

Comments from the external review phase of the Summary for Policy Makers of the Americas Regional Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Tom Christensen	0	0	0	0	As above. Suprisingly litle about the changes in the Arctic.	Agree. A few cases added where posible but space limitaitons and limited polar expertise provided few opportunities
United States Government	0	0	0	0	We also have concerns that most of the key messages of the SPM focuses on inequities and social issues which, although important, largely fall outside the mission of IPBES. This focus also seems disconnected from the substance in the assessment chapters. In our view the SPM needs a significant revision and would benefit from an additional round of review in advance of IPBES-6.	Equity and social issues associated with Natures Cntributions were explicitly in scoping document. Significant revision undertaken but social emphaiss not reduced greatly.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	0	0	0	0	The SPM could be improved by including more of the policy dimensions earlier in the document. The information provided starting on page 29 in the section called "Background to the Regional Assessment for the Americas" is a fairly lengthy summary of the chapters. As drafted, it may not reach policymakers who are instead for policy solutions to the "problem". By this point, the "problem" has been well characterized: NCPs matter in the megadiverse settings of the Americas, but biodiversity and ecosystems (and thus associated NCPs) are under threat. A few policy-based options are offered for consideration (line 1184), including conservation incentive mechanisms, protected areas, natural capital accounting, eco-certification, biodiversity offsets, and restoration, but these are then characterized as either relatively unstudied, work locally but don't scale up to national, take time and are less effective, etc. In the end, the strongest recommendation made, and the only one that carries into the Storyline and Key Messages is that we need to better couple development and environment policies, which is not a new concept. Policy makes will want to know what policy options exist and might work well to combat the problem, but there is no specificity or elaboration of what can be done, policy-wise, to foster sustainable development. An informative description of the policy dimension in the last section of the SPM in Section D is near the end of the SPM. More of this material needs to appear in the Storyline and Key Messages. Otherwise, the nutshell characterization of the entire IPBES Americas Assessment becomes: a) NCPs matter in the Americas, b) the biodiversity and ecosystems that provide NCPs are under general threat which is projected until at least 2050, and c) we need to better couple development and environment policies. That seems a bit underwhelming, and not as useful as it could be.	Policy discussion in section E expanded in Key Messages, and the Options Table was developed in the Background. However general structure of the SPM set by guidance on common structure for the four regional assessments
United States Government	0	0	0	0	Although the assessment acknowledges that analyses on global and/or regional scales hide patterns and trends at local scales, it would be useful to further elaborate on this obstacle.	A sentence on the scaling of findings issue added to Part A of the SPM
M. en C. Jessica Bravo Cadena	0	0	0	0	Un successful example in Mexico is the Comprehensive Management of Watersheds. http://www.c6.org.mx/	Noted. Space limitations preclude lists of examples

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
M. en C. Jessica Bravo Cadena	0	0	0	0	It is necessary to include compatible economic activities or more sustainable (example: agrosilvopastoril) http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/publicaciones/versiones_digitaless/SisPastoriles.pdf http://www.fao.org/3/a-as282s.pdf	Section B has some expanded treatment of activities contributing to well being, but little scope for expanded treatment of any material
M. en C. Jessica Bravo Cadena	0	0	0	0	Another successful example of Mexico is the Payment for Environmental Services http://www.conafor.gob.mx/web/temas-forestales/servicios-ambientales/	See comment 7
M. en C. Jessica Bravo Cadena	0	0	0	0	A specific mention of the alignment of policies in the different sectors should be made.	Need for coherence across sectors added in Part E of SPM
M. en C. Jessica Bravo Cadena	0	0	0	0	More coherence between the Chapter and the SPM is needed.	More fully developed in the final version of the SPM
David Cooper	General	0		0	Overall comment: The SPM of the Americas Assessment (FOD) is well written. But it is largely descriptive (status and trends, scenarios to future) and offers relatively little concerning (A) past successful (policy) interventions; (B) policy-relevant ideas for future. Both of these need to be strengthened if the SPM is to be relevant to policy makers and actionable. I haven't (yet) read the component chapters, so I don't know how much there is to reflect in the SPM, but there must be more than is reflected in	the section E in key messages and the Policy table in the Background addresses this.
David Loreto/Antonio	0	0	0	0	We suggest that instead of having key messages and background as 2 different sections, the background should go right after the corresponding	Structure set for all Regional assessments and cannot be changed for one of them
Patricia	0	0	0	0	Water management experiences are needed.	Added in the "National based securities

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	The SPM has the same problems as the chapters, it is not well structured and it does not highlight key information relevant for policy makers	structure completely redone in final SPM
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Chapter 3 requires as full and deep revision, particularly in terms of structure and consistency. Once this revision is done, the executive summary resulting from this revision may actually feed the SPM by replacing the information currently in the SPM.	Revisions made in chapter and its contribution to SPM

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	It does not set an agenda that allows policy makers to identify priority subjects, managemnet measures that need changes, etc.	Setting an agenda is proscriptve and outside the scope of the assessment team.
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	The concepts used in SPM are different from the ones used in the chapter. For example, the SPM uses (nature's contribution to people) NCP and chapter 3 uses ecosystem services	Consistency achieved in final versions of chapters and SPM as well

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	The same sentences are used several times in the SPM	Final SPM has all repetitions removed
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	The text is not policy relevant. It needs useful information to facilitate decision making.	Disagree with comment, but in final version editing made the policy-relevant text more prominent

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	There are biases to certain groups and ecosystems. It is necessary to report information in a balanced way and include, for example, macrofauna of the soil and insects.	SPM reflects chapters and chapters reflect information available. That is not balanced, so focus was on doing best job of matching information available to the most important NCP
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Proposed example of a summary for policy makers: Síntesis de Capital Natural de México. Conocimiento actual, evaluación y perspectivas de sustentabilidad (http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/pais/pdf/CapNatMex/Capital%20Natural%20de%20Mexico_Sintesis.pdf). There is an english version.	Noted.

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	<p>Include examples from Mexico, for example in medicinal plants and sustainable use.</p> <p>http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/pais/pdf/CapNatMex/Vol%20I/118_Biodivhum.pdf</p> <p>http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/pais/pdf/CapNatMex/Capital%20Natural%20de%20Mexico_Sintesis.pdf</p> <p>http://www.academia.edu/6252444/SIMPOSIUM_DE_PLANTAS_MEDICINALES_un_enfoque_multidisciplinario</p>	See comment 7
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	<p>Emphasize the importance of fostering, developing and supporting shared efforts, such as the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.</p> <p>http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/corredor/corredorbiomeso.html</p> <p>http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/corredor/cbmm/cbmm.html</p> <p>http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/Biodiversitas/Articulos/biodiv110art1b.pdf</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/docrep/article/wfc/xii/ms15-s.htm</p> <p>http://revistas.ecosur.mx/filesco/332.pdf</p>	See comment 7

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Report and highlight the differences ad diverse scales (endemisms).	See comment 7

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	The SPM is not a synthesis that integrates information, but instead it copies and pastes, duplicating messages.	Final version completely redone for greater cross-chapter synthesis
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Central messages are not related to the conceptual framework. It is necessary to focus on objectives (N - NCP - GQL).	SPM redesign focused on the features of the conceptual framework

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Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Emphazsize the importance of shared ecosystems, and examples of international colaborations (e.g to conserve migratory species).	See comment 25
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	0	0	0	0	Indicate patterns, trends and regionalization with implications.	limited ability to regionalize findings unless there were important subregional differences, where are presetned in relevasnt figures and accompanying text

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Phd. Antonio de la Mora	0	0	0	0	There is conceptual incongruity in the development of Chapter 3, which makes it difficult to synthesize in the SPM.	Section 3 revised extensively in the final version
PhD. Manuel Maass	0	0	0	0	Make a box of information on the effort on ILTER to fill the void of socioecological information. https://www.ilternet.edu/	no scope fr boxers in the SPM
PhD. María Evelinda Santiago	0	0	0	0	The text shows disarticulation between nature and society.	revison and restructuring in final version corrects this

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Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio de la Mora,	0	0	0	0	There are no causal relationships explained in the Executive Summary.	SPM discusses the problem caused by availability of evidence linking pressure to features of Nature, but much less evidence linking changes to features of nature to human well-being

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	1	1	33	1227	<p>El nombre de la evaluación es “Evaluación regional y subregional de la biodiversidad y SERVICIOS ECOSISTEMICOS”. En el documento sobre “Resumen para Formuladores de Políticas” el término “Servicios Ecosistémicos” aparece apenas cuatro veces dentro del texto medular del SPM, por otro lado se hace un uso extenso de la frase “Natures’s Contribution to People (NCP)”. Aunque se reconoce que NCP es una parte medular del “Scoping” de la evaluación, para el gobierno de Guatemala, incluyendo los instrumentos legales, de política pública y normativos que orientan los procesos y mecanismos relacionados a la conservación y el uso de la diversidad biológica, el término “Natures’s Contribution to People” es algo completamente nuevo y por lo tanto no aparece dentro nuestras políticas, estrategias, leyes, planes, proyectos, etc. El gobierno de Guatemala considera que la expresión “Natures’s Contribution to People” está sustituyendo a la expresión “Servicios Ecosistémicos” dentro del documento, para lo cual el Gobierno de Guatemala lo considera no apropiado. La expresión “Servicios Ecosistémicos” posee un sustento sólido y es comprensible en diferentes niveles de la sociedad, la cuál ha sido adoptada en instrumentos de política a nivel nacional e internacional, dentro de los que están el CDB, CMNUCC, Ramsar e IPBES. Guatemala puede aceptar el uso del término “Natures’s Contribution to People”, sin embargo se considera que se hace un abuso en el uso de este Término, en donde en ciertas partes del SPM sería más claro y apropiado hablar de “Servicio Ecosistémico” y no de NCPs. Se recomienda que el término “Servicios Ecosistémicos” sea utilizado más frecuentemente dentro de la Evaluación de las Américas, particularmente en el “Resumen para Elaboradores de Políticas”, considerando que muchos Gobiernos, como el Gobierno de Guatemala, han hecho grandes esfuerzos para que el término</p>	Cris or M-E????

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Patrick Lavelle		16			UNACCEPTABLE NEGATIVE STATEMENT. First because this is not true... great results have been obtained in many countries ans very diverse conditions... and also a number of failures due to the fact that restoration ecology is a new complex science, that needs to progress and put together local and scientific knowledge, something that was never done in the past. There are several large scale projects for restoration in south America that deserve support for the difficult that they are. This statement you make is just like presenting it as a no option, when there is an urgent need to do it. I would never have expected to find this in this	Sentence revised in fimal version, but edivence dones not support the strength of the endorsement suggested here.
Patricia Koleff	19	19	648	649	This sentence is confusing and misleading, what does it mean that there is no sign of saturation in any taxonomic group of alien species? Why is this relevant? It also fails to explain the consequences this can have or has had	Revised and clarified in final
United States Government	3	39	33	1232	Need to be consistent in usage of dollar amount descriptions. For example, in one place it says "USD 625 million", in another "USD\$ 57.21" and in another "\$1.2 billion USD."	editing corrected such differences in final SPM
United States Government	3	40	3	77	This "storyline" seems to be focused on advocacy instead of providing a high-level summary of the SPM and the overall IPBES Americas assessment. Further, the use of a "storyline" is also not consistent with the other regional assessments. We recommend deletion of the entire	Storyline redone for final SPM, by team of CLAs and Management Committee

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Diego Pacheco	3	41	3	77	<p>PRESENTATION OF KEY FINDINGS. There is the need to introduce confidence levels in all key findings. Also, there is the need to use quantitative and qualitative data in the bold messages.</p> <p>PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS IN THE TEXT. The text is very redundant and boring trying to show up in each paragraph the differences between the different ecoregions in America. The distinctions and differences can be depicted in infographics (maps and tables). A section about the evaluation of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals is missing. Also, there is not clear references about ILK in the text. This needs to be better incorporated in the SPM, since the region is one of the most diverse culturally in the world.</p> <p>STORYLINE. The story line should be only a reflection about how to organize the main ideas of the text (as a guideline) and there is no need to introduce it in the final version of the SPM. The current story line is very general that can be accommodated to any region of the world. Also, it has many fragmented, dispersed and have disarticulated ideas. Need to be more specific and highlight the particularities of the region, and also introduce some reflection on the huge differences regarding the socioeconomic development. My suggestion for the story line is the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NCP are important in achieving a good quality of life irrespective of the different ways about how NCP are managed and used and of the differences of the GQL in America's countries, depending heavily on the different worldviews about development (holistic indigenous peoples 	Redundancies removed and confidence terms added throughout. Storyline also revised.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	3	41	3	45	The first idea of the storyline must emphasize that NCP are important but this also depends on the different worldviews within the region of America and also of the patterns of consumption and production (for example highlighting the differences between North America and Canada with the rest of the region). Also, the contribution of the region to the world regarding NCP (for example: the Amazon region for climate change, and also the production of cereals for food security in the world, or quinoa in	Storyliner redeveloped with Management committee in final
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	41	3	45	In the Americas, as everywhere on Earth, human quality of life depends in diverse ways on the conservation , sustainable and equitable use of nature. Therefore, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems structures and functions functioning is crucial to continuing nature's contributions to people (NCP) in many forms, including food, energy and water securities, innovations , health, social relationships, identity, and options for the future of humanity and the planet.	edits added but sentence revised further in later round of cuts to length
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	3	43	3	43	En página 3 línea 43 Incorporar un pie de página con la definición de "Natures's Contribution to People (NCP)". Es muy importante que desde el principio del SPM se clarifique este concepto y su relación con el concepto de "Servicios Ecosistémicos".	Cris or M-E????

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	3	46	3	48	The second idea of the storyline must emphasize the biocultural diversity of the region (the cultural diversity must be strongly highlighted). Also, that in Latin America are located most of the megabiodiverse countries of the world. In this line, the trends of the declining in biodiversity must be reflected. Some important examples can be highlighted (fisheries, agrobiodiversity, forestry, etc.) It is important here to explain that diversity in the region is not only biocultural, but there are differences in socioeconomic indicators, worldviews (indigenous peoples views), types of governance structures, and access to natural resources. The issue of the differences of the region must be highlighted, and particularly those related to: the important presence of indigenous peoples populations and territories; the still uneven distribution of natural resources and its relationships with biodiversity; and poverty or other socioeconomic indicators and its impacts on biodiversity use. The impact of colonization must also be highlighted as one of the main issues driving historical	See coment 40
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	46	3	48	The Americas' have globally outstanding population, species, and ecosystem biodiversity and exceptional cultural diversity. This creates a potential for high quality of life (QoL), if NCP's are accessible, sustainably used and particpe in benefit sharing .	accepted
Diego Pacheco	3	49	3	67	It is important to highlight the direct and indirect drivers influencing changes on NCP. However, it is not useful to present scattered examples for sector. Drivers are strongly related to sociocultural and economic considerations. And therefore, drivers must be highlighted according to specific contexts. What is happening in indigenous peoples territories is not similar to what happens in high concentrated urban areas. Or, what is happening in North America or Canada is not similar to what is happening in South America or the Caribbean region. Therefore, direct and indirect drivers must be related at least to different worldviews (indigenous peoples and others) and patterns of consumption and production.	some greater subregional treatment of drivers is added, but space limitaitons preclude detailed treatment

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Jessika Carvajal	3	49	3	50	Preferable to use the term " <i>by the peoples of diverse origins in the Americas</i> " instead of "by many individuals and diverse cultural groups across the Americas". That way, you maintain the same language use throughout the text, given that it's the terminology used in the 'key	accepted
PhD. Melanie Kolb	3	49	3	57	There is a need to balance the vision and examples so that subregions can be represented and not only North America. Number 3 of the storyline gives the example of NA, but this comment is not exclusive to this	Examples reduced overall, SA dominated in what is left
Mariano Ordano	3	52	3	52	">99%" is weak. For these cases I see better the expression "almost 100%" or "at least 99%", or "nearly 99%". Exaggeration does not help biodiversity conservation.	noted. Phrase changed in final version
Mariano Ordano	3	54	3	54	It should say: "and nearly 75%"	percentage checked with source
Patrick Lavelle		54			Mention 3500 sp has no sense. You must indicate here that these are 3500 sp of birds, mammals and plants...(out of 14000 monitored, which I guess is only a given % of the richness of these groups) that is a relatively small proportion of all biodiversity that is generally ignored in spite of its role in ecosystem function (ex. Soil microorganisms and invertebrates...).	Sentences edited for greater clarity in final SPM
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	3	54	3	54	This is an important part of the storyline (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but add text to read "...3,500 species in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List are at high risk of extinction...". Many more than 3,500 are threatened overall (see IUCN	see comment 52
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	3	54	3	54	It would be very useful to add mention of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas into the storyline (drawing from Page 20, Lines 683-691; see also Chapter 3, Pages 48-49, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c), given that this is such a fundamental mechanism in maintaining biodiversity and NCP. Maybe add a clause into this sentence before the mention of 75% of languages being lost, to say something like "...only a fifth of key biodiversity areas are safeguarded by protected areas, and	a separate bullet on coverage of protected areas added in final SPM

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Thomas Brooks	3	54	3	54	This is an important part of the storyline (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but add text to read "...3,500 species in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List are at high risk of extinction...". Many more than 3,500 are threatened overall (see IUCN	see comment52
Thomas Brooks	3	54	3	54	It would be very useful to add mention of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas into the storyline (drawing from Page 20, Lines 683-691; see also Chapter 3, Pages 48-49, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c), given that this is such a fundamental mechanism in maintaining biodiversity and NCP. Maybe add a clause into this sentence before the mention of 75% of languages being lost, to say something like "...only a fifth of key biodiversity areas are safeguarded by protected areas, and	see comment 54
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	55	3	57	These changes above of ecosystems resilience in a globally interconnected world in social ecological systems biological and cultural diversity produce complex outcomes, resulting in either increases or decreases of nature's contribution to people, depending on how NCP's are valued by each group affected by the changes, and to what scale.	sentence greatly altered in final SPM
Stuart Butchart	3	55			Insert sentence on the degree to which KBAs are covered by Protected Areas (drawing from p.20, Lines 683-691)	concise paragraph on coverage of PASs developed for final - uses all the space SPM can devote to this topic
Mariano Ordano	3	56	3	57	Review writing related to NCP. Look for all expressions written in the same paragraph or sentence. It is better to mention the complete expression or the initial, but both together sounds weak. This is more noticeable in paragraphs that look some wordy.	consistent style uses across final SPM and across regional assessments
Patrick Lavelle		56			... and which NCPs are considered	noted. Sentence changed in final version
Jessika Carvajal	3	58	3	67	This paragraph is a little long and confusing. It needs to be read through a couple of times to fully understand it, since there's a lot of repetition of the term "NCP's" and quite a few ideas are presented throughout this paragraph that can be connected in a better way so it reads more smoothly. The acronyms are being used too much and makes the text	Concept modified and paragraph substantially altered in final SPM

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Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	59	3	63	Many strategies for economic development (e.g. commodities-based agriculture, cattle raising , urbanization, energy exploitation, industrialization) focus on augmenting the production of a single (or a reduced set of) NCP . However these narrow strategies may compromise underlying biodiversity and ecosystems more generally, as well as the many other NCPs fundamental for QoL, including ones for which economic valuation is not appropriate (e.g., identity, social relations). This reduce new opportunities for local communities to move out of a poverty trap.	Noted and taken into account when sentence was shortened
David Cooper		63		67	In addition, over the medium to long term, compromising of biodiversity may undermine the productivity of the main, targeted, NCP	this discussed added, but elsewhere in the SPM
Patrick Lavelle		67			what is spirituality? Not a simple thing to say as it covers such a wide range of beliefs and behaviours	Noted but no changed, What comprises "spirituality" has no single definition across all cultures, so no attempt to define here
Diego Pacheco	3	68	3	77	In this context is important to highlight the existence of formal and informal rules framing natural resources governance. Regarding the former the outstanding implementation in the region of decentralization policies (south America), informal rules governing indigenous peoples (historical self-determination), and polycentric policies (in North America and South America). In the context of the better coupling of sustainable development and environmental policies is important to highlight the Living-Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth policies.	Major sections on governance developed in Parts C and E of SpM
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	70	3	72	Likewise, the impacts of the current trends in biodiversity, ecosystems services and NCP's are experienced more intensively by some cultures and communities in the Americas than others, with differences increasing in	rejected. Only using ES when quoting a source
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	3	73	3	75	Can you please illustrate a little bit more what are those "business as usual scenarios" and why are you counting until 2050?	explanations added for all scenarios as Supplemental materials

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	3	73	3	75	The message of a business as usual scenario and that everything will remain the same by 2050 is incorrect and vague	Much more fully explainrrf om DP<
Jan Börner	3	76	3	77	Since "costs of inaction" are mentioned, a reference to the presumably lower "costs of action" would be helpful here.	sentence extensively revised in final
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	3	76	3	77	Better coupling of development, human development and environmental policies is needed to foster sustainable development. The costs of inaction increase and opportunities of QoL reduce over time, as societies ' and ecosystems ' adaptive capacities are impaired.	noted and taken into account when shortening text
David Cooper		76		76	"development and environmental policies". Use of the word "development" here is incomplete and suggests that environment is not part of development. We need to be careful of the language we use. I think that we would argue (indeed the Assessment does argue) that it is only "development" if environment is considered. otherwise hwb/qol will be compromised. so may be better to say something like: "coherence among policies that focus on (socio-)economic development and environmental	taken into account when paragraph re-writte,

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	3	77	3	77	If this first section is the story line behind the Americas Assessment, and after talking about the importance to match development and environmental policies, maybe it is necessary to remark the main value of this SPM. What, at the end, IPBES is intended to show. The first page is the one that can define or not the interest of policy makers in the assessment.	see comment 40
Virginia Meléndez	4	78	4	78	Explain why there are four key message sections instead of six (chapters)	SPM is a synthesis across chapters, not a repetition of them
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	4	80	4	101	The first key message, if you have data, would be stronger if you put the costs associated: what if we do not invest in conserving/protecting our BES? How much it will cost to us if nature cannot give us the contributions/benefits that we already receive? Biofin exercises, for example, are crucial for policy makers to understand the real impact of	good suggestion but necessary information is far from complete and what does exist is not always readily available.
Clifford Duke	4	80	4	101	I appreciate that this is a draft, but simply labeling this paragraph as Key Message A.1. obscures its more important use. The SPM should begin with some basic statement about why the reader should care about, and study, this assessment. The language in this paragraph could be the basis of such a statement, which should appear before the Storyline. In other words, start with language that is clearly labeled something to the effect of "why read this?" and that will make the reader want to go on to the greater detail in the SPM and the assessment itself.	taken into account in revising the storyline (comment 40)

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	4	80	4	101	This message should be short. This must be aligned to the paragraph 1 in my suggestion of the storyline (above). Highlight the relationship of NCP with different worldviews (holistic in indigenous peoples and fragmented in the most western view) and diverse patterns of consumption and production (more individualistic as in North America and more oriented by the public and common goods, such as in Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, etc.). A brief contribution of America is OK but must not be the main emphasis of the paragraph. The mention to the non-material contribution of NCP in the text is very western oriented and need to be reframed. Nature for indigenous peoples is part of the life, is holistic, organic, systemic and part of the entity of Mother Earth, which encompasses humanbeings and nature. Therefore, the reference to the understanding of Mother Earth in most of indigenous people of the region (particularly in the Andes region) must be explicitly highlighted very early in the beginning of the SPM of the	See comment 40
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	4	80	4	83	In the Americas, human quality of life depends in diverse ways on the conservation , sustainable and equitable use of nature. Therefore, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems structure and functions is crucial to assuring nature's contributions to people in many forms including food, water and energy security, innovations , health, social relationships, identity, and options for the future.	noted and sentence changed in the reorganizaton
United States Government	4	80	4	84	With the inclusion of the words, "and therefore", this suggests the entirety of the first statement is dependent on the second, which I don't think it necessarily true in all instances. Please revise.	Revised
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	81	The wording should show that the assessment is based on actual data so it should start with "There is scientific consensus that ...", "As traditional knowledge has shown ...".	Space limitaitons made it necessary to reduce rather than increase many of these leading phrases

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	81	The phrasing does not show that there is environmental degradation, that is, there is a problem that has serious consequences to have a certain level of quality of life; furthermore, it does not show that this quality of life is an aspiration rather than a reality.	strucutre of SPM substantially revised and these lines of argumentaton are greatly changed.
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	81	There is insufficient support for the statement in chapter 2. It is generic and utopian, as there is no homogeneity in equity in the region.	rejected. The sentences only says QofL <i>depents</i> on these things,. It doesn't say these things are consistently available to all prople, either in terms of equality or meeting needs.
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope Alzina, Jessica Bravo, Manuel Mass	4	80	4	83	It is important to emphasize first the role of biodiversity before in the paragraph to keep biodiversity central to the discussion. A suggestion would be restructuring the paragraph the following way: 1. There is inequit and unsustainable use 2. This has biophysical and social consequences 3. Then the contributions are ... Suggestion: 'There is scientific consensus that, without sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, neither material or non-material contributions of nature to people can continue to be provided at current levels, thus affecting the economies, livelihoods and quality of life of people troughout the Americas. Thus maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions is crucial to assuring nature's contributions to people in forms that include food, water, and energy security, health, social relationships, identity and options for the future among others.' For example...' These examples should then show 1. An analysis was made and there is evidence that supports ... 2. What are the main findings	See comment 40

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	101	The concepts of food safety, water safety and energy security are absent and should be present here as they are key issues across the region.	taken into account in the "nature based securities section of new SPM
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	101	For each of the NCP's, their situation in the region should be contextualized, also mentioning its immediate effects. NCPs are not equally distributed or under the same situation across the region and this should be perceived in the SPM.	Space does not allow an individual treatment of each NCP
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	80	4	101	The text is descriptive. It needs to be analytical and put into context. Each NCP is under different conditions across the region and this differences or tradeoffs must be perceived across the text. Timber production has increased at the cost of what? Fish and crops are important but where do they go? Whater quality is decreasing, why and where? This text should also connect directly with contents from Chapters 3,4, 5 and 6 - Not only	taken into account in revised storyline, but asking for FAR more detail than the space available allows
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	Lack of clear examples of reduction in access to land and conflicts, access and benefit sharing is a key issue which is highly linked to NCPs themselves. This is why the SPM should not focus on isolated chapters, but rather in transversal narratives across the assessment.	see comment 40. Response to comment 85 also relevant here
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	Chapter 2 introduces discussion on sustainable livelihoods this should be brought up in the SPM	more prominent in revised SPM storyline and text

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	It should include conflicts and lack of environmental justice in the region, identifying the role of environmental degradation in these conflicts	Secton on governance shortcomings added to Section C of SPM
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	The different dimensions of well-being should be mentioned beyond the quantity of material goods, what are the relational values? What are the roles of these NCPs in people's identities and overall culture? Examples of communities living well outside markets are missing. There is no mention of access to medicines, food, energy, what about rural people?	Revised storyline makes this more prominent, but length precludes the level of detail requested here
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	There is a lack of links between poverty, NCP supply, and demand for services, these should be brought up in the SPM. This could also be done in relation to SDGs and Aichi targets.	Two paragrpahs on these nteractons added to revised SPM - just later than suggested here
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	The information presented responds to only one way of understanding development and development opprotunities. We need to understand that across the region development and ways for achieving good quality of life are diverse and thus, production figures are not the only way of portraying information.	note in revision and accomoated to the extent possible
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	Include a map of conflicts related to unsustainability and inequity in NCP offer. This could be done in Chapter 2 in the Values section or elsewhere and brought back for discussion here. Look into https://ejatlas.org	Such a map is not available, and its preparaton would be highly values-dependent
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	The text does not reflect the biophysical heterogeneity in services offered in the region	given prominence in opening of revised SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael	4	80	4	101	The role of the Americas as suppliers of key domesticated species and food around the world should be included. The Americas as a domestication center is a key particularity of the region regarding Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	was present in this version of SPM and was retained in revisions. Just not where this comment suggests
Manuel Mass	4	80	4	101	The message should include a statment regarding the unsustainability in the way the Americas is generating commodities for the rest of the world. It should clarify that sustainable and equitable use is an aspiration and not a reality in the region.	A paragraph on trade its consequences is in part C, but evidence linking trade to these specific consequences is arely circumstantial and not possible to present
Daniel P Faith		81		83	but of course we have serious loss of biodiversity and normal functions and transforming to new simple "functions" as for agricultural uses; so this generalisation surely is false. Clarify – note that Cardinale et al's much cited meta analyses for how hwb depends on biodiversity does not note the loss of the original biodiversity in those case studies	evidence available for the SPM does not support the comment - at least as the authors interpret the intent of the comment
United States Government	4	81	4	81	Please delete reference to "equitable" as this is subjective and not part of the IPBES mandate.	explicitly within scoping document
Dalia M. Salabarría	4	82	4	83	Referring to nature's "contributions to people, should be added, the environmental conditions.	don't understand the comment
United States Government	4	82	4	83	Recommend deleting the list after "in many forms" as it's more useful to keep this open-ended. If you add a list, you risk missing potentially	lists removed consistently in order to reduce length
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	83	4	86	Too much emphasis is placed on the production of goods, which is neither sustainable nor equitable.	Judgement call how much is "too much". See comment 40
David Cooper		84		84	"... include six of HOW MANY? of the countries with the largest" Meaningless without this addition	revise in final

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	84	4	86	The data is true, but the political implications of becoming a producer of commodities for the first world at the expense of environmental degradation and degradation in cultural knowledge are not put into context	addressed in restructuring , so context for stateemnt is different
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope Alzina, Jessica Bravo, Manuel Mass	4	84	4	99	Health is not further developed as the rest of the NCPs and there is little mention of non-material NCPs. We disagree that litterature is scant regardin non-material NCPs and how they affect people experiencing this benefits, however the litterature to look for is distinct. Look for perceptions, motivations, social construction of nature, political ecology sources, often at the local level but can be aggregated trough systematic review. Right now the non-material contributions to which it refers are highly trivialized and poorly contextualized. Also, it would be important to highlight how the erosion of languages and indigenou knowledge has effects on the loss of sustainable management practices of nature and NCPs. Example Kujtakiloyan in Sierra Norte de Puebla, México, or the	noted and addressed to some extent. There are lots of illustrations in the literature, but much less information on TRENDS, which what the intent here. Clarified in final
United States Government	4	85	4	85	Recommend clarifying the denominator for the statement “six of the largest global agricultural and fishery producers”.	clarified
Ederson A Zanetti	4	86	4	87	There should be mention to wood consumption and forest cover, as well as co2 fertilization and forestry	these illustrative examples were moved in revised SPM, and had to be shortened substantially, rather than lengthened, because of length limitations
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	4	86	4	87	Timber production from natural forest has increased significantly over the last several decades, although rates have slowed down and are expected	noted but statement true for both natural and planataton forests.
Patrick Lavelle		86			not more than a tenth?	All factual reports checked at Third Authors meeting
United States	4	86	4	86	What are oil crops?	noyed

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	86	4	87	The environmental implications and quality of life should be mentioned. Link with chapters 3 and 4.	See comment 40
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	87	4	88	Data is not linked to the expressed condition (eg. if there is sufficient water), nor does it explain the effects of water use on biodiversity and society which is key to the assessment.	sentence no longer in revised SPM
United States Government	4	88	4	91	The distinction between withdrawal and consumption is not clear. For example, in the US, industrial users are the largest withdrawals, but agriculture is the largest consumptive use. Please clarify this distinction.	revised treatment of freshwater clears up this point
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope Alzina, Jessica Bravo, Manuel	4	88	4	91	The claim is doubtful. Moreover, it is not mentioned how these differences in consumption are associated with differences in availability, nor the consequences of such differences. Availability is a key issue in this region as it is very heterogeneous and thus water withdrawals should be understood in this context. There is a lack of reference to the ecosystem service of water supply and the changes in the processes that sustain it, mentioning differences in consumption rates and availability. It should be noted that there are different levels of vulnerability, for example, the	better link to evidence in chapter is present in revised treatment of this subject
Virginia	4	89	4	89	Use Units of analysis, e.g. Mesoamerica	corrected
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	91	4	93	Not relevant as it does not provide any further important information: if this practice ensures the conservation of biodiversity, if it represents a sustainable alternative to traditional tourism, if it has social implications, etc. We suggest sticking to a couple of NCPs but going in depth into the heterogeneity they represent and the issues that arise with this, rather than explaining them all in only one paragraph very superficially.	same as response to comment 112
United States Government	4	94	4	94	Determining a "compassionate and equitable life" is subjective and beyond the scope of this assessment; please revise or delete.	phrase changed in revised SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Daniel P Faith		98		100	Again, where is the evidence for this? Need to clarify. "healthy" here would have to include totally transformed lande.g. croplands where the original ecosystem is gone; this seems odd	same as response to 112
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus		99			Please add ILK as a key component of this sentence	not the point of this sentence. It is about outcomes, not information
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Antonio de la Mora, Diana Lope	4	99	4	101	Place at the beginning of the whole paragraph and clarify that it is a scientific consensus and that there is traditional knowledge (from indigenous peoples and local communities) that support it	captured in the restructuring of the whole SPM
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	102	5	132	The depletion of NCPs and biodiversity decrease is not translated into HQL.	This section completely revised in final draft of SPM, This comment taken into account

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	102	5	132	In order for the SPM to be effective it is important to have clear messages by presenting a balance of the problems, defining their importance, and providing options.	Noted but not obvious what the response can be aside from the revisions in total
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	102	5	132	The SPM should take into account that as the Americas is rich in biodiversity (at different levels of organisms, species, biomes, etc.), a strategy implemented by decision makers has been the creation of protected areas, wildlife management units (UMAs) and other governance instruments to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. The instruments used vary between subregions and mechanisms.	the first part is covered in full new paragraph of SPM, the second part in the new Section S and the options table

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	102	5	132	Chapter 3 should evaluate how KBA, BM (in the global scale) and priority sites (identified at national level) have been protected, as well as how protected areas have increased and their effectiveness. The result of this assessment should be included in the SPM.	this material is all in Section E now - as these are all policy responses, not drivers, Protected areas presented and discussed but also much more
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	102	5	132	Consider reforestation and ecological restoration as a strategy of biodiversity conservation.	paragraph added in section E
PhD. Adriana Flores	4	102	5	132	Chapter 3 does not achieve its objective, therefore, having a summary of the chapter included as part of the SPM seems useless.	Chapter was significantly changed, and part C of SPM also restructured

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
PhD. Manuel Maass	4	102	5	132	Nowhere in paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 is explicit that information and consensus are scientific. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of promoting research and long-term socio-ecological monitoring.	Rejected. There was an attempt to integrate information from all knowledge systems, not separate them and advertise
Diego Pacheco	4	103	4	115	This paragraph showing the biodiversity of the region is OK, however needs to be complemented better with a second paragraph showing other types of cultural diversity in the region and other features. Here, a more deep analysis of the issue of different values of nature should be introduced, including the perspectives about Living-well and Mother Earth.	opening paragraphs of diversity substantially rewritten in final SPM and broader range of types of diversity featured.
Marcelo Cabido	4	103	4	115	Perhaps the paragraph could be enriched providing some striking number of species	precluded by space limitations
Mariano Ordano	4	103	4	115	As far you can imagine, you can say some similar for other regions of the world. How do you argue that the region is important from a NCP point-of-	revised paragraphs start with the ways Americas are distinct in these ways form
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	4	103	4	105	The Americas' have globally outstanding population, species, and ecosystem biodiversity and exceptional cultural diversity. This creates a potential for high quality of life (QoL), if NCP's are accessible, sustainably used and partipice in benefit sharing .	noted, but NCPs are features of Nature and may be shared as benefits but don't themselves participate in sharing.
United States	4	103	4	103	Use of "outstanding" here is unclear; do you mean high levels? Please	revised
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	103	5	123	In point 2, the levels of organization of biodiversity are not conceptualized. In point 3, the review of North America dominates and there is no balance between the different examples.	the comment is not a correct reflecton of the paragraph, but the paragraph was substantially revised in any case

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	4	105	4	106	La información correcta es que las Américas poseen 9 de los 20 Países Megadiversos Afines (Like Minded Mega Diverse Countries): El grupo de Países Megadiversos Afines está formado por: México; Guatemala; Costa Rica; Colombia, Ecuador; Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela y Brasil (América); Filipinas; Indonesia; Malasia; India; China e Irán (Asia); Sudáfrica; Kenia; Madagascar; República Democrática del Congo y Etiopia (África). Se puede revisar estas fuentes: https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/information/cop-13-inf-45-en.pdf ; párrafo 4 de: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-02-en.pdf ; y	Cris or M-E????
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa	4	105	4	115	Mencionar que las Américas también presentan importantes centros de origen de plantas cultivadas (Mesoamérica y los Andes), trabajos realizados por Vavilov entre otros.	Cris or M-E????
Francielle Laclé	4	107	4	109	Include here the coral reef ecosystems of the Caribbean	noted
Francielle (Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development for	4	107	4	109	Include here the coral reef ecosystems of the Caribbean	noted
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	4	110	4	110	Add Mexico with 51 ecoregions	intentionally NOT highlighting individual countries, Cannot include one without all the others
DECO/Sbio/MMA	4	111	4	115	In addition to others areas mentioned in the text that have a high biodiversity, include that in America there is the largest freshwater wetland of the world. The text would be: "...and some of the largest wilderness areas on the planet, such as the iconic landscapes of Pacific Northwest, the Arctic Archipelago and Greenland, ..., as well as the world's richest area of tropical alpine vegetation, the world's largest freshwater	See response to Comment 7
Patrick Lavelle		114			does "alpine" applies to these mountains that are not in the Alps?	Yes, it is a descriptive adjective for a type of plant - animal - geographic conditons
Thomas Brooks	4	114	4	115	Good use of text on biodiversity hotspots - important to retain.	noted
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	4	116	5	121	At the end what is the message in point 3?	Point 3 altered greatly in final revision

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	4	116	5	123	This paragraph needs to be rephrased according to the ideas of my suggestion 2 in the story line (above). Need to continue introducing the cultural diversity of the region (nations and indigenous peoples, languages, population, etc.). Also, there is the need to show up other socioeconomic indicators, patterns of consumption and production, uneven access to natural resource, etc.. Then, a paragraph is needed in order to really highlight the differences in the Americas region. Therefore current	See response to comment 40
Stuart Butchart	4	116			Insert sentence on the degree to which KBAs are covered by Protected Areas (drawing from p.20, Lines 683-691)	to the extent space allows this information on KBAs is included in final
United States Government	4	116	4	117	This sentence could be more informative in the 'A. Contributions of nature to people' section; consider moving.	Restructuring of SPM addressed this
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	116	5	123	The text does not define or explain "high quality of life".	In Glossary

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	4	116	5	132	Points 3 and 4 do not emphasize in the consequences of these problems.	See response to Comment 40
Daniel P Faith		118		120	Isn't the amount of NCP independent of degree of value? clarify	rewriting of these paragraphs in final SPM took this into account
Patrick Lavelle		119			Increase in NCPs is too vague. Which ones related to Nature conservation are part of this? The MEA made an important distinction between provisioning and regulating services; why forgetting that?	Table in SPM addresses this directly
United States Government	5	119	5	123	The header text mentions "NCP's value by each group," but that is not addressed in the following text. Please revise or delete that mention.	revision addresses this
David Cooper		119		120	suggest: "...either increases or decreases to DIFFERENT NCPs depending on how the VARIOUS NCPS are valued .."	revision addresses this
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	4	121	4	123	Today, ¼ of the 14,000 surveyed biological species found in the Americas face a high risk of extinction (and this rate is increasing). Plus, alien species continue to increase throughout all subregions with no signs of saturation, reducing resilience of ecosystems.	noted. Resilience addressed specifically in revision

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	5	121	5	122	This is an important element of key message B3 (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but again, add "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. The key point here is that these numbers are globally comparable.	
Thomas Brooks	5	121	5	122	This is an important element of key message B3 (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but again, add "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. The key point here is that these numbers are globally comparable.	Taken into account in revision but whole paragraph had to be shortened substantially
Virginia	5	121	5	121	Add for each region	See response in to comment 7
Carlos Alfredo Joly	5	122	122	 Americas face a high risk of extinction (and this rate is increasing). It is not rate but number	noted
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	5	122	5	122	It would be very useful to add mention of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas into key message B3 (drawing from Page 20, Lines 683-691; see also Chapter 2, Page 59, Fig 2.2.8; Chapter 3, Pages 48-49, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c), given that this is such a fundamental mechanism in maintaining biodiversity and NCP. Maybe add a sentence here along the lines of "Only a fifth of key biodiversity areas are	addresses (see several earlier responses on the same point
Thomas Brooks	5	122	5	122	It would be very useful to add mention of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas into key message B3 (drawing from Page 20, Lines 683-691; see also Chapter 2, Page 59, Fig 2.2.8; Chapter 3, Pages 48-49, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c), given that this is such a fundamental mechanism in maintaining biodiversity and NCP. Maybe add a sentence here along the lines of "Only a fifth of key biodiversity areas are	same as comment 156
Thomas Brooks	5	122	5	123	This key message on invasive species is very important - retain.	noted
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa	5	123	5	123	A qué se refiere "with no sign of saturation", tratar de explicar esto un poco mejor, recordando que esta información será interpretada por formuladores de políticas y tomadores de decisión.	Cris or M-E????
United States	5	123	5	123	What does the word saturation means in this context? Please clarify.	revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	5	124	5	125	I also miss the point here. There is no a key message, just a conclusion that is already commonly known	revision removed this as separate paragraph
Daniel P Faith		124		124	So this presumably is an ncp increase? Clarify.	Taken into account in revision
Marcelo Cabido	5	124	5	132	A reference to the argentinian pampa grassland should also be included	see response to comment 7
PhD. Diana Lope-Alzina	5	124	5	132	The text presents a very partial view, with examples from only two countries region. A comprehensive approach is needed. It also assumes that agriculture results in a decline of diversity, while in traditional agriculture this is not the case.	See response to Comment 7
Mariano Ordano	5	126	5	126	">99%" is weak. For these cases I see better the expression "almost 100%" or "at least 99%", or "nearly 99%". Exaggeration does not help biodiversity conservation.	Same comment addressed earlier in spreadsheet
DECO/Sbio/MMA	5	127	5	128	The total conversion of the Cerrado in Brazil is not 50%, but it is 43,53%, according Terraclass Cerrado 2013, available in http://www.mma.gov.br/publicacoes/biomas/category/62-cerrado?download=1139:mapeamento-do-uso-e-cobertura-da-terra-do-	table changes I final, and all data taken from a single source to maintain consistency
Mariano Ordano	5	128	5	128	">50%" is weak. For these cases I see better the expression "at least 50%".	editorial
CONABIO	5	129	5	132	The text highlights the issue of invasive alien species without a context and without considering other factors.	point of comment not clear. Paragraph in AIS was reworked in final
Dalia M. Salabarría	5	132	5	132	At the end of paragrph, I suggest to included, coastal habitat an ecosystems, also have occurred.	done
Antonio de la Mora	5	133	7	209	Changes in biodiversity need to be supported by relevant models.	Point of comment not clear. Models as well as inventories included in information supportin ghte whole SPM
David Loreto	5	133	7	209	Review the information regarding the poverty "improvement" reported.	All quantitative informaton sources checked in final revision and sources
David Loreto /Manuel Mass/Rafael Calderón	5	133	7	209	It is necessary to have a clear definition of drivers (direct and indirect), and then explain which message and which strategy correspond to each driver. And, it is important to incorporate uncertainty, adaptative management, and monitoring taking into account that drivers are dynamic (or at least,	Definitions a ein drivers, and space limitations preclude the depth of treatment called for here.
Manuel Maass	5	133	7	209	It is important to make explicit that the evidence presented is the result of scientific work, activities and efforts of civil society and the work and experience of local communities, in order to back up the cases with	Covered in the Generic introduction to all regional assessments

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Melanie Kolb	5	133	7	209	Quantify the relative impact of drivers based on Chapter 5 of GLOBIO (http://www.globio.info/)	Chapters provide full documentation of sources of all findings, and GLOBIO is one, but not the sole source considered here
Miguel Equihua	5	133	7	209	The conceptual framework seems to be incomplete and needs to be strengthened. We suggest to analyze the evidence that shows if human beings are a driver of loss of biodiversity. We also suggest to contextualize and analyze this driver in the human interest to generate economic value in ecosystemic change.	this goes far beyond mandate of a single assessment. The conceptual framework was approved in previous Plenary is the basis for the assessment. It can undoubtedly be improved in future, based on this cycle of activities, but would be undertaken centrally and use in all future assessments
Ricardo Contreras	5	133	7	209	It is crucial to have the highest levels of accuracy in the text in order to avoid problems due to misinterpretations.	Wordings in all conclusions reviewed by many experts as part of finalization
Ricardo Contreras	5	133	7	209	Calderon-Aguilera, L. E., Rivera-Monroy, V. H., Porter-Bolland, L., Martínez-Yrizar, A., Ladah, L. B., Martínez-Ramos, M., ... & Pérez-Salicrup, D. R. (2012). An assessment of natural and human disturbance effects on Mexican ecosystems: current trends and research gaps. Biodiversity and	Taken into account in relevant chapter, but individual citations not used in SPM
Wolke Tobon	5	133	7	209	It is important to have a list of drivers explaining its correlation and interaction with the other drivers.	This is appropriate for a chapter, but far too detailed for an SPM. But done in th
Wolke Tobon	5	133	7	209	It would be useful having a description by subregions and units of analysis.	Space does not allow this level of detail, and goal of SPM is to focus on the most general findings, and bring out regionalization of them - not to start with
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	5	134	5	135	Also there is a lack of key message: on what drivers we have to do something in policy decision making? Telling that there are someones anthropogenic and other caused by natural sources is also something commonly known...Please highlight the real problems that is need to be	Addressed in major revisions of final SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	5	134	7	209	There is the need to align the paragraphs from 5 to 13 to my ideas of the paragraph 3 of my storyline, as follows: "3. In general, there are now several pressures undermining the potential contribution of NCP to GQL in America because of the increase of direct and indirect drivers (for example: deforestation-timber-agricultural production; urbanization-water use; fishery management; etc.), although with variations on impacts depending on the worldviews (indigenous peoples' territories and others) and different patterns of consumption and production in the region (North America, Caribbean and South America). These affect the potential to achieve GQL of the region." My suggestion is to highlight one topic in each of the following paragraphs, articulating it to the differences biocultural differences in the region, as well as to the different socioeconomic indicators, and patterns of consumption and production.	See response to Comment 40
Diego Pacheco	5	134	5	142	An introductory paragraph is very good, however encompassing all elements highlighted in the storyline in order to be analyzed in the following paragraphs: for example; issues of economic globalization and trade, deforestation and agriculture increase, urbanization, different patterns of consumption and production, etc. In each the issue of ILK must be adequately reflected. Also, in each case issues of the important differences in the socioeconomic indicators must be considered equally (which is now in general terms in the paragraph 9 and 10). In this regard, I suggest the following: retain paragraph 5 as an introductory paragraph, delete paragraph 6 (I do not understand the objective of this paragraph); paragraph 7 can be oriented to economic globalization and trade; paragraph 8 can be oriented to urbanization and habitat change; paragraphs 9 and 10 can merged and oriented to the discussion of the uneven access of natural resources and NCP; paragraph 11 should be oriented to the discussion of ILK and direct and indirect drivers (what is happening in indigenous populations and territories). the paragraph 12 about trends is OK. Also, a new paragraph is needed in order to assess and discuss the importance and relevance in the region of the natural protected areas (with people and without people). Finally, the discussion	see response to comment 40

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	5	134	5	135	How can drivers be both anthropogenic and natural in origin? Please re-draft sentence to clarify.	done
Virginia Meléndez	5	134	6	186	The idea presented in the key message 5 is contradictory with respect to the information presented in key messages 9 and 10, which mention	addressed in major revisions of the text in final version
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	5	137	5	138	Indicate in which regions	sunregional data presented in SPM figures. Country level breakdowns of information avoided.
David Cooper		137		139	"Most of the Index. However," suggest moving this phrase to para 8. On its own here it is incomplete; if felt myself asking about inequality etc	addresses in revision of SPM organization
Jeffrey T. Morissette	5	139	5	142	Alien invasive species could be added to the list of "increasing pressures", as supported in the subsequent paragraph (line 648-661).	text is consistent with Chapters - although the point is correct and there are paragraphs on AIS in the final SPM
United States Government	5	139	5	141	Is this list of pressures complete? Recommend keeping the reference to pressures high level and deleting the list.	noted and addressed in final revisions
Daniel P Faith		143		150	good	Noted
Francielle Laclé	5	143	5	145	add as an example tourism in the Caribbean "(agriculture to produce commodities, urbanization, energy, tourism , industry)	See response to comment 7
Francielle (Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development for	5	143	5	145	add as an example tourism in the Caribbean "(agriculture to produce commodities, urbanization, energy, tourism , industry)	see response to Comment 7
Jessika Carvajal	5	145	5	146	It's not clear what is meant by " <i>underlying biodiversity and ecosystems</i> " and it could be confusing for someone reading that isn't familiar with this terminology or environmental-related language in general.	efforts to simplify language were applied throughout, but likely that final text does require some knowledge of biodiversity concepts. This is added by Glossaries
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	4	148	5	150	Consequently, strategies intended to increase production of specific NCP, without considering the resilience -base ecosystems stewardship and ecosystems approach , often drive ecosystem changes in biodiversity and NCP more broadly, with reduction or redistribution of other socio-economic benefits, impacts on social cohesion, cultural continuity and spirituality, and increasing dependence on the technologies used to amplify the preferred NCP. This reduce new opportunities to move out of a	taken into account in a major rewrite of this entire restructured section

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	5	149	5	151	Recommend deleting the second half of this sentence as it seems out of scope of IPBES	Confirmed to be in-scope. Sentence revised but the general point retained
Patrick Lavelle		150			"cultural continuity and spirituality"... what reality is hidden in this abstruse formulation?	This ws checked as the appropriate phrasing, as the terms are widely used in the social sciences. An explanatory fottnote added in in final SPM version
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	5	152	5	153	What do you mean with the sentence "disconnecting places of production..."? In what way is a driver international trade? Driver of or to what? Is not clear all the paragraph	Text in paragrph revised to hopefully make this clearer
Jeffrey T. Morisette	5	152	6	160	There could be mention of the risk of introduced species due to increased international trade.	added in part of SPM on AIS
United States Government	5	152	6	160	Key message 7 needs to be redrafted or deleted, as it goes beyond the scope of IPBES.	see response to comment 193
Virginia Meléndez	5	152	6	160	The text explains some stats on exports, however, these should take into account and refer to the place of origin and extraction of raw materials, as well as the place of destination to where they are exported.	Comment is correct but space limitaitons do not allow this level of detail in the SPM. It is will developed in the chapter, and the chapter reference provided in
Virginia Meléndez	5	153	5	155	Explain where natural resources are obtained and where they are transformed and consumed	see response to comment 198
Mariano Ordano	5	154	5	154	Note that here you wrote "17.6%". It is a precise data compared with other reported percentages. I suggest you should follow a congruent criteria for reporting figures through all the manuscript.	Valid point and applied consistently in final SPM
David Cooper		154			"north America" where this is used the first time indicate that it in includes CAN and US (ie not Mexico). Also check use of Mesoamerica (correct, if Mex included) vs Central America (see SPM 1a)	Now subregions introduced in Figure
United States Government	5	155	5	155	"Due to higher GDP and greater global integration" is speculative and is redundant given the information in the following sentences; consider revising or deleting.	change in revision to set of paragrphs in this secton of SPM
Mariano Ordano	5	156	5	157	I see some confuse the mention of trade as motor of development. What type of development?	paraph merged with others and line of argumentaiton makes these relationships

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	5	157	6	160	The modern complexity of trade and the inherently unequal power relationships involved among and between both state and non-state actors implies major challenges for socio-environmental governance and regulatory implementation, taking account the failure and externalities of	taken into account in major rewriting of these paragraphs
United States Government	5	157	5	160	This sentence is speculative and outside the scope of IPBES' assessment. Please delete.	See response to comment 204
Ana Santiago	6	161	6	164	There should be include as source of habitat change as forest fires, alien species invasion, defaunation	see response to comment 7
Marcelo Cabido	6	161	6	164	But the intensity and effect of deforestation are quite different in North and South America	this is discussed in depth in the chapter, and shows in the SPM figure.
United States Government	6	161	6	164	All of the listed examples are direct drivers of habitat change, not indirect; recommend revising examples.	Noted but rejected. The relationship of indirect drivers to <i>specific</i> changes in Nature and NCP is too complex and multifactorial to be presented in the SPM. However the general links are preserved
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	6	165	6	169	The first sentence is very, very confusing. At the end the key message is that "Income inequality is overall high in the Americas"? Please, put it as clear as you can. This is very important issue.	paragraph completely rewritten in final version of SPM
Jan Börner	6	165	6	165	I find the term "aggregate" misleading. Policies are "drivers", too. Reformulate (see also line 891).	paragraph restructured in revision and no longer presents this specific link
United States Government	6	165	6	196	Please delete or revise paragraphs 9 - 11 so they all clearly address biodiversity and NCP. As drafted they are redundant, not balanced and much of the text seems to address issues outside of IPBES' mandate. Specific edits on the text as drafted are also identified below and should be considered if the text is re-drafted.	All issues are within scope, but all these paragraphs were reorganized and restructured in the final version of the SPM
United States Government	6	165	6	176	After the key statement NCP or biodiversity are not referred to again. We recommend that this section be deleted or significantly modified to focus on IPBES issues. .	it is explicitly within scope, but see response to comment 211
United States Government	6	168	6	169	The issue of income inequality is outside the scope of IPBES' work. Please delete this clause.	See responses to comments 211-212
Virginia Meléndez	6	170	6	171	In what region? percentages?	this material reorganized and treatment revised in the final SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Cooper		174			"Yet Poverty remains a concern" It is also a concern (albeit less of a prevalent one) in N.Am.	noted and include din revision
United States Government	6	177	6	186	Although quite interesting, 1), the key point 10 doesn't really relate to the paragraph and addresses issues outside its mandate (i.e., income inequities, undernourishment). If this paragraph intends to stress that declines biodiversity impact NCP, especially production of food, we recommend that the paragraph be re-drafted.	see response to comment 211
Marcelo Cabido	6	179	6	179	I suggest these number should be reviewed. 3.4 million people seems to underestimate the real numbers	all equantiative estimates updated and sources checked in preparing final
David Cooper		182			Non-sequitur between the first four and last two sentences of this para.	the shift of topics noted and this paragrpah was separated in final with different parts merged with other
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	6	184	6	186	Declines in biodiversity and the degradation of freshwater ecosystems has a direct impact on the benefits they provide, and presents a threat to water security and human health for over 50% of the population of the Americas and economic potential activities.	noted and considered in the merged and condensed final version of these paragrpahs.
Diego Pacheco	6	187	6	196	This paragraph is Ok but socioeconomic indicators need to be connected with the uneven access to natural resources and poverty indicators (socioeconomic indicators). The differences in cosmovisions of nature is important but needs to be contextualized to specific situations. Needs to	this paragrpah was revised in final, but messages retained but hopefully more clearly
United States Government	6	187	6	196	Although it is important, the mandate of IPBES doe not include assessing socio-environmental conflict. We recommend deletion of key point 11 (and corresponding text in the rest of the SPM and assessment).	this is explicitly in the scoping document approved by Parties
David Cooper		187		196	This para covers important things but needs to be reworded, taking into account above points. Also the region has seen large number of, and large increase of, environmental activists killed or otherwise victims of violence and this should be noted.	this point is not added, since it is not covered in the chapters.
David Cooper		190			"...demonstrate differences in cosmovisions..." Yes, but not only. These conflicts also arise because of power relationships aside from	this issue remains in revised SPM but the goverance paragraphs are all extensively
Patrick Lavelle		192			"conservation refugees": how can the steeling of land and expulsion of people be captured under these words... mistery	these paragrpahs revised, but text still does not go into the detail suggested here, due to space and scope issues.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Cooper		192			why limit reference to displaced communities to "conservation refugees". Many other forces (beyond PA) cause displaced communities. This is very misleading as written	captured in revised paragraphs of SPM
Jessika Carvajal	6	192	6	192	Give more context to the term " <i>conservation refugees</i> " and where it came	see response to comment 225
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	6	197	6	198	As I said in Ch. 6, it is important in the SPM also to explain what to you mean with bussiness as usual scenarios, and how much is the net loss that you are talking about.	explanatons of scenarios all explained in revised SPM
United States Government	6	197			The bolded sentence is confusing - to what is "these trends" referring? Please clarify.	revision clears up this ambiguity
David Loreto	6	197	6	203	Not only agriculture and urbanization result in land use changes. It is importnat to also include cattle and livestock.	captured in revision
Patrick Lavelle		200			don` t forget mining activities	included n revision
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	7	201	7	203	This will result in reductions in the adaptive capacity of the societies throughout the region, with consequences falling disproportionately on Indigenous Peoples and on poor communities in all Subregions, mainteining poverty trap, that is an obstacle for sustainable development	noted by exact words not taken into more concise revision
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	7	204	7	209	Propose using active instead of passive voice to highlight the implications of climate change for temperature change and making the connections with the additional impacts discussed.	active voice used preferentially in final version of SPM
Diego Pacheco	7	204	7	209	This pagraph regarding the impact of cliamte change is very weak, and need to be articualted to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, in line with IPCC findings.	treatmentof climate change strengthened substantially I final verson of SPM
Marcelo Cabido	7	204	7	209	This statement is too general and applicable to almost any region in the world	Agree. Final version of SPM tries to avoid planet-wide generalizatons
United States Government	7	204	7	209	Although this lead statement may be correct, the focus is not on issues within IPBES' mandate. The key point should be impacts to biodiversity or NCP.	Governance issues are explicitly within the scoping document and kept - although consolidated and strengthened - in the final version of the SPM
Virginia Meléndez	7	204	7	204	Add where there is greater loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services	whole sentence revised, but sense of this suggestion captured n replacement
David Cooper		206			Non-sequitur between the first two and last sentence of this para.	revision joins material more logically

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	7	210	7	210	There is the need to introduce a couple of paragraphs about the assessment of biodiversity in the region and the potential achievement of the Aichi Targets (one paragraph) and other regarding the potential achievement of the SDG (other paragraph).	full paragraph on the Aichi Targets and SPMs, and organization of SPM no longer follows chapter sequence
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	7	210	7	235	El apartado "D" no brinda mensajes clave sobre "ideas y posibles opciones para tomadores de decisión en los planos nacional, regional y subregional, así como diferentes escalada jerárquicas, desde el nivel internacional hasta lo local, incluyendo a pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales" respecto a la gestión de la diversidad biológica y servicios Ecosistémicos, como por ejemplo ideas y posibles opciones para la incorporación de la biodiversidad (mainstreaming) es sectores productivos que tradicionalmente ocasionan pérdida y reducción de biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos, y de lo cual fue abordado extensamente en la COP-13 del CDB.	Cris or M-E????
United States	7	210	7	210	Add "to people" after "nature's contributions" to maintain consistent	checked in kept consistent in final version
David Cooper		210		235	Section D. As noted in general comment, this section is very weak. Para 14 makes a valid, but hardly new point. Para 15 is useful. Para 16 is problematic and limited (see specific comment). But where is anything that helps policy maker move forward? what works, what doesn't? etc	This section substantially revised and strengthened in final version of SPM. With the revisions this section is not all very different.
Adriana Flores	7	210	7	235	It should be emphasized that give the social conditions in Mesamerica and Latin American a bottom up approach could be favoured.	see response to comment 7
Consensus	7	210	7	235	More coherence between the Chapter and the SPM is needed.	improved in final version
David Loreto	7	210	7	235	Consider in policies, the society-nature interactions and the total dynamic of the systems (resilience)	see response to comment 40
David Loreto	7	210	7	235	Resilience must be a guiding axis in politics. There is no baseline. Use the concept of resilience in terms of ecosystem, not risk.	Resilience turns out to be a very complex concept with no consensus among experts on many aspects of its use. Consequently is not featured in this or final draft of the
David Loreto	7	210	7	235	Emphasize what is new in this report in relation to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	whole paragraph on this in next revision of the SPM
Hesiquio Benítez Díaz	7	210	7	235	It is necessary to emphasize elements of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	already present in revision the focus is strengthened mainstreaming is not present as a priority in new SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Hesiquio Benítez Díaz and Jessica Bravo Cadena	7	210	7	235	It is necessary an explicit key message on mainstreaming biodiversity in other sectors outside the environment. Recognize that biodiversity is the basis for the operation of other sectors, therefore it must be conserved and make sustainable use of it and there should be alignment of policies.	same as comment 247
Jessica Bravo Cadena	7	210	7	235	It is necessary to include more sustainable or compatible economic activities (for example agrosilvopastoral systems)	see resoionse ti comment 40
Miguel Equihua	7	210	7	235	Avoid expressions like "may"	taken nto account but gave higher priority ot avoidig potential Conflicts in final
Miguel Equihua	7	210	7	235	The writing must have a source and degree of evidence support and then a proposal for consistent action in sustainable politics. Investment in science is required.	all edded in the final version
Miguel Equihua	7	210	7	235	Authors should be precise in the recommendations for decision makers and reflect the relevance of each action.	recommendations avoided since they ar prescriptive
Miguel Equihua	7	210	7	235	The writing should include strong and supportive evidence, as well s a proposal for action in policy or instrument.	present here and strengthend in fonal revision
Octavio Pérez Maqueo	7	210	7	235	In the formulation and implementation of policies it is important to establish baselines in order to evaluate the impact of these policies. Some concepts such as ecological or ecosystem integrity, ecosystem health or resilience could be used for this purpose.	agree but setting these baselines for specific counties or areas and pressures/stateis beyond the scope of the assessment anf dpm/
Octavio Pérez Maqueo	7	210	7	235	Please include some repercussions of the impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services on social aspects.	see response ot comment 7. These consequences are better developed in final version of SPM.
Octavio Pérez Maqueo	7	210	7	235	An example of Mexico that should be included in the text is the creation of National Commision for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, (CONABIO) and the strategies that it has developed and/or coordinated. This Commision is recognized at national and internation level given their role	see response to comment 7
Octavio Pérez Maqueo and	7	210	7	235	It is necessary to highlight the importance of investing in research and monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	added in a paragrph of final version of SPM
Sophie Ávila	7	210	7	235	There is a gap of institutional arrangements and budget.	addressed in revision
Sophie Ávila Foucat	7	210	7	235	Key Messages should incorporate qualitative and social science aspects.	see response ot comment 7. These consequences are better developed in final version of SPM.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Sophie Ávila Foucat and	7	210	7	235	There is no link between the key messages and the background.	see response to comment 7
Sophie Ávila Foucat and	7	210	7	235	Please mention the importance of participatory and transdisciplinary processes.	added in final SPM
Sophie Ávila Foucat	7	210	7	235	Emphasize the success of community sustainable use as a policy. There are increasing elements of sustainable use. A clear message on sustainable use of biodiversity for decision makers should appear in the Key messages.	the issue of community governance now addressed in parts C (driver) and E (policy responses) of final SPM
Sophie Sophie Ávila Foucat and Numa Pompillo Pavón Hernández	7	210	7	235	An example of Mexico that should be in the text is the community management and strengthening of local capacities of the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)	see response to comment 7
Wolke Tobon	7	210	7	235	A key message on soil/soil recovery is missing.	not an emergent top priority from the
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	7	211	7	216	This message is crucial but again it feels like the key effect is missing. Is like a long explanation but does not land in something concrete. And also you use a very common expression for environmentalist "the cost of inaction increase overtime". What it means exactly? What is the cost? how are you	these paragraphs are revised in final and take these points into account.
Diego Pacheco	7	211	8	236	The conclusions about policy are very weak. There is the need first to introduce a key message about the institutional availability and capacities in the region (formal and informal rules). In my view there is an important institutional strength in the region, either as formal rules (norms) and informal (indigenous peoples own norms and regulations), including the governance for the management of the commons (common goods). Also, regarding polycentric arrangements for management and use of natural resources and NCP (at different levels and multiple scales). And then the approach of the policies can be discussed: rights approaches (vision of the Mother Earth and systems of life) and other approaches, and the different	major revisions of policy section E of the assessment. Most of these topics are addressed in revision.
Jan Börner	7	211	7	221	This recommendation sounds almost impossible to implement. How can the "full consequences" of development strategies on "all NCP" be taken into account? In practice, trade-offs are inevitable and will require prioritization schemes. The "costs of inaction" are mentioned, but it is unclear whether the authors understand that such cost estimates should be the guiding principle for "better coupling of development and	this paragraph revised substantially in final revision

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Cooper		211			"development and environmental policies". Use of the word "development" here is incomplete and suggests that environment is not part of development. We need to be careful of the language we use. I think that we would argue (indeed the Assessment does argue) that it is only "development" if environment is considered. otherwise hwb/qol will be compromised. so may be better to say something like: "coherence among policies that focus on (socio-)economic development and environmental	taken onto account in revision
Mariano Ordano	7	214	7	214	You wrote "Quality of Life" with capital letter. However, it is not clear why some expressions should be capitalized and other is not. The reader may consider that you capitalize the more important expressions. I suggest review this point in order to bring a congruent edition.	handled consistently by editors n all four regional assessments
David Cooper		216		219	"Currentmeasures" yes, but this is less significant than the first (bold)	noted - and change intended
Wolke Tobon Niedfeldt	7	220	7	221	There are contradictions in this line. "Mayor drivers"	this paragrph has been sbstanitaly revised in final
Ana Santiago	7	221	7	221	There sholud be include a general example as: A great effort has been made to develop laws, regulations, definitions, methods of analysis as the results of scientific work to avoid possible environmental risks, but there still prevails the lack of application of information by Government representants and, above all, the lack of planning for investment of budgets on future scenarios in the trends of change in the functionality of	judgement al comment and makes causal attributions for which there was not sufficient evidence to include these points in chapters or SPM
Diego Pacheco	7	221	7	221	This paragraph should be substituted for a more general paragraph as stated in the previous line oriented to evaluate the institutional availability and presence of formal and informal institutions for natural resources governance and NCP governance in the region.	governance has its own treatent in both drives and policy response chapters.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	7	221	7	221	A new paragraph is needed in order to evaluate the governance of natural resource and NCP of indigenous peoples and local communities, and particular the relevance and importance of the governance of the commons (water, land and forests), and their impacts on biodiversity. Also, a discussion relevant to the recognition of indigenous peoples territories can be importante in this regard, including the recogning of forestland territories, their own authorities and policital autonomy; all in lien with the ILO 160 Covenant and the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of United Nations. In Bolivia, for example, the plurinational state has recognized the economic, social, legal and political plurality of the country.	see response to 273
Diego Pacheco	7	221	7	221	After the paragraphs I am suggesting previously I consider to introduce current paragraph 14 with the discussion of the better coupling between development and environmental policy, according to different policy perspectives. In this conext could be important to reflect the view of the Living-Well in Balance and harmony with Mother Earth as one way to reinforce, through the management of systems of life, the organic and systemic articulation between nature and human beings.	all this matrial extensively restructured in final of SPM
Diego Pacheco	7	222	7	230	In order to be meaningful this paragraph should be more concrete and specific, showing up specific results of the region. As it is now is very abstract and theoretical and is not important.	see response to comment 275
United States Government	7	222	7	230	This sentence is confusing. Specifically, it is not clear what "sustainability issues" are nor we do understand the terms "telecoupling" and "teleconnections" in this context. We recommend re-drafting this to improve clarity and ideally avoiding the use of academic jargon that may	this paragraph largely revised in final version of SPM
Wolke Tobon Niedfeldt	7	222	7	230	What tools could be used? The text only talk about telecoupling and teleconnection. Public policies should consider social factors.	policy optons table included in final version of SPM, addressing this point
Daniel P Faith		228		229	Good, perhaps expand this	noted
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	7	231	7	235	This key message is about restoration or about fulfillment of Aichi targets and SDGs in general? Is confusing. And about the boldt phrase, how restoration will fully reverse the antropogenic negative impacts on BES? It is really possible to fully reverse and to what extend do you mean with	restoration and Targets/Goals separated I final version of SPM

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	7	231	7	235	Also, this conclusion is very theoretical and therefore irrelevant. The key messages must be very specific. I have suggested to include a paragraph about Aichi Targets and SDGs earlier in the SPM (as recommended above). This is not the place for the discussion of Aichi Targets and SDGs.	see response of comment 280
David Cooper		231		233	"Although Achievable". Yes, but why put this in such a negative way? Ecosystem restoration is necessary and should be promoted. Even better to avoid damage in the first place. The term "ecological restoration" is used to mean a proactive activity (otherwise the first part of the sentence is a tautology) yet it actually has a broader meaning.	treatment of restoration is revised in final, but cautious enthusiasm retained.. I strongly prefer preference for avoiding the need for restoration is retained.
Octavio Pérez Maqueo, José Manuel Mass Moreno, Hesiquio Benítez Díaz, Jessica Bravo Cadena and Wolke Tobon Niedfeldt.	7	231	7	235	In addition to restoration, there are other instruments that need to be considered in Key message 16 given their importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation (for example, sustainable management of ecosystems, sustainable use of natural resources, watershed management, payments for ecosystem services, etc). In the other hand, it is necessary to rephrase the sense of the sentence in a positive way. It is very important to include several evaluations of this tool that have been conducted for the region among them please check: Eliane Ceccon y Cristina Martínez-Garza, "Experiencias mexicanas en la restauración de los ecosistemas", 2016, UNAM, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos y CONABIO.	see response to comment 7
Rosa María Chávez Dagostino	7	231	7	235	The key message 16. "Under the current trend, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs will be achieved", sounds catastrophic and the text does not mention which effort can be most effective. This can cause the non-action of policy makers	paragraph on Targets and Goals substantially revised and this concern taken into account.
Wolke Tobon Niedfeldt and José Manuel Mass Moreno	7	231	7	235	The current message is wrong since it says that the restoration does not work. On the contrary, this tool has given good results and is a fundamental strategy for the conservation of biodiversity. It is important to link the role restoration with REDD+ strategies. It is also important to emphasize that Ecological restoration is the best bet for conservation.	the paragraph does Not say restoration does not work. It only says restoration is not guaranteed to replace everything that was lost, which is an important message.
David Cooper		233			Non-sequitur between the first and last sentences of this para.	fixes in revision
David Cooper		233		235	This is an independent point and needs its own para to allow all the	fixed in restructuring of final version of

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Dalia M. Salabarría	7	236	7		<p>As a general observation on the Summary for Policy Makers, I consider that in this Executive Summary and into Report, in all chapters, is evident a great disbalance or disproportion of information (dates), examples included and comparisons between different sub-regions, where practically do not exist references to the Caribbean islands. It is also, specifically representative in the treatment given to the Unit of Analysis, where the information on islands ecosystems is practically nule. Only at chapter five and four appear some information on coastal and marine ecosystems, but with very few information, on these clave ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, coastal lagoons, sea grass bed, coral reef and ecosystem services), for their productivity, the coastal protection, recreational values, and also for your importance from economic point of view, for aquaculture, fisheries, tourism and others.</p> <p>I am convinced that the main reason for that, is the information lack, but there are information, then I suggest, call de attention, at the Executive Summary, on the need to share information, from the different institutions, from each country.</p> <p>And finally, The other element that I think is poorly treated in the Executiva Summary, is related on the effects and impacts of Climate Change, not only for people, but also reffered to the nature and its benefits to the population. In this case, with special emphasis to the population in general, and for countries of Caribbean sub-region, in particular. It is the main challenge for the next years, with serious implications to the people.</p> <p>Then, I suggest that this issue most be treately deeply, addressing the need to an efficient preparation to applicate Adaptation-Base Ecosystem (ABE)</p>	generally agree woth sentiment of the comment, and some improvement n the revised SPM. However the reality is that Parties did not nomiate enough mrine and coastal experts.
United States Government	8	237	33	1227	Currently, some of the 'Background' points are repeats of 'Key Message' points, with little additional information for policymakers to understand the context of a statement; consider reviewing the 'Background' section to ensure that each point offers additional information, clarification, and/or justification of 'Key Messages' points for policymakers.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Wolke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	8	237	17	559	Many NCP are missing; in this sense it is not explained if the ones included are more important, and if so, why. Instead of explaining them all, we would suggest to select a few but explain why their relevance and go further in depth in the particularities at the sub-regional and country level.	effort made for great inclusion of all NCP in final, especially though use of figures. But reality is evidence is much greater for some NCP than others.
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Wolke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	8	237	17	559	There is no baseline and temporary changes in NCP and society; for it, graphic summaries could help.	more graphiscs added in final
Wolke Tobón	8	237	17	559	Include wording "NCPs were commonly called ecosystem services ...". The SPM should explain that they are NCPs and what is the difference with Ecosystem Services and help decision makers adopt them.	the ECP - ES discusson followed text provided to all Regional assessments, to maintan consistencey among them.
Diego Pacheco	8	238	9	260	The background of the regional asesment should introduce not only the different in biomes in the Americas, but all the socioeconomic main differences, poverty rats, indigenou peoples territorios and populations, and access of natural resources, must be highlighted in the background, in order to understand that the Americas is a highly diverse region of the world. Also, these differences should be highlighted in infographis (a map and tables can be used in order to be understood easily).	this is affressed to th extent alloed by space, in the final of the SPM, but limited space precluded retailed treatments ofr any subregions.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marcelo Cabido	8	238	8	254	I have serious concerns about the final Units of Analysis. The distribution and boundaries included in Fig. 1b is, at least, arguable. Some units reflect an over-simplification. For example, tropical savannas (low nutrients in soils) vs. subtropical dry forests; or Patagonia as a temperate grassland included in the same unit with the pampa grasslands. Also, mountain ecosystems are ignored and they are not different to the Tundra, but also conserve very rich and unique cultural features. The same may be argued with respect to the oceans: for example, upwelling zones are ignored besides they have a strong effect in biodiversity and economy	this is fixed for all regional assessments and not open for revision
United States Government	8	238	8	239	As there are four designated subregions, please take care to keep these subregions distinct throughout the assessment, using more substantial groupings (such as Latin America and the Caribbean-LAC) sparingly. However, it should be noted here that LAC may be used at times	noted and taken into account in revision
United States Government	8	239	8	239	The text refers to "Mesoamerica" and "Caribbean islands," but the map refers to "Central America" and "Caribbean." These should match throughout the document.	consistency checked by editors in the final revision of the assessment
José Luis Echeverría/ César	8	240	8	243	incluir que la Región alberga importantes centros de origen de plantas cultivadas.	Cris or M-E????
United States	8	240	8	240	"socially responsible use" is vague and subjective; please specify or delete.	revise in final version
DECO/Sbio/MMA	8	246	8	252	Remove the text from lines 246 to 252 on page 8, as the information is already contained in the text of lines 107 to 115 on page 4.	all redundancies removed in the final SPM
José Luis Echeverría/ César	8	248	8	249	Son 20 países, de estos 9 están en América.	cris or M-E????
Thomas Brooks	8	251	8	251	Good use of text on biodiversity hotspots - important to retain.	noted
Elizabeth Hess	9	256	9	257	In map 1, the legend doesn't match reference to this table on page 8 (line 239) or rest of the assessment. North America, Mesoamerica, South America, and Caribbean islands. Need to adjust N. America, C. America,	fixed and consistency checked in final version
Mariano Ordano	9	256	9	256	Fig. 1a. "North America"	noted
WWF Mexico	9	256	9	257	There should be modify Figure SPM. 1a that says Central America and it has to say Mesoamerica as referred on line 238	see response to comment 296

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	9	256	9	260	Fix maps projection, correct area to avoid real surface bias.	noted and TSUs redid all figured
José Luis Echeverría/ César	9	257	9	257	la figura a. En amarillo dice "Centro América" lo correcto es "Mesoamérica".	Cris or M-E????
Patrick Lavelle		258			mountain vegetation is very important	see response ot comment 7.
Marcelo Cabido	10	261	10	299	These statements are applicable to almost any region/biome/ecoregion worldwide	gobal generalizations avoided in final version of SPM
Diego Pacheco	10	262	10	275	The references to the America surface are unnecessary here. This information should move to the background information. The first paragraph should be a summary of the background information in terms of the high diversity of the region in many issues (social, economic, cultural, political) and how those are related to the NCP and GQL. Avoid the theoretical considerations that can apply to every region of the world. This is the Americas assessment and therefore needs to be specific. also, this paragraph or in the following paragraph there is the need to highlight what are the most important NCP for achieving GQL in America (agriculture, forestry, water, etc. etc.) in order to understand what this discussion is	taken into acount in major restructuring of final version of the SPM
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	10	262	10	262depends in diverse ways on the conservation , sustainable.....	noted

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	10	262	10	263	Please delete the reference to "and equitable" as this is subjective and beyond the scope of the assessment.	within scope and retained
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	10	264	10	264 Innovations , health, social relationships.....	noted
José Luis Echeverría/ César	10	270	10	270	Incluir la protección a sus territorios, por parte de ILK's. striving to maintain and protect their cultures and territories.	Cris or M-E????
United States Government	10	273	10	274	Please delete the reference to ""that help societies achieve a compassionate and equitable life" as this is subjective and beyond the	text revised but not deleted in final version of SPM
Diego Pacheco	10	276	10	280	It is important to highlight in this paragraph the different worldviews presented in the region. In particular, the importance of the view of the Living-well and Mother Earth in the region (rights of Mother Earth). As it is now is very general and does not go deeper in the specific worldviews of the region, which are very rich (for example: the Pachamama). there is the need to explain the indigenous peoples' worldview, and particularly the	importance of different worldviews highlighted in SPM but no one worldview gets more extensive treatment than others.
United States Government	10	276	10	280	The header text refers to "perceptions" and "worldviews," but the following text is about coproduction, which is more actionable, and thus creates a contradiction; consider revising or deleting references to perceptions and worldviews to align with the following text.	major restructuring of final version did more effective job of sorting issues to related groups
Patrick Lavelle		279			agriculture as it is practiced in most parts only benefits humans... and impairs all the other NCPs	generalization incorrect
Diego Pacheco	10	281	10	299	I suggest to delete this paragraph, since the SPM can not summarize the Conceptual Framework of IPBES. Delete entirely this paragraph, and also is confusing since also refers to the use of the Amazon region in the	done in final version of SPM
United States Government	10	281	10	299	This discussion would be useful as context earlier on; consider integrating into the 'Key Messages' or the 'Background to the Regional Assessment for the Americas' on page 8.	taken onto account in major restructuring of SPM in final version
Jessika Carvajal	10	281	10	299	Is there a reason why the term "ecosystem services" isn't being used in these paragraphs?	consistent with overall IPBES guidance
Carlos Alfredo	10	287	287		Include WELL ESTABLISHED at the end of the sentence	added
David Cooper		291		293	"landscape to regional scales" Amazon also influences things at global scales	regional kept since this is only a regional assessment
United States	10	299	10	299	"Climate shocks" should be replaced by "negative impacts of climate	noted

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	10	300	11	313	Why there is a aconnection only between population increase and food security. Population increase in America has many implications in America and not only in food security. The attempt to describe the differences in undernourishment in the text is not useful. All explanations of differentiation should go in infographics (maps and tables). I suggest to introduce a map or a table about undernourishment in the region, highlighting the differences among the different subregions. This paragraph should be focus only on agriculture and food security and nutrition. Also, the contribution of America to the world in terms of agricultural commotidities can be highlighted, as it is reflected in the key	the treatment of nature-based securities is extensively restructured in final version of SPM.
United States Government	10	300	11	313	Please rephrase - as drafted the connection to this assessment and IPBES' mandate is not clear.	revision may address this but can't tell from comment what change is needed
David Cooper		300		303	As written, this statement is self-contradictory: if 3.4m people arte undernourished, than the region has not overcome food insecurity!	revised in final version.
Marcelo Cabido	10	302	10	302	Again, I suggest to check this number	all numbers checked in final version
Marcelo Cabido	11	303	11	313	Please, chek the figures included in this paragraph. They seem rather contradictory to me.	
United States Government	11	305	11	305	Clarify "at or below the federal poverty line." The reference appears to be to North America, and there is no unique North American poverty line.	Source for infomration givn in SPM fotnote
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	306	11	306	This data is very old. It should also specify the differences mentioned.	data updated
David Cooper		310		313	It would be useful to indicate how these figures compare with global	this infomraton added when available
Diego Pacheco	11	314	11	330	I suggest to discuss in this paragraph the NCP regarding agricultural production with multiple trade-offs (forestry, water, etc). There is no need to be specific in the types of products (for example, soybean, wheat, etc...) but in the overall surface and trends of production. Also differences within the region not needed to be discussed in the text and should go to a map	tken into account when all the food related paragraphs brought toegther and revised.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	11	314	11	330	Recommend shortening this paragraph; it goes into too much detail for a summary.	noted and taken into account in the final much shorter SPM
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	314	11	318	The message is very important, it should be included in the first part of the SPM (80-101) Key messages.	taken into account in the major restructuring of SPM
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	314	11	318	Include key date corresponding to the Green Revolution (specify). Why the baseline is 1961 ?	baseline given by scoping documents
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	314	11	318	Mention what implications it has and what is the final destination	limits on details possible to include
David Cooper		321		322	"relies mainly on" strange phrase here; better: "exports mainly"	revised in final version.
United States Government	11	327	11	330	This sentence is not clear, and may be too complex to introduce to the summary even if clarified; consider revising to clarify or deleting this	revised in final version.
David Cooper		327		330	qualify "average agricultural productivity" as "average agricultural LABOUR productivity". Are these values in PPP?	revised in final version.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Carlos Alfredo Joly	11	331			Agriculture productivity has increased significantly but head/hectare has not changed significantly over the last 25 years, it is still less the one per hectare. See PLoS One. 2016; 11(1): e0147138. Dynamics of Cattle Production in Brazil. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.014713 Concepta McManus,1 Júlio Otávio Jardim Barcellos,2,* Bruna Krummenauer Formenton,2 Potira Meirelles Hermuche,3 Osmar Abílio de Carvalho, Jr,3 RenatoFontes Guimarães,3 Miguelangelo Gianezini,2 Eduardo Antunes Dias,2 Vinícius do Nascimento Lampert,4 Daniele Zago,2 and José Braccini Neto2	references checked and all data on SPM consistent with chapters
Diego Pacheco	11	331	11	344	The discussion of natural habitat conversion and land use change is important in the region since it has an important amount of tropical trees. It is important to highlight the conexions but there is no need to go into specifics (number of camelids, or cattle, or beef production). The main distinctions in the region should go to a map or table. This topic is very relevant and should show upt the trends of deforestation in the region and	
United States Government	11	331	11	344	Recommend shortening this paragraph; it goes into too much detail for a summary.	
David Cooper		331			Instead, say "Conversion of neural habitats". Clearer. (nothing "natural" about the "conversion"!	
David Cooper		331		332	"... have improved efforts to satisfy..." very strange phrasing! "improve" is value-laden Suggest: "have contributed to meeting."	
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	331	11	332	It is very important to present the role of the Americas in global markets and the unequal environmental and social consequences	
Marcelo Cabido	11	342	11	342	I suggest to add subtropical as well	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	343	11	343	The information is important and useful, it should be included in line 332	
United States Government	12	345	11	346	Recommend editing the clause describing how fish is healthy to a more factual statement such as "'fish and shellfish, which is an important source of animal protein,". this is an important point but it's important to avoid	
WWF Mexico	12	345	12	348	There should include: Coastal areas tend to concentrate important proportions of human population, with continued immigration rates and high fecundity rates. Productive activities along coasts are intense and create sectorial conflicts. On the other hand, increased populations demand increased space and food. All those factors lead to reduced extensions of coastal habitats and increased pollution. Additionally, the absence of access rights for most of the natural coastal resources cause their depletion. Hence, the ordination of consumptive activities in coastal areas is difficult. All the previous elements indicate that costal natural habitats are in continuous reduction and deterioration. They are also more and more fragile to extreme climate variability. In consequence, coastal	
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	12	345	12	355	The different dimensions of fishing are not recognized in: identity, life forms, social relations	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
WWF Mexico	12	348	12	348	There should include or review information such as: Unfortunately, the reduction of minor pelagic fishes (sardines, anchovies) and their associated bycatch into fishmeal, for feeding cattle and aquaculture shrimp, represents the waist of important sources of protein for humans and keystone components of marine food webs. This is a common practice	
Jessika Carvajal	12	350	12	350	It might not be understood by the reader what " <i>pelagic and demersal fish</i> "	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	12	352	12	352	Existe un error en el año. El texto dice 3014. Se asume que lo correcto es 2014.	
United States	12	352	12	352	"3014" to "2014."	
WWF Mexico	12	352	12	352	It should say 2014 instead 3014	
Jessika Carvajal	12	352	12	352	The year should be '2014'	
United States Government	12	353	12	353	"Landing" is a misnomer for aquaculture, recommend "production" or a similar term that captures both marine fisheries and aquaculture.	
WWF Mexico	12	353	12	355	There should include information of: Overfishing is as a major issue for marine biodiversity, not only in the Caribbean, but also along the Pacific coast. This is widely accepted by regional academia and conservationists and relates to limited poor fisheries management, limited law enforcement capacities and marginal monitoring of industrial and artisanal fleets. At the present, several national fisheries management entities believe	
Diego Pacheco	12	356	12	365	It is important the reference to wildgame and indigenous peoples. But there is not the only livelihood of indigenous peoples, and therefore should be contextualized with the other activities that indigenous peoples are developing in their daily lifes. Also, the reference to the articulation of wild game and culture is more complex to what is described, which is very	
Marcelo Cabido	12	356	12	365	Also suggest to include the percentage of indigenous people in some section of the SPM	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	12	356	12	365	The current wording does not translate in sustainable use or the different forms of wildlife management (eg. UMA in Mexico).	
David Cooper		359			".. Almost all wildlife tax are used as food by south Americans" what does this mean? Perhaps: " Almost all species (really?) of (what taxa?) are used by people in one part of South America or another. "	
Diego Pacheco	12	366	12	381	This paragraph should be referred to NCP stemming from forests, and not only be focus on timber and fiber. Therefore, a more holistic understanding of forestry and NCP is needed, including carbon sequestration, soil protection, water regulation, medicinal plants, and other sources of livelihoods for indigenous peoples and local communities, including timber and fiber. Also no need to go into specifics, move	
Ederson A Zanetti	12	366	12	369	there should be mention to fertilization effect of increased atmospheric co2 for trees used for timber production	
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	12	366	12	369	Include the biophysical processes that support the supply of wood and fibers.	
United States Government	12	369	12	379	Please use precise and unbiased language. Recommend replacing "stands out" with "is".	
Marcelo Cabido	12	373	12	373	But, please, take into account that forest cover has increased in North America during the past century	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	12	375	12	381	Emphasize the diversity of native fibers, as they are characteristic of the region.	
United States Government	12	380	12	381	Recommend stating facts in the SPM and avoiding theories unless they are clearly supported. Please delete the clause explaining the decline in wool	
Diego Pacheco	12	382	12	399	I think that the discussion of energy security is not highly relevant in the discussion of NCP and GQL, unless their impacts of genotation in biodiversity. However, I think that the information that most cars in Brazil can run on ethanol is not relevant or the biomass in Brazil, unless an information of how much biodiversity is loss because of the biomass projects in Brazil. This paragraph needs to be rephrased entirely, and provide better connections between energy sources and NCP.	
United States Government	12	382	12	382	Please include a qualifier that energy security is provided "mostly" by non-renewable resources, as renewables do make up a portion of total energy sources.	
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	12	382	12	383	Develop in the text the implications of this statement.	
David Cooper		383		384	"with only ten countries..." this is not really providing much information. Depends on the size of the countries as to the significance of this	
Mariano Ordano	12	385	12	385	It should says: "at least 60%"	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Volke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda	11	390	11	391	Emphasize the problem of the use of firewood; Include their implications for health and the environment.	
United States Government	13	397	13	399	"Still, even in the US" could be perceived as biased and not necessary to make the point; consider deleting "still even in," or both sentences	
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	13	400	13	402	It appears that the authors are very well documented about what is happening in Canada, US, Argentina and Brazil, but the rest of countries does not appear in many parts of the text. But is amazing that in this issue of medicinal biodiversity or source for pharmaceuticals, authors are not taking into consideration the LAC countries that have a clear experience on this: México, Perú, Bolivia and Colombia, for example. More information maybe can be reviewed by experts, such as: Bernal, H.Y.; García, M.H. y Quevedo, S.F. 2011. Pautas para el conocimiento, conservación y uso sostenible de las plantas medicinales nativas en Colombia: Estrategia Nacional para la conservación de plantas. Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial e Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá, D. C., Colombia. 232 págs.; http://doi.org/10.15472/daydgm ; https://www.cbd.int/doc/measures/abs/post-protocol/msr-abs-co-es.pdf ; http://cdam.minam.gob.pe/publielectro/biocomercio/investigacionbioco	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	13	400			But both ILK and the chemodiversity available in Central and South America are extremely under used by Pharmaceutical Companies and therefore is generating insignificant monetary resources for the region.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	13	400	13	416	I do not agree to discuss only the role of indigenous peoples regarding use of medicinal plants and animals. They have an holistic management and use of NCP for their GQL. Although this is important, I prefer not to introduce all ILK discussion in this paragraph. It is also important to discuss here the contribution of America to the pharmacological industry because of the presence of medicinal plants in the local biodiversity. Also, the specific references to the number of records are not needed in a SPM,	
Marcelo Cabido	13	400	13	416	Are there any data available on life expectancy of indigenous compared to non indigenous people? Any reference to vectors mediated diseases and	
DECO/Sbio/MMA	13	406	13	407	The data about medicinal uses of plants in Atlantic Forest in Brazil is far below of the real number. And in Brazil, we do not have official data about it. It is important, in this case, to cite the bibliographic reference of these data and highlight the limitations of the data.	
Marcelo Cabido	13	407	13	408	The species is also a taxonomic category. Is the expression referring to families, orders, etc.?	
United States Government	13	410	13	412	What is the connection of these two sentences to the rest of the section? Please rephrase or delete.	
Jessika Carvajal	13	410	13	412	It seems this information could also be referenced in paragraph [2.2.1.4] (lines 356-365), since it has to do with food security and health	
Carlos Alfredo	13	417			The use of water for energy generation is similar to that used in agriculture	
Diego Pacheco	13	417	14	431	There is no need to discuss differences of the region in the text. Introduce relevant information in a map or graph in order to show up distinctions within the region. Also, the importance of water scarcity in the region because of climate change could be very important to discuss, including the needs of water for human consumption. A deeper discussion of the issue of water quality can also be very relevant.	
Mariano Ordano	13	417	14	431	I see some roughness in the mix of mentioned causal factors. Then, the unique example related to water use consequences on human health is	
Ana Santiago	13	418	13	418	There should be include that, in the case of Mexico, Water use on great demand is for industrial purposes like automotive industry for exportation and manufacturing sector (T.V., refrigerators, computers components)	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	13	420	13	422	The distinction between withdrawal and consumption is not clear. For example, in the US, industrial users are the largest withdrawals, but agriculture is the largest consumptive use. Please clarify.	
Patrick Lavelle		428			don't forget metallic pollution due to mining activities	
United States Government	14	441	14	441	The sentence overstates how the depletion of groundwater or loss of natural ecosystems has been offset by investments in technology . We recommend it to be redrafted as follows: "In North America, intensive agricultural production, the depletion of fossil groundwater and the associated loss of natural ecosystems constitute significant threats to human water security. These have been somewhat offset by investments	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	14	444	14	457	Propose inclusion of examples around moderation of extreme temperatures to provide a counterpoint to those related to flooding and	
Diego Pacheco	14	444	14	457	The consideration of this issue needs to be less technical and more political. It is not easily understandable and the key message is missing.	
United States Government	14	444	14	446	This sentence refers to two different types of NCPs: (1) the physical earth system's ability to regulate climate and (2) ecosystem services which may be unrelated to climate. As the value of ecosystem services may be reduced by degradation related to human development, as well as anthropogenic climate change, recommend revising. For example, the sentence could read: "The ability of intact ecosystems to both mitigate the effects of extreme weather events and to act as carbon sinks has weakened as they have been negatively impacted by human activities,	
Ederson A Zanetti	14	448	14	448	There should be mention to carbon stored at dead wood and harvested wood products as well	
Marcelo Cabido	14	448	14	449	Which is the area involved in such rates? Or do the figures refer to the whole biomes?	
Jessika Carvajal	14	448	14	449	Given that this text will be read by policy makers that aren't necessarily familiar with the terminology or technical aspects, using these formulas in parenthesis is not of much use, since it won't be understood what they mean and it just adds unnecessary information to the paragraph	
David Cooper		449			Figures in Pg: are these totals across all ecosystems of each type? Clarify	
David Cooper		455			"625 million" Only?	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	14	458	14	469	Could be interesting to review the colombian case of the Constitutional Court Sentence 622 of 2016, in which the national government is accused by omission to allow illegal activites (mainly mining) that affects fundamental rights of people to life, health, food, culture and environment. The Court, pointing out the vital link between man and nature considers that the Atrato River (which is the ecosystem affected and where community lives), becomes itself subject of law.	
Diego Pacheco	14	458	14	469	This is a very key paragraph and needs to be clarified with the fact that Mother Earth in the Andes region (or Pachamama) is a sacred and living being, encompassing all living betins existing in the planted.	
United States Government	14	458	14	485	These two sections contradict each other, as you cannot determine that a good quality of life is based on non-material contributions when that evidence is descriptive or case-based; please choose one or integrate their respective points into one section.	
United States Government	14	459	14	459	Please delete the references to "compassionate and equitable life" as this is subjective.	
Patrick Lavelle		460			aesthetic values also	
Patrick Lavelle		463			THIS IS THE POINT. Forgetting this essential point in the name of never verified economic paradigms has produced the current disaster. Is it so difficult to admit it?	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	14	470	15	485	<p>I prefer not to discuss the differences between monetarization and non monetarization, because this is a very sensitive issue for many countries in the region. Although there is the need to remove a prescriptive language, for example saying that monetarization led to powerful insights in the values of nature.</p> <p>Also, I disagree with the conclusion that little is known about the non-material NCP. There is much anthropological literature (case-based) showing how non-material NCP are delivered in the context of indigenous peoples. Therefore, what is said in the SPM is not necessarily true and needs more discussion. This is the case of the holistic interpretation of NCP regarding ILK. For example: In the Andean region the presence of the two-way and dynamic relationships between people and nature as a system of life makes it difficult to differentiate the nature contributions to people as regulatory, material and non-material, therefore the need to understand those in a holistic perspective. The gifts of Pachamama (Mother Earth), either as goods or bads, depend on the interrelationship between time and space, the connection of different spheres of the world, and the positive or negative interaction between peoples, nature and the spiritual world. In the cosmogony of the Andean region the Pachamama, usually denoted as Mother Earth, is the conjunction of time and space, which means that peoples and nature are part of an integrated living entity in a specific time and space (Laymi 2001; Torrez and Yampara 1994). The Pachamama represents the micro and macro-cosmos, which is divided into three interconnected spheres: the cosmic sphere (Alaxpacha), the biosphere (Akapacha), where plants, animals, water, soils and human beings coexist, and the underworld (Manqhapacha), encompassing both material and spiritual dimensions (Medina 2006). The Pachamama is not</p>	
Jessika Carvajal	14	470	14	470	What is understood by " <i>non-material NCPs</i> "?	
Mariano Ordano	14	471	14	471	Here "quality of life" is not capitalized as in previous mentions. Keep congruent through the manuscript. I think that it is perhaps better to underline particular parts that you want to highlight, more than write with	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	15	477	15	481	Can we know the results of the ILK workshop held in Bolivia, where it suppose that indigenous and local communities and experts where going to shared visions with scientists regarding their cultural and spiritual values and cosmovision on BES?	
Patrick Lavelle		477			... and produces sadness and depression at seeing the destruction of beautiful species and ecosystems	
Diego Pacheco	15	486	15	496	Trend in biodiversity by sector (fishers, forestry, etc.) should be considered in each of the previos paragraph when discussing each of the NCPs. There is no need to introduce a new paragraph only for trends.	
Ederson A Zanetti	15	486	15	496	There should be mention to forestry sector jobs, income, cover and so on	
Mariano Ordano	15	486	15	486	Please, avoid "etc.". Change it either by "for example", or "e.g.", or "such	
WWF Mexico	15	488	15	489	There should provide mor information because it gives fact,s but explanations are not offered. In one hand, imported seafood provides 90% of seafood consumptions in the USA (this explains the decrease in USA fishers); in the other hand, demographic trends in Americas have crowded coasts and governments made of fisheries a palliative for poverty. Since access to fisheries is open, the poorest fractions of society shift to that	
Mariano Ordano	15	489	15	489	"fish farmers"?	
WWF Mexico	15	491	15	492	There should include and considere: Additional dimensions of artisanal fisheries are missed; such as entities of almost impossible control by governments avoiding the required investment for the adequate management and surveillance; entities with tolerated continued growth serving as pressure valves for social issues, instead of efficient productive units and relevant sources of threats for marine and costal biodiversity, due to the prevalence of irresponsible fishing.	
Diego Pacheco	15	497	15	502	there is no need of this paragraph since all of the economic information could be discussed in the background information of the region (as I have suggested previously).	
United States Government	15	497	15	502	This section's connection to NCP as well as IPBES' mandate is unclear; please revise to show the connection or delete.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	15	503	15	511	I do not understand the conclusions of this paragraph. What is the share of an NCP may be is an interesting issue but here is clearly an information with no information of support (incomplete). Also, is very theoretical and does not have data from the region. I suggest to reconsider this paragrph	
Jan Börner	15	503	15	505	This statement would appear "well established" based on what follows. The fact that "little information exists" on actual benefit sharing arrangements does not weaken the evidence base on unequal access.	
Diego Pacheco	15	512	16	522	I suggest to move this paragraph of conflicts to the policy section, since policies are implemented in order to avoid conflicts. I think that the data in the quantification of conflicts is very subjective, and I prefer not go into details of where are the most conflicts. I do not understand the idea of conservatino refugees also. Reconsider this paragraph.	
United States	15	512	15	522	This sections goes beyond IPBES' mandate; please delete or revise.	
David Cooper		515		516	differences in management jurisdiction are much broader than protected areas. Better to characters as private vs state vs communal, vs hybrid forms of land ownership and tenure.	
Jessika Carvajal	16	516	16	521	It seems like these statements have been made previously in the text (page 6), almost using the same language	
Diego Pacheco	16	523	16	536	I think that this is a very relevant paragraph since is introducing the ILK discussion into the SPM. However, I prefer not going into one single example (the darks oils in amazonia). There is the need to introduce more examples from different biomas. I also, suggeset to introduce the conservation of agrobiodiversity in the Andes region as an important example of ILK in the region, which is also connected with the holistic perspective of NCP as highlighted in the line 40 of this document. If there are difficulties in introducing examples of different biomas I prefer not	
Marcelo Cabido	16	523	16	536	It should be taken into account that not always local actions have been positive for biodiversity conservation NCPs	
Jessika Carvajal	16	523	16	536	It seems like this topic relates directly to earlier paragraphs in page 12, and could possibly be connected in a better way.	
Thomas Brooks	16	527	16	527	I think that "help to maintain" would be preferable to the jargon-y and debateable "continue to enhance and co-produce"	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States	16	527	16	527	To "co-produce" biodiversity is confusing in this context; please clarify or	
Diego Pacheco	16	537	16	549	I prefer to delete this as a paragraph. This consideration should be introduced in the contribution of the region to the world earlier	
Patrick Lavelle		544			define biocapacity	
United States	16	547	16	549	This sentence could be useful as a header point; consider moving.	
Diego Pacheco	16	550	17	559	Also, I suggest to delete this paragraph which is very much theoretical and is not introducing any particular specificity of the region in the context of NCP and GQL.	
Marcelo Cabido	16	550	17	559	I found this paragraph not clear enough for policy makers	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	16	550	16	555	Understanding relationships among economy, livelihoods and well-being in the Americas requires integration across social and ecological systems, in the framework of resilience base ecosystem stewardship . It includes investigating how ecosystem contributions are co-produced by social systems of management and ecosystem approach design; how benefits from nature are distributed among communities and cultures; best practices for ecosystem resilience governance and how availability and distribution of contributions may shift in response to major drivers, including climate change, cultural preferences, consumption ,	
United States Government	16	550	17	559	This point may be better suited for the "D. The role of policy, governance and other interventions in nature's contributions section"; consider	
Thomas Brooks	16	551	16	552	Change "ecosystem contributions" to the standard IPBES acronym used elsewhere, "NCPs". Also Lines 556-557.	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	16	556	17	559	Propose inclusion of terminology around "co-benefits" instead of simply "trade-offs" to link to existing literature around this topic as well as to draw attention to the existence of opportunities to maximise synergies	
Diego Pacheco	17	560	17	573	This paragraph is repetitive. This information has been already showed up previously, in the previous section and in the background information of the region.	
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón y	17	560	21	760	The text does not explain that the great biodiversity loss caused by human activities has, in most cases, not brought the expected social benefit.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	17	561	17	562	how experts envision a sustainable use of nature's contributions to people? In the section of status and trends I expect to find what are the richness of Americas BES and what are the tendencies if I do not act. For a decision maker is confusing to expect BES assesment and find out NCP assessment in the same line (largely presented in the previous 6 or 8	
Patrick Lavelle		561			Is this true? In many regions it is just very poor!!	
United States Government	17	561	17	562	It could be useful to mention that biodiversity is under threat in the header text, as the nine global hotspots discussed in the following text indicate.	
Jessika Carvajal	17	561	17	573	Same paragraph (laguage and topic) has been used previously in the text	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	17	563	17	564	La información correcta es que las Américas poseen 9 de los 20 Países Megadiversos Afines (Like Minded Mega Diverse Countries). El grupo de Países Megadiversos Afines está formado por: México; Guatemala; Costa Rica; Colombia, Ecuador; Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela y Brasil (América); Filipinas; Indonesia; Malasia; India; China e Irán (Asia); Sudáfrica; Kenia; Madagascar; República Democrática del Congo y Etiopia (África). Se puede revisar estas fuentes: https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/information/cop-13-inf-45-en.pdf ; párrafo 4 de: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-02-en.pdf ; y	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa	17	563	17	572	Incluir la importancia de las Américas como centro de origine de plantas cultivadas. 2 de los 8 centros de origen de especies cultivadas se encuentran en la región: Mesoamérica y los Andes.	
Marcelo Cabido	17	563	17	573	As mentioned above, mountains and upwelling zones in the oceans are not mentioned	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	17	570	17	571	La información correcta es que las Américas poseen 9 de los 20 Países Megadiversos Afines (Like Minded Mega Diverse Countries). El grupo de Países Megadiversos Afines está formado por: México; Guatemala; Costa Rica; Colombia, Ecuador; Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela y Brasil (América); Filipinas; Indonesia; Malasia; India; China e Irán (Asia); Sudáfrica; Kenia; Madagascar; República Democrática del Congo y Etiopia (África). Se puede revisar estas fuentes: https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/information/cop-13-inf-45-en.pdf ; párrafo 4 de: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-02-en.pdf ; y	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks	17	572	17	573	Good use of text on biodiversity hotspots - important to retain.	
Diego Pacheco	17	574	17	578	The report is about trends in biodiversity. I suggest to delete this paragraph since the conclusions are establish but incomplete and the threats to cultural diversity are not the core of the rerport. There is the need of more analysis about the importance of indigenous peoples in the Americas. It depends on the regions and of the policies implemented in the different regions. There will be the need to explain why many indigenous groups have become extinct (such as in North America and South America: slaughter of complete populations, invading their territories, colonizing groups, etc). If needed, the paragraph needs go to in depth to the analysis of the context of the diminishing of indigenous populations. Also, the paragraph should discuss the issue of the number of local communities	
Marcelo Cabido	17	574	17	578	Different sources to the one cited here report 45% amerindians in Perú, 41% in Bolivia, and 8,3% in Latin America.	
United States Government	17	574	15	578	Is this section on cultural diversity appropriate given IPBES' mandate? Please clarify the connection to biodiversity and ecosystem services.	
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	17	574	17	578	When saying "biodiversity is under threat", it is necessary to clearly identify the problem.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
José Luis Echeverría/ César	17	587	17	589	Incluir información sobre el porcentaje de plantas que es usado por grupos humanos de Mesoamérica.	
Marcelo Cabido	17	587	17	589	No data available for South America?	
David Cooper		587		589	I find this sentence confusing. The figures for N America and Caribbean are, presumably, referring to different plants, so the phrase "in these plant groups" is perhaps not correct?	
Diego Pacheco	17	590	17	594	Some examples from different biomas can be very relevant in this paragraph. As it is is very general and can apply to different regions.	
Patrick Lavelle		590			How do you define a "simple" landscape?	
United States	17	593	17	593	"Climate shocks" should be replaced by "negative impacts of climate	
Diego Pacheco	17	595	18	604	I think that the section is about trends in biodiversity and not a discussion about the means and methods to identify the trends. I do not see relevance for this paragraph about metrics.	
Marcelo Cabido	17	595	17	595	"Nature" indicators have never been cited before in this assessment. Needs further explanation	
Marcelo Cabido	17	595	18	599	Not clear enough for policy makers	
Patrick Lavelle		595			Negative statement (Does tis report aim at preserving biodiversity?)	
Thomas Brooks	17	595	18	604	This is strange as a key message - it's a very generic and methodological point, with no particular relevance to the Americas more than anywhere else. Suggest deleting - is it really necessary?	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia Koleff, Tania Urquiza, Wolke Tobón, Sylvia Ruiz, Rafael Calderón, Carolina Ziehl Quirós, Sandra Quijas Fonseca, Jessica Bravo Cadena, Ana Luisa Santiago Pérez, Miguel Equihua, Virginia Meléndez Ramírez, Antonio	17	595	18	604	The text mentions a list of indicators that are not in Chapter 3.	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa	18	602	18	603	Cambiar NCP por Servicios Ecosistémicos, ya que los indicadores han sido elaborados, medidos e interpretados para describir diferentes aspectos de la biodiversidad y servicios Ecosistémicos, NO para medir NCP.	
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	18	605	18	605	Although the information is correct for a big part of LAC, please if the authors want's to know about Colombia's biodiversity (the one of the largest in the world), you can go to www.biodiversidad.co or www.sibcolombia.net where you will find how we manage data and knowledge on BES. Maybe also, as Brazil, can be used as an example.	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	18	605			It should be mentioned that almost all data on Latin America biodiversity is based on occurrence, there is NO information on population sizes let alone genetic data.	
Patrick Lavelle		605			soil biodiversity is very little xplord.... But it represents at least 30% of total biodiversity	
Ederson A Zanetti	18	606	18	616	there should be mention to the lack of that on species health and sanitary conditions. Or the risk they might represent to the spreading of infectious diseases, like insects and other vectors	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	18	613	18	616	Accurate estimates of biodiversity and functional diversity and their changes at the individual biome level for the Americas are scarce (well established). Research on the links between biodiversity and ecosystem functions is still in its infancy in most of the subregions of the Americas (well established) [3.4] and its relation with economic sustainable factors	
PhD. Manuel Maass	18	614	18	616	We need to send positive messages. Saying that research is in its infancy does not fuel hopes. It is necessary to emphasize that there are important efforts to solve the lack of information.	
Diego Pacheco	18	617	18	624	There are problems with this paragraph since is referring to the potential of biodiversity, but there are also elements of cultural weakening. These are two different issues. I prefer to keep this paragraph as the decrease of biodiversity in different places and for many different people, and to remove the cultural issues. Overall, the main meaning of this paragraph is confusing. It should be an introductory paragraph saying that the NCP is	
David Cooper		617		618	"do you mean: "... is not being realized by many people, across diverse cultures,"?	
Jessika Carvajal	18	617	18	624	Same paragraph (language and topic) has been used previously in the text	
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	18	621	18	621	This is an important element of key message B3 (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but again, add "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. The key point here is that these numbers are globally comparable.	
Thomas Brooks	18	621	18	621	This is an important element of key message B3 (drawing appropriately from Page 19, Lines 662-667; also Chapter 3, Pages 43-46, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3), but again, add "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. The key point here is that these numbers are globally comparable.	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	18	623	18	623	Después de Nature's Contribution to people, agregar y "Servicios Ecosistémicos".	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	18	625	18	637	I suggest to summarize the ideas of both paragraphs since are very general . Also, some examples could be needed.	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	18	632	18	637	The result is often that a country may deplete a natural resource base such as forests to provide positive gains measured by a specific narrow valuation method such as GDP gain. However, the resource depletion may have many other consequences, such as degrading non-material contributions to good quality of life, including recreation, spirituality, religion, and identity, and reducing other material and regulating contributions, such as wildlife and water regulation (established but incomplete) (Chapter 2) [1.1.3]. This economic indicator has gaps in environmental variables to be a reference for environmental well-being.	
Patrick Lavelle		632			Ironic to consider as "traditional" an economic suystem developed only for 100 years.	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	18	638	18	638	Incluir después de "nature" "Ecosistems Services, quedaría así: Harmful effects of degradation fo nature and ecosystems services (e.g., air.....)	
Diego Pacheco	18	639	18	639	It could be better instead of inclusive development to talk about "sustainable development".	
Patrick Lavelle		640			... and risky (landslides)	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	19	642	19	647	Los ejemplos en SPM deberían ser de regiones y no de países. Guatemala sugiere que en todo el SPM se mencionen ejemplos de las regiones (Mesoamérica, Norteamérica, Sur América y Caribe), en lugar de dar ejemplos de países específicos.	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	19	648			Propose considering in this section, the movement of species with climate change - including disease vectors - alongisde alien species; the former does not appear to be covered by discussion of the latter (link to the key messagee beginning on line 870 p24)	
Carlos Alfredo	19	648			Include fresh water interrestrial, marine or FRESH WATER habitats	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Jeffrey T. Morisette	19	648	19	667	The summary calls out the issue of alien invasive species prevalence in the Americas but does little to describe the impacts. In the paragraph on lines 662-667, invasive species could be mentioned as a major driver of extinction. Consider the following: Bellard, Céline, Phillip Cassey, and Tim M. Blackburn. 2016. "Alien Species as a Driver of Recent Extinctions." <i>Biology Letters</i> 12 (2): 20150623. doi:10.1098/rsbl.2015.0623. Wilcove, David S., David Rothstein, Jason Dubow, Ali Phillips, and Elizabeth Losos. 1998. "Quantifying Threats to Imperiled Species in the United States Assessing the Relative Importance of Habitat Destruction, Alien Species, Pollution, Overexploitation, and Disease." <i>BioScience</i> 48 (8): 607–615.	
Marcelo Cabido	19	648	18	661	Perhaps a reference to neo-ecosystems could be included here	
Thomas Brooks	19	648	19	661	This key message on invasive species is very important - retain.	
United States Government	19	648	19	661	Recommend using the term "invasive alien species" consistently throughout the document.	
Mariano Ordano	19	650	19	650	Review this affirmation. It is probable that the number of alien plant species is outstanding, but not the number of bird species. It should be relative to the number of native species.	
United States Government	19	650	19	650	"outstanding" may not be the most appropriate term to describe the numbers of invasive species; consider another term, perhaps "large."	
United States	19	658	19	658	Unclear if "other" refers to other subregions or other habitats; please	
Michael		662		666	Very good	
Patrick Lavelle		662			don't undermine invertebrates and other organisms.... 40% of them have been lost recently.. This is really worrying	
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	19	662	19	666	Excellent key message text on extinction risk in the Americas - important to retain. As noted above, it's important to add a clause reading "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. See also Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks	19	662	19	666	Excellent key message text on extinction risk in the Americas - important to retain. As noted above, it's important to add a clause reading "in taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed for the Red List" here. Many more than 14,000 species have been assessed in the Americas. See also Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1 & Figs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 & 3.2.3	
Marcelo Cabido	19	663	19	664	14.000 ¿animal? Species. In Amazonia only more than 40.000 plant species have been reported. Please clarify.	
David Cooper		664			14,000 known species?	
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	19	666	19	666	It would be valuable to insert Figs 3.21 (from Chapter 3, Page 45) and 3.22 (from Chapter 3, Page 46) in here, as is done in e.g. the ECA SPM (Page 20). This is key data on status and trends of biodiversity at the species level through the Americas region and its sub-regions.	
Thomas Brooks	19	666	19	666	It would be valuable to insert Figs 3.21 (from Chapter 3, Page 45) and 3.22 (from Chapter 3, Page 46) in here, as is done in e.g. the ECA SPM (Page 20). This is key data on status and trends of biodiversity at the species level through the Americas region and its sub-regions.	
Diego Pacheco	19	668	19	672	The paragraph should reflect trends in land conversion and land use change in the entire region and not only in North America. This is a very key and substantive issue for the entire region. Merge this with paragraph in lines between 696 and 707.	
Marcelo Cabido	19	668	19	672	This paragraph involves a rather loose generalization. Should be further developed.	
United States Government	19	669	19	669	In its current context, "genes" should not be listed as a main cause of decline, as every individual has genes, yet not all species are in decline. Does this mean lack of adaptive capacity? Please clarify.	
United States Government	19	676	19	678	This sentence needs a final clause: "Many chondrichthyans (sharks, rays, chimaeras) have experienced population declines over decades, with three of the seven global threat hotspots for neritic and epipelagic coastal sharks [located in the Americas] (established but incomplete) [3.2.4; 3.3.2]." We also recommend further citing the criteria for a "global threat hotspot"	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	20	683			It should include FRESH WATER/Wetlands Protected areas that have increase due to the RAMSAR Convention, but are still very low	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	20	683	20	691	Excellent key message text on protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas in the Americas - important to retain. Line 689, change "and" to "including" (because AZE sites are a perfect subset of Key Biodiversity Areas). See also Chapter 3, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c	
Thomas Brooks	20	683	20	691	Excellent key message text on protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas in the Americas - important to retain. Line 689, change "and" to "including" (because AZE sites are a perfect subset of Key Biodiversity Areas). See also Chapter 3, Lines 1178-1185 + Figs 3.25a, 3.25b & 3.25c	
United States Government	20	683	20	695	Consider including a discussion on park effectiveness. For instance, though the amount of protected area has been increasing, how well are those protected areas managed and is it successful, do they cover the areas of greatest importance to biodiversity, etc.?	
Marcelo Cabido	20	687	20	687	20% reported for the Neotropical real (see Jenkins & Joppa (2009) Biological Conservation.	
David Cooper		687		689	"...have lagged behind N.Am for marine protection". Is this true? Certainly it might be misleading. Perhaps the comparison among sub-regions is not useful, if the differences among countries within sub-regions is so high. Not sure that Canada(representing half of the countries of N.AM. is doing better than Chile, for example? Generally avoid comparisons sub-regions if differences within sub-regions are high.	
MAYDS-Argentina	20	689	20	691	Se debe ser cauteloso al utilizar los datos de Allience for Zero Extinction (AZE) sobre sitios AZE ya que esta ong tiene poca o nula presencia en varios países de la región de Sudamérica, por lo que este aspecto puede llevar a inferencias incorrectas sobre el estado de conservación de la biodiversidad de la región. por ejemplo, como se ve en este enlace, en Argentina hay solo tres sitios AZE: http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=4ecca6a29	
Stuart Butchart	20	690			Change emphasis: protected area coverage is pretty low - see Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE)	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	20	690	20	690	Recommend changing "with more than" to "but still only". The current wording makes it sound as if this is a success, but protected area coverage of only 1 in 6 important sites is pretty weak - see Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529)	
Thomas Brooks	20	690	20	690	Recommend changing "with more than" to "but still only". The current wording makes it sound as if this is a success, but protected area coverage of only 1 in 6 important sites is pretty weak - see Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529)	
Jessika Carvajal	20	696	20	706	Same paragraph (language and topic) has been used previously in the text	
Patrick Lavelle		701			organic C and soil biodiversity	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	20	702	20	702	Incorporar: Reduction of "ecosystems services" like in carbon storage, water.....	
United States Government	20	708	20	718	This section could be integrated with the above section (lines 696-707); consider moving and condensing.	
David Cooper		719		727	I wonder if this para is fully balanced. Perhaps should distinguish between boreal (largely stable areas) and temperate (have increased) even if both increasing C. Also perhaps should mention increasing spontaneous regeneration and C sequestration in neotropics: Poorter et al 2016 "Biomass resilience of Neotropical secondary forests". Nature.	
United States	20	720	20	721	"Climate warming" should be replaced by "warming due to climate	
Marcelo Cabido	20	725	21	726	This not really the case in the Great Southamerican Chaco, where forests are still reducing their cover	
David Cooper		725		726	"native woody cover is exp. Net expansion" clarify where.	
Ederson A Zanetti	21	727	21	727	There should be mention to fertilization of tropical forest by atmospheric	
Fabio de Oliveira Roque	726	728	21	21	See Roque et al. 2016. Upland habitat loss as a threat to Pantanal wetlands. Conservation Biology. For a update information about Brazilian Pantanal. It is important to note that the native vegetation conversion on the uplands (plateau) is a huge problem for the wetlands.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
DECO/Sbio/MMA	21	732	21	736	To include "construction of hidropower plants" as a threat to wetlands in Americas in addition to those ones that was already mencioned in the text. It is available in many references, such as "Cunha, Katia Nunes da. Classificação e delineamento das áreas úmidas brasileiras e de seus macrohabitats. 2015. Cuiabá. EdUFMT.	
DECO/Sbio/MMA	21	737	21	737	The loss of Brazilian Pantanal until 2008 was 17%, approximately, according to Deforestation Satellite Monitoring Project of Brazilian Biomes – PMDBBS (in portuguese), 2009. The text mentioned that the loss was	
David Cooper		742			"in recent years". How recent? Does this continue post 2010 (and therefore relevant to Aichi targets)?	
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	21	744	21	752	En general existe muy poca información sobre la región de "Mesoamérica", el SMP está muy enfocado a las regiones de Norte y Sur América. En este apartado se aprecia un ejemplo de lo anterior. A pesar que en Mesoamérica existe el segundo sistema arrecifal más grande del mundo no existe ninguna mención sobre los Arrecifes Coralinos de Mesoamérica. Se recomienda que dada la importancia del Sistema Arrecifal de Mesoamérica y de los servicios Ecosistémicos asociados a este, se incorpore información sobre Mesoamérica en este apartado.	
David Cooper		748		749	"Coastal salt marshes and mangroves are rapidly disappearing" How careful is this statement? Probably not disappearing everywhere. Suggest may need nuancing.	
United States Government	21	750	21	751	This statement miscites the chapter, "by over half" should be struck. The particular reference to by over half in the chapter refers only to Canada, which is captured in the next sentence.	
Diego Pacheco	21	762	22	775	It is not clear the referene to a single or small set or broader set of NCP. Also, what does it mean a broader strategy of promoting NCP. I consider that urbanization, energy and industry cannot be considered as NCP. Therefore, there is some confussions in this paragraph. In addition the Figure SPM2 introduces new understanding of NCP and GQL. I suggest to delete this figure since it is not appropirate to introduce additional relationships beyond the conceptual framework of IPBES.	
Jessika Carvajal	21	762	22	770	Same paragraph (languaje and topic) has been used previously in the text	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	22	767	22	769	Consequently, strategies intended to increase production of specific NCP may be drivers of ecosystem changes in biodiversity and NCP more broadly, with reduction of other socio-economic benefits, impacts on social cohesion and spirituality, and increasing dependence on the technologies used to amplify the preferred NCP. Furthermore, this strategy does not give security to economic development in long term and	
Diego Pacheco	21	769	21	760	There is the need to introduce a paragraph about the impacts of climate change, particularly on water, the smelting of glaciers in the Andes region is quite problematic. Also, the impacts of climate change on biodiversity is very relevant for this section.	
Patrick Lavelle		770			spirituality.... See my comment before	
Patrick Lavelle		772			what about the huge negative impact of mines in Canada... gaz de schiste in the US?	
Jan Börner	22	775	22	777	Figure SPM 2: The figure caption refers to direct and indirect drivers (and their interactions), but neither the figure nor the accompanying text explains which drivers are direct, which indirect, and how they interact.	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	22	777	22	777	I suggest to include as negative feedbacks loss economic oportunities, increase poverty	
Patrick Lavelle		778			inequity increases	
United States Government	22	778	22	787	As drafted this section is unbalanced and seems to go beyond IPBES' mandate. Please re-draft.	
Patrick Lavelle		779			requird by consuñtion	
Mariano Ordano	22	781	23	795	I see necessary a discussion (perhaps with a box) about the definition of "poverty". It is generally understood as a threshold of income. All we need money. But also we need more than this. We need reinforce cultural "good practices" (for example, behaviour). Most of them don't need money. Such seems that global goals are based on "only economy", and we need look for other aspects of "quality of life". Consumption seems dominate the establishment of indicators. But "consumption" per se does not improve the maintaining of biodiversity, and ultimately a better life in the earth	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	22	788	22	790	Economic growth is the main driver of resource consumption and can positively impact biodiversity and NCPs, but it adversely impacts biodiversity and NCP when environmental and social development goals are insufficiently accounted for. Negative externalities and market failure do not be considering in the governance.	
Patrick Lavelle		788			This statement is just fake news (: Is there one example to cite that shows that this is true?, at the scale of a country...	
Patrick Lavelle		788			I cannot imagine one of these cases.... So you cannot put such a statement that biodiversity sceptics will love...	
David Cooper		788		795	The emphasis of the logic of the bold sentence and the para seems to be wrong. Economic growth is directly linked to many drivers of biodiversity loss, but these losses may be mitigated when env and social goals are	
Antonio de la Mora	22	788	22	795	It is paradoxical that economic growth is the main driver of resource consumption but can positively impact biodiversity. The text needs clarification upon the economic theoretical framework.	
Patrick Lavelle		793			negative: social inequakity, corruption	
David Cooper		796		798	Is this true only in Latin America? What about some countries in N. Am and Caribbean. (Canada for wood, oil...; US for soybean)	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	23	807	23	808	Because of this complexity and pace of change, natural resource use policies often come into place only after fundamental shifts in the land-use system are already underway and interventions become costly and have limited influence. In this regard, it is not uses technology to impove sustainable use of biological diversity components.	
David Cooper		809		811	This sentence is one sided. I would imagine, that among all the regions of the IPBES assessment, population levels and population growth is least important in the Americas. Urbanization is double edged (as explored elsewhere). It both drives (through increased wealth) and mitigates (through reducing land footprint of habitation, etc)	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	23	815	23	815	En lugar de “associated benefits of nature” se propone reemplazarlo por “associated ecosystems services”.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Cooper		820		822	"both elements" Has N been depleted from age soils where legumes (referred to in previous entrance) have been grown?	
Mariano Ordano	23	822	23	822	"by around 30 to 40%" is a poor expression. I suggest "around 35%".	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	23	828	23	828	Ecosystems Services" before of NCP. Biodiversity, ecosystems services and NCPs.	
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	24	843	24	845	This seems out of place here in the section on drivers. In any case, the numbers seem wrong. The Red List already documents 2,713 amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species in the Americas as threatened (and these data are not yet comprehensive for reptiles), so this "over 1,000" is	
Thomas Brooks	24	843	24	845	This seems out of place here in the section on drivers. In any case, the numbers seem wrong. The Red List already documents 2,713 amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species in the Americas as threatened (and these data are not yet comprehensive for reptiles), so this "over 1,000" is	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	24	849			Propose linking fossil fuel discussion with the climate change item immediately after	
Diego Pacheco	24	849	24	869	The paragraph is too long. There is the need to summarize the main key	
United States Government	24	851	24	854	This example is beyond IPBES' mandate; please find a different example or delete.	
United States Government	24	857	24	861	This overstates the chapter itself, where the collapse of the southern ocean food web is noted only as a possibility.	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	24	869	24	869that mobilizes toxic metals and metalloids in aquatic and wetland ecosystems [4.4.2; 4.4.3]. Also, there is a weak policies and investments on renewable energies options.	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	24	870			Propose linking the climate change driver with impacts for human quality of life, as done for air pollution above	
Ederson A Zanetti	24	870	24	884	There should be mention to fertilization of tropical forest by atmospheric	
United States	24	876	24	876	"Central America" should be changed to "Mesoamerica" for consistency	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	25	884	25	884	[4.4.3], and these are expected to continue into the foreseeable future (established but incomplete). On the other hand, policies of protected areas does not considering as a strategy to climate change adaptation.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	25	885	25	890	Incluir ejemplos de los daños que a dejado eventos extremos (Huracanes) en las subregiones, siendo esto algo que ha afectado de forma muy fuerte a Mesoamérica y Caribe. Un ejemplo es el Huracan Mitch de 1998 que afecto a México, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, el Caribe y llegando incluso a Florida, ocasionando grandes pérdidas humanas (cerca de 11,000 personas), pérdidas de infraestructura (que alcanzan grandes porcentajes del Producto Interno Bruto de los países) y pérdida de biodiversidad y servicios Ecosistémicos. Acá algo de información, de algo que ha sido extensamente documentado:	
United States Government	25	889	25	890	It could be useful to include how the Americas are different, as the text indicates.	
United States Government	25	891	25	895	This sentence is biased and unbalanced. Please re-phrase in a more neutral/fact-focused tone.	
Diego Pacheco	25	896	25	912	Also, this paragraph is too long. There is the ned to summarize the main key findings.	
United States	25	896	25	912	This text is largely a repeat of text from 300-313; please revise or delete.	
David Cooper		896		899	As written, this statement is self-contradictory: if 3.4m people arte undernourished, then the region has not overcome food insecurity!	
Jessika Carvajal	25	896	25	912	Same paragraph (laguage and topic) has been used previously in the text	
Marcelo Cabido	25	898	25	898	As mentioned before, this figure sould be checked. Other sources report 33 millions and one out of eight persons, comprising between 5 and 12% of the people.	
Patrick Lavelle		901			what is "federal poverty line"?	
United States Government	25	901	25	901	Change "federal poverty line" to "federal poverty lines," as there are two countries with different poverty lines and standards in North America.	
United States	25	907	25	910	This is repetitive text; recommend deleting.	
David Cooper		907		910	It would be useful to indicate how these figures compare with global	
Jessika Carvajal	25	917	26	927	Same paragraph (laguage and topic) has been used previously in the text	
Patrick Lavelle		928			VERY IMPORTANT	
United States Government	26	928	26	928	Please rephrase - as drafted the connection to this assessment and IPBES' mandate is not clear.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	26	936	26	946	This section is about trends and therefore, there is no reason to introduce a paragraph about the benefits of fisheries and other similar things. The ideas of this paragraph should be removed to the previous section of	
Marco Keijzer	26	936	26	946	If the the case of the TEEB Bonaire study and WTP for nature conservation is supported, it could be mentioned in this section of the SPM as potential method for effective implementation to maintain protected areas with multiple stakeholders.	
Marco Keijzer (Wolfs Company)	26	936	26	946	If the the case of the TEEB Bonaire study and WTP for nature conservation is supported, it could be mentioned in this section of the SPM as potential method for effective implementation to maintain protected areas with multiple stakeholders.	
WWF Mexico	26	937	26	946	There additional aspects are required to be mentioned, for providing a more complete perspective: - Fisheries in the Americas are frequently undertaken at biodiversity hotspots. Environmental costs related to mortalities associated to bycatch and discards are frequently missed, but they can easily overpass the value of the catch. - Most of the America's fisheries are feasible, only due to public subsidies provided by governments (fishing gears, fuel, boats, and engines). If fisheries should have to carry on their net production costs, significant proportions of the total effort would be out of business. Assignations of subsidies to fisheries are frequently related to political/electoral ends and	
Patrick Lavelle		941			"Indigenous" people and their "cosmovisions"... see my comment before	
Diego Pacheco	26	947	26	957	This is a not clear paragraph. Maybe this paragraph can be shift to the previous section related to the benefits of NCP.	
United States Government	26	948	26	950	Text is biased as drafted; recommend re-drafting to say "NCPs vary depending on the stakeholders involved."	
Patrick Lavelle		951			Rural populations are the most exposed ones to agrochemicals and induces cancers and others diseases... this has been proven repeatedly	
United States	26	953	26	957	Text is biased and lacks support; recommend deleting.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	26	958	26	968	I recommend to move this paragraph to the section of policies, since conflict resolution is highly related to the issue of policy implementation. I have my doubts regarding the data about conflicts. Also, the issue of conservation refugees needs to be contextualized.	
Mariano Ordano	26	958	26	958	Previous paragraphs are mix and repetitive. It needs some ordering and articulation of causal factors, consequences, and current status. A scheme would improve the possibilities for shortening the "sod", and aids to keep in mind the numerous complex issues.	
Patrick Lavelle		958			You should mention corruption. And also "conservation refugees" as a synonym of displaced communities due to violence is a very strange	
United States Government	26	958	26	968	The issue of socio-environmental conflicts is outside of IPBES' mandate; recommend deletion.	
WWF Mexico	26	958	26	968	There should mention that: Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) has been recently recognized as a major international issue, causing significant damage to biodiversity, among other damages. Commercial embargos and export prohibitions have become into common tools aiming	
Jessika Carvajal	26	958	27	967	Same paragraph (language and topic) has been used previously in the text	
David Cooper		965			"...demonstrate differences in cosmovisions..." Yes, but not only. These conflicts also arise because of power relationships aside from	
David Cooper		966		968	why limit reference to displaced communities to "conservation refugees". Many other forces (beyond PA) cause displaced communities. This is very misleading as written and seems to conflate a number of phenomena	
Anna Yusa (Health Canada)	27	969			Propose linking the benefits of urban biodiversity conservation to opportunities for enhancing other NCPs beyond becoming "biodiversity hotspots". For example, there can be benefits for disaster mitigation, reduction of exposure to extreme heat, as well as psychological benefits.	
Diego Pacheco	27	969	27	983	I have my doubts regarding the fact that urban areas are hotspots of biodiversity in Latin America, it seems to be the opposite. I suggest to revise the facts about this issue.	
United States Government	27	979	27	980	Recommend rephrasing to "Urban areas are a potential source of alien species to become invasive the natural environment."	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
WWF Mexico	27	979	27	983	There should be information on: The perspective of pollution (plastics and microplastics, as well as fertilizers fueling Harmful Algae Blooms) from urban areas, rural areas (lacking of proper garbage dump areas) and agriculture to the sea is missing. Those are current issues of concern at international level and the relevance of pollution paths from land to sea	
Diego Pacheco	27	984	27	992	This paragraph about ILK seems to be appropriate, however I disagree with the fact that ILK is an expression of social capital. Also the language of biodiversity and ecosystem services should be replaced to NCP. Also, I disagree strongly with the use of ethnic groups since the right referene is about different cultural groups and identities. Also it could be important to have a reference about self-governance systems, and particularly	
David Cooper		994		1001	Avoid fatalistic expressions like "..is expected to continue .." where these are dependent on policy measures taken.	
Patrick Lavelle		1002			There is a large number of projects and initiatives in tropical America for land restoration, reforeesttion, improvement of pastoral systems with sylvopastoral systems, agroforestry etc... There is a great will and need for this that you cannot ignore in this report.	
United States Government	27	1002	27	1005	This section has no supporting information; please include such supporting information or delete.	
Mariano Ordano	28	1006	28	1009	Here, it is not clear when an affirmation is either "well established", or "established but incomplete", or "inconclusive", or "speculative". I understand, you refer to the four-box model. But I see necessary to review all the manuscript to find inconsistence in the application of this model to the different key messages.	
United States Government	28	1006	28	1009	This section has no supporting information and it is also redundant, given the information and repeated sentence in the following section; please provide unique supporting information, remove redundancies, or delete	
Ederson A Zanetti	28	1010	28	1026	There should be mention to fertilization of tropical forest by atmospheric	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
MAYDS-Argentina	28	1010	28	1026	Bajo el título "Direct and indirect drivers of change", el punto 6 , página 28, se incluye un párrafo que aborda los efectos negativos del cambio climático sobre unidades de análisis la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas, se enfatiza el ecosistema Tundra. Sin juzgar sobre la información indicada, se observa que no se mencionan efectos sobre otros ecosistemas.Entendemos que es preciso lograr un balance en la	
Diego Pacheco	28	1011	27	1026	Policy makers do not have any clue and reference about the units of analysis, better to speak about ecosystems or biomas. I disagree only speaking about climate change in the tundra since it has broader impact in all biomas. It is an imperative to refer to the different biomas and the impact that it has climate change.	
United States Government	28	1013	28	1013	This should be "positive feedback loop". A negative feedback loop would result in a slower rate of climate change whereas a positive feedback loop accelerates climate change.	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	28	1014	28	1014	Página 28. 1014. Incluir "and Local Communities", luego de "Indigenous People".	
United States	28	1018	28	1020	This sentence is speculative; please delete.	
David Cooper		1035		1036	I find this statement surprising given that some scenarios to address Climate change foresee large increases in forest area. Also forest regrowth (eg: Pooerter et al 2016 "Biomass resilience of Neotropical secondary	
United States Government	28	1041	29	1049	This section is not clear. Do the projections indicate boreal and temperate forests will continue to be threatened by climate and land use changes? Please clarify.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Carlos Alfredo Joly	29	1050	1051		local reductions in species richness and population sizes are expected across the Americas due to land use change (speculative) It is NOT SPECULATIVE rather established but incomplete SEE, for example Soraya Villalobos & Jana C. Vamosi 2016. Increasing land use drives changes in plant phylogenetic diversity and prevalence of specialists. PeerJ. 4: e1740 4: e1740 CHADWICK D. RITTENHOUSE,*† ANNA M. PIDGEON,* THOMAS P. ALBRIGHT, PATRICK D. CULBERT,* MURRAY K. CLAYTON,‡ CURTIS H. FLATHER,§ JEFFREY G. MASEK,¶ AND VOLKER C. RADELOFF. 2012. Land-Cover Change and Avian Diversity in the Conterminous United States. Conservation Biology, 26(5): 821–829 DOI: 10.1111/j.1523-1739.2012.01867.x	
United States Government	29	1050	29	1052	Recommend keeping this sentence high level and deleting the "due to" clause at the end of this sentence, especially since half of the clause is	
Jeffrey T. Morisette	29	1062	29	1063	It is unfortate, given the importance of invasive species on biodiversity, that it is not one of the pressures considered in this figure.	
Mariano Ordano	29	1063	29	1063	You should use figures as this more frequently, and consequently you will reduce the quantity of words. In general, the "sod" is some wordy.	
Patrick Lavelle		1063			explain what these scenarios are; how different are they from the MEA scenarios?	
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	29	1071	29	1071	For all the comments regarding the role of policy, please see my suggestions made to chapter 6.	
Diego Pacheco	29	1071	29	1071	There is the need to introduce a new paragraph related to the description of the existence of institutional governance in the region, including formal and informal norms and rules for the management of natural resources. For example, decentralization policies for natural resources management in South America is important to be highlighted. Also, polycentric arrangements in North America and South America. And, finally, the governance of the commons led by indigenous peoples in their territories. This is very important to be highlighted in a paragraph.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
José Luis Echeverría/ César Azurdia/ Melisa Ojeda	30	1071	33	1226	No se aborda en la sección "D", la importancia de que otros sectores, particularmente sectores productivos que ocasionan pérdida y deterioro de la biodiversidad y servicios Ecosistémicos (como el agrícola, salud, infraestructura vial, pesca, etc) deban de incorporar elementos para promover la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y de los Servicios Ecosistémicos, así como de NCPs., esto ha sido un tema medular de la pasada COP 13 del CDB por lo que su incorporación dentro del análisis que se presenta en el SPM así como en el capítulo 6 se considera altamente prioritario y este es un vacío recurrente a lo largo del SPM y	
David Cooper		1071		1227	Section D. As noted in general comment, this section is very weak. Need more focus on opportunities	
Diego Pacheco	29	1072	33	1227	There are many issues in this section but not too much about governance. There is the need to highlight multi-scale level governance for the management of natural resources. In the region is relevant the development of decentralization policies for natural resource management and devolution of property rights. In particular is of relevance the titling of indigenous territories and different arrangements for local communities. Also, the public governance of natural protected areas is very relevant,	
Diego Pacheco	29	1072	30	1076	Also, in this paragraph a mention is needed in order to introduce the different perspectives of policies, mentioning those related to rights-based approaches, such as policies in order to promote the Living-Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, as a way to achieve a balance between development and environment.	
David Cooper		1072			"development and environmental policies". Use of the word "development" here is incomplete and suggests that environment is not part of development. We need to be careful of the language we use. I think that we would argue (indeed the Assessment does argue) that it is only "development" if environment is considered. otherwise hwb/qol will be compromised. so may be better to say something like: "coherence among policies that focus on (socio-)economic development and environmental	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Mariano Ordano	30	1075	30	1075	I suggest review the relationship between "quality of life" and "foster cultural diversity". The use of the conjunctive "and" suggests that they are separated concepts.	
Marina Rosales Benites de Franco	30	1076	30	1076	The costs of inaction increase over time, as societies' adaptive capacity is impaired and it is lost economic opportunities.	
United States Government	30	1077	30	1077	"combination between" is confusing in this context. Does it refer to a goal of harmony between a healthy environment and human well-being rather than a balancing act, as if they are always in competition? Please clarify. Further, the qualifier of "reported" threats may not be necessary; if there is supporting data, consider deletion.	
United States Government	30	1077	30	1082	"fair combination" is vague in this context; recommend using the term "balance" instead. Further, as there is very little supporting information and the evidence is inconclusive, consider revision or deletion of this	
United States Government	30	1080	30	1080	Please re-draft IPLK to "ILK and practices of indigenous peoples and members of local communities" as IPLK isn't a commonly used or	
David Cooper		1081		1082	"more effective policy interventions are necessary". Et alors?! Can more examples be provided (in the subsequent paras)? Bright spots?	
Patrick Lavelle		1088			synergies	
Diego Pacheco	30	1092	30	1103	I recommend not to mention about unit of analysis, since policy makers are not engaged with this particular language. Better to talk about biomes.	
David Cooper		1092		1103	Not sure what this para is trying to say. The messages are lost.	
Mariano Ordano	30	1099	30	1099	Please, avoid "etc.". Change it either by "for example", or "e.g.", or "such	
Diego Pacheco	30	1104	30	1105	I recommend not to use the language of supply and demand of biodiversity and NCP since this is oriented only to a market-based approach and therefore is biased. I suggest to use different language for this.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks	30	1112	31	1121	There is much other evidence of protected area impact and benefit in the Americas; the SPM is still rather weak on this. Some key references include Nelson & Chomitz (2011 PLoS ONE http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0022722) and Andam et al. (2008 PNAS http://www.pnas.org/content/105/42/16089) on impacts and Ferraro & Hanauer (2014 PNAS http://www.pnas.org/content/111/11/4332.full) on benefits. It would be useful to draw from these here.	
United States	30	1112	30	1113	Consider changing "impacts to biodiversity" to "impacts on biodiversity."	
David Cooper		1112		1121	"Analyses suggest there are areas in which policy interventions Have been successful" Great! But we need more than one paragraph's worth of this! How about efforts to reduce amazon deforestation (whole of give. Response); protection of fisheries in N Am.? species recovery programs	
United States Government	31	1118	31	1121	This sentence is redundant, assuming that policymakers reading the assessment find the assessment and its goals important; consider revising	
Diego Pacheco	31	1122	31	1130	I consider that this need better explanation, since incentives are linked to an economic rationality of the world. I prefer looking for different language in order to avoid policy prescriptive solutions.	
United States Government	31	1122	31	1123	Recommend re-phrasing "altering positively and negatively" to "impacting" to help keep this neutral.	
WWF Mexico	31	1122	31	1140	There should considered and include information that exposes: The trend in fisheries is to set access-restrictive policies (catch quotas, resource concessions, non-take zones); as well as policies promoting the individualization of producers, for them to reach market sectors willing to pay added value (previous sea-to-the-table traceability).	
Patrick Lavelle		1125			the need for holistic approaches!!! How should we do it?	
Thomas Brooks	31	1127	31	1130	Balance this example of protected area tradeoffs with an example on synergies with other societal goals, e.g. from Ferraro & Hanauer (2014 PNAS http://www.pnas.org/content/111/11/4332.full).	
Diego Pacheco	31	1131	31	1140	I suggest deleting this paragraph because is not relevant.	
United States Government	31	1131	31	1131	Recommend re-drafting to read "Policy for economic development may give disincentives for sustainable use of nature and NCPs".	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	31	1131	31	1140	Recommend using an example that is connected to biodiversity and/or ecosystem services as opposed to one that is more related to climate change issues.	
David Cooper		1131		1140	this para covers important points but is incomplete and perhaps therefore misleading. In the energy sector perhaps the biggest recent and planned investment that could increase GAG and impact biodiversity are some biofuels (eg Maize ethanol).	
Marco Keijzer	31	1141	31	1145	If the the examples of TEEB studies and research on WTP and non-use values are supported, it could be included in this section of the SPM how valuing different services lead to better policies and sustainable	
Marco Keijzer (Wolfs Company)	31	1141	31	1145	If the the examples of TEEB studies and research on WTP and non-use values are supported, it could be included in this section of the SPM how valuing different services lead to better policies and sustainable	
Ederson A Zanetti	31	1146	31	1157	there should be mention to recent Embrapa studies in Brazil showcasing that private conservation is the main source of biodiversity preservation	
Marcelo Cabido	31	1146	31	1157	Not all the land (and water) under protected areas is really protected. This is a very important topic and should be considered in any analysis.	
Stuart Butchart	31	1146			Add a sentence here on protected area coverage of KBAs, which shows that many of the most important marine areas remain unprotected. See Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE) and content else where in the Americas	
David Cooper		1146		1157	Not sure that the comparisons among sub regions are always that instructive. Eg with respect to MPAs (again, compare Canada and Chile).	
WWF Mexico	31	1148	31	1157	There should mentioned , in sake of objectiveness, that MPAs in the Americas are, unfortunately, mostly "paper areas", without adequate management and without adequate surveillance and monitoring. Prosecution of environmental crimes inside those protected areas is usually missing and administrative penalties are the rule. Hence, IUU is	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	31	1157	31	1157	Add a sentence here reading something like "While these increases in acerage are noteworthy, they risk perverse outcomes of establishment of protected areas in places that are large and cheap but unimportant. It is therefore essential to complement them with measures of safeguard of key biodiversity areas [3.2.5.2]." An important paper supporting the first point is Barnes et al. (2015 Nature http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v526/n7572/full/526195e.html). The key reference underpinning the second point is Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529)	
Thomas Brooks	31	1157	31	1157	Add a sentence here reading something like "While these increases in acerage are noteworthy, they risk perverse outcomes of establishment of protected areas in places that are large and cheap but unimportant. It is therefore essential to complement them with measures of safeguard of key biodiversity areas [3.2.5.2]." An important paper supporting the first point is Barnes et al. (2015 Nature http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v526/n7572/full/526195e.html). The key reference underpinning the second point is Butchart et al. (2012 PLoS ONE http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529)	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	32	1158			Almost ALL restoration efforts have focused and been successful in restoring vegetation, not fauna. So we must be careful in this conclusion.	
Patrick Lavelle		1158			PLEASE BE MORE POSITIVE FOR A SCIENCE AND ACTIVITY THAT IS SO DEARLY NEEDED. HOW WILL YOU RESTORE BIODIVERSITY IF YOU DO NOT RESTORE (REHABILITATE, REPAIR.. OR WHATEVER POSITIVE ACTION YOU	
WWF Mexico	32	1158	32	1169	Present real-life experiences of extinctions of marine species by anthropogenic reasons in the Americas (e.g. Vaquita in Mexico), unfortunately demonstrate the contrary: governments keep on attempting to react, only at the last minute, instead of making timely and wise	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David Cooper		1158		1169	This para, esp the bold sentence, is strangely negative. Ecosystem restoration is necessary and should be promoted. Even better to avoid damage in he first place. The term "ecological restoration" is used to mean a proactive activity (otherwise the first part of the sentence is a tautology) yet it actually has a broader meaning.	
David Cooper		1170		1171	Avoid fatalistic expressions like ".will continue .." where these are dependent on policy measures taken.	
Ederson A Zanetti	33	1175	33	1183	There should be mention to recent studies of CEPAL/EUROCLIMA on environmental, specially forestry, public policies and climate change in LAC	
David Cooper		1180		1183	Does this not happen in North America?	
Diego Pacheco	32	1184	32	1192	Also, it is important to include the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests in Bolivia, as an alternative to results-based payments, which are those experiences applied in Ecuador and Brazil. In this paragraph is important to mention that there are alternative schemes to payment for ecosystem services. In this context, is very important to refer to rights-base approaches policies enhancing the management of systems of life, such as the recognition of	
David Cooper		1184		1192	Very limited list	
United States Government	32	1196	32	1197	Treating participation as a façade can be a problem, and having this statement as the only further explanation of the finding stands out as more of a political statement; please delete or revise.	
Diego Pacheco	33	1199	33	1203	It is also important to mention that in some countries indigenous peoples rights have been approved, including the ILO 160 Covenant and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, such as in Bolivia. In this case, it has been recognized the self-governance and own authorities of indigenous peoples, including the political autonomy of indigenous territories. Also, for indigenous peoples territories is important to mention that they have developed by centuries their own rules and norms for the management of their natural resources, including formal	
José Luis Echeverría/ César	33	1199	33	1199	Incluir a "Comunidades Locales". Indigenous Peoples AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.	
Patrick Lavelle		1199			limited scale; something new is needed	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	33	1202	33	1202	Please re-draft IPLK to "ILK and practices of indigenous peoples and members of local communities" as IPLK isn't a commonly used or	
David Cooper		1204		1215	Again I am not sure how useful the LAC versus N.Am/Canada comparison is	
Francielle Laclé	33	1204	33	1205	The government of Aruba is currently implementing the SDGs with UNDP MAPS support and ECLAC support in alignment with national policies. ECLAC particularly will be looking at the monitoring component and thus development/localization of the SDG indicators. Part of the process has been participating as the Dutch Kingdom within the VNRs (Voluntary National Review) of SDGs, find link here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=332&menu=3170	
Francielle (Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development for SIDS, Aruba)	33	1204	33	1205	The government of Aruba is currently implementing the SDGs with UNDP MAPS support and ECLAC support in alignment with national policies. ECLAC particularly will be looking at the monitoring component and thus development/localization of the SDG indicators. Part of the process has been participating as the Dutch Kingdom within the VNRs (Voluntary National Review) of SDGs, find link here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=332&menu=3170	
Ana Maria Hernandez-Salgar	33	1216	33	1216	We have done it! (March 2017). It has been titled: "Conceptual and methodological framework for Regional Biodiversity Assessments". It is not in the web, but you can contact Researcher Maria Cecilia Londoño to have it (mclondono@humboldt.org.co)	
Patrick Lavelle		1216			what is the IPBES conceptual framework?	
David Cooper		1216		1220	This does not seem to be a very useful statement to include in the SPM	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
PhD. Manuel Maass	33	1216	33	1227	The text suggests "Not a single study has been found so far that addresses all the components of the IPBES conceptual framework through the use of models and scenarios". Instead, include a box of information sharing the experience of ROBIN. http://robinproject.info/home/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Factsheet-01-Overview.pdf http://www.conabio.gob.mx/robin/ http://www.cifor.org/cobam/weadapt-articles/role-of-biodiversity-in-climate-change-mitigation-in-latin-america-robin/	
Jan Börner	33	1221	33	1227	There is not an "overall lack of policy evaluation", but there is indeed not enough of it (see next comment, and Ch. 6, line 1754).	
Mariano Ordano	33	1221	33	1227	I see this matter very important. It is just that we need to know. How do we can articulate among different scales, information, perceptions, interpretations, and problems? I suggest reinforce this matter.	
David Cooper		1226		1227	"Information on policy effectiveness is often derived through cases studies and anecdotal accounts" Would be useful to indicate how this assessment has helped to improve on this state of affairs.	
Ana Santiago	33	1228	1228		Is there an example of a Environmental risk assessment to limit environmental impacts and ensure the safety of food and feed, the next generation of GMOs and products derived from new technologies	
Patrick Lavelle		1064-			not clear	
Patrick Lavelle		1083-			ESSENTIAL	
Patrick Lavelle		1100-			shows a clear inability to analyze socioenvironmental systems	
Patrick Lavelle		137-			Is thatb true?	
Patrick Lavelle		15.			don't forget remote effects of global policies. Clarify...	
Patrick Lavelle		194-195			governments have difficulties to facee corruption and agresive practices of dominant economic actors	
Patrick Lavelle		219-			and also NCPs	
Patrick Lavelle		240-			which concrete data support this statement	
Patrick Lavelle		272-274			this is a purely consumerist view of NCPs that will not help solve our problkems... what about regulation services, and Natural Contributions to	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patrick Lavelle		308-313			This is not true. There is more than enough food produced. The option is reducing inequality in access to land, education, training. The option you propose will only increase overconsumption and obesity which is a much worse problem in America than undernutrition, and have increased negative effects on nature.	
Patrick Lavelle		370-371			"forest harvesting has recovered".... I would just say: weak politics in Brazil (the new forest legislation) supported by timber lobbyists has again increased deforestation	
Patrick Lavelle		470-			I don't understand. -this is not a scientific matter	
Patrick Lavelle		477-			the problem is putting that into the current socioeconomic system	
Patrick Lavelle		492-			Very important point	
Patrick Lavelle		512-			Cosmovisions deserve a few more words to explain how they see the	
Patrick Lavelle		523-			Dark soils were produced 2000 years ago and the recipe has been lost!!!	
Patrick Lavelle		527-531			very controversial; it depends who does it and at what scale. This practice is no longer an option since it requires burning an old forest and letting it recuperate for 40 years. Agroecology has invented much better options, partly inspired from part of the old technologies, BUT NOT BURNING. Biodiversity was only sustained because they were unable to control weeds and production was very low; adapted to low migrant populations,	
Patrick Lavelle		555-			Don't understand what is said here	
Marcelo Cabido	17	563-	17	570-	The concept is repeated	
Patrick Lavelle		58-59			which ones?	
Patrick Lavelle		6290-			3500 sp does not mean anything	
Patrick Lavelle		64-65			"may become" why not say the truth and write ARE.	
Patrick Lavelle		7.			GOOD	
Patrick Lavelle		762-767			economy is a narrow science and economic valuation is not the right paradigm to consider here	
Patrick Lavelle		788-791			environmental awareness, changes in values, social investments are not the objectives of economic growth. Everybody, except economists, knows that growth cannot be eternal.... Why promoting a concept that has no	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Dalia M. Salabarría	4	80 - 101	4	101	At Key Messages A., I consider must be included a valoration on the biodiversity in LAC, según Bovarnick, A.F, et.al., in The publication on The Importance of Biodiversity and ecosystem, in Economic Growth and Equity in LAC on economic valuation of ecosystems, UNDP, 2010. where recognize as follow, The Latin America and Caribbean region is a biodiversity superpower which is a source of economic growth. Their rich biodiversity and the services that it offer, jointly with the variety of ecosystem services, can return, a lot of benefits from the conservation, sustainable management and improve the quality of life of the population, but unfortunately, do not exist yet, a clear understanding of that reality and the great challenge consist to transform the traditional model of development and insert, as a new paradigm, that recognises the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as key elements, at economic and financial mechanisms, demonstrating how the biodiverse ecosystems posses the real potential to contribute to growth and equity and well-being to communities in Latin America and the Caribbean. For that reason, I consider, that in the Executive Summary, of Americas Assessment, must appear some mention to that, specially directed to the Policy makers, reflecting and call their attention on the need to change the actual	
Patrick Lavelle		835-838			Another unacceptable statement (sorry): you cannot give the same status to nitrogen fixed by biological ways that is released in organic forms, regulated by soil biological processes, and mineral N of fertilizers that are leached with the first rainfall or transformed into NOx .	
Patrick Lavelle		84-85			six of HOW MANY countries	
Patrick Lavelle		905-907			more important is policies of social protection, access to land tenure and education; economic growth improves, but at expenses of natural capital and increased inequality. More than proven in South America... and everywhere actually	
Patrick Lavelle		991-			The importance of public policies	
Patrick Lavelle		C.			Why do you ignore the growing impact of social networks as a positive driver? They have obtained the banning of neonicotinoids and glyphosate in France... is this a negligible fact?	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patrick Lavelle		fig			difficut to see what the message is	
Patrick Lavelle		fig SPM2			Add recation of the society... not everybody is resigned to the business as usual	
Marcelo Cabido	22	Fig.	22	Fig.S	The figure is not clear enough for policy makers.	
United States Government	29	Figure 3			Currently, Figure SPM 3 is confusing, as it offers no information on what the scenarios mean or how the numbers were calculated; recommend revising to clarify and provide context or deleting the figure.	
Jeffrey T. Morissette	General	General	General	General	Given the considerations given to alien invasive species in chapters 2-4 and 6, the SPM does not provide sufficient attention to summarizing the importance of this issue (chapter 2-4) and the potential options for addressing the concern (chapter 6).	
Marcelo Cabido	4 and 5	Section	4 and	Section	No mention to socio-cultural features is included	
Patrick Lavelle		SPM3			Why abandoned agricultural land should be a pressure on biodiversity?	
Americas MEP					Finally, even drafts of SPM should be reviewed by formal editors to facilitate reading and discussing the complex issues that lay beneath, therefore, a careful check of the narrative flow, typos, and grammar structure should be done by a native English speaker able to unify writing	
Americas MEP					Recognizing the great effort that means to build a coherent message for the Americas from an intense and impressive amount of work, MEP members from the region would like to express their concern about the general expressions and lack of specificity of the SPM, which will limit very much its usefulness for the countries. As its name indicates, an SPM is oriented towards decision makers in governments, and the proposed text brings little novelty to them, is too long, and may not be appealing or very useful to them. Therefore we suggest the full text would be written again bearing in mind how the main messages and findings of the assessment are going to be uploaded by governments as guidance for their countries.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Americas MEP					The SPM shows a large asymmetry between sub regions that may reflect the assessment difficulties to reach a more balanced approach. Asymmetries have to be considered explicitly in the treatment of findings. A strong bias towards tropical environments is combined with weaknesses in consideration of marine or freshwater ecosystems, also a fact to be acknowledged and discussed. Similarly, the SPM reflects the unbalance between direct and indirect drivers already noted in Ch. 4, which has to be resolved for the SPM (and the entire assessment) to be useful and contribute towards the IPBES goals. Appropriate consideration of the full multiple values linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services is missing, as well as a better discussion on the available or potential indicators for the many dimensions of the assessment. There is also a lack of consistency in	
Ana Santiago					Environmental risk assessment to limit environmental impacts and ensure the safety of food and feed, the next generation of GMOs and products derived from new technologies	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	General				There is nothing strikingly new in the SPM, but that is the reality. Most of the information has been available, at least for the scientific community, but has never been so thoroughly reviewed and synthesized as in this assessment. So the big challenge is how we will work to promote the use of these information and recommendations by decision makers, both in governments and in the private sector	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	General				Throughout the document use Ecosystem Services/Nature's contribution to people (NCP). The great majority, if not all, GRULAC policy makers do not have a clue what NCPs are, they are starting to grasp the concept of	
Carlos Alfredo Joly	General				In the whole document, reflecting what is the chapter, the problem of DEFAUNATION has not been addressed. It shows that, for example, forest coverage is a misleading data on biodiversity conservation. See Rodolfo Dirzo, Hillary S. Young, Mauro Galetti, Gerardo Ceballos, Nick J. B. Isaac, Ben Collen. 2014. Defaunation in the Anthropocene. Science 345(6195): 401-406. DOI: 10.1126/science.1251817	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Carlos Alfredo Joly	21				Considering the size and the importance it has in carbon cycling the Brazilian Ethanol production for fuel could be mentioned in one of the items under C. See, for example, the SCOPE report available at http://bioenfapesp.org/scopebioenergy/images/chapters/bioenergy_sustainability_scope.pdf	
Clifford Duke	General				With the exception of several figures, the SPM is a wall of text, which reduces its accessibility and usefulness. In addition to the Storyline section, tables that highlight summary points around the major issues would help to address this concern. That is, create "summaries of the summary" to both break up the pages with more effective design and allow actual policymakers, who may not read even a 33-page SPM, to quickly see major conclusions. You might organize such tables around the boldface summary	
Daniel P Faith					see box below. Ask the TSU to send image	
Diego Pacheco					This paragraph regarding the distinctions of land and agriculture in the region needs to be complemented with other features. For example, water distribution and quality, and more emphasis on forests.	
Fabio de Oliveira Roque	General				I have just two main suggestions: 1. The IPBES framework includes "multiple knowledge" as an important node, however, throughout the reports I could not see clear cases of using multiple knowledge for creating a big picture. In fact, most information comes from scientific papers or researcher's opinion. Of course that is an excellent effort of synthesis, but, as IPBES is trying to connect different sources of information (that come from a variety of knowledge systems), I had the expectation to see this more explicitly in the report, perhaps, including boxes with "phrases" of peoples from different cultures that converge in the same ideas reported by the experts (examples of consensus about pressures, status... from	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Fabio de Oliveira Roque	General				The reports are very good in terms of describing pressures, status and trends, but I could not see much about “responses”. I think that it is an important point, because there are many initiatives of conservation and in America that could be used as examples to inspire new ones., creating positive feedbacks. I think that highlight positive experiences could be particularly important in the REGIONAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE AMERICAS SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS. This comments is also relevant for the	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					Key findings are best suited for the executive summary of each of the chapters rather than for the SPM where links to policy might need to be more explicitly explored. Trends and current conditions are only useful if linked to policy relevance.	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					The summary is not really specific to the Americas and does not really provide a step forward	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					More is needed on the heterogeneity within the Americas as well as the cross-region interactions that are specifically relevant to e.g. The SPM for NCPs.	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					The key cross cutting messages at the end of Ch2 that are very relevant for the SPM are absent from the SPM	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					More is needed on the role of the huge biological, cultural and social-ecological diversity of the americas and the policy challenges associated to this diversity	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus Morelia					More is needed on the tradeoffs among NCPs, and between NCPs and the drivers of change in Nature, the very different ways in which NCPs are linked to a wide variety of biomes and production systems, with huge implications for the IPLCs of the region, and the implications of this into the very diverse policy implications	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					More is needed on success stories in NCPs for a range of contexts	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					More is needed on the implications of the role played by the Americas as provider of NCPs in the face of the huge diversity of stakeholders that win or loose in very different ways and the very different challenges faced by these stakeholders	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					A clearer message on context dependency and heterogeneity rather than a monolithic approach is needed	
Instituto de Investigaciones en Ecosistemas, UNAM, campus					The SPM could be more cross cutting and not dissected into the different chapters	
Marcelo Cabido	General				The Assessment is not going further than the obvious. Only scarce new information emerging.	
Marcelo Cabido	General				Not too much friendly for policy makers	
Marcelo Cabido	General				Is diagnostic with no proposals	
Marcelo Cabido	General				Too much "tropically centered"	
Marcelo Cabido	General				Up to what ppoint does it sound reasonably to address the whole Americas in a single assessment	
Marcelo Cabido	General				Indicators and values are not explicitly addressed	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patrick Lavelle	General				<p>This chapter addresses a large number of important points. I would like to make 3 general statements before entering in detailed remarks :1.</p> <p>BIODIVERSITY IS NOT AN ISSUE IN THIS REPORT. This chapter and the report clearly address the provision of ecosystem services, although they are given another name (NCPs.... not clear for me why the name has been changed when the concept seems to be exactly the same... this surely is indicated somewhere in the report) AND NOT biodiversity that is only mentioned in a very brief and partial (birds, plants and mammals) way; in addition, NCPs that are most directly linked to biodiversity like pollination, biological control.... are never mentioned; this is quite a surprise and I should add, a great disappointment, for somebody like me who was a LC</p>	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patrick Lavelle					<p>2. LACK OF A CLEAR HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE READER. The great richness of topics addressed is not easily (or maybe not at all) localized in a clear general framework which makes the reading difficult when one jumps continuously from a scale to another (regional, global...) and considering social groups, with a very strong emphasis set on indigenous people apparently opposed to the rest of people, that is 1% vs 99%. But most conflicts related to environmental issues (sharing NCPs) are more due to the will of certain sectors of the society to get the highest part of it to get as large as possible haciendas, fazendas whatever you call them; industrial interests, in a great proportion from other more developed countries or inside the same country (see mining activities in Canada and the US), with no consciousness of their impact on natural capital. The MEA had clearly illustrated that most problems came from the privatisation of benefits and externalization of profits. It is really sad, 12 years after to get your view that implicitly considers economic growth and the current economic system as something that is there and will never change. If the decision is to remain apolitic (which actually means agreeing with the current politics practices), the minimum would be telling what different groups of people think. Poverty, undernourishment, displacement of people... are just manifestations of abuses, not a natural phenomenon that could possibly be repaired by increasing more production and consumption (so that the small proportion of extra richness created transferred to the poors will solve their problem, when a</p>	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patrick Lavelle					<p>3. NO PROSPECTIVE ON HOW THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT IS CURRENTLY CHANGING. There is no insight on what the socioeconomic world is going to be, just as if humans were resigned to the business as usual scenario that continuously produces inequality, corruption (although you don't dare to use this word) and a growing rejection by large sectors of the society. Not mentioning social networks and groups like Sum of Us, Avaaz etc... as important possible partners is just not seeing what is happening. . There is a really important issue that is totally ignored: a progressive shift of peoples consciousness towards a more environmentally friendly vision.... When you speak of the "cosmvision" of indigenous people, one gets an ambiguous feeling; you present them just as if they were one more endangered species, not as an option for the rest of humanity that has completely forgotten that they are but one species in this planet. You mention somewhere that some human societies speak of their duties towards the planet and not only think of it as a provider of NCPs or whatever you call ecosystem services. Here is really the problem, and nobody will believe, starting with the writers of this chapter, that anything else than business as usual is possible. This option will not solve the problem. We need to change the objectives of Humanity.... shift from the ideal of Modernity inherited from the Siècle des Lumières that has made great things but come to its limit, to a new relationship to the planet that is to invent. When you mention spirituality, this sounds like an oblige buzzword set there for the need of being politically correct, but is just sounds like an empty word. I agree with the statement made line 1125 for an holistic approach, but in my opinion, you don't give any clue</p>	
Patrick Lavelle					<p>Sorry for such strong statements... i know how difficult this exercise is. But if the writers of this document agree with the current socioeconomic system and the current dominant "cosmology", they should not take the responsibility of writing a text that is supposed to influence policy makers in</p>	
Patrick Lavelle					DON'T FORGET SOILS!!!! The basis of most ecosystem services	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks					The IPBES definition of "biodiversity" includes "ecosystems" (see e.g. http://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/IPBES_2_INF_2_Add.1.pdf). So, avoid use of phrases like "biodiversity and ecosystems", which is a tautology and unnecessary repetition. Instead, either a) if the intent is to refer to "ecosystems" a specific level of ecological organisation, then delete "biodiversity", b) if the intent is to refer to "biodiversity" generally, delete "ecosystems", or c) replace "biodiversity" with something like "genetic diversity, species, and ecosystems". Examples that need correcting include Page 3 (Lines 42 and 61-62), Page 4 (Lines 81, 99, & 102), Page 5 (Lines 136 & 145-146), Page 7 (Line 226), Page 10 (Line 263), Page 17 (Line 560), Page 18 (Line 615). Also, delete "ecosystem" on Page 5,	
Héctor Tuy					Are you going to include a data compendium? With indicators, SDG	
MEP and Bureau	General				We would like to recommend that the SPMs use a consistent format and address in a consistent manner several key issues (see Annex for guidance).	
MEP and Bureau	General				The SPMs should address the key issues raised in the scoping documents and, importantly, the five generic policy questions approved by Plenary in the scoping documents (see Annex).Ask the TSU for the annex if needed	
MEP and Bureau	General				The SPM should follow the outline suggested at the joint regional meeting on SPMs, and be restructured as described in the Annex.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
MEP and Bureau	General				The SPMs should tell a story. A convincing SPM is not a linear collection of the assessment's findings. Instead, it synthesizes those findings most policy relevant to draw out the implications and present options for the future. Therefore, SPMs should integrate key messages from across the chapters into a coherent whole. Key findings should focus on new and exciting findings that are policy-relevant, and emphasize response options, i.e., policies, technologies, behavioral changes and governance structures that	
MEP and Bureau	General				Most of the SPMs are currently too long, contain many general statements, lack quantification, and currently miss several key issues. Values and an assessment of the SDGs and Aichi targets, for example, are largely missing. Governments and other stakeholders are expecting these	
Jose A. Puppim	3	41	3	45	You should remove paragraph 1, too basic and general	
Jose A. Puppim	3	49	3	57	You should provide the references for all the numbers you mention	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	3	64	3	67	Very general abstract statement with no evidence provided. I suggest you remove it	
Jose A. Puppim	3	73	3	75	No evidence provided on the scenarios.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	4	85			Not sure Americas have the six largest agricultural fishery producers (China? India? Japan). Maybe exporters. Provide evidence.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	4	99	4	101	I disagree there is a consensus on the links between biodiversity loss and loss of quality of life. The places in Americas with better quality of life (measured by HDI) are in some of the places with low biodiversity and tremendous industrialization and land transformation such as the coast	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	5	135			the economic growth and development is not a driver, as in many places biodiversity degradation does not lead to economic or human development, but the opposite.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	5	144			I am not sure urbanization and industrial development are NCPs. Could anything be NCP?	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	5	154	5	155	I do not understand the link between higher GDP and trade. Is it the contribution of trade to GDP?	
Jose A. Puppim	6	177			Maybe "inequality" instead of "income inequality"	
Jose A. Puppim	6	192			Conservation refugee needs definition and maybe a separate paragraph.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	7	211	7	216	Very general abstract statement. What is coupling of development and environmental policies? Costs of inaction? To whom? I suggest you remove the whole paragraph.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	7	222	7	225	Very general and abstract statement. I do not understand the meaning. I suggest you remove it.	
Jose A. Puppim	7	224			Use "can" instead of "may". This suggestion is valid for many other	
Jose A. Puppim	7	234	7	235	What do you mean by "stronger" efforts?	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	7	Item D			I suggest you integrate with item C or remove all together. Very general and abstract.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	8	246	8	247	repetition of "region includes 55 of the 195 246 terrestrial and freshwater world ecoregions". Same for other statements. Avoid repetition ot be suscint as this is a summary.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	9	map a			You use Central and Mesoamerica. I suggest you just use one of them. Mexico is generally considered part of North America, not Central America.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	10	281	10	299	The initial statement is general, but later you just mention Amazon. Specify that it is an example, and maybe it is not valid for all ecosystems.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	11	304	11	313	Another repetition of text from above. The undernourishment is not due to biodiversity loss, but to distribution of food, as many undernourished individuals are in cities.	
Jose A. Puppim	11	314	11	330	How is all of these related to biodiversity? Repetition occurs as well.	
Jose A. Puppim	12	345	12	354	How is all of these related to biodiversity?	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	12	367	12	381	Again how are all of these related to bidoiversity loss? Are timber productions sustainable? Increase in production is related to biodiversity loss? I think you can provide some evidence of how the massive increase in production of some agricultural and timber products are related to	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	12	382	13	399	How is energy production related to biodiversity loss? Renewable energy is not always sustainable. Paraguay's renewable energy comes to two huger dams that cause tremendous loss of biodiversity.	
Jose A. Puppim	12	382	13	399	I suggest you removed this paragraph.	
Jose A. Puppim	13	417	14	431	Again how are all of these related to bidoiversity loss?	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	15	486	15	490	Less people working in fisheries may be due to increase in productitivity and automatization and less dues ecosystem loss.	

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Jose A. Puppim	15	497	15	502	How is this related to BES? Remove this paragraph.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	16	516	16	522	Many of the conflicts in South America is due to unclear property rights, corruption in land administration, and less due to BES.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	16	537	16	554	What is your definition of ecological footprint? Also, the distribution is very unequal among countries, being Canada and USA desproportional high in per capita basis, and other like Haiti or some indigenous people, very low or even negative. I suggest you separate countries.	
Jose A. Puppim	17	563	17	565	Repetition from another paragraph above.	
Jose A. Puppim	18	619	18	623	Repetition again.	
Jose A. Puppim	18	631	18	637	Provide evidence for the statement.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	19	641	19	647	This is interesting but not related to biodiversity loss (or how all of these are related to BES?)	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	19	648	21	760	Very good paragraphs overall (except that needs citations), serve as an example for the rest of the report, which lacks evidence for many of the	
Jose A. Puppim	22	778	22	787	Repetition again, and need to link these statements with BES.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	23	809	23	817	How urbanization in Americas are related to BES loss? Any evidences? Very general statement.	
Jose A. Puppim	25	896	25	912	Repetiition of previous statements again.	
Jose A. Puppim	29	1072	30	1082	Very general abstract statements. Need evidence to support them.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	General				Overall the assessment has many statements without proper evidence (and citation). Many statements are very general and not related to BES.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	General				Many paragraphs are repeated over and over (about inequalities, crop production etc.). They can be substantially reduced and summarized.	
Jose A. Puppim	General				The report as a whole is very long. It could be reduced by half.	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	General				I liked statements in between line 648 (page 19) and 760 (page 21). Maybe they could serve as examples of good paragraphs with proper evidence (but need citation).	
Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira	General				I was surprised that many of the may drivers of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss are not even mentioned. For example, the main driver of Amazon deforestation is access (specially roads). This is well reported in the literature (see the work of IPAM and Nepstad, for example). Also, no mention to GMOs, which are contanimating many ecosystems.	