



This document has previously been shared as **IPBES/6/INF/12 Appendix 3** (Summary report: Regional Dialogue Meetings, Annex I):

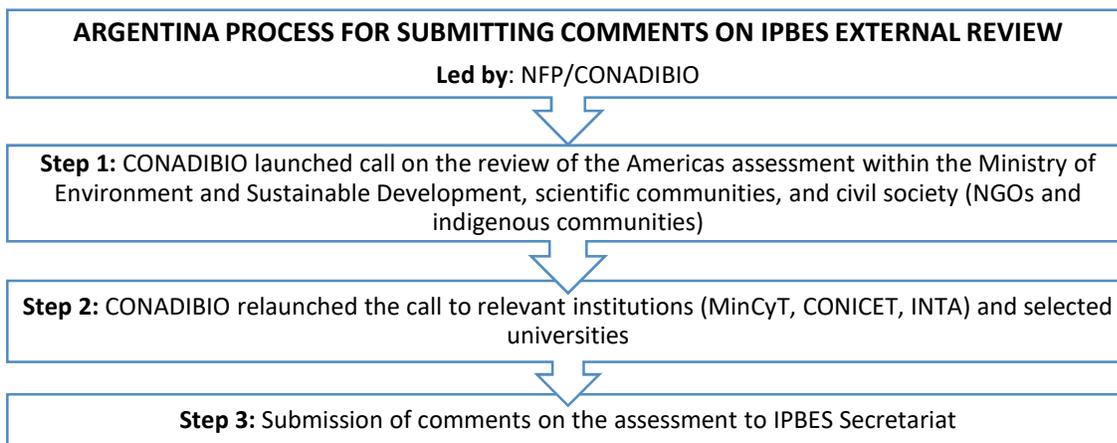
Examples of national processes established by National Focal Points to submit comments to the IPBES external review process

Governments' involvement is key to increase credibility, quality and legitimacy of the IPBES assessments, ensure policy relevance, and stimulate ownership and uptake of assessment findings. During the regional dialogue meetings the countries who had submitted comments under the external review process of the second order draft the ongoing regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services were invited to share their experiences. The approaches applied varied considerably between countries, both with regards to time and resources invested, methods applied, as well as the number and type of stakeholders involved.

The summarised versions of the processes established by NFPs in the external review demonstrate the breadth of approaches and might serve as inspiration for future IPBES external review processes.

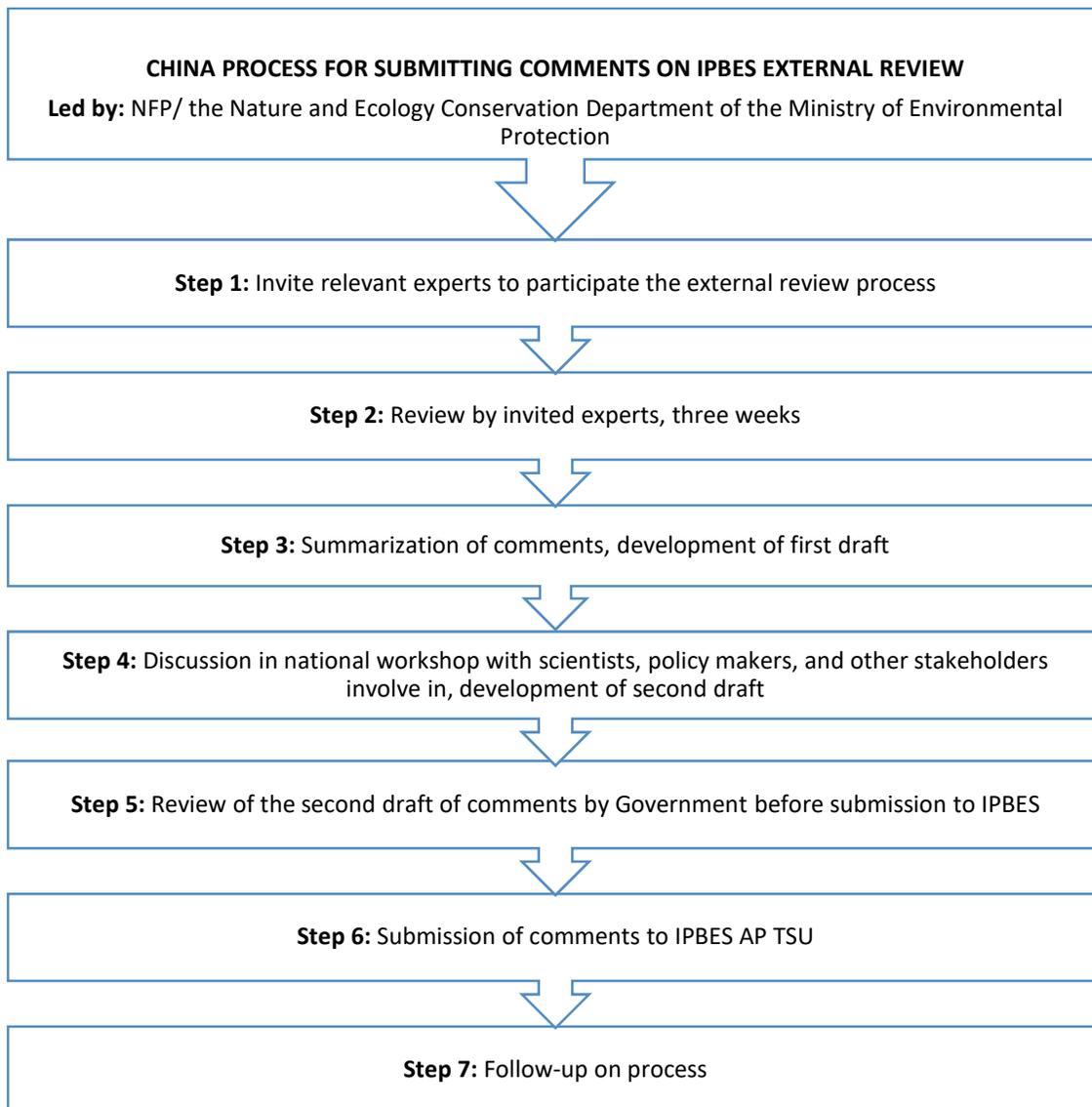
Example of Argentina

The National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO) in Argentina launched a call to inform scientific communities, civil society, and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development about the review of the Americas assessment. In addition, the CONADIBIO made a target call to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (MinCyT), the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA) and relevant universities. In the call, the experts were asked to submit comments directly to the IPBES Secretariat with copy to CONADIBIO to enable follow-up action. The national process of Argentina is described in the figure below.



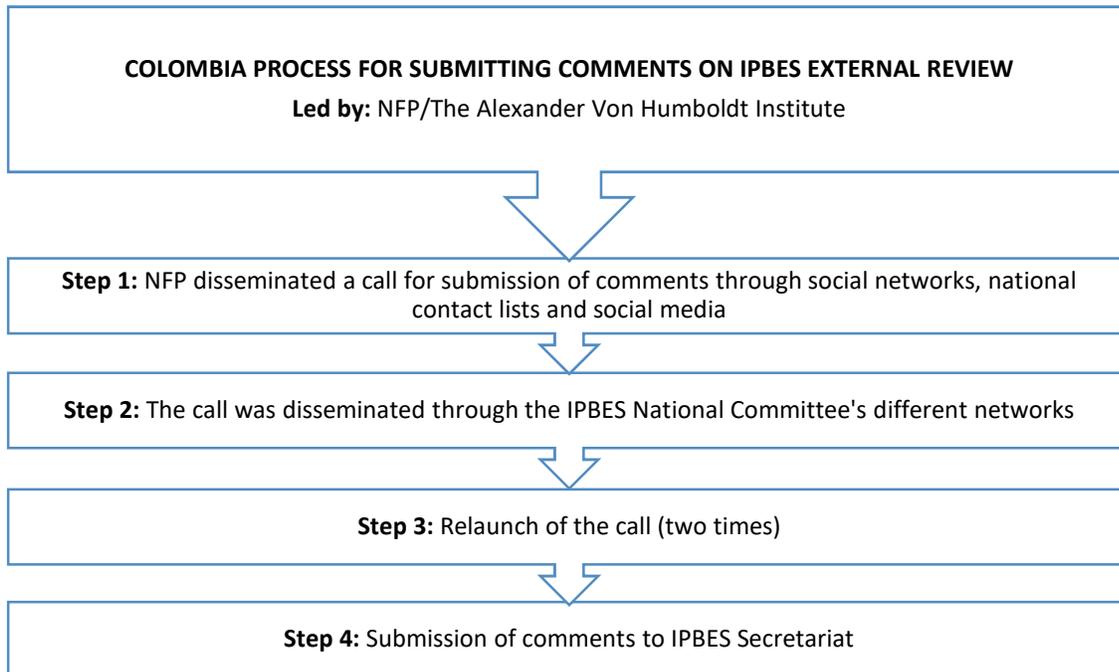
Example of China

The NFP of China and the Nature and Ecology Conservation Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection initiated the external review process of IPBES assessments by a process to select and invite relevant experts to contribute to the review. The selected experts were given three weeks to review the report and their contributions were compiled in the first draft of comments. The NFP organised a national workshop to further refine comments. The Government reviewed the second draft of comments and submitted their comments to the IPBES Asia Pacific Technical Support Unit (AP TSU). Figure below presents the steps in the national review process in China.



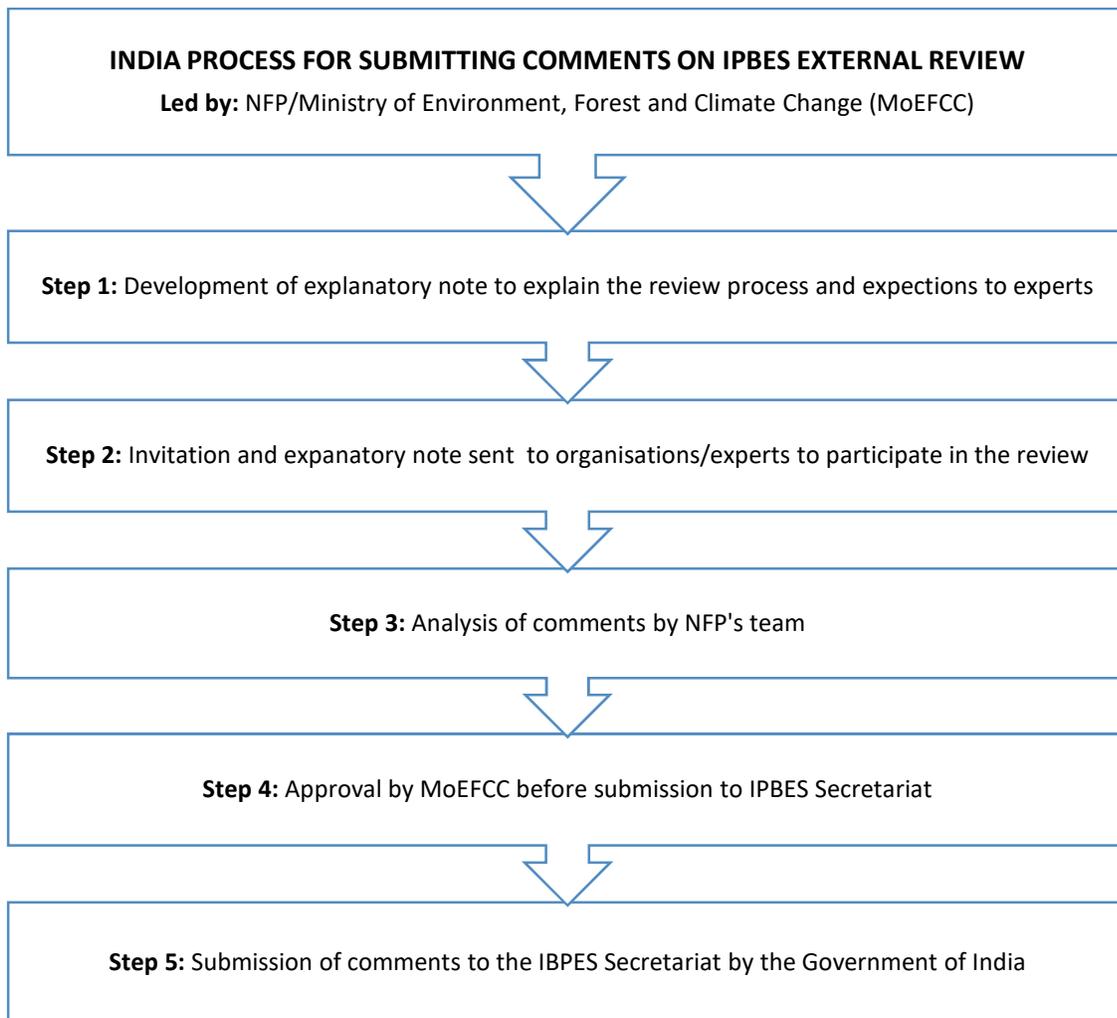
Example of Colombia

The NFP of Colombia launched a broad call on the review process using different outreach approaches through e.g. social networks, national contact lists and the IPBES National Committee. The aim was to reach out to as many interested parties as possible, to disseminate the call widely and to give the experts freedom to respond as they saw fit. The approach taken by Colombia is presented in the figure below.



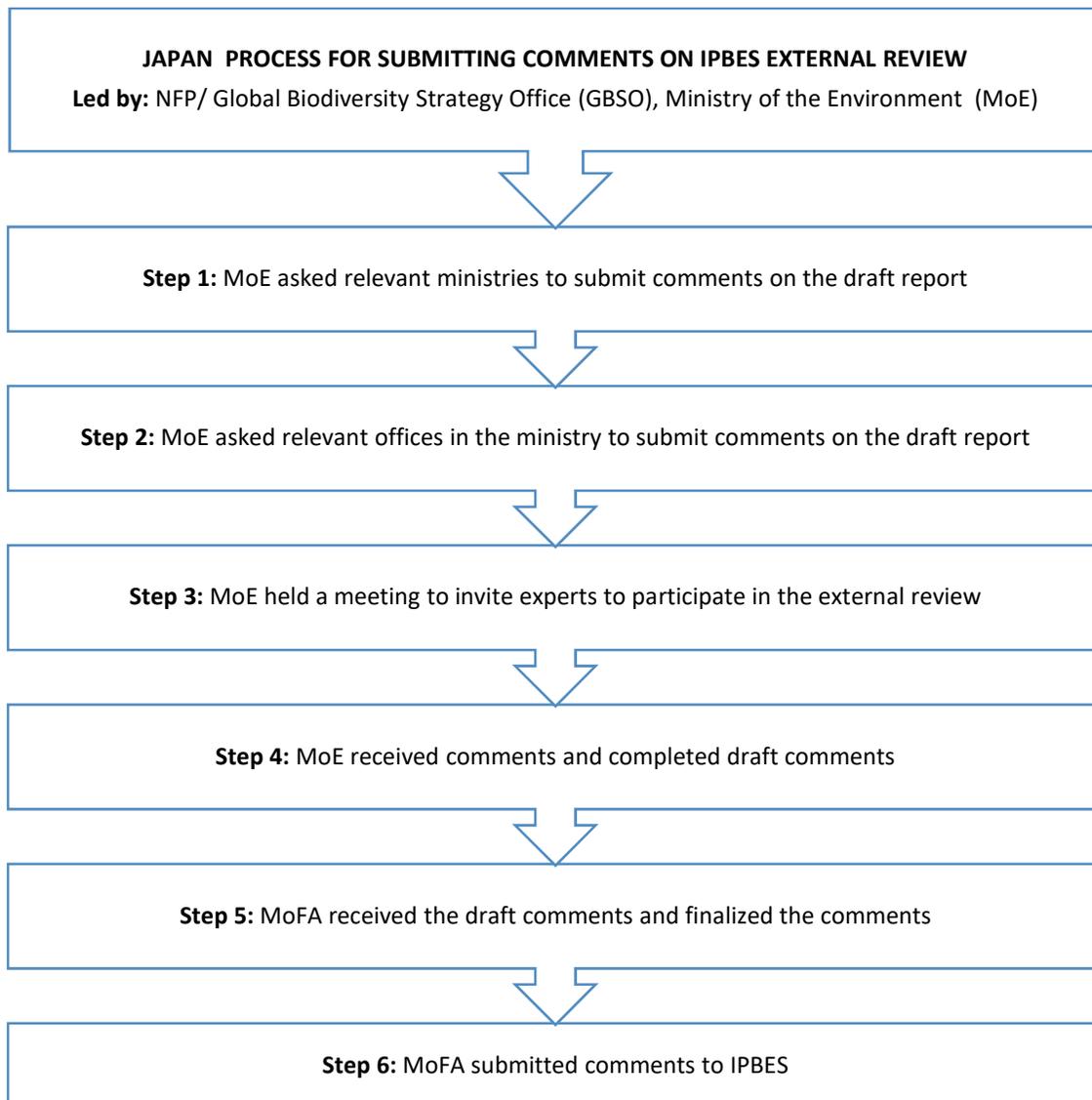
Example of India

In preparation for the review process, the NFP of India developed an explanatory note that was attached to the call inviting organisations/experts to participate in the review process. The experts were encouraged to widely disseminate the call in their networks and to submit comments directly to IPBES Secretariat and/or to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFSS) as input to prepare India's official responses to IPBES. Prior to the submission of comments to the IPBES Secretariat, the NFP's team examined and analysed the comments received from experts, focusing on information relevant for India. The whole national process took two months and is visualized in the figure below.



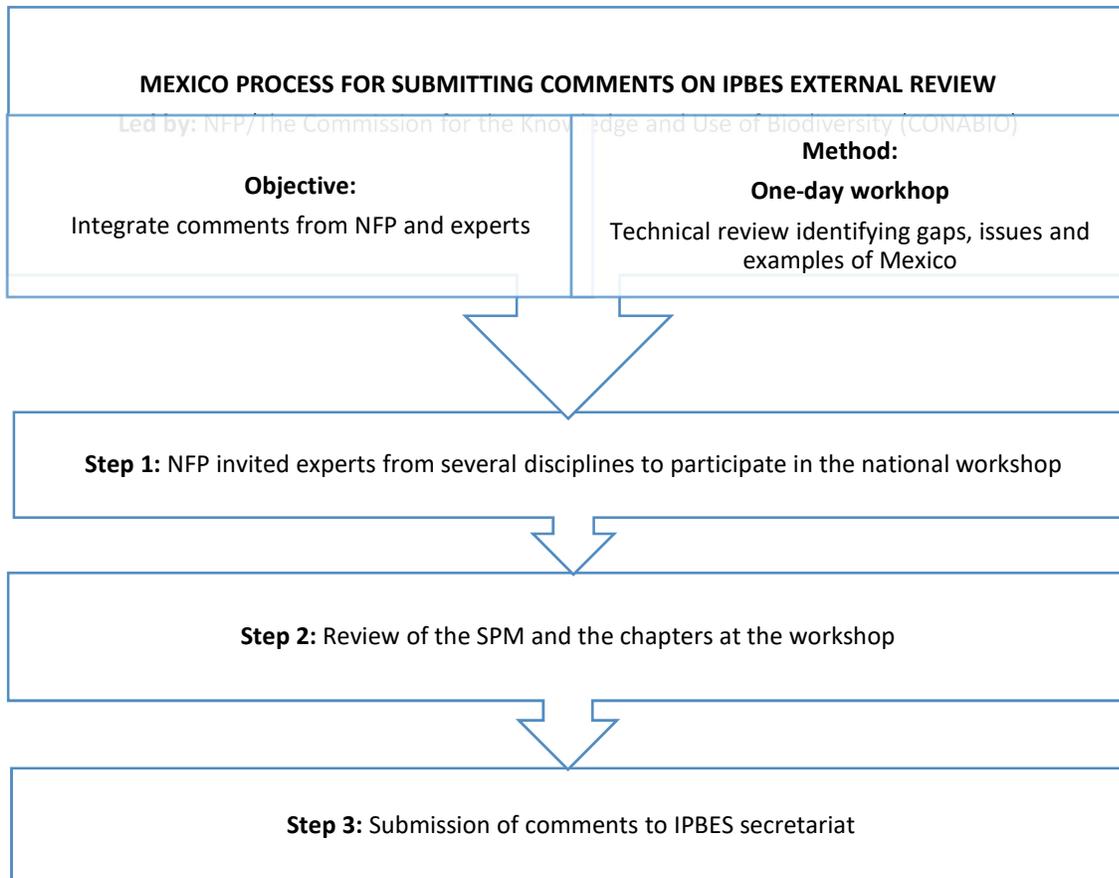
Example of Japan

The Global Biodiversity Strategy Office (GBSO) of the Ministry of the Environment (MoE), initiated the national process for submitting comments in the IPBES external review by asking relevant ministries to submit comments to the draft Asia Pacific assessment. The MoE highlighted relevant paragraphs to be reviewed by indicated departments and divisions and followed up with specific departments in relevant ministries. In addition, MoE held a meeting for experts providing information on the process. MoE prepared a draft government review based on the comments received by the ministries and presented the draft to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for final approval and submission to IPBES secretariat, as outlined below in the figure.



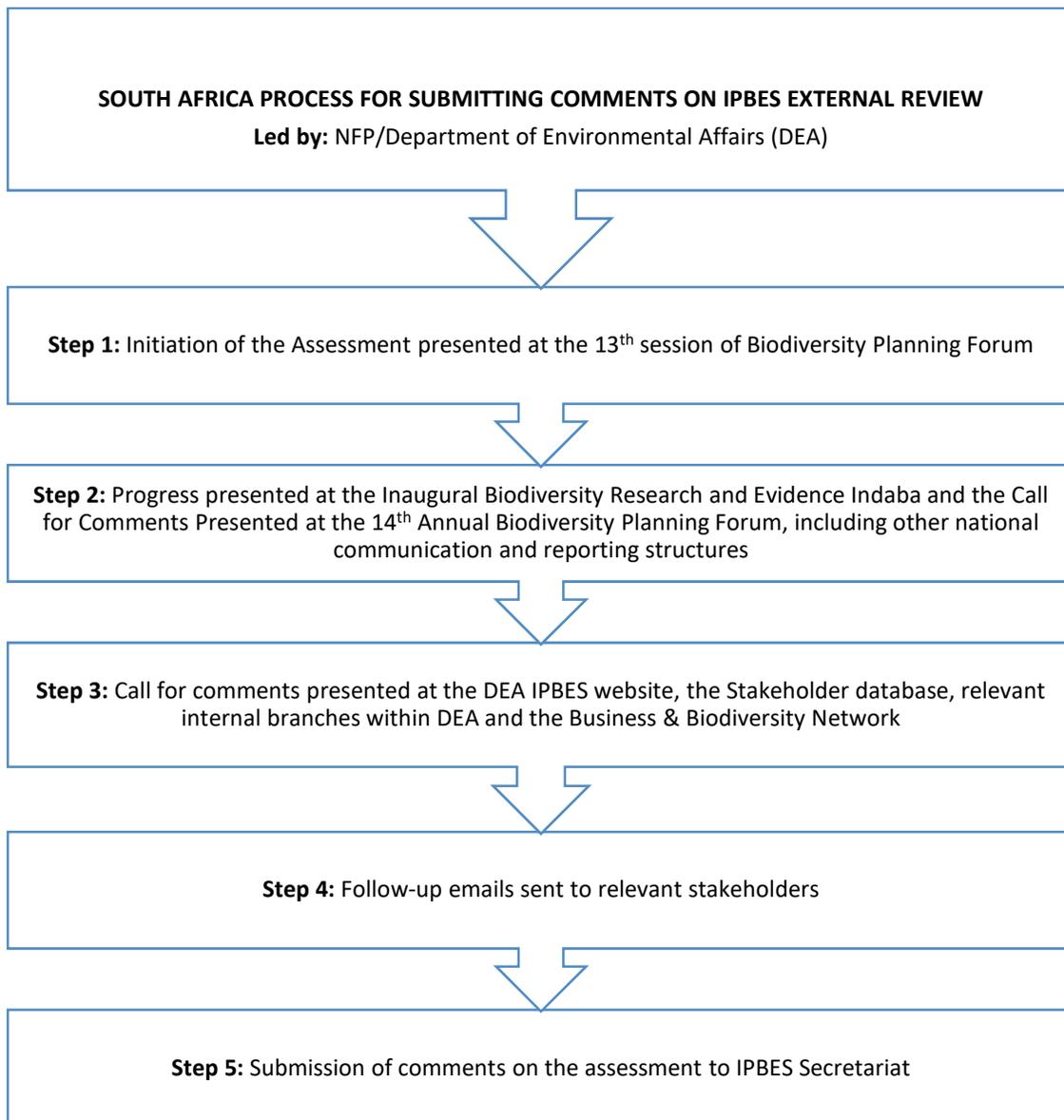
Example of Mexico

Mexico organized a national workshop inviting experts from several disciplines (earth and social sciences) to integrate comments from NFPs and experts in the Americas assessment. The experts were asked to review the draft Summary for Policymakers (SPM) and the chapters of the Americas assessment and to prepare and/or submit their comments prior to the workshop. At the workshop experts were requested to technically review and evaluate the contents of the chapters and SPM, and provide specific comments identifying gaps, issues, and examples from Mexico. The figure below presents the steps in the national process of Mexico.



Example of South Africa

On-going work to produce the Africa assessment was presented at the 13th session of Biodiversity Planning Forum of South Africa & the Inaugural Biodiversity Research & Evidence Indaba. The focus was to engage the experts and other stakeholders particularly the science policy fraternity on the assessment process from the beginning. The call for submitting comments on the IPBES assessment was presented at the 14th session of the Biodiversity Planning Forum. Moreover, the call was distributed through many different channels as listed in figure below describing the process and actions taken by South Africa on the review process of IPBES assessments.



Example of South Korea

The South Korea national process on submitting comments on the draft Asia Pacific assessment was led by the Ministry of Environment (designated IPBES National Focal Point), and the National Institute of Ecology (NIE). The first step of the process, as visualized in figure 8 below was to develop a review methodology. Following this step, the scientific expertise requirements for each chapter were identified and process of identifying experts took place. Experts with the required expertise were invited to review the Asia Pacific assessment and to submit their comments. In South Korea, main review points were the completeness of the report, representativeness of the Asia-Pacific region, parts that needed more explanation or information, and cases by country. The national process is illustrated in the figure below.

