

ID	Reviewer Name	Category	Affiliation	Chapter	From Page	From Line	To Page	To Line	Comments	Response
7	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	2	44	2	50	It is noted that the uptake of valuation has been very low. Many decisions are taken either without valuation or without considering the recommendations of these studies. A major challenge in this regard, even in countries where public participation or stakeholder engagement is a legal requirement, where 'environmental' covers both natural and social-cultural aspects, and where particular attention must be paid to vulnerable and historically disadvantaged people (as in South Africa's legislation, e.g.), is the typical 'silo' nature of EIA practice:	Valuation uptake in EIA is discussed in section 4.6.3.1. Evidence of uptake is poor, coinciding with the reviewer's assessment.
8	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	2	49	2	49	EIA is defined as Environmental Impact Appraisal here, but in abbreviations/ acronyms and on line 176, p5, as Environmental Impact Assessment	Thank you for your comment. This has been corrected in the final version of the chapter.
9	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					As noted, the major challenge with regard to SEA/ EIA is the extremely short timeframes allowed, exacerbated by data/information constraints especially in some developing countries. Another key issue which is a considerable obstacle to valuation is the 'silos' in which specialists within these processes work - i.e. pluralism, interdisciplinary work, collaboration within these processes is largely absent, aggravated by poor Terms of Reference which does not require engagement between different specialists.	Institutional silos and sector silos are assessed in section 4.3
10	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					if and when an impact would be acceptable, taking into account whether or not that impact could be fully compensated and/ or if there were substitutes or replacements for loss which could be affordable, accessible and acceptable to affected parties.	Not sure which text this refers to, or what exactly the question is. In section 4.5 we describe different outcomes of decisions, which may involve receiving compensation for losses, and find that when those experiencing the damages are consulted as to the compensation, the outcomes are perceived as more just.
11	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	102	4	125	There is no mention of the role or influence of international financial institutions such as IFC's performance standards which explicitly require an ecosystem services assessment, and would thus increase the number of such studies for externally funded projects.	Indeed, we could not cover all aspects in their specificities.
12	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	176	6	185	As noted in earlier comment, decision making in EIA hinges on the 'significance' of impacts, which is widely recognised as being related both to values and to scientific/technical information. However, many approaches to evaluating impact significance appear to ignore values entirely. In the body of 'sustainability assessment' (e.g. Robert Gibson, Jenny Pope and others), a number of 'sustainability criteria' and 'trade off rules' have been proposed to guide decision making and seemingly -to incorporate values. Is there merit in this type of	Thank you for these comments, they match our interpretation of current literature on the limitations of EIA/SEA as processes in the realm of public policy decisions.
13	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	92		92		EIA is defined as Environmental Impact Appraisal here, but in abbreviations/ acronyms as Environmental Impact Assessment	Thank you for your comment. This has been corrected in the final version of the chapter.

14	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	93	2326	94	2372	There are very many terms used in this chapter which all seem to refer to what is widely known as 'environmental impact assessment'; here referred to variously as 'environmental impact analysis', 'environmental impact appraisal' (p2 line 49) and 'environmental impact assessment' (p5 lines 176-181). In the acronyms list, EIA is defined as Environmental Impact Assessment. Terminology should be consistently used, preferably, or any differences made clear.	Thank you for your comment. This has been corrected in the final version of the chapter.
15	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	96	2436	96	2438	It is stated that there remains a big gap between theory and practice of EIA, social impact assessment, cumulative environmental assessments and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs). While this is acknowledged, in many respects SEAs and Cumulative Effect/ Impact Assessments are far better placed than project-level EIAs to inform improved/ more appropriate long-term plans and policy for sustainability. They tend to have a regional / sectoral view and more flexible timeframes, focusing explicitly on Valued Environmental	On the basis of general impressions we agree with the comment that SEA's, as a more recent method, avoid some of the challenges of project-level EIA. However, for the specific literature reviews we selected EIA, in part because there is a larger literature and wider application, but also because it deals with more explicit decisions.
16	Brownlie, Susie	Individual	deVilliers Brownlie Associates	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	177	4584	177	4586	Fully support the point that decision-making processes which include diverse values and knowledge support better and fairer outcomes for nature and people. But without addressing how to bridge the divide between doing valuation studies and incorporating due consideration of values in assessing and evaluating impacts in EIA and SEA to inform better decisions, and breaking down the silos between specialists' studies/scopes of work, little advance will be possible.	We agree. We attempt to address this with an analysis of causes of lacking uptake, and examples of studies that have lead to uptake in section 4.6
106	Ian Bateman	Organisation	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This comment applies to both Ch4 and Ch3 and is prompted by Ben's question (and Unai's encouragement) regarding experience from the Natural Capital Committee. Natural Capital Stock Accounting (including Inclusive Wealth Accounting and Inclusive Income Accounting) is rightly focussed upon assessments of the value of stocks. One of the main purposes of such stock accounting is to assess performance and progress over time – indeed arguably a single value at a single point in time is of little use. As	We thank the reviewer for explaining the differentiated purposes of valuation for NCA and for CBA. We have tried to make complementary purposes clearer through the valuation purposes association to different stages of the policy cycle in section 4.6.2.1
107	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	173			I do not agree fully with summary statement #14, because there is evidence for both positive (crowding-in) and negative (crowding-out) impacts on intrinsic values in response to payments for ecosystem services. Which one actually occurs is likely to depend on specific circumstances and I think this is still very much an open question in the literature. For example, our paper (which is already cited by this report) finds that PES in Mexico strengthened social capital and did not reduce contributions to pro-social activities, while also supporting	Thank you – we agree; the final text mentions both positive and negative motivational crowding effects, and concludes that the 'packaging' and communication is (at least as) important as the details of the policy instrument as such; unfortunately, the nuances of the context are often not documented and remain open to multiple interpretations
108	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	200			A good recent citation on this is the article by Wunder et al. in Nature Sustainability: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-018-0036-x , and the response from Wells et al.: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-020-0544-3 (there is also a re-response from Wunder et al.)	Thank you for these suggestions.
109	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	133	3279			I was disappointed to see very little discussion of Mexico's landmark payments for ecosystem services program in this discussion of PES. This program has been the largest avoided deforestation program globally, and one of the largest PES (behind only China's Sloping Land Conversion Program and the U.S. Conservation Reserve program). It has been extensively studied, with work at the national level in addition to specific case studies. The presentation to BIOECON specifically asked for additional cases in section 4.4, so I have included several citations here	Mexico's PES case was one of the eight deep case studies compiled for this section. The case study is accessible in an appendix [HERE], and insights are included throughout the section.
110	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	133	3279			Following up on the comment above, here are our two full reports to the Mexican Government outlining results of evaluations on tradeoffs in PES. The executive summaries provide an overview of findings: 1) Evaluation of 2011-2014 cohorts: http://dsiappsdev.semarnat.gob.mx/datos/portal/evaluaciones/2018/Informe_Final_Evaluacion_de_Impacto-PSA-2011-2014.pdf 2) Evaluation of 2003-2010 cohorts: https://www.amherst.edu/system/files/media/Informe%2520Final%2	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

111	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	133	3279		Following up on the comment above, I include published papers with key findings about tradeoffs between social and environmental goals in the implementation of PES in Mexico. These are focused on empirical evidence about tradeoffs between values and how it can be used to change program targeting to increase win-win outcomes. World Bank Working paper on the 2011-2014 cohorts: http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/694951547752004287/pdf/WPS8707.pdf and AEJ: Economic Policy paper on the 2003-	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.	
112	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	134	3319	3327	This section notes the importance of participatory processes that can integrate the views of stakeholders in ways that reduce misalignments. A good example of this is the adaptive management demonstrated by the Mexican government in the changes over time within their PES system. This is written about by us in the following article, "Improving Environmental and Social Targeting through Adaptive Management in Mexico's Payments for Hydrological Services Program." https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12318	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.	
113	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	135	3347	3365	These sections are awfully negative about PES and seem to not pay attention to a considerable amount of empirical literature also suggesting that PES has been very popular and well received in many contexts. Yes, there have been problems for sure, but certainly in both of the sets of nationally-representative household surveys that we did, the majority of PES recipients were highly positive about their participation and noted the payments as source of support for individual and community-level initiatives. In Mexico, applications to	Thank you for this comment. The section was not intended to be negative about PES, but to reflect the findings of the literature we reviewed, and highlighted successes of various programs throughout. During the revision process, we further highlighted these successes. The Mexico case study included in the chapter includes a more detailed and comprehensive review of the literature on that program.	
114	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	140	3453	3458	See comment #7 and citation above. Mexico's government adapted to these tensions by *changing* key elements of the PES program over time to incorporate social values.	Thank you for this comment. These changes are discussed in some detail in the case study of the Mexico case, and how the tensions mentioned here encouraged those changes. These changes are also noted more briefly in the text: "Non-monetary motivations, including social and political recognition and cultural values, are well-documented as important motivators for enrollment (Bremer n.d.; Australia, Mongolia, Ecuador, Mexico, Bolivia); in our case studies, co-designed PES successfully incorporated these motivations	
115	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	139	3414	142	3550	This section seems to refer to a set of cases perhaps supported by citations and documentation that are not actually included in this IPBES report. That is very strange; I think readers would like to know what evidence is actually being cited for the statements being made in this section. The Mexico cases seem to have left out a lot of the national-level research on PES that we did, as cited in comments #5 and #6 above.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
116	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	144	3591		3606	What is the evidence supporting these statements about PES in China or Costa Rica? Again, there are extensive amounts of research on these two programs and their national level impacts. Please see work by authors including Emi Uchida (on China) and Rodrigo Arriagada (on Costa Rica). Also see: Wunder, S., Börner, J., Ezzine-de-Blas, D., Feder, S., & Pagiola, S. (2020). Payments for environmental services: Past performance and pending potentials. Annual Review of Resource Economics, 12, 209-234.; Liu, Zhen, and Jing Lan. "The effect of the	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
117	Katharine Sims	Organisation	Economics Department, Amherst College; member of BIOECON network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	8	261	282	Please see our paper "Parks versus PES" for an example of research that simultaneously evaluates environmental and social outcomes for different policy instruments. Quite relevant to this section! https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2016.11.010	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.	
128	Fuyumi Ogawa	Government	Japan	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	48, 51, 58	1156, 1241, 1367		Please ensure that the Northern Territories of Japan, namely the Habomai Islands, Shikotan Island, Kunashiri Island and Etorofu Island are shown as part of Japan (described in the color of Japan), not as part of Russia in the figure 4.5, 4.6, 4.10 (Chapter 4) and similar maps in other Figures. The Northern Territories are inherent territories of Japan, which have never been part of any other country. These islands have remained	Thank you for your comment. Figures have been revised, following the IPBES guidelines for preparing maps.	

204	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The text is very repetitive, there is no common thread	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured.
205	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					You need a simpler language that reflects a clear message	Thank you for your comment. The language in the chapter has been simplified throughout sections.
206	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter is required to be as visual as possible	Thank you for your comment. We have included new figures throughout the sections.
207	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There is no editorial homogenization in the chapter in terms of graphic presentation, so the figures are confusing	Thank you for your comment. Figures have been revised.
208	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Figure 4.7 is very academic, not suitable for many readers	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
209	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is recommended to look for examples that give an overview of the landing of the ideas presented	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
210	Lucía Almeida	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4520			Fig. 4.28 is very helpful	Thank you for your comment. This figure has, however, been removed from the chapter. Section 2.4 and annex 2.1 present a figure of how the concept of power is used throughout the assessment.
211	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There are many repetitions in the chapter of 'a come and go' in the themes. A common thread is missing, which is reflected in terms of the structure, for example "Business as Usual" has 3 lines and others have 26 lines. Why this uneven presentation? Is it related to the importance of the issues or because there is no information?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured.

212	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The 'blindspots' stand out very well, but it is necessary to understand how the economic valuation is going to be contrasted with other types of values that ecosystems have	This is discussed in depth in Chapters 2 and 3.
213	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The first 10 pages (introduction), executive summary are very dense. You have to make it more digestible	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured, and language has been simplified.
214	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Figures (4.2) present good information, but it has to be synthesized and presented much better to understand the information more easily.	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
215	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In figure (4.1) it is not clear where to start reading it; it is not easy to understand it	This figure has been replaced.
216	Ilse Esparza Magaña	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In the main synthesis, it appears that pieces of the section results have been pasted together. It does not have a consistent flow. For example, we speak of mines and dams, but it is not considered whether they are examples or transversal cases, etc.	The executive summary has been revised.
217	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is necessary to homogenize concepts (Stakeholders, local actors, etc.) that are used in the chapter. Also the text requires an editorial review.	Homogenize? We tried to clarify when we use which term.
218	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There are sections that can be joined to avoid repeating the same theme	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured.
219	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is not clear what is 'decision', 'decision-making' and decisions of who they are. It seems that the emphasis is on the decision maker at the highest levels of politics, but not on local decision makers	Most of the examples indeed are given at higher levels of political decision making -- but the attempt is to seek general principles that apply at multiple (and potentially nested) scales

220	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					To be useful, there must be greater clarity as to who it is addressed to, because the high ranks of public policy authorities are not the only ones who make decisions. When giving importance to IPLCs the local part should be addressed as well. The message has to be written in a more suitable way for the right actors (high-level decision maker - technicians - local actors). Many technicians and operational actors would not understand this language, which is very academic.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured, and language has been simplified.
221	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There are many sections where it is stated that there are many / few / high / low, but it is not established how much is a lot, a little, too much, etc. There are no reference values. Many sections would improve by setting reference values. Especially in the executive summary	The SOD was completed before the underlying reviews were finalized - so text such as these were 'placeholders' - in the final chapter text more conclusive sentences have replaced them.
222	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I have not reviewed all chapters but in Chapter 4, mainly at the scope section, the layout of referencing to the "other chapters" and to "the scope of the methodological assessment on the diverse values and valuation of nature and its contributions to people", makes the reader more difficult to understand the essence of this Chapter 4.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
223	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In the list of acronyms Environmental Impact Assessment is mentioned, discussed in the chapter as Environmental Impact Appraisal, which one to use? Are they used synonymously?	Thank you for your comment. This has been corrected throughout the chapter.
224	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Before entering the main points, synthesize or introduce the executive summary. Explain the type of decisions referred to in the chapter. What are the analysis categories	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
225	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Be clear what type of valuation they are referring to, from page 1 (ecosystem / nature / biodiversity valuation is sometimes asked). The text uses "valuation" in different ways. If they are not synonymous, the chapter should make it clear from the beginning	Indeed the target of 'valuation', in a general way identified as 'nature', is deliberately fuzzy, but is consistent with the shift of IPBES from the B and ES of its name to the generic concept of nature. Chapter 1 clarifies this for the report as a whole. One of the challenges is that the literature reviewed uses a diversity of terms and concepts itself.
226	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is required to check the consistency, make it clear what is used or not used as synonyms. For example, 'uptake', 'share', 'frequency' are sometimes spoken of and they seem to be synonymous	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
227	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Distribute the structure in a more equitable or balanced way, especially in the executive summary. There are points explained in three lines and others in 26 lines	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been revised and key messages have changed for the last version of the chapter. Also, the full chapter has been revised and restructured.

228	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		48		51	The paragraph is out of context. Reconsider if it stays there or how it presents itself	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been revised and key messages have changed for the last version of the chapter.
229	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		82			The sentence does not seem supported in the context of the synthesis. In the section it does seem, but here it does not seem supported	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been revised and traceability to the sections has been added.
230	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		97			Are they knowledge gaps in general or on a specific topic? or some kind of specific knowledge.	We have a whole section dedicated to knowledge gaps.
231	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		100		101	Between whom is this assessment made?	The analysis of number of valuation studies relative to research affiliations in the Global South has been removed from chapter 4 as the evidence was not considered sufficiently strong.
232	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The sections have different degrees of depth (the institutions section, the initial part 4.3.1, 4.3.2) seems shallower than the others	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised and restructured.
233	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Indigenous groups are approached superficially, with only a few examples. They want to be made visible, but they are not addressed in a deep way. In the results section of the assessment, the cases of protected natural areas or PES can more specifically address the results for IPLCs.	We discuss more in section 4.4.3. about a more holistic indigenous view and how this has been marginalized or completely ignored in many countries.
234	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		124			This statement has not been mentioned	The comment does not related to the content of the text
235	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		125			It is recommended to support this statement	All the key messages in the executive summary are supported by the evidence presented in the chapter sections.

236	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		128		135	Eventhough it is the Executive Summary, it is very general and the ideas provided are unclear regardless of apparently being "obvious" topics	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been revised.	
237	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				139	Are stakeholders and actors used as synonymous? Check the most appropriate one in English writing since conceptually, they do not refer to the same	In the text both actors and stakeholders are used as terms, with some further specification of 'legitimate' stakeholders at places. Actors are a subset of stakeholders who directly impact on land and water use, stakeholders all affected by + and - impacts	
238	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				149	Mention types or examples of "alternative decision-making logics"	The text of all KM's has been revised, including this. with strict word limits the opportunity to provide examples has been limited.	
239	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				155	161	It is not clear how these three points are related to the "life cycle"	The life-cycle here refers to institutions
240	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				163		Very general. What does "hard" means in this context?	Many systems operate below potential in multiple dimensions, leaving space for 'win-win' solutions; in hard tradeoffs such opportunities don't exist and gains for some imply losses for others.
241	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				173	175	Any other highlights identified from the incentive-based policy approaches? It is very general	The specific literature study on 'crowding' was highlighted here, other highlights on incentive-based policies are now mentioned in the chapter as well
242	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				178		It is better to clarify which type of expectations? For example, in terms of the methodologies themselves or the environmental goals	The expectations for extended CBA were that it would reduce externalities. See the more detailed text
243	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				188		Specify the decision-making typology	The decision-making typology is part of Chapter 1. It is a typology used throughout the assessment. Kindly refer to chapter 1 for further details on the typology.

244	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		198		199	Any other highlights identified from indigenous people's institutions? It is very general	We worked more in indigenous institutions in 4.4.3.
245	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		241		242	Recognizing land rights was the main factor for such local empowerment ??? or Could it be related to the fact that most of the communal and indigenous owners tend to be marginalized and hence with low income or not fixed income at all?	This statement no longer appears in the revised executive summary.
246	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		262			It would be better to specify them or to delete the sentence "presented in this chapter"	Thank you for your suggestion.
247	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		269			It would be good to specify why payment for ecosystem services has been chosen as an example in different topics of this chapter	Thank you for this suggestion. It has been considered.
248	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		299			Environmental impacts (line 267) Vs. Ecological impacts. Are they used as synonymous? If so, it would be better to mention it	This statement has been removed, but we have now ensured that throughout this chapter we use "environmental" rather than switching between the two terms. We only use "ecological" now in reference to "socio-ecological systems" or "ecological study" since those are established fields
249	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		314			For which types of impacts (i.e. environmental-ecological and social)? For all of them or only some?	This statement has been removed.
250	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		421			The depth of coverage varies. Provide an argument; for example, due to available information	The specific sentence "the depth of coverage varies" is indeed not very useful
251	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		422		426	... were not specified in depth "... This topic is of particular importance". Provide an argument to support why despite of its importance, it is not analyzed as such	This statement was unclear and has been revised; it was meant to convey that the original scoping document did not include mention of "outcomes" per se but only of "effective decisions" - we argue that to determine whether a decision was "effective" you have to look at its outcomes

252	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		388		430	Reconsidered the layout of the "scope of the chapter". Since its aims are compared to the " scope of the methodological assessment on the diverse values and valuation of nature and its contributions to people ", a Table could be more appropriate and easier for the reader	Thank you for your suggestion.	
253	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				435	How are benefits classified? Cannot a private benefit be local? Local can refer to the scale while private to the sector	The text suggests that local and private often coincide, the contrast in the sentence is with global and common -- but the sentence has been edited to hopefully avoid confusion	
254	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				441	442	Figure 4.1. If the core of Chapter 4 is "valuation for decisions", this figure does not highlight it	This figure was removed from the final version of the chapter and a new figure was developed to present the contents of the chapter.
255	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				446	447	Table 1 explains with more detail the content of Figure 4.1. Reconsider including both	Thank you for your suggestion. A new figure has been developed.
256	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				448	449	Mention the three levels of the typology of decision-makers as well as their interactions; otherwise, the reader should go to Chapter 1 as referred	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
257	Tizbe Arteaga	Organisation	Workshop - Red Socioecos / SUSMAI	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions				482		... small-d 'decisions' and capital-D 'Decisions' ... are referred when explaining Figure 4.2B; however, d nor D are included in such figure	Text has been revised.
372	Mostafa Madbouhi	Government	Morocco	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	37	1129	1152			The map at the Figure 4.4 shows Morocco divided into two parts. Please, unify the colors to represent all the territory of Morocco including the non-colored part.	Thank you for your comment. Maps have been developed following IPBES guidelines for maps in assessments, and a disclaimer has been added.
373	Mostafa Madbouhi	Government	Morocco	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	38	1156				The map at the Figure 4.5 shows Morocco divided into two parts. Please, unify the colors to represent all the territory of Morocco including the non-colored part.	Thank you for your comment. Maps have been developed following IPBES guidelines for maps in assessments, and a disclaimer has been added.

374	Mostafa Madbouhi	Government	Morocco	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	41	1141			The map at the Figure 4.6 shows Morocco divided into two parts. Please, unify the colors to represent all the territory of Morocco including the non-colored part.	Thank you for your comment. Maps have been developed following IPBES guidelines for maps in assessments, and a disclaimer has been added.
378	Michael Bordt	Government	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (comments are my own)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	46	1335	60	1443	I appreciate the analysis of the coincidence of NBSAPs with SEEA implementation. However, the discussion is often limited to to SEEA EEA only. In fact many more countries (at least the 69 mentioned in Ch. 6, Box 6.1) have implementing SEEA Central Framework Accounts (mentioned in the text, that include energy, water, land cover and use, environmental protection expenditures, etc.). In my experience in implementing SEEA EA and CF internationally (about 30 countries), the accounts are generally compiled under guidance of the national	The analysis has been refined in section 4.6.4.1 to differentiate SEEA EA and CF. The recommendation has been addressed in section 4.3.5
391	Alexandra Harrington	Individual	CISDL	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	2	63	3	75	Add in legal and regulatory elements that help/hinder this, including the conservation of marine resource territories, which has actually intensified during Covid.	We had thought about this important issue, but if we are to discuss marine resource territories in-depth then we would need more space. We had to make decisions where to deepen and what to left for the future. but we consider it as a gap.
392	Alexandra Harrington	Individual	CISDL	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	95	3	96	Need to address and consider how international, regional, national and local Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, and other similar systems advance/hinder biodiversity protection.	Section 4.4.5.5 looks at EIA addresses biodiversity concerns in the case of dams
395	Myriam Sanchez-Mejía	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Decisions are limited to institutional decisions. I suggest to include no institutional decisions.	In the Ostrom tradition, we look both at decisions that shape institutions, as the allocational decisions institutions subsequently make. Aigned with Chapter 2, we interpret 'institutions' as roles and rules, meaning that there are very few (in any) non-institutional decisions...
396	Myriam Sanchez-Mejía	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I suggest to clasify small scale, large scale and global decisions. I find they are mixed in the chapter	We try to clarify that scale as a quantitative concept is important in decisionmaking – but don't think that categorical definitions will help (or are possible without serious problems)
397	Myriam Sanchez-Mejía	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I propose to include "interests" to add to knowledge and power.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
398	Myriam Sanchez-Mejía	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The concept of "territory" could be useful, to complement land.	Not sure which text this refers to. We do use "areas" (in Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Marine Protected Areas... and Protected Areas in general!) to convey the sense that these are beyond lands.

399	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					training and education is a subject which is bçnot included with enough importance.	Chapter 6 has training and education as its mandate.
400	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	1	27	1	29	Grey literature is very important.	We agree.
401	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	2	44	2	47	Communication and divulgation ar key factors. Documents culd be simplier.	Thank you for your comment, it has been considered.
402	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	9	325	9	329	Tenets-interests, power and knowledge.. Diverse Interests ae base for decision making.	we pick up this point when we discussed about power, as there are political, economic interests that are important to consider in the decision making processes
403	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	12	388	13	416	Global impacts as climate change influence de decision making.	Of course. We refer to SDGs as the overarching framework for both IPBES and IPCC assessments and their interface
404	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	16		16		Figure 4.2 is not clear enough. It isconfusing	This figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
405	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	20	588	20	588	Specific interests, are critical. I suggest to add it.	We discuss this when we discussed about power.
406	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	32	961	32	961	Many actions related to NCP are out of the institutional and regulatory framework. Illegal deforestation of the Amazonia is an example.	Thank you for the comment. The list of criteria refers to valuation rather than actions affecting NCPs in general-

407	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	145				Why only food transformation? From agrobiodiversity we can have different vlue chains.	We focus more in how agrobiodiversity can precisely diversify food chains in section 4.4.4
408	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	150			150	Box 4.14 Agrobiodiversity. Diverse value chains, other than food systems, are related to agrobiodiversity, for added value products. Bioeconomy, bioproducts is an important trend to consider.	Box 4.14 disappeared, but we deepen this discussion in 4.4.4 and analyze how agrobiodiversity can play an important economic role
409	Myriam Sanchez-Mejia	Individual	Corporacion Biotec	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	239			252	The concepts presented in the two annexes could be better introduced within the main part of the chapter.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
479	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	13	5	13	Add Head 4.1.1.1 ... 'incorporating nature'	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.
480	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	13	5	13	Add head 4.1.1.2 ... 'incorporating compounding effect of different Natural Systems and Human Systems'	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.
481	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	17	5	17	Term ... 'pressures' could be replaced by 'stresses'	Thank you for this suggestion.
482	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	69	6	69	Add head 4.2.5.8 'review results in light of Preventive purposes'	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.
483	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	69	6	69	Add head 4.2.5.9 'review results in light of Curative purposes'	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.

484	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	69	6	69	In view of above two suggestions head '4.2.5.7 ... could be made 4.2.5.9 ' and the suggested heads could be 4.2.5.7 and 4.2.5.8	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.
485	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	8	181	8	181	Head 4.6 to be ... FAQs and Head 4.7 ... 'Reference'	Thank you for this suggestion. The structure of the chapter has been changed.
486	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	118	2693	119	2702	Add Legend for 'Pink and Blue colours' (if it is strategic use	Thank you for your comment. This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
487	Alka Bharat	Individual	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (M.P.), India	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	118	2693	119	2702	Add a strand for ... 'Science & Technology'	Thank you for your comment. This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
567	Leah Bremer	Individual	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	139	3439	139	3442	The case study which cites Audrey Joslin's work suggests that indigenous communities were not very involved in the primary problem framing. However, I do not think her work is the only view on FONAG and needs to be tempered and complemented with more recent work and other perspectives articulated and documented in the FONAG case study: Suggested re-write: "Similarly, despite multiple drivers of páramo degradation in Ecuador such as development projects and water diversion, the need to generate alternative rural	Thank you for this comment. The author of the original case study text, which was being quoted in that passage, has edited the case study to reflect this comment. The statement in the text reads, without the quote: "Similarly, despite alternative drivers of páramo degradation in Ecuador such as development projects and water diversion, rural livelihood practices became the focus of Quito's water fund program based on input from local and international NGOs and the water utility, with limited involvement of affected
568	Leah Bremer	Individual	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	140	3447	140	3449	This conclusion is not merited based on the FONAG case study. Perhaps reword to say that incorporating local perspectives in problem framing is important and has not always been done adequately. Insodoing, other solutions beyond PES may be chosen. Though if you read the FONAG case study carefully, the goal was always biodiversity protection so it is important not to just focus on the water issues.	Thank you for this comment; as noted for the above comment, that statement has been revised to read: "These cases suggest the need for further attention to the equity implications of how PES is imposed as a solution, especially where international ES markets are sought out to address fiscal issues."
569	Leah Bremer	Individual	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	142	3540	142	3542	It would be more accurate to read: In xxx cases in Ecuador, in the early stages of the program, some indigenous communities declined to engage in water fund-supported projects because of perceived inequity in the distribution of benefits.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
580	Alla Aleksanyan, Levon Aghasyan	Government	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	1		270		Please note, not all publications used here are up to date. Try to use maximum new data sources	Thank you for your suggestion. Sources used in this chapter have been selected through expert knowledge (seminal works) and literature reviews. Except for specific suggestions and groundbreaking pieces, it was not possible to include new literature in the final version of the chapter, due to the procedure to prepare IPBES assessments.

593	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	96	2461	96	2462	The Investor-State dispute settlement (or ISDS) referred to in those lines is specific to investment law and does not apply to international trade law. It is true that recent agreements, such as the CETA, include both trade and investment but the rules that apply to each are different. In particular regarding dispute settlement, even more so for environmental issues. For example, in recent free trade agreements between the European Union and third countries, a special dispute settlement mechanism is created in trade and sustainable development	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
594	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	97	2481	97	2483	As for dispute settlement, the chilling effect is different for trade and investment law. Notably, the chilling effect in international trade can be linked to the World Trade Organisation and its dispute settlement mechanism. For an example of this chilling effect see EB Lydgate, 'Biofuels, Sustainability, and Trade-Related Regulatory Chill' (2012) 15 Journal of International Economic Law 157.	Thanks for the additional reference -- our word limits did not allow a full exploration of the 'chilling' effect.
595	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	97	2485	97	2488	The methodology behind the comparison between gross, net revenue and social cost is opaque and should be explained further. It seems that this conclusion is very narrow and focused solely on mining policies and similar project. It would be more suitable to either broaden the conclusion and examples use or change the title of the sub-section to something closer to the content of the text.	As stated "The cases presented here are therefore not representative." -- we found that across the literature the diversity of methods used makes direct comparison of results a challenge.
596	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	61	1480	61	1487	The definition of Informative, Decisive and Technical purposes could, first of all, be presented earlier in the chapter. These three forms of purposes are indeed mentioned previously in the text without contextualisation so it would be useful for the reader to have the definition at their first appearance.	Definitions have been moved to the beginning of section 4.6
597	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	23	688	23	690	The definition of the realist view is unclear. It is especially unclear how this is linked to the overall discussion on power. Maybe showing how this view of power could affect the uptake of valuation could help make it more explicit.	totally agreed. we rephrase all this subsection.
598	Justine Muller	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	76	1826	76	1831	Although this paragraph presents a good ESV I was unsure of why this was a brightspot. The ESV is described without providing any linkages to any, even potential, uptake.	Agreed that this is not a great example. WE have improved the final report with 7 feature brightspot studies that should be better.
607	Tom Wild	Individual	University of Sheffield	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	107	2642	109	2721	The consideration of decision contexts for valuation proves very helpful and helps to fill an important gap. However, insufficient information seems to be covered about 'deeply urban' and particularly deprived communities. The issue of market failure areas, including brownfield land in socio-economically deprived areas, needs to be represented. The decision context around understanding the economically viability of retrofitting habitats, putting nature back into urban fabrics, is critically important. Property market analysis is	Thank you for the specific literature suggestion. We agree that the aspects of nature in urban areas is still underrepresented in the IPBES analysis -- but hope that we put at least some pointers to the need to consider the full gradient from wilderness to inner cities. Indeed, the huge difference in land prices makes it difficult to regreen city environments, unless local governments have a strong political mandate to do so.
636	Claudio Valdovinos	Individual	Universidad de Concepción, Chile	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	16	461	16	461	Figures 4.2 A and B is overloaded and not clearly understood. It is difficult to draw a parallel between A (political ecology) and B (apolitical technocratic). Is it possible to simplify it to leave the essential?	Thank you for your comment. The figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.

637	Claudio Valdovinos	Individual	Universidad de Concepción, Chile	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	43	1270	43	1270	I am not sure if the four graphs show any trends. Given the dispersion of the data in some of them it seems to me that there are no significant trends, or am I wrong? I would be grateful to review.	Thank you for your comment. The figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
666	Theresa Satterfield	Organisation	University (of British Columbia)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	29	868	36	1121	The section on brightspots and blindspots is a great contribution overall, particularly the very thoughtful filters used for evaluation (e.g., timelines, legitimacy, etc.). However, ultimately, the success of valuation uptake is countered by false promises of mitigation. That is, even where uptake is widespread, it may be that findings are dismissed as a function of development proponents that promise that loss of values of nature can be mitigated. This is extremely common in Environmental Assessments and mitigation gets some mention in that	We thank the reviewer. We have integrated the reference to Singh et al. in section 4.6.2.2
667	Theresa Satterfield	Organisation	University (of British Columbia)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	71	1727			MINOR POINT: Intangible phenomena should not be equated with indigenous knowledge alone, it is a pervasive observation with many dimensions in the values literature. It might be better to use the language used in the table on rights of nature under the NZ 2017 case, that is, "including both its physical and metaphysical elements. Or perhaps an easier solution is to substitute "intangible (indigenous knowledge)" with intangible (extra-physical or metaphysical)	The text has been corrected
707	Juana Mariño	Individual	Policy Function Task Force	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	1	8	2	37	Values and valuations not explicitly related to biodiversity and ecosystem services can have high negative impacts on their conservation. Focusing exclusively on ecosystem values / valuation could be narrowing the scope of analysis and, consequently, of information and responses.	Section 4.3 has a wider scope addressing how valuation, bot explicit and implicit relates to SDGs
708	Juana Mariño	Individual	Policy Function Task Force	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	146	11	385	Very good synthesis of the main factors and tendencies that determine the present relations between values, valuation and decision making, as well as its huge complexity .	Thank you for your positive feedback.
709	Juana Mariño	Individual	Policy Function Task Force	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1211		1220	The third narrative (relation between number of studies and natural capital) seems contradictory with other narratives and what is shown in figure 4.5	Thank you!
712	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	13	434	13	435	Instead of "balance between local and private benefits" ... and "global and common benefits". This seems to imply that local cannot be collective or common. The global Commons cannot simply discard local commons. Please rephrase as follows " a balance between local and global benefits, and between private and common benefits"	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
713	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	15	453	15	453	you mention "formal knowledge", what about less formal knowledge such as ILK?	We don't consider less formal knowledge as ILK. We consider ILK also as a formal knowledge.

714	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	19	528	19	528	I do not understand this statement : "sate to impact steps"	Thank you for your comment. Text has been revised.
715	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		547	19	547	I do not understand this statement: "that target the pressures step"	Thank you for your comment. Text has been revised.
716	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	70	1720	71	1735	Evaluation of IPLC roles in environmental management is mainly here probed through the lens of rights to land which is important but do not cover the roles of IPLC beyond being stewards of their customary lands for biodiversity conservation purposes. There is a major subject that does not appear here which is their central roles in nurturing and maintaining agrobiodiversity (landraces) at the global level and the significance of local plural values in maintaining this agrobiodiversity. Plural values of agrobiodiversity include food (instrumental) as well as	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
717	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	75	1788	75	1788	Any effort to analyse plurality of values linked to agrobiodiversity, could be placed here in a box and also the level to which studies available to date is informative or decisive. It is very likely that much of the valuation efforts conducted to date are mainly informative with little level of recommendations that can enable uptake (see my remark on the fact that Agrobiodiversity is only placed as an end of the page note in subsection on Certification.	You are right. We discuss more this issues in 4.4.4. dedicated on the importance of which values come into consideration in the decision making process in order to conserve agrobiodiversity.
718	Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	150		150		This page contains a box which refers to agrobiodiversity. The reference to agrobiodiversity (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4394547) given below, opens questions not strictly related to "Impacts of sustainability Certification" which is in essence an economic tool to add monetary value to agrobiodiversity. As expressed above and also in this reference, agrobiodiversity is based on plural values which indeed have been little considered in agricultural productivist systems. The question posed: What are the multiple values (intrinsic, relational,	A very interesting comment. We deepen all this discussion in a whole section 4.4.4. We discuss how plural values of agrobiodiversity has been ignored in agricultural productivist systems, but also which values are being taken by farmers in conserving and managing on farm agrobiodiversity. We discuss how these plurality of values could be considered in agricultural policies.
831	Himangana Gupta	Organisation	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	18	510	18	510	It is difficult to understand these connections. Impacts can be mitigated and adapted to, while the change in the system should be transformative. What is unique about re-imaginative? It is very difficult to ascertain if adaptive decisions are for impact and mitigative for pressures. This is more of a combination with several linkages and it cannot be ascertained what causes what.	There is an increasing interest (beyond IPBES circles where the incremental/transformational change dichotomy is not challenged) in a step beyond 'transformative' where the goals themselves are the target for reform, while transformative seeks new and other ways to achieve existing goals. Operationalizing DPSIR is indeed discussed extensively in the literature and is interpreted in multiple ways. transformation
832	Himangana Gupta	Organisation	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	19	528	19	528	Sate - State	Thank you.
833	Himangana Gupta	Organisation	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	46	1333	46	1333	Coincidence -- Synergies?	Thank you for your comment, it has been considered.

846	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	53	1438	54	1439	The box on TNFD and TCFD need to acknowledge that so far these efforts have shown little results see B. Christophers (2017; 2019) and J. Dempsey (2016). Voluntary efforts are reviewed in a recent report by Third World Network (Dempsey et al. 2021) and key arguments are available in a series of policy briefs.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
847	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	1				The report needs to acknowledge the work of feminist political ecologists that highlight unequal power relations based on gender when it comes to valuation and which also highlight that many economic processes require the uncompensated exploitation of nature in order to be profitable. See N Heynen (2018), Collard & Dempsey (2017), the work of Dianne E. Rocheleau and Juanita Sundberg.	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
848	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	39	1183	46	1322	The report needs to acknowledge centuries of unequal economic exchange that conditions GDP and HDI etc. This is an important context in order to understand why some countries have less capacity for implementing the right frameworks. Unequal terms of trade and trade agreements perpetuate these conditions.	The section on GDP and HDI as explanations for valuation frequency have been removed from the report because their explanatory power is insufficient as indicated by the reviewer
849	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter could more explicitly acknowledge that monetary valuation might be incompatible with local ontologies of nature and its value. See Sian Sullivan (2009).	We will probably be critiqued for not paying enough attention to monetary valuation – we agree that there can be clashes between value concepts (as explored, for example in the crowding literature reviewed)
850	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter needs to acknowledge that formal monetary valuations and transactions can lead to the dispossession of local communities. See Adeniyi P. Asiyambi (2018) as well as G Holmes and C Cavanagh (2016).	"lead to" is a strong statement, but "can be associated with" is certainly true.
851	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	96	2448	97	2490	Please elaborate on the political economy of trade deals and the power relations that force low- and middle-income countries into environmentally harmful trade deals. Such deals also harm low-income countries by enabling tax heavens. This disables low-income countries from investing in biodiversity. Please see the Third World Network report 'beyond the gap' that discusses this based on peer-reviewed research.	We agree with the sentiment, but such discussions would take us beyond the scope of IPBES as such.
852	Jens Christiansen	Organisation	Lancaster University	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The political ecology framework that is introduced early on could be integrated much more throughout the chapter to reflect on individual parts.	Thank you, we have tried to make the chapter text more internally consistent
939	China	Government	China	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	141	3511	141	3513	In this instance which mentions situations in China, the logical relationship between project enrolment and distribution justice and procedural justice is not clear, and there is no obvious causal relationship. It is not helpful to demonstrate the opinions and has low reference value here. It is recommended to delete "In China, overlaps in notions of distributive justice...low procedural justice".	This statement has been removed.

980	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	General comment				General comment: Some sub-chapters such as 4.2. or 4.4. contain a synthesis or sub-chapter-conclusion. This is extremely welcomed as key messages are summarized directly after reading the sub-section. Also, overall replicability on why certain key messages are taken up in the executive summary of the chapter and the SPM is increased.	Thank you for your comment.
981	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	General comment				General comment: Research and knowledge gaps as well as related challenges yet to be overcome are identified in various subsections in this chapter. These pieces of information are highly appreciated. Unlike other chapters (e.g. ch.2) which present this information in a specific sub-chapter, there's no coherent summary of research and knowledge gaps in chapter 4. We would therefore encourage the authors to figure out a way to represent them in a more comprehensive and systematic way.	Thank you for your comment. Section 4.7 of the final version of the chapter presents the gaps found.
982	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	76	3	96	Bulding on the previous chapters (especially ch. 2.) it would be interesting to know what values (Instrumental, relational, intrinsic) and indicators are reflected in SEEA EA and NBSAPs and if there is an imbalance favoring one values/indicator type over others. If there's no/little research on this issue so far, please ensure that this is taken up in the section on research gaps.	Thanks for this interesting suggestion; unfortunately the team was not in a position to explore this quantitatively -- it remains a suggestion for followup.
983	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	97	4	113	Besides a mere depiction of this important finding (which should be reflected accordingly in the SPM), it is proposed to increase the overall policy relevance by making suggestions on how knowledge and research gaps could be overcome e.g. reference to the IPBES capacity building rolling plan or task force. The same holds for other research and knowledge gaps identified in the assessment.	New section 4.7 adresses knowledge and reearch gaps in valuation
984	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	163	5	165	Please ensure that the key message of para. 12 will be further substantiated with more than one explanatory sentence.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
985	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	198	6	199	Is is suggested to provide some more explanatory information on key message 17.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
986	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	209	6	215	Please consider restructuring this very long sentence in two or more parts for an easier understanding.	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been restructured.
987	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	8	283	9	307	This important finding is deemed to be of significant relevance for the upcoming IPBES Transformative Change assessment. Please ensure that it will be taken up appropriately in the SPM.	Thank you for your positive feedback.

988	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	10	341	10	341	The juxtaposition of local and public interests is misleading because local interests can be public interests, too. It is suggested to use "interests of higher scales than local interests".	We now state that conflicts can arise because of "clashes of values and power asymmetries within communities, between communities and external actors, and among different scales of governance."
989	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	18	509	18	509	Figure 4.3. looks overloaded and its meaning is hard to grasp. Please consider some readjustments to make it more comprehensible.	This figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
990	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	18	522	20	571	Not all types of decision are employed in section 4.3 as suggested in this section. It would be helpful if references are made to specific subsections of the chapter for each type of decisions.	Indeed, we could not cover all aspects at the same level of detail.
991	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	19	547	19	558	Please specify whether direct or indirect drivers are meant. The IPBES Global Assessment defines transformative change as "a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values." This points to the fact that indirect instead of direct causes or drivers are at the heart of transformative change.. However, in para. IV. direct drivers are mentioned while dealing with transformative decision. Also, the distinction between IV. and V. is not clear with regard to actions on	While the IPBES Global Assessment has indeed defined the terms this way, the terms are also used in debates on for example, climate change, in ways that don't necessarily challenge paradigms, goals and values. We have,, based on the various comments received, revised the text.
992	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	25	774	25	776	It is hard to make sense of the first part of this sentence and it might need some rephrasing.	Thank you for your comment. Text has been revised.
993	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	42	1248	42	1269	It is proposed to provide some more explanation on the indices used and the reason of choosing these four instead of others.	The analysis has been targeted at fewer indicators and moved to chapter 3.
994	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	51	1437	53	1438	The section starting on the bottom of page 52 entitled "Emissions tracking and climate policy support" probably refers to "GHG inventories" and "reporting", not "accounts compilation" and "accounting", which is linked to market mechanisms. Please check.	Checked. it refers to inventories
995	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	54	1439	54	1439	The statement "Methodology to capture biodiversity is much more complex than measuring carbon." is both unhelpful and incorrect. Please do not contrast two environmental issues that are both crucial to humankind. In addition, the assessment of the financial implications of climate change is much more complex than "measuring carbon". Please delete this sentence.	The context is corporate reporting, and in that context the statement is correct

996	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	81	2015	82	2039	It is proposed to provide some references or cross-references to the previous subsections to back the statements in this section.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
997	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	83	2080	83	2085	Is the Water Diplomacy Framework (WDF) part of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)? Please consider providing some more explanations on the relation between those easy-to-confuse concepts.	This was a typo. ITs the same WFD. The text has been removed in the final version of the report.
998	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	88	2217	88	2219	Please check if the distinction of transformative and re-imaginative decisions is in line with the understanding of transformative change defined in the IPBES Global Assessment and the upcoming IPBES Transformative Change Assessment.	See responses to other similar comments; it seems that 're-imagination' is not easy.
999	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	112		112		Box 4.13: Climate change is mainly driven by fossil fuel emissions. Therefore, please amend the sentence on deforestation in the first paragraph on page 112 to "It is undeniable that those problems are also driven by deforestation."	We agree with the relative roles of fossil fuels and land cover change, but both need to lead to action in any scenario with a chance (however small) of meeting the UNFCCC targets. Specifically about the rephrasing suggested, the sentence is no longer used in the final version of the chapter, although the comment was considered while preparing the final section.
1000	Germany	Government	Germany	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	120	2960	120	2969	The wording used above is "decision contexts" instead of "decision themes". We suggest to maintain the same wording in order to avoid misunderstandings.	Changed to "decision contexts" throughout
1041	Daniel Faith	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		78		79	it surely is incorrect to claim "Ecosystem services are a way of understanding nature's contributions to people(NCP)." It does not pertain to ncp18 - biodiversity option value	This is not the place to debate the ES vs NCP portrayals – but in the original ES conceptualization the 'supportive' services category (that was hard to quantify in practice and often skipped over) included aspects of option value
1042	Daniel Faith	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		340		341	re "intrinsic (biodiversity) values dominate in top-down protected areas, with instrumental values more representative of public than local interests." perhaps clarify that history suggests not intrinsic as much as option value etc; e.g. for review/discussion see Faith, Daniel P., "Biodiversity", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Spring 2021 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.) https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/biodiversity/	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1043	Daniel Faith	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		3188		3189	re "In all four of these cases, outside values for biodiversity were prioritized over local community values." should the chapter consider a case study of regional spatial planning where choice of Pas is made so as to minimise conflict with local non-conservation needs? e.g. see old studies in Faith D. P. (2017) Ecosystem services can promote conservation over conversion and protect local biodiversity, but these local win-wins can be a regional disaster. Australian Zoologist: 2017, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 477-487.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

1051	European Commission	Government	European Commission	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	86	2173			BOX 4.9 describes a piece of European policy development in a very short simplified way. The realisation of the impact of nitrogen deposition on vulnerable species and habitats led to other policy developments, specifically in Europe, e.g. the Habitats directive. The step taken by the dutch government in 2019 is certainly to be seen in this tradition and an attempt to protect what otherwise does not have any advocacy. The box states very correctly "the underlying values of nature at stake were mostly 'intrinsic' and 'relational', pressures to	Thank you for these comments – indeed word limits imply that case descriptions are short and simplified. This specific box was moved to the supplementary information and deserves the more comprehensive treatment including the suggestions made here...
1052	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					General comment – Scrutinizing the TOC, I struggle to understand the structure and flow of the chapter. This partly relates to very short headings (Valuations of decisions, Outcomes.. etc.. – a smidge more detail would help get an overview. This is a highly complex chapter with so many different elements I really think spending some time on clarifying the high level structure is essential.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been restructured.
1053	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	12	387	13	430	While it is a good idea to highlight aspects of the scoping document, I think it is crucial to state the critical challenge that this chapter addresses right upfront, in a logical coherent way. This opening section does not provide a sense of why this is important is too focussed on the what.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1054	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	13	432	13	439	This is a crucial opening statement - It needs to be clear and understandable. Too much is assumed of the reader here - please simplify	Text has been revised
1055	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	16	457	17	500	I like these figures and the explanation! They do a good job of unpacking 2 different theoretical approaches and understandings.	Thank you! This figures have been taken out of the final version of the chapter and new figures have been added.
1056	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	18	501	18	577	I also really like the integration of the (DPSIR) - this is a framework used and familiar to a really large audience	Thank you for your positive feedback.
1057	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	18	524	18	524	Inaction - and the inability to make decisions (lack of capacity, a lack of confidence and self belief - these last to factors emergent factors of cultural collision) - these concepts / issues are so high and so restrictive - should they not receive more attention in this chapter particularly with regards to decision making?	We agree that the first aspect of decision-making (to move beyond inaction) is crucial – yet most of the literature on decision making appears to take this for granted.
1058	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	20	578	26	777	This section is very dense - consider the use of subheadings	The section has been restructured.

1059	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	28	846	28	847	Do informal valuations (everpresent at the individual level) influence formal valuation processes? If so how is this effect seperated in generating the understanding of these processes	Implicit valuation in policy is addresses in section 4.3. Chaper 3 discusses biases in stated preference methods
1060	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	37	1129	37	1129	I can't make sense of this statement A hypothesis arising from this descriptive data is 'first starter advantage' in generating valuation capacity with the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, with notable exceptions such as China and South Africa. South Africa was part of the MA... Also there are many valuations studies in South Africa.... ??? The totla number of these studies should be weighted according to a factor else the contributions from smaller countries / countries with a smaller researwch base are	The material has been moved to chapter 3 and is presented now as a simple overview of the data used in the review of valuation studies.
1061	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	38	1161	38	1162	"OECD member countries and middle-income countries broadly had relatively more studies in their countries relative to research and funding affiliations" where is this data from / how was this calculated?	The data is from Web of Science. Data sources explained in chapter 3 and Data protocol
1062	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	39	1188	39	1189	Of limited value as it cannot see examined in detail	Figures have been improved. The material has been moved to chapter 3
1063	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	36	1122	46	1323	I like this analysis very much, but I'm and struggling with whether or not it is relevant or tangental to the core focus of the chapter (particular the Aichi targets) given that if is not strongly linked to the uptake analysis. No distinction seems to be made regarding ES studies that focussed on understanding ecological mechanisms – so no explicit inclusion of any broad value statement. How well does this section tie to approaches in Ch3?	This material has been moved to chapter 3. The assessment of uptake covers all valuation methods, not only economic.
1064	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	63	1518	63	1525	I don't think that examining scientific literature is the most effective method for measuring uptake. Rather look at country policy samples selecting these based on atlas findings and provide casestudy evidence on uptake.	We agree with the reviewer. Section 4.6 combines several methods for assessing uptake in policy, including case studise and policy document assessment.
1065	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	96	2448	101	2493	Good text box use.	Thank you!
1066	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	107	2648	108	2648	There are figure numbering issues in multiple places - both in call outs and in captions	This has been fixed. Thanks for the comment.

1067	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	118	2888	118	2891	Sounds a bit condescending. Adjust	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1068	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	121	2898	121	2898	What are protected area impacts? Are these area not protected to avoid impacts? I think some contextualization is needed.	We were using "impacts" to mean essentially long term outcomes of decisions (like increasing biodiversity within protected areas). This was confusing to many and we are now using "outcomes" across the assessment, although recognizing the distinction in the introduction to this section
1069	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	122	3002	122	3004	Is it assumed that indigenous people live in protected areas? This seems like a large inaccurate assumption.	Indigenous people do live in many protected areas. However, this question has been removed in the revised chapter structure.
1070	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	123	3015	123	3017	These figures do not relate to protected areas. Is this the best data for making this specific subsection argument?	These figures have been removed from the section.
1071	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	133	3279			The Debt for nature swap in the Seychelles would be a good additional case study and would link well with the section above.	Thank you for this suggestion; indeed, it would be an interesting case. Unfortunately we were not able to add another case study to the assessment following the draft.
1072	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	144	3608			Geographic product differentiation is also a key factor here used in enhancing sustainable outcomes - this is partially noted in the coffee example(Agro biodiversity) but really clarified - I would make more of this.	The revised analysis included geographic product differentiation and map of certified commodities analysed.
1073	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	167	4290			Why take a worldviews perspective with is noted for its fundamental flaws. Why not opt for an Intersectionality analysis or assessment? This feel the latter would add much to the previously foregrounded arguments, particularly those around power.	The section that this belongs to has been removed from the chapter, and incorporated as a box in Chapter 3. This was simply intended to provide a survey of available methods for conflicts transformation - of which worldviews assessment is one.
1074	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There is little to no attention paid to gender and gender issues, and yet we know how fundamental these are in shaping decision making around nature and natural resource use. This is a serious omission and needs be engaged with more critically in this chapter.	Agreed -- but similar to 'indigeneity' there are few generalizations that hold across all studies that have explicitly looked at gender differentiation of values, decisionmaking and the relationships between the two. So, much depends on context.

1075	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	240	6638	240	6638	The quality of this figure need to be enhanced - I can't read this (even if it is an appendix).	Thank you for this comment. This appendix, including the figure, has been taken out of the chapter.
1076	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	250	6960	250	6962	It is worth noting this as a Nexus issue... the biodiversity, climate change and human health Nexus highlights the implications of the current imbalance in our relationship with nature where deforestation and habitat loss through climate change, and the rapid increase in animal production are driving the emergence of zoonosis (Morand & Lajunie 2020).	Thank you for your comment.
1077	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	250	6965	250	6965	"The fact that indigenous lifestyles play a crucial role in conserving" - I would add the proviso on CAN play a crucial role - this is not always the case....	The mentioned sentence was not included into the final version of the Amazonia cross-Assessment case study
1078	Patrick O'Farrell	Organisation	Values Assessment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	250	6975	250	6976	Yes but there were also downsides to these approaches that affected people rights and excluded them ??	In fact, insights from literature review indicate that protected areas, indigenous lands, regulatory enforcement, and commodity moratoria effectively reduced deforestation in soy-and-cattle frontiers. Likewise, command and control policies refer to regulatory enforcement (e.g., field inspections and sanctions, land governance). On the other side, advantages and disadvantages of private anti-deforestation instrument i.e., commodity moratoria, are described in sub-section 4.4.2.1
1107	Olli Ojala (Tea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0				General: Please sync language with Ch.5 for the word 'transformative' that now means a very different thing in these chapters and confuses the reader. I would suggest adopting the language used in Ch.5, because in the overall research field of sustainability transformations, transformation does signify profound structural and societal changes, those that are needed to respond to nature crisis. (Ch.4 use of the word 'transformative' is contrary to this, signifying insufficient and non-systemic changes.) In addition, Ch.5 clarifies and justifies the concept	The term 'transformative' is used in, for example, the climate change debate in such ways that there is scope for a more goal-rethinking 're-imaginative' type of change -- but apparently the IPBES community is satisfied with an incremental vs transformative dichotomy as party line. We have largely conformed to such in the final chapter text.
1108	Olli Ojala (Tea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0				General: the chapter seems to occasionally assume that biodiversity is always an intrinsic value but it is not. It may (and indeed often is) considered as an instrumental value: biodiversity matters because biodiversity loss poses a serious threat to the well-being of the humanity or future human generations. This is also present in the SPM.	If that impressions comes across, it is not intended and we hope the final chapter text avoids this interpretation.
1109	Olli Ojala (Tea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		203		204	There is mixed evidence regarding the relationship between the inclusiveness and effectiveness of decision-making. It has been widely stated that inclusiveness and participatory decision-making is not a silver bullet and may sometimes have counteracting impacts on effectiveness because the decision needs to try to deal with increasing number of competing values and preferences and their trade-offs. Sometimes the inclusion of local affected communities may also stagnate decision-making. (This is NOT to say that inclusion should not	We have removed "effective" from the message. The evidence we found suggests that meaningful involvement (not just cursory participation) does lead to better ecological and social outcomes, increasing program sustainability (through greater public support) and equity (through procedural justice and often distributive justice as well). We recognize the challenges involved in incorporating diverse views (and certainly never intended to claim that it would lead to more "efficient" decisions) but also document clear benefits
1110	Olli Ojala (Tea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		245			A suggestion: The importance of increased cognitive justice, which also helps make the distinctive needs and vulnerabilities visible and thereby often increases procedural justice and distributional justice, could be mentioned as well.	We now state "Improvements in procedural justice are often associated with improved distributional justice and recognition, which often lead to greater public support for conservation programs, and in turn better prospects for their sustainability"

1111	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		257		259	these examples concern distributive justice, not procedural justice	Agree that the term should be 'distributive justice' for the examples cited.
1112	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		547		554	Please clarify. Now this seems to state that transformative decisions such as SDGs maintain drivers as such. However, this seems not to be the case: for example, SDG 13 precisely aims to transform the biodiversity loss driver 3, and SDGs 14-15 aim to transform the drivers 1, 2, 4 and 5. This apparent contradiction needs to be clarified.	This interpretation is not intended -- but may demonstrate that more nuanced classifications are needed and that 'transformative' applies to multiple levels.
1113	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2244		2263	Please clarify. Earlier SDG actions were associated with type IV responses; however, the way in which type IV responses are described here does not match well with what successful SDG actions would achieve and truly transform.	In relation to SDGs, the interactions between them are the level where transformative/re-imaginative distinction is the most pertinent. We don't expect, however, that all readers of the report will be on the same page in how they see this.
1114	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2308			Target 5 land use planning also relates to SDG 2 by sustainable agriculture. Target 14 also relates to SDG 3 (health) and 5 (gender equality).	Thanks for these additions, the text remains at the level of 'examples', as in a comprehensive view everything links to almost everything else
1115	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		3853		3856	this is an odd interpretation. It is unlikely the instrumental values of abiotic resources but intrinsic value of human well-being that is prioritised over the values of biotic nature and the extent to which different a/biotic entities in nature are considered as contributing to it.	The commentator offers an alternative and valid way of framing the 'values of nature'. But if the instrumental value of abiotic resources contributes to the 'intrinsic value' of human well-being, then the distinction of instrumental vs non-instrumental (or relational and intrinsic) value 'for nature' is itself irrelevant, as all values of nature (whether biotic or abiotic nature) contribute to human well-being. Since the Values Assessment does not collapse everything into 'intrinsic value of human well-being', we also focus on how the value
1116	Olli Ojala (Teea Kortetmäki)	Government	Finnish Ministry of the Environment	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4410		4413	This description of values does not seem to fully sync with Chapter 2 contents, please assist reader by making the order and level of presenting here coherent with the categorisations used in Chapter 2.	This annex has been taken out from the final version of the chapter.
1135	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	34	1056	34	1058	It is difficult to understand the meaning of the last part of the sentence "...but if it is a reductionist one, then it might also harm the social legitimacy of other values".	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1136	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	87	2188	87	2198	Is this conclusion included in the summary for policymakers? This an important point that should be clear in the SPM.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.

1137	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	177	4571	177	4573	Is this point adequately emphasized in the SPM? This is an important point that should be included in the SPM.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1138	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	4	139	4	145	The message and purpose of the paragraph is hard to understand.	Text has been revised
1139	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	5	146	5	147	It is unclear what a decision-making logic is. Can this be explained further?	The text here contrasts dominant political, economic and 'instrumental' logics (ways of thinking about and communication decisions), with the social, relational perspective. In the final version of the chapter this contrast has been reworded – but it remains one of the biggest challenges to reconcile rationality and sociality literature
1140	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	190	6	192	This sentence is the main point of the paragraph? Should it be moved up and perhaps emphasized in bold?	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1141	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	16		16		Figure 4.2 is too complex and is difficult to understand. For it to be useful to the reader it needs to be simplified.	Thank you for this comment. The figure has been taken out from the final version of the chapter.
1142	Nina Vik	Government	Norway	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	128	3108	128	3110	Is this point reflected in the SPM? It would also be useful with some reflections on why the marine realm has more systematic reviews.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1213	Jeroen Panis, Catherine Debruyne, Catherine Généreux, Helen Michels, Wouter Van Reeth	Government	Belgium / Belgian Biodiversity Platform	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0	0	0	0	The first 60-70 pages are really very complex and conceptual. In order to reach the target audience, the content would benefit from being shortened and simplified.	Thank you for this comment. The chapter has been fully restructured.
1214	Jeroen Panis, Catherine Debruyne, Catherine Généreux, Helen Michels, Wouter Van Reeth	Government	Belgium / Belgian Biodiversity Platform	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	48	1367	48	1369	Is it normal that Belgium is marked as "unknown" (in grey) for the Aichi target 2 progress?	The data are provided by CBD reflecting national reporting

1215	Jeroen Panis, Catherine Debruyne, Catherine Génèreux, Helen Michels, Wouter Van Reeth	Government	Belgium / Belgian Biodiversity Platform	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	57	1441	60	1443	The different boxes relating the experiences of different countries are very appreciable..	Thank you
1237	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Suggest to obtain evidence directly from governments on the extent to which e.g. economic valuation is used in the different categories of use of value information to policymaking	We also obtained evidence from government reporting through NBSAPS, and analysis of a selection of government policy documents
1279	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		13		27	The criticism of economic valuation appears flawed. Economic valuation is just one tool with its strength and limitations as any other method or tool. Do not criticise economic valuation for all the things it can not. Nobody claims that economic valuation can solve everything.	Section 4.6 documents the lack of uptake not only of economic valuation methods, but of ES valuation generally, including biophysical methods. Economic methods are still identified separately since studies such as TEEB suggested that economic valuation has disproportionate relevance for policy.
1280	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					See this study by Mats Ivarsson COWI on Ecosystem service analysis in sustainability assessment of the Swedish Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) http://www.ipbes.dk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/lvarsson.pdf - an analysis of consequences of political decisions.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1282	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		14		19	It is unclear whether the assessment of "uptake" is assessed upon peer reviewed papers only - uptake is more likely to be described in governmental reports and consultancy reports. Does this assessment cover all types of valuation methods described in chapter 3? In the text it is mentioned percentages of actual uptake. Presenting these percentages indicate a high certainty (e.g. presenting an actual uptake on 1% to 4.3%), and this certainty seems not to confirm with reality.	Uptake review covers published scientific work- This is clarified in section 4.6.3. Uptake is also assessed in policy documents of the EU and selected countries, and through CBD reporting. Not all methods identified in chapter 3 demonstrate uptake. Actual uptake is precisely defined and the assessment actually shows uncertainty in providing a range 1%-4.3% on uptake.
1284	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2548		2555	The growing literature on agro-environmental scheme participation and incentives could be referred to here.	Thanks for the suggestion -- we were not able to follow up to this, unfortunately
1285	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					We will suggest to start out presenting the strengths and opportunities economic valuation and CBA offers for making methodological consistent and generally comparable policy evaluations when based on the TEV-approach. In the present writing the criticism of economic valuation appears flawed and are given too much weight. We agree that economic valuation is just one tool with its strength and limitations as any other method or tool used for policy evaluations. However it seems unbalanced to criticise economic valuation for all the things it can not	We acknowledge this perspective, but also received comments that the text is too positive about economic representations of value. We try to map out the debate, but don't expect that all readers will agree on a single perspective here.
1286	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The following two references document that economic valuation is used in decision-making in Denmark: Finansministeriets vejledning i samfundsøkonomisk projektvurdering": https://fm.dk/udgivelser/2017/august/vejledning-i-samfundsøkonomiske-konsekvensvurderinger/	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

1287	The Danish IPBES Office	Organisation	The Danish IPBES Office	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					https://mfvm.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/MFVM/Miljoe/Baggrundsdokumentation_vedr_Miljoe-og_Foedevarministeriets_Miljoeoekonomiske_noegletalskatalog.pdf	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1299	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	144	3606	153	3846	Outcomes are entirely missing - a review of literature on outcomes of sustainability certification is needed. Takeaways need to be communicated more clearly. This section needs to be better connected with the rest of the sub-sections, in the way it presents and uses evidence (either through broad literature review, review of reviews, and/or case studies).	The authors improved this certification by adding the analysis of literatures on outcomes of sustainability certification and the whole sub-chapter structure has been revised to connect each other.
1300	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	165	4209	168	4327	Suggest how the methods they reviewed COULD be used and what types of outcomes COULD be expected -- assuming there is no evidence of them having been used in these context. Should at least attempt to link to the case studies in the earlier sections (4.4.2-4.4.5).	This section has been removed from the chapter, and incorporated as a box in Chapter 3
1301	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	150		151		Box on agrobiodiversity: How is this to be integrated with the other sections? It should either fit squarely into one (e.g., as one dimension of sustainability certification) or be touched on by several (e.g., how certification and PES may promote or undermine these values).	You are right. the box was taken out from there and we deepen this discussion in 4.4.4. where we analyze more how agrobiodiversity plays an important economic role.
1302	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	118	2886	170	4391	These are very terrestrial biased. While the protected areas theme does at least cover Marine Protected Areas (and include a few case studies on those), the marine context seems completely absent from the rest of the examples. This should at least be acknowledged if not addressed. One place it could be effectively included is in sustainability certification of fisheries (and potentially aquaculture). The MSC program seems conspicuously missing from	We have added the MSC program into the programs evaluated in the certification section, and as noted some of the best evidence for protected areas comes from the marine realm. Unfortunately we did not find enough evidence to add the marine realm into the PES or infrastructure (dams and mining) contexts.
1303	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	121	2987	133	3278	Section 4.4.2 Protected areas: One over-arching comment for this section is that socio-cultural "outcomes" of protected areas, when measured, are often measured after the PA has already long been established. There is not always consideration of the displacement / loss of resources that happened when the PA was originally created. An excellent citation for this is Cernea, M. M., & Schmidt-Soltau, K. (2006). Poverty Risks and National Parks: Policy Issues in Conservation and Resettlement. World Development, 34(10), 1808–1830.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1304	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	122	3002	122	3002	Grammar: "decide upon" should read "decide on"	Text has been revised.
1305	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	123		123		Figure 4.22: the quality of this figure is poor, the legend text is too small to read. Please replace it with a higher resolution figure and increase the legend font size so the categories are legible	Maps have been improved, following the guidelines applicable to all maps appearing in an IPBES assessments.

1306	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	125	3053	125	3053	Correction: should read "Fifty-four studies" NOT "Fifty-four systematic reviews" - this section summarizes a literature review of individual studies/papers, which included some review papers (which synthesized multiple studies), and some individual studies that looked at multiple sites (e.g. all protected areas in Costa Rica), and some single-site studies, but most of the studies were not "systematic reviews"	Corrected
1307	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	126		126		Figure 4.24: the quality of this figure is poor, the legend text is too small to read. Please replace it with a higher resolution figure and increase the legend font size so the categories are legible	This figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
1308	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	126	3074	126	3075	Somewhere it should be stated that section 4.4.2.3 is based non a non-systematic review of a collection of rigorous impact evaluation studies collected by the contributing authors, with some snowball sampling to identify additional papers. This has implications for the results presented in this section. For example, there were a large number of impact evaluation studies that focused on deforestation as an outcome included in this review. Thus the statement "The impact on nature measured in these studies was almost always forest cover (or avoided	Thank you for this comment. There is a Data Management Report linked to the review of this section.
1309	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	127	3094	127	3104	These two sentences are very confusingly worded and too long, suggest splitting both sentences in half and re-writing them for clarity	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1310	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	128	3109	128	3109	These were not "systematic reviews", so delete that and replace with "studies". Also, this sentence is surprising to me, and may again reflect that this was a non-systematic review. I suspect that, overall, there is MUCH more information available about terrestrial protected area design and implementation, since there are many more terrestrial PAs than marine, globally, and they are generally much better studied.	"reviews" has been replaced with "studies" - we found more studies on outcomes in general for terrestrial than for marine PAs, but the studies that met the rigorous impact evaluation criteria that included information about implementation process were stronger in the marine realm.
1311	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	129	3153	129	3153	Typo "enrollment" is misspelled	Text has been revised
1312	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	132	3227	132	3227	typo "centered" is misspelled	Text has been revised
1313	Rachel Neugarten	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	128		128		Fig 4.25 the counts in these figures may have been affected by the non-systematic nature of this literature review. Specifically, the large number of "nature" categories of impacts is very influenced by the number of deforestation studies. Most such studies show positive impacts of PAs on deforestation, so it also makes it appear that PAs have overall very positive effects on "nature", which is true for deforestation but may be less true for other kinds of environmental impacts. I am not sure how to address this, other than maybe	This figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.

1351	Nathalie Hilmi	Individual	Centre scientifique de Monaco	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	144	3606	144	3606	Sustainability is also important for investors and sustainable finance. Please do not forget the financial markets as decision makers or stakeholders	The analysis of financial markets that may impact the sustainability certification is outside the current certification section. However, we will include this under the discussion section.
1352	Nathalie Hilmi	Individual	Centre scientifique de Monaco	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	149	3724	149	3729	Certification is important to attract sustainable finance	We thank the reviewer for the input and this is well noted.
1477	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0	0	0	0	We have to influence the governance model at the national level. The interests of the majority are prioritized and the minorities are excluded, but we all have the right and truth in the ways in which we see nature.	Completely agreed. We have take this through 4.3. and 4.4. as plural valuation, underlining the importance of giving voice and legitimacy to the minorities that have been excluded in how to see and identify with nature.
1478	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0	0	0	0	It is important to identify which are the fundamental elements to bring decision makers closer to the needs of the affected local actors. What are the steps to follow and the fundamental ethical requirements for participatory project evaluation processes (e.g. environmental impact of a hydroelectric plant should be truly respectful of local visions).	In the examples given in 4.5. we take in consideration factors intervening in the participatory project evaluation. Also in 4.2. there are some methods to respect and legitimize local visions.
1479	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0	0	0	0	Relationship with diseases and health associated with the impacts of large projects.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1480	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	0	0	0	0	How to help decision makers to politically capitalize on the different values of nature and their visibility.	In section 4.6.2.1 we propose that valuation should be calibrated to the purposes of different stages in the policy cycle, erather than conducted "general purpose" valuation,
1481	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	35	1089	35	1090	Explain better what the additional step refers to or maybe mention an example because it is not very clear.	Agree with the reviewer. The sentence has been removed.
1482	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	36	1124	36	1128	The figure 4.4 should be mentioned in the text, and the meaning of the colors should be explained.	figures have been improved. The material has been moved to chapter 3

1483	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	39	1185	41	1245	Figure numbering should be revised, figure 4.7 is first and then figure 4.6.	Thank you for this comment. Numbering has been changed.
1484	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	39	1189	43	1272	Figure numbering should be revised. Number 4.7 is repeated, first as "Log number of study application records per country" on page 39, and then as "Log frequency of cursory or documented valuation uptake by country development characteristics." on page 43.	Thank you for this comment. Numbering has been changed.
1485	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	48	1370	48	1371	The map legend in figure 4.11 is not readable	Thank you for this comment. Maps have been prepared following IPBES guidelines.
1486	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	52	-	52	-	The map legend in figure 4.12 is not readable	Thank you for this comment. Maps have been prepared following IPBES guidelines.
1487	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	72	-	72	-	Why are other older legal rights not considered than those presented in table 4.3?	The Table has been revised. Legal rights are considered widely through the examples provided.
1488	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	76	1835	76	1836	Perhaps it would be appropriate to explain briefly the situation of the Pacific islands mentioned concluding the idea.	This text has been removed. We have improved the final report with 7 feature brightspot studies that should be better.
1489	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	126	3072	126	3074	It could be explained how does work the relationship win-win between wages and equity mentioned above	This statement was cut for space
1490	Mexico	Government	Mexico National Expert Workshop (NFP and experts)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	127	3080	127	3081	There should be some examples of well-being indicators because the concept of well-being is broad and subjective, or in another case, define it.	We now specify: "livelihoods, poverty and other economic conditions, to displacement and change of social conditions resulting from displacement, reproductive health and disease control, recognition of indigenous community rights, perceptions of benefits and burdens borne by local stakeholders, satisfaction, and other subjective well-being measures."

1549	GYBN Mexico	Organisation	GYBN Mexico	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	9	312	9	312	In the way its written, it would seem the document will only focus on mines and dams. I would suggest specifying if these are examples or case studies that would be mention later on (i.e. dams and mines)	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1550	GYBN Mexico	Organisation	GYBN Mexico	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	10	351	10	352	Same here (see previous comment)	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1551	GYBN Mexico	Organisation	GYBN Mexico	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	14	441	14		I find this figure a bit hard to follow. Maybe adding in the legend were the reader should start reading (top right to left) could help out future readers	This figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
1552	GYBN Mexico	Organisation	GYBN Mexico	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	16	462	17	472	I really like the theory behind this figure, its amazing! I would suggest improving the figure a bit, so its easier to follow. It has a lot of information, not sure if it could be sinthetized even further. Although the explaintion bellow really helps	Thank you for this comment. Due to restructure of the chapter, this figure has been taken out of the final version of the chapter.
1636	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					El capítulo está centrado en decisiones dentro de instituciones (organizaciones) pero hay decisiones importantes que se toman por fuera de las instituciones.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1637	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					El tema de escala aparecen mezcladas. Se da importancia a decisiones en pequeña escala, pero no tanto a decisiones a gran escala que pueden ser fuertes y excluyentes. Alguna de las decisiones a gran escala como cambio climático se debería tratar con mayor fuerza.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1638	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Documento muy extenso, puede perder impacto	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1639	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Es posible acortar el documento? Es más largo de lo que uno esperaría. Existen puntos clave que son redundentes. El mensaje se diluye	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.

1640	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					La evaluación en general tiene aspiraciones muy grandes, pero parece inocente en términos de la realidad. Decir que es importante enfrentar el poder, es fantástico, pero es muy peligroso por ejemplo en América Latina. Esto es un tema general en el documento. No se puede resolver necesariamente pero se debe enfrentar.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1641	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					El tema de gobernanza planetaria es bien discutido, debe reconocer en algún nivel que el informe está dirigido hacia ese punto.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1642	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					En un esfuerzo interdisciplinario como este, tienen que tener cuidado con la injerencia en el abordaje de ciertas disciplinas, para no presentar los temas de manera inocente.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1643	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Importante presentar algunos temas que son de importancia para la política y no solo para la ciencia. Tal vez con la ayuda de un politólogo	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1644	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Hace falta que el documento no solo presente nature's contributions to people but also people's contributions to nature.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1645	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Hace falta aproximaciones 'sociales' que plantean las decisiones diarias a nivel individual por ejemplo (incluso en la política pública). Que tienen efectos en la naturaleza.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1646	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Si bien, cada vez se habla más de diferentes cosmovisiones. Sigue siendo un enfoque totalmente antropocéntrico el de nature's contributions to people. Algunas cosmovisiones indígenas intentan presentar una cosmovisión más holista donde el ser humano no es externo a la naturaleza.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1647	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Hasta qué punto este capítulo se puede traducir en lineamientos más claros, paso a paso, algo más práctico, rutas de decisiones para trabajar con tomadores de decisiones (árbol de decisiones).	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.

1648	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Las recomendaciones en este capítulo requieren un cambio en las instituciones, y esto pasa cuando hay un cambio en los valores (un tema circular), en la práctica, la realidad es que las instituciones no cambian fácilmente. Entonces, si yo espero que estos valores se incorporen mediante un cambio en las instituciones puede que nada pase. Otra avenida es que estos conceptos se ajusten a los marcos institucionales que ya existen (en el corto plazo). Se necesita un cambio incremental. Las recomendaciones en este segundo sentido pueden ser	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1649	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					No se resuelve esta circularidad, es una característica de las instituciones. Las instituciones son un artefacto humano que también define nuestro entorno. Resolver los desafíos que se presentan en este contexto y pensar en qué aporta para la toma de decisiones o cómo asegurar que se toman buenas decisiones (Tesis de doctorado 'making good decisions well'). Es un reto del capítulo mostrar que no se puede mostrar una tabla de toma de decisión dada. Hay que tener cuidado con las guías porque puede ser peligroso, puede ser una forma de	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1650	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					No es claro a qué tomadores de decisiones se les está hablando. Se está pensando tal vez en un espacio formal de decisión (el establecimiento de un proyecto minero), cuál es el alcance cuando se habla de 'decisión' (¿incluye espacios informales de decisión?).	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1651	ESP-LAC - Andres Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					IPBES es normativa (en su nombre) es difícil hablar 'neutralmente' en un documento como este, porque los temas pasan por posturas políticas. El tema de valores plurales, significa que hay gente que no está de acuerdo con otras aproximaciones.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1652	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Es confuso en el executive summary si se está hablando de 'held values' o 'assigned values' cuando se habla de valores en el capítulo. Valores relacionales e instrumentales tienen esas características, pero en la toma de decisiones los valores se formulan de una manera más operativa 'WTP' pero otros se centran en las 'relaciones'. Y cómo esa multiplicidad de valores se operacionaliza en la toma de decisiones.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1653	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Ausencia de cierto tipos de estudios de la valoración. ciertos datos no se generan en el Sur Global, pero falta introducir que esta ausencia pueda ser la falta de disposición de hacer ese tipo de estudios y no con la ignorancia por ejemplo. Pareciera darse un valor en el texto resaltando que tipo de estudios son buenos y que eso tiene que ver con una falta de capacidades pero eso no es necesariamente cierto.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1654	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Improve uptake of gray literature	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1655	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Aparte de los valores y conocimiento se debe incluir intereses 'interest' que tienen un papel importante en las instituciones. Estos intereses ayudan a la toma de decisiones por fuera de las instituciones.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.

1656	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Fig. 4.2 es muy confusa, necesita simplificarse	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1657	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					En el tema de agrobiodiversidad en el cuadro 4.14, no involucra otro tipo de funciones de la agrobiodiversidad sobre todo en cadena de valor, esta cumple cada vez más papeles de generación de valor agregado en cadenas de valor, ejemplo: en la pandemia se ha visto como agrobiodiversidad puede sustituir importaciones y también ayudar a la reactivación	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1658	ESP-LAC - Andres Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Se pensó en incluir cosas que no son 'textos' e.g. cursos, posgrados, etc. Que tengan un enfoque en esta línea de trabajo? - Como elementos de base para dar un estado del arte más realista.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1659	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Cuál es la relación que se establece entre valores y la conservación. Solo tienen que existir o requieren una magnitud determinada. Se asume que más valor es mejor. Pero eso depende de varias cosas. Puedes tener contextos de mucho valor que no son prioridad de conservación. Tal vez los autores podrían establecer esto.	This comment has been translated to english to be addressed by experts. You will find responses in the english version of the comment.
1660	ESP-LAC - Andres Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter is about plural values, about dealing with disagreement if you prefer. However, the text does not seem to reflect these tensions	Section 4.5 addresses tensions arising from actors power brokerage of their world views in decision-making
1661	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					use of the term decisive is strange; in english one would expect, rather decision	Decisive purpose is established terminology in the literature on uptake of valuation. WE have clarified its definition in Figure 4.6.1
1662	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the distinction between a gap in knowledge about uptake and an actual lack of uptake is not clearly made. These are two very distinct phenomena and should be addressed separately	The uptake review reports on lacking documentation of uptake by research. This is an indicator - although not a very direct one. We support our findings by examining uptake in policy documents in several countries.
1663	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					text is superfluous	Thank you for your comment. Text has been revised and the chapter, restructured.

1664	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the assumption that uptake of value estimates is a meaningful measure of their usefulness is not convincing	Chapter 4.6 assesses documented uptake from different triangulations in the published scientific literature; in government reporting to the CBD through NBSAPS, and in assessments of UN, EU and selected country policy documents. Each are partial indicators of usefulness, under the assumption that something useful should also leave traces of publicly accessible documentation. Taken as a whole we argue that the evidence of an implementation gap due to lacking usefulness is convincing.
1665	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					as EIA was never purported to be a value based decision tool it might be more appropriate to leave this observation out	EIA certainly was meant to be a decision tool, and all decisions reflect (perceived) values, explicit or implicit. So, we don't see a problem with the statement...
1666	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					there is no clear basis provided to support this claim	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1667	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					There are clear and overt power factors involved in this which should not be skipped over here	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1668	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					this is entirely speculative-better to just remove; reference to this, made in the next sentences should be removed to; the logic is compromised	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1669	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					this assumes away the highly plausible possibility that countries in the global south simply prefer not to articulate the issue in terms of valuation studies: 4.9	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1670	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					externalities of decision-making is unclear; values are not external "of" but rather "to"	Thanks for the linguistic correction
1671	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					there is much more to politics than simply rights and duties	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.

1672	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the term lifecycle is out of context here; it should be explained what is meant	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1673	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					EIA Theory explicitly excludes obligation to act	Sorry, we did not quite understand what the comment meant: EIA is supposed to provide a consolidated perspective on the likely consequences of proposed activities, to inform decision making processes, but how this information is used strongly depends on context.
1674	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					where is the detail?	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1675	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This chapter should reference the works of Luigi Pellizzoni and also the work of Amanda Machin	Thank you for this suggestions.
1676	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					there is scope for adding to this peoples' contribution to nature	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1677	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					good that this is raised; the complexities of resolving it should also be mentioned here	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1678	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					and then, when not everyone wants pie? See Farrell 2014 [Farrell, K. N. (2014). Intellectual mercantilism and franchise equity: A critical study of the ecological political economy of international payments for ecosystem services. Ecological Economics, 102, 137-146. doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.2014.03.014]	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1679	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Key message seems to be incomplete	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.

1680	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I do not think the key message is supported by the information an analysis presented in section 4.3.2. Discussion and conclusions of that section points to the gap between practice and theory/intention, however that does not necessarily means that BAU economic interests commonly prevail. Is like saying that everything is symbolic	In KM 12, line 163, indeed a broad sweeping statement is made that needed more nuance – similar text is now more embedded in the final chapter
1681	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Key message does not seem to be very important, at least the authors do not indicate why this is important. Yes, crowding out of intrinsic motivations is a risk, not a certain consequence. Every policy intervention has unintended consequences, undesirable effects,... does that mean that it is necessarily a bad idea?	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1682	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Why top down decision making is necessarily arbitrary? Yes, there are top down decision making processes that are arbitrary, and there are also bottom-up decision processes that at the end are not legitimate and as a consequence the decisions are also arbitrary.	We considered that top-decision making processes do not involve a overall participation of the actors involved, as the decisions are made by a small group. in this sense they can be considered arbitrary, but we rephrase it in the new TOD. We consider bottom-up decisions as giving more space for more voices, but they could result to be arbitrary depending on the political context. we rephrase it.
1683	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Better representation, where? This key message does not link to a section in the chapter. It is correct to say that multiple dimensions of quality of life are not represented in informal institutions? I think this claim requires explanation.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter and of its executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1753	The Forooa	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter seems to be the most evidence based for the lack or not of the use of plural values, which is useful for policy makers.	Thank you for your positive feedback.
1754	Ben Groom	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Capital accounting is crucial for high level (GDP type) valuation. But is limited for prioritizing investments at the ground level. Natural Capital Accounting is not what you use to make specific decisions, for that you would use cost-benefit analysis. Natural Capital Accounting might not be simple enough to be taken up, other measures such as Gross Ecological Product are a simpler approach than the one proposed by SEEA and more similar to GDP. Approaches radically different to GDP make it more difficult to make comparisons.	The role of NCA has been clarified in section 4.6.4.2
1755	Julia Touza	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The natural capital protocol for business distinguishes between impacts and dependencies. And uses different methods to assess each of them. This should be recognized.	This is equivalent to conceptualizations of externalities versus ecosystem services. Chapter 3 discusses over 50 different valuation methods and their contexts
1756	Julia Touza	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The representation of power in the chapter seems to be more a representation of social capital.	We worked all this section, so now is more clear.

1757	Julia Touza	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The DPSIR approach seems out of place in the chapter.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1777	Andreas Kontoleon	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Andreas Kontoleon- OECD (2018), Cost-Benefit Analysis and the Environment: Further Developments and Policy Use, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264085169-en	Thank you for the suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1778	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I sent Ben a chain of studies on Hawaii, from 'big numbers' -> policy -> science -> policy	It was not possible to link this comment to any specific part of the chapter.
1779	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In terms of policy -> values, this does that directly: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1104689906000146?casa_token=IMcJnv1e9wsAAAAA:N96IZ4tKvTm6iriN_99DxSWQbKfopfcoKe1Nm1ZV15CFvxJalAO_Mm_xbxOTKY4TAR4GqiiCgW4	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1780	Ian Bateman	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Our own approach is to stick within the limits of economics. Related to this though is the practical problem of measuring non-use values, particularly for biodiversity (where other problems of poor experience and understanding, highly malleable preferences and by definition the absence of behavioural data cause serious valuation problems). Consequently we assess policy options using quantifications of biodiversity change and preclude those which cause reductions in species of conservation concern. This is a very strong sustainability	It was not possible to link this comment to any specific part of the chapter.
1781	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					in terms of the debt issue - one thing we have shown is not so much directly on debt but more on the timing of spending that could be good to reinforce - that is, money really can be wasted if it is 'half spent' or not able to be counted on across time so if other state needs displace biodiversity spending, there could be extra costs	It was not possible to link this comment to any specific part of the chapter.
1782	Ben Groom	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					post Asian debt crisis I 1998 natural resources were hit for reasons of foreign exchange. perhaps this is one of the ideas here?	It was not possible to link this comment to any specific part of the chapter.
1783	Ben Balmford	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In evaluating both biodiversity outcomes from agriculture and poverty alleviation from PES, this chapter doesn't address the question of scale. So the literature is pretty clear that at a landscape scale, biodiversity does better with smaller area of higher yielding ag (obviously on farm biodiversity declines). happy to pass on the refs. Yet only the on-farm biodiversity is considered. Similarly, only the direct impact of the PES within community is considered. Yet globally PES tends to be money flowing global north to global south; plus the services PES generates aid	True, but all impacts on people are felt at a local scale, hence why we look specifically at local values, local knowledge, and outcomes at a local scale. We do acknowledge that leakage and spillover effects beyond the local scale are not as well tracked by many programs and this constitutes a knowledge gap.

1784	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					I would argue that the entire structure of the Arctic Council is designed to do exactly what we are discussing re: science->values->policy in an iterative process that includes IK directly	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1785	Ben Groom	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the chapter should also include reference the the upcoming TFND and EU taxonomy and other disclosure mechanisms which really rely on the values that people hold for the particular disclosed aspect. Green bonds and ESG mechanism also try to leverage values. To a greater or lesser extent.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1786	Ben Balmford	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					On crowding-in/out in the economics literature, the report doesn't really talk about the publication bias that generates the finding. Both effects are things that aren't predicted by "standard" economics. Hence what i think really happened in the literature is that crowding-out was found a couple of times, it was a surprising finding and so got published. Then see that studies get published that show the reverse (ie crowding-in). One of the issues in the report (and wider literature) is in defining what is/isn't crowding out. Like returning to pre-intervention	Thanks for this insight - the final text reviews literature derived from a defined key-word search -- and obviously cannot (and does not) claim to be a representative sample of the real world. The text aims for a balanced and critical perspective of what is in this literature -- but much appears to depend on context in ways that is not fully described in many publications.
1787	Ben Groom	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					My feeling was that the way in which the executive summary of ch 4 and earlier chapters talks about PES for instance is mostly negative. the first one hears about it is that it is flawed because of various things, but mainly because it is a market based type transactional based instrument.	Thank you for this comment. The section was not intended to be negative about PES, but to reflect the findings of the literature we reviewed, and highlighted successes of various programs throughout. During the revision process, we further highlighted these successes. We do not discuss PES as inherently flawed due to it being a market instrument, but rather discuss successes and shortcomings/failures of specific design features. Each sub-section of the discussion now begins with positive findings. The executive summary has also been
1788	Ben Balmford	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Agreed with 'My feeling was that the way in which the executive summary of ch 4 and earlier chapters talks about PES for instance is mostly negative. the first one hears about it is that it is flawed because of various things, but mainly because it is a market based type transactional based instrument', there is no real mention of the extent to which it (broadly) works. There are a number of the "economics" vs "finance" misunderstanding in the chapter too (I noted line refs for ones which were in the sections I read, so will make sure to pass them	Thank you for this comment. The section was not intended to be negative about PES, but to reflect the findings of the literature we reviewed, and highlighted successes of various programs throughout. During the revision process, we further highlighted these successes. We do not discuss PES as inherently flawed due to it being a market instrument, but rather discuss successes and shortcomings/failures of specific design features. Each sub-section of the discussion now begins with positive findings. The executive summary has also been
1789	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This sums up how the science->value->management for Arctic Ecosystems works through the Council -- https://www.pame.is/document-library/pame-reports-new/pame-ministerial-deliverables/2019-11th-arctic-council-ministerial-meeting-rovaniemi-finland/424-guidelines-for-implementing-an-ecosystem-approach-to-management-of-arctic-marine-ecosystems/file	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1790	Ben Balmford	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This is a v good review on what we know about nudges in the environmental context https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/fee.1777 Paul Ferraro is obviously a good person to look at, there is also a PNAS paper by Garnett et al on meat consumption	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1791	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					If you 'go backwards' there is the whole ag-econ-history line from Paul Rhode and Alan Olmstead about R&D and genetics in ag development in US Olmstead, A. L., & Rhode, P. W. (2008). Creating Abundance. Cambridge Books. And this is probably the best: https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-economic-history/article/abs/red-queen-and-the-hard-reds-productivity-growth-in-american-wheat-18001940/08A8E8C047FBA5BABB775F3E3CB8AA5D	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

1805	Brooks Kaiser	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Here are some overlooked pieces that reflect the way in which economists have engaged with different sources of value and tried to connect the science with policy in different natural resource management contexts ranging from Hawaii to the Arctic. The Assessment did not provide a nuanced account of how economic and other values can be brought together in a scientific and collaborative way to inform policy: Science and Policy Connectivity: Environmental Valuation and the Hawaiian Economy. The long-term research agendas	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1825	Ian Bateman	Individual	Workshop - BIOECON Network	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This comment applies to both Ch4 and Ch3 and is prompted by Ben's question (and Unai's encouragement) regarding experience from the Natural Capital Committee. Natural Capital Stock Accounting (including Inclusive Wealth Accounting and Inclusive Income Accounting) is rightly focussed upon assessments of the value of stocks. One of the main purposes of such stock accounting is to assess performance and progress over time – indeed arguably a single value at a single point in time is of little use. As	We thank the reviewer for explaining the differentiated purposes of valuation for NCA and for CBA. We have tried to make complementary purposes clearer through the valuation purposes association to different stages of the policy cycle in section 4.6.2.15
1838	Amy Graham	Government	Australia	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	28				The proposed 'types of decisions' would ideally be at the centre of a framework that guides use of the different value expressions in different contexts; this would add a lot of practical value to the section and the document overall. Suggest that this conceptual framework is elaborated and moved into the core of the chapter rather than a box, and given a more practical focus. The three categories are not especially helpful (they don't appear to be mutually exclusive) - instead we propose a framework based on matching types of questions with types	Thank you for these comments – we have tried to further integrate the text and get it more consistent with the earlier chapters.
1839	Amy Graham	Government	Australia	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	48				The scale of ecosystem accounting should be 'national to local'. The Australian government is currently working on local-scale ecosystem accounts.	Agreed. We focused our review on national level implementation of ecosystem accounting because this is where there is most evidence.
1868	Fatima Manji	Government	UK	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	8	283			Can you define or describe what is meant by transformative change in this context?	We have removed this statement from the executive summary
1869	Fatima Manji	Government	UK	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	32	963	33	1029	Building valuations that are credible and widely accepted are crucial to developing a shared consensus. With this in mind it would be useful to set out how greater credibility in valuations can/ should be built.	Study characteristics are described, including quality, validity and scientific adequacy. Chapter 3 recommends a series of steps to increase valuation credibility and legitimacy.
1890	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	38	1155	38	1160	Figure 4.5 - Please include code behind figure within a data deposit package and increase size of labels	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
1891	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	39	1188	39	1191	Figure 4.7 - Please include code behind figure within a data deposit package and include units on y axis	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.

1892	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	48	1367	48	1371	Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.11 - if possible please re-project to the robinson data	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
1893	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	52	1437	1438	1371	Figure 4.12 - if possible please re-project to the robinson data	Figure ha been updated.
1894	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	108	2693	109	2702	Figure 4.20 - Analysis presented in figure is not reported clearly in associated data management report 4.2	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
1895	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	123	3014	123	3017	Figure 4.22 - Please reproject map into the robinson projection and create in the same style as previous maps for consistency in the chapter	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
1896	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	124	3033	124	3036	Figure 4.23 - Please be consistent with colors. If there is only one color for the bars, should it be grey to match previous bar figures?	Figures have been modified to unify style.
1897	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	126	3062	126	3066	Figure 4.24 - Please reproject map into the robinson projection and create in the same style as previous maps for consistency in the chapter	This figure has been removed from the final version of the chapter.
1900	Technical support unit on knowledge and data	Organisation	TSU Knowledge and Data	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	64	1535	65	1545	Please, be consistent with colors of variables. Figure 4.15 and Figure 4.16 - have the same variable but the colors are not consistent.	Figures have been modified to unify style.
1950	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Chapter requires a review of research carried out in Latin America where environmental conflicts, power asymmetries, ecosystem services, valuation and decision making are linked. In Latin America contributions have been made that can be useful for the discussion of the chapter, some of the work that we have done and that I suggest reviewing: In https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924 we link 115 environmental conflicts in Colombia with ecosystem services and	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

1951	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		578			In https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924 we links 115 environmental conflicts in Colombia with ecosystem services and creates a conceptual framework with environmental justice and integrated valuation, and in https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100901 A conceptual framework was created where power asymmetries, integrated valuation and decision-making are linked, 21 case studies in Latin America are analyzed	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1952	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		19		29	In https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924 we analyze and organize study cases en Latin-America in integrated valuation (21) to know relationships between the valuation approach, participation level, and incidence on decision making in terms of the knowledge integration approach, social actor's participation level, and influence on decision-making.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1953	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		355		363	In Rincón-Ruiz et al 2019 we link how valuation can be a Link between socio-environmental conflicts and Ecosystem Services: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924 and in Rincón-Ruiz et al 2021 http://fce.unal.edu.co/media/files/CentroEditorial/Libro_VIPBE_Alexander_Rincon_Ebook.pdf (chapter 8), we include an study case where we link the same concept (ecosystem, services, environmental conflicts and valuation) (Book: valoración plural en América Latina)	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1954	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		832		836	In Rincón-Ruiz et al 2019 we link power relations, socio-environmental conflicts, Ecosystem Services and valuation: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1955	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4209			we made a figure that can be useful (Colombian case): Rincón-Ruiz et al 2019 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100924	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1956	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4328			In our research some conclusions can be useful: "Furthermore, initiatives such as Benefit Sharing Mechanisms, which was implemented in Cajamarca, can help to better structure government policies aimed at decreasing conflicts and improving comprehensive management of water resources and other ES. In our case study, we showed how identifying ecological values and trade-offs within the framework of ecosystem services can be very useful for understanding	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1957	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					For Latin America we analyze 21 case studies where we link power asymmetries, plural valuation and decision making and create a conceptual framework where we link IPBES elements: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100901	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1958	ESP-Alexander Rincón Ruiz	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		820		836	In https://revistas.uexternado.edu.co/index.php/opera/article/view/5443 we link PSE with integrated valuation	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.

1959	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter focuses on decisions within institutions (organizations) but there are important decisions that are made outside institutions.	Yes, including decisions to modify or create rules and clarify roles; the chapter 2 definition of 'institutions' is wider than most readers probably are familiar with...
1960	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The topic of scale appears mixed. Importance is given to small-scale decisions, but not so much to large-scale decisions, which can be strong and exclusionary. Some of the large-scale decisions such as climate change should be addressed more strongly.	See responses to other comments on scale
1961	ESP-LAC - Andrés	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Very extensive document, it may lose impact	The chapter has been restructured and shortened.
1962	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Is it possible to shorten the document? it is longer than expected. There are key points that are redundant. The message is diluted	The chapter has been restructured and shortened.
1963	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The evaluation in general has very high aspirations, but it seems innocent in terms of reality. To say that it is important to confront power is fantastic, but it is very dangerous for example in Latin America. This is a general theme in the paper. It can't necessarily be solved but it must be confronted.	totally agreed. we rephrase all this subsection.
1964	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The theme of planetary governance is well discussed, it must be recognized at some level that the report is directed towards that point.	Thank you for your positive feedback.
1965	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In an interdisciplinary effort such as this, be careful with the interference in the approach of certain disciplines, so as not to present the themes in an innocent way.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1966	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Relevant to show some themes of importance to politics and not just science. Perhaps with the help of a political scientist	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.

1967	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The document must not only include nature's contributions to people but also people's contributions to nature.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1968	ESP-LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Although there is more and more talk of different worldviews. It is still a totally anthropocentric approach that of nature's contributions to people. Some indigenous worldviews try to present a more holistic worldview where the human being is not external to nature.	you are right. we discuss this in section 4.4.3 with the buen vivir case, where indigenous worldviews are presented more in a holistic way.
1969	ESP-LAC - Andrés	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the chapter can be translated into clearer guidelines, step-by-step, somewhat more practical, decision paths for working with decision makers (decision tree).	Thanks for the suggestion, we have tried.
1970	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The recommendations in this chapter require a change in institutions, and this happens when there is a change in values (a circular theme), in practice, the reality is that institutions do not change easily. So, if I expect these values to be incorporated through a change in institutions, nothing may happen. Another avenue is for these concepts to fit into the institutional frameworks that already exist (in the short term). Incremental change is needed. Recommendations in this second direction may be different.	This discussion is picked up further in chapters 5 and 6 -- in chapter 4 we first of all try to reflect current understanding about 'how things currently work', leaving desirable change and pathways to achieve that to the next chapters.
1971	ESP-LAC - Katherine	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This circularity is not resolved, it is a characteristic of institutions. Institutions are a human artifact that also defines our environment. Solve the challenges that arise in this context and think about what it contributes to decision making or how to ensure good decision making (PhD thesis 'making good decisions well'). It is a challenge of the chapter to show that you cannot have a decision making table. be careful with guidelines because it can be dangerous, it can be a form of intellectual colonialism.	Thank you for these perspectives.
1972	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is not clear which decision makers are being referred to. Perhaps you are thinking of a formal decision space (the establishment of a mining project), what is the scope when you speak of 'decision' (does it include informal decision spaces?)	We did not find the formal vs informal dichotomy particularly relevant -- but part of the confusion may stem from the broad (aligned with chapter 2) concept of institutions, while in general language, institutions are often associated with 'formal' decisions.
1973	ESP-LAC - Andres Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					IPBES is normative (in its name) it is difficult to speak 'neutrally' in a document like this, because the themes pass through political positions. The theme of plural values means that there are people who do not agree with other approaches.	Noted
1975	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					It is confusing in the executive summary whether one is talking about 'held values' or 'assigned values' when talking about values in the chapter. Relational and instrumental values have those characteristics, but in decision making values are formulated in a more operational 'WTP' way but others focus on 'relationships'. And how that multiplicity of values is operationalized in decision making.	Indeed there are multiple layers of complexity here. While for 'values held' no classification is needed, in values articulated and valuations communicated the categories come to live. WTP is a very specific subset and commonly used methods don't allow statements about what primarily motivates respondents to answer the way they do.

1976	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		97		109	Absence of certain types of valuation studies. Certain data are not generated in the Global South, but it should be noted that this absence may be due to a lack of willingness to carry out such studies and not to ignorance, for example. It seems to be given a value in the text highlighting what kind of studies are good and that this has to do with a lack of capabilities but this is not necessarily true.	The analysis of number of valuation studies relative to research affiliations in the Global South has been removed from chapter 4 as the evidence was not considered sufficiently strong.
1977	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		27		29	Improve uptake of gray literature	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1978	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		325			Apart from values and knowledge, one should include 'interest' interests that play an important role in the institutions. These interests help decision making outside the institutions.	True. But we centred on knowledge, where implicitly reflects interests. And also we pick up this point when we discussed about power, as there are political, economic interests that are important to consider in the decision making processes.
1979	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Fig. 4.2 is very confusing and needs to be simplified.	This figure has been taken out from the final version of the chapter.
1980	ESP - LAC - Myriam	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					In the agrobiodiversity theme in Table 4.14, it does not involve other types of functions of agrobiodiversity, especially in the value chain, which increasingly plays a role in generating added value in value chains, e.g., in the pandemic, it has been seen how agrobiodiversity can substitute imports and also help reactivate the economy.	Ch4. No response
1981	ESP - Andrés	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Thought to include things that are not 'texts' e.g. courses, postgraduate degrees, etc. That have a focus in this line of work? - As background elements to give a more realistic state of the art.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1982	ESP-LAC - Laura Nahuelhual	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					What is the relationship established between values and conservation. They just have to exist or require a certain magnitude. It is assumed that more value is better. But that depends on a number of things. You can have contexts with a lot of value that are not conservation priority. Maybe the authors could establish this.	In fact, we try to examine specifically whether "more" values (presumably meaning more diverse values) are "better" for decisions (meaning producing more sustainable and just outcomes), and find that it's not necessarily which values (or even how many values), but whose values are included that matter. Incorporating local values into decisions results in more sustainable and just outcomes.
1983	ESP-LAC - Andres Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter is about plural values, about dealing with disagreement if you prefer. However, the text does not seem to reflect these tensions	Section 4.5 addresses tensions arising from actors power brokerage of their world views in decision-making

1984	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		22			use of the term decisive is strange; in english one would expect, rather decision	Decisive purpose is established terminology in the literature on uptake of valuation. WE have clarified its definition in Figure 4.6.1
1985	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		30			the distinction between a gap in knowledge about uptake and an actual lack of uptake is not clearly made. These are two very distinct phenomena and should be addressed separately	The difference between uptake documented in research publications and evidence of actual uptake in policy is defined in section 4.6.3 and illustrated with a series of policy analyses in section 4.6.4
1986	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		40			text is superfluous	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1987	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					the assumption that uptake of value estimates is a meaningful measure of their usefulness is not convincing	Chapter 4.6 assesses documented uptake from different triangulations in the published scientific literature; in government reporting to the CBD through NBSAPS, and in assessments of UN, EU and selected country policy documents. Each are partial indicators of usefulness, under the assumption that something useful should also leave traces of publicly accessible documentation. Taken as a whole we argue that the evidence of an implementation gap due to lacking usefulness is convincing.
1988	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		49			as EIA was never purported to be a value based decision tool it might be more appropriate to leave this observation out	This has been removed from the Executive Summary in the TOD
1989	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		59			there is no clear basis provided to support this claim	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1990	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		72			There are clear and overt power factors involved in this which should not be skipped over here	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
1991	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		82			this is entirely speculative-better to just remove; reference to this, made in the next sentences should be removed to; the logic is compromised	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.

1992	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		105			this assumes away the highly plausible possibility that countries in the global south simply prefer not to articulate the issue in terms of valuation studies: 4.9	The analysis of number of valuation studies relative to research affiliations in the Global South has been removed from chapter 4 as the evidence was not considered sufficiently strong.
1993	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		127			externalities of decision-making is unclear; values are not external "of" but rather "to"	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific line or section in the SOD of chapter 4.
1994	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		114			there is much more to politics than simply rights and duties	The comment does not related to the content of the text
1995	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		154			the term lifecycle is out of context here; it should be explained what is meant	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1996	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		182			EIA Theory explicitly excludes obligation to act	Thank you for the comment
1997	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		198			where is the detail?	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
1998	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					This chapter should reference the works of Luigi Pellizzoni and also the work of Amanda Machin	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
1999	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					good that this is raised; the complexities of resolving it should also be mentioned here	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific section in the chapter.

2000	ESP-LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					and then, when not everyone wants pie? See Farrell 2014 [Farrell, K. N. (2014). Intellectual mercantilism and franchise equity: A critical study of the ecological political economy of international payments for ecosystem services. Ecological Economics, 102, 137-146. doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.2014.03.014]	It was not possible to allocate this comment to a specific section in the chapter.
2001	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		139			Key message seems to be incomplete	The executive summary has been revised.
2002	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		163			I do not think the key message is supported by the information an analysis presented in section 4.3.2. Discussion and conclusions of that section points to the gap between practice and theory/intention, however that does not necessarily means that BAU economic interests commonly prevail. Is like saying that everything is symbolic	See response to the previos, very similar comment.
2003	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		173			Key message does not seems to be very important, at least the authors do not indicate why this is important. Yes, crowding out of intrinsic motivations is a risk, not a certain consequence. Every policy intervention has unintended consequences, undesirable effects,... does that means that it is necessarily a bad idea?	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
2004	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		330			Why top down decision making is necessarily arbitrary? Yes, there are top down decision making processes that are arbitrary, and there are also bottom-up decision processes that at the end are not legitimate and as a consequence the decisions are also arbitrary.	We considered that top-decision making processes do not involve a overall participation of the actors involved, as the decisions are made by a small group. in this sense they can be considered arbitrary, but we rephrase it in the new TOD. We consider bottom-up decisions as giving more space for more voices, but they could result to be arbitrary depending on the political context. we rephrase it.
2005	ESP-LAC - Andrés Vargas	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		364			Better representation, where? This key message does not link to a section in the chapter. It is correct to say that multiple dimensions of quality of life are not represented in informal institutions? I think this claims requires explanation.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter and of its executive summary, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
2059	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	1	8	2	37	L 8-37, P1-2. It would be useful to understand in which kind of decisions the concept of values has been considered more: ¿Decisions about conservation, management, restoration? It would also allow to clarify the type of decision (and public policy) that values of nature seek to influence.	Indeed a relevant question, but we have not been able to analyze this from the literature, as in practice the three typoses of decisions cannot be separated from each other (neither conservation or restoratin without management doesn't make sense)
2060	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	2	36		37	L. 36-37 P2 It might be more precise to say 'Institutional and legal context' than political context, which is broader and more generic.	Thanks, the text has been edited.

2061	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	82		83	L82-83 P3. If you see the tendencies of the amount of research and implementation, this statement doesn't seem to be correct. Countries in development are places where a lot of research takes place (in many cases conducted by researchers external to the country) and don't necessary have a lot of implementation (e.g. Brazil). In other cases, the implementation occurred before research was conducted, as in Costa Rica and PES. I suggest to revise this framing as there might be other more sustained explanations.	This statement refers specifically to ecosystem accounting requiring a certain level of valuation studies. This is supported by the data.
2062	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	3	105	4	110	L. 105-110 P 3-4. This could also reflect weaker links between researchers and decision makers, in countries were evidence-based research is just beggining.	The analysis of number of valuation studies relative to research affiliations in the Global South has been removed from chapter 4 as the evidence was not considered sufficiently strong.
2063	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	6	200		203	L 200-203 P 6. At first sight this framing doesn't seem very generalizable. Unless it is sustained in the respective section I suggest to change it. First because in general there is very little evidence of the inclusion of values in a binding way. Second , becaus even when there is, results are rearly achieved simultaneously in effective and equitable ways.	We have reframed this message accordingly: "Enhancing meaningful involvement of local actors in decision processes regarding the management of natural resources and the design and implementation of policy instruments increases the recognition and prioritization of the diversity of local values. Such participatory processes in decision making are more likely to lead to more sustainable and just outcomes concerning the use, transformation or conservation of nature."
2064	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	7	246		247	L 246-247 P 7 I magine that these concepts were explained in previous chapters. However they are not concepts that are easliy understood by experts or decision makers, it might be worth defining them in a foot note or referring back to previous chapters.	Thank you for the suggestion.
2065	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	9	330	10	354	L 330-354 P 9-10. When talking about 'uptake' it is not clear if it is enough with recognizing the existence of values or if we should proceed to quantifying them. For example, the way the statement is written, it suggests that it is enough with recognition, which would not require their quantification. Now, if quantification is also important, it is not clear what is the relation between the magnitud of values and decision-making ¿The bigger the value, more justifiable is ecosystem conservation? That would lead to identifying value	Very interesting comment. It is more discussed in chapter 3, to proceed not only to recognizing the existence of values, but to proceed to quantifying them. But also in this part, we discuss how the recognition and the legitimacy of plural values can give more opportunity to have more possibility to integrate diverse actors into the decision making processes. We rephrase it as we didn't want to state it as bigger the value, more justifiable the conservation. Instead more plural valuation or more recognition of different values can
2066	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	17	501	20	577	L 501 P17- L577 P20. It is not clear the usefulness of this section. If the concepts are not recovered later on, I suggest to reconsider including them, considering the current extention of the chapter.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
2067	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	19	528		530	L528-530 P 19. The word 'sate' mabe 'state' ¿Do examples in parenthesis imply that in the area of climate change and other areas decisions are always adaptive? Practice doesn't seem to back this up.	sate indeed should have been state. The text refers to both 'adaptive' and 'mitigative' parts of the ommon ways CCpo;icy is dissected.
2068	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	20	578	25	775	L578 P 20-775 P 25 The whole section 4.1.3 is difficult to understand for a non-specialized reader. I suggest to present the most central ideas and synthesize them. Otherwise the message is lost.	Thank you for your comment, it has been considered.

2069	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	21	599		600	L 599-600 P 21. I suggest to clarify what you mean by social, ecological and economic imbalances. Also, the population (size) is a variable in almost all indicator of environmental impact (ex. IPAT) and is almost never addressed or at least mentioned in an explicit way	We rephrase it and we focus more in how unequal power relations can take to the domination of some values in the decision making process.
2070	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	22	634	23	690	L 634-690 P 22-23 It is notoriously theoretical and extense. I suggest to shorten the section by synthetizing in bullets the main relations between power, knowledge, values and decision-making. There is no question of the quality of work of the authors but it is difficult to read for someone who is not an expert.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
2071	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	24	707	25	761	L 707-761 (P. 24-25) It is difficult to read for someone who's not an expert and doesn't understand the theory. I suggest to make an effort to synthetize the relevant ideas and use a 'list' format for more concrete ideas, and perhas some examples.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
2072	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	28	844	83	2091	L 844-P28; L 2091 P83. Considering that these documents are oriented towards a wide audience, I believe the messages in this section could be summarized in a more meaningful way. I understand that proving a hypothesis is the way to validate what is being affirmed, but it makes the text very long and academic and I doubt it is understandable for a wider audience and non-experts to whom the document is also addressed to. The research in 'research blind spots' is very valuable and interesting, but I wonder if this is the right place to report results in	Thank you for your comment, it has been considered.
2073	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	29	893			L 893 P 29 Table 4.2 is not clear.	Comment was considered, but due to major changes in text and structure of the chapter, the suggestions might not be reflected in the final version of Chapter 4.
2074	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	38	1169		1171	L 1169-1171 P38. It is possible that several studies are funded through consultancies with State funds in a direct way. Those studies are made by researchers themselves, but not published. Here lies the importance of reviewing the gray literature. Considering multiple factors that explain tendencies observed, I suggest in each occasion to highlight that these are some explanations, among others. Also, it is possible that some of these tendencies are seen in other research areas that can also back these kind of statements.	This analysis has been removed from the assessment due to lacking power of the data
2075	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	36	1122			L 1122 P36 Valuation atlas, ¿What types of valuation are mor prominent? ¿Economic valuation? It would be important to make the link as the first section of the chapter highlights the importance of plurality of values, but it is possible that the literature is focused mostly on economic values and valuation.	This material has been moved to chapter 3. The assessment of uptake covers all valuation methods, not only economic.
2076	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	40	1193		1195	L 1193-1195 P 40. It would be important to explain why these types of variables are included (i to xv) and not others, as for example, the budget in science for each 1000 inhabitants, the proportion of researchers for every 100 inhabitants to name a few, considering the formulation of previous hypothesis.	The analysis has been targeted at fewer indicators and moved to chapter 3.

2077	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	42	1257		1259	L 1257-1259 P42 If the oposite is true then ¿less corrupt countries would use more the ecosystem services approach and natural conservation targets? ¿Why would any of these be expected? Also the credibility and legitimacy depend on the technical capacities, the availability of data, the lack of generalizable studies that compliment the undertanty of the assessments that are offered and the value of ecosystem services and this doesn't have to do with corruption.	These conjectures have been removed. The analysis has been targeted at fewer indicators and moved to chapter 3.
2078	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1323			L 1323 Throughout the document an up until this point, there is an assumption that is implicit: the adoption of the valuation approach and 'uptake' is desirable with no distinction between nations (western and non-western). From there explanations are sought for the tendencies that do not recognize the possibility for some countries not to be interested in the ecosystem services approach for conservation. Also, the possibility that uptake doesn't take place because the generation of knowledge is unilateral is not considere; in other words,	We recognise this critique and the role of implicit valuation versus explicit valuation of ES is discussed in section 4.3. Still, Aichi targets #2 on greter use of valuation of biodiversity under the CBD has been adopted by all nations. This is a benchmark against which we assess documentation of uptake.
2079	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	80	1959			L 1959 P80 The institutional conditions for valuation uptake. Upt until de end of the section one would expect to simply see a synthesis of what are the institutional conditions that facilitate/difficult the uptake, instead the text has a change in language in which the main message is lost.	Agreed. Parts of this text have been moved to section 4.3. Section 4.6 now ends with 7 examples of uptake brightspots.
2080	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	84	2093			L 2093 4.3.1 P 84 Scope: Internalizing externalities through institutions. It is difficult to understand the message in this section, base on the scope mentioned ¿Shouldn't it be focused on how it is possible to internalize externalities? Through changes in access mechanisms, among those changes in property rights. The section, instead, is very theoretical and not very linked to externalities.	We have restructured the text on the multiple ways 'internalization' of 'externalities' can be interpreted -- and agree that property rights (that clarify what is 'internal' are an important aspect -- while the term externalities is often restricted to an econo ic concept only
2081	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	101	2494		2495	L2494-2495 P 101The distinction between held and attached values seems relevant from the beginning of the chapter, not only because of the issue of 'somesurability'0 but to clarify which values are addressed in decision-making. Withing these two lines of the text you talk about held values, but this part of the text seems to make reference to assigned values by people "Held values represent ideals of what is desirable (Bengston 1994), how things ought to be, and how one should interact with the world. They are generic, conceptual, and	Thank you for these detailed comments and literature suggestions -- there ideed is a huge literature but little consensus on how best to describe and understand the various dimensions of values beyond "instrumental rationality". For this section we reviewed a specific subset of the literature, without claiming it is comprehensive
2082	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	118	2915			L 2915 P118 In line with my previous comment, I think is important to clarify the type of value to which you are making reference. For example in this line you mention "Where enough evidence is available, it is examined how stated or revealed values" ¿Does this mean that only economic values obtained through these methods of revealed and established preferences are refered to here? Although this might be explained in previous chapters of the docuemnt it would be important to relate to them and to explain relationships with certain types of	We have removed reference to "stated or revealed" values so as to not confuse with formal methods like stated preference and revealed preference. We did not intend to convey that we only examined economic values-- indeed most of the values included in our case studies were not economic. We have now structured each of the sub-sections within this section to first describe the types of values that emerged from the reviews and case studies considered in each decision context
2083	Laura Nahuelhual	Individual		Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions	129	3131			L 3131 P 129 Sección 4.4.2.4 It is well knownk that the creation of Protected Areas in the biggest part of the world responds to command and control approaches, under the logic of objects of biological conservation. This hasn't change substantively. Although it is possible that management plans integrate broader visions, I think you should review the standards that still prevail in the creation and management of most Protected Areas in the world and the big difficulty they have in incorporating 'objects of human well-being conservation', even under	We agree that that many protected areas have not prioritized the values and voices of local people, and human well being has often suffered as a results. That is what this section is intended to shine a light on, and we hope the reviewer finds that message to come across more clearly in this revision.
2085	Juana Marino	Individual	Workshop - ESP (NA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter is very extensive. The chapter has to be simpler to be able to read it better. It is difficult to read and difficult to understand. There are too many typologies and components.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has been revised, content and language simplified, length has been shortened and the structure has changed.

2090	Md. Golam Mahabub Sarwar	Individual	Workshop - ESP (AP)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					For Figure 4.10 The legend for Bangladesh should be 'Insufficient Rate', instead of 'unknown'. Progress of Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 is well defined in the sixth national biodiversity report of Bangladesh (6NR). Please see page 96 of the report available at CBD. https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/bd-nr-06-en.pdf	We refer to official data of the CBD. However, this figures has been removed in the final version.
2091	Md. Golam Mahabub Sarwar	Individual	Workshop - ESP (AP)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					For Figure 4.24 Review of 'Environmental' impacts and 'Socio-economic' impacts seems underrepresented. I believe, the representative number for Bangladesh, India, Europe, North America would be much higher. Please recheck	This figure was removed from the chapter. Instead there is a data table of the studies reviewed that can be sorted by country in the Data Management Report.
2096	ESP - AF	Individual	Workshop - ESP (AF)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					What are the risks of bringing all values (including perhaps "non-productive" values).	The question is not clearly formulated and it has not been possible for us to interpret its meaning due to missing line numbers
2100	Carmela Cascone	Individual	Workshop - ESP (ECA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					When assessing how values are integrated in decision making we need to also consider how decisions in one country affect other countries (i.e. if I protect ecosystem services in one country they could be erode in another region)	Section 4.3 assesses the implicit valuation reflected in trade policy. But we agree with the reviewer that these interaction effects are not deeply assessed. Our mandate and resources in the assessment were not sufficient to assess how decisions impact oneanother (indirect effects of valuation).
2102	Carmela Cascone	Individual	Workshop - ESP (ECA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					National laws and regulations could be reviewed in the assessment to analyze how nature values are mainstreamed into sectoral policies and decision-making	Yes, that's possible. We did a bit of it, but more can certainly be done.
2158	Eeva Primmer	Individual	Workshop - ESP (ECA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Urgent need to address the transfer of values into actual decision-making	We agree. That is the conclusion we draw from our uptake review in section 4.6
2159	Johannes Langemeyer	Individual	Workshop - ESP (ECA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Need to address the need to bridge the gap between the theoretical approaches to plural values to the practical decision-making on the ground.	While chapter 3 describes the valuation methods that can be used; chapter 4 describes what documentation there has been of use and chapter 6 discuss how the implementation gap can be bridged
2162	Isabel Loupa Ramos	Individual	Workshop - ESP (ECA)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Need to address how mindsets in different sectors come together in shaping space/landscape/territory => how may value shift in sectoral policies contribute to enhancement of policy coherence?	Values, mindsets, are shaping the transformation of territories. So we discuss more on how values' shifts with more values taken in consideration can contribute to enhancement of policy integration and hence give more coherence. But it needs a lot of negotiation. we discussed it in this way.

2164	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2886			Case studies in the outcomes section could be better portrayed to show how the main findings operate in specific contexts.	We have restructured the section so that the case studies and reviews are discussed together and the case studies can illustrate or strengthen general findings across the literature
2166	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		440		442	Figure 4.1 is not useful at all, not only that, it is not based on evidence at all, as some of the elements are not discussed in the chapter or are discussed in a very shallow way and many others that are discussed are not presented in the figure. Please delete.	The figure has been taken out.
2167	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		446		447	Table 4.1 is useful, however the second column needs to be revised to really reflect the content of the chapter. As it stands now it misses many important things from the chapter and highlights some that don't seem to be tackled at all e.g. 'planetary overshoot' (which is actually addressed in the Global Assessment and not the scope of this one).	This table has been taken out.
2168	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		461		463	Figure 4.2 is useful but it is too crowded and difficult to read. Can it be cleaned up (without so many colors and words). Many of these elements will be discussed in the actual sections of the chapter. Can it be also linked to the actual evidence presented in the chapter.	This figure has been taken out.
2169	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		509		512	Figure 4.3 Doesn't make sense. The chapter doesn't really use the DPSIR approach. Also the whole section making reference to this figure seems to be written only based on 2 references (one being a self-citation) and seems to assign roles to other chapters which are not expressed within them. I suggest to make this a simple paragraph making reference to how values/valuation/decisions and the dpsir approach relate one to the other, rather than a whole subsection that doesn't connect well with the chapter. The figure also highlights decision types that do not	This figure has been taken out.
2170	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		386		386	Can the introduction present some kind of map of all the cases that were analysed for the chapter and how they were analysed. It is a very empirical chapter and this would help get that idea.	There are maps throughout the sections representing the location of most of the cases in the chapter.
2171	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		6589		6733	I don't think annex 4.1 is needed. Is too theoretical and it doesn't add anything to the chapter beyond what is already stated. It is also not a systematic review or the results of any analysis.	Thank you for your comment. This annex has been taken out of the chapter.
2172	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		845		845	Can section 4.2.1 be presented without a title or a different title not to get confused with the actual introduction of the chapter. This seems just like a chapeau to the section (not to the chapter)	Thank you for your comment, it has been considered.

2173	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1183		1220	Section 4.2.3.2 why were these indicators used? Some of them have nothing to do with valuation (in an evident way) e.g. higher nitrogen deposition, roundwood removal, undernourished people, etc. Can you provide a logic behind them= Maybe less but more targetted indicators would be better.	The analysis has been targeted at fewer indicators and moved to chapter 3.
2174	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1324		1346	Section 4.2.4 presents the introduction to the section, then 4.2.4.1 presents again an introduction to what seems to be a box, but then it is not very well connected to the previous introduction. Should they be merged or one be deleted? Should that be within the box to make it easier to read?	Thank you for this comment, section has been restructured.
2175	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1719		1789	A lot of IPLC valuation is informative and decisive (less technical) some information related to how valuation informs decisions is presented in Ch. 3. emerging from a review of contributions. Could this be connected? In such cases valuation is uptaken almost immediatly (or after group discussions) through different decisions. Also, important to highlight that IPLC decisions are based on the territory with all its complexities. Also, I worry that the table presented in the section is not very well	Table 4.6.5-1 has been modified to address these concerns
2176	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		844		844	Section 4.2 needs a lot of restructuring. There is a lot of information but it is not easy to follow and it keeps jumping back and forth with the information.	Thank you for this comment, section has been restructured.
2179	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Chapter 4, I am surprised it barely discusses issues of agroforestry but it is lacking a stronger view at food aspects (agrobiodiversity) but also others linked to fisheries. Could it include some insights into values and valuation and decisions linked to those aspects?	Indeed, there are many important topics that could not be covered by the team and in the word-space available
2180	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2093		2174	Section 4.3.1 Scope seems disconnected from the rest of the section. It can be improved to present what is being addressed in the section.	This text has been reworked
2181	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2174		2314	Section 4.3.2 on decisions and institutional lifecycles seems introductory in a way and disconnected from the decision-making typology presented in Ch. 1 and 2. Could it be reframed to connect better to the typology in Ch. 1 and 2?	Yes, we have had further alignment discussions with Chapters 1 and 2 --that hopefully mean that there is more complementarity and synergy between the texts in the final version.
2182	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The boxes across the text are too long and it is not clear what the message of each of them is and how they link to the content of the chapter. This link needs to be improved and the boxes could be made smaller and more targetted.	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.

2186	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		844		844	For section 4.2 I suggest to consider the following references: Drupp, M.A., J.N. Meya, S. Baumgärtner and M.F. Quaas (2018), Economic Inequality and the Value of Nature. <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 150, 340-345. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.03.029 Nurmi, V., Ahtiainen, H. (2018): Distributional Weights in Environmental Valuation and Cost-benefit Analysis: Theory and Practice. <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 150, 217-228.	Thank you for these suggestions. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
2187	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		3279		2379	For section on PES: A systematic review of scientific publications on the effects of payments for ecosystem services in Latin America, 2000–2020 M Perevochtchikova, R Castro-Díaz, A Langle-Flores... - <i>Ecosystem Services</i> , 2021 This article presents a systematic review of scientific publications on the effects of payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes in Latin America (LA)	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
2189	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Suggested ref. Spiritual values shape taxonomic diversity, vegetation composition, and conservation status in woodlands of the Northern Zagros, Iran	Thank you for this suggestion. We have examined the proposed evidence and have followed the assessment methodology for its further consideration.
2190	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		3606		3606	Section on certification seems disconnected from other sub-sections on outcomes, it is not clear what the outcomes are and how they were assessed. Can this be further worked to align better with the whole section?	The authors improved this certification by adding the analysis of literatures on outcomes of sustainability certification and the whole sub-chapter structure has been revised to connect each other.
2191	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4209		4327	Section on methodologies to address overarching values for the transformation of socio-environmental conflicts is not clearly linked to the rest of the section. Improvements have to be made to connect the previous sections. Clearer links to conflicts or missaligment of values and consequences (emerging from decisions like PES, PAs, Certification, Large projects) can be an entry point. Also, this might imply a broader review of methods (and potentially strategies like creating negotiating spaces or institutional settings that allow	This section has been removed from the chapter, and incorporated as a box in Chapter 3
2196	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		4102		4110	Make sure that Klamath case in Ch. 4 is consistnt with Klamath case in Ch. 2	Thank you for the suggestion.
2197	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2121		2137	Are you really citing 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'? this is an assessment of available evidence. I don't understand how this piece of 'evidence' came to the table. The document should not be using analogies as an essay. It should report on main findings. Also, these kind of analogies only work for certain cultures, they are not universally applicable and should be avoided.	As the cat knew, evidence depends on the questions asked; but we have removed the citation and tried to be more academic in the text.
2198	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		2093		2173	Section 4.3.1 Does not link actually to the scope presented in the introduction of the chapter nor to the scope of the assessment overall. It also doesn't follow the title of the section 'values revealed by institutions'. It seems like it was prepared without taking into consideration what the section is actually supposed to do. Can it be reworded to reflect what the section actually provides as evidence?	This text has been reworked

2199	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		431		500	In section 4.1.1 it is not clear what 'decision-making means' moreover, this is not linked to the decision-making typology presented in Ch. 1 and in Ch. 2. Can this be changed to homogenize the assessment?	The text made clear (in line 448-451) that the chapter 4 interest in then processes of decisionmaking is aligned with, but goes beyond the typology presented in chapter 2. The alignment has hopefully been made clearer in the final version of the chapter
2200	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions		1		385	Messages in the executive summary do not seem to reflect adequately the main findings from the evidence, especially those from section 4.3. The section seems to have important messages on institutions and their role in revealing certain values, crowding of behaviours by economic policies, and the role of indigenous institutions which seems to be reduced to a set of 'decision logics' which is not fully backed by the evidence presented in the section. I would suggest to stick with what the evidence says and make stronger connections between values and	Thank you for your comment. The executive summary has been restructured to better reflect the evidence presented in the sections of the chapter.
2202	Sarai González	Organisation	La Ceiba S.C	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					The chapter lacks a connection with important discussions of previous chapters: 1) Theory of Change - Ch 1 2) Decision-making typologies - Ch.1 & 2 3) Method families - Ch. 3 4) Valuation 'methods' and 'approaches' from Ch. 3 5) Stakeholders typology - Ch. 6 6) Policy tools - Ch. 6	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.
2416	ESP - LAC - Katharine Farrell	Individual	Workshop - ESP (LAC)	Chapter 4. Valuation for decisions					Same here (see previous comment) [TSU note: previous comment is "In the way its written, it would seem the document will only focus on mines and dams. I would suggest specifying if these are examples or case studies that would be mention later on (i.e. dams and mines)"]	Thank you for this comment, it has been considered.