

Comments from 2nd Review Phase of Chapter1. Deliverable 2b. Americas Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem

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Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Giselda Durigan	0	0	0	0	Not all NCPs depend on biodiversity. There are highly relevant benefits from nature, such as water quality, quantity and flow, that depend on vegetation structure and correct land use practices, but definitely do not depend on biodiversity. This is clear in Chapter 3, page 12/15, lines 405-490. No relationship between biodiversity and water yield have been demonstrated.	Thank you for this comment. This relationship is addressed in Chapters 2 and 3 and in this Chapter only few cases featured also in depth in other chapters are presented. See chp 3, about single species or low diversity ecosystems that do provide a function.
United States Government	0	0	0	0	Although it is commendable to include scientific thinking with "equivalent" non-scientific thinking and vocabulary, it can often be confusing; consider reviewing the chapter and revising to clarify where possible. Further, there is no indicator on loss of areal extent (decline in distribution) of global ecosystems; as this is the basis for the IUCN Ecosystem Red List, consider including. Also consider revising the current separation of indicator classes into 'core' and 'socioeconomic,' as it suggests that socioeconomic indicators are lesser. Further, the classes in Figure 1.7a do not match the classes in Table 1.4 and the spatial delineation process for deriving the IPBES Units of Analysis map is not defined; please revise, including information addressing questions such as how the map was produced.	The integraton of multiple knowledge systems is a core part of the iPBES approach. Loss of area extent at the global scale is out of scope of this regional assessment but included in an IPBES global assessment. This type of information is presented in Chapter 3 about the Status of Biodiversity and NCP.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana Flores	0	0	0	0	The level of data aggregation is often not coherent with the level of assessment of SDGs, this should be done if discussions regarding SDGs wants to be achieved, as it is stated in the mandate of the assessment	Chapter 1 does not include an assessment of SDGs; only a brief overview of the relevance of IPBES to SDGs. See Chapters 2 and 6 for treatment of SDGs at several scales
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Wolke Tobón, Ricardo Contreras, Evelinda Santiago, Ena Mata, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	The reader who comes directly to Chapter 2 does not understand why they are NCP and not ecosystem services. These types of concepts should be included in each chapter considering that they will read independently	Thank you for this comment. However, space limitations will not allow material to be repeated in each chapter. It is an established best practice for these types of large scale assessments have such background and context presented in the first chapters of the assessment.
Concenso: David González, Ricardo Contreras, Ena Mata, Numa Pavón, Adriana Flores	0	0	0	0	There is no reference to specific research needs, in the same sense, the information gaps are not clear. There is little information at the local level. Top-down approaches predominate. As a suggestion, general comments by region or subregion could be further explained trough emblematic examples to highlight the local complexities (which are further explained in other chapters (some of them))	Chapter 1 is an inappropriate place for presentation of research needs. These come near the end of each chapter, where their content and value will be more apparent.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	The chapter and the assessment should represent the difference between the biophysical and geopolitical heterogeneity of the region. Geopolitical scales (North America, South America, etc.) do not correspond to biological scales (biomes or bioregions), so both should be mentioned. This would be useful for discussing different elements regarding nature and biodiversity in the region, and would lead to less confusion later on in the assessment when different divisions are used. There are examples of biological scales (which do not coincide with geopolitical scales), such as Mesoamerica and Arid America, which are important in explaining the region's biological diversity, which should be included in the assessment	Agreed. Material added in a substantially expanded section 1.6.1
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	It is necessary to provide figures and data regarding countries' cultural diversity, basic statistics regarding percentage of indigenous groups by country/region of the Americas should be presented (at least for the countries with information regarding this). If trends can be presented this could help explain the loss of indigenous knowledge in the Americas region.	Agreed. Material added in section 1.6.2

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Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	If possible, Ch. 1 should broadly explain the characteristics of the authors of the assessment (discipline background, country representation, gender) as this could explain a lot of bias in the text.	Out of scope of any chapter. This is part of the selection process of experts nominated by governments and accredited institutions and selected by the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel-MEP to balance these issues (background, region, gender) in each chapter. The chapter is a consensus text of all authors, so the diversity of authors contributes to finding common ground among the backgrounds of the individuals.
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	The chapter is too general; does not include specific information and characteristics of the region	Agreed. We have considerably improved most sections to have a very specific regional content and included a snapshot in section 1.1 and expanded section 1.6. which only addresses regional aspects of the Americas, and all other Chapters are mandated to add such detail as well
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	0	0	0	0	There are examples of cross-border interactions, such as in the case of water and biological populations between Mexico and the USA, as well as ANPs shared between Arg and Brazil, which should be included in the evaluation	Not sure what "evaluation" is being referred to in the comment. The large case history of the Amazon has been greatly reduced in the final version, with the detail moved to appropriate thematic chapters.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
David González	0	0	0	0	It should connect more with the rest of the assessment (The chapters)	Agreed. We have worked in cooperation with other chapters to improve coherence across chapters and reflect examples, concepts in this chapter that are relevant to other chapters. We have also included section 1.4 Roadmap to other chapters section to show how all chapters in this regional assessment are connected.
David González	0	0	0	0	Cross-border interactions (biological, social and political) on NCP should be included. Examples of these are diversification in mesoamerica, natural protected areas (Iguazú), ownership of mining corporations in latin america with implications on biodiversity	Thank you. This material is covered in Chapter 2.
Ena Mata	0	0	0	0	The information is repetitive across the chapter and with other chpaters of the assessment. CLAs and Co-chairs must look trough the text to avoid repetitiveness across the assessment.	The chapter liaisons have done full comparisons of each pairwise combinations of chapters. Where redundant material was found CLAs corresponded and agreed on the most appropriate placement, with the other Chapter only including a reference to the Chapter and section where the information could be found.
Hesiquio Benítez	0	0	0	0	There is no mention to Wildlife	Chapter 3 contains the breakdown of biodiversity. For chapter 1 the introductory comments are to apply generally to biodiversity

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Hesiquio Benítez?	0	0	0	0	Endemisms and centers of origin are not mentioned even though they are key to the biodiversity of the region	Assume this comment was specific to section 1.5, where all sections are expanded. Chapter 3 gives substantial attention to endemism.
Ricardo Contreras	0	0	0	0	Lack of representativeness (through synthesis) of regions and landscapes. Information about the region is limited to Mexico, Argentina and Brazil.	Comment probably still partially true, reflecting the differential completeness of information available for the high level overview needed in Chapter 1.
Susan Preston		17		35	Good logic in the choice of introductory considerations to be addressed in the chapter as shown in the TOC	Thank your for this comment.
Carolina Ziehl	2	43	2	43	I think it would be an important point to mention the impact of some of the political or cross-border interactions between countries of the Americas (which are very interlinked) that may cause changes in ecosystem functions and ultimately NCPs. Some of this cases could adress cross-border interactions and their effects on wildlife, watersheds, natural protected areas, and other shared natural resources. For example the policies and agreements between Mexico and de U.S. regarding the Colorado river water supply, also the Bravo river, etc. Which ecosystems and NCPs can be, and have been affected by transboundary policies, agreements, and how such policies and agreements have changed in order to restore some of the damage (like the wetlands of the Colorado river delta). Another examples include the management of shared natural protected areas (like the Iguazul waterfalls) and so on.	This material is covered in the Policy Options Chapter 6. A sentence added in section 1.1. to foreshadow the importance of transnational approaches to IPBES issues

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Carolina ZQ, Social ecological systems and ecosystem services Interinstitutional Discussion Seminar	2	43	2	43	An important point to mention is the impact of some of the political or cross-border interactions between countries of the Americas (which are very interlinked) that may cause changes in ecosystem functions and ultimately NCPs. Some of this cases could address cross-border interactions and their effects on wildlife, watersheds, natural protected areas, and other shared natural resources. For example the policies and agreements between Mexico and de U.S. regarding the Colorado river water supply, also the Bravo river, etc. Which ecosystems and NCPs can be, and have been affected by transboundary policies, agreements, and how such policies and agreements have changed in order to restore some of the damage (like the wetlands of the Colorado river delta). Other examples include the management of shared natural protected areas (like the Iguazul waterfalls) and so on. This can illustrate the complexities between biophysical and geopolitical divisions in the Americas.	Please see previous comment 18
Concenso: Patricia Balvanera, David González, Miguel Equihua, Rafael Calderón, Laura Schneider, Pablo Zaldivar	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	Out of scope for Chapter 1. This is addressed in Chapter 2.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	4	95	5	139	<p>The Executive Summary should highlight the story line of the assessment, which is included in the SPM. My suggestion for the executive summary (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 perspective, such as the one of Mother Earth as a living being; and a more commercial mindset) . Also, America's contribution of NCP to the world is outstanding. 2. America has had an important endowment of biodiversity an ecosystems but those in general are declining, although this depends in the specific characteristics of the different ecosystems. Also, there is an important cultural diversity in the region. Some mega diverse countries are present in America. But, there is more than only biocultural diversity in the region. The region is highly diverse regarding socioeconomic indicators and access to natural resources. 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), access to natural resources, poverty and socioeconomic indicators, 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. 4. Latin America is one of the regions with highly institutional development for natural resources governance. It is one of the most decentralized regions of the world and with high recognition of property rights to the people (including the historical self-determination of indigenous peoples framing 	Executive summary was completely rewritten, with coherence to guidance from Americas Management Committee reflecting SPM and chapter key features.
Lucía Almeida-Leñero	4	95	5	157	<p>The introduction of the executive summary and the Key findings are very repetitive. Line 101-107 and 144-152 are very similar (almost the same). I think, It would be OK if the introduction is brief and then they go to the Key findings for the specific information. Not repeat it.</p>	Executive Summary and Key Features were completely rewritten after TAM discussions taking into account all comments made by reviewers.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Lucía Almeida-Leñero, Social ecological systems and ecosystem services Interinstitutional Discussion Seminar	4	95	5	157	The introduction of the executive summary and the Key findings are very repetitive. Line 101-107 and 144-152 are very similar (almost the same). It would be OK if the introduction is brief and then they go to the Key findings for the specific information. Not repeat it.	See comment 22
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	4	96	4	123	The executive summary should be arranged according to the key findings. Although the last key finding deals with population diversity and its role on well-being and livelihoods distribution, the executive summary overlooks its importance.	See comment 22
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	4	96	4	96	Begin paragraphe suggestion: Water represents one of the most important environmental resources in the planet. ... Sustainable and socially	See comment 22
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	4	96	4	130	Suggestion: Phrase about rain quantity and precipitation, because is an important source of water in America, and at the same time it can produce land slides, floods or extreme droughts problems (ENSO phenomeneon).	See comment 22
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	4	97	4	100	This idea is very relevant, but is not well developed across other chapters. This needs to be better develop. And in this chapter, direct reference to other chapters should be made.	Agree. Referenes to other chapters were added throughout this chapter, now that the final form of the other chapters was available.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	4	99	4	99	<p>Sugestion of example for this parapgraphe (after biomes on earth.): For example , Colombia is the world’s fourth most “biodiverse” country, hosting close to 14% of the planet’s biodiversity. Over one-half of Colombia’s territory is covered by forest, 87% of which is primary forest [1] [2]. The country has a very unique ecosystem: the Paramos (1’933.039 Hectares or 1.7% of the national territory).</p> <p>Other sugestion: Colombia is very rich in terms of water resources and environmental resources. The country has water resources 5,5 times greater than the world’s average and three times greater than Latin American average . In 2007 the per capita availability of water resources was about 45,500 m3/year [1] [3],</p> <p>[1] LM. Perez-Saavedra, ED. Montoya-Monà, N. Verdugo-Rodriguez, G. Mercier, H. Yesou, G. Pasero, "Time Series Analysis Using Optical and Radar SAR Images for Water and Flood risk Monitoring. Case Study: Puerto Nare in Colombia. Synergies Between Spatial Technology and Local Communities", 7th Annual UN-SPIDER Beijing Conference, Beijing, 23-25 October 2017.</p> <p>[2] OECD (2015) OECD Review of Agricultural Policies: Colombia 2015, OECD Publishing. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264227644-en</p> <p>[3] Claudia Martinez Zuleta, Colombia: Managing water conflicts in an emerging economy, OECD Water Forum (October 2011)</p>	See comment 22
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	4	101	4	107	Information of lines 144-152 is repeated in this lines. Avoid repetition and take out one of these.	See comment 22
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	4	101	4	107	<p>1. There should be "forest" at the first place: because Americas is composed principally by Tropical forest, savannas, grasslands ...</p> <p>2. and very specific topographic settings as mountainus reliefs in the "Andes Mountains" (present trough 7 countries included), considered as the longest range of mountains in the world. Plateau and plains settings as Amazonian Area.</p>	See comment 22

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	4	103	4	105	e.g. Mexico with 51 ecoregions: http://apps1.semarnat.gob.mx/dgeia/informe_resumen/04_biodiversidad/cap4.html	There was a decision to try to avoid mention of individual countries in the executive Summary, since every country has special features and if one is mentioned, all should be.
Krista Locs	4	105	4	106	Suggest naming the seven countries in the Americas region	Space limitaton preclude lists in the Executive Summary.
Krista Locs	4	107	4	107	Suggest naming the nine global biodiversity hotspots in the Americas region	See comment 22
Rosa María Chávez Dagostino	4	107			There are 36 global biodiversity hotspots instead of 35. See http://www.cepf.net/where_we_work/Pages/default.aspx#.WUhjXWjfrIU	Thank you for this comment. Corrected.
Thomas Brooks	4	107	4	107	Good use of text on biodiversity hotspots - important to retain.	Thank your for this comment.
Francillia N. Solomon	4	108	4	109	Reword Sentence, currently unclear	Thank you this was rewritten and improved.
Lilian Painter	4	108	4	114	"as well as Indigenou Peoples and local communities striving to mantain and protect their territorial rights and cultures." (I suggest this change because territorial rights are the principal fight for indigenous people in the Americas)	This is covered in depth in Chapter 2, but would be inappropriate to feature in Chapter 1.
Mariano Ordano	4	108	4	108	one word "contribution" seems not necessary, revise expression	Already revised.
Macarena Bustamante	4	109	4	109	Refer to the concept of wellbeing instead of quality of life.	Agree and already changed
Macarena Bustamante	4	110	4	111	Also include institutions and governance mechanisms--referring by it to the broad range of formal and informal rules of governing and accesing resources--as part of the diverse socioeconomic tapestry: "varied tapestry of socioeconomic conditions, institutions, governance mechanisms and political regimes".	See comment 22, these concepts now present in the Executive Summary

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E. Arguedas y C. Roldán	4	115	4	117	It is an important statement therefore must be based in literature, documents.	References are not included in Executive Summary, but all points of the Executive Summary are in the Chapter with appropriate references.
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	4	115	4	117	Add some percentages	These data are in Chapter 2, whether the nature of economic growth and its dependence on NCP are developed.
Adriana Flores	4	115	4	117	The assertion is questionable. No documentary evidence is provided to support the claims made.	The statements are fully documented in Chapter 2, and only presented as overview context in Chapter 1
Adriana Flores	4	115	4	117	Key Findings without context in the Executive Summary and without backup in the text in general	See comment 22
Luis Ubaldo Castruita Esparza	4	116	4	117	It is necessary to verify if the trend of poverty in Latin America is increasing instead of gradually decreasing	Evidence and discussion are presented in Chapters 2 and 4.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	4	116	4	117	The phrase "Poverty and inequality are decreasing particularly in Latin America" is not really true. CONEVAL has evaluated the poverty in Mexico and reported the results in the document below (first link). The reduction in "extreme poverty" is not due to a true reduction in this condition, but to a change in the "poverty classes" that were used to classify the persons. In the second and third links below, I have inserted the newspaper comments on this report. There are dozens of examples like this in America Latina, so, please I want to ask for cut out this comment of the document, since it does not express the regional conditions. Inequalities are not decreasing and you recognized this in the p.6 lines 196-198, commented below, too.	See comment 43. The statements are fully documented in Chapter 2, and only presented as overview context in Chapter 1
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	4	116	4	117	http://www.coneval.org.mx/rw/resource/coneval/prensa/Comunicado_metodologia_medicion_multidimensional_ingles.pdf	See comment 43

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Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	4	116	4	117	http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/nacion/sociedad/2015/07/24/crece-pobreza-en-mexico-hay-dos-millones-mas-coneval , http://www.elfinanciero.com.mx/opinion/la-medicion-de-la-pobreza-el-inegi-y-el-coneval.html	See comment 43
Mariano Ordano	4	117	4	123	I suggest add a bridge between poverty, economy and the need for biodiversity assessment and NCP's. You mention this at the end (line 123), but if you put a link in this line I see more direct.	Space limitation of Executive Summary. See sections 1.2.1 and 1.2.4
Pomerleau, C.	4	118	4	119	Give examples of incentives and disincentives as it is not clear what is meant here.	Space limitation of Executive Summary. See section 1.5.5 providing examples.
Elda Tancredi	4	118	4	120	The sentence is confusing	This was rewritten.
Macarena Bustamante	4	120	4	120	It seems that in this line the authors are referring to organizations rather than institutions. There is a broad literature about institutions, understanding them as the formal and informal rules that encourage stable behaviours from individuals to govern and access resources (see North 1990, Scoones 1998). Please verify what is that the authors want to imply.	Revised
Pomerleau, C.	4	123	4	123	Define the acronym NCP as this is the first time that it is being mentioned in the executive summary.	Thanks, this was added.
Francillia N. Solomon	4	123			Define NCP	Thanks, this was added.
Elda Tancredi	4	125	4	126	the sentence is incomplete	Revised
Mariano Ordano	4	127	4	127	magnitudes should be magnitude	Revised
Francillia N. Solomon	4	129	4		typo "n"	Revised
Mariano Ordano	4	129	4	129	in biodiversity	Revised
Mariano Ordano	4	130	5	131	trajectory might include past; also is important separate scenarios (future) from initiatives for solution (only as a practical matter)	Chapter 5 contains the details about future trajectories of alternative scenarios and Chapter 6 the details on initiatives for these possible solutions
Sandra Quijas	4	130	4	130	The language is not consistent with the language in the scenario and model section. Suggestion 'future scenarios'	Revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	5	132	5	133	North America, Mesoamerica and South America are not biogeographic regions (In America biogeographic region: Neartic and neotropical)	All terminology checked for consistency with IPBES guidance and defined in section 1.6.1
Diego Pacheco	5	140	9	340	the key findings must be reviewed according to the changes in the particular chapters	All Key Findings revised extensively, with input from SPM Drafting Team and Americas Management Committee
Carolina Ziehl	5	140	9	314	The key findings are related to the content of the chapter, but they are not conclusive and significant for decision makers. Thus, key findings should be thought not only in relation to the content of the chapter but also in relation to their relevance for decision makers.	See comment 62
Krista Locs	5	141	5	142	Suggest naming the 7 megadiverse countries in the Americas	Space limitations of Key Findings preclude lists. See the chapter as a whole, and Chapter 3
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	5	141	5	152	e.g Mexico with 68 indigenous cultures: http://sic.cultura.gob.mx/index.php?table=grupo_etnico and http://sic.cultura.gob.mx/lista.php?table=grupo_etnico&disciplina=&estado_id=	See comment 32
Elda Tancredi	5	145	5	157	the paragraphs are just the same of previous page (page 4, line 101-114). Different information can be included here.	Revised. See comment 62

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Macarena Bustamante	5	145	5	145	Same as comment 1, I would strongly suggest to refer to the concept of wellbeing instead of quality of life to be much more inclusive in terms of the benefits provided by nature to people (that can be material and that can influence quality of life, but they can also be cultural values that is harder to fit under the concept of quality of life).	the comment highlights a distinction between the terms “quality of life” and “well-being” that may be important in academic studies, but has not yet been taken up in all disciplines relevant to IPBES assessments. To avoid the chance of misinterpreting the literature used in the assessment, and particularly in the scene-setting role of Chapter 1, it was decided to use the terminology used in the specific literature being summarized, rather than superimpose is current interpretation of the terms on studies which may not have made the distinctions in this particular way.
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	5	145	5	152	This parapgraphe is the same as a page before (lines 101 -107). I advice to write the same with other words (if neccessary).	Revised. See comment 64
Krista Locs	5	149	5	150	Suggest naming the seven countries	See comment 64
Krista Locs	5	152	5	152	Suggest naming the nine global biodiversity hotspots in the Americas region	See comment 64
Thomas Brooks	5	152	5	152	Good use of text on biodiversity hotspots - important to retain.	Thanks for this comment.
Macarena Bustamante	5	154	5	154	Same as comment 2, include institutions and governance mechanisms as part of the diverse social-economic patterns that characterize the region. This inclusion would also make it consistent with the conceptual framework that is later refered. This also appies for Page 33 line 1024.	Thanks for this comment. This topic is covered in depth in Chapter 6.
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	5	159	5	161	These ecosystems contributes to Health too, because there are a very high proportion of plants and products that are used for medecins purposes (in the pharmaceutical bussiness and in the local or indigenous population too). There are a direct link within biodiversity and health; and Americas is a BIG Stock of botanical and animal species that we need to protect.	Agree. health is included in the achievement of a quality of life (section 1.5.1) and some examples are also found in sections 1.3.2. and 1.5.5.

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Krista Locs	6	164	6	164	Suggest replacing "food provision" with "food"	Revised
Elda Tancredi	6	164	6	158	definition of NCP: this is not a key findings. It may be included at summary	Revised
Mariano Ordano	6	164	6	168	For many people, NCP's definition do not distinguish native from exotic resources; and many researchers probably will consider that exotic resources are not "biodiversity". Therefore, I find the definition so broad. Also, this from a biological point-of-view. Probably you will find other approaches thar request more definition. You may work on a broad-sense definition and a narrow-sense definition in order to fight with this. If you then refer to definitions (page 12, point 1.1.1), why do you not consider include that definition at this point?	This point was discussed at the IPBES level and the use of "biodiversity" in the Americas Assessment is consistent with its use throughout IPBES.
Ederson A Zanetti	6	169	6	179	There should be mention to brazilian nut, acai, palm heart and so on...non-timber forest products relevant to locals and trade	All lists in Key Findings were removed or at least greatly reduced to meet space constraints. Detail is in the chapters.
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	6	173	6	174	And tropical fruits too, that are exported to the European community countries. Colombia has a highly exportation of tropical fuits to Europe.	See comment 76
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	6	176	6	179	GMO?	We use instead 'genetically modified crops' instead of GMO in section 1.5.5.
E. Arguedas y C. Roldán	6	179	6	179	The paragraph just mention quantity examples but what about quality?	Only few cases and data sources for illustrations could be used in this Chapter. Much more detail on these points can fe found in chapters 2 and 3.
CENAP/ICMBio	6	180	6	190	Here is suggested the importance of natural areas in regulation of freshwater, quantitty, flow and quality. We suggest including the importance that fauna diversity rules in species equilibrium and environmental services.	Agree. Comment is correct but the KF and only reflects findings of the Assessment, and NCP. These relationships are discussed in more depth in Chapter 3.
Ederson A Zanetti	6	180	6	190	There should be mentioning to the relation between healthy water and diseases spreading, both infectious and non	Addressed in the revised SPM

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Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	6	182	6	184	Add Mexico	List is consistent with the information source listed in the Chapter.
Krista Locs	6	183	6	184	The following phrase is too general and awkwardly worded: "Conserved areas are key to providing with drinking water for several important cities of the Americas including in the US, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela". Suggest specifying the names of the conserved areas/ecosystems/water bodies that provide the drinking water and the names of the cities that they support. There should also be a reference to the provision of drinking water to Indigenous peoples and local communities.	Agree but unfortunately we were limited in using too much detail in this chapter, especially in the Key Features and Executive summary.
United States Government	6	184	6	185	The distinction between the value of crops and the value of ES associated with those crops is a key point in economics and in national count, a truism often missed in published work, that this assessment does well to respect.	Covered in Chapters 2 and 6
Macarena Bustamante	6	184	6	184	I would also include Ecuador. Quito, the country's capital, is also dependable of its water provision to 5 conservation areas.	See comment 83
E. Arguedas y C. Roldán	6	184	6	184	Include Costa Rica	See comment 83 - this is exactly why we tried to avoid listing at all in Key Features and Executive Summaries.
Krista Locs	6	185	6	185	Suggest expanding on the list of examples (e.g., climate regulation, pollination, air quality regulation...)	Thanks for this comment. We noted this but another case where we are limited in not being able to cover and include ALL Ecosystem Services. However IPBES has a specific assessment on Pollination which addresses in detail this particular ecosystem function.
Mariano Ordano	6	187	6	187	Avoid "etc.", always be possible. It is nothing informative. Why do you need a big job to finally write "etc."?	Thanks, already revised
Krista Locs	6	188	6	188	Suggest adding water "provide habitat for species through food, water, shelter...".	Good point but not in the chapter material being captured in the KF

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Pomerleau, C.	6	190	6	190	Can you provide some examples of essential environmental processes or add some supporting references?	Some examples of environmental processes are found in sections 1.2.1 and 1.3.2 but are in depth addressed with examples and references in Chapter 3.
Macarena Bustamante	6	191	6	191	Same as comment 1, I would suggest to refer to the concept of wellbeing instead of quality of life to embrace both material and non-material benefits provided by nature to people. This recommendation applies to other sections within the chapter (e.g. Page 7 line 209 & line 235; Page 11 line 361, 366 & 378; Page 12 line 391, 402 & 406, etc.).	See comment 67
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	6	196	6	198	Ecuador has declared the "Intangible Areas" (like the Tagaeri Taromenane of Yasuní), that are great portions of the territory where the biodiversity is the highest in the world and in which indigenous peoples want to be isolated from the occidental culture. This is one of the best examples in the consideration about nature and society relations, inside legal frameworks actually working. http://wrm.org.uy/es/articulos-del-boletin-wrm/seccion1/ecuador-la-zona-intangible-tagaeri-taromenane-del-yasuni/	Thanks for the comment. Noted but examples are not used in Key Features. This comment passed on to all chapters, for their use.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	6	196	6	198	http://wrm.org.uy/es/articulos-del-boletin-wrm/seccion1/ecuador-la-zona-intangible-tagaeri-taromenane-del-yasuni/	See comment 93
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	6	196	6	202	Add Mexico	See previous comments on lists
Krista Locs	6	198	6	201	"Several national parks have been created at sites of former nature sacred areas, for example... the biodiversity reserve Wemindji Cree of James Bay in Canada" Comment: the biodiversity reserve Wemindji Cree of James Bay in Canada is not a National Park. Could add after several national parks " and other effective area-based conservation measures"	Agree. In the sentence however, we mention that Wemindji Cree of James Bay in Canada is a biodiversity reserve not a national park. We adapted the sentence to make this clear.
Macarena Bustamante	6	198	6	198	Ecuador's embracing of nature within its legal framework refers to the concept of Buen vivir (whose literal translation is good living in English), which is more closely linked to achieving human wellbeing in a multidimensional way, rather than quality of life which typically implies better socioeconomic conditions.	Adhering to IPBES terminology throughout the assessment.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Susan Preston		199		199	would it be more clear if "nature sacred areas" was rephrased as "sacred natural areas" or "natural sacred areas"? More specifically, perhaps "sacred areas focusing on particular aspects of nature"?	Corrected
Susan Preston		200		201	Please check the wording of "biodiversity reserve Wemindji Cree...". Should it say "biodiversity reserve of the Wemindji Cree" ? According to the longer text in the chapter the biodiversity reserve is in the territory of the Wemindji Cree (Wemindji Cree is not the name of the reserve).	Corrected
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	7	204	7	204	To complete this paragraph I suggest to include new forms of protection for nature that are emerging from civil society organizations and citizens. One example of this is the declaration of legal personhood to the Atrato River in Colombia, since the water uses are sometimes not considering the ecosystems water needs. See the newspaper comments below.	No action taken. That would change the meaning of the whole paragraph, so it would no longer be suitable background for the overall assessment, which is the purpose of this section and this chapter. These new types of conservation options are addressed in Chapter 6 of the assessment, but are not central features of the whole assessment.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	7	204	7	204	http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/cortes/corte-constitucional-ordena-protger-al-rio-atrato-de-la-mineria-ilegal-83708	See previous comment 100
United States Government	7	205	8	244	This section should state whether the biodiversity condition is declining, maintaining, or improving, illustrated for example with simple condition-by-year graphs for major taxonomic groups and/or ecosystem types.	NO action taken. This section is introducing the conceptual framework of IPBES, and not presenting what would be conclusions drawn from an assessment using the Conceptual framework (these type of statements are subject of Chapters 3 and 4 addressing the Status and Pressures of Biodiversity and NCPs)
Pomerleau, C.	7	206	7	206	It is unclear what is meant by "regulating material"	Corrected
Mariano Ordano	7	206	7	209	Long sentence. Re-phrases.	Revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Susan Preston		210		210	suggest changing “traditional” to “conventional” – when referring to the kinds of measures currently used by most governments in the context of economics and development. Alternatively you could use “contemporary”. These dominant economic approaches are not ‘traditional’ in the sense of e.g. IPLCs. They are linked to much more recent 20 th century Western institutions	Noted and consulted with environmental economist in the IPBES regional assessment team.
Susan Preston		211		215	following on the previous comment, the point could be made clearer if it was stated something like this: “...such as forests to provide positive gains as contributing to GDP. However, this resource depletion may have many other consequences that are not positive. These include degrading non-material contributions to a good quality of life, such as opportunities for nature-based recreation, and the important role of nature in supporting spirituality, religion and identity. This depletion also reduces other material and regulating contributions from nature such as wildlife and water regulation.”	Thank you for this comment. Key feature was rewritten and improved
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	7	212	7	212	There aren't a definiiton of GDP Acronym.	In section 1.2.2 and 1.6.3 but also in more detail in Chapter 2 and 4.
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	7	216	7	229	Add Mexico	See earlier comments on listing countries
Margarita N. Lavides	7	218	7	218	Correct: 'disproportionate' to disproportionately	Corrected
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	7	220	7	221	I sugest Mexico as exmple of pollution environment too, because in Mexico there are a high rate of pollution in the big urban areas as the capital and other important places.	See previous comments on lists
Margarita N. Lavides	7	221	7	221	Add 'to' as in '...been sited close to poor minority communities.'....	Corrected

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	7	223	7	229	<p>A high rate of floods or land-slides in rural areas, highways, or urban areas is in direct link with deforestation, land Cover land use changes (LCLUC), illegal gold camps (illegal exploitation that affected with mercury contamination of water and deforestation areas: Madre de Dios in Peru, Antioquia in Colombia, Amazonia in Brazil and Guyana), non protection of forest or vegetation areas (principally in Amazonian Forest area). This phenomena produce that the soil don't have the necessary protection to control the precipitation/runoff.</p> <p>Other important factor is the construction of buildings (human settlements) in areas that are extremely near to the rivers or between 2 or 3 rivers.. Then when the rain period's come (as Niño phenomena) , all population is affected by the floods and landslides problems (Study cases: Mocoa in Colombia. Puerto Nare. ...)</p>	Space limitations preclude added even more examples, even if they are correct. Therefore the Amazon case study was overall removed.
United States Government	7	226	7	227	This sentence cites a state report, but provides a national count of deaths. Is that correct? If not, please revise to accurately note the correct report/data.	Checked and phrasing adjusted
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	7	227	7	229	In addition to the first comment, the phrase "poor people mostly concentrated in rural areas, have higher vulnerability to natural disasters and the impact of extreme events, which leads to increasing inequalities". This is a good idea and true for the region, but it is contradictory with the phrase commented above in p.4 line 116 - 117. Please take care of the coherence in the analysis along the document.	Thanks for this comment. The earlier section referred to was a Key Finding that has been substantially revised. And the comment is not completely correct with regard to extent of contradiction.
Elda Tancredi	7	230	7	233	elements of CF: these are not key findings. It may be included at summary	Agree. Completely revised Key Features and not Findings
Lucía Almeida-Leñero	7	230	8	244	I would suggest including other case studies of temperate biomes and arid biomes to represent other climatic and ecological conditions aside from tropics which are very dominant in the assessment.	Case study on Amazonas was removed and only a Figure remains to exemplify CF relations on a particular case. Space limitations posed to this chapter limited expanding more type of case studies as those suggested by this author.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	7	230	7	233	I suggest to include a figure to support the explanation of the conceptual framework these lines. Sometimes the nature-society relations are so complex and difficult to explain. No-scientist can better understand if these ideas are expressed graphically, as well.	Agree and this is reflected in Figure 1. 5. Applying the IPBES conceptual framework in the America based on the Conceptual Framework taken from the IPBES standard documentaiton, to ensure all the Regional assessments introduce it in a consistent manner.
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	7	230	7	244	Add for Mesoamerica	See above comment 117
Lilian Painter	7	238	7	241	In the Amazon the watershed scale is as important as the landscape scale and fisheries at a regional scale as important as water provision and climate. There is no mention of the importance of sediment loads carried by the diferent tributaries to the Amazon or of the migration routes of catfish from the Andean Foothills to the amazon estuary http://amazonwaters.org/the-initiative/	Case history deemphasised to deal with length constraint
Margarita N. Lavides	8	243	8	250	An example should follow at the end of paragraph in this section.	Length constraints precude adding examples
United States Government	8	245	8	250	Currently, this section is incomplete; please expand upon the drivers of change.	This was expanded in the final version once a full draft of Chapter 4 became available.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	8	245	8	250	This subsection (C) has no comments below the bold paragraph. I suggest to explain some of the main ideas to balance the text, since all the other sections have longer explanations.	Revised
Adriana Flores	8	245	8	250	Key Findings without context in the Executive Summary and without backup in the text in general	Already improved.
Elda Tancredi	8	247	8	250	incomplete.	Improved.
Macarena Bustamante	8	247	8	250	Land use change, particularly in the Tropical Andes and the Amazon, should not be omiited as major source of pressure over Biodiversity and ES. (e.g. see Feely and Silman 2010)	see comment 120
Susan Preston		253		262	there is some overlap in these two paragraphs in the text about incentives and subsidies. The text starting line 262 is better so suggest that the non-bold text in lines 255-257 could be deleted completely.	Text revised substantially and addressed in the improved new version.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Elda Tancredi	8	253	8	254	the idea is wrong, because "Policies defined by governments, institutions and individuals affect and alter positively or negatively nature's health and its contributions to people"	The union of the two perspectives is the actual case, but the who key finding greatly revised by SPM drafting group
WWF Mexico	8	253	8	293	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).	This material is in Chapter 4, in detail. Harvesting no longer addressed in Chapter 1 Key Findings
Susan Preston		254		254	"..., and generate a negative contribution..."	Revised
Macarena Bustamante	8	254	8	254	Same as comment 3. It seems that in this line the authors are refering to organizations rather than institutions	Phrasing was revised throughout. And organizatons can be part of "governance" even if they are not "governments"
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	8	258	8	261	This idea expressing the possible "displacement of local community uses for the protected areas" is a partial view of the problem, since environmental policy instruments are more than NPAs. This condition can be present along the national territories, as in the case of Huichol indigenous people who are being displaced from their sacred territory, because of the environmental decisions and approval for mining operation (link below). So, if you only center in NPA this paragraph seems to be cut and paste form another discussion and without context.	illustrative reference kept but scope of full paragraph expanded as suggested.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	8	258	8	261	http://www.reporteindigo.com/reporte/mexico/pueblos-indigenas-wixarikas-despojo-tierras-proyectos-desarrollo	See previous comment 131
Antonio Carlos Marques	8	259	8	261	It is important to give a primary reference for that, explicitly for the marine environment, to base the statement. Also in page 33, lines 1037-1041.	These are still summaries of KF and references are not presented in KF, but are referenced in the text
United States Government	8	263	8	265	Please add "imposing" before reference to a carbon tax policy. The sentence would then read: "Alternative policies such as imposing a carbon tax..."	Sentence significantly revised
Macarena Bustamante	8	272	8	272	Consider the following inclusion "and to use scenarios and models to address trade-offs equitably and effectively .	No actions taken. Trade-offs is only one of many possible uses of scenarios and models.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	9	278		281	As written, this paragraph draws a simplistic dichotomy between GM crops and production agriculture and traditional agriculture (when there are many options along this spectrum) that infers a value judgement; please revise or delete. Also, when repeated in main text lines 1062-1066.	Phrasing of the corresponding was revised to make continuum more visible, but even original phrasing was not as much a dichotomy as this comment implies.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	9	278	9	279	Given that great markets promote the genetically modified organisms, they do not need promotion. So, I suggest to erase this part of the paragraph: "...either promote genetically modified crops grown with highly industrialized production systems". Governments need more presence of the alternatives in the analysis and the discourse, given that this part of the history usually is not present for them. In addition, there are warnings about transgenic crops in several parts of America, like this: http://www.uccs.mx/agricultura_alimentacion/maiztransgenico/prensa//2/enfermos-argentinos-que-viven-en-areas-de-soya-transgenica	Comment misses the point of the KF, which is not about GMOs, but about the consequences of increased intensification of agriculture for other NCP available from an area. That message maintained in the revised wording of the KF.
Susan Preston		279		281	suggest editing sentence to say: "...or favour agro-ecological systems that support biodiversity while generating substantial crop yields, often using traditional plant varieties and informed by extensive local and indigenous knowledge of local/regional environmental conditions."	Text revised in that sense in final version
Lilian Painter	9	282	9	288	The effectiveness and impact of policies and interventions also depends on the capacity for enforcement capacity- and in the capacity to monitor policy implementation	Agree. However, this is not part of this section. Those issues are taken up in chapters 4 and 6.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	9	284	9	285	For this statement: "Such enabling conditions are essential to foster a successful implementation of policies that include environmental and other societal issues", please provide a good example, to improve the explanation for decision makers.	Text elaborated to extent space allows but is discussed in more depth in Chapter 6 on Governance Options
Elda Tancredi	9	289	9	299	Uncertainty and targets are not key findings but methodological aspects.	Agree and removed in final version
United States Government	9	289	9	293	This paragraph on uncertainty seems out of place amidst descriptions of policy impacts, perhaps as if it was intended to go elsewhere; consider moving.	See comment 140
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	9	289	9	293	I suggest to review the pertinence of this paragraph in this part of the text. It is more like a methodological statement. It is a little out of order, here.	See comment 140

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks	9	295	9	295	Add ", international agencies," after "programmes".	Final text used IPBES model for all regional assessments
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	8	297	8	297	Indigenous people, explain how	No action taken. We did not explain how any user community will or should actually use the assessment but we noted the communities who would find material in the assessment relevant to them.
Alwin Dornelly	9	300	9	304	Examples could be used as illustrations of the concept being articulated	These kinds of details are in the chapter section cited explicitly and NOT in the KF summarizing the information
Francillia N. Solomon		300		304	Provide clear examples of the correlation of availability and distribution of nature affecting people's use of the surrounding landscape	This is presented in Chapter 2, and not appropriate when we are still presenting the high level Key Features.
United States Government	9	300	9	304	This paragraph on landscape structural diversity seems out of place following a description of policy impacts, perhaps as if it was intended to go elsewhere; consider moving.	Revision of all Key Messages addressed this point.
Elda Tancredi	9	305	9	313	this paragraph may be included at summary, not here.	Agree and done in complete revision of KF
Lilian Painter	9	305	9	313	Infrastructure development in the Americas is a major driver of change, specially due to the focus on closing the infrastructure gap in Latin America http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/07/spending-better-not-necessarily-more-key-to-improving-infrastructure-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean	True but this is addressed in other parts of the regional assessment, especially Chapter 4 that deals with drivers of change.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	9	310	9	313	This should be included in the Executive Summary, since it is an important part of the message we want to communicate to decision makers.	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 does not draw conclusions - it only describes the Americas as a background, and introduces key concepts, policy-relevant questions stated by decision makers and how this regional assessment deals with them, providing relevant examples.
Diego Pacheco	10	315	11	387	The introductory background must be aligned to the specifics of the region, is very general that can apply to any region of the world. For example, it is important to be highlighted here the importance of ILK and indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of the Americas, the contribution of collective action of IPLC to the conservation of biodiversity, and also the importance of different perspectives of the relationships between nature and human beings, such as the view of Mother Earth. Also, the inequalities in the access to natural resources and NCPs in the region, and the importance of decentralization policies in order to promote better natural resources management and NCP. The recognition of rights to IPLC in the region is also an important issue that should be addressed in the introductory background.	A broad comment and revisions of SPM and Chapter 1 bring more Americas specificity to all Key Findings and contents of the Chapter.
Krista Locs	10	316	10	323	Suggest adding a reference to sustainable development	Thank you. This relationship to sustainable development is mentioned often in this new version of Chapter 1 (e.g. section 1.4.2) but more in depth in Chapters 2 and 4 where extensive reference is provided.
Susan Preston		316		323	Excellent paragraph. Strong, clear, concise, and sets out the logical basis for the entire exercise. Could really be repeated as the first para of the Exec. Summary too.	Thank you for this comment.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Daniel P Faith		316		317	remove text in brackets – not all NCP are ecosystem functions and services (e.g. NCP18)	Revised
Margarita N. Lavidés	10	336	10	336	Correct: 'addresses' to address	Revised
Elda Tancredi	11	365	11	375	this paragraph may be included at summary, not here.	Message not moved to section 1.2 and text is revised to fit into new placement

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Patricia S. Vazquez	11	365	11	372	<p>Also if possible it would be interesting to insert a specific objective it into the general objective of the investigation to use the remote sensors to detect changes in biodiversity, droughts, floods, temperature increase, deforestation, among other climatic and anthropological effects that can cause the variability of the vegetation cover.</p> <p>Because a basic tool for analyzing large volumes of data at a low cost is remote sensors (Vazquez P. and Rivas, 2009), such is the case on a global scale, the need to achieve a correct methodology that allows a rapid and periodic way of inferring the determination of for example the availability of water in a region in order to know the state of vegetation.</p> <p>In this sense, several authors have worked on the development of indicators obtained with active and passive sensors on various territorial extensions, adjusting them to the characteristics of interest of their study region (Jackson et al., 1981; Idso, 1982; Price, 1990; Nemani et al., 1993; Goward et al., 2002; Moran et al., 1994, Clarke, 1997, Prihodko y Goward, 1997; Goetz, 1997; Santholt et al., 2002; Luquet et al., 2004; Erdem et al., 2006, Vazquez P., 2013, among others).</p> <p>Most of the methods created to construct the water stress index (EH) from remote sensing (SR) are based on surface temperature (Ts). The interpretation of crop, grassland and forest conditions from thermal infrared (IRT) as an indicator of water status has been studied and documented for about 20 years (Jackson et al. (1998), and Ceccato and Grobon (2002), Fensholt and Sandholt (2003), Basso et al. (2004) and Vazquez P. (2013). This has led to the development of numerous IR indexes based on the IRT, expressing the level of vegetation in a range of values ranging from 0 to 1. These methods are converted, through successive improvements and more efficient (Moran, 2004). For example in Región Pampeana Argentina shows a tenure to the agricultural expansion that increases the economic risks by its</p>	<p>Objectives come directly from scoping document for regional assesmsnet text and has to reflect the mandate assigned to the assessmnet. The chapters don't actually explore the point made in depth, even though it is interesting.</p>
United States Government	11	365	11	366	<p>Pleased to see the split between biodiversity, ecosystem function, and ecosystem services, as it avoids mixing intra-ecosystem processes that are not "service" level with ecosystem services and will serve quantitative choices going forward.</p>	<p>Agree and revised</p>
Daniel P Faith		367		369	<p>not all NCP are ecosystem functions and services (e.g. NCP18)</p>	<p>Rephrased</p>

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	11	376	11	376	Consider inserting "assess" before "the magnitude." The sentence would then read: "synthesize existing knowledge to quantify, to the extent possible, assess the magnitude and trends..."	Paragraph substantially restructured and phrase no longer included.
Diego Pacheco	12	388	12	392	It could be important to introduce here not only general considerations about knowledge systems, but to introduce what are the particular knowledge systems in the region. Since the beginning is important to highlight the importance in the region of the view of Living-Well and Mother Earth, adopted by some countries in the region to promote better interactions between human beings and nature. Otherwise, the references are very general that can apply to any region of the world, but this is the report of the Americas, and must be focused on the Americas.	Subject matter of Chapter 2 and only the concept is introduced here
Nicola Dal Ferro	12	388	14	465	My suggestion is to maintain the same order between table 1.1. and what is reported in the paragraph below	Thank you for the suggestion. Table and text both restructured substantially, and effort made to match text and table in revisions.
United States Government	12	388	14	465	There is no obvious place for those (plants and) animals that nature has wrought (not bred by humans), that humans use for purposes other than eating them. This would include birdwatching, general wildlife encounters, and capture of jungle birds or reef fish for pets (regardless of whether these are "acceptable" behaviors from every cultural perspective, they are actual behaviors that will need to be accounted for). By no obvious place, I mean I can see no direct reference to plant/animal use of this type for non-spiritual purposes, implying to me that different people turning to this typology with the same question might bin such "non-consumable and non-spiritual wild animal uses" quite differently...and we are back to why clear definitions and rules matter for scientifically reproducible results. Perhaps this was simply an oversight, and a few more words at the appropriate bullet in Table 1.1. will clear that right up. [I later find support for this supposition in 2.1.1, line 505 for "pets." Consider clearer wording in Chapter 1?] The degree to which Material contributions--food and feed includes crop is not carefully described here, but in introductory material, that may suffice.	The first three non-material NCP cover off the benefits people get from non-consumptive uses of plants and animals.
Mariano Ordano	12	389	12	392	Be congruent with page 6 lines 164-168	Revised accordingly

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	12	393	12	404	Also, in this paragraph a mention to the holistic and integral perspectives of nature (such as Mother Earth) should be highlighted and introduced broadly. For example, I would introduce the following wording: However, in the cosmological vision of indigenous peoples, Mother Earth represent the integrated view or the totality of the relationships between nature and people, including both material and spiritual relationships (Ogutu 1992; Posey 1999; Rist 2002). Mother Earth is a self-regulatory organism that represent the totality of time and space, and the organic relationship of all living beings in the earth (Medina 2006; Medina 2010). This is the basis of the living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, which is based on the living-well with one self, with the community and with nature (Choquehuanca 2010; Pacheco 2013). Also, the concept of Mother Earth has become a concept to represent the biocentric view of the world in contrast to the anthropocentric worldview represented in the concept of nature disconnected from the people (Indigenous Environment Network 1992; Posey 1999).	This is standard IPBES Text form the Secretariat and thematic Tsus, and is to be as consistent as possible among the assesments and be balanced in terms of the different subregions. Not sufficient input was provided in other subregions besides the Andes from the Task Force on ILK. This proposal would greatly alter the way the Americas assessmwnt is introduced, and be at variance with the other assessments.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	12	393	14	465	<p>Do not forget that this is the assessment of the Americas, and needs a reflection of the NCP in the context of the Americas. What is highlighted in those paragraphs, refers only to the western perspective of ecosystem services (regulating, material, non-material). It is very biased to only one worldview, which the conceptual framework of the IPBES is trying to avoid, precisely by introducing the concept of NCP (including the western perspective and IPLC perspective). There is the need to complement that reflection with the IPLC perception of NCP, which is related to an holistic and integral view of the world as Mother Earth. This balance is completely necessary. I would introduce the following:</p> <p>In the Andean region the presence of the two way and dynamic relationships between people and nature as a system of life makes 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, depends 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.</p> <p>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 in 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).</p>	See previous comment 166.
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	12	393	14	460	<p>There should be a clearer definition of "Ecosystem Services" in order to compare it with the definition of NCP. This way it could be easier to justify why the assessment is taking a different approach when it comes to Nature's contributions to people. At this early stage it is necessary to make a clear differentiation between Ecosystem Services and NCP.</p>	Text developed substantially in Section 1.3.1 - but maintaining consistency with the standard IPBES text for this part .

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Daniel P Faith		410		415	Under NCP18 – should note explicitly that this is about biodiversity (variety) itself	Already revised.
Margarita N. Lavidés	12	413	12	413	Correct: 'liking' to linking	Already revised.
United States Government	12	413	12	414	The table caption is confusing; please revise.	Caption corrected and definitions matched to IPBES standards.
United States Government	12	413	13	446	Table 1.1 - Recommend making each of these bullets similar -- some have descriptions, some don't. They all seem to warrant a brief description.	Text mad consistent across all the regional assessments, so NCPs explained the same way in each of them.
United States Government	12	413	12	413	Should "liking" be "linking?"	Corrected
Mariano Ordano	12	416	13	430	Quality and quantity may be descriptors of all topics. It seems imprecise mention it in some topics and not in others. You may talk about quality and quantity in a note or into the main text.	The divison of some NCP into quantity and quality as separate NCP is taken form the IPBES standards, and individual regional assessments are not supposed to re-define them or use other NCP.
Mariano Ordano	12	420	12	420	Why "some aspects"?	Because many aspects of GHG emissions are regulated proportionately more by human activities and choices than by nature.
CENAP/ICMBio	13	430	13	430	This is the first time that predators appear in this document and rather than the benefit of control and regulation of species, predators are associated with "organisms detrimental to humans". Man has only accidental natural predators. And predators suffer from a dangerous hunting pressure and a concept error associate these animals as threats.	Noted but no revision made. The value judgement of which predators and competitors are "detrimental" to humans would be context specific and this text is standard and illustrative
CENAP/ICMBio	13	430	13	430	We consider only pests and pathogens are detrimental to humans. Even many imbalances of pests and associated diseases can occur due to the loss of natural predators in the environment.	See previous comment 176

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Margarita N. Lavidés	13	431	13	436	While freshwater is mentioned in the Regulation section (i.e. Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality in Line 425 page13), but freshwater should also be mentioned as part of 'Material contributions', especially in the light of freshwater being a very scarce natural resource and might be even more expensive than gasoline per unit liter, in some areas.	The choice of NCP was made centrally by IPBES and given to the Regional assessments. We do not have scope to change them.
Mariano Ordano	13	435	13	435	Avoid "etc.", deflates the big goal of the evaluation.	Corrected
Daniel P Faith		455		458	Here again note ncp18.....and MA and others clearly distinguish between biodiversity maintenance of options and ecosystem services. Pascual say "(NCP), a more encompassing term than the one of ecosystem services"; Isbell et al 2017 note "the contribution that biodiversity makes to the quality of life beyond its role in ecosystem functioning." Faith 2017 reviews how our value of maintenance of options provided by biodiversity is a relational value linking biodiversity to human well being and this is long recognised (e.g. Haskins 1974).	This is standard IPBES Text form the Secretariat and thematic Tsus, and is to be as consistent as possible among the assessments. The comment is reasonable but there is no scope to make these kinds of changes
Susan Preston		460		462	need a little copyediting in this sentence. could perhaps say simply: "However, disciplinary variation – both theoretical and methodological - to the term "ecosystem services" does occur in the sources used in this assessment."	Revised appropriately.
Daniel P Faith		463		465	not all NCP are ecosystem functions and services (e.g. NCP18) ; can note lots of lit on biodiversity that has links to NCP18	This comment keeps coming up, but it was never proposed that NCP would map exactly onto ecosystem functions and services. The text is trying to explain why IPBES went to NCP, and not argue that two sets of terms are identical.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	14	466	16	534	The section is explaining the NCP only from a commercial perspective of NCP, which is not good. It could be important to highlight here the broad relevance of NCP to the region. For example: water provision, multiple contribution of forests to peoples' livelihoods, soil for food security and sovereignty. Also, the mention to the Mother Earth is very weak in lines 500 and 501. The reference to the holistic conception of Mother Earth must be a cross-cut issue in this section, considering that this worldview is related to the integral and sustainable management of territories, including food production, medicinal use, conservation, protection of areas), etc. In summary, this section is very biased to commodities of agriculture, and other references are very weak. The mentions to IPLC livelihoods in the context of the management of NCPs are completely absent.	See comment 180. This critic is not accurate. There is much in the text that goes beyond commercial interpretations of NCP.
Ederson A Zanetti	14	466	14	480	There should be figures on Brazilian nut, acai, palm heart and so on...non-timber forest products relevant to locals and trade	That type of detail is for Chapter 2
Nicola Dal Ferro	14	467	16	534	As above	as above as well
United States Government	14	468	14	483	The text does not match Figure 1.1. For example, the text states that Brazil is the largest sugar producer and that does not match Figure 1.1.	figure is revised substantially in final version and checked against text.
Macarena Bustamante	14	468	14	480	Besides of being commodities producers, the region is also the center of origin of key domesticated crops (e.g. potatoes-Peru, cocoa-Ecuador, maize-Mexico, beans-Mesoamerica), which is the diet base of local people as well as of some food industries. I would recommend the authors to at least include some reference regarding this important characteristic of the Americas to be included.	Thanks for this comment, this information was added and is in depth in Chapters 2 and 3.
United States Government	14	471	14	471	Please use the term "United States" as a proper noun and "U.S." when the term is used as an adjective.	Noted and checked in editing process
Nicola Dal Ferro	14	473	14	475	To a reader cannot be very clear how to read Figure 1.1 and associate it to the sentences in the paragraph. E.g. the graph should be reversed to make it more readable. Top producers should have the tallest bars.	Figure removed
United States Government	14	475	14	477	Does this mean the Americas have the top 6 largest ag outputs in the world? If not, should clarify.	Sentence revised and improved
Brenda McAfee	14	481	14	481	Figure 1.1. Please choose colours that can be distinguished in B&W print.	This will be central choice by IPBES at copy-editing

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Elda Tancredi	14	481	14	483	figure 1.1 the graph is confussing, really bad (1 is top???). The Economist is not an appropriate source, look for FAO STADISTICS on commodities producers.	Figure removed
Mariano Ordano	14	481	14	483	Except cocoa, all the commodities are not native biodiversity or native ecosystem.	Agree but they are still major commodities and their production is a use of land
Elda Tancredi	15	485	15	486	table 1.2 is really very bad. It is not appropriate for this presentation. It must be redone from a right source.	Table replaced in revision
Mariano Ordano	15	485	15	486	Is it necessary indicate "No."? I suggest for a better graphical edition.	Table replaced
Volpedo, Alejandra Vanina	15	485	15	487	Table 1.2 information source is not appropriate. The report of FAO (2016) SOFIA information should be used.). http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5555s.pdf	
Viglizzo, Ernesto	15	486	15	487	Data on oilseed production is globally very relevant. It should not be omitted. USA, Brazil and Argentina respectively are the most important producers.	Agree. Whole section was substantially revised and much material sent to chapter 2
Antonio Carlos Marques	15	487	15	493	Although these examples are real, at least in the case of the sponge, this was not associated to traditional knowledge (I don't know the others), and the species is wide distributed. Also, there are counter-examples in which the bioprospection is not being pursued based on native biota (e.g., em Costa Rica, becaue of economical reasons). Finally, the literature points out that highthroughput and synthetic discovery overpass biodiversity by far. The text should be more balanced and demonstrated all these points.	The point is not solely that these medicines come from traditional knowledge - that they come at least originally from nature.
Ena Mata Ricardo	15	494	15	496	Is not clear, it must be reformulated in terms of cause and effect. Non-material contributions are not a means of achieving a compassionate and equitable life. This only happens under certain situations and this must be further explained.	Sentence revised.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	15	494	16	517	This section could be granted with a stronger illustration if a brief analysis of the distribution of the indigenous groups in the Americas is explained. Also, the presence of indigenous groups could be used to explain the extent in which NCP could be classified as non-material contributions.	This is partly found in the new section 1.6.2. Cultural aspects: Presence of indigenous groups, population, and land holdings and also mentioned in Chapter 2 and it is core to the IPBES goals to raise awareness that ALL people in the Americas depend in various ways on non-material NCP - not only Indigenous Peoples.
Adriana Flores	15	499	15	502	There are examples in Mexico of sacred springs and sacred hills (e.g. in the Biosphere Reserve of the Monarch Butterfly, and the Lacandon jungle), that should be included in the evaluation.	Please see previous comments on the limitations on how many examples can be included.
Ricardo Contreras	15	499	15	502	There are examples in Mexico of uses and customs, indigenous communities' rights and their way of seeing the world, that should be included in the evaluation.	See previous comment 201
Macarena Bustamante	15	501	15	501	Same as Comment No. 8. "Ecuador's embracing of nature within its legal framework refers to the concept of Buen vivir (whose literal translation is good living in English), which is more closely linked to achieving human well-being in a multidimensional way, rather than quality of life which typically implies better socioeconomic conditions."	See previous response to similar comment
Ederson A Zanetti	16	514	16	517	There should be mentioning to the diseases spreading, both infectious and non, related to low quality of water, increasing GHG concentration and bad/lack of management of wild species. There are extensive studies showcasing relationships between wild animals and infectious diseases spreading, including insects and other vectors	No actions taken. Greater detail than needed in the framing introductory chapter. This is material for Chapter 2.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	16	518	16	534	It is necessary to include other examples in which different social actors concur to create new water protection schemes, like the "Fondo ABC" in Coatepec, Veracruz. See the link: https://www.uv.mx/personal/tcarmona/files/2010/08/Manson-2004.pdf	Thanks for the suggestion but that is for chapters 5 and 6, not for the framing chapter 1 of the assessment

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Susan Preston		521			in the NYC case it isn't just forest protection, it's watershed protection including farmlands – and it did not constrain landowners because the agreements with landowners involve compensation	Thank for this comment. We replace forest for watershed protection but not all residents were willing to take compensation, and the minority were forced to comply with the majority of a referendum.
Elda Tancredi	16	523	16	525	this sentence is just the same at page 6 (183-184), concrete cities must be mentioned (not only Countries)	Agree, more details will appear in the subsequent chapters. This is just communicating how widespread the practice is.
Alwin Dornelly	16	526	16	528	This passage needs referencing	Added revision
Elda Tancredi	16	526	16	527	relationship between protection measures and development constraints must be clarified	This is dealt with in chapter 6.
Francillia N. Solomon		526		528	Provide reference	Added

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	16	535	16	554	<p>All the section has addressed the matter of the title in a very shallow way. There are many years of research in Anthropology trying to understand and show the way in which culture crossing life in human existence. I suggest mentioning at least, (1) Ethnobotany and plant domestication as a major fact that influence in a direct way the food production around the world. Mexico and Mesoamerica are domestication centers for several crops (https://ethnobiology.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/JoE/10-2/McClungDeTapia.pdf); (2) Community based management of forests and land is a great example of conservation for nature and ES, since the main conserved territories overlay indigenous territories, we have learned that community management is enhancing conservation in many cases (http://www.inecc.gob.mx/descargas/dgioece/2011_sem_etnobiologia_pres_eboege.pdf); (3) Management and new conservation schemes to protect and restore nature, beyond protected areas. Examples are the "juridic personhood" recognition to rivers like Rio Atrato in Colombia. Citizens realized that it is necessary to recognize water rights to water bodies (incredible, right?) and incorporate them in considering prioritizing water consumption (https://news.mongabay.com/2017/05/colombias-constitutional-court-grants-rights-to-the-atrato-river-and-orders-the-government-to-clean-up-its-waters/). (4) Environmental institutions and policies are not assessed in terms of the synergies or accumulative impacts they generate, but only in isolated sense (e.g. infrastructure). Impervious surface has been prove to influence water quality and balance in basins, but there is a lack of considerations of these facts, for make decisions. Then, transversality is needed https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/908827/mod_resource/content/1/GUATTARI%2C%20F%3%A9lix.%20Transdisciplinarity%20Must%20Become%20Transversality.pdf</p>	<p>Agree and this is the subject matter of chapter 2. In the framig chapter 1 the intent was to be "superficial" - just to highlight why these issues are worth one of the longest chapters in the assessment - and they clearly have sparked that interest.</p>
Francillia N. Solomon		553			Correct grammar	Revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	17	555	17	583	It is also important to highlight the importance of the assessment for the national level and national policies. The need is not only international (to achieve SDGs and Aichi targets) but also important at the national and local levels.	Agree. The point of this section is to make the case for conducting an assessment at the regional scale. The many potential users of this assessment are listed in Section 1.3.6 and also discussed in Chapter 6.
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	17	555	17	563	In this section, the central message should be: "The resulting outcomes from nature and people relations are the main matter to achieve sustainable development goals". So decision makers should be certain about the coherence in politics across their countries and considering national level as well as local ones.	Noted.
Krista Locs	17	558	17	561	Suggest adding a reference to the CBD COP-13 Decision XIII/29 noting important linkages to the CBD and the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook, and to informing the development of a post-2020 Strategic Plan Reference: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-29-en.doc	Agree. That is taken up in Chapter 6 - this is setting the stage for why such a follow-up will be found to be necessary
Krista Locs	17	561	17	563	Suggest updating "post-2015 UN Development Agenda" to "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" to accurately reflect its name now that it has been adopted.	Revised accordingly
Krista Locs	17	566	17	578	It would be helpful to show some examples of the linkages between the SDGs and the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Suggest the following reference: https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf	Space limitaiton, and not the central topic for this chapter. These linkages are developed in depth in Chapter 2, where this reference is used and also in Chapter 6.
Margarita N. Lavides	17	576	17	578	The sentence is vague. There should not be period (.) after the word 'SDGs' and that the first letter in the word 'Would' should not be capitalized to make sense of the sentence.	Corrected
Pomerleau, C.	18	584	18	584	The definition of what is a regional assessment should come earlier in the text to help the reader better understand what is an IPBES assessment.	Agree. Major reorganizations of sectons have improved to address not only this issue.
Diego Pacheco	18	585	18	587	It should say: indigenous and local knowledge SYSTEMS.	Corrected according to IPBES vocabulary.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Mariano Ordano	18	585	18	585	Is really "the state of knowledge in biodiversity"? I find this out of focus. I find the state of NCP from services of biodiversity (or in general ecosystem services) a more precise goal of the "critical evaluation". Also, why "critical evaluation"? One matter is the critical state of nature, and therefore their consequences for our life. But if the evaluation is not a depth evaluation, it not has sense.	The "critical" in critical evaluation" means tha tthe assessment actually reviewed the evidence (from multiple knowledge systems) relative to the wide range of claims made and interpretations provided for how biodiversity, NCP, and quality of life are changing and the interactions among them. So the phrasing is correct. And the assessment really is looking at the status and trends of biodiversity, as well as status and trends of NCP, so the phrasing is correct and the interpretaton in the comment overlooks key parts of the assessment. Furthermore, this assessment is considered by IPBES a 'critical evaluation' because it addresses aspects that are of interest by decision makers and not only by the scientific community (please see sections 1.3.4 and 1.3.5).
Alwin Dornelly	17	586	17	561	This passage needs referencing	Added references
United States Government	18	600	18	608	Excellent continuing separation of biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and ecosystem services. Continuity avoids confusion, more firmly roots these as conscious choices, and not artefacts of the phrasing of a single sentence.	Thank you for this comment.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	18	613	19	623	I suggest to include as primary target audiences to social organizations of IPLC (or community-based organizations), considering that they are the main users of NCPs.	Text came form IPBES standard texts for all regional assessments. Audiences b,d, and e fully cover the range of organizations proposed in the comment. If the text sorts out one kind of community organization, or way that ILK holders engage, then we have to list all types of groups and modes of engagement, which would be unworkable.
Margarita N. Lavides	18	613	18	616	The ministry of fisheries should also be included as one of the Primary target audiences. I think having the ministry of fisheries stripped of its participation or not included in the stakeholders concerning biodiversity and ecosystem services is one of main reasons for the tension between fisheries and biodiversity conservation sectors. Many fisheries officers are just too focused on the production side. Thinking only of the production statistics that they will provide in the shorter term and ignoring fish and fisheries conservation for the longer term. Americas, being relatively advanced in both sectors, should be a good example of a balanced approach.	The primary target audience of "policymakers, included policymakers in ALL fields where NCP are relevant. Again, as soon as the text starts listing SOME examples, then one has to list them all - as the many comments above on adding to illustrative lists clearly underscores.
Diego Pacheco	18	614	18	618	I suggest to use the wording aligned to the conceptual development at IPBES. The correct reference is to NCPs, and not to ecosystem services or NCP. Ecosystem services are not the same. Ecosystem services are included in the NCPs which is very different. NCP are comprised by ecosystem services and nature gifts (see conceptual framework). This reflection should be applied to the entire document.	Phrasing tightened up in final version. The single reference to "ecosystem services" in the corresponding text is kept because of the number of ministries where the term "ecosystem services" is included in ministry mandates or programs.
Royal Gardner	19	619	19	623	Recommend including Ramsar Convention in the primary target audience	See previous comments on lists
Thomas Brooks	19	619	19	619	Add ", international agencies," after "programmes".	Added in the set of audiences
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	19	637	641	628	It is very important for indigenous people	and they have an explicit bullet in the list of audiences

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	20	658	21	713	One of the central concepts in the document, in all the assessments and in the fundamentals of IPBES is "socioecological complex system", and it lacks definition and it has no a place in Figure 1.2. Please provide information to understand this concept since it is not easy for non-academic actors. Consider to include other very central concept: indigenous and local knowledge "ILK", which is defined until Pag. 28 Line 870-875.	in glossary , and development of the concept is undertaken in Chapter 2, which has these relationships as its central theme.
Adriana Flores	20	658	34	1066	"Socio-ecological system" needs to be defined	in glossary
Adriana Flores	20	658	40	1266	Define cross-cutting concepts used in other chapters (eg. status & trends)	in glossary
Mariano Ordano	20	661	20	661	The word "terminology" means "the study of the terms". You should use "term" through all the manuscript. Avoid "terminology", "methodology" or similar when you do not refer to the discipline dedicated to the study of terms or methods, respectively.	Nuance reference to the language editor for IPBES overall.
United States Government	20	667	20	667	Conceptual Framework (CF) should be defined here before CF is used in line 708.	Added
Diego Pacheco	20	668	21	711	The blue part of the conceptual framework must be explicitly developed. It is important to introduce the references to Living-Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth when referring to the Good Quality of Life. Also, the references to Mother Earth and systems of life when talking about nature. Also, when talking about the NCP is important to highlight the differences between ecosystem services (western perspective) and nature gifts (IPLC perspective).	The text here is the centrally prepared text for consistency across all four regional assessments. Efforts are to present the framework as meaningful and inclusive of ALL perspectives and cultures, and not single out any one as superior to others.
Mariano Ordano	20	668	20	670	All time you use two main and key terms, biodiversity and ecosystems. You should be the manuscript with more boxes explaining terms, graphically if possible. Beyond the necessary glossary, it is important the flow of the lecture. Your text is wordy. I'm sorry, I recognise that you have been a lot or work. But if this manuscript will be distributed among all the audience you mention (almost all people) you should be more direct, concise, graphic, and clear. In the case of biodiversity and ecosystem, you should define clearly each term. Thus, their similarities and differences.	Thanks for this comment. Substantial editing was made from SOD to final draft to address these issues. And the intend of this assessment is not an academic lecture but to be useful for many target audiences and should be in that broad context mentioned by the reviewer.
Mariano Ordano	20	671	20	671	Please, avoid always the use of "etc.". You do not say nothing. It is not informative.	Noted an in final edit

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	19	683	19	683	Change "endangered" (which has a specific technical meaning) to the generic term "threatened".	Checked with producers of the generic IPBES text. The <u>agreements</u> are for species that have met technical definitions of level of threat, and not just the general concept of threatened, so they prefer the existing wording.
Thomas Brooks	19	683	19	683	Change "endangered" (which has a specific technical meaning) to the generic term "threatened".	See comment 238
Diana Patricia Alvarado-Solano	20	683	20	684	The national economic policies has been influenced by global trade market, especially beneficiating crops products consumed worldwide, which is one of the main factors causing degradation of tropical ecosystems.	Agree, the text does not exclude such relationships, but there are many drivers of national economic policies, and their influences vary greatly among th Americas countries. So a general introduction is not a place to focus on a single one of the drivers, which are covered in Chapter 4.
Mariano Ordano	20	685	20	685	How do you distinguish "direct drivers" from "drivers of change"? They seem talk about factors that differ in intensity and role. They should be together.	We tried to clarify this distinction in the revised and simplified version. Direct drivers is one of two classes of "drivers of change" - along with indirect drivers.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
CENAP/ICMBio	21	688	21	688	Hunting is important direct anthropogenic drivers that affect nature and leads to the extinction and species loss.	"harvesting is used a more inclusive term, to apply to many direct consumptive uses of nature. Hunting is more restrictive and would require many more modes of harvesting to be included in the sentence. And as a side comment, the is very little documentation that specifically HUNTING has led to the full EXTINCTION of species. Only very specialized condtions are necessary before hunting can drive a species to risk of full biological extinction.
Alwin Dornelly	21	691	21	701	This passage needs referencing	Chapter 2 develops these points in depth and gives the nuanced interpretation necessary. The pointer to Chapter 2 does a better job of providing the basis for the statement than one or two references would.
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	21	712	22	715	It is necessary to connect the conceptual framework (boxes and arrows) with the contents of the chapters, what is being tackle in this particular assessment regarding the CF?	Explicitly done in section 1.2 where the triads of relationships between the IPBES Key Questions, the IPBES conceptual framework and the Chapter structure are presented, and again in section 1.4 in the explicit roadmap to the chapters.
Thomas Brooks	22	718	22	718	Delete "western". People all around the world adhere to scientific worldviews, not just in the "west".	Noted. Using generic text for all the regional assesmsnets, which included the adjective.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	23	730	23	768	The example of this Box 1.1 is very much related to the Brazilian Amazon region. Therefore, it is inappropriate to refer to as NCP in the Amazon region. The appropriate reference is NCP in the Brazilian Amazon region, unless a more broad consideration of the Peruvian and Bolivian Amazon region is developed. I do not agree putting this only example. I prefer to delete it, since it is a very simplified version of reality. Also, there is no mention at all to ILK in the Amazon region, which creates a very biased version of the implementation of the conceptual framework of IPBES.	Box reduced to a single paragraph due to size constraints - and challenges of range of interpretations of patterns present in the illustration.
Diego Pacheco	23	730	26	865	The inclusion of the Agenda Patriótica 2025 to highlight the increase of agricultural production, hydropower generation and infrastructure in the Bolivian Amazon region is completely inappropriate. The Agenda is about balance between systems of life. Also, the Bolivian policy is about the management of systems of life in a holistic perspective. The citations for the Bolivian policy are completely inaccurate (the reference to Killeen is outdated since it is almost previous to the current governmental policies, and the reference to the Agenda Patriótica is incorrect).	See comment 246
Diego Pacheco	23	730	26	865	It could be important to mention the protected areas and conservation policies in the Amazon region, and not to focus only on the extractive sectors.	See comment 246
Margarita N. Lavides	23	730	26	865	The featured discussion in Box 1.1 and Figure 1.3 NCP in the Amazon: applying the IPBES Conceptual Framework are good examples where other IPBES Regional Assessments can adopt. This discussion and figure enable the readers to immediately situate or put in context through an example the IPBES Conceptual Framework and what to expect in the next pages that the readers are about to see. For example, in APR Regional Assessment, the Coral Triangle or the Mekong River Basin can be featured in a box and a diagram for the same purpose. (Note: while this comment is not much for Americas Regional Assessment but for other IPBES Regional Assessments, I hope that the Americas authors or the IPBES Secretariat or technical team would be able to extend this comment/suggestion to other IPBES Regional Assessment authors/teams for their consideration.	See comment 246. Unfortunately the box had to be greatly reduced, for size constraints on the chapter and because there were many additional interpretations being requested in comments from internal and external reviewers.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Lilian Painter	23	731	23	746	The watershed level should be mentioned together with the landscape scale because of the importance of aquatic connectivity for sediment transportation and fisheries http://amazonwaters.org/the-initiative/	See comment 246
United States Government	23	731	26	865	Box 1.1 - This is an interesting example, but it's hard to follow a "box" that spans 4 pages. Any way to shorten this and to bring in some figures to help illustrate how the conceptual framework was used to understand this case study?	See comment 246
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	23	737	23	737	Important suggestion: In the Amazon river and their neighbourhood is not a benefits the agricultural and mining activities ! This practices are very dangerous for the forest conservation and other natural resources like water, bird species, vegetation... With technologies as Remote Sensing we show what about this big damage to the forest (there are many literature that talk about this big problem in Amazonas River & i can send you some maps). But the most important for IPBES activity is to try to control this illegal deforestation and "orpillage" in this important lung of the world. And we can use the Copernicus Programme (European Commission and ESA) for this important monitoring in America, Africa and other countries in the	See comment 246
Diego Pacheco	23	747	23	742	it is important to highlight which are the conflicting values and knowledge about the Amazons. Also, the data of poverty in Pando are outdated, and must be important to update this data.	See comment 246
Lilian Painter	23	753	23	763	It is important to mention that the soy and beef moratoria in Brasil resulted in increased deforestation in neighbouring countries, such as Paraguay and Bolivia. The most important policies for reducing deforestation in the Amazon have been protected area creation and management and indigenous land titling and territorial management. Protected areas and indigenous lands in the Amazon protect over half of the forests in the Amazon and show lower deforestation rates https://www.amazoniasocioambiental.org	See comment 246
Lilian Painter	24	779	24	788	Sediment dynamics should be mentioned in this paragraph because their flow is threatened by dams http://amazonwaters.org/waters/flows-and-floods/sediments/	See comment 246

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Luz Maria PEREZ SAAVEDRA	24	781	23	782	Suggestion: interfere with upstream droughts too, in Colombia and Brazil there are many problems of extreme droughts in umpstreams of dams that cause the mortality of people, problems in agriculture and the disease of many type of animals (cows, ...)	See comment 246
Daniel P Faith		807		807	No. ecosystem services not = all NCP	See comment 246
Ederson A Zanetti	25	823	25	827	There should not be mention to a particular company on the text	See comment 246
United States Government	25	828	25	830	Confusing as written; consider rephrasing, perhaps has: "There are also examples of public and private sector partnerships incorporating conservation of nature, as well as cases where co-management of natural resources is helping people in the Amazon sustainably use nature's benefits."	See comment 246
United States Government	25	837	25	341	Is this a separate policy? And if so, who is it in collaboration with? Please clarify.	See comment 246
Diego Pacheco	25	842	26	844	The analysis is very biased to the extractive economy. Chalalan is not based in the concept of co-management, since this is entirely and IP entrepreneurial initiative.	See comment 246
Diego Pacheco	27	866	27	866	I prefer to delete this Figure 1.3, since is an implementation of the conceptual framework of IPBES taking only into consideration the western perspective of the framework (the green part). The blue part is completely missing.	Box with the Amazon CF was removed but figure was expanded and improved to give notions of different types of knowledge systems
E. Arguedas y C. Roldán	27	866	27	867	In this framework, specifically "Nature Biodiversity and Ecosystems", is necessary a review because is highlighted Amazon River Basin as a geografic location but the others are mentioned as types of ecosystems."	Content of figure changed by the reducion of the Text box
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	27	866	27	867	In the box about NCP (functions), what is listed are not functions, thus the box should only say ecosystem services. Also, the figure is lacking the lines of time and space to be consistent with the CF.	Thanks for this comment. See comemnt 262

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	27	866	27	867	Different types of knowledge are used (and are they not consistent in the rest of the assessment); Green for western and blue for indigenous and local knowledge	Thanks for this comment. See comemnt 262
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	27	866	27	867	The box of Antrhopogenic Assets is the only box not explained and unfolded in the figure. This box should also be described, as it is key to the CF, it should also be connecting to good quality of life and institutions and governance in accordance to the IPBES CF. Antropogenic assets largely define access and benefit sharing to nature and NCPs in the region, this is one of the main reasons NCPs are unequally distributed.	Thanks for this comment. See comemnt 262
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	27	866	27	867	Figure 1.3 is missing the location of the three classifications of NCP. It could be relevant to add this classification to illustrate their interacting qualities. Special interest deserves the way in which the three types of NCPs can interact with direct drivers. For instance, Regulating and material contributions could have closer or more direct interactions with natural drivers, while non-material contributions could be more directly related to anthropogenic drivers. If this is not possible these should at least be stated in the NCP box.	Thanks for this comment. See comemnt 262
Diego Pacheco	28	868	28	887	In order to understand this section, it could be important to highlight which are those different knowledge systems in the region. For example: indigenous peoples talking about the pachamama (in the Andes region) or Mother Earth. The concept of the Kaa Iya in the Chaco (the good of the forest), and others from the Amazon region, are important to be highlighted. As it is is ver general and theoretical.	See comment 262. This comment is regionally biased, since that are many other indigenous views of the world and of nature, in other parts of the Americas, and this focus is solely on a subsection of South America.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	28	868	31	960	<p>COMMENT: In this sections it is a clear effort to deal with different kinds of knowledge. In the one hand we have diverse methods, scopes and approaches used for scientist to explain the world. In the other hand we have a huge diversity of cultures and perspectives about nature (including the occidental and indigenous). So, what of them are IPBES report taking in account for the assessment? I think it is a good effort but it is necessary to be more inclusive for the different views. Science data and statistical confidence are more easy to explain than the others types of knowledge and data. What can be a good combination of knowledges without trying to pass over another system of knowledge or values? How could knowledge be constructed without science "validating" other systems? All these questions are necessary and pertinent since IPBES is about transversality and transdisciplinarity. See: https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/908827/mod_resource/content/1/GUATTARI%2C%20F%20C%20A9lix.%20Transdisciplinarity%20Must%20Become%20Transversality.pdf</p>	<p>Generic IPBES text prepared centrally for use in all regional assessments. The points made in the comment are important, but beyond the scope of any of the regional assessments. They are explored in depth in the references cited, but the whole discussion cannot be imported into each assessment.</p>
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	28	868	28	887	<p>It is necessary to include a consideration about the peoples that do deny to think about nature in terms of the "services" they provide. So, a lot of peoples at the local scale, are denying the usefulness of the ES concept and trying to maintain out of the policies related to PES, etc. In some cases, there have been conflicts arising from these discrepancies of views. Respect and recognition are needed. There are several organizations in America thinking and working denying the ES concept. For example in Mexico and Amazonia: http://wrm.org.uy/oldsite/boletin/106/ServiviosAmbientales.html, http://www.voltairenet.org/article155242.html</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment. This is not the place to battle among worldviews - the assessment is to show the relevance of the status, trends and relationships from the perspective of all relevant worldviews. It is for the policy users to choose the framework for using the assesment results. The assessment explains the implications of the varoius choices, not which one is "right" or "wrong".</p>

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Concenso: David González, Sandra Quijas, Carolina Ziehl	29	907	30	945	Even though the categories of confidence and certainty are explained in the methodological framework, they are not used from the information presented in this chapter. Authors must make sure the confidence and certainty categories are used consistently across all the assessment and in accordance to this section.	Done with care in the final assessment, and checked by 5 cycles of the SPM with Management Committee. In Chapter 1 there are few "conclusions" that require their use in any case.
Diego Pacheco	29	929	30	945	there is no need to introduce such discussion here and less needed the graph. A more general understanding is enough.	Required for inclusion in every Regional assessment, but placement changed in final version.
Diego Pacheco	30	946	31	960	Also, here there is the need to connect the discussion of different values with different knowledge systems and with ILK in the region. There are many regions of different values of nature. For example the view of Pachamama in the Andes, which denotes a holistic concept of time and space. use examples of the region in order to avoid theoretical considerations.	Use of generic text for all regional assessments. Again, the in-depth discussion of what all the value systems are is part of Chapter 2, on Good quality of Life
Margarita N. Lavides	30	949	30	951	The sentence does not make sense: ..."Any single valuation methodology applied to NCP cannot avoid reflecting.....economic strata".	Sentence improved in final draft
United States Government	30	949	30	951	This sentence is unclear; please clarify.	see comment 274. In this case it is Chapter 5 that discusses how scenarios and models use ILK
Diego Pacheco	31	961	32	1019	Explain how scenarios and models are dealing with ILK systems in the context of Americas.	see comment 274. In this case it is Chapter 5 that discusses how scenarios and models use ILK
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	31	976	31	982	In this paragraph, it is important to emphasize about the uncertainty and complexity of the models, as well as the scope and limits. Models can only help to analyze and synthesize data, but decision making is more related to social agreements and ethics, among persons and peoples.	Discussed in detail in Chapter 5. Chapter 1 just mentions how models and scenarios will be used in the assessment. The more complete discussion of their strengths and weaknesses is the first part of the relevant chapter.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	31	992	31	992	This sentence is incomplete; please revise.	Revised
Ederson A Zanetti	32	997	32	1006	There should be a balance between socioal, economic and environmental indicators to build scenarios and models	See comment 277
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	32	1007	33	1021	The explanation of Figure 1.5 needs a stronger ilustration as to how data and knowledge outside models and scenarios inform and complement them. Data from local, traditional and scientific knowledge complement models and scenarios to deliver more accurate and reliable policy. If this is key to the IPBES conceptual framework it should be considered all troughout the assessment. Suggestion, look inyo Kok et al., (2017) Biodiversity and ecosystem services require IPBES to take novel approach to scenarios	See comment 277
Diego Pacheco	33	1022	34	1066	The conceptualization of policies are very biased to rationalistic and economicist policies (using incentive and disincentives). There it need to create a more balanced approach, introducing the discusion of policies following a rights-based approach. For example policies addressing the Rights of Mother Earth or the rights of nature.	Again, this is generic IPBES text for all regional assessments, simply explaining how the overall IPBES Regional assessments do a number of core tasks. This discusson of policy options including rights-based approaches is the subject matter of Chapter 6, and explored in detail in that chapter.
Elda Tancredi	33	1022	34	1066	all this paragraph is about conceptual considerations, so it has to be included before 1.2.3 (methodological aspects)	Chapter reorganization addresses this concern

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marco Keijzer	33	1023	34	1066	<p>The TEEB method could be suggested as a holistic framework to value multiple ecosystem services. A extensive ESV study resulted in the monetization of ten ecosystem services including fisheries (Schep et al. 2012a), cultural values (Lacle et al. 2012), tourism (Schep et al. 2012b), non-use values (Van Beukering et al. 2012), carbon and coastal protection (Van Beukering and Wolfs 2012), which accumulated in the total economic value (Cado van der Lely et al. 2013), and maps of ecosystem services on Bonaire (Meesters et al. 2014). The TEEB study of the Dutch Caribbean bridged the science-policy gaps by raising awareness, supporting policies and developing mechanisms for sustainable financing and the report contributed to the increase of investments in nature conservation in Bonaire by the Dutch Government. Sources:</p> <p>https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2013/01/22/the-non-use-value-of-nature-in-the-netherlands-and-the-caribbean-netherlands. Schep 2012a: http://www.ivm.vu.nl.vu-nl.idm.oclc.org/en/Images/R12-08_Main_report_-_fisheries_value_Bonaire_tcm234-320350.pdf Lacle: Schep 2012b:http://www.ivm.vu.nl.vu-nl.idm.oclc.org/en/Images/R13-02_Main_Report_-_Tourism_Value_Bonaire_tcm234-320356.pdf</p>	<p>see Comment 281. The fact that comment 281 accuses the generic text of being biased TOWARDS economic approaches of policy and this comment argues those approaches are not sufficiently treated, suggests that the generic text hit just about the right middle ground.</p>
Marco Keijzer	33	1023	34	1066	<p>Recommend specifically the benefits of ecosystem valuation for environmental management. Ecosystem valuation has demonstrated its potential to encourage sustainable coastal development in the Caribbean, and to recover from coastal ecosystem degradation. It helps in justifying new fishing regulations, establishing marine protected areas, awarding or settling damage claims and identifying sustainable sources to finance conservations. (Dixon et al., (2015) http://www.sciencedirect.com.vu-nl.idm.oclc.org/science/article/pii/S2212041614000813#t0005</p>	<p>see comments 281 and 282. Generic balance is about right, it seems. And strengths and weaknesses of ecosystem valuations are discussed in chapter 6</p>

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Marco Keijzer (Wolfs Company)	33	1023	34	1066	The TEEB method could be suggested as a holistic framework to value multiple ecosystem services. A extensive ESV study resulted in the monetization of ten ecosystem services including fisheries (Schep et al. 2012a), cultural values (Lacle et al. 2012), tourism (Schep et al. 2012b), non-use values (Van Beukering et al. 2012), carbon and coastal protection (Van Beukering and Wolfs 2012), which accumulated in the total economic value (Cado van der Lely et al. 2013), and maps of ecosystem services on Bonaire (Meesters et al. 2014). The TEEB study of the Dutch Caribbean bridged the science-policy gaps by raising awareness, supporting policies and developing mechanisms for sustainable financing and based on this report the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs secured 5.2 million USD for nature conservation in Bonaire. Sources: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2013/01/22/the-non-use-value-of-nature-in-the-netherlands-and-the-caribbean-netherlands .	See previous comment 284
Marco Keijzer (Wolfs Company)	33	1023	34	1066	Recommend specifically the benefits of ecosystem valuation for environmental management. Ecosystem valuation has demonstrated its potential to encourage sustainable coastal development in the Caribbean, and to recover from coastal ecosystem degradation. It helps in justifying new fishing regulations, establishing marine protected areas, awarding or settling damage claims and identifying sustainable sources to finance conservations. (Dixon et al., (2015) http://www.sciencedirect.com.vu-nl.idm.oclc.org/science/article/pii/S2212041614000813#t0005	See previous comment 284
Daniel P Faith		1024		1024	No. ecosystem services not = all NCP	Revised in final draft
Alwin Dornelly	33	1027	33	1029	Could some examples of ncentives be provided?	See chapter 6 - and few examples provided in section 1.5.5
Francillia N. Solomon		1027		1029	Provide examples of incentives	see previous comment
Macarena Bustamante	36	1028	36	1029	Aside from previous comments arguing in favor of using wellbeing insteda of quality of life, the authors should try to refer consistently to either wellbeing or quality of life along the chapter (or at least make it clear why they refer differently to one or the other).	See comment 67

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	33	1037	33	1041	This paragraph was carried to the executive summary, without context. See P. 8 line258-261.	Executive summary extensively revised in final draft
Daniel P Faith		1042		1042	not all NCP are ecosystem functions and services (e.g. NCP18)	detail with previously - and text has not synonymized them in any uses.
MAYDS- Argentina	33	1042	34	1046	<p>En términos generales la afirmación contemplada en estas líneas es inexacta. Si bien hay subsidios que pueden impulsar el consumo dispendioso, no se puede generalizar así. En el caso de Argentina (en el marco de un proceso de más amplio nivel como G20) el término que se acepta es “subsidios ineficientes a los combustibles fósiles” que incluye aquellos que no tienen un componente social. Respecto a la cita que se menciona (IPCC AR5 WG III Chapter 7 and 16), se encuentran dos referencias:</p> <p>The phaseout of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies as discussed during the G-20 summit meetings in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 will have a visible influence on global energy-related carbon emissions (Bruvoll et al., 2011; IEA, 2011g, 2013c). Removing these subsidies could lead to a 13% decline in CO2 emissions and generate positive spillover effects by reducing global energy demand (IMF, 2013). In addition, inefficiently low pricing of externalities (e.g., environmental and social costs of electricity production) in the energy supply sector introduces a bias against the development of many forms of low-carbon technologies (IRENA, 2012a). p566</p> <p>Though only a fraction of available private-sector capital investment would be needed to cover the costs of future low-GHG energy supply, a range of mechanisms—including climate investment funds, carbon pricing, removal of fossil fuel subsidies and private/public initiatives aimed at lowering barriers for investors—need to be utilized to direct investment towards energy supply (Section 7.10.2). p 569</p> <p>Si se interpreta lo citado a partir de esta última cita, está un poco sacada de contexto. Por otra parte es más apropiado mencionarla como cita de la Agencia Internacional de Energía que del IPCC.</p> <p>La inferencia es inadecuada y en todo caso si se quiere hacer referencia a esta cita que es muy general debería utilizarse en todo caso, el término “inefficient fossil fuels”.</p> <p>En cuanto al capítulo 16, no se encontraron las referencias citadas en el</p>	Detail is beyond the scope of Chapter 1, but the issue is detail with in Chapters 4 and 6.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Elda Tancredi	33	1043	33	1043	the examples are always the same from the beggining of chapter: New York and climate change, Brazil and amazonas, domestic subsidies to fuel prices. It has to be changed and completed with other American cases.	Noted and improved in the final version.
United States Government	33	1047	33	1048	Currently, this sentence suggests that reductions in health benefits are associated with air pollution; please revise. The sentence could read: "additional positive consequences, including reducing air pollution and thus improving human health..."	Noted and improved in the final version.
Macarena Bustamante	34	1060	34	1061	In many cases, the emphasis has been to manage ecotourims (posing limits to total visitors, establishing entry fees, implementing mitigating measures and monitoring systems). I would suggest to reformulate the sentence to "more weight to protective approaches to biodiversity conservation, integrating management options to mitigate risks and in some cases even restrict ecotourism stringently."	The intent of the sentence and paragraph - is not to suggest an optimal policy, but to illustrate the wide range of choices available to policy makers, with different positions along the range of options having different consequences for biodiversity for human uses. The discussion of options that are optimal balances is part of Chapter 6.
Brenda McAfee	34	1062	34	1065	It should be possible to include a combination of policies and values that address both GMOs and less industrialized production systems injvolving indigenous and local knowledge.	see previous comment
Diego Pacheco	34	1067	36	1126	There is no reference to ILK in this section. The mention to worldviews and values is absolutely general and theoretical. There is the need to highlight the specifics of worldviews and value systems in the region, attached to ILK.	the core questions and associated text are all generic for all the regional assessments. ILK is relevant to ALL of them, but not a separate issue.
Mariano Ordano	34	1072	34	1072	Delete "considerable". There is evidence. Why is necessary remark "considerable"? What is the meaning of "considerable evidence"? I suggest be more simple. Write with less words.	Revised
Mariano Ordano	35	1089	35	1089	Delete "considerable". There is evidence. Why is necessary remark "considerable"? What is the meaning of "considerable evidence"? I suggest be more simple. Write with less words.	Revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Susan Preston		1098			good para but 'human demographics' is not sufficient to capture the aspects of HWB that are not reflected by economics and ecology – not sure if that is what is meant by the structure of the sentence. Several social sciences disciplines are necessary to address this information, and are doing so.	Overview paragraph not intended to be comprehensive. The role of social sciences is discussed in Chapter 2
Juan Comerma	35	1105	35	1106	I suggest adding soil degradation due to agriculture	Please see general comment on lists.
Nicola Dal Ferro	35	1109	35	1112	Since dealing with biodiversity and ecosystem services, it may be useful to introduce here some concepts also related to the relationship "agriculture-biodiversity" and that can complete what is already reported about the relationship "agriculture-ecosystem services".	This is the subject matter of Chapter 3, and dealt with extensively there. The introductory chapter cannot get into all aspects of every theme for which whole chapters have been allocated.
Diego Pacheco	36	1127	36	1163	Also, there is no reference at all to different worldviews and ILK in this section. In my understanding the future dynamics of biodiversity and NCP are strongly related to different knowledge systems and about the interactions between nature and human beings.	Again, generic text. How future trends are EXPERIENCED will depend on worldviews, and choices made to influence them will be influenced in turn by worldviews and values (Figure 1.1). But the core question itself is consistent across worldviews.
Susan Preston		1130		1163	good generally, clearly stated, however even though the 2 nd and 3 rd paragraphs are good and useful, they don't really speak to the heading for the section: status and trends. perhaps they would fit better elsewhere and something more could be said here that more directly responds to the heading	Reorganization of chapter addresses this suggestion
Ena Mata	48	1136	55	1526	It does not make reference to the heterogeneity of the region.	Noted and revision to section tried to bring that out more appropriately.
Numa Pavón	48	1136	55	1526	There is no mention of international free trade agreements, which have considerable influence in the region.	Addressed in Chapters 4 and 6

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Daniel P Faith		1145		1147	Here can refer to NCP (lots of lit includes biodiversity/NCP18 re livelihoods and human wellbeing and co-benefits and trade-offs....e.g. see Faith 2014 reference	IPBES guidance was to use "ecosystem services" when referring directly to a literature article that uses the term "ecosystem services" rather than NCP
Daniel P Faith		1164		1165	Why not make this heading using "NCP"?	Questions are common for all four regional assessments and developed centrally.
Diego Pacheco	37	1164	38	1192	Also, there is no reference at all to different worldviews and ILK in this section.	See comment 301
Ederson A Zanetti	37	1164	37	1190	There should be mention to positive drivers, like biodiversity banks, breeding of wild animals and others	Agree but these positive and negative direct and indirect drivers are detailed in Chapter 4, and some revisited in 6. Generic overview is neutral with regard to "directionality" of the drivers, which will vary with worldview in any case for many of the drivers.
Macarena Bustamante	36	1164	36	1165	Aside from previous comments arguing in favor of using wellbeing instead of quality of life, the authors should try to refer consistently to either wellbeing or quality of life along the chapter (or at least make it clear why they refer differently to one or the other).	See comment 67
Elda Tancredi	38	1192	38	1192	figure 1.6 References are incomplete: blue and red words and arrows	Figure expanded and improved in final version
Diego Pacheco	38	1193	39	1240	the discussion of policies in this section is very poor. There is the need to review the entire set of policies included in the catalogue of policy tools and methodologies of IPBES. There is the need to highlight policies following a rights-based approach, such as the policies recognizing the rights of Mother Earth in complementarity with the rights of peoples (for example, the Bolivian legislation).	This is the task of Chapter 6. the section here is only to introduce the range of policies that have been explored in that chapter, and rights-based approaches do get mention - both in SOD and even more so in final version.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	38	1193	39	1240	Policies are not only about incentives and disincentives (payment for ecosystem services-PES). There are policies framed in a different conceptual framework such as policies recognizing systems of life of Mother Earth (for example in Bolivia). An alternative instrument to PES is "the Complementary Agreements with Mother Earth". This must be highlighted also if a mention of PES is taken. This specific reference to EIA is out of context, since EIA are part of broader packages of policies. Better to reflect in this part in the broader policies than in very specific instruments.	See previous comment 315
Diego Pacheco	39	1224	39	1230	If the decline of deforestation will be highlighted, there is the need to talk about the leakages to other neighboring countries (promoting deforestation in other regions), and the increase of deforestation in the last year. Otherwise, this reference is outdated and is not showing up the current situation of deforestation in Brazil.	Example made more general in final version
Lilian Painter	39	1224	39	1230	should add e) the exportation on soy bean production and cattle ranching impacts to neighbouring Bolivia and Paraguay https://www.dropbox.com/s/l6botj8cp0j042u/Brazil%20and%20Bolivia%20Case%20Studies-2.pdf?dl=0	this is just a nuance of options already listed, not a completely new type of policy
Ederson A Zanetti	39	1233	39	1233	There should be mention of economic aspects	social is used throughout the IPBES assessments to include all the aspects of society
Harald Pauli	39	1241	39	1244	You may consider for developing this section: One often neglected component is to underpin the role of experts and of suitable observation systems of biodiversity changes. Capacity building appears to be very important for expertise in identifying diversity of less conspicuous but often very species-rich and functionally important organism groups, which especially concerns several invertebrate groups. The availability of experts (taxonomic, ecology etc.), who are often not sufficiently supported through research projects, will not only be essential for filling the major gaps in knowledge, but also would be needed to maintain existing and establish further monitoring systems.	Agree but this is out of scope for Chapter 1. Need for more observation systems is addressed in Chapter 3.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	39	1241	40	1266	Subsection main title should cut the ")" at the end, error of typing. The subsection should include the lack of analysis of contradictory policies and their influence on nature-society relationships. For example in Mexico, CONAGUA gives concessions for water use instead of the local community agreements and promotes coating streams with cement; and in the other hand, CONABIO is working to take care of the biodiversity (including, of course, freshwater biodiversity). Please insist on the urgent need of alignment of public policies and coherence within countries.	Typo corrected; the rest of comment - see previous comment 319
Krista Locs	40	1258	40	1266	Suggest adding a reference to the importance of IPBES regional and global assessments to the CBD's post-2020 strategic plan process.	Taken up in Chapter 6
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz	40	1267	43	1290	The section for indicators is so general, and for a big picture, it is good. But it is necessary to emphasize the need for national indicators in finer resolution and meaningful for people. For example, it is possible to incorporate the World Health Organization (WHO) reports guiding the indicators: In 2016, WHO established that by reducing 15 min the time that kids spend in bringing water home, it can reduce kids mortality by 15%. In addition, local indicators can help to incorporate local knowledge in the assessment for SDG (e.g. relationship between local communities and NPA).	As the comment says, this section is fine for the big picture. Every chapter has a section on greater depth in relevant indicators.
Diego Pacheco	40	1268	43	1290	Highlight that those indicators do not take into account properly ILK.	Adequately addressed in the existing text on limitations of indicators that is there
Mariano Ordano	41	1286	41	1286	You should provide all specific references. You provide only some cited references. For each specific indicator provide the direct source. If you search your indicator as "FAO" or "GEO BON - CSIRO", you can reach a lot of possible sources. Please, indicate the specific URL or references for each specific indicators.	References provided are the data sources for indicators. The list of possible references for each indicator is too long for inclusion in an overview chapter
Rosa María Chávez Dagostino	41	1286			Table 1. 3. Core and socio-economic indicators used in IPBES assessments. Ecological Footprint can be considered a P, S indicator, not just P	Notes provided to the IPBES team dealing with indicators.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
United States Government	41	1286	41	1286	"Total Wood Removals" and "Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites) are repeated in table; please revise. Also, the influence of a specific driver is double and triple counted. For example, if forested area declines, it will be counted in multiple indicators. The score then becomes a function of the number of indicators rather than the actual impact of the action; consider selecting indicators that are intermediate (rather than final) outcomes.	Duplication corrected. As for multiple counting, there are no quantitative aggregations for indicator scores, for reasons discussed in sections 2 and 3 on worldviews and weightings. The multiple pathways of action by drivers is explored in detail in chapter 4, and the presence in the indicators is a feature, not a flaw.
Ena Mata, Lucía Almeida	43	1291	48	1335	Not all the biomes of the region (such as temperate forests, etc.) are represented in the units of analysis.	The map of UofA gives now a full representation based on the listed available data sources.
Alwin Dornelly	43	1306	43	1306	Full names for the headings in table 1.4 (columns 3, 4, 5, 6) could be written as footnotes	Table removed due to conflicting information in various data sources
Elda Tancredi	43	1306	43	1306	table 1.4 clear at references: NA, MA, SA, CAR. ¿Source of data? Table 1.4b include other Unit of analysis or in other order. It is a confusing mix.	See previous comment 328
Harald Pauli	43	1306	44	1307	Table 1.4: (1) suggest to shift SA to the left for a better N-S arrangement; in the '% total America' columns, 'all units of analysis' versus 'including all units of analysis, except marine...' is a bit confusing, especially the strong differences in several cases. Further, do percentage in the subregions also include marine area, which, I think should be restricted to the terrestrial only of the respective units.	See comment 328
Juan Comerma	43	1306	43	1306	Unit of analysis do not include tropical forest in mountains, like Andes. In Biomes are called montane, but is too general. Very important for crops like coffee	IPBES Units of Analysis are fixed and a result of extensive consultation with experts and compromise among specialities.
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	43	1306	43	1306	Before Table 1.4 Explain better: How were the units of analysis chosen?, there is a lot of information for mesoamerica that was not analyzed	See comment 331

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	43	1306	43	1306	Table 1.4 NA= , MA= , SA= , CAR=	Table 1.4 removed
United States Government	45	1308	45	1309	Figure 1.7a references Meso America while Figure 1.7b references Central America; please choose one and maintain consistency.	Revised
Viglizzo, Ernesto	44	1308	45	1309	Considering the importance of above-ground and below-ground carbon stocks (ton C/ha) and annual carbon changes (ton C/ha/year) on ecosystem service provision, I believe that a Table 1.5 would be necessary to show the relative weight of carbon in biomes or units of analysis shown in Table 1.4. Data can be obtained through a paper like that of Zhao and Running (2011) Science 333:1093. Amazonia contains about 26 % of the global carbon stock in above- and below-ground global biomass (Ruesch et al., 2008).	Table 1.4 was removed. And carbon stocks is only one of many issues that could be tabulated
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	45	1308	45	1308	Figure 1,7a Cental America = Mesoamerica	Revised
Patricia S. Vazquez	46	1309	47	1324	There should be a definition of remote sensors and the importance for the study of natural resources and biodiversity, global warming, etc. Figure 1.8 -There is no definition of the type of satellite images used, software processing images, if they are classified or what operation is performed on them.	that is a technical detail that can be tracked down from the reference provided. These assessments are for political and broader audiences, not solely the expert audience of the commentor.
Elda Tancredi	47	1324	47	1328	Figure 8 must be before Table 1.4 (or related to it) Mesoamerica or Central America??	Table 1.4 was removed
Diego Pacheco	48	1336	51	1373	There is the need to introduce here the main socioeconomic and environmental differences of the region, in order not to go into detail later on (particularly in chapter 2).	Section 1.5 now does that for each subregion
Rafael Calderón-Contreras	48	1336	55	1526	It is surprising to find the issue of urban ecology out of the discussion of nature and economies in the region. Cities represent the main source of population growth and biodiversity and ecosystem degradation. There should be mention on this section about the importance of cities in the face of global environmental change. The role of cities as innovation hubs is paramount for protecting a sustainable provision of NCP.	Urban areas are not out of discussion and are treated as Unit of Analysis in many places, particularly chapters 3 and 6.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Elda Tancredi	48	1343	48	1345	Nature and culture transformations are related to conquest, colonization and imperialism process since 1500 not because "inmigration" and settlements! This phrase is at least offensive	Phrasing revised, "conquest, colonization and imperialism" is no less offensive than "immigration and settlement" - just offensive to a different part of the readership.
MAYDS- Argentina	48	1343	48	1349	En relación a la oración: "All subregions have had the representation of Units of Analysis extensively altered post 1500, when immigration from the Old World and subsequent expansion of settlement brought new cultures and more advanced technologies and to the Americas.", se considera que el término "conquista" es más apropiado que "inmigración". Según la Real Academia Española "conquistar" refiere a "Ganar, mediante operación de guerra, un territorio, población, posición, etc.". Esta categoría se ajusta más por la extensa bibliografía existente al respecto de ese periodo histórico que la clasifican como una conquista y no una inmigración. Es por ello que se considera que la utilización del término inmigración para caracterizar este periodo histórico invisibiliza las consecuencias de la conquista sobre los pueblos originarios. Katz, (2003). The Holocaust in Historical Context, (2 vols.), Nueva York, Oxford University Press.	See previous comment 341
Elda Tancredi	49	1357	49	1357	Table 1.5 "Social and demographic indicators". This part is incomplete. Industry value and GNI per capita are economic indicators. Human Development Index (PNUD) may be included	All the set of tables revised and reorganized
Héctor Tuy	49	1357			Km ² - should be "km ² "	Noted
Elda Tancredi	50	1358	50	1358	Why country size is related to governance? Please justify. Geopolitical-Deterministic theories are deeply criticized	Country size has a great deal to do with governance, and categories in the tables were for general convenience, not social theory. All tables were restructured.
Elda Tancredi	50	1363	50	1353	Links among governance processes and efforts to conserve and sustain biodiversity and maintain deliver of NCP must be explained. Because it is not necessarily a positive and direct one.	That is subject matter for chapters 4 and 6, which take it up in depth. Chapter 1 just introduces their relevance to the assessment.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Diego Pacheco	50	1365	51	1373	I disagree introducing those indexes of stability of governance or political stability, corruption, in order to measure governance linked to NCP. This assessment is not assessment of such thing, is an assessment of biodiversity and NCPs, therefore using those indexes is completely inappropriate. If any, an index of governance of natural resources should be considered.	Noted. Fundamental to the IPBES assessments are that patterns and trends must be interpreted in the cost of the plurality of worldviews in the Americas, and policies must take the plurality of worldviews into account in their choices. So these governance indices are to be included, as foundation material for the discussion of worldviews in Chapter 2, the evaluation of drivers in chapter 4, and the scenarios and policies options in chapters 5 and 6.
Elda Tancredi	50	1365	50	1365	UN index of degree of inclusive participation in governance and UN indices of performance on Human Rights overall and Rights of Indigenous People are incomplete	Table completed, where information allows, in final version.
United States Government	50	1365	50	1365	When representing numbers, please choose to use either a decimal or a comma (e.g. 34.1 versus 34,1) and maintain consistency.	Revised
Antonio Carlos Marques	51	1371	51	1371	it is not clear how the percentage of the marine reserves was calculated: was it based on the shelf, or EEZ? Also, does it include coastal "terrestrial" areas like mangroves and saltmarshes, or it is based only off coastal marine areas? Finally, this is constrained to no-take areas or any kind of mixed use areas, for which protection is far from adequate, as supported by many recent articles. The criteria should be more clear.	Source of information is presented in the table. Details of the types of protection and more on the implications of the types is covered in Chapters 3 and 6. Chapter 1 just introduces the concepts.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Antonio Carlos Marques	51	1371	51	1371	the proportion of the North American marine protected areas is very high - by any chance, does it include ultramarine areas of the USA? Evidently, this would make no sense at all. Also, the proportion of areas should respect the biogeographical peculiarities and should be constrained to the biogeographical provinces (s defined in the Aichi targets)- a broad comparison like that has not much meaning.	See comment 350. what makes more sense of "no sense" is definitely tied to the worldview making the judgement. Substantial biodiversity is included in deep-sea areas of the USA ("ultramarine" is not an established term), so it would be protected in an MPA with a deep-sea component.
Elda Tancredi	51	1371	51	1371	Table 1.7 Number of Protected Species is incomplete	Augmented and expanded in final, but will always be incomplete, since new protected areas are being delineated - or dropped - weekly
Diego Pacheco	51	1374	55	1526	The use of infographs and maps for highlighting the biomes could be better in order to introduce the differences in the region. Not to use text for trying to do this. The text is completely unreadable and boring.	Maps now are used. Were incomplete when SOD was sent out for review.
Elizabeth Hess	51	1376	51	1376	The size of North America is reported at 23.5 X 10(6) km(2); however, that is the size of the entire continent which represents 3 countries and several territories and not the same North America (Canada, USA, Greenland) that is used in this report. Is confusing and not clear. Suggest clarifying this size and also what is included in this total. Similarly, Table 1.5 (p.49) has a different surface area for North America (21.4 X10 (6)) Km(2)	We removed this type of unnecessary details on the land size of each subregion

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Elda Tancredi	51	1376	51	1377	This sentence ("At the time of European settlement starting in the 1500's, all major temperate and polar Units of Analysis were extensive and intact") supposes an uninhabited NA. What about native people??	The sentence does not say all the major Units of Analysis were in totally pristine condition. It merely says they were not substantially transformed into other "anthropogenic" Units of analysis (they were "extensive"). And they had not been severely fragmented (they were "intact"). Both statements are factually correct.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	52	1398	52	1398	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in North American species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica below.	expanded somewhat in the revised 1.5.1, but harder to make sure general statement for North america because of the much larger size, greater diversity of human uses, etc
Thomas Brooks	52	1398	52	1398	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in North American species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica below.	See comment 356
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	53	1439	53	1449	Good paragraph - important to retain.	Thank you for this comment.
Thomas Brooks	53	1439	53	1449	Good paragraph - important to retain.	Thank you for this comment.
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	53	1439	53	1440	Add Mexico country megadiverse	Thank you for this comment.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	53	1443	53	1443	Cite Guadalupe Martínez et al. 2013 (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/152158/0)	Citations are often specific informaton sources used in preparing the summaries. Many other references are possible and covered in later, broader sources.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Thomas Brooks	53	1443	53	1443	Cite Guadalupe Martínez et al. 2013 (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/152158/0)	see comment 361
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	53	1444	53	1444	Cite Zambrano et al. 2010 (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/1095/0)	see comment 361
Thomas Brooks	53	1444	53	1444	Cite Zambrano et al. 2010 (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/1095/0)	see comment 361
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	53	1446	53	1446	Add a sentence at the end of this line along the lines of "However, only about 20% of the region's key biodiversity areas are wholly covered by protected areas." This is documented in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.2, with the underlying data from https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata20167 .	Noted but this section is just characterizing the general features of each subregion and not the details of the conservaiton measures in place.
Thomas Brooks	53	1446	53	1446	Add a sentence at the end of this line along the lines of "However, only about 20% of the region's key biodiversity areas are wholly covered by protected areas." This is documented in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.2, with the underlying data from https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata20167 .	see comment 365
Stuart Butchart	53	1449			Add sentence noting that only one fifth of the region's KBAs are completely covered by protected areas (Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.2)	see comment 365
Viglizzo, Ernesto	53	1450	54	1505	As it happens with carbon, water resources are key for ecosystema service provision. For example, it should be noted that South America amounts more than 15 % of freshwater global resources, and Brazil in particular control about 50% of freshwater resources in S America (Brooks, 2016). Likewise, S American countries contain huge underground aquifers and one of the highest rate of water recharge in the world BGR Hannover/UNESCO (2008). This region also annually contributes to the global hydrological cycle with more than 15 % of total world evapotranspiration (UUGS/NOAA, Montana University, 2015).	Agree, the South America description was expanded in the final revision, and rrelevant information of this nature added
Virginia Meléndez Ramírez	53	1450	53	1450	Why so much information for South America?	More equity of treatment across subregons achieved in final revision. There are many more IPBES active authors from SA so much more initial input to the text.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Rolando Alfaro	53	1458	53	1463	It should include mention of the great altiplano in the central Andes	More detail that desired in the subsection
Volpedo, Alejandra Vanina	54	1471	54	1481	<p>The Amazon is a basin. The concept of basin is broader than the concept of system. On the other hand you should include to Del Plata Basin. The Plata Basin is the second basin in importance in South America and the fifth worldwide. He has characteristics by its latitudinal position in South America through different ecoregions. It is a basin where the cities are settled more important in the region and is the key to diversity and antropics activities. In relation to biodiversity the migratory species of them are unique and have commercial importance (Avigliano et al., 2015; a, b 2016 and 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avigliano, E.; Schenone, N.F.; Comte, G.; Rosso, J.J.; Mabragaña, E.; del Rosso, F.; Volpedo, A.V 2015. Identificación de stocks pesqueros de la corvina de río (<i>Plagioscion ternetzi</i>) de los ríos Paraguay y Paraná, mediante análisis morfométrico de sus otolitos, Revista Latin American Journal of Aquatic Research, 43(4): 718-725 • Avigliano, E; Carvalho, B.; Velasco, G.; Tripodi, P.; Volpedo, A.V.V.. 2016 a. Nursery areas and connectivity of the adults anadromous catfish (<i>Genidens barbus</i>) revealed by otolith core microchemistry in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Marine and Freshwater Research 67: 1-10. http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/MF16058. • Avigliano, E., Callicó Fortunato,R; Biolé, F.; Domanico, A.; De Simone,S.; Neiff,J.J. y Volpedo, A. V. 2016. Identification of nurseries areas of Juvenile <i>Prochilodus lineatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1836) by scale and otolith morphometry and microchemistry. Neotropical Ichthyology. 14(3): e160005, DOI: 10.1590/1982-0224-20160005 • Avigliano, E.; Domanico, A.; Sánchez,S.; Volpedo, A.V. 2017. Otolith elemental fingerprinting and scale and otolith morphometry in <i>Prochilodus lineatus</i> provide identification of natal nurseries. Fisheries Research 186: 1-10. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2016.07.026 	Not sure what changes the commenter wants in the subregional summary. Seems like a comment for experts, not for a general introduction to a large-scale assessment
Juan Comerma	54	1482	54	1482	At the beginning of the chapter says tropical mosit forest are 42% which is the most extensive biome, so it is contradictory saying savannas are.	this part of the text is subregional, and chapter is regional
United States Government	54	1483	54	1487	This sentence is long and confusing; consider revising.	revised

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Antonio Carlos Marques	54	1498	54	1501	it is nonsense to compare such different areas like the Pacific and Atlantic at the same latitudes. They are completely different condering oceanographic patterns, extension of shelf, major gyres, βetc.	they are not being "compared". They are being presented exactly to illustrate the diversity of biological-physical-ecolgiaal areas that are presetn in each subregon.
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	54	1505	54	1505	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in South American species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica above.	See comment 357. Note that Chapter 3 was not available when this ws initially drafted. The summaries only because available much later in the drafting process
Thomas Brooks	54	1505	54	1505	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in South American species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica above.	see comment 356
The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)	55	1526	55	1526	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in Caribbean species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica above.	see comment 356
Thomas Brooks	55	1526	55	1526	Add a short paragraph summarising status and trends in Caribbean species here (drawing from the relevant text in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.5.1), along the lines of the excellent paragraph on Page 53 (Lines 1439-1449) for Mesoamerica above.	see comment 356
Diego Pacheco	55	1527	56	1569	This section must be modified considering the adjustments in the specific chapters.	all for section 1.5 revised in final version
Mariano Ordano	55	1527	55	1527	"Roadmap" suggests a graphical set of pathways. Why do not convert to a graph this description?	"roadmaps" is being used in a colloquaial sense. Efforts to make this section more graphical led quickly to very complex illustrations
Daniel P Faith		1541		1541	Better to say NCP	noted

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Susan Preston		1570			should include the citations and links to the IPBES Guide to Values and the IPBES guide to ILK in the chapter bibliography since they are mentioned in the text	Citations crosschecked in final for completeness
Héctor Tuy	57	1591			Reública - should be "República"	Corrected
Susan Preston		exec summary			The executive summary contains many important ideas. It will benefit from copyediting, and it could be tightened up a lot considering that all of these points are fleshed out in the chapter. One way to do this might be to start a segment with a statement saying something like "Key issues addressed in this chapter are:" and then follow with a bulleted list that is an abbreviated version of many of these paragraphs. Each bullet would be a shorter more concise rendering of the essential point of each of the paragraphs that are currently here. This would make it easier for the reader to actively organize the scope of the chapter in their thoughts before going into the details	Thanks for this comment. Summary was extensively revised in final version with multiple cycles among authors
Brenda McAfee	27	Fig 1.3	27	Fig. 1.3	The caption should indicate whether the lists in the boxes are for the Amazon basin or a possible outcome for the entire region.	Figure made more generic so no longer based primarily on the Amazon, and percentages removed.
Susan Preston	27	Fig 1.3	27	Fig. 1.3	why is climate change not listed as an anthropogenic driver?	illustrative list. All the drivers are considered in the later section of Chapter 1 and all of chapter 4, where climate change gets substantial attention
Susan Preston	22	Fig. 1.2			shouldn't this graphic be the more recent version where Nature's benefits to people has been changed to Nature's contributions to people? (left box)	Figure is updated in final version.
Harald Pauli	45	Fig. 1.7a	45	Fig. 1.7a	Does 'tundra' also include 'high mountain habitat' as in Table 1.4? In Table 1.4 for SA were 5% in this category, but none in Fig. 1.7a.	Table 4 removed
Harald Pauli	45	Fig. 1.7b	45	Fig. 1.7b	consistency: MA/Meso America or Central America	Revised in final version.
United States Government	14	Figure 1.1			Figure 1.1 - The visual representation is confusing and the use of bars as rank on the x axis is counter intuitive; suggest looking for a clearer way to depict these rankings. For example, a table of rankings would make more sense, similar to Table 1.2.	Information in Figure 1.1 now presented more clearly in the text and figure is not included in final version.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
WWF Mexico	45	Figure 1.7b	45	Figure 1.7b	There should be modify Figure 1.7b that sais Central America and it has to say Mesoamerica as subregion.	Revised
Ederson A Zanetti	41		41		there should not be mention to a particular company or brand of forest certification on the text	Removed in final version of SPM
Margarita N. Lavidés	44		44		In Table 1.4, number 14: 'corrals' should be coral reefs	Table 1.4 removed
Margarita N. Lavidés	45		45		Figure 1.7a does not include coral reefs? Too small values to be included? Although it is mentioned in Line1318 to 1319 page 46 that Caribbean is considered a hotspot for marine biodiversity, as are reefs and bays of Meso America (WOA 2016). Hence, no matter how relatively small merits inclusion in Figure 1.7a	The figure on Units of analysis only includes the UofA recognized in IPBES. In the marine realm only "coastal" and "deep-sea" were accepted as separate units.
Margarita N. Lavidés	49		49		In Table 1.5, specifically on Adult literacy rate for North America: Not available. How can that happen? Relatively less developed countries like Caribbean at least have data for 5 countries, how can Canada, US and Greenland be without statistics on adult literacy?	Updated in final version
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 10 (Lines 316 & 327), Page 11 (Lines 367, 370, 372), Page 20 (Line 668).	Copyediting of final version was vigilant for these points and caught most of them.

Reviewer Name	From Page	From Line	Till Page	Till Line	Comment	Author Annotations
Adriana C. Flores-Díaz & Lucía Almeida-Leñero					<p>El monitoreo comunitario como una herramienta de gobernanza ambiental</p> <p>Adriana Flores-Díaz¹ Lucía Almeida-Leñero² 1 Centro de Investigaciones en Geografía Ambiental, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 2 Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</p> <p>La participación ciudadana se encuentra de manera cada vez más presente en diversos ámbitos sociales, en aspectos importantes de la vida cotidiana de las personas (Tena y Flores-Díaz 2004). Esta participación es particularmente importante en el ámbito ambiental, lo cual responde a la creciente preocupación de las personas por el lugar donde viven, y por la forma como éste se encuentra ligado a la calidad de vida que tienen. El hecho de que los ciudadanos y otros actores sociales, participen de forma creciente en la toma de decisiones, sin que ésta recaiga únicamente en las instituciones gubernamentales, refiere a la noción de gobernanza (Aguilar 2007). Una de las herramientas de participación que ha sido utilizada por diversos actores sociales es el monitoreo, en donde las personas se involucran en el aprendizaje y seguimiento de variables ambientales que son de su interés. En los siguientes párrafos se presentan dos aproximaciones al monitoreo ciudadano que, aunque corresponden a dos escalas distintas, se han encaminado a lograr que el monitoreo ciudadano sea una herramienta de gobernanza ambiental. La primera de ellas se refiere al monitoreo del bosque y el río Magdalena en la Ciudad de México, y la segunda al programa Global Water Watch que tiene presencia en diversos países del mundo.</p> <p>Monitoreo del bosque y del río en Magdalena Contreras (extracto de Almeida-Leñero, et al. sin publicar).</p>	<p>This is out of scope of the introductory Chapter 1 and all relevant policy options and governance in the Americas are explored in Chapter 6.</p>