently proposed in this section. APR have substantial portion of the global biodiversity and the genetic wealth. However, it is indiscriminately draining to other part of the world; effective implementation of the ABS is urgently required.	The section has been revised.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Liucai Zhu	Ch.6	45	1950	45	1950	Change "BES" into "BES governance"	Line 1950 does not mention BES
IPBES NFP - Australia	Ch.6	45	1965	45	1965	Box 10: The Nagoya Protocol (Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation) was established in 2010 2000 to promote sharing of the benefits derived from the utilisation of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way (SCBD, 2012). This aim was realised in October 2014 when the Nagoya Protocol came into force with ratification by over 50 countries worldwide, and a growing number since reaching 68 (SUGGEST AUTHORS UPDATE). Note many country parties who have ratified the Protocol still do not have in place implementation methods to enforce access or benefits arising from the use of GRs. The Protocol is still in its infancy and while there are a number of Parties with success stories it is premature to say the aim of the Protocol has been realised this early on.	The box has been replaced with another case study
Government of Japan	Ch.6	45	1967	45	1968	The Nagoya Protocol was adopted in 2010, NOT in 2000.	The box has been replaced with another case study
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	45	1967	45	1969	The text of Nagoya Protocol was agreed to and adopted at CBD-COP10 in 2010. The text mentioning the development of the protocol in 2000 may be a factual error.	The box has been replaced with another case study, the factual error was corrected in other parts of the chapter
U.S. government	Ch.6	45	1968	45	1968	The Nagoya Protocol was established in 2010, not 2000.	The box has been replaced with another case study, the factual error was corrected in other parts of the chapter
U.S. government	Ch.6	45	1982	45	1983	This sentence is unclear; recommend redrafting or deletion.	The box has been replaced with another case study
U.S. government	Ch.6	45	1985	45	1986	Please check parallel structure of sentence. As drafted it is comparing countries that have ratified Nagoya with countries/regions with domestic ABS regimes, which are not comparable.	The box has been replaced with another case study
Prakash Nellyyat	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2040	Under the "Investments in natural capital" head, the Initiative on Biodiversity Financing under the Biofin Project in India needs to be discussed.	BIOFIN was mentioned, but a different case study was presented
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	A Box featuring BIOFIN which includes some APR countries should be included in this section. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) develops and pilots a new approach and methodology for leveraging increased biodiversity investments. BIOFIN is a global partnership addressing the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner. The Initiative provides an innovative methodology enabling countries to measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs in the medium term and identify the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gaps. BIOFIN is managed by UNDP, in partnership with the European Commission and the Governments of Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Flanders. The \$28 million initiative was launched in October 2012 and will run through December 2018, with further support being sought to extend it. An additional \$3.1 million in finance is provided through several GEF-financed UNDP-managed projects working in core countries to support governments revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and to catalyse sustainable financing for Protected Areas. The Initiative's link: http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/	It was mentioned but not included in box because we already a box for this section.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	The following can also be useful either as featured in a Box or described in discussion in this section. Creating Mechanisms for Conservation Finance in Southeast Asia by Caitlin MacLean (2015) Milken Institute http://www.milkeninstitute.org/publications/view/736 Summary: Conservation of natural resources is one of today's most significant global challenges. Our decisions affect the environment, our communities, and our health. This is especially important in Southeast Asia, where development and growth have contributed to significant habitat destruction, species endangerment and extinction, and the pollution of natural resources. This Lab report – based on discussions that took place on February 3, 2015 – describes ways to move funding to address conservation needs, from more sustainable forestry practices to protections for elephants and rhinos. Needed is an estimated \$300–\$400 billion must be invested globally each year. It will take more than traditional donors and governments to bridge this gap—a major shift in funding has to include new potential sources of capital. New investors—such as high net worth individuals, pension funds, endowments, family offices, and mainstream retail investors—would expect to realize returns. Social impact bonds, risk mitigation products, fixed-income products, and impact investing funds could be solutions. Also necessary is greater understanding of conservation finance, partly through technical assistance programs for NGOs and improved application of environmental, social and governance (ESG) screens for investors.	We include as much as possible only one box per section, the suggested box is different from the existing box case study and cannot be merged
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	Rockefeller Foundation's pioneering work on Impact Investing/Innovative Finance should be featured in a Box in this section. The following was lifted from the link: https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/initiatives/innovative-finance/	We include as much as possible only one box per section, the suggested box is different from the existing box case study and cannot be merged
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	Overview: Global philanthropic funds, even when combined with the development or aid budgets of governments, add up into the mere billions of dollars. Meanwhile, the cost of solving the world's most critical problems runs into the trillions—including an estimated \$2.5 trillion annual funding gap needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries alone. Private capital is urgently needed in order to fill this gap and address pressing global challenges. To attract more private capital, The Rockefeller Foundation is pursuing innovative finance solutions—the use of financing mechanisms to mobilize private sector capital in new and more efficient ways for projects to create a more resilient and inclusive world.	We have discussed role of private sector in another section. It cannot be included there because of only one available reference.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	The world is currently working towards a set of ambitious targets for addressing global challenges – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement. The cost of implementing these agreements, however, are astronomical. Over the next decade, the UN estimates that implementing the SDGs will cost between \$50 trillion and \$70 trillion; the Paris Climate Agreement will cost over \$12 trillion over 25 years. The critical question is: how will we pay for it all? The answer is to leverage innovative finance mechanisms that can tap into the over \$200 trillion in private capital invested in global financial markets and ensure that capital is deployed effectively towards development efforts.	Lack of finance has been highlighted in earlier parts of the chapter.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>The Rockefeller Foundation is committed to using our philanthropic risk capital to develop the next generation of innovative finance solutions that are needed to close the gap between global development's funding needs and the resources that are currently available. We call this initiative Zero Gap. Working at the intersection of finance and international development, Zero Gap provides one model for how the development community can support and de-risk new and innovative financing mechanisms—including financial products and public-private partnerships—to mobilize large pools of private capital that have the potential to create out-sized impact. Employing a venture philanthropy model, the Zero Gap work supports early-stage research and design and leans heavily on collaboration and experimentation with both private and public sector partners. Zero Gap is focused on solutions that can ultimately catalyze large-scale capital from institutional investors, as well as households and retail investors.</p> <p>The portfolio is a collection of bold ideas that we have sourced from around the world for how to scale funding for critical development objectives, such as energy access in Sub-Saharan Africa or restoring natural infrastructure in the Americas. A core value of Zero Gap is that finance can be a powerful tool for good. Imagine a forest resilience bond investing in wildfire prevention in California, a micro-levy that creates a stable funding stream for alleviating malnutrition in Africa, or insurance being harnessed to not only respond to the next Ebola crisis but also to ensure better preparation for disease outbreaks.</p>	It is not clear whether the reviewer would like to include this text. But we have found no appropriate references to support it.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>Zero Gap Portfolio</p> <p>The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting a number of innovative financing mechanisms that deliver positive social, economic, and environmental outcomes. Highlights of the portfolio include:</p>	We find that the comment is too much on promoting Rockefeller, so we have added more relevant references
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Forest Resilience Bond – A pay-for-performance mechanism for private investors to invest in forest restoration that prevents wildfires and increases water outputs in drought prone areas in California.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Africa GreenCo – A new intermediary that aims to increase private sector investment in energy generation in sub-Saharan Africa by mitigating the credit risks associated with the current lack of creditworthy off-takers.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Outbreak and Epidemic Insurance – An insurance product to provide African nations with timely resources to contain the spread of deadly pathogens at the first signs of a disease outbreak.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Extreme Climate – An insurance product to provide African nations access to finance for climate adaptation projects. The product will track the climate change through an index and make trigger insurance payouts as countries show signs of climate change.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Reef Resilience Insurance Fund – An insurance fund to protect and maintain natural infrastructure.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o BanQu – A blockchain enabled technology solution that creates economic identities for refugees and displaced populations.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o Clean Energy Investment Trust (CEIT) – An investment structure that aligns and supports institutional investments into renewable energy.</p>	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	<p>o REDD+ Acceleration Fund – An investment fund designed to build the market for REDD+ carbon credits.</p>	same as above

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	o Water Levy – A micro-levy on bottled water to support water, sanitation and hygiene projects around the world.	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	o Green Coupon – A mechanism that in real time tracks the “greenness” of individual green bonds, such as CO2 abatement, to better inform green investment decision making.	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	A Pioneering Legacy: Impact Investing	same as above
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	46	2014	46	2041	The Rockefeller Foundation has a long history in supporting innovations that seek to catalyze private sector investment for social and environmental good. In 2007, the term “ impact investing ” was coined at The Rockefeller Foundation’s Bellagio Center , putting a name to investments made with the intention of generating both financial return and social and/or environmental impact. Since then, the Foundation has worked to build the infrastructure for the impact investing field to take hold. Among our work, we have supported the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) , B Lab , and GII	same as above
Liucai Zhu	Ch.6	46	2032	46	2033	Add concept Green Mountains and Clear Waters are golden mountains	Apologies, but we did not understand the comment and would need more information to incorporate it.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	47	2074	47	2086	Discuss on PES needs AP specific references to PES policies and projects in AP and where there have been successes and failures before reaching a general conclusion that is a tool that all AP can apply.	PES is discussed in detailed for AP region in section 6.4.1.3 Economic and financial instruments
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	47	2087	48	2100	Discussion on offsets needs more AP literature -- Australia is quite rich but other countries have some form as well (eg Malaysia Malua BioBank). This section makes broad statements with little specific evidence - e.g. "There is a lack of clear examples where best practice has, beyond a reasonable doubt, delivered no-net-loss outcomes" - OK, where in AP? Are offsets in AP primarily driven by foreign direct investment (eg from Europe) needing to meet European standards and so they do offsets, or are there AP companies that use offsets, and if so, why and how have these been created?	Offsets is discussed in detail for AP region in section 6.4.1.3 Economic and financial instruments text on Malaysia BioBank added
Satoshi Kashiwabara	Ch.6	47	2087	48	2100	Add the commnt from the Communiqué by G7 Toyama Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Japan 2016.That is "biodiversity offset could have adverse impact if it does not strictly apply mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce/mitigate, offset impacts on biodiversity).	The reference has been included.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Satoshi Kashiwabara	Ch.6	47	2087	48	2100	<p>There should be a definition of mitigation hierarchy with such as the following figure .</p> <p>Modified from Ekstrom et al (2015) and MOE-J (2017) Ekstrom J et al. (2015) A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy. CSBI http://www.csbi.org.uk/tools-and-guidance/mitigation-hierarchy/ Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOE-J) (2017) Examples of Biodiversity Conservations in Environmental Impact Assessment, pp.31, Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan. (in Japanese)</p>	The paragraph has been revised to explain the term.
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	48	2118	48	2119	Add new Box on Golden mountains	We added a box that is more relevant for the revised text in this section
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	48	2127	48	2129	Should not ignore the importance of forest management and chain of custody certification schemes. See p25 of this chapter for some discussion of this.	We improved the section and added a table on certification
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	48	2132	48	2137	<p>Another major deterrent is the lack of evidence for a strong business case. Certification costs can be high, while many markets are not prepared to offer price premiums for certified products. See</p> <p>Scheyvens, H., Lopez-Casero, F., Gene, E. I., & Hyakumura, K. (2010). Conserving tropical forests: Reforming the tropical forest products trade towards sustainable consumption and production. In IGES (ed.), Sustainable consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific region: Effective responses in a resource constrained world. Hayama: IGES. https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/conserving-tropical-forests-reforming-tropical</p>	Revisions have been added on page 57
Elise Belle	Ch.6	50	2233	50	2234	For example?	The section was revised and sentence deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	51	2272	51	2273	What is the evidence of this statement and reference? Australia indeed has a coverage of 40.65% of its marine and coastal waters protected, but China has only 3.77% and Indonesia 2.88% . I would therefore delete or clarify.	The sentence has been deleted
Liucal Zhu	Ch.6	51	2281	51	2282	Add new Box: China's ecosystem prohibitions	Sorry, we are not clear what to discuss from this comment.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	52	2304	52	2318	Rule of law is essential for enforcement of existing env laws. Beyond courts, this chapter needs to give a sense of enforcement mechanisms (env police, customs, etc) and where this does not work, why (lack of rule of law, corruption, etc).	The comment is too general to pinpoint where the changes should start and end
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	52	2338	52	2341	Indonesia also introduce regulation to support the issuance of village forest licenses (Hutan Desa). See http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2015/09/08/village-forest-licenses-in-indonesia-what-are-they-really-for/	We have added Indonesia in the list of countries and cited reference
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	53	2370	55	2462	The text in section 6.5 here is also academic. It provides solid basis for policy mixes but doesn't deal with existing policy mixes in AP region. Some examples and assessment of these would be valuable.	The section has been revised
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	53	2381	53	2383	Could "corruption" be added as a factor behind the poaching even in APR context (CITES resolution Conf.17.6), as one of governance factors mentioned here ?	Many of the listed factors are related to corruption
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	54	2411	54	2446	This discussion of policy mixes has almost no specific AP literature and instead relies on TEEB and the Gunningham & Sinclair article. Need to discuss how appropriate these general schemas about policy mixes are to the specific challenges of the AP region - eg in a context of siloed ministries, lack of rule of law, lack of enforcement, is it really realistic to expect the same outcomes from voluntary incentives that we see in Europe or the US?	The section has been revised
Elise Belle	Ch.6	55	2473	56	2474	The table looks awkward and difficult to read. Could it be completed with all columns shown throughout, or somehow modified to make it clearer?	The table has been deleted
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	55	2473	56	2474	Table 5 needs to be made specific to AP.	The table has been deleted
Shukla Acharjee	Ch.6	57	2537	57	2538	there are more incentives, disincentives, indirect incentives	The table has been deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	57	2538	58	2539	Complete missing cells, or merge cells if necessary.	The table has been deleted
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	58	2556	58	2559	Can also use the following reference to support your description of CFUGs in Nepal: Scheyvens, H., Hyakumura, K., & Seki, Y. (2007). Decentralization and state-sponsored community forestry in Asia: Seven country studies of transitions in forest governance, contemporary forest management and the prospects for communities to contribute to and benefit from sustainable forest management. Hayama: IGES.	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	59	2614	59	2615	REDD+ rewards the protection, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (it is not just about sequestration). Also, you would have to explain why not paying directly for biodiversity could be a problem for REDD+. REDD+ does have a biodiversity safeguard, meaning that even though REDD+ performance-based payments are only received for carbon, the projects are not permitted to harm biodiversity. You could argue that the payment mechanism for REDD+ should incentivise REDD+ activities that maximise biodiversity benefits. A premium price could be paid for carbon offsets that are associated with positive biodiversity outcomes.	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted
Government of Japan	Ch.6	59	2619	59	2627	There should be measures and outputs derived from analysis of payments for ecosystem services(PES) such as brand-name value products.	The section was revised, it does not discuss incentives in detail
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	59	2619	59	2627	One of the best know PES systems is the system in Vietnam in which communities receive payments for protecting forests that provide watershed services for hydropower plants. See https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/payment-environmental-services-vietnam	We have already included a case study for PES
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	60	2641	60	2655	Need to include what is happening in Australia on this topic. There are +ive and -ive views on this policy. E.g. Maron, M., Dunn, P. K., McAlpine, C. A., & Apan, A. (2010). Can offsets really compensate for habitat removal? The case of the endangered red-tailed black-cockatoo. Journal of Applied Ecology, 47(2), 348-355.	Maron has been cited in another section, this section was revised to mention other countries not only Australia.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	60	2641	60	2655	"Mitigation hierarchy" and limits to biodiversity offset are better to be noted here. IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets can be helpful for this purpose. (http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_biodiversity_offsets_policy_jan_29_2016.pdf)	We have included a sentence to address the comment
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	60	2668	60	2670	For a supporting reference: https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/forest-certification-community-based-forest	Reference cited as suggested
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	60	2673	60	2677	Statement on lack of price premiums for certified produce can also be supported by Scheyvens, H., Lopez-Casero, F., Gene, E. I., & Hyakumura, K. (2010). Conserving tropical forests: Reforming the tropical forest products trade towards sustainable consumption and production. In IGES (ed.), Sustainable consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific region: Effective responses in a resource constrained world. Hayama: IGES. https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/conserving-tropical-forests-reforming-tropical	Reference cited as suggested
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	60	2682	61	2705	There are many examples of successful charges and fees for the use of marine protected areas all over APR, which can be described for this section as an addition. An example of successful user fees incentives for marine protected area management in the Philippines is that of Apo Island marine protected areas as described in this link, by White et al:	The section has been revised
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	60	2682	61	2705	http://www.oneocean.org/download/db_files/incentives_for_mpa_management_in_the_philippines.pdf	This has been addressed.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	60	2682	61	2705	Peer review papers on Apo Island as authored by Angel Alcala and Gary Russ can also be referred to. On the other hand, a general business model for marine reserves by Sala et al 2013 is found in this link: Sala E, Costello C, Dougherty D, Heal G, Kelleher K, Murray JH, et al. (2013) A General Business Model for Marine Reserves. PLoS ONE 8(4): e58799. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0058799	This has been addressed.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	61	2732	61	2733	Reference?	The section was revised and the sentence deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	62	2738	62	2739	"arts and crafts (D.M. Shackelton, 2001). However, difficult decisions"	The section was revised and the sentence deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	62	2740	62	2741	"balance the objectives of biodiversity conservation with livelihood development objectives."	The section was revised and the sentence deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	62	2744	62	2783	Box 14: "meaning that 20% of the trophy"; "80% of the revenue is shared with"; "household income and act as a powerful"; "Their numbers have increased" Delete 'Perhaps, nowhere else [...] to the communities' Delete 'Local people believe that the [...] Virk, 1999)'	We have revised as suggested, except for the last one which we think is useful to retain in the box.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	63	2807	63	2807	"protected areas. Additionally, capacity development in developing countries and"	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	63	2814	63	2814	Which national parks?	We have deleted the term three so as not to limit the support in only selected national parks.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	63	2820	63	2820	"and PA management can be highly successful."	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	63	2822	63	2823	"sustainable populations also creates [...] significant revenues. It has for example been successful with community-based"	The section was revised and the sentence deleted.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Henry Scheyvens	Ch.6	64	2858	64	2863	The entire assessment report has no discussion on community involvement in BES assessments and monitoring. Local people and indigenous communities may not have scientific training but their ILK on BES and their familiarity with the local environment can make them excellent assessors and monitors of BES, when the right support is provided. Read p.2, especially para 5, of the following reference. You may also consider including some discussion on citizen science. Edwards, K., Scheyvens, H., Stephenson, J., & Fujisaki, T. (2014). Community based forest biomass monitoring: A manual for training local level facilitators. Hayama: IGES. https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/community-based-forest-biomass-monitoring-0	The chapter has included more discussion on ILK, and referred to chapter 2, which also discussed ILK a lot. The reference was cited.
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	65	2907	65	2938	Removal of subsidies is politically sensitive - governments don't want to remove subsidized energy or water from consumers for fear of unrest and protests - there are examples from AP already of where subsidy removal was tried and failed due to political unrest.	We recognized that this is a sensitive issue, but also important. This is an important policy issue that need to be raised, and its up to policy to pick or not. The assessment report is only providing information that is available and important.
Shamik Chakraborty	Ch.6	66	2972	78	3308	Does not include the erosion of traditional land management and resource management systems. These are characteristics of SES (time tested methods, that present ecosystem science cannot easily replicate, or apply). Preservation of cultural diversity remains a challenge for BES conservation too. (bio-cultural approach to see the problem)	The issue regarding the erosion of traditional land and resource management system was already covered in Chapter 3 (sections 3.2.5.3 and 3.2.5.4.).
Pam McElwee	Ch.6	66	2974	78	3308	A section on future challenges should make use of scenarios and outcomes, presumably from previous chapters. Right now this section repeated previous ch 6 sections, such as mainstreaming, and the sections on SFM and fisheries are not about future challenges but current ones and so need to be in previous sections that discuss forest and fisheries loss and degradation.	The section was revised to focus discussions and conclusions on the different governance options. These options were linked to the scenarios in section 6.3.3. The discussion on scenarios is part of chapter 5, with chapter 6 linking only to options.
Shamik Chakraborty	Ch.6	66	2980	66	2987	Directly related to Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol. 1 & Vol. 2 (in text citations suggested) https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5890/SITR_vol2_complete.pdf and http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/SITR-v1-web.pdf.pdf	This has been addressed.
Shamik Chakraborty	Ch.6	67	3008	67	3009	Same as above	The reference was cited but no relevance to good practices in IAS removal.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	67	3018	67	3030	Separate this text into a different paragraph for LD	The section was revised and the sentence deleted. But land degradation is discussed in different parts of the chapter and highlighted in Box 6.27
Elise Belle	Ch.6	68	3061	68	3061	Other area-based conservation measures could be defined and presented earlier in the chapter.	The chapter revised discussion on policy measures, and this will be mixed up with the discussion of other area-based conservation measures, which are more specific. We thus did not elaborate on these other area-based conservation measures.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	69	3072	69	3072	"human population. Overall, the APR lags behind"	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	69	3074	69	3074	"is an increase in unsustainable"	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Elise Belle	Ch.6	69	3075	69	3075	"However, the coverage in protected areas has increased in the region." It could also be added that "At present, 19 APR countries have over 17% of their terrestrial areas and inland waters protected, and 9 countries have over 10% of their coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction are currently protected, thereby exceeding the coverage targets of Aichi Target 11 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN 2017)." Reference: <i>UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2017). Protected Planet. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.</i>	The information and reference have been added in section 6.4.2.1
Elise Belle	Ch.6	69	3079	70	3080	I would suggest reversing the order of the columns, and maybe also using different colours or even an horizontal bar chart showing how close/far are APR countries in achieving each target.	The table has been revised
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	69	3079	70	3080	In Table 7, it is important to include the progress by explaining what is happening in different countries to achieve the target. It is not uniform in all countries in the region, so some level of generalizability is fine but not for every target. Provide more evidence from countries in the region for each target.	The table has been revised
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	70	3117	71	3140	There is some overlap between the lines 3018-3030 and 3117-3140. Try to minimise the overlaps.	The section has been revised and overlaps corrected
Elise Belle	Ch.6	71	3149	71	3152	In main box, delete 'drought and reaching impacts' and keep only 'Land degradation and desertification'. Add missing upper cases to some circles.	The figure has been deleted.
Ram Pandit	Ch.6	72	3172	72	3172	Cite - Global Forest Assessment 2015 conducted by FAO. It shows a different picture in the AP region. In particular China, India and Vietnam are the countries where forest area is increasing (1990-2015)? Check the stats and the report: FAO. (2015). The Global Forest Resources Assessment. Rome, Italy.	The recommended citation is already cited in Ch3 (P6L256-P8L354). This section discusses more on the linkage between BES and sustainable forest management, rather than the trend in forest coverage.
Margarita N. Lavides	Ch.6	73	3211	73	3233	This section (Fisheries) falls under 6.8.2 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in to Key Sectors. While the latter is consistent in its discussion with Land Degradation viz a vis Sustainable Land Management Best Practices and its Key Environmental Benefits and also on Sustainable Forest Management; But the section on Fisheries failed to be consistent with the title of 6.8.2. Its almost focused only on aquaculture and just a repetition of fisheries statistics in the APR. It failed to elaborate or at least briefly describe synthesis of challenges and opportunities where potential fisheries policy and practice for APR can be based upon. There is a huge body of literature on this --a search and reference to articles on journals such as Fish and Fisheries, Fisheries Research, PLOS ONE etc.; or to websites of universities such as University of British Columbia, James Cook University, University of Rhode Island, University of Delaware, Newcastle University, University of California system, or NOAA and World Fish Center. Even Stockholm Environment Institute, Scripps etc and other research institutes can be good sources of references for further and more consistent discussion for this section.	This section was revised and many sentences deleted
Government of Japan	Ch.6	73	3234	73	3234	There should be more examples of sustainable fisheries management such as ecosystem-based fishery management. The "White Paper on Fisheries: Summary" (please see the attached file) displays the examples in pages 12-17 and 26. Please note that these are only examples and we welcome any examples related to sustainable fisheries management in the AP region.	The chapter now includes many issues on fisheries and include case study box
Elise Belle	Ch.6	74	3257	74	3259	Fix reference error.	The error has been corrected.

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	74	3260	74	3260	Add China's Five-in-one Meta-governance or overall outline for eco-civilization	The reference to Figure 8 Pyramidal linkages of SDGs Agenda Post -2015 and BES was deleted. The section was completely revised to provide link to previous chapters and discussion on progress
Elise Belle	Ch.6	74	3260	74	3262	Figure 8: Modify figure to make 'human integrity goal' fit in top of pyramid, and edit third cell as 'Sustainable production and consumption'.	The figure has been deleted.
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	74	3262	74	3263	there is a "wedding cake" version of this kind of image, suggesting relationships among SDGs (http://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-how-food-connects-all-the-sdgs.html)	The figure has been deleted.
Thomas Brooks	Ch.6	74	3265	74	3265	An additional useful citation here might be: Brooks et al. (2015) Harnessing biodiversity and conservation knowledge products to track the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. Biodiversity 16: 157–174 (http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14888386.2015.1075903)	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	75	3294	77	3295	You could separate Synergies, Trade-offs and Mixes in 3 separate columns.	We have revised as suggested.
Government of Japan	Ch.6	77	3307	78	3308	Effectiveness (outcome) of implemented measures of nature conservation should be scientifically assessed in the current assessment. For example, Eco-DRR is briefly introduced in Box 16, but the concept has been already known to some degree. Rather, the effectiveness and current condition of Eco-DRR should be elaborated in the main text. Indeed, in both chapters 3 (L2260) and 4 (L1289), concrete bank construction (grey infrastructure) was mentioned as (negative) influences on ponds, while in chapter 6 (L2451) investing in ecosystems is written as a wise option in comparison with that in grey infrastructure. Thus, somewhere in the assessment, scientific effectiveness and current condition (how much Eco-DRR is introduced in actual DRR) should be shown with quantitative data. As natural disasters, such as earthquake and tsunami, are common in APR, Eco-DRR is a relevant topic for the APR assessment. In particular, scientific and quantitative benefits, rather than concept of Eco-DRR are valuable to spread Eco-DRR.	The box has been revised.
Government of Japan	Ch.6	78	3307	78	3308	Box 16: The phrase "established in 2010 under the auspices of CBD" could be deleted. Please note that the Satoyama Initiative was conceptualized in 2009, and the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established in 2010.	The case study has been revised.
Liucan Zhu	Ch.6	78	3309	78	3341	Change "Goal 7,8,11,12 & 13" into "Goal 7,9,11,12 & 13"	The figure has been deleted.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3311	78	3311	"including institutional arrangements,"	The section was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3311	78	3341	The conclusion is a bit short and could be further developed.	The conclusion has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3315	78	3315	"However, almost all countries have in common the fact that they are party to"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted
Tatsuya Horikiri	Ch.6	78	3315	78	3316	The term "BES related MEAs" may be an IPBES terminology. Is it possible to use "Biodiversity related MEAs", instead ?	The sentence has been revised.
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3320	78	3320	"prominently supported is"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3323	78	3324	"challenges to the private sector for investing in"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3330	78	3331	"Some traditional management practices are still followed in the Pacific region, where the majority of [...] and in some cases provide better results for conservation"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted

Reviewer Name	Chapter / SPM	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comment	Response
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3339	78	3339	"in the form of MEAs"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted
Elise Belle	Ch.6	78	3340	78	3340	"of BES, however, mainstreaming BES"	The conclusion was revised and the sentence was deleted